





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.

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BY

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

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ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

D.

DA, s. Day.

Bustueus aboue all vtheris his menyne,
The pepil clepit of Equicola
That hard furris had telit mony *da*.
Doug. Virgil, 235. 40. V. DAW.

DA', DAE, DAY, s. Doe.

—“His hail Woods, Forrestes, Parkes, Hanynges,
Da, Ra, Harts, Hynds, fallow deir, phesant, foulles
and utheris wild beastes within the same, are great-
tully destroyed.” *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1594, c. 210.
A.-S. *da*, Dan. *daa*, id.

DA, s. A sluggard. V. DAW.

DA, s. Prob., a piece, a portion.

“Ane *da* of crammosie velvot embroderit with gold,
contening the ruif of the heid pece, and thre double
pandis, quhairof thair is tua lang and ane schort, and
ane of the same pandis wantis the freinyeis of gold.”
Inventories, A. 1578, p. 205.

Can this be from A.-S. *dal*, a division, or *dael*, a por-
tion, *l* being quiescent in the end of many words in
S.?

A.-S. *dag*, *daag*, is rendered “sparsum, any thing
that is loose and hanging abroad;” *Somn.* S.B. *daw*,
denotes a very small portion. V. DAW, s., an atom.

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

To DAB, DAUB, v. a. 1. To peck, as birds
do, S.

Weel *daubit*, Robin! there's some mair,
Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.
Rev. 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.
Jamieson'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.

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. Creighton, p. 82.

Here *dab* is obviously contrasted with thrust.

DABACH, s. A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Probably a dimin. from *Dab*, a stroke. Gael. *diobadh*, however, is a priek, 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, *Daiver*, v. a.

To DABBER, v. n. To jar, to wrangle,
Aberd.

Probably allied to the first part of *Dibber-derry*,
confused debate. Gael. *deabh-am* signifies “to battle,
to encounter,” Shaw.

DABBIES, s. *pl.* *Haly*, 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 Dundee,
Holy Doupies.

They have obviously been denominated *Dabbies*, as
being punctured, from the v. to *Dab*, and *Haly*, *Helly*,
or holy, as being consecrated to a religious use. *Helly*

is the pronunciation of the term in Dumfriesshire. This kind of bread, it is supposed, had been preferred to that in the form of a loaf, in imitation of the unleavened cakes used by the Jews in the Passover, and of course in the first celebration of the Supper. The learned Bingham, however, contends that, in the first ages of Christianity, leavened bread was commonly used in the Supper; and shews that it was not till the eleventh century that unleavened bread was introduced in the Roman ritual. *Antiq. Christ. Church*, B. xv. c. 2.

Du Cange refers to some kind of bread resembling this, when quoting from the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Tom. i. p. 498. *Molendarius septem panes de conventu, et septem panes de Pricked-Bread.* Vo. *Panis*.

DABERLACK, *s.* 1. "A kind of long seaweed;" *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

2. "Any wet dirty strap of cloth or leather;" *ibid.* In this sense it is often used to signify the rags of a tattered garment. Evidently denominated from its resemblance to long seaweed.

3. Applied to the hair of the head, when hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks; *ibid.*

DABLET, **DAIBLET**, *s.* An imp, a little devil. This epithet is given to one who is represented as the offspring of an *Incubus*.

When all the weird sisters had thus voted in one voice
The deid of the *Dablet*, then syne they withdrew,
To let it ly alane, they thought it little loss,
In a den be a dyke on the day dew.

Watson's Coll., iii. 16. V. also p. 22.

Fr. diableteau, *id.*, dimin. from *diable*. V. **MACK-LACK**.

DACHAN, (*gutt.*), *s.* A puny dwarfish creature, Buchan; synon. with *Ablach*, *Wary-drag*, &c.

Gael. *daoch*, a periwinkle; Teut. *docke*, a puppet.

TO DACKER, **DAKER**, **DAIKER**, *v. a.* 1. To search, to examine; to search for stolen goods, *S. B.*

—The Sevilians will but doubt be here,
To *dacker* for her as for robbed gear;
And what hae we a conter them to say?
The gear'll prove itsell gin we deny.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

But Piercy, wi' the fause earl Warren,
And Cressingham, (ill mat he speed!)
Are *dackerin'* wi' sax thousand mair,
Frae Coupar to Berwick upon Tweed.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 168.

2. To engage, to grapple, *S. B.*

I *dacker'd* wi' him by mysel',
Ye wish't it to my kavel;
An' gin ye speer fa got the day,
We parted on a nevel.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

3. "To toil as in job work, to labour." *Sibb.* also gives *dockar* in the same sense.

This corresponds to one sense given of the *E.* provincial *v.* "*To daker*, to work for hire, after the common day's work is over, at 2d. an hour." Thoresby, *Ray's Lett.*, p. 326.

4. To truck, to traffick, *Loth.*

This seems the same word, although used in various senses. *Sibb.* thinks that it has probably been formed from *darg*, a day's work. But in what manner? It may be allied to Gael. *deachair-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. v.* is also used to denote one's employment or occupation; as it is commonly said, "What trade does he *follow*?" *Flem. daecker-en* seems likewise to claim affinity, as signifying to fly about, also to vibrate, *volitare*, *motari*; *vibrare*, *coruscare*, *Kilian*.

It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to *E. higgie*.

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 in the daidling body", muttered Jeany between her teeth; 'wha wad hae thought o' his *daikering* out this length?' *Tales of my Landl.* 2d Ser. i. 237. "*Daikering*, sauntering;" *Gl.*

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 hae been flitting every term these four and twenty years; but when the time 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 Scots, plack and bawbee, gin ye'll be an honest fallow for anes, and just *daiker up the gate wi'* this Sassenach." *Rob Roy*, ii. 216.

DACKER, *s.* Struggle, *Ang.*

—I fear our herds are taen,
An' its sair born o' me that they're slain.
For they great *dacker* made, an' tulyi'd strang,
Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

The original reading *Docker* is used, 3d Ed. This corresponds with sense 2 of *Dacker*, to grapple, *S. B.* A. Bor. "*Daker*, 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*."

This seems allied to A. Bor. *dacker weather*, uncertain or unsettled weather; Gl. Groae. The market is said to be "in a *dackle*," when purchasers are keeping off, under the idea of the prices not being come to their proper level. The same expression is also used as to the mind, when in a state of doubt.

2. *Dackle* is expl. "the fading of the fire when the heat abates;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

In Lincoln. *to Dacker* signifies to waver, to stagger. This Skinn. deduces from Belg. *daecker-en* motitare, volitare, from *dack*, nebula, because the cloudy vapours are driven hither and thither by the slightest puff of wind.

Su.-G. *twck-a*, to doubt, from *twa*, two, because in this state the mind is divided. It must be acknowledged, however, that *dackle*, as applied to the weather, bears a strong resemblance to Isl. *dokna*, nigredo, opacum quid, et nubilum; G. Andr., p. 45. V. TWYN, *adj.*

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 *dacklin* 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*, *doeck-r*, obscurus. It is conjoined with many other words; as, *daukkblar*, nigro-coeruleus, dark-blue; *daukkraud-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' cuf't and *dauded* gayan air,
Since last I left that luckless A—,
Thro' mony a moor an' fiel'.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 235.

It seems to be used as *synon.* with *cuf't*, i.e. beat; both terms bearing a metaphorical sense.

"I was gaun hame thinking nae ill, an' weary fa' the hizzies thae hae cuffed me an' *daddit* me, till they bae nae left a hale bane i' my buik." Saxon and Gael, i. 94.

"Growing warm with his ungospel rhetoric, he began to rail and to *daud* the pulpit, in condemnation of the spirit which had kithed in Edinburgh." R. Gilhaize, 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 *daddit* his pow.
His mother came out, and wi' the dishclout
She *daddit* about his mow.

Jameson's *Popul. Ball.*, i. 328.

This said, he *dadded* to the yate.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 575.

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

Ibid., i. 260.

—An' claut a divot frae their tower,
An' *daddit* down their standard.

Rev. J. Nicol's *Poems*, ii. 3.

"Sum bragis maid the preistis patrouris at the first; bot when they saw the febilnes of thair God, for one tuke him be the heallis, and *dadding* his heid to the calsay, left Dagoun without heid or handia, and said, *Fy upoun the, thou young Sanct Geill, thy Father wald have taryed four suche.*" Knox's *Hist.*, p. 95.

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

Whae'er they meet that winna draw,
Maun hae his lugs weel blaudit,
Wi' hard squeez'd bummin ba's o' anaw,
An' a' his cleathin *daddit*
Wi' glaur that day.

Rev. J. Nicol's *Poems*, i. 35.

Teut. *dodde*, a club, fustis, clava morionis; Kilian. Moes-G. *dauded-jan*, in *us-dauded-jan*, anxiously to strive, certare sollicit.

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

Swith to Castalius' fountain brink,
Dad down a grouf, and tak a drink.

Ramsay'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 fail,
Play'd *dad*, and dang the bark
Aff's shins that day.

Ramsay'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 connta lads
Gib held his head right canty;
Whoe'er did slight him gat a *daud*,
Whenever he was ranty.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 15.

Still he cuff'd, an' still she knuckl'd,
Waesucks! when she daugh na cheep,
Tho' her akin wi' *dads* was speckl'd,
Black an' white, like Jacob's sheep.

Train's *Poetical Reveries*, p. 66.

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

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

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 57.

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

DADDINS, *s. pl.* A beating; *I se gi'e you your daddins*; I will beat you, Fife.

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

DAD. *Dad a bit*, not a whit; a minced oath, *dad* being expl. as equivalent to devil, Mearns.

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

Taylor's *S. Poems*, p. 181.

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 uae twin wi' his gear;
My minny she's a scalding wife,
Had's a the house a-steer.

Song, Herd's Coll., ii. 64.

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. a. 1. To draggle, to bemire one's clothes, S.

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

Shall we view this as related to Isl. *tad*, laetamen? whence Seren. derives Su.-G. *tadla*, to accuse, censure, to reprehend, q. collutulare.

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. n. 1. To be slow in motion or action. "A *daidling* creature," one who is tardy or inactive. *Dawdle*, Perth.

2. To waddle, to wriggle in walking. "He *daidles* 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 *fazzenless* carle; what can ye do for a nicht's lodging?"—"Aweel, thriftless bodie,—can ye kame wool? that's dainty wark for sic a *daidlen* 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 *Daudie*, q. v.

5. Applied to one addicted to prostitution, Ayr.

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

"He's but a coward body after a'—he's but a *daidling* coward body. He'll never fill Rumbleberry's bonnet—Rumbleberry fought and flyted like a fleeing dragon." Tales of My Landlord, iii. 79.

DADDLE, DADDIE, 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 plenteous pap, No sooner brought to *dade*, but from her mother trip.

Drayton's Polyolb., p. 663.

But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.

Ibid. p. 938.

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 *dadd-jan*, lactare. *Vai thaim quithuhaftom jah daddjandein*, "Wo 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. Isis 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. *titt*, Fris. *titte*, Gr. *τιτθ*, and E. *teat*. In Germ. it appears in the form of *dutte*, and in C. B. of *diden*. The Moes-G. *v.* most nearly resembles the Heb. *s. ט*, *dud*, mamma.

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

Ye can pen out twa cuple, and ye pleis,
Yourself and I, old Scot and Robert Semple.
Quhen we ar deid, that all our days but *daffis*,
Let Christian Lyudesay wryt our epitaphis.

Montgomery MS., Chron. S. P. iii. 500.

Leave Bogles, Brownies, Gyre-carlings & Gaists;
Dastard, thou *daffs*, that with such devilry mels;
Thy reason savours of reek, and nothing else.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 27.

Hence O. E. *daffe*, fool.

Thou dostest, *daffe*, quod she, dull are thy wittes.

P. Ploughman, F. 6. b.

—Whan this jape is tald another day,
I shall be halden a *daffe*, or a cokenay.

Chauc. Reeves T. 4206. V. DAFT.

To *daffe*, A. Bor. still signifies to daunt.

2. To make sport, Lanarks.

—We'll hauld our court 'mid the roaring lins,
And *daff* in the lashan' tide.

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

But dinnae pu' the dead men's bells,
That sae proud ower the grey craigs hing;
For in their cup, when the sun is up,
Daff our noble queen an' king.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.

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

Come yont the green an' *daff* wi' me,
My charming dainty Davy.

Picken's Poems, i. 175.

—On the fields, they tak them bields,
An' clank them side by side,
To *daff* that night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 97.

DAFFERY, s. 1. Romping, frolicsomeness, S.

2. Thoughtlessness, folly, S. B.

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

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

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

But 'tis a *daffin* to debate,
And argle-bargain with our fate.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 335.

But we're nae sooner fools to give consent,
Than we our *daffin* and tint power repent.

Ibid., ii. 128.

2. Pastime, gaiety, S.; like *daffery*.

Quhat kind of *daffing* is this al day?
Suyith smakes, out of the feild, away.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 201.

3. Used to denote matrimonial intercourse, Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 39.

4. Foolish or excessive diversion.

"Play is good, but *daffin* dow not;" Prov. S. "spoken to them who are silly and impertinently foolish in their play;" Kelly.

5. Loose conversation, smutty language, S.

"For yoursell, Jenny, ye'll be civil to a' the folk, and take nae heed o' ony nonsense and *daffing* the young lads may say t'ye;—your mother, rest her saul, could pit up wi' as muckle as maist women—but aff hands is fair play; and if ony body be uncivil ye may gi'e me a cry." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 71.

6. "Dallying," indelicate toying, S. Gl. Shirrefs.

7. Derangement, frenzy.

"Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and *daffine* which keepled him to his death." Melvill's MS., p. 58.

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 bide a hard word a' her days." Petticoat Tales, i. 266.

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

This is evidently the primary sense. All the northern words mentioned as cognates of the *v. daft*, except Mod. Sax. *dav-en*, denote a mere privation of mind, from whatever cause, without including the idea of fury. Now, 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 furious, 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 geuin to excessiue drinkin, and be plenté of beir makis the starkest ail of Albion, yit nane of thaym ar sene *wod*, *daft*, or drunken." Descr. Alb., c. 15. Nullus tamen in ea unquam ebrius aut mente alienatus visus, nullus amens aut stolidus; Boeth.

"He'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 synonym with *idiot*.

"He that is maid and constitute under the quarter seill—to be curatour, guyder and governour to ane persoun, 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*, superl.

Thow art the *daftist* full that evir I saw.
Trowis yow, man, be the law to get remeid
Of men of kirk? na nevir till thow be deid.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 65.

"Thai [jugis] syn greuously in twa pointis. First, gif thai lauchfully ken ony siclike misdoars within thair boundis quhairof thai haif auctoritie & tholis thame, lukis at thame throw thair fingeris, & will nocht punis thame, other for lufe of geir or carnal affection or sum vther *daft* opinioun, be resone quhairof misdoars takis mair baldnes to perscuere in cuil, & the

common weil is hurt." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 50. a.

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

3. Giddy, thoughtless, S.

Quhen ye your selfis ar *daft* and young,
And hes nocht bot ane pyat toun; ye
Ye knaw als mekill as ane guse,
That callis this ordour ane abuse.

Dialog. sine Tit. Reign Qu. Mary.

It is "betwix ane Clerk and a Courtier."

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.

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

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

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

Then Colin says, Come, deary, gee's a sang,
And let's be hearty with the merry thrang;
Awa, she says, fool man, ye're growing fu;
Whaever's *daft* to day, it setsna you.

Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

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

Sae thrang this day,

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 49.

6. Wanton, S.

For gentle blades, wha have a fouth o' cash
To dit fouk's mou's, ne'er meet w' ony fash.
However *daft* they wi' the lasses be,
It's ay o'erlook'd, gin 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. daffe*, to daunt, A. Bor. Sibb. thinks *daffin* may be *q. gaffin*, from Teut. *gab-ber-en*, *nugari*, *jocari*; or *gachelen*, *cachinarc*. It is strange that he should resort to an etymon so forced, when he had Junius open before him. "But Junius," he says, "would seem to connect these words with Dan. *doffuen*, ignavus, incers, torpidus, between the primary sense of which (*deaf*) and the Scottish signification, there can be no analogy."

"*Daft*,—fond, anxious;" Gl. Shirrefs.

But *deaf*, so far from being the primary sense of Dan. *doffuen*, *doven*, is not a sense of it at all; and this is only a secondary sense of Isl. *daufr*, Su.-G. *doef*. Junius, in this instance, undoubtedly hit on the true etymon, or at least shewed the way to it. The northern dialects afford a variety of terms closely allied to this and its derivatives. Mod. Sax. *daven*, to be mad or insane, *furerc*, *insanire*; Germ. *taub-en*, O. Teut. *doov-en*, *insanire*, *delirare*, Kilian. Su.-G. *dofwa*, to stupify, sensu privare, *dofna*, to become stupid, *stupere*, *daafna*, to fail, *fatiscere*; Isl. *daufr*, *daufr*, *daufr*, insipidus, Su.-G. *doef*, stupidus, *duswen*, id. Isl. *dofe*, stupor. A.-S. *dofung*, *deliramentum*. Teut. *doof van sinnen*, amens, *delirus* Kilian. Ihre, vo. *dofwa*, refers to Moes-G. *daubs* as a cognate term; *daub-ata hairto*, cor sensu carens, Marc. viii. 17. *Ga-daubida ize hairto-na*, sensu privavit cor eorum, Joh. xii. 40. May we not add, as analogous in sense to the nor-

thern terms, Heb. דַּאֵב, *daab*, languit, doluit, moestus fuit; דַּבָּח, *dabah*, dolor, moeror? It will appear, indeed, on careful examination, that a number of other terms, denoting faintness or weakness, whether of body or mind, which have not been supposed to have any affinity to *daft*, acknowledge the same general origin; as *daw*, *dow*, to fade, *dowf*, *dover*, *doild*, &c. The radical word, according to Ibre, is *daa*, deliquium animi. V. DAW.

DAFT is much used in vulgar conversation as if it were a *s.* with *like* prefixed, S.

Come, billies, lilt it pair and pair,

Like daft this night.

Morison's Poems, p. 25.

DAFT DAYS, those in England denominated the Christmas holidays, S.

The Daft Days, is the title of one of Fergusson's Poems, ii. 10; and also of one of Mr. Nicol's, i. 24.

They have evidently received this designation, in vulgar language, from the merriment indulged, from time immemorial, at this season. It corresponds to the Fr. *Fete des Foux*, given to the gambols and mimic representations long observed at the beginning of the year. V. ABBOT of UNRESSOUN, and YULE.

DAFTISH, *adj.* In some degree deranged, S.; a diminutive from *Daft*.

DAFTLIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of folly, S.

Let gang your grips :—fye, Madge !—hout Bauldy, leen :
I wadna wish this tulyie had been seen,
'Tis sae *daftlike*—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 148.

"Never think you, Luckie, said I, that his honour, Monkbarns, would hae dune sic a *daft-like* thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre, for a mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots." *Antiquary*, i. 84.

2. Having a strange or awkward appearance, S.

"This he absolutely refused, for fear lest she should 'turn him into some *daft-like* beast,' as he expressed it." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, &c. ii. 331.

3. Resembling derangement, S.

"The other broke suddenly out into an immoderate *daft-like* laugh that was really awful." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 86.

DAFTLY, *adv.* 1. Foolishly, S.

Some other chiel may *daftly* sing,
That kens but little of the thing.

Ramsay's Works, i. 143.

2. Merrily, gaily, S.

—Toddling lammies o'er the lawn
Did *daftly* frisk and play.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 48.

DAFTNESS, *s.* 1. Foolishness.

"The word of the crosse semis to be *daftnes* and folie to thame that perischis and is condemnit, bot to thame that ar saiffit it is the vertew and powar of God." *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme*, 1532. Fol. 101. b. Thus *stulticia* is rendered.

2. Fatuity, insanity, S.

"But, Jenny, can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness*?" *The Entail*, ii. 175.

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 speiris, and *daggit* arrowis, quhair the cumpaneis war thickest." *Knox's Hist.*, p. 30.

From *dag*, a hand-gun; Fr. *dag-uer*, 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. *thad dogguar*, pluit; from *dogg-ua*, rigo, irriquo, G. Andr. Sw. *dugg-a*, to drizzle.

DAG, *s.* 1. A thin, or gentle rain, S. Isl. *daugg*, pluvia, Sw. *dagg*, a thick or drizzling rain, Wideg. *Dagg*, dew, A. Bor. Lye 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, *kaalde taage*, a cold mist, as we say in S. "a cauld *dagg*."

2. A thick fog, a mist. This is the general sense in the South and West of S. Su.-G. *dagg*, dew, *dugg-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* synon.

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

This is probably the same with *Daw*, *Da*, *s.*, as used in sense 2, only differing in pronunciation. It may, however, be the Dan. term *daegge*, 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 *daw*.

DAGGLER, *s.* A lounge, an idler, Fife.

Perhaps from E. *daggle*, *v.*, as denoting one who bemires himself in going from place to place.

DAGH, DAIGH, *s.* Dough.

"But the wind will blow that god to the sea, the rain or the snow will make it *dagh* again, yea, which is most of all to be feared, that god is a pray (if he be not wel kept) to rattes and mise. For they will desyre no better denner than white round gods ynew." *Ressoning*, Crostraguell, &c. Prol. iii. a. V. DAIGH.

To DAIBLE, *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*, subigere.

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

Fr. *debile*, feeble, infirm; Lat. *debilis*, *id.*

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

To DAIDLE, *v. n.* To trifle, S. V. DADDLE.

DAIDLER, *s.* A trifler, Dumfr.

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

This I have formerly given as *Daddle*, 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,
For—petticoat, dishclout and *daidle*.

Jacobite Relics, i. p. 7.

DAIGH, *s.* Dough, S.

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

A.-S. *dah*, Belg. *deegh*, Su.-G. *deg*, Isl. *deig*, Germ. *teig*, *id.*

DAIGHIE, *s.* 1. Doughy; 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, Banffs.

"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. Banffs.

DAIGHINESS, *s.* The state of being doughy, S.

It is singular, that the very same metaphor is used in Isl. G. Andr., illustrating *deig*, dough, adds:—*Hine deig-r*, mollis, madidus, subhumidus; 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, "*Daik* some meal an' mak' drummock." Ayrs.]

This might seem allied to Isl. *deig-ia*, primarily macerare, secundarily 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 Deck*. O. Teut. *ghe-degen* signifies formosus; Kilian.

DAIKER, *s.* A deced.

"Ten hides makis ane *daiker*, and twentie *daiker* makis ane last." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplait*.

This term is of great antiquity in E. For by the Stat. de Compositione Ponderum, 51 Hen. III. every *Dakir* consists of ten hides, Cowel. *Dicker* is used in

the same sense. L. B. *dicra*, *dacrum*, *dakrum*. Thus in Fleta; Item lastus coriorum consistit ex decim *dakris*, & quodlibet *dacrum* ex decim coriis. Lib. ii. c. 12, § 4. The term is also used with respect to iron, but as including double the number. *Dacrum* vero ferrorum equorum ex viginti ferris. *Ibid.* *Dicra* is used in the same sense in Domesday-Book, Glocest. The city of Gloucester gave xxxvi. *Dieras* ferri. The L. B. term was also used in France. Thus in the Taxation of St. Omers, we read of *Dacra* de pellibus salsis; and in the Chartulary of the Trinity at Caen, the phrase, *unam Dacram* de ferris, occurs. Ap. Du Cange, vo. *Dacra*, Blount's Anc. Ten., p. 192.

The word must be traced to Gr. *δεκάς*, a deced.

Sn.-G. *deker*, *id.* "*Deker skin*, says Ihre, 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 decads of the ancients generally consisted of twelve, as the hundred of 120. In S. the *lang 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 anciently been 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 dispoise 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. 652. V. DACKER, *v.*

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

As Jocky passed through the slap—
Ilk 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. Johns., seems to "import much the same with the *devil*." Mr. Todd has nothing in addition. Bailey gives it *deviltkin*, i.e. little devil. *Dickons*, Lanc. Dial. Bailey mentions *Odds Dickens* as the full phrase. Now as this so nearly resembles the old profane expression, *Odds bodikins*, 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 Teut. *daeck-en*, nebulam exspirare, nebulam 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.

—Freschs men come and hailit the dulis,
And dang thame down in *dailis*.

Chr. K., st. 22.

[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 aiginis*, 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.

Wele thay persae and behaldis sans fale,
Thir campious war not of stenth equale.

—The soft berde newlie did furth spryng,
As al to ying 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^r Cunninghamme sall in continent devoide & red—the said akris of the landis of Milgarholme with the pertinentis, and that he sall *have na dale* nor entermeting tharwith in tyme to cum, bot as the courss of commune law will.” Act. Audit. A. 1469, p. 9. V. also p. 14.

Su.-G. *del-a*, litigare. Hence, as Ihre observes, *urdele*, *ordela*, the trial by *ordeal*, quod est liti finem sententia lata imponere, ab *ur*, quod rei finem indicat.

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

“Than the laif of ther fat flokkis follout on the fellis baytht youis and lamunis, kebbis and *dailis*, gylmyrs and dilmondis, and mony herueist hog.” Compl. S., p. 103.

Perhaps from A.-S. *dael-an*, Teut. *deel-en*, parciri; because ewes of this description are separated from the flock.

DAIL, *s.* A field, Fife.

Teut. *dal*, *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 lauchfull to hir to dispoine—the same in all or in pairt, ather to hir said pretendit housband and adulterair, or to the successionn proceeding of that pretendit mariage or carnall *daill*.” Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

DAILL-SILVER, **DAILL-SILUER**, *s.* Money for distribution among the clergy on a foundation.

“Oure souerane lordis dearest mothir—gaif and grantit to the provest, &c. of Edinburghe for the sustentationn of the ministry and hospitalitie within the samyn, all landis, annuellis, obitis, *daill siluer*, mailis, rentis, &c. pertening of befoir to quhatsumeur benefice, alterage, or chaplanrie within the said burghe,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 169. Also, *ibid.*, p. 500.

“As also, we have given—all and sundry chaplainries, altarages, and annual rents, formerly pertaining and belonging to the saids chaplainries of the foresaid parish church of Aberdeen, called Saint Nicholas, and with all anniversarijs 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 *dealt* or divided; from A.-S. *dael*, Teut. *deel*, *deyl*, pars; whence *deyl-brood*, panis qui eleemosynae loco egenis distribuitur. V. **ANNIVERSARY**.

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

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

A *daimen icker* in a thrave
‘S a sma’ request.

Burns, iii. 147.

From A.-S. *aecer*, an ear of corn, Moes-G. *akran*; and perhaps *diement*, counted, from A.-S. *dem-an*, to reckon; as *undecment*, what cannot be counted, q. v.

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

DAINE, *adj.* “Gentle, modest, lowly;” Gl.

—Ane countenance he bure,
Degeist, devote, *daïne*, and demure.

Kilteis *Confession*, *Lyndsay*, ii. 208.

Mr. Chalmers refers to Fr. *daigne*. But there is no *adj.* of this form in Fr. The word is probably formed from the *v. daign-er*, to vouchsafe.

DAINSHOCH, *adj.* Nice or squeamish, puling at one’s food, Fife, Berwicks.; E. *dainty*.

Gael. *deanmhasach*, prim, bears some resemblance.

DAINTA, **DAINTIS**, *expl.* “No matter, it does not signify,” Aberd. Gl. Ross. and Shirr.

—I danc’d wi’ you on your birth day;
Ay, *heary*, quo’ she, now but that’s awa;
Dainta, quo’ he, let never warse befa’.

Ross’s *Helenore*, p. 21.

This term is probably very ancient. We might suppose it to be corr. from Teut. *dien-en*, Su.-G. *tian-a*, to serve, to avail, and *intet*, nothing, q. 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. *daendis*, vir eximius. But it appears to be merely a corruption of the *s. Daintith* as used in the plural.

DAINTITH, **DAINTETH**, *s.* A dainty, S.

Save you, the board wad cease to rise,
Bedight wi’ *daintiths* to the skies.

Fergusson’s *Poems*, ii. 97.

“He that never eat flesh, thinks a pudding a *dainteth*,” 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 kebbuck*, 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:—

Leeze me on your curly pow,
Dainty Davie, &c.

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

—But how’s your daughter, Jean?

Jan. She’s gayly, Isabel, but camstrairy grown.

Isb. How sae?—She used to be a *dainty* quean.

Donald and Flora, p. 85.

—Round my neck his arms entwinn’d,
He kiss’d me weel,

And fond on wedlock was inclin'd,
Sweet dainty chield.
The Old Maid, A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.

5. Worthy, excellent, S.

Ye dainty Deacons, and ye douns Conveeners,
To whom our moderns are but causey-cleaners.
Burns, iii. 57.

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

6. Liberal, open-hearted. *She's a dainty wife; she'll no 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 etymon of *Dandie*, it may be observed that Haldorson renders Isl. *dáindi* excellenter bonum quid; *dáindis madr*, homo optimus, homo virtuosus, frugi; as we say, "A daintie man," S. He expl. the latter phrase by Dan. *en braw mand*, S. "a braw man."

Skinner derives E. *dainty* from O. Fr. *dain*, fine, quaint, 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 allied to the Northern terms mentioned under *Dandie*, q. v.; and upon looking into *Seren*. I find that he expressly refers to Goth. *dandi*, liberalis, as having a common origin with E. *dainty*. The termination may have been originally *tid*, retained in the s. *Daintith*, 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 pronunciation of *Daver*, *Daiver*, 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 *dirge*, although the rites observed are very dissimilar." *Edin. Mag., March 1819, p. 224.*

DAIS, s. V. DEIS, and CHAMBRADSESE.

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 stupefy. V. DASE.

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

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

DAISIE, DAIZIE, adj. Applied to the weather; as, "a daisie 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 severe upon young sheep," &c. *Ess. Highl. Soc., iii. 404.* V. PINE, PINING, s.

Isl. *das*, languor, *das-az*, languescere.

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

Off ws thai haiff wndoyne may than ynew;
My faithfull fadyr dispitfully thai slew,
My brothir als, and gud men mony ane.
Is this thi dait, sall thai our cum ilkane?
On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thow rsw?
Wallace, ii. 194, MS.

In Perth edit. it is:—

Is this ths dait sall yai ourcome ilk ans?

In edit. 1648:—

This is the dait shall us overcome each ons.

O. Fr. *det*, a die.

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

2. This term is used in an imprecation; *Daiver ye*, which seems equivalent to the unwarrantable 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 *Dowf* and *DAW*.

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

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

The same with *Daiker*, 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 siluer daleiris. Aucht daleiris & tuelf lup 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.

"Last year, when the *dalesman* were cried out,—there was ane o' Fairniehirst's men got strong breast-plates of steel made to defend his heart." *Perils of Man*, i. 249.

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 *dalk*; then the white lime, of an inferior quality to the other, and as yet but seldom wrought." P. Campsie, *Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 329.

This is undoubtedly different from E. *dawk*; and is probably of Scandinavian origin; as Dan. *daelg* or *daelk* denotes a baulk, 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. *dale*, *dalle*, a slice of any thing, a mass of stone, &c.; Roquefort.

DALL, s. A sloven, Ayr.

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. *daa*, deliquium, *dwaile* has the same signification, Sopor, et deliquium, G. Andr. p. 55; the latter being a derivative from the very ancient primitive *daa*. Su-G. *dwaala*, stupor; sopor gravis, medius inter vitam et mortem; Ibre.

DALLISH, adj. Slovenly, *ibid*.

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

Hay now the day *dallis*.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 23.

DALLOP, s. *Train's Mountain Muse*. V. DOOLLOUP.

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.

Ne'er price a weardless, wanton elf,
That nought but pricks and prins herself,
Wha's like a *dally* drawn on delf
Or china ware.

Morison's Poems, p. 81, 82.

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

The Byschape Waltyr—
Gave twa lang coddies of welwete,—
Wyth a prestis vestment hale,
Wyth twnykil 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 festivals. V. Isidor. Orig. lib. 19. c. Du Cange.

DALMES, s. Damask cloth.

"Item, ane gryt cannabie of cramasy *dalmes* pasmentit with silver and frenyeit with reid silk and silver." 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 a trust 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. If 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, grass 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 name for a fostered child." Johnson's Journey, Works, viii. 374, 375. V. MACALIVE.

Shaw gives Gael. *daltan* as used in the same sense; and also renders *daltach* "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. *daelt* signifies one's domestic property; Domesticum familiare proprium. Hence the proverbial phrase, *Daelt er heima huort*; Quod 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 thakia daelti vid annan at eiga*; Commodum sibi habere, in aliquem agere. G. Andr., p. 44.

Daelt is properly the neuter of *dael*, felix, commodus (G. Andr.), mansuetes. 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. Ibre, also Eddae Gloss. vo. *Postra*. Hence perhaps the Gael. term *daitlin*, 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 *mill-lade*, Kinross.

To DAM, *v. n.* To urinate.

Dunbar alludes to

—A dotit dog, that *dams* on all bussis.
Maitland Poems, p. 51.

"To mak one's *dam*," id. S. This seems to be merely a metaph. use of *damm*, 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 be piss one's self, S.

—Whiles ye moistify your leather,
Till whare ye sit, on craps 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 etymon. 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 *camarin* also signifies a kind of cupboard. *Dom* and *Don* are used as synonymous. 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 *Damcamhuil*, a student, and *caolmhaor* an apparitor; q. one whose work it was to execute the orders of the Rector in regard to the pupils. But the pronunciation would be rather *davuil colvar*. *Comkrionn*, a meal, a portion, or *comhthron*, 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.

DAMBORDED, *adj.* Having square figures; also called *diced*.

"See that upland loon wi' the *damborded* back is dropping them down his Highland weasan, as gin they were lordly dainties." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 154.

DAMBROD. V. DAMS.

DAMAGEUS, *adj.* Injurious.

"Wer nocht thair contentioun, James the first had neuir cumyn in Scotland, the quhilk had bene rycht *damageus* to the realme." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 20.

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

DAMMER, *s.* A miner, S.

DAMMERTIT, *part. adj.* Stupid, Renfr.; synon. *Doitit*.

This might seem to have some affinity to Dan. *dum-mer-hoved*, a dunce, a blockhead; or perhaps it is rather from Teut. *dom*, stupid, and *aerd*, Belg. *aart*, nature, disposition.

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

"Item, ane nycht gowne of gray *dammes* with ane waltin traie of gold." Inventories, p. 32.

"Item, ane pece of gray *dammis* with ane litill pece of claith of gold." Ibid., p. 25.

Fr. *dammis*, id.

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

"*Damming and laving* 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 *laving*. Both words are used in E.

DAMMYS, *s.* The city of Damascus.

"Tapestryis.—Item, vi pece of the cietie of *Dammys* garnest 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 senslesnesse, and as a man who falles downe from an high place, for a certain space lyes without sense, and is *dammished* with the fall: euen so—after that once we are fallen from God, we are senslesse 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. *daemisch*, vertiginosus; Wachter. *Einen daemisch machen*, to stun one's head.

DAMMYS, 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.

To 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 *ampnis*, *alumpnus*, for *amnis*, *alumnus*.

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

"*Dampnis* and *expensis*;" Aberd. Reg. T. 20. A. 1545.

From Lat. *damn-um*, with *p* inserted as in L. B. *dampnificare*, O. Fr. *dampnifier*. G. Douglas uses *Dampne* to damn or condemn. L. B. *damn-um* signifies sumptus, as well as muleta.

DAMS, *s. pl.* The game of draughts, *S. Sw. dam, damspel*, Germ. *damspiel, damenspil*, Fr. *dames*, id. Germ. *damme*, a man at draughts; *damenbret*, a chess-board, *Sw. dambraede, S. a dambrod*.

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

"Ye see I was just stappin' hame thinkin' nae ill, after playing twa or three games at the *dams*, an' taking a chapin o' ale wi' a gude ald neebor, whan some ane gae a rug at my hat." Saxon and Gael, i. 94.

Ferrarius thinks that the game has received this name from *dame*, 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-spil*, he apprehends, signifies that game in which one man is covered by another; observing that with the Turks *dam* has the sense of *covered*, and that, according to Festus, 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 *sætt 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. *dom-inus*; 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 *skaak, skaak-spel*, Su.-G. *skafstafwel*. 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.

DAMSCHEDE, *s.* A portion of land bordering on a *dam*.

"All and sindry the landis of Estir Wischart—the dene of Logy, dame and *damsched* tharof, and thair pertinentis," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379. V. SHED.

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 *Dan Phebus*
Thir wourdis endit—

Virgil, 186. 48.

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

With tham went *danz* Merlyn,
For the stones to mak engyn.

Append. to Pref., cxciii.

See an explanation of this term; Letters from the Bodleian Library, Aubrey's Coll. 1. 120, &c.

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

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

"In the actioun—be Margaret Ker the dochter of vmquile *Dand* Ker on the ta parte, aganis Patrick of Murray of Fallowhill & James Hoppringill sone & ayre to vmquile David Hoppringill of Smalham," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1482, p. 105. It occurs also in the act immediately following.

"*Dand* Armestrang.—*Dandy* and Mingo [Mungo] Armstranges." Acts 1585, III. 393. Every one is acquainted with honest "*Dandie* Dinmont" of our own times.

* **TO DANCE**, *v. n.*

"Ye'll neither *dance*, nor haud [hold] the candle," S. Prov. "that is, you will neither do, nor let do;" Kelly, p. 367. 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.*

Sume ran to coffers, and sune to kists,
But nought was stown that cou'd be mist;
She *dancid her lane*, cry'd, Praise be blest!
I have ludg'd a leil poor man.

Gaberlunzie Man, st. 5.

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

Apparently in allusion to a child's toy. V. **LUFE**, 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'ry hows I *dander*,
Tenting my flocks, lest they should wander.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 263.

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

O! then we needna gie a plack
For *dand'ring* mountebank or quack.—
Fergusson'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 wille Tod came by me to,
With violence and speld;
For feir the he fox left the scho,
He wes in sick a dreid:
Quhiles louping, and scowping,
Ouer bushis, banks, and brais;
Quhiles wandring, quhiles *dandring*,
Like royd and wilyart rais.

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

Sibb. refers to Fr. *dandin-er*, Teut. *dant-en*, ineptire. 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.

andra, *vagari*; were it not that there is another *v.* of the same meaning, which seems to oppose the idea. This is *Dandill*, *q. v.*

DANDER, DAUNER, *s.* The act of sauntering, *S.*; *dauner*, Renfr.

DANDERER, DAUNDERER, *s.* A saunterer, one who habitually goes about, *S.*

"My auld man," said the youth, "thou art but a *daunderer* a-down the dyke-sides, and can be in the sun and warm thee, while the sweat of sore labour recks on honest men's brows." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 407.

DANDERIN, *s.* A sauntering, *S.*

DANDERS, *s. pl.* 1. Refuse of a smith's fire, cinders from a smithy, *S.*

And when the callans romping thick,
Did crowd the hearth along,
Oft have I blown the *danders* quick
Their mizlie shins amang.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 146.

2. A piece of the *scoriae* of iron, or of the refuse of glass, *S.*

"Here we observed the foundation-stones of houses, and what are said to be large heaps of ashes; which reminded me of the information I had received from Mr. A. S., who had been born, and lived long in the distant Highlands, and who still retained in his memory many of Ossian's Songs;—that there was an iron-work here, and that the swords and arms of Fingal were made at Locher Leour, two miles in the valley below; and that the iron was brought from this place seems the more probable, because peats, cast hard by, when burnt in large fires, as in kiln-pots, leave a plate of yetlin, which they name a *dander*, amongst their ashes." Hist. P. of Monivaird; Papers Antiq. Soc. Scotl., p. 71.

Sibb. refers to Goth. *tand-ian*, accendere, to kindle. This perhaps is the proper line for discovering the etymon. But Isl. *tendr-a*, id. is still nearer. *Tindr-a* signifies to emit sparks. Now this name may have been given originally to the sparks of burning metal that flee from the forge, and afterwards extended to these as mixed into one mass with the cinders. There is one difficulty, however. How should we retain the *t* in *tiend*, a spark, and change it into *d* in *danders*; if both are from the same source?

DANDIE, DANDY, *s.* A principal person or thing; what is nice, fine, or possessing supereminence in whatever way, *S.*

They'd gi'e the bag to dolefu' care,
And laugh at ilka *dandy*,
At that fair day.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 89.

This word claims a very ancient etymon. Isl. *dandi* and Su.-G. *daenne* signify, liberal, munificent. V. Loccen. Antiq. Sueo-G., p. 199. Su.-G. *dandes folk*, *dandemaen*, is a title of honour or respect. Various are the accounts given, by Northern writers, of its etymon. Some derive it from Isl. *danni*, or *dandi*, liberalis, already mentioned; others, from A.-S. *Thaegn*, Thane. Ihr. vo. *Danneman*, considers it as contr. from *dugande maen*, viri strenui, because all titles of honour had their origin from fortitude in war. This corresponds to A.-S. *dugend*, valens, bonus, probus; the part of *dug-an*, valere. G. Andr. derives it from the old Isl. primitive *dae*, denoting anything good, honourable, excellent; whence *daene vel*, excellently; *daewen*, very beautiful. V. Doxn. Kilian

mentions O. Germ. *deghe*, *deghe-man*, as signifying, vir praestans, strenuus, fortis.

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

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

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

Euin as the blind man gangs heges,
In houering far behynd,
So dois thou *dandill* in distres,
Qnhiik I feir thou sall find.

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

This seems to be *synon.* with *Dander*, *q. v.* But Fr. *dandin-er*, and Teut. *dant-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, ludicre agere. V. *Dant*, Ihre.

DANDILLY, DANDILY, *adj.* Celebrated, *S. B.*

There lives a landart laird in Fife,
And he has married a *dandily* wife,
She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew,
But sit wi' her cummings, and fill her sell fu'.

Old Song, Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 324.

The *dandilly* toast of the parish
Is woo'd and married and a'.

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 stags and fillies,
Not for to trample poor eart-horse;
Yet they [grow] still the worse and worse.

Cleland's Poems, p. 76.

This may be merely a dimin. from *Dandie*, *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. *dandin-er*, to carry one's self like a ninny; Ital. *dondola*, a baby, a puppet, *dondolo*, a ninny.

Perhaps, like *Dandie* of northern origin. Should we trace it to Isl. *dae waenn* and *daelug-r*, it would seem a pleonasm, as both signify *eximie formosus*; G. Andr. *daeends*, however, signifies *excellenter*, and Dan. *deilig* pulcher, *formosus*.

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 aloud did touk.
Battle of Harlaw, st. 18. *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 Teut. *donder-en*, tonare, Su.-G. *dundra*, id. *dunder*, strepitus.

DANE, *part. pa.* Done, Gl. Shirrefs, Aberd.

DANE, DAINE, *adj.* Gentle, modest.

Bot yit ane comtenance he bure,
Degest, deuotit, *dane*, and demure.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 312.

Either from O. Fr. *dain*, dainty, fine, or the *v.* *daign-er*, whence E. *deign*.

DANG, *pret. of* DING, q. v.

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

The hors was gud, bot yett he had gret dreid,
For failyeing or he wan to a strenth.
The chass was gret, scalyt our breid and lenth :
Throw strang *danger* thail had him ay in sycht.
Wallace, v. 283, MS.

2. In his *dawnger*, Under his *dawnger*, in his power, as a captive.

—Qwyte-clemyd all homagis,
And alkyne strait condytyownys,
That Henry be his extorsyownys
Of Willame the Kyng of Scotland had,
Wndyr his *dawngere* quhil he thaine bade.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 494.

It occurs in the same sense in O. E. :—

Cite, castelle & toun alle was in the *erle's dangere*.
R. Brunne, 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." *Moyses's Mem.*, p. 210, 211.

3. But *dawngere*, without hesitation, or apprehension.

Than Rychard Talbot can hym pray
To serwe hym of thre Cours of Were,
And he thaim grawtyt but *dawngere*.
Wyntown, viii. 35. 144.

Till him he send ; and gan him pray
That he wald cum all anerly,
For to spek with him priuely.
And he but *daunger* till him gais.
Barbour, v. 283. MS. V. also x. 196.

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 *daunger* sugred ben alite,
That of his death ye be not all to wite.
Troilus, ii. 384.

With *danger* uttren we all our chaffare,
Gret prees at market maketh dere ware.
W. Bath's Prol., 6103.

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

Chacun si l'appelloit sa Dame,
Et clamoit comme riche fame :
Tous se mettoient en son *danger*,
Et vouloit chacun calenger.

Rom. de Rose.

Ainsi serez en servitude comme esclave, et ta renommée en *danger* d'estranges 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 corr. from Lat. *dominari*.

DANGER, used as an *adj.* Dangerous, perilous.

Than Wallace said, In trewth I will nocht fle,
For iiii off his, ay ane quhill I may be :
We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak,
A *danger* chace thail mycht vpon ws mak.
Wallace, viii. 202, MS.

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

But wad heaven be so gracious,
As to send me ane sincere ;
Cripple, *dannar'd*, dais'd, or fashious,
What he was I wadna care.
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 63. V. DONNARD.

To DANNER, *v. n.* To saunter, Clydes., Dumfr. ; softened from *Dander*, q. v.

—"The haill bune saw a wee bit crynit-lukin woman,—bussit in a gown o' the auldest fasson, gang *dannerin'* through among the stouks." *Edin. Mag.*, Sept. 1818, p. 155.

Lang, lang they *danner'd* to and fro,
Wha miss'd a kinsman or a beau.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 86.

DANSKEINE, DANSKENE, *s.* Denmark.

"At this feild the erle of Bothwell fled away with all hes company, and passed out of Scotland to *Danskeine*, where he deceissit miserable." *Marioreybanks' 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 visis to pay fraucht for their guds to Flanders be the sek [sack], to France, Spayne, and England be the tun : and to *Danskeine*, and the Easter Seas, be the serplath." *De Verb. Sign. vo. Serplath*.

Archdeacon Nares has satisfactorily proved that Mr. Chalmers, in the Gl. to Lyndsay, has given "an erroneous interpretation" of the term *Danskens*, as used by Shakspeare, as if it meant *Dantzickers* ; 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 *Dantzicker's*?" After all, Mr. Chalmers, who is never at a loss to prove what he has once imagined, may be able to show that *Danskeine*, mentioned above as the place to which Bothwell fled, was no other than *Dantzic*.

DANT, *s.*

Of me altyme thow gave but lytil tail ;
Na of me wald have *dant* nor dail.
And thow had to me done onie thing,
Nocht was with hart ; bot vane gloir, and hething.
With uther friends thou was sa weill ay wount,
To me thow had ful lytil clame or count.

Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 43.

The Editor gives this word as not understood. *Dant nor dail* 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.]

"Rewlis to dant the flesch."—"We suld repres & dant our carnal lustis & desyris in the beginning, and quhen thai ar lytil." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 75, 6. 76. b. V. next word.

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

The ymage porturit was of Kyng Picus

Danter of hors, in chare satt gloryus.

Doug. Virgil, 211. 38. Lat. *domitor*.

"The maist perfyit industreus horse *dantars* of Macedon culd nocht gar hym be veil bridilit nor manerit in no comodius sort conuenient to serue ane prince." Compl. S., p. 236.

Lat. *domitor*, id. from *dom-are*, to tame. Sw. *demp-a*, 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 betwixt 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." *Pitcottie*, p. 87.

2. To break in or tame a horse.

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

"Quhair it is said in the said statute, of *dantoned* horse vn-schod: that it be interpreted and declared in time to cum, in this waies: That the said crowners sall haue *dantoned* horse depute to warke, and not to the saddle, that was never schod nor used to schone." Acts Ja. III., 1487, c. 113. Skene.

These may be called *dantoned*, 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 *davntit*. 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, Herd's Coll., ii. 20.

This may have been originally the same with O. E. *daunten*.

—Reason shall rayne, and realmes gouerne,

And right as Agag had, happe shall come,

Samuell shall slea him, and Saule shall be blamed,

And David shall be diademed, & *daunten* hem all.

P. Ploughman, F. 16. a.

This seems to be merely the Fr. *v. domter*, *donter*, id. with a Goth. termination. Seren. derives E. *daunt* from Goth. *daan-a*, deliquium pati, from *daa*, deliquium.

To DANYEL, *v. n.* 1. To dangle, Upp. Clydes.

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 etymon for the E. *v.* than *hang*, *hangle*, changed to *dangle*. But the origin is Isl. *dangl-a*, which is used in two senses, pulsare; also, vibrare. We may add Su.-G. *daengl-a dingl-a*, pendulum motitari.

DAPILL, *adj.* Prob., severe, harsh.

—An vnthriftie *dapill* man,

A rebald, a ruffian.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 101.

Gael. *diopal* signifies severe.

DAPPERPY, *adj.* Of diapered, or variegated woollen cloth.

O he has pou'd aff his *dapperpy* coat,

The silver buttons glanced bonny;

The waistcoat bursted aff his breast,

He was sae full of melancholy.

Annan Water, Minstrelsy Border, ii. 153.

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

Hoqueton *diapré* de men maitre la Trousse,

Je le suivois a pied, quand il alloit en housse.

From *hoqueton* was formed our *Acton*, q. v. From O. Fr. *diaspré*, L. B. *diasprus*, *diasperus*, 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 diasprum*, cum listis auro textis. Bulla Benedict. VIII. A., 1223. Residens in throno cburneo tunicula & dalmatica indutus de *Diaspro* albo. B. Odoricus, A. 1307. Du Cange observes, vo. *Diasperatus*, that Ital. *diaspro* signifies a jasper, and hence Fr. *diaspré*, variegated, parti-coloured like a jasper.

For the latter part of the word, V. PY, RIDING-PY. The only difficulty as to this etymon is that *Didper* does not appear in Teut., 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 *daar*) *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 pryce or loke aboute me; Je aduise alentour. What *darest* thou on this facyon; i me thinketh thou woldest catche larks." *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 104, a.

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

Sw. *darr-a*, to quake, to tremble. This *v.* is used in the same manner as ours: *Han darrar naar han faar se er*; he trembles at the sight of you. *Darring*, 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 droupe and *dare*,

For dern dedes that done me *dere*.—

The Scottes new all wide will sprede,

For thai have failed of thaire pray;

Now er thai *dare* and all for drede,

That war bfore so stout and gay.

Minot's Poems, p. 2, 3.

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

DARE, *adj.* Stupid, dull.

The character of the herons is;

Ay sorrowfull and sad at all hours;

Was nevir leid saw thame lauch; bot drowpane and *dare*.

Houlate, i. 15.

Su.-G. *daere*, Alem. *dor*, changed by the Germans into *thor*, stultus; Su.-G. *daar-a*, Dan. *daar-er*, to infatuate, to make stupid; Dan. *daare*, a fool, a sot. V. DAW, DA.

DARE-THE-DIEL, *s.* One who fears nothing, and who will attempt any thing, S.

"I scared them wi' our auld tenantry, and the Mac-Ivors,—till they durst na on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the door-stane after gloamin, for fear John Heather-blutter, or some siccan *dare-the-diel*, should tak a baff at them." Waverley, iii. 355.

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

"They [the tenants] are subject also to a *darg* (or day's work), for every acre, or, 10d. per annum." P. Alloa, 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 less than that of a day, S.

"Formerly the coals were put out by the *dark*, consisting of twenty-eight hutches;—an active workman could very easily put out two of these *darks* per day, making three shillings and fourpence." P. Campsie, Stirling, Statist. Acc., xv. 332.

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

"Tine needle, tine *dark*," 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, Perth.

In an old title-deed of the lands of Noriestoun in Perthshire, *darg* 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 wark that's killing,
To common *darguing*.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 119.

DARGER, *s.* A day-labourer, S. Belg. *dagwerker*, id.

The croonin' kye the byre drew nigh,
The *darger* left his thrift.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 357.

DARGEIS, *pl. Dirges*.

Thay tyrit God with tryfallis tume trentalis,
And daifit him with [their] daylie *dargeis*;
With owklike Ahitis, to augment thair rentalis.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 197, st. 12.

DERGIE, S. V. DREGIE.

DARKENING, *s.* Evening, twilight. Synon. *Gloamin* and *Dayligaun*, S.; *Derkning*, Roxb.

"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 nae body wad ken ye; for Kate and Matty, the limmers, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them." Waverley, iii. 216.

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

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

She throw the yard the nearest taks,
An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' *darklins* graipit for the bauks,
And in the blue-clue throws then.—
Burns, iii. 130.

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

2. A small portion of any thing, ibid.

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

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 167.

C. B. *darn* and *dryll* both signify a piece, a fragment.

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

"They have by maist subtil and craftie means, by changing their namis, and dissembling the place of their nativitie, convoyed themselves in the in-countries of this realme,—abusing and harming his Majesties good subjects by their *darned* stouths, in the in-country transported, reset and quyettie sold in the bounds of the late Borders." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, c. 10.

A *darning*, secreting themselves.

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

Muses Threnodie, p. 116.

Derne, pret. hid, concealed.

And as he fand schupe to his feris schaw:
His nauy *derne* among the thik wod schaw,
Underneth the hingand holkit rochis hie.
Doug. Virgil, 22. 41. Occultit, Virg.

A.-S. *dearn-an*, *dyrn-an*, occultare.

TO DARN, DERN, *v. n.* 1. To hide one's self. Their courage quail'd and they began to *derne*.
Hudson's Judith, p. 31.

2. To hearken or listen, Fife. "He was *darnin* 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 DERNE, *v. a.* To cause to hide, to force to flee to a secret place.

—"His Majesties wisdom and diligence is praiseworthy, 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 yett*, a postern; the name still given to one of the gates of the Abbey garden at Aberbrothick.

Bot at a place, quhar meit he to thaim brocht,
And bedyn to, als glaidly as he mocht,
A *dern* boll furth, on the north syd, thai had
To the wattr, quhar off Wallace was glad.
Wallace, xi. 343, MS.

In *dern*, in secret.

My dule in *dern* bot gif thow dill,
Doutless bot dreid I dé.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 98. st. 1.

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

Sire, he seide, of *derne* cas ich wol the warne stille
Thine fon [foes] beth in ech half, & this ys the meste doute,
That thine owne men ne loueth the nogt, that the beth
abouté. *P. 114.*

"He—brint his hail lugeing foirsaid, and rasis the same in the air be force of gun pulder—placeit and inpuitt be him—within the voltis, laiche and *darne* partes and placeis thair of to that effect." *Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305.*

"There's not a *dern* nook, 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 *Rinnin 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 faggage, 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 *darn* 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 evaculatory 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. RINNIN DARN, under RIN, v.*

DARRAR, DARRER, *adj.* 1. Dearer.

"—Till our nychbour na temporal or erdly thing is *darrar* and mair precious thane is his awin bodylie lyfe." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, 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.

—"His said vmquhile *darrest* grandschir deceissit frome the present lyff in the field of Flowdoune," &c. *Acts. Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 619.*

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 partneris, ilk partner sall give twa bollis of the best, or the *darrest* price thair of." *Balf. Pract., p. 85.*

To DARREN, *v. a.* To dare, to provoke.

—Quha best on fute can ryn lat se,—
Or like aue douchty campion in to fycht
With bustuous bastoun *darren* stryffe, or mais.
Doug. Virgil, 129. 39.

A.-S. *dearran*, *dyrran*, *andere*; Belg. *derren*. To this origin Junius traces *darraine*, *derreine*, *Chauc.*; although Tyrwhitt refers to Fr. *desren-er*. It must be admitted, that if our *darren*, 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.

Than did I *dascan* with my sell,
Quhiddir to henin or unto hell,
Thir persouns suld pertene.
Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 45.

Lat. *discendere in sese*, to examine one's self; from *de* and *scando*, whence E. *scan*.

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

Part. pa. *dasyd*, *daisit*, *dazed*, stupid, stupified. A *dazed* look, A. Bor. is such as persons have when frightened; Ray.

—Bot yhit he wes than
In hys deyde bot a *dasyd* man,
In na-thing repute of valu,
Na couth do na thyng of werte.
He had bot *nomen sine re*.
Wyntown, vi. 4. 56.

My *daisit* heid fordullit disselé;
I raisit up half in ane lithargie.
Palace of Honour, i. 26.

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

Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case;—
It soon wad gar his love to me turn cauld,
And mak him *daz'd* and doited ere ha' auld.
Shirreys' Poems, p. 42.

2. To benumb. *Dasing*, benumbing, congealing; *dasit*, benumbed from cold, or age, congealed.

The callour are penetratiue and pure,
Dasing the blude in eury creature,
 Made seik warme stouis and bene fyris hote.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 38.

Bot certainly the *dasit* blude now on dayis
 Waxis dolf and dull throw mine vnweildy age.

Ibid. 140. 45.; *gelidus*, Virg.

"I's *dazed*, I am very cold;" A. Bor. Ray.

Adase seems to have been sometimes used in the same sense, O. E.

"Rochester bothe abhominable and shameless :— and so *adased* in the braynes of spyte, that he can not ouercom the trouthe, that he—careth not what he saythe." Tyndale's Obedyence of a Chrysten man, F. 54, b.

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

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

Rudd. refers to Belg. *dusel-en*, vertigine laborare, obstupere. But it is more nearly related to Teut. *daes-en*, delirare, insanire; Su.-G. *das-a*, Isl. *dassast*, langnere, Belg. *dwaaz-en*, to be foolish. A.-S. *dwaes*, Su.-G. *dase*, stupidus, stultus, Teut. *daes*, *dwaes*, delirius; Isl. *dasad-ur*, languid, greatly fatigued; Belg. *dwaas*, foolish, silly. Our *dase* is radically the same with E. *doze*. Instead of *dasit*, *dozent* is now more commonly used, as signifying benumbed.

DASE. *On dase.*

With daggaris derfly thay dang,
 Thai doughtyis *on dase*.

Gawan & Gol., iii. 5.

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

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

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

DASH YOU, an imprecation, Loth. Synon. *Dise 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. *dask-a*, verbera et verba dura infligo; 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 shew, S.

This may be, merely an oblique use of the E. v. the origin of which is probably Isl. *dask-a*, verbera et verba dura infligo. Its second sense might indicate a relation to Isl. *daas*, a candle, a torch, because of its splendour. The Isl. s. indeed, has a similar metaph. sense; *Das*, fervor agendi, quasi incendii 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 wi' pride o' simmer gloss,
 To cast a dash at Reikie's cross!

Fergusson'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." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 16.

DASYD, DASIT. V. DASE.

DAS KANE.

Throw rowting of the river rang,
 The roches sounding lyke a sang,
 Quhair *Das Kane* did abound;

With Triple, Tenor, Counter, Mein.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 7.

This should be written as one word; and properly denotes singing in parts; Lat. *discant-us*, from *discento*, to sing treble; Ital. *descanto*, Fr. *deschant*, *descant*, E. *descant*, id. *discant*, cantus diversis vocibus constitutus, Kilian, in Append.

In the Lat. version, however, it is rendered :—

—Ubi Discantus nulla otia captans

Triplicat—

This suggests that the Translator, T. D. (probably the famous T. Dempster) understood Montgomerie as meaning, that there was a frequent repetition of the same words. This agrees with the definition given of E. *descant* by Skinner. Quibusdam, vocis frequentamentum.

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 v. *to dess*, "to lay carefully together;" Cumb. Gl. Relph's Poems; q. to lay compactly, like the *dass* of a hay-stack. *Dess*, 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 Boxhorn, a heap of grain, hay or the like; Gael. *tas*, a heap; Su.-G. *daes*, anc. *dyss*, id. Isl. *dys*, cumulus, *hendys*, foeni cumulus; Teut. *tas*, a heap, properly of corn or fodder; Fr. *tas*, a heap of any kind. L. B. *thass-are*, *tass-are*, "to lay up hay or corn into a *tass*, toss, stack, rick, or mow; *tass-a*, *tassus*;" Cowel. Teut. *tass* and *schock* are given as synon.; also *tass-en* and *schock-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 braes, they go by the name of *dasses* or *gerrocks*." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 327.

DASS, s. A small landing-place, Selkirks.

"They soon reached a little *dass* in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place." Brownie of Bodsbeck, 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 tumultus, 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's.

2. Sly, cunning, *ibid.*

3. Hidden, secret, *ibid.*

Shall we trace this to O. Goth. *dae*, denoting excellency and wit, skill, knowledge, like *dae-wenn*, *dae-fryd-r*, *exime formosus*?

To DATCHLE, *v. n.* 1. To waddle, Fife, synonym. *Haingle, Henghle.*

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.*

DACHEL-LIKE, *adj.* Having a dangling appearance; as, "How *dachel-like* he looks! his plaid is torn," Perth's.

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

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

As *gree* signifies degree, quality, also superiority, (V. GRE), this phrase may respect the precedency 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. Thns, 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 given—our full power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give *datives*, and constitute sik persons as they be the aviss of our Lords of the said Sessioun, or anc certain nowmer of them as sall be appointit to that effect (sall judge proper to be) *executors-datives* to the guidis and geir of the persons deceissand." Act Sedt., 24 July 1564.

L. B. *dativ-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 dishclout 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 besmear, 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 picce. V. DAWD.

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

DAUE, *adj.* Listless, inactive.

—Than am I dangerous, and *daue*, and dour of my will.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 49. V. DAW.

To DAUER, DAIVER, *v. a.* 1. To stun, to stupefy; 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 no the damag'd heady gear,
That donnar, dose, or *daver*.

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 ryn,
Nor yit culd find the gait againe,
First quhair I enterd in:
Bot tauren and *dauren*,
Like ane daft doittit fule;
Afflickit and prickit,
With dairs of care and dule.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 30.

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. pa.* benumbed, S. B.

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

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

He chappit at the door, an' gif he cou'd,
He wad hae whistled too; but wi' the cauld
Sae *davert* he,—he cou'd na crook his mou'.

The Ghaist, p. 3.

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

"Here's the bed, man? Where—are ye *davering* to?" St. Kathleen, iii. 115.

Su.-G. *daur-a*, infatuate; *dofw-a*, stupere; Isl. *dauf-r*, stupidus. As the work also signifies bodily torpor, we may view Teut. *daver-en*, tremere, contremiscere, as a cognate term. *Douerit*, Doug, seems to be the same word, according to a different orthography.

DAUGH, *pret. v.* Had ability, Renfrews., Ayr's; the same with *Dought*.

Still he cuff'd, an' still she knuckl'd,
Waesucks! when she *daugh* na cheep,
Tho' her skin wi' dads was speckl'd,
Black an' white, like Jacob's sheep.

Train'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 pounds and marks, &c. are frequent in the lower parts of Scotland; but *daughs* and holls are unknown any where south of Inverness-shire. Every *daugh* seems to have consisted of forty-eight bolls, which comprehended a greater or smaller district of country, according to the quality of the soil." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 65.

I can form no other idea of this term than that it is the same with *Dawache* only used in a more limited sense.

DAUGH, s. A very heavy dew, or drizzling rain, Stirlings.; synon. *Dag*, Angus; *Dauk*, Fife. Hence the adj. *Daughy*. V. **DAWK** and **DAWKY**.

DAUK, adj. Expl. "dark, murky," Buchan.

Fell Death, wi' his lang scyth-en't spar,
'S lent Will a rackart,
An' traill't him aff i' his *dauk* car.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10.

—Drift out owre the hillocks blew;
Or roads wis *dauk*, wi' blinnin' stew.

Ibid., p. 38.

This appears to be a word of Scandinavian origin; Isl. *dauck-r*, *doeck-r*, niger, obscurus, given by Verel. and Seren., as synonymous with Sw. and Dau. *moerck*, S. *mirk*; *doekn-a*, nigrescere; Alem. *doug-en*, occultare. It seems highly probable, that this is from a common fountain with *Dauk*, a drizzling rain, and *Dauky*, moist; or that the terms referred to under *Dauk*, are nearly allied to those mentioned above. In this case I would consider *Dauk*, as used to denote darkness only in a secondary way; as the thickness or cloudiness of the atmosphere is a principal cause of obscurity. V. **DAWK**, &c.

DAUKY, adj. Moist, damp. V. under **DAWK**.

DAULER, s. A supine, delicate person, Roxb.

Evidently allied to *Dawlie*; Su.-G. *daalig*, qui animum cito despondet, qui debilis est; perhaps also to Isl. *dwali*, Dan. *dwale*, deliquium.

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

DAUNTIT, part. pa. Broken in. V. **DANTON**, v.

DAUPET, DAUPIT, DAWPIT, part. adj. 1. "Silly, inactive;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 691. Expl. "Having lost mental vigour," Lanarks.

2. "*Daupit*, stupid, unconcerned, foolish," Gl. Picken.

3. In a state of mental imbecility, Ayrs.

Moes.-G. *daubata*, sensu carens; Su.-G. *dofw-a*, stupescere; Isl. *dap-ur*, deficiens, moestus. V. **DOWF**.

TO DAUR, v. n. To be afraid, to stand in awe, Ang., Fife. V. **DARE**.

DAUR, s. A feeling of awe or fear, *ibid.*

TO DAUR upon, v. a. To affect, to make impression, Aberd. V. **DERE upon**.

TO DAUT, v. a. To fondle. V. **DAWT**.

I grant in deid quha preissia vprichtilie
To serue the Lord mon first thame selfis deny,
And na wayis dres to *daut* thame daintelie,
Bot thame prepar for troublis identlie.
Davidson's Commendationum of Vprichlines, st. 29.

DAVEL, s. Expl. "a stunning blow," Gl. Sibb.; *devel*, Gl. Shir.

In giddy, thoughtless mirth, a wee,
Let Fortune's vot'ries revel;
Yet, frae the tap o' fun, ye'll see
They'll get an unco *devel*.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 158.

I—gae my Pegasus the spur,—
An' sair his flank I've proggit, Sir,
Wi' mony a *devel*.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 114.

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

An honest, open, manly part
He ay uphel;
"Guile sould be *devel'd* i' the dirt,"
Said Will M'N—l.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 116.

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 *Dawy* by our old writers.

Of thai the yhoungest wes *Dawy* our kyng.
Wynt., viii. 6. 7.

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

TO DAW, v. n. To dawn.

Thiddyr he come or day begouth to *daw*.
Wallace, v. 321, MS.

Hay! now the day *dawis*.
Old Song, Chron. S. P., iv. p. 1x.

No more the morning cock, with rousing craw,
Awakens Gib to toil ere daylight *daw*.
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. "*Dawynq*, gettingyng of lyfe, [Fr.] resuetiction;" Palsgr., B. iii. F. 28.

A.-S. *daeg-ian*, lucescere, 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. E. P.*, i. 29.

For Jesus iusteth well, Joye beginneth *dawe*.
P. Ploughman, F. 99, b.

DAW, s. Day; O. E. *dawe*.

Aftur fyftene *dawes*, that he hadde y ordeyned this,
To London he wende, for to amende that ther was amys.
R. Glouc., p. 144.

Moes.-G. A.-S. Su.-G. Alem. *dag*, Isl. *dag-ur*, Germ. Precop. *tag*, C. B. *diau*, id.
Dune of *daw*, dead.

And qwhen that he wes *dome* of *dawe*,
Thai tuk the land for-owtyn awe.
Wynntown, viii. 26. 29.

— Thai war wencussyt all planly.—
Than stnd he still a quhill, and saw
That thai war all *doune of daw*.

Barbour, xviii. 154, MS.

To do out *off dawys*, to bring off *daw*, to kill.

His foster brodyr thareftir sone
The fyft out *off dawys* has done.

Ibid. vi. 650, MS.

For thai war fayis to the King,
And thoct to cum in to sculking ;
And duell with him, quhill that thai saw
Thar poynt, and bryng him than *off daw*.

Ibid., vii. 130, MS.

A similar mode of expression occurs in O. E. :—

Here ys that knyf al bloody, that ych brogte hym
wyth of *dawe*. *R. Glouc.* p. 311.

In the same sense must we understand a phrase in
the King of Tars, left unexplained by Mr. Ritson.

Ischolde be brent and *don of dooe*,
Yif i forsoke my lay.

E. Met. Rom., ii. 189.

Met. causa for *dawce*.

Su.-G. *dag*, though it literally signify *day*, is often
used to denote *life*: *Taga of daga*, luce privare, inter-
ficere ; Mod. Sax. *van dagen dohn*, id.

DAW, DA, s. 1. A sluggard, one who is lazy
and idle.

Hence the S. Prov. "What better is the house,
that the *Daw* 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 deill than a *daw*."

Than thoct I thus, I will my cunnand keip,
I will not be ane *daw*, I wyl not sleip,
I will complete my promys schortly thus,
Made to the poete maister Mapheus ;
And mak vp werk hereof, and clois our buke.

Doug. Virgil, 452. 23.

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

"Ae 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 em-
phasis than *slut*, 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.

Mony slute *daw* and slepy duddroun

Him servit ay with sounyie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

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

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

Rudd, conjecturally derives it from *dolly*, *dowry*,
dull ; Sibb., from Teut. *dagh-en*, prorogare 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 Isl. *daa*, defect, fainting, deliquium
animi ; Verel. G. Andr. not only renders it *deliquium*,
but *seminex*, quies mortis similior. This appears as
a primitive term, from which a numerous family has
issued. *Liggia i dar*, in deliquio vel parata quiete
jacere ; G. Andr., p. 44. S. *dawe*. Isl. *dan-a*, Su.-G.
daan-a, animo alienari, deliquium pati ; Isl. *datt*, animi
remissio, timor, Verel. Su.-G. *daatlig*, mentis inops ;
tristis, miser. Hence our *dolly*, *dowry*, *doil'd* ; Su.-G.

daafna, *dofna*, faticere, *dofwa*, stupere, *dufwen*, *doof*,
stupidus ; S. *dowff*, *duffart*, *duft*, *daftin*, *daffery* ; Su.-G.
daare, stultus, *daara*, infatuare, S. *dare* ; Su.-G. *daase*,
a fool, *das-a*, languere, Teut. *daes-en*, delirare, S. *dase*,
dased ; Isl. *doede*, stupor, *doidia*, stupefacere, S. *doið*,
doiðit. Hence also S. *dow*, to wither, *daver*, *douerit*
and *dawdie*, q. v. A. Bor. *dawjos*, *dawkin*, "a dirty
slattering woman," Ray, seem to be from the same
root.

This ancient Isl. word, *daa*, bears great resemblance
of the Heb. דַּוָּח, *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. *dadadh*, pron. *dadav* ; Gael. *dad*, *dadadh*, a jot,
whit, somewhat, seem to acknowledge the same root.
This undoubtedly is, what Seren. (vo. *Damp*,) calls a
most ancient Scythian word, *Daa*, vaporare. According
to this etymon, we may observe the analogy of origin
between this and *yim*, id. which is the same with Su.-G.
em, *ime*, fumus tenuis, Isl. *eim-ur*, 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 dif-
ference 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 *Daw*, as denoting a heavy
inactive person.

DAW, s. Used in Ayr. 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 con-
siderable tract of land, a small district, in-
cluding several ox-gangs, S.

"Gif ane dwelles vpon land pertaining to ane frie
man, and as ane husband man haldes lands of him ;
and he happin to deceis ; his master sall haue the
best eaver, or beast (*the best aucht*) of his cattell, pro-
vyding that the husband man did haue of him the
aucht parte of ane *dawache* of land, or mair."—Quon.
Att. c. 23, s. 1.

"*Dawache* seems evidently connected with Teut.
daghwand, modius agri ; versus, id quod uno die arari
aut verti 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 *davede*, *dabede*, which he ren-
ders *jusques à* ; because *davata*, he says, has been ex-
tended to signify a barony, as if the meaning were, ex-
actly, equivalent. The word is of Gael. origin ; from
damh, pron. *dav*, an ox. *Damhach* was the term for-
merly used in Gael. for an oxgate 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 wes-
tern mountains." P. Urray, Ross, Statist. Acc., vii. 246.

"The parish of Kirkmichael is divided into 10 little
districts, called *Davochs*." P. Kirkmichael, Banffs.
Ibid., xii. 426, 427.

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

Apud priscos Scotos, *ane Dawach of land*, quod continet quatuor aratra terrae, quorum unumquodque trahitur octo bobus: Alii quatuor aratra duplicia intelligunt, quae sunt octo simplicia: Sed servari debet usus, et consuetudo locorum. In nonnullis libris hic legitur, *Bovata terre*, contra fidem veterum codicum authenticorum. *Bovata* autem terrae continet 13 acras. Cujus octava pars comprenandit unam acram, dimidium acrae, et octavam partem acrae. Not. in Quon. Attach., c. 23.

He adds this measurement of the *Bovata*, 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 aucht*, or principal beast, from one who had scarcely ground for one? Sibb., however, viewing the *Davach* as merely a plough-gate of thirteen acres, supposes 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-gait*.

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

Et quod in hujusmodi captionibus seu providentiis faciendis, non fiet taxatio juxta numerum *davatarum*, seu *baroniarum*; sed secundum verum valorem bonorum. 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., xii. 426. Now this parish extends in length about 10 computed, or 15 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 48 *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 *davach*, 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 *davach*, 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 etymon of *Davoch*; but the word is evidently derived from *Daimh*, oxen, and *Ach*, field." Ibid.

DAWAYTT, s. A thin flat turf.

—"To pull heddir, cast fewel faill & *dawaytt*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21. V. DRYET.

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

Isl. *doegg-va*, Dan. *dugg-er*, rigare, irrigare. V. DAWK and DAWKIE.

DAWCH, DAW, adj. "Lazy, idle," Gl. Wall.

Seu ye ar Scottis, yeit salust sall ye be,

Gud deyn, Dawch Laird, bath lowth banyoch a de.

Wallace, vi. 138, MS.

Good even, daucht Lord, Ballauch Benochodie.

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 *Gud deyn* is merely *good even*, all the rest of the line is Gael. and ought to be read:

— *Dàch labhairt, b' àil luibh, Beannach a Dè.*

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 *dane*, used by Dunbar.

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

For *dawds* of bannocks, whangs o' cheese,
Their pouches a' they sought ance.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 11. V. LUNCH.

"Raw *dawds* 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 dawd*.

It is sometimes written *dawl*. But this orthography is 1 ot consonant to the pronunciation.

— A *dad* o' a bannock, or fadge to prie.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 301.

To *rive* all a *dawds*, to tear all in pieces; Gl. Yorks.

"*Dad*, a lump," A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

The Isl. phrase, *At drygia dade*, to bring supplies, suppetias ferre, may have some affinity; especially, as *daad* is rendered, *virtus et amica officia*; G. Andr. It may, however, be rather allied to Isl. *todde*, portio, tomus; 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 todde*, literally, a friend's portion; Heims Kringla, c. 252. A gift at Christmas was also denominated *Io! todde*; G. Andr. vo. *Todde*, p. 240.

Halderson expl. Isl. *todde*, 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. Shirr.

Dawd, 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 *lang kail*, the *blade* being only stripped off the stem, and twisted, before it is put into the pot. It occurs in the following lines:—

Hae, there's a short-shankit cuttie,

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 *dawds*, or in large pieces. V. BLAD.

DAWDGE, *s.* A tatterdemalion, Lanarks.

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

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

Dowdy, used by Shakspeare, is evidently from the same origin. This is Isl. *dauð-a*; *dauða doppa*, foemella ignava. Moes-G. *af-dawids*, languidus. Our *dawdie* is perhaps immediately from S. *daw*, a sluggard, *q. v.*; like Isl. *dauð*, *dauða*, from *daa*, delinquium animi.

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

To DAWDLE, *v. n.* To be indolent or slovenly, Perth. 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.

DAWGHIE, *adj.* Moist, damp; as, "a *dawghie* day," Ayrs. V. DAWKIE.

DAWIKIS, *s. pl.*

"Omittit capons, poultry, grassumes, *dawikis*, and all other services and small dewties." Abb. of Aberbroth. Keith's Hist., App. p. 183.

This must be an error for *dawrkis* or *dawerkis*, i. e. occasional services by day's labour. V. DAWERK and DARG.

DAWING, *s.* Dawn of day.

On the Rud ewyn, in the *dawing*,
The Inglis ost blew till assaill.

Barbour, xvii. 634, MS.

Be this the *dawing* gan at morne wax rede,
And chasit away the sternes fra every stede.

Doug. Virgil, 85. 50.

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

DAWK, *s.* A drizzling rain, Fife, Loth., Ayrs.

To DAWK, *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 *dauky* sour-lookin' mornin' when we set out, but it's a bra sunny day now." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 172.

—"I set my nose o'er the Hird knowe, a wee aboon Deans-yett,—and was beginning to clear my een frae the dew draps, for it was a *dauky* morning." Blackw. Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 201.

Sax. *dak-en* is nearly synon. Dicitur de nebula guttatim decedente; Ihre, vo. *Dugg*. Also, Belg. *dookig*, cloudy, overcast, misty; *een dookig lucht*, a cloudy or dark sky; Sewel. But *dawk* 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. *daw*, to thrive, or *daw*, to rouse, with the negative particle.

DAWLIE, *adj.* Slow in motion, Ayrs.; apparently from *Daw*, a sluggard, or *Dall*, *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 DOWF, *q. v.*

DAWRD, *s.* "A push or fling," Gl. Aberd.

Gleyd Gibbie Gun, wi' a derf *dawrd*,
Beft o'er the grave divine.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 132.

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. *daegh-vaerd*, iter unius diei; Alem. *dochwart*, *id.* V. *DIRD*, *s. l.*, "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 *creature*, 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, *dawsie mawsie*.

It is more probably allied to Isl. *das-ast*, languescere; whence, as would seem, Su.-G. *das-a*, to yawn. Teut. *dwaes*, stultus, insanus; *dwaes-en*, desipere. Thus, it is evidently akin to *Dase*, *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. *dawtit*.

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

Ross's Helenore, p. 19.

Or has some *dauted* wedder broke his leg?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 4.

"—The father will make much of his sonne, & allure him, & promise him an hyre, to moue him to do that thing that he is obliged to do of duty: so the Lord *dates* and allures us, and calles the thing, which hee giues us freeilie, an hyre and rewarde, to the ende, that hee may encourage vs to goe forwardes in well-doing." Rollocke, Passion, p. 491, 492.

2. Equivalent to, dote upon.

Much *dawted* by the gods is he

Wha to the ludian plain

Successfu' ploughs the wally sea,

And safe returns again.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 84.

At first view, one might suppose this to be radically the same with E. *dote*, *dote upon*. But it has certainly a different origin. *Dote* is properly derived from Belg. *dot-en*, delirare. This has more affinity to Isl. *dad-ur*, gustus amatorius, G. Andr. 44. *daar*, *daa*, *daat*, extremely pleasing, vehementer gratus et placens; *leika daat*, plausibiliter ludere; *ad ummast doott*, to be greatly beloved, valdè amari, *Ibid.*, 47. The origin

may be the old primitive *daa*, signifying any thing excellent or highly pleasing. Hence *daa laete*, a phrase denoting that satisfaction or delight, which is expressed in the countenance by smiles; bene placentia ardentium, Ibid., 44. *Thaae, thaaede*, gratis 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 draif that our that deir nicht with *dauteing* [and chere.]

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 63.

DAWTIE, DAWTE', DAWTY, s. 1. Love, kindness, endearment.

— Thir damisellis, for derne doytit lufe

— Dogonis haldis in *dawte*.—

Dunbar, Maitland Poems.

2. A darling, a favourite, S.

It's ten to ane ye're nae their *dawty*,

Shirref'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 meikle of, than he did, being in prison with them." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 122.

Sibb. derives the *v.* from Dan. *daegg-er*, to nourish or bring up; and the *s.* from *daegge*, a darling. But it would appear that *daegg-er*, like Su.-G. *daegg-ia*, properly signifies to suckle; thus *daegge* is merely a suckling, corresponding to Su.-G. *daeggioburn*, infans lactens. V. DEX. That etymon, given under the *v.*, seems therefore preferable. It may be added that Fr. *dadée*, childish toying, speech or dalliance, seems a cognate term. Souffrir à un enfant toutes se *dadées*; to cocker a child, to make a *dawtie* of it.

To some, however, it may appear that S. *dawtie* may have had its origin from Gael. *dalt*, which in the Hebrides denotes a fostered child. V. DALT.

DAWTIT, DAUTED, part. pa. Fondled. V. DAWT.

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

O. Fr. *day* is synon. with *dais*, "a cloth of estate, canopie, or heaven, that stands over the heads of princes thrones;" Cotgr. V. DEIS.

* **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, q. exactly a month, a month and neither more nor less.

Lye renders A.-S. *daeg*, 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 maun a' live *the day*, and have our dinner; and there's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his doriach," &c. Waverley, ii. 289.

As in A.-S. *to daeg* signifies hodie, whence the E. term, in Isl. Su.-G. and Dan. the preposition *i*, signifying in, is prefixed, *i dag*, also in Isl. *i deige*. I have not observed anything that exactly corresponds with our vulgar phraseology. The Belg. most nearly resembles it, as *dezen dag* 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 *morn*, 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 lang;" 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 Card. 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 heels our head,

For ae thing some, and some anither said;

That *day nor door* a body cudna hear,

For every thing was put in sic 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 *dinna ken a B frae 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 wou'd na hae *hord 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. Depnte 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 *Agnus Dei'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 *besogne* and *Cologne*; and may therefore be viewed as fairly expressed by *Angus*. The Pope gives his benediction

to these by means of the *holy chrism*; and commits them to the charge of the master of his wardrobe. They are distributed to the people for perfuming their houses, and fields, and vineyards; and are, we are assured, very effectual, not only in preserving from storms, but in chasing away evil spirits.

DAYIS. *To hald dayis.*

The Erle Jhon dyde besynes,
Báthe be land and be se,
To sawfe the rycht of his cwntré;
For at the Tarbart he wes qwhile
Haldand dayis wyth Jhone of Ile.
That wes til Inglis fay haldand;
And qwhyle wes in-to the mayne land.
Wyntown, viii. 30. 28.

This may either signify, "observing a truce with John of 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: *Laato theti en dag staa*, they agreed on a truce for a certain time; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Teut. *dagh*, induciæ. Su.-G. *daga*, to come to terms, to enter into an agreement.

DAYIS-DARLING, s. A sweetheart.

Quhen his Grace cummis to fair Stirling,
Thair sall ye sé a *dayis-darling*.
Lyndsay, Chron. S. P., ii. 154.

It is not easy to determine the meaning of this compound 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 if it should be, one worthy to be set at the *dais* or *deis*; q. worthy of the seat of honour?

DAYITHIS, 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 e'enin', after *dayligaun* began, as sho was sittan on a restin'-chair afore the door,—the childer wha war playan around saw a rose come whirlan to her fit.—Bonnie May cleekit it up, gi'ed a loud gaffaw, vanished in a widdrim, and was ne'er mare seen." Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 329.

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 *dayntis*.
Wyntown, ix. 1. 54. V. DAINTESS.

DAYS, pl. *A' the Days of the Week*, a game, among children. V. BIRDS.

DAYS of LAW, LAWDAYIS, 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 subjectis—ar—frequentlie inquired, be cumming in convocation, to *dayes of Law*, and to passe upon Assises in Edinburgh, quhair the Courtes ar oftymes continued [delayed] in hinderance of justice, and to the great trouble and needeles expenses of the Kings lieges." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 81.

A gret dyttay for Scottis thai ordand than;
Be the *lawdayis* in Dundee set ane Ayr:
Than Wallace wald na langar sojorne thar.
Wallace, i. 275, MS.

Sometimes it occurs in the sing.

"I send this be Betown, quha gais to ane *day of Law* of the Laird of Balfourie." Lett. Detection Q. 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. *lagdag*, dies lege praeinitus; Verel. Ind. Teut. *daegh-en*, diem alicui dicere, constituere; Belg. *dag-en*, to summon, *dag-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 thai had in-til memore
In-til ony kyn kynryk,
A *daywerk* to that *daywerk* lyk.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 224.

In the Stormond at Gasklowne,
That duleful *dawerk* that tyme wes 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 Johnne Kessesome, &c., sall deliuer again to Johnne lord Drummond for—nyne hundreth thre skore of thraifs of foder, price of the thraif iij d., fiftj *dawerk* of hay, price xx merkie," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 140.

"In the actione—aganis George Campbele Scheref of Are—for the epoliatioun of vj *dawarkis* of hay, epuilyeing of his hous," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 147.

From *daw*, day, and *werk*, work; A.-S. *daegweorc*, id. Teut. *dagh-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.

—Latyne thy fader in law—
Doun to the goistis in campe Elysee
Sall wend, and end his dolly dayis, and dee.
Ibid., 478. 8.

In to this feruent furore suffer me
To go enragit to batal or I de.
Doug. Virg., 436. 4.

"And gif it be forthought felony, he sall dee thar-for." Acts Ja. I., A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 21.

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

DONE TO DE, killed; q. made to die.

Ful mony diuers sermonis betuix thaym two
Talkand and carpand oft quhare as they go;
The prophetes thaym tald was *dane to de*.
Doug. Virgil, 168. 37.

DEAD, *s.* Death; with its composites. V.
DEDE.

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,—“quhom God assoiliye.”

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 speake with reverence, and protest that we have no meaning to disquiet their ghosts thereby, or to say anything prejudicial to their good name and memorial?” Hist. B., xxviii. 2.

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

A' was *dead-lown*, whan in a stoun

A whirlwind fell frae the air, &c.

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

In Isl. the correspondent term *logn* is used in a beautiful and expressive combination; *Duna-logn*, so *loun* as not to stir the down on a bird; Adeo mollis aer, ut mollissima pluma nullam sentiat auram; Hal-dorson.

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 dinnae pu' the *dead men's bells*,

That sae prowd ower the grey eiraigs hing,

For in their cup, whan the sun is up,

Daff our noble queen an' king.

[*Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.*

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.

“And ye're e'en come back to Libberton to wait for *dead men's shoon*!” Heart of Mid Lothian, i. 123. A similar phrase is used in E.

This corresponds with the old adage; “He goes long bare-foot that wears *dead men's shoon*,” S. “Spoken to them who expect to be some man's heir, to get his place, or his wife, if he should dye;” Kelly, p. 148.

DEAD-RIPE, *adj.* So ripe that all growth has ceased, S.

“Some assert that cutting [wheat] quick is the surest way of having the grain perfect, while others are of opinion that it should be *dead-ripe*, in other words, that the circulation, in both straw and corn, should be over before it is cut down.” Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 115.

DEAD-SWEIR, *s.* Extremely averse to exertion, as lazy as if one were dead, S.

“Work for nought makes folk *dead-sweir*,” S. Prov. illustrated by the E. one; “Great pains and little gains make men soon weary.” Kelly, p. 341. V. SWEIR.

DEAD-THRAW, *s.* The last agonies of expiring nature. V. DEDE-THRAW.

* DEAF, *adj.* 1. Flat, not sharp; applied to soil. *Deaf ground*, an insipid soil that either produces no crop, or a very insufficient one, S. B.

Su.-G. *daufjord*, terra sterilis; Gl. Goth. ap. Ihre, vo. *Dofwa*.

2. Destitute of a principle of vegetable life. Grain that hath lost the power of germinating, is said to be *deaf*, S.

A.-S. *deaf corn*, frumentum sterile, Lye.

3. Rotten. A *deaf nit*, is a nut that has no kernel, S. Tent. *doove noot*, Kilian; Germ. *eine taube nusse*, id.

A. Bor. “deaf, blasted or rotten;” Grose.

Thus it has the two last senses mentioned. A *deaf-nut* is expressly defined, “a nut whose kernal is decayed.” Ib.

At first view, the common signification of the word, as used to denote the want of the sense of hearing, might seem the primary one. But this, I apprehend, is merely a particular and restricted application of a term originally used with far greater latitude. It properly signifies *stupid*, in whatever way; hence transferred, in a more limited sense, to the stupidity of one organ. Ihre renders Su.-G. *dof*, in its primary signification, *stupidus*, cui nihil frugis est; and *surdus*, only in a secondary sense. Isl. *dauf*, 1. insipidus; 2. *surdus*, G. Andr. p. 47. Moes-G. *daubs*, signifies hardened; and *daubitha*, hardening, obduracy; applied to the heart, as denoting a state of moral stupor. Here we must refer to that prolific root, Isl. *daa*, deliquium. V. DAW, 2.

DEAL, DEALLE (of land), *s.* A division of land, q. a distinct portion.

—“The croftis callit Balnascrath. The cottaris *deallis*, and aucht akeris of land occupyt be the fischeris of Ferne, with the teindschaves thair of and thair pertinentis.” Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 241.

—“The said Maister Andro Aytoune is infeft in—the lands callit the Staine Haltoune, with the tua

dealles of land lyand betuix the lands of Grange and Haltounhill." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 125.
A.-S. *dælas*, portiones. V. DEIL, DEIDLE.

DEAM, s. Apparently for E. *dam*.

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

DEAM, 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.

DEAMBULATOUR, s. A gallery.

And ferder eik perordour mycht ye know
Within the cheif *deambulatour* on raw
Of forefaderis grete ymagis dyd stand.

Doug. 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 sitnated on a rock, in a *dean*, 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 *Dingle*." N. *ibid*.

2. A small valley, S.

"On the south side of the two rocks of Carlops, a small valley called the Carlop'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. Pennycook, Loth. Statist. Acc., Append. xvii. 622, 624.

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

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

To DEAR, v. n.

For fault of cattle, corn and gerse,
Your banquets of most nobility
Dear of the dog brawen in the Merse.

Potwart, Watson's Coll., 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, dirtfast *Dearch*, that thou has disobeyt
My cousin Quintine, and my Commissar.

Evergreen, ii. 49, st. 2.

Derch, I sall ding thee till I gar thee dung.

Ibid., 68, st. 19. V. DROICH.

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*!"

Jacobite Relics, ii. 198.

"Tak a gude waught—I'm sure ye're weary,"
Quoth Annie Kaillie to her *deary*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 36.

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

This *v.* has anciently been in common use.

"That thay *dearth* the mercat and countrie of eggis buying." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 583.

DEARTHFU', adj. High-priced, S.O.

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well,—

It sets you ill,

Wi' bitter *dearthfu'* wines to mell,

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. DAISIE.

DEASOIL, DEISHEAL, s. Motion according to the course of the Sun; a Gael. word. V. WIDDERSHINS.

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 kisse our right hand and turne about with our whole bodie: in which gesture the French observe to turne 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 battlements of the Kaim along the cliffs, till it finally settled amid the tombstones on the Wheel; from which omen she augured nothing less than the death of some personage connected with the family." St. Kathleen, 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 Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1820, p. 652.

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 Bonnok with the company,
That in his wayne clostyt he had,
Went on his way, but mar *debaid*.

Barbour, x. 222, MS.

From *de* and *baid*, id. from A.-S. *bid-an*, manere, expectare.

To DEBAIT, *v. a.* To be diligent in procuring anything.

Attoure that virtew suld be antorist in this realme, he commandit na vagabound nor ydill pepyll to be ressaunt in ony town without thay had sum craft to *debaite* thair leuyng." Bellend. Cron., B. xv. c. 1. Nisi victum artificio alio *quaeritantes*. Boeth.

This is perhaps from Fr. *debat-re*, to strive.

To DEBAIT, *v. a.* To protect.

"Not lang eftir he went agane in England, & wes trublit with sa vehement weit & haill, that he mycht skarslie *debaite* hym self & his army vnperist be storme of wedder." Bellend. Cron., B. xv. c. 12. Vix sese ac exercitum *tueri*—potuerit. Boeth.

"Pape Innocent (becaus he had ane yeirly pension of King Johne) was the mair commout at this complaynt, and promittit to *debaite* him with maist fanoure." Ibid., B. xiii. c. 11. Causam Joannis sibi curae fore, ac eam se *tutandam* recipere. Boeth.

This seems allied to Fr. *se debat-re*, to bestir one's self.

To DEBAIT, *v. a.* To bring low, to lower.

The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald,
Gan at command *debaite* thare voce and ceice,
To here the Kingis mynd, and hald thare peace.

Doug. Virgil, 459. 11.

This seems used improperly, as Rudd. has observed, "for *abate*."

To DEBAIT, *v. n.* This verb is used in a singular sense in Perth., 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 debait 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 E. *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*, *debât-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.

DEBAITMENT, *s.* Contention.

Plesand *debaitements*, quha sa right reportis
Thair might be sene, and all maner disportis.

Palice of Honour, iii. 47.

Fr. *debatement*, id.

[DEBAT, DEBATE, *s.* Strife, combat, fight, contention.

The Erl of Murreff with his meny
Besyds the kirk till kepe the vay,
That na man past that gat away,
For-out *debat*, to the castele.

Barbour, xi. 444, Skeat's Ed.

Fr. *debat*, contest.]

DEBATEABLE, *adj.* A *debateable* person, one who makes a good shift to gain a livelihood, Galloway; q. one who *debates* or fights every inch of his way; synon. *Fennie*, i.e. *Fendie*.

To DEBAUSCH, *v. a.* To squander, to dissipate.

"The Lords,—pitying the poor lady, reserved it to be heard in *praesentia*, to the effect some composition might be had by way of arbitrament, since her husband had *debausched* all, and left nothing to her." Foord, Suppl., Dec., p. 399.

O.Fr. *desbauch-er*, "to marre, corrupt, spoyle;" Cotgr.

DEBAURD, *s.* Departure from the right way.

"It's suspected, were the question put, the known answer would be returned, 'We have not so much as heard if there be any Holy Ghost! that is, heeded, or felt, what those gifts are, whereof the Holy Ghost is inspirer, which verily is the ground of all our sinful *debaurds*, (viz.) our unbelief, leaving off heavenly matters, if not acquired by a wish, a look.'" Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 118.

[DEBONAR, DEBONER, *adj.* Courteous, kind, gentle.

For he was off full fayr effer
Wyse, curtaise, and *deboner*.

Barbour, i. 362, Skeat's Ed.]

[DEBONARLY, *adv.* Courteously, kindly.

That levit him *debonarly*
To do of his land his liking.

Barbour, xix. 126, Skeat's Ed.]

To DEBORD, *v. n.* To depart, to go beyond proper bounds, to go to excess.

It is also written *deboard*.

"It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to *deboard* in their cloathing, which is the badge of their perfidionsness, and was at first appointed to cover their shame and nakedness." Durham, Ten Command., p. 362.

Thec, shadowing forth, my draughts may not *deboard*
From sacred mirror of thy saving word.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 7.

Fr. *debord-er*, to overflow, to exceed rule; from *bord*, a border, brink, brim.

DEBORDING, *s.* Excess.

To DEBOSH, *v. n.* To indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c. The prep. *wi'* or *with* is more generally used; in Aberd. *to debush upon*.

DEBUSH, *s.* 1. Excess, intemperance, Aberd.

2. One who is intemperate in the use of any thing, *ibid*.

To DEBOUT, *v. a.* To thrust from; Fr. *debout-er*, id.

"Yet his fraud was detected before they came home, and he *debouted*, and put from that authority." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 264.

[DEBOWALIT, *part. pa.* Disembowelled.

And he *debowlit* wes clenly
And bawlmyt synce full richly.
Barbour, xx. 285, Skeat's Ed.]

* DEBT, *s.* To come in the debt o', 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 be *debt-bound* to satisfie the pairtie skaithit, and to refund &c., thair heirschippis and skaithis of thair awin proper guidis and landis, to the avall and quantitie tane fra the complenaris." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 4612.

DEBTFULL, *adj.* 1. Due, honest.

—"The said nobill and mychtie Lord James Erle of Murray, &c., ressavit and acceptit—the office of Regentrie of our soverane Lord his realme and liegis, and gaif his aith for *debtfull* administratioun thairrof." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 553.

2. Indebted.

"That umquhile Patrick Keir, father to the charger, was *debtful* to him in greater sums," &c. Foord, Suppl., Dec., p. 434. V. DERT.

To DEBUCK, *v. a.* To prevent any design from being carried out ; a term chiefly used in the game of Nine-pins, Clydes. Hence,

DEBUCTION, *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 *debuccion*, *ibid.*

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

"Thairfor sall the proprietor and land baith be bundin—to refund the thrid part of the money quhiliks thay *deburse* in bigging of the saidis tenementis." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

DEBURSING, *s.* Disbursement.

—"Be the daylie greit incress of necessar *debursingis* in thair hienes the prince and princessis maist honorabill effairis and furnissingis, his hienes thesaurarie is of the self hecum vnabill to discharge the burding quhilik presentlie it vnderlyis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1598, 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.

"*Decaden* & abill to fall dono [down.]" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. L.B. *decadentia*. "*Decad noch*," 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. *decant-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 *sang* about," S.

DECEDENT, *s.* Used to denote one who has demitted an office.

"In the vakance 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 *decendent*, had drawn a faction in the council," &c. Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 100, 102.

The term might seem properly to signify deceased ; Fr. *decedé*, *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 *decendent*." *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 consale, to here thaim be *decernit* to haif incurrit the panis content in said actis." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

"The lords *decernit* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the saids 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 estatiss of parliament findis, *decernis*, and declaris, that the said Frances, sumtyme erll Bothuile, hes committit and done oppin and manifest tressoun aganis our said souerane lord," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 11.

DECERNITURE, *s.* A decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

—"Found—a minister's assignation to a tack-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*.

—"Johnne Tynklare & ane callit Primross sall *decest* & cess [cease] fra the occupatioun and intrometting with the fischings of the watter of Forth," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 200.

Dicest frequently occurs in the same sense.

DECHLIT, *part. pa.* Wearied out and wayworn, Roxb. or Clydes.

Perhaps of Welsh origin ; C.B. *diffygiawl*, wearied. Shaw gives Gael. *duaigh* as signifying fatigue.

DECHT, *part. pa.* Dressed, cooked. V. DICT.

"For the taking out of his hous of ane hen reddi *decht* for his syppar [supper]." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, *s.* A legal or authentic declaration; a forensic term.

—"And thairfor desyring our souerane lord, &c., to gif *declaratour* to the said William Dowglas of Lochleuin, that he has done his detfull diligence, in ressauning, and keiping 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 heir, 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. 36, 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 suspecti 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 *declinator* against the bishops, saying they should not be judges in the common cause." Spalding, i. 63.

Fr. *declinatoire*, "an exception taken against a judge, or to the jurisdiction of a court of justice;" Cotgr.

DECOIRMENT, DECORMENT, *s.* Decoration, ornament.

—"The erection of the port and toun of Brint Iland in ane frie burgh regall is—very commodious and convenient for the policie and *decoirment* of this realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 506.

—"That parkis and plantingis ar great *decoirmentis*, and much profiteabil to the kingdome," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 500.

Fr. *decoirement*, id.

DECOMPONIT, *part. adj.* Decomposed, compounded a second time; Lat.

"How many figures is there is ane pronowne? Thre. Quhilk thre? Ane simpil, & ane componit, and ane *decomponit*. The symphil as is, the componit as *idem* the *decomponit* as *identidem*." Vaus' Rudiment. Dd., iiii. b.

DECOMPT, *s.* An account.

—"Thair obligationis and *decompt respectiue*, meid be thair commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie." Acts. Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 325.

Fr. *descompt*, "an account given for things received; a back-reckoning;" Cotgr.

To DECORE, *v. a.* To adorn, to decorate, Fr. *decor-er*.

This made me to esteime of her the more,
Her name and rareness did her so *decare*.

K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 479.

"They gifts, that *decores* and beautifies nature, they cannot hurt nor impair nature; but al supernaturall 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*." Melvil's Mem., p. 175.

To DECREIT, *v. a.* To decree.

"Quhat they sall *decreit* and determine—declares that the same sall haue the force—of ane act of parliament." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 42.

L. B. *decret-are*, decernere, Du Cange.

DECREIT, DECREET, *s.* The final sentence or determination of a judge; Lat. *decret-um*.

"Freindraught crossed the marquiss every way mightily, and as was said obtained a *decreet* against him for 200,000 merks, for the skaith he had sustained in thir troubles, and another *decreet* for 100,000 pounds for spoliuation of the lands of Dumble and parish thereof." Spalding i. 51.

DEDE, DEID, *s.* 1. Death, S.

Syne *Deid* casts up his yettis wyd;
Saying, 'Thir oppin sall ye byd.'

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, 126.

The term occurs in O. E.

Than *dede* his life sundred, the folk for him was wo.

R. Brunne, p. 28.

2. The cause of death, S.

Though I hae slain the lord Johnstone,

What care I for their feid?

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 tyme of the *deid*." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

That ilke yere in-till Yngland

The second *Dede* was fast wedand.—

The tothir yere next folowand,

The *Deid* was entret in Scotland,

Begynnand at the Candilmes,

To the Yule, or eft, it wedand wes.

Wyntoun, viii. 45. 92. 100.

That this is the sense, unquestionably appears from the mode of expression used elsewhere;

In Scotland that yhere in wijolens

Wes wedand the *thryd* pestilens.

Ibid. ix. 3. 56.

The second raged A. 1361.

Su.-G. *doed*, mors, as Ihre 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-doodam*, i.e. the great death, from *diger*, ingens, grandis. It was also called the black death." V. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 305, 306.

4. The manner of dying.

Sum tholyd wengeaus and hard payne

Till thare endyng, but remede.

Few war of tha, that deyd gud *dede*.

Wyntoun, ix. 12. 150.

A.-S. *ded*, Su.-G. *doed*, Isl. *daud*, Belg. *dood*, id.

DEDE-AULD, *adj.* Extremely old, Aberd.

DED-BED, s. Deathbed.

"The lordis assignis to Johne of Knollis, &c., to preif sufficiently that Alex^r Halyburtoun haid in his possessionn the tyme of his decess, & quhen he lay on his *ded bed*, the gudis vnderwritten," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 284.

DEDE-BELL, s. 1. The passing-bell, the *bell of death*, S.

And every jow that the *dead-bell* geid
It cry'd, Woc 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 darena gae yonder for goud nor fee.
Hogg'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.

DEDE-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.**DEDE-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.

DEDE-CHAP, DEAD-CHAP, s. A stroke supposed to be a premonition of death, S.; *dead-swap*, synon.**DEDE-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 straught him—*dead-deal* will never be laid to his back." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 231.

DEDE-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*.

DEDE-DRAP, s. A drop of water falling intermittingly and heavily on a floor, viewed by the superstitious as a premonition of death, S.**DEDE-ILL, s.** 1. "Mortal sickness," *Gl. Wynt.*

This seems to be the same with *dedal*, S. mentioned by Rudd. as synon. with *dede*; but properly denoting the cause of death. It may, however, be q. *dede-ail*, i.e. mortal ailment or disease.

Tharfor in-til Orknay
In-til hys *dede-ill* quhen he lay,
The lettrys selyd of that cownnand
Till the Kyng Alysawndyr of Scotland
In gret hy he gert be send,
To mak hys mennys dedis kend.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 230.

This is written *dede-euelle*, O. E.

Sithen at Gloucestre *dede-euelle* him toke.

R. Brunne, 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-Boat*, 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.

DEAD-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.

DEDE-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.

DEDE-MAN'S-SNEECHIN, s. The dust of the common Puff-ball, *Mearns*.

The idea mentioned by Linneus, as prevailing in Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes blindness, is also prevalent in this country.

DEDLYKE, adj. Mortal, deadly.

Thare is nane *dedlyke* Kyng wyth crowne,
That our-larde til oure kyng suld be.
In-til superyorytè. *Wyntown*, viii. 5. 74.

A.-S. *deadlic*, id. Isl. *daudleik-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 *dead-nip* is viewed by the vulgar, in Clydesdale at least, as a prognostic of death.

Kilian says, that when the *dood-nepe* 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. *dood-nepe* in a similar manner, observing that it is vulgarly viewed as a presage of the death of a relation. *Livor sive macula lurida: livor ultro proveniens, absque contusione aut dolore in corporis humani aliqua parte: qua mortem consanguinei coniectat 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 for some time before death, when he is unable to force up the phlegm which is collected in his throat, S. V. next word.

"She spake not a single word. There was a sound in her convulsed 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 ye came in. That was the *death-ruckle*—he's dead." Guy Mannering, i. 89.

Teut. *ruchel-en*, raucio voce tussire, screare cum murmure, &c., *reeuwssel*, spuma lethalis. Sw. *rackl-a*, to hawk, to force up phlegm with a noise; Wideg. Isl. *krigla*, asthma, in speciali moribundorum; Haldorson.

DEDE-SPALE, 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-THRAW, DEID-THRAW, DEITHT THRAW, s. 1. The agonies of death.

"The hyllis, valis and lesuris resonndit all the nicht with maist terribyl spraichis of yammering pepyll in the *deid-thraw*." Bellend. Cron., B. vi. c. 17.

"Kyng Alexander cam at that instant tyme quhen Darius vas in the agonye and *deitht thraw*." Compl. S., p. 188.

The ingenious Glossarist to this work has made some curious remarks on the subject. Speaking of the contortions of death, he says; "These are regarded by the peasants with a species of superstitious horror. To

die with a *thraw*, 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 verse 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 *thraw*."

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:—

"Wha ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw*? How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa' through bolts and bars like thae?" Guy Mannering, ii. 94.

E. *throe*, *throw*; A.-S. *thraw-an*, agonizare.

2. Meat is said to be in the *dead-thraw*, when it is neither cold nor hot, S.

3. Any thing is said to be "left in the *dead-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 *dead-thraw*, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw." Perils of Man, iii. 199.

DEDE, OR DEAD TIME, O' THE YEAR, mid-winter, when there is no vegetation, S., Ruddiman vo. *Mort*; the same with the E. phrase, *dead of winter*.

DEDE-WATCH, DEAD-WATCH, s. The death-watch, S.; the same with *Dede-chack*.

An' when she heard the *Dead-watch* tick,
She raving wild did say,
"I am thy murderer, my child,
"I see thee, come away."

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 94.

TO DEDEINYE, DEDANE, v. n. To deign.

—I *dedeinye* not to ressaue
Sic honour certis quihlk feris me not to haue.
Doug. Virgil, 23. 30.

Not to displeiss your faderheid, I pray,
Under the figur of sum brutal beist
A moral fable ye wad *dedane* to say.
Henryson, Chron. S. P., i. 93.

Fr. *daign-er*, id., *de*, as Rudd. observes, being superfluous.

TO DEDEN, v. n. To deign.

—My lordis to heir that will *deden*.
Colkelbie Sow, Prohem. V. DEDEINYE.

DEE, s. A dairy-maid, Loth., Tweeddl.

And herds wi' bonnets, mauds, and kents,
For loupin' burus and dykes,

And *dees*, wi' snoods, and kirtles blue,
As glaiked as their tykes.

Comic Poems, p. 132. V. DEY.

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. B. *dedyll-iaw* signifies to suckle; but it does not appear that there is any affinity. Gael. *dilil* denotes "great love, kindness;" and *deidhal*, "fond of;" Shaw.

To DEEDLE, *v. n.* To sing in a low key;
generally, to *deedle 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 *Crune*, *Deedle*, *Lilt*, and *Gell*. *Deedle* denotes an intermediate key between *cruning* or humming, and *lilting*, which signifies lively singing; while *lilting* does not convey the idea of the same elevation of voice with *gelling*. V. GELL.

I have found no word resembling *Deedle*, in this signification, unless we should view it as a different form of Isl. *dill-a*, lallo, nutrium more infantibus occinere; q. *dill-a*.

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 sod raised in forming the ditch, and what is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly 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 Strathclyde. For to this day C. B. *dywod* and *tywod* signify "gravel, round little pebble stones, coarse sand, grit;" Lhuyd, vo. *Glaree*.

It is most generally written *tywod*.

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. "suspecters." Kelly, p. 176. I have more generally heard it thus expressed, *Ill doers are aye ill dreeders*.

DEEMIS, *s.* A *deemis of money*, a great sum,
Kinross.

O. Fr. *demiaus*, a measure of corn; L. B. *demens-um*. 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. *Undeemis 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 Seaton side." State, Leslie of Powis, p. 119.

Teut. *diepte*, Sw. *diup*, depth.

DEEPDRAUCHTIT, *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 synon. term in Su.-G., *laangdragen*, qui simulates diu servat alta mente repostas, Ibres; q. *langdrauchtit*.

DEEPIN, *v.* A net, Ayr. Hence,

DEEPIN-WORKERS, *s. pl.* Net-weavers, *ibid.*
Gl. Picken.

Gael. *dipinn*, a net; Shaw. But this term seems to stand quite isolated, without a single cognate.

DEEP-SEA-BUCKIE, *s.* The *Murex corneus*.

"*Murex Corneus*, Long Wilk, vulgarly called *Deep Sea Buckie*." Arbuthnot's Peterh., Fishes, p. 33.

DEEP-SEA-CRAB, *s.* The *Cancer araneus*.

"*Cancer araneus*, Spider Crab, vulgarly called *Deep Sea Crab*, *Lobster Toad*." Arbuthnot's Peterh., Fishes, p. 30.

DEER-HAIR, DEERS-HAIR, *s.* Heath club-rush, S. *Scirpus cespitosus*, Linn.

At the Skelf-hill the cauldron still
The men of Liddesdale can shew;
And on the spot where they boiled the pot,
The spreat and the *deer-hair* ne'er shall grow.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 376.

"The *deer hair* is a coarse species of pointed grass, which, in May, bears a very minute, but beautiful yellow flower." *Ibid.*

"*Scirpus cespitosus*. *Deer's Hair*. *Scotis australibus*." Lightfoot, p. 1080.

"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.

"Thir nonellis maid Cesius to *defaik* sum part of his curage." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 39, a. *Remiserit ardorem*; Boeth.

2. To defalcate, in relation to money.

"The skipar aucht to *defaik* samekle of his fraucht as wald fuyr the merchandis gudis to the port of Sanctandros." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

Fr. *defalqu-er*, E. *defalc-ate*.

To DEFAIL, *v. n.* To fail, to wax feeble.

Feill Scottis hors was drewyn into trawail,
Forrown that day, se irkyt can *defaill*.

Wallace, x. 704. i.e. "began to fail."

Fr. *defaill-er*, id.

To DEFAISE, DEFESE, DEFEASE, *v. a.* 1.
To discharge, to free from, to acquit of.

"The lordis ordanis him to pay tha xxxvj merkis.— Becauss the thane of Caldor allegis that he has char- teris to *defese* him tharof, the lordis assignis him the x day of Maij, with continuacioun of dais, to schew tha charteris, & sufficiand defesance, or elss to mak pay- ment tharof." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 22.

"The awnar of the brint land, quha hes biggit and reparrellit the samin, sall not be haldin to pay mair of the saidis annnellis *respectiue*, then cummis to the residew thair of, the saidis saxt, fyft and fourt parties *respectiue* being *defasit*." Acts Marie, 1551, c. 9. Edit. 1566.

Defaised, Murray, c. 10.

Fr. *se defaire*, to alienate, to quit.

Fr. *se defaire de*, "to rid or deliver himself from, to quit himselfe, or cleare his hands of." Cotgr.

2. To deduct.

"The Lords found that the same wadset came not under the compass of the Act of Parliament, notwith- standing of the twenty shillings Scots to be *defeased* to the defender upon the boll under and beneath the fiar of the year, which they found not to be an usuary paction, but that the defendant ought to have *allow- ance* thereof conform to the contract." Newbyth, Suppl., Dec., p. 499.

The words, *to have allowance thereof*, seem to fix the sense of *defeased*, 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 Bar- onis of discharge of part of the said taxt;—the saidis letters of discharge to be na *defasance* to thame." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 21. Edit. 1566. *Defaisance*, Murray, c. 9.

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. *desfaicte*, a riddance; as *se desfaire* signifies to rid.

Fr. *defaite*, a shift, an excuse.

2. Defalcation, deduction in payment.

"It sall be lesum to the annuellaris, notwithstanding the *defaisance* made presentlie, gif thay pleis, to by in agane." Acts Marie, 1551, c. 9.

DEFAIT, DEFAITE, *part. pa.* A term used to denote the overpowering effect of sickness or fatigue, *S.* *Defett*, Aberd.

—"She got sic a load o' cauld at that ball, the pap o' her hass down, an' a' *defaite* thegither." Saxon and Gael, i. 96.

Fr. *defaict*, *part. pa.* of *defaire*, to defeat.

To DEFALT, *v. a.* To adjudge as culpable; a forensic term.

"The court beand fensed, the seriand thereof sall call the soytes, and *defalt* the absentees, that ar not lauchfullie essoynied." Skene, Verb. Sign., vo. *Sok*.

DEFAME, *s.* Infamy, disgrace.

Dcps in his hart holdynns the felloun schame,

Mixit with dolour, anger and *defame*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 351. 55. Lat. *defam-o*.

DEFAWTYT, *part. pa.*

He was arestyt syne and tane.
And degradyt syne wes he
Off honour and off dignité.
—Schyr Edouard, the mychty King,
Had on this wyss done his likyng
Off Jhone the Balleoll, that swa sone
Was all *defawtyt* and wndone.

Barbour, i. 182, MS.

"Defeated," Pink. But this does not properly ex- press the idea. For an overthrow is not meant, accord- ing to the usual sense of the term *defeated*. The word here used is expletive of *degradyt*, and seems synon. with *fore-faulted*, which commonly occurs in our laws. It seems to be from Fr. *defaill-er*, 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 foundit sure,
May better bere apace and hyare be,—
And stronger to *defend* aduersitee.

King's Quair, iv. 8.

In this sense S. B. they commonly speak of "defend- ing a stroke." Fr. *defend-re*, 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 Gibsone producit na preif in writt, bot certane witnes [witnesses], to the quhilkis witnes wald nocht *defer*, becauss it concernit fee & heretage." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 177.

"The lordis abone writtin wald nocht *defer* to the said excepcioun, bot tuk the mater one thaim, nocht- withstanding that the said James wes nocht callit to here the said act retrett." *Ibid.*, p. 194.

2. It is used where *refer* would be substituted in modern language; to submit.

"The lordis will *defer* the hale mater to the said Robert spoussis aitht;" i.e. the oath of the spouse of Robert. *Ibid.*, p. 204.

Fr. *defer-er à un appel*, "to admit, allow, or accept of; to give way unto, an appeale;" Cotgr. *Rendre des respects*,—lui ceder, acquiescer à ces sentiments, —avoir des egards. Alicui honorem *deferre*. Dict. Trev. L. B. *deferre*, avoir de la deference; Du Cange.

3. It seems also to signify, to offer, to exhibit.

"The wife, compearing, *deferred* a promise of quit- ting all to the oath of Margaret Wardrope, her mis- tress." Foord, Suppl., Dec., p. 437.

Lat. *deferr-e*, to shew, to offer. Pollicere et deferre, to promise and offer, Cic.

To DEFESE, DEFEASE, *v. a.* V. DEFAISE.

To DEFIDE, *v. n.* To distrust. V. DIFFIDE.

To DEFINE, *v. n.* To consult, to deliberate; Aberd. Reg.

Lat. *defin-ire*, to determine, to discuss.

To DEFORCE, *v. a.* To treat with violence; as to take any thing 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." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 137.

It occurs in Aberd. Reg.—“And quha *deforcis* him,” &c. A. 1538, V. 16.

Fr. *deforc-er*, “to dispossesse, violently take,” &c. Cotgr.

DEFORCE, DEFORSS, s. Violent ejection, in the E. law *deforcement*.

“That Johne Lindissay—sall restore to James lord Hammiltoun,—of the profitis & eschetis of the bal-yery of Cranfurde,—a kow of a *deforce*, a salt mert, a mask fat,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 33.

That is, a cow taken by violence.

“The lordis—declaris that the said George has *deforcit* our sounerain lordis officiaris, & failyeing of that preif that he has made na *deforss*.” Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 38.

Fr. *deforc-er*, L.B. *deforc-iare*, per vim et contra jus auferre; whence *deforcementum*, 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*.
Gawan and Gol., iii. 25.

Fr. *defoul-er*, to trample on, also, to reproach.

DEFOWLE, s. Disgrace.

Wys men suld drede thare innymys;
For lychtlynes and succwdry
Drawys in *defowle* comownaly.

Wyntonon, viii. 26. 54.

To DEFOUND, v. a. To pour down.

———— The son schene
Begouth *defound* his benes on the grene.
Doug. Virgil, 293. 8. Lat. *defund-o*.

DEFRAUD, DEFRAUDE, s. Act of defraud-ing.

“That for the *defraude* done to our souerane lord in his custumis be strangearis and alienaris of vther realmes;—the maister or merchandis of the said schip sall tak his lugeing & innys in the principelle toune of the said port,” &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

“Ane article for thame that—makis assignationis of thare guidis in *defraud* of the execution of decreittis.” Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

“Anent escheittis gevin in *defraud* of creditouris.” Ibid., p. 215.

DEFTLY, adv. Fitly, in a proper manner, handsomely, Ayrs. Obsolete in E.

Indeed, Gudewife, the lad did weel enough,
Was eident ay, and *deftly* hel’ the plengh.

Tannahil’s Poems, p. 12.

To DEG, v. a. 1. To strike smartly with a sharp-pointed object; as, “*Deg* the knife into the buird,” 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, inasmuch 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*.

DEGGER, s. One who *deg*s, *ibid*.

Teut. *dijck-en*, fodere, Dan. *dig-er*, *id*. may be the origin. Or it may have been primarily applied to the use of a dagger, Teut. *daaghe*, Fr. *dague*, whence *dag-uer*, to stab with a dagger.

To DEGENER, v. n. To degenerate; Fr. *degener-er*.

“Is he not able, though all the naturall seed should *degèner*, yet of stones to raise children to Abraham?” Forbes’s Defence, p. 22.

DEGEST, adj. Grave, composed.

Furth held the stout and *degest* Auletes.

Doug. Virgil, 321. 49.

King Latyne tho with sad and *degest* mynd

To him ansueris.—

Ibid., 406. 6.

Sedatus, Virg. Lat. *digest-us*. Hence,

DEGESTLIE, adv. Sedately.

Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantit,
Bot baith was ripe in counsele and in yeris,
Unto thair woundis *degestlie* maid ansueris.

Doug. Virgil, 234. 3.

“My lord gouvernour and lordis of parliament suld advise *degestlie* quhat is to be done herein, & nocht to hurt the quenis grace anent her privilege,” &c. Acts-Mary, 1544, Ed. 1814, p. 449.

DEGESTEABLE, adj. Concocted. Thus Harry the Minstrel speaks of

———— The flouris suete,
Degesteable, engerened throu the hete.

Wallace, iii. 2, MS.

Fr. *digest-er*, to concoct, whence *digestif*, digested, or procuring digestion.

DEGYSIT, part. pa. Disguised.

And ay to thame come *Repentance* amang,
And maid thame chere *degysit* in his wede.

King’s Quair, iii. 8.

Fr. *deguiser*, to disguise.

DEGOUTIT, part. pa. Spotted.

———— With this hong
A mantill on hir schuldries large and long;
That furrit was with ermyn full quhite,
Degoutit with the self in spottis blake.

King’s Quair, v. 9. 10.

DEID, s. Death; also pestilence. V. DEDE.

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 samin micht have bene dispoit be him the time of his deccis to quhatsumever persoun or persounis he pleisat: Bot gif he maid na lauchful dispositioun thair of in his lifetime, the samin part, all and hail pertenis to the bairn, as only lauchful bairn on life the time of his fatheris deccis; and swa twa partis of the said thré partis, viz. the said bairnis part and the *deidis part*, aucht 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 relictae*, and the chil dren’s legitim, the absolute property of the deceased, of which he has the free disposal, even to a stranger;—

and it is called the *dead's part*, because the deceased had full power over it." Ersk. Inst., B. iii. T. ix. seg. 11.

To DEIGH, DECH, v. a. To build, applied to turfs; as "Ye're *deighin* your toors," Fife.

Merely a guttural pronunciation of the same v. with Teut. *dijck-en*, aggerare, aggerem jacere, q. to make a dike or wall of them.

DEIL, DEILLE, DELL, s. Part, quantity, E. *deal*. A *deille*, any thing, aught.

Schir Ranald said, Lordis, yhe knaw this weill,
At my commande he will nocht do a *deille*.

Wallace, iii. 282, MS.

Half *dele*, the one half.

— All kind of vices to comprehend *half dele*,
Nor all the names of tormentis and of panis,
I nicht not rekkin, that in yone hald remanis.

Doug. Virgil, 186. 41.

Moes-G. *dail*, pars, portio; A.-S. *dael*, Belg. *deel*, id. *een deel*, partly; A.-S. *sum dael*, aliqua pars, Chron. Saxon. Su.-G. *del*; S. *dele*, "share, dividend, in partnership among fishermen;" Gl. Wyntown.

DEIL, DEILL, DEEL, s. The devil, S.

Betoocht-us-to! and well I wat that's true:
Awa! awa! the *deel's* owre grit wi' you.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

The pronunciation of this word, and of many other words in which *v* was anciently written *u*, 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 sea; for sometimes our owne cannon would light short, and grase 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." Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 55.

DEIL'S-BIT, s. The *Scabiosa succisa*, 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. Suec.

DEIL'S BUCKIE, a person of a perverse disposition, an imp of Satan, S. V. BUCKIE.

"It was that *deevil's buckie*, Callum Beg," said Alick; "I saw him whisk away through among 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 befall 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.

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's*."

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, Assafoetida, S.

So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *duyvels dieck*, diaboli stercus; and in Sw. *dyfvelstraeck*, the term *traeck* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, *Euphorbia peplus*, Linn. S. O.

"*Euphorbia peplus*, *Devil's Churnstaff*, or Petty spurge." Agr. 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.

DEILISMAN, s. Partner, apportioner, dealer.

"The awnaris and *delismen* of the said schip."

Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.

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. *dael*, gen. *duelses*, a part, and *man*.

DEILPERLICKIT, s. Nothing at all; as, "Hae ye gotten ony thing?" "Na, *deilperlickit*," Mearns.

DEIN, adv. 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, man, I hae nae speech

For critic's skill.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179. V. DOYN.

DEIR, adj. Bold, daring.

Dukis and digne lordis, douchty and *deir*,

Sembillit to his summoun.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 1.

It frequently occurs in Wallace.

Butler is slayne with dochty men and *deyr*.

B. v. 491, MS.

The same word is used substantively for a daring or bold man.

The *deir* dight him to the deid by the day dew.

Gawan 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 *dear*, precious, it might be difficult to prove the contrary. Alem. *diur*, carus, and its derivatives, were used with considerable latitude. V. Schilter in vo.

Isl. *dyrr*, pretiosus, carus, is also used in the following senses; praestans, venerandus, Gl. Lodbrock, str. 25, p. 88, magnificus, Worm. Literat. Runic, p. 103.

DEIR, *adj.* Wild, not tamed.

They drive on the da *deir*, by dalis and doun.
Gawan and Goh., i. 18.

i.e. "the wild does;" Su.-G. *diur*, A.-S. *deor*, Alem.
 Belg. *dier*, Isl. *dyr*, a wild beast.

DEIR, DERE, *s.* A wild animal. V. DERE.DEIR, *s.*

The sylour *deir* of the deise dayntely wes dent
 With the doughtyest in thair dais, dyntis couth dele.
Gawan and Goh., i. 6.

Mr. Pink, understands this as signifying *door*. But
 if *syLOUR* mean canopy, as he seems to reckon probable,
syLOUR deir is most likely, precious canopy.

To DEIR. V. DERE.

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 is not the *canopy* but
 the *elevated floor* which is meant by *deis*."
 Pink.

The lustie Quene scho sat in mid the *deis*;
 Befoir hir stude the nobil wourthy King.
 Servit thai war of mony dyvers meis.
K. Hart, i. 53. *Maitland Poems*, p. 20.

— The Quene was set at *deis*,
 Under hir glorious stentit capittall,
 Amang proude tapettis and mighty riall apparall.
Doug. 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 *deiss*, S.

Scho gart graith wp a *burd* be the honss sid
 With carpettis cled, and honowryt with gret lycht.—
 —About he blent on to the *burd* him bye.—
 Scho had him wp to Wallace by the *dess*.
Wallace, ii. 279. 329. 341, MS.

Dess 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 *lerrock* yet the *deas* remains,
 Where the gudeman aft streeks him at his ease,
 A warm and canny lean for weary banes
 O' lab'ers doil'd upo' the wintry leas.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 58.

"I remember having seen in the hall of the ruined
 castle of Elna 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 oeconomy,
 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.

3. "A table," Gl. Pop. Ball. V. sense 2.

4. A pew in a church, S. B.

The priest afore the altar stood.—
 The Mer-man he stept o'er ae *deas*,
 And he has steppit 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.

Deis, *dais*, *dees*, O. E. sometimes denotes a table.
 Priore prandeute 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 burgeis,
 To sitten in a gild halle, on the *deis*.
Chaucer's Cant. T. Prol., 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*." Minstrelsy
 Border, ii. 229, 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 planks; 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. *disc*, Su.-G. *disk*, a table;
diskamaet, 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 etymon. "There is," he says, "an old Fr.
 word *dais*, which signifies a throue 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 DAIS. V. CHANBRA-DEESE.

DELACIOUN, *s.* Procrastination, delay.

"This outrage micht suffir na *delacioun*, sen it was
 sa ner approcheand to the wallis and portis of the
 toun." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 25. *Dilationem*, Lat. Fr.
dilation, id.

To DELASH, *v. a.* To discharge.

"Against this ground, they *delash* their artillerie
 siclike, and they bring their argument out of the same
 wordes of the Apostle quhilk I haue read." Bruce's
 Serm. on the Sacr., G. 3, b.

Fr. *deslatch-er*, "to discharge, as a gun or crosse-
 bow;" Cotgr.

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 blasphemie.—Hee is *deleated* of treason
 against the Emperour." Rollocke's Lect. on the
 Passion, p. 52.

"Whoso happens 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 move-
 able goods ipso facto forfeited; the one 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.

—"Archibalde, sumtyme of Kilspindy, than being
dilatit of tresoune & crymes of less maieste," &c. Acts
 Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354. This is the usual
 orthography of the records.

L. B. *delat-are*, pro *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.

DELATOR, s. An informer, an accuser, S.

"It is manifest, that they were *delators* of Christ to Pilate." Rollooke, ubi sup. V. the v.

To DELE, v. a. To divide, S. *Deal, E.*

Tent. *dele-en, deyl-en*, A.-S. *dael-en*, id. V. *DEIL, s.* 1, and *CAVELL, v.*

DELF, s. 1. A pit.

—He—drew me down derne in *delf* by ane dyke.
Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 12.

2. A grave.

That *delf* thai stoppyd hastyly.
Wyntown, vi. 4. 39.

It is previously donominated *grafe*.

This man, that we of speik, had freinds thrie,
And luft them nocht in ane degrie.
The first freind, quhill he was laid in *delf*,
He luft ay far better than himself.

Priests Peblis, 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 divet) are *delved* or digged. It seems anciently to have denoted a grave, only in a secondary sense; the primary one being the same with that of Belg. *delve, dilve*, a pit. A.-S. *bedelf-an*, however, as well as Teut. *delv-en*, signifies to inter, to bury; Alem. *bedolben*, buried.

3. Crockery 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, *Delft* in Holland, which has undoubtedly received its name from Teut. *delv-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 *delved*.

"If a *delph* 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. *daelf*, loens subterraneus; 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 Mannering, ii. 93.

DELGIN, DALGAN, s. The stick used in binding sheaves, Fife; *Dally*, Border.

A.-S. *dalc*, a clasp; Gael. *dealg*, a pin, a skewer.

DELICT, s. A term used in the Scottish law to denote a misdemeanour.

They—sall punishe severlie the dissobeyaris off the ordoure appoynted by thame according to the qualitie of the *delict*." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 537.

"Crime—is generally divided into crimes properly so called, and *delicts*. *Delicts* are commonly understood of slighter offences, 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 judicatories," &c. Ersk. 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' di'd *delieret*.)
On sic a night.

Burns, iii. 131.

It has been supposed, that the word *delierit* has been formed before the use of *delirious*. Fr. *delir-er*, to dote, to rave. Some derive the Fr. *v.* from *lira*, an old word denoting the furrows drawn in a straight line; q. to deviate from the right course, a recto aberrare; Dict. Trev.

DELIRIETNESS, s. Delirium, Ayrs.

"I won'er—that my mother did na send word o' the nature of this *delirietness* o' Charlie." The Entail, ii. 33.

To DELIUER, DELIVER, DELYVER, v. n.

1. To deliberate.

The Statis thare assemblyd hale,
Delyceryd, and gave hym for cownsale,
—Of fewte til gyve up all band.
Wyntown, viii. 10. 76.

2. To determine, to resolve.

He "perswadit the kyng to send ane garyson of armyt men to the bordoure to resist the fury of Scottis and Pyehtis, quhillkis war *delyuerit* (as he was cleirly informit) to reuenge the iniuris done be his army." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 12.

"We determit with *delyuerit* mynd (sa far as may be done be ingyne of man) to amend all offensies." Ibid., e. 5.

Thus we find the phrase, "weill auisit and *deliuerit*," in our old acts. V. PLANE.

Lat. *deliber-are*, to resolve.

"In sa fer as pertenes to me, I am *deliverit* to departe hastelie of your ciete, and to returne hame." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 164. In animo est, Lat.

Fr. *deliber-er*, to determine.

DELIVERANCE, s. 1. Deliberation, consultation.

"Thir novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen *deliverance* that thay usit in extreme necessite." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 212. Senatus consulti, Lat.

2. Determination, sentence.

"Both parties were compromit by their oaths to stand at the *deliverance* of the arbitrators chosen by them both." Pitscottie, Ed. 1723, p. 14. Sentence, Ed. 1814, p. 35.

DELIUER, DELIVER, DELYUER, adj. 1.

Light, agile. *Deliver of fute*, nimble, Barbour.

—He had thar in his leding
Men, that lycht and *deliuer* war,
And lycht armouris had on thaim thar.
Barbour, x. 61, MS.

Deliver he was with drawin sward in hand.

Doug. Virgil, 296. 49. *Levis*, *Virg.*

"*Delyuer* of ones lymmes, as they that proue mas-tryes, [Fr.] souple;" *Palsgr. B.* iii. f. 86, a.

2. Disburdened of a child.

He—gert a tent sone stentit he ;
And gert hyr gang in hastily,
And othyr wemen to be hyr by,
Quhill scho wes *deliuer*, he bad.

The Bruce, xi. 285, Ed. 1620.

In other editions it is *delivered*. But *deliuer* is the reading of the MS.

O. Fr. *delivre*, libre, affranchi, débarrassé, quitte ; Roquefort.

Chauc. id. O. Fr. *delivre*, libre, dégagé ; Dict. Trev.

DELIUERLY, DELYUIRLY, *adv.* 1. Nimbly, cleverly.

Than buskyt he him, but delaying,
And lapp on horss *delyuirly*.

Barbour, ix. 566, MS.

—He—strak with spuris the stede in hy,
And he lansyt furth *delyuirly*.

Ibid., iii. 122, MS.

2. Incessantly, continually ; Gl. Surv. Nairn. A child is said to *greet deliverly*, when it cries almost without intermission ; Caithn.

A phrase is used, S. B. ; "There's a quinty ca'd the Cahrach, where it dings on *delyuerty* for sax ouks, un-*ever* uppling."

This term seems to resemble the Fr. phrase *à delivre*, at full scope.

DELL, *s.* The goal in games, Aberd. ; perhaps 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. *Dawt*.

DELTIT, *part. pa.* Treated with great care and attention, for the prevention of any possible injury, Banffs. It is understood also in Aberd. as equivalent to *Dawtit* ; as, "a *deltit* brat," a spoiled child.

Isl. *daellt* denotes any domestic property which is useful ; Domesticum familiare proprium, utile ; Verel.

Perhaps rather allied to Isl. *daella*, indulgentius, id. ; or *dálaeti*, admiratio ; *Vera t dálaeti*, haberi in deliciis ; Haldorson. V. DALT, *s.*

DELTIT, *part. adj.* 1. Hid from public view, Ayrs.

2. Applied also to the retired habits of one devoted to a literary life, *ibid.*

This may certainly be traced to Isl. *dyl-ia*, pret. *duldi*, celare, occultare. G. Audr. gives the pret. in the form of *dylde*. Su.-G. *doel-ja*, id. ; or we may view it as allied to C.B. *deall-u*, to understand ; *deall*, intellect ; *deallturus*, 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 Proffeit gart me sone *deluge*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 255.

Fr. *deslog-er*, *delog-er*, to remove, to shift.

To DEMAINE, DEMANE, *v. a.* To treat ; generally in a bad sense, to maltreat, S. B. ; to harass.

Thus the mother of Eurialus laments over her son killed in battle :—

Sall I the *se demanit* on sic wyse ?

Doug. Virgil, 294. 1.

The temporale stait to gryp and gather,
The son disheris wald the father,
And as ans dyvour wald him *demane*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 116.

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. *demen-er*, to toss ; Sibb. from Teut. *mank-en*, mutilare. But I suspect that it is rather from O. Fr. *demain-er*, traiter. Il se prend surtout en mauvaise part.

Voilà comment fortune me *demaine*.

Marot, Dict. Trev.

To DEMAINE, DEMEAN, *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 scaffolds, as the most desperate traitors, &c." Argyll's Declaration, A. 1685. Crookshank's Hist. Church of S., ii. 316.

This word is evidently from Lat. *de* and *manus*, or Fr. *main*, hand.

Demaine occurs concerning *fellonie*, 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 thai be weill fer way ma
Than thai, yet euyr *demanyt* thaim sua,
That Edmound de Cailow wes ded.

Barbour, xv. 376, MS.

[2. Ill-treated, harassed.

Ibid., xi. 624.]

DEMELLE, *s.* Engagement, rencounter, Rudd.

Fr. *demel-er*, to dispute, to contest. Demeler un differend l'épée a la main ; Dict. Trev.

DEMELLIT, *part. pa.* Hurt, injured, disordered, Ang.

DEMELLITIE, *s.* A hurt, a stroke, an injury of what kind soever, Ang., q. the effects of a dispute or broil. Fr. *une chose à desmesler*, a thing to scuffle for, Cotgr.

To DEMEMBER, *v. a.* To dismember, to maim, to mutilate ; Fr. *desmembr-er*.

"Quhare ony mane happinis to be slane or *demem-bit*,—the schirref—sall pass & persew the slaaris or *demembris* ane or maa, and raisse the kingis horne one him," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 225.

DEMEMBRARE, *s.* One who mutilates or maims 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. 255.

DEMENTED, *adj.* 1. Insane, S.

"Tis 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." Marq. 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 Peden, p. 14, 72.

I am at a loss whether the origin be Lat. *Jemens*, insane, or Fr. *dément-ir*, sibi non constare, deflectere a consuetudine.

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. 75.

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-ere*.

"The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochleven, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son." Melvill'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 *demitt* 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." Melvill's Mem., p. 85.

"That old Ministers and Professors of Divinity shall not, by their *dimission* of or cessation from their charge thro' age and inability, be put from enjoying their old maintenance and dignity." Act Sess. 2, July 30, Ass. 1641.

To DEMIT, *v. a.* To give intimation of, to announce.

—"Thay *demittit* na were to Romanis, quhil thay war cummin with arrayit betall in their landis." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 22. Statius uses 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. DAIMEN.

"At a *demmin* time I see the Scotchman." Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 352.

To DEMONT, *v. n.* To dismount.

"This Tempanius—cryit,—'All horsmen that desiris the public weill to be saiffit, *demont* haistilie fra thare hors.'" Bellend. T. Liv., p. 361.

Fr. *desmont-er*, *démont-er*, id.

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*, conculcare, from Germ. *demp-en*, 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.

"*Decesters*, 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." Cowel 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 *dempster* suld be called, and canded to be sworne, that he sall leilelie and truly vse and exeree 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 Proecess, p. 57.

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 extraet of their deed, upon presenting which to the Court of Justiciary, he was chosen *Dempster*.

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 conjoined, this application is made to their Lordships, that they may be pleased to appoint him also *Dempster* 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 *Dempster* in the court is also laid aside.

A.-S. *dem-an*, to judge; whence *deme*, *dema*, judex.

DEMSTARY. *The office of demstary.* Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21; probably, that of pronouncing doom.

DEMP, DEMP, judged, doomed, condemned.

Tharfor thai drawyn war ilkane,
And hangyt, and hedyt tharto;
As men had dempt thaim for to do.
Barbour, xix. 53. MS. V. DEMPSTER.

[DEMYNG, s. Judgment, decision.

Barbour, i. 116, iv. 716.]

[DEMYS, pres. Deems of, judges.

Barbour, iv. 328.

2. Imper. Judge ye.

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 thair cours, that thay now haue vnto the tyme of the proclamatioun, and the cours of the said new money." *Acts Ja. II., A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.*

"Item in demyis & Scottis crounis four hundreth & tuenti." *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 *Escu* or gold crown. By our old acts, it was equal in value to the *Lyon*, both being estimated at twelve shillings, and only sixpennies below the French crown." *Acts Ja. III., A. 1467, c. 22, Ed. 1566.*

DEMYOSTAGE, s. A kind of woollen stuff.

"A hogtone of demyostage begareit with veluot." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

This seems to have been a kind of *temming* or *taminy*; corr. from O. Fr. *ostade*, *estame*, *sorte d'étoffe*, *Roquefort*; "the stuff worsted; A demy ostade, cut in panes, like a Spanish leather jerkin;" *Cotgr. V. HOGTONE.*

DEN, s. A hollow between hills, a dingle, S. V. DEAN.

DEN, s. 1. "A respectful title prefixed to names. It seems the same with O. Fr. *dame*, Lat. *dominus*, Hisp. *don*." Gl. Wynt. V. DAN.

Yet or evin enterit that bure offyce,
Obeyand thir Bischoppis, and bydand thame by,
Grit *Ganaris* on ground, in gudlie awyce,
That war demit but dout *Denys* duchtly.

Houlate, i. 16.

The Abbot of Abbyrbrothok than,
Den Henry, than callyd a cunnand man,
Be cownsale he wes chosyn thare
Of this charge to be berare.

Wyntown, viii. 10. 92.

"And for the keping of this said writ, as is before writin, *Den* Richart Scot Suppriour that tyme off the Abbay of Aberbroth, *Deyn* Thomas Hercas, *Den* Thomas Bet, *Den* Thomas Grinlaw, et *Den* Ihon Driburgh, monks of the said Abbay, war oblist to the said Maister Thomas to ger this writ and condicionis to be observit and keptit," &c. *Chart. Aberbroth., Fol. 127.*

The person last referred to is "Maister Thomas Dekyson, Coronar of the Regalite of Aberbrothoc." The deed is dated A. 1428.

VOL. II.

At first I imagined that *Den* was equivalent to E. *dean*; but it appears from the Charters of the Abbey here referred to, that *Den* or *Deyn* was indiscriminately given as a title of honour to religious men.

To DEN, v. a. To dam, to shut up water.

This fals traytouris men had maid
A litill [bank,] quhar he herbryit had
Schyr Eduuard and the Scottismen,
The ischow off a louch to den;
And leyt it out in to the nycht.

Barbour, xiv. 354, MS.

This word seems to be a corr., as all the Northern languages use *m*.

To DEN, v. n. 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 bailie should hasten on before, or den himself among the brechans by the road-side." *R. Gilhaize, i. 86.*

"Hide yoursel,' said he, 'among the bushes.' And I den't mysel in a nook of the glen, where I overheard what passed." *Ibid. ii. 302.*

This can scarcely be viewed as a corr. of *Dern*, 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 Dence,
For their abuse are ruttet out.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 16.

From the Dan. term. *Danske*, of or belonging to Denmark.

DENSMAN, s. A Dane.

Ersch brybour Baird, vyle beggar with thy bratts,
Ill-fart and dryit, as *Densman* on the Ratts,
Lyke as the gledds had on thy gule snowt dynd.

Dunbar, Evergreen, 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* blowing him

By Holland, Zetland, and the Northway coast.

Ibid., p. 52, st. 6.

Zeland certainly is meant. Kennedy refers to the same voyage, p. 67, st. 17. V. RATTs.

Kennedy, in his reply, says:—

It may be verrifeit thy wit is thin,
Quhen thou wryts *Densmen* dryd upon the Ratts;
Densmen of Denmark are of the kings kin.

Ibid., 66, st. 14.

Kennedy would seem to have known that, in Scandinavia, *Dannesmaen*, sometimes *daendesfolk*, 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, DENNEYR, s. 1. A small coin formerly used in S.

"His maiestie—ordinis ane penny or pece of siluer to be cunyeit of the fynnes of elleven *deneiris*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 108. Denneyris, ibid., 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* properly signifies a penny, from Lat. *denar-ius*; the term being applied to a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English penny.

F

2. In *pl.* money.

Be symonie, was thair promotioun,
Mair for *deneiris* nor for devotioun.

Lyndsay's Dreme.

DENK, *adj.* 1. Neat, trim, gay, *S. dink.*

—Young lustie gallandis

—I held mair in dawtie, and deirar be full mekill,
Na him, that dressit me sa *denk*.—

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 53. V. DINK.

2. Saucy, nice.

Ane fayr blyth wyfe he had, of ony ane,
Bot scho was sumthing *denk*, and dangerous.

Dunbar, Ibid., p. 67.

DENNER, DENNARE, *s.* Dinner, *S.*

Thair hors thay tuik, 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 plebeane and ane
patriciane sitt togidder at ane *dennare*?" Bellend. T.
Liv., p. 317.

"Na consistorie may be begun or court fensit quhill
the sessioun be rissin. Be ressonne the commissaris
ar owther Lordis of Sessioun, or procuratouris befor
the sessioun, and the aduocattis cane not attend one
the consistorie quhill the sessioun aryiss. And than,
for expeditioun to pass to thair *dennaris*, pure mennis
meteris ar schiffit, tyme not dewlie obseruit." Acts
Ja. VI., 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 41.

The gentlemen of the law must have had far keener
appetites then, than now-a-days; for no one can sup-
pose, that business is hurried over by them now, "for
expeditioun to pass to thair *dennaris*."

This is still the vulgar pronunciation, *S.*

LITTLE DENNAR. An early breakfast, or a
slight meal before the usual time of break-
fast. 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 denmar*, Roxb.

DENSAIXES, *s. pl.*

"In 1643, a Mr. Douglas, town-clerk of Elgyn,
attests that—there were only aucht score—able bodied
men, fit for bearing arms in the town;—and of these
only fourscore could be furnished with muscathis,
pickes, gunnis, halherds, *densaixes*, or Lochaber aixes."
P. Elgyn, Morays. Statist. Acc., v. 16, N.

Dens axes, i.e. Danish.

"A Danish *axe* was the proper name of a Lochaber-
axe; and from the Danes the Islesmen got them."
Note, Sir W. S.

"Ane *densch aix*, and ane wobsteris quheill." Aberd.
Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

DENSHAUCH, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Nice, hard to
be pleased; applied especially to food, Ber-
wicks.

Gael. *deisdenach* signifies squeamish. But, besides
the difference of form, this term seems derived from
E. *disdain*. It may be allied to Isl. *daun*, odor; whence
daun-a, odorare, *daunst-a*, olfacere, *daun-vis*, acris odo-
ratus; the transition from one sense to another being
very natural. Or shall we rather say, from Isl. *dáindi*,
excellenter bonum quid, and *sæk-ia*, quaerere?

DENT, DINT, *s.* Affection, regard, favour-
able opinion. *To tyne dent* of a person or
thing, to lose the regard one formerly had
for the object, Ang.

Wer't na for it the bonny lasses
Wou'd—soon *tine dint* o' a' the graces
That aft convey
In gleefu' looks and bonny faces
To catch our ein.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 40.

To tyne daintie is used in the same sense, Perth. This seems to confirm the idea of its having the same origin with *Dandie*.

I know not if this be allied to Isl. *daeende*, excellent.
V. DANDIE.

DENTA, *s.* Affection, regard, Aberd.; the same
with *Dent*, *Dint*.

To DENT, *v. a.* To indent, to leave an im-
pression, *S.*

—Now Crummie's cloods

Dent a' the lone: now to the coots
In meadow lawn, umquhile sae hard,
Ye'll sink, and ablin will be lair'd."

Poems, Eng., Scotch, and Latin, p. 99.

O. E. id. "I *dente*, Jenfondre.—It was an horryble
stroke; se howe it hath *dented* in his harnesses."
Palsgr. B. iii. F. 208, a.

DENT, *part. pa.* Indented.

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes *dent*,
Gawan and Gol., i. 6.

Fr. *denté*, id. from Lat. *dens*, a tooth.

LENTELION, DENTILION, *s.* The vulgar
name in *S.* for the herb Dandelion, Leon-
todon taraxacum, Linn.

Sere downis smal on *dentiloun* sprang.

Doug. Virgil, 401. 14.

Fr. *dent de lyon*, Lat. *dens leonis*. The word is still
pronounced q. *dentie-lion*, *S.*

I do not think that it has been corrupted from the
E. name, but immediately formed from Fr. *dent de lyon*.

DENTIS, *adv.* Equivalent to E. *very well*,
just so; spoken in a careless and indifferent
way, Mearns.

It seems doubtful whether we should trace this to
the same Goth. origin with *Dandy*, or to Gael. *deontas*,
willingness.

To DENUM, *v. a.* 1. To confound, to per-
plex, to stupify; used in a general sense,
Aberd.

2. To stupify by incessant foolish talk, Mearns.

Formed perhaps from E. *numb*, or corr. from *benum*.

DEPAYNTIT, DEPEYNTIT, *part.* Painted.

And in a retrete lytill of compas,
Depeyntit all with sighis wondir sad,—
Fond I Venus upon hir bed, that had
A mantill cast ouer hir schuldris quhite.

King's Quair, iii. 23.

To DEPAIR, *v. a.* To destroy, to ruin.

Your excellence maist peirles is sa knaw,
Na wretchis word may *depair* your hie name.

Palace of Honour, ii. 22.

Mr. Pink. renders it *impair*. But the term admits
of a stronger sense; as being evidently derived from
Fr. *deper-ir*, to perish, used actively.

To DEPART *with*, *v. a.* To part with, to
dispose of.

—"Personis—that haid keipin and depois of gold,
silver, &c. to schew how thai *departit with* the said

gold or jowellis, and quham to, and the avale tharof." Collect. of Inventories, p. 18.

Fr. *se departir de*, to quit, renounce, &c.

To DEPART, DEPERT, v. a. To divide, to separate.

Hys men *deperyt* hs in twa.

Barbour, x. 40, MS.

This chapter tellis, on quhat kyn wiis

This tretis hale *deparyt* is.

Wyntoun, Cron. i. 1, Rubr.

Here is the place, quhare our passage in haist

Depertit is, and sched in stretis tuane.

Doug. Virgil, 183. 7.

It is also used as a *n. v.*

—And sum *departe* in freklis rede and quhyte.

Ibid., 401. 6.

It frequently occurs in O. E.

This folc hem armede anon, and baneres gonns rere,

And *departede* here ost in twolf partyes there.

R. Glouc., p. 18.

"Thei schulen *depart* yvel men fro the myddil of just men." *Wiclif, Mat.* xiii.

Fr. *depart-ir*, to divide, to distribute.

DEPARTISING, s. Division, partition.

"The lordis auditoris decretis—that the said William Bronne of Hartre as scherif—has inordourly proccedit in the serving of the said breve of *departising* of the said half landis of Blyth," &c. Act. Audit., 1478, p. 86.

"To tak ane inquisicioun—gife the place & chemys, & biggin of Medope—be set & byggyt one the samyn landis, & within the boundis that war lymyt—the tyme of the divisoun & *departising* made betuix vmquhile Henry Levinstoun of Manderstone & vmquhile John Martin of Medope, quhilk *departising* was made the xx day of Julij," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 66. V. DEPART, v.

To DEPAUPER, v. a. To make poor, to impoverish; E. *depauperate*, Lat. *depauperare*.

—"Ye haue not onlie—*depaupereit* the inhabitantis of the tooun, bot hes maid your selfis contemptibill to this haill nation." Acts Ja. VI., 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 69.

To DEPESCHE, DEPISCHE, v. a. To send away, to dispatch.

"For that caus thir oratouris war the mor plesandly *depischit* of this realme;" i.e. dispatched from this realm. *Bellend. Cron.*, Fol. 17, a.

Fr. *despesch-er*, *depesch-er*, id. q. from Lat. *de* and *spatium*, place, or *spatior*, to walk abroad, to travel.

DEPESCHIE, s. A despatch, a letter or message.

"We received your *depesche* sent by Captain Mure." Lett. Q. to Abp. of Glasgow, 9th March, 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 330.

"Bot alwayis his Majestie maid ane *depesche* befor sche fell seik, bot at this present may nocht be inquest thairof." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow, *ibid.*, App. p. 135.

This *v.* occurs in O. E.

"Because your post, this berer, is very disyrrous to returne to his charge, we have thought good to *depeche* him with such matier as we here reported by the common brute of Scottishmen," &c. Sadler's Papers, i. 45.

DEPOIS, DEPOSE, s. Deposit.

"Inventare of ane parte of the golde and silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, jowellis and uther stuff perten- ing to umquhile ourre soverane lordis fader that he

had in *depois* the tyme of his deceis and that come to the handis of ourre soverane lord that now is,—M.CCCC. LXXXVJJ." Collect. of Invent., &c. p. 1.

"Assignis to the barnes of David Purves—the avale of the profitis of the saidis gadis, togidder with the somez of the money that was in *depose* the tyme of the decess of the said David." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 54, 55.

In *depois* seems exactly to correspond with the modern Fr. phrase *en dépôt*, 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 dipping upon David Gray his back bond, to umquhile Captain Gray, her spouse, who had *deponed* his money in David his hand,—thought good to try if the charger would have any more nor a third of that sum," &c. Foord, Suppl. Dec., p. 394.

To DEPONE, v. n. To testify on oath, in a court whether civil or ecclesiastical, S. to *depose*, 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 halden the string to have saved one man, thou wald not." Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc., xviii. 654.

L. B. *depon-ere*, testari; Du Cange.

DEPONAR, s. One who makes oath in a court; E. *deponent*, the term now used in S.

"The Duik of Lennox—deponis, that—this *deponar* for the tyme being in Falkland in companie with his maiestie, he saw maister Alexander Ruthven speikand with his grace besyd the stabillis betuix sex and sewin in the mornynge." Acts. Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 203.

DEPONTIOUN, s. Oath, the substance of what is deposited in a court.

"Ordinis the *deponitiouns* of the witnes now takin to be closit in the meyn tyme," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 284.

DEPOSITION, s. The act of depositing for the purpose of safe keeping.

"Instruments relative to the delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their *deposition* in the crown room in the castle of Edinburgh, M.DCC.VII." Inventories, p. 331.

To DEPRISE, v. a. To depreciate, to under-value.

Now quhill the King misknawis the veritie,

Be scho ressavit, then we will be *deprysit*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 206.

Fr. *despris-er*, Lat. *depreti-are*.

To DEPULYE, v. a. To spoil, to plunder.

—Thay *depulye* the mekil byng of quhete,

And in thare byik it caryis al and sum.

Doug. Virgil, 113. 49.

Fr. *depouill-er*, Lat. *despol-iari*.

To DEPURSE, v. a. To disburse.

—"With power—to borrow, vptak, and leaveie moneyes,—and to give and prescryve ordor and directions for *depurseing* thairof." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 479.

DEPURSEMENT, s. Disbursement.

"The remander of the tua termes payment thairrof —is assigned to Sr W^m Dick for necessarrie *depursements* bestowed be him." Ibid., VI. 16.

Fr. *desbours-er*, id.

DEPUTRIE, s. Vicegerency.

—"Confirmis the gift—to Schir Robert Melvill of Murdocarnie knight of the office of *deputrie* and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 300.

DEPYIT, part. pa. Cut off.

"He was *depyit* fra his craft & all exercitioun tharof." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

O. Fr. *depies*, mutilation. Hence the legal phrase, *depie de fief*, the dismembering of an inheritance. L. B. *depitare*, discernere, in *petias mittere*, Fr. *depier*. For the word is traced to Fr. *piece*, L. B. *petia*, *pecia*, fragmentum; although one might at first suppose that *depie*, both from its form, and from its signification, pointed out *pied*, 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 wes stad,
And quhat anoyis that thai had;
And saw wyntir wes cummand ner;
And that he mycht on na wyss *der*,
In the hillys, the cauld lying,
Na the lang nyctis waking.

Barbour, iii. 382, MS.

This is the same with E. *dare*; from A.-S. *dear-ian*, Belg. *derr-en*, id.

DERAY, s. 1. Disorder, disturbance, from whatever cause it proceeds.

———Lordingis, it war my will
To mak end off the gret *deray*
That Dowglas mayis ws ilk day.

Barbour, xv. 453, MS.

Ane multitude of commouns of birth law,
—He vnbeset, and put to confusioun;—
And Retus eik lay walkand hard thaym by,
Behaldand al thare sterase and *deray*.

Doug. Virgil, 288. 16.

2. The mirthful noise or disorder that takes place at a banquet.

Of the banket and of this grete *deray*,
And how Cupide inflames the lady gay.

Doug. Virgil, 35. 11. Rubr.

Was neuir in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dansing nor *deray*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 1.

It is used in the general sense in O. E.; sometimes written as here, at other times *dysray*.

The realme to saue, and kepe out of *dysray*,
He waged Peightes an c. to serue the Kyng,
Alway upon his body abiding.

Hardyng, Fol. 53, b.

Fr. *desroy*, disorder, disarray; like *desarroy*. O. Fr. *desrayé*, disordered; Cotgr. This is derived from *des*, disjunctive particle, and O. Fr. *raye*, *roye*, a line: which may be traced to Germ. *reihe*, a rank. The origin of this we have in Moes-G. *rah-nan*, to number. It corresponds with S. *raw*, E. *row*.

This term is oddly used in a sense directly contrary. "To be in thair best *deray* ilk persone." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

DERCHEDE, s. *Derchede male*, a phrase occurring in the old Chartulary of St. Andrews. V. CHUDREME.

I can form no probable conjecture as to the signification. Could we understand it of animal food, it might be traced to A.-S. *deor*, Isl. *dyr*, animal, and *ket*, caro. It might seem allied to Gael. *dearc*, a berry, as referring to some species. But I hesitate as to a Celt. origin. Indeed, Mr. Chalmers appears satisfied that *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. *maal*, mensura.

To DERE, DEIR, DEYR, v. a. 1. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

——Eneadanis neuir from the ilk thraw
Aganis you sal rebell nor moue were,
Ne with wappunis eftir this cuntré *dere*.

Doug. Virgil, 413. 52.

2. To *dere* upon, to affect, to make impression. In this sense it is said, "It never *der'd* upon him," S. B.

O. E. *dere*, to harm.

Alls that suerd mot bere, or other wapen weld,
Were sette R. to *dere*, enbussed thorgh the feld.

R. Brunne, p. 187.

It is sometimes written *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 *deared* her not." Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 108. In Ed. 1814, according to the older MSS. it is *deired*, p. 237.

A.-S. *der-ian*, Belg. *deer-en*, *der-en*, Franc. *der-an*, nocere.

DERE, DER, DEIR, s. Injury, annoyance.

The constable a felloun man of wer,
That to the Scottis he did full mekill *der*,
Selbye he hecht.—

Wallace, i. 206, MS.

For colour quhyt it will to no man *deir* :

And ewill spreitis quhyte colour ay will fle.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 82.

It is still used in this sense Dumfr.; as, "He'll do him no *dere*," i.e. no harm. It is pron. *deer*.

A. Bor. *dare*, harm or pain, Ray. A.-S. *dere*, damnum, O. Teut. *dere*, nocumentum. Kilian seems inclined to derive this from Gr. *δρης*, pugna, rixa.

To DERE, v. a. To fear.

In ane concautie I sat,
Amasit in my mind;
Remembering me of Typhons traps,
How he the gods drew neir,
Compelling thame to change their schaps,
And fle away for feir:
Fast fering, and *dering*
That hellhound auld and hair,
How he to, nicht me to,
Inuolue into his snair.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 43.

This word is sometimes pronounced as here written; at other times as *Dare*, q. v.

DERE, s. As it signifies *deer*, it also denotes any wild beast that is pursued by hunters.

Thare huntyng is at all kyne *dere*,
And rycht gud hawlkyn on rywer.

Wyntown, Cron., i. 13. 19.

A.-S. *deor* is used with the same latitude; *wild deor*, ferae; wild beasts of all kinds, Somner. Su.-G. *diur*, Isl. *dyr*, Alem. *dier*, *tior*, Belg. *dier*, id.

DERE, used substantively for a precious or honourable person.

Yit induring the day to that *dere* drew
Swannis swonchand full swyith—

Houlate, i. 14, MS.

A.-S. *deor*, pretiosus. Hence *deor-boren*, illustri familia natus, one of noble birth, Somner; to which *dere*, as here used, nearly approaches. V. *DEIR*.

DEREGLES, *s. pl.* 1. Loose habits, irregularities, Ayrs.

2. Also expl., "deceptions, fraudulent informations," *ibid.*

Fr. *se deregl-er*, to be disorderly.

To DEREYNE, DERENE, DERENY, DERENYHE, *v. a.* To contest, to determine a controversy by battle.

——— I tak on hand

For to *dereyne* the mater wyth thys brand.

Doug. Virgil, 436. 42. Certare, Virg.

——— In playne fechtyn

Ye suld press to *derenyhe* [your] rycht,

And nocht with cowardy, na with slycht.

Barbour, ix. 745, MS.

O. Fr. *desren-er*, "to justifie, or make good, the denial of an act, or fact;" Cotgr. Menage and Du Cange derive it from L. B. *disration-are*, jus suum disceptare. But as this is generally viewed as a Norman term, it is not improbable that it had a Gothic origin. The Fr. particle *des* may have been prefixed to Isl. *rein-a*; the proper sense of which is *experiri*, to try, to prove. It is extended to a trial of strength in battle. Thre, explaining Su.-G. *roen-a*, id. says; Usurpatur vox illa cum generaliter de quavis probatione, tum in specie de experientia virium inter certandum. Isl. *reina sin i milli*, pugnare, decertare; Verel. L. B. *runa* is expl. pugna, by Isidore, and *runata*, praelia.

DEREYNE, DERENE, DERENYE, *s.* Contest, decision.

On Saryzyns thre *derenyys* faucht he :

And, in till ilk *derenye* off tha,

He wencussyt Saryzyns twa.

Barbour, xiii. 324, MS.

Suffir me performe my *dereyne* by and by.

Doug. Virgil, 420. 9.

To DERENE, *v. a.*

Befoir no wicht I did complene,
So did her denger me *derene*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 81.

Lord Hailes has given this among passages not understood. Mr. Pink. says; "*Denger me derene* is power overaw me, terrify me; to be in one's denger; is to be in his power.—*Derene* to terrify, by a common figure from *deir* to hurt." Maitl. P. Note, p. 536. The sense here given is doubtful, as the etymon is unnatural.

This word, although written in the same manner, seems entirely different from the preceding; and may be from Fr. *desrun-er*, to disorder, to put out of array. This sense agrees with the rest of the passage. *Denger* 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 Chauc. That this is nearly the sentiment, appears from the following stanza, *ibid.*

I haif a luve farer of face,

Quhome in no *denger* may haif place,

Quhilk will me *guerdown* 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-

glassy, officium vel *Dereth* loci prenominati, et annuos redditus eidem officio pertinentes." Chart. Dunferml., Fol. 99.

DERF, DERFF, *adj.* 1. Bold, daring; conjoined with the idea of hardihood and resolution.

Turnus the prince, that was baith *derf* and bald,
Ane birmand bleis lete at the foreteres glide.

Doug. Virgil, 296. 19.

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 Cooles *derf* and bald

Durst brek the bryg that he purposit to hald.

Ibid., 266. 48.

These three epithets are all explanatory of *auderet*, Virg. *Lib.* viii.

——— Pontem *auderet* quod vellere *Cocles*.

The frer than furth his wayis tais,

That wes all stout, *derff*, and hardy.

Barbour, xviii. 307, MS.

Hardy seems to be added, as giving the sense of *derff* 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 slaw weremen Atrides;

Nor the fenyere of the fare speche Ulyxes.

Bot we that bene of nature *derf* and doure

Cummin of kynd, as kene men in ane stoure.

Our young children, the fyrst tyme borne thay are,

Vnto the nixt rynnand finde we thame bare,

To hardin thare bodyis, and to make thaym bald.

Doug. Virgil, 299. 7.

Durum, a stirpe genus.—Virg.

In this sense it is used in Aberd., and also in Loth.

His consin was a bierly swank,

A *derf* young man, hecht Rob. "Stout," Gl.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 128.

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.

Whan warlocks rant wi bleezin' coves,

On Fairie knaps, an' Fairie knowes,

While *derf* auld Brookie's bone-fire lowes,

Wi' rampin' gleed;

Wha'll guard us i' their haunted howes,

Sin Santie's dead?

Tarras'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, thai putt to that *derff* deid.

—Thns xviii scor to that *derff* dede thai dycht,

Off barronis bald, and mony worthi knycht.

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 *derff* schot draiff as thik as a haill schour,

Contende tharwith the space ner off ane hour.

Wallace, x. 857, MS.

5. As applied to inanimate objects, it signifies massive, capable of giving a severe blow, Buchan.

—— I counted as a man,
At least for size an' art o' han',
To wield the *derf* fore-hammer.

Ibid., p. 28.

Rudd. derives this word from A.-S. *deorf-an*, *laborare*, q. *laborious*. For he renders it "active, strong, robust, vigorous." I have not, however, met with any passage in which the adj. can properly be explained by any of these terms. It is undoubtedly the same with Isl. *diarf-ur*, Su.-G. *diaerf*, daring; the E. word having the same general origin; as also Dan. *diaerv*, lively, mettlesome, fiery. Isl. *offdiarf* is expl., temerarie adax; Verel. These may be all traced to Isl. *dyrf-ast*, Teut. *derv-en*, *audere*. Sibb. derives the latter, but rather faucifully, from *deiv*, *fera*.

DERFFLY, adv. Forcibly, vigorously.

Schir Jhone the Grayme & straik him tayne rycht,
With hys gud suerd, vpon the Sotberone Syr,
Derffly to ded draiff him into that ire.

Wallace, vi. 168, MS.

The phrase, *derffly to ded*, frequently occurs in Wallace, as denoting the force with which a mortal stroke is given.

DERGAT, s. Target, shield.

Thi wapynys ar scharpe, and mare redy,
Than ony in-to this sted hawe I,
Dergat, spere, knyft, and swerd.

Wyntown, vii. 1. 61.

"Gael. *targaid*, A.-S. *targ*, *targa*, Isl. *tiarg-a*."
Gl. Wynt. Gr. Mod. *rapya*, L. B. *targa*, Fr. *targe*,
Ital. *targa*, Hisp. *adarga*, id.

DERGY, s. An entertainment or drink given after a funeral, S. V. DREGY.

DERYT, part. pa. Raised in price.

—"That na vittalis, mannys met, na horss met, be *deryt* apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place vythin the kynryk." Acts Ja. I., A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 7.

From A.-S. *deor*, Dan. *dyre*, Isl. *dyr*, Teut. *dier*, carus, pretiosus. There seems to be no authority, from any of the kindred tongues, for using this word as a verb.

DERK, adj. Dark; the pronunciation of Roxb.

A.-S. *deorc*, id.

DERKENING, s. The evening twilight, *ibid.*
V. DARKENING.

To DERN, v. a. To hide. V. DARN, *v.*

To DERNE, v. a.

—— Who will beleue that Holopherne,
Who did a hundred famous princes *derne*,
Should be disceptred, slain, left in a midow,
By no great Gyant, but a feeble widow?

Hudson's *Judith*, p. 86.

Perhaps, "cause to secrete themselves." V. DARN.

Onellie to me, and to none vthir wycht,
The victory pertenis of sic ane knyght;
Glaiddie I wold his fader stude hereby,
This interprise to *derne* and to espie.

Doug. *Virgil*, 332. 33.

Rudd. renders this, "to behold." Although his reasons for this explanation are not satisfactory, yet he has certainly given the sense of the passage. For in Elphinstoun's MS. A. 1527, the word is *decerne*, i.e., *discerne*.

DERRIL, DERLE, s. A broken piece of bread, as of a cake or *scon*. "Ye'll gae daft

upon *derrils*," a proverbial phrase spoken to children when making frequent applications for pieces of bread; Upp. Clydes.

As *farle*, a section of an oat-cake, is certainly from Teut. *vier-deel*, the fourth part; one might infer from analogy that *derril* were corrupted from Teut. *derde-deel*, triens, 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; Teut. *dar-en*, *darr-en*, *derr-en*, *dorr-en*, to dry, to parch, areferi, arefacere; whence *darine*, a term used in Flanders, Zeland, and Holland for a bituminous turf used for kindling up the fire. Isl. *thorn-a*, arescere; Dan. *torr-er*, id.

DERT.

Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde
Be froward oppoyst quharetill aspert,
Now sall thai turn, and luke on the *dert*.

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, "dart a look on thee."

To DESCRIBE, DISCRYVE, v. a. To describe, S.

How pleased he was I scarcely can *describe*,
But thought himself the happiest man alive.

Hamilton's *Wallace*, p. 341.

Pleas'd, they reconnt wi' meikle joy,
How aft they've been at sic a play;
Describe past scenes, re-act the boy,
And a' his wheems.

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 39.

O. E. id. "I *descryue*, I sette forth the facyons or maners of a thyng." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 309, a. V. also Narcs' Gloss.

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 proceide & stande our without ony continuacioun,—ay & quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samin be *desert*, & his speciale commande gevin thareto." Acts Ja. V., 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 353.

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-er*, id.

DESTRUCTIONFU, *adj.* Destructive, wasteful, q. full of destruction, Roxb.

DET, *s.* Duty.

Euterpe—daily dois hir *det*,
In dulce blastis of pypis sweit but let.
Palice of Honour, ii. 10.

Fr. *dette*, from Lat. *debitum*.

DETFULL, *adj.* Due.

Of battall cum sal *detfull* tyme bedene.
Doug. Virgil, 312. 44.

V. also Knox, p. 129. 133.

DETTIT, *part. pa.* Indebted.

"We ar *dettit* to you, as faderis to thair chyldrin."
Bellend. Cron., Fol. 6, a.

DETBUND, *adj.* Predestinated, bound by a divine determination.

This mysfortoun is myns of ald thirlage,
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, destroyit, or *deteriorat*, within the fredome & libertie of the said burghes—sall 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 decrett wes nocht lymmitt & ordinit be the thre estatis in parliament to *determe* all causis in the said parlyament." Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 145.

"We now being all of one minde, are aggreit and *determit*, in all behalves, to put in executioun sic thingis as appertenis trew and faithful subjects of this realme." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII., Keith's Hist., App. p. 12.

DETFULLY, *adv.* Dutifully, as bound in duty.

"That oure souerain lord & his successouris, &c., sal—execut *detfully* the panys of proscriptioun & tresoun aganis the saidis personis attemptand 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 sall, or Peace,
Thy kyndlis prince possess:
Detrusaris, refusaris
Of hir authoritie.

R. Bannatyne's Transact., p. 96.

Perhaps from Lat. *detrud-o*, *detrusi*, to thrust down, as denoting a violent opposer. It may, however, be traced to Fr. *detrousseur*, a robber.

To DETURNE, *v. a.* To turn aside.

—"Considering the great skaith that James Durhame of Pittarro—sustenit in the destroyit of his policie and parkis—by the neirnes and vicinitie of the kingis [way] passing throw the samin, ffor remede quhair of his majestie grantit his express license to the said James to alter and *deturne* a litill the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1607, Ed. 1816, p. 388.

Fr. *destourn-er*, *detourn-er*, to turn aside, to divert, &c.

To DEUAIL, DEUAL, *v. n.* 1. To descend, to fall low.

Thy transitory plesance quhat auailis?
Now thair, now heir, now hie, and now *deuailis*.
Palice of Honour, i. 6.

Fludis monstouris, sic as mereswynis and quhalis,
For the tempest law in the depe *deuailis*.
Doug. Virgil, 200. 29.

2. *v. a.* To let fall, to bow.

And suerie wicht, fras we that sicht had sene,
Thankand greit God, their heidis law *deuail*.
Palice of Honour, ii. 53.

Fr. *devall-er*, used in both senses; "from L. B. *devall-are*, from *vallis*, for descendere; as *montre* comes from *mont-are*, from *mons*, ascendere;"—Rudd. *Devallare* 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 evidently from Gael. *deoch an doruis*, "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 tub-full of wort at a door, introduces this term in its proper sense. He makes the advocates 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 plack for a standing-drink: nay, 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 brewster 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.* Wilful 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. operimentum, or perhaps from the same origin with *ЮУК*, 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. DUKE-DUB.

"It wad drive ane daft to be confeised wi' *deukes* and drakes," &c. *Heart M. Loth.* ii. 302.

The pronunciation of the word is like E. *duke*, Loth. and S. B. ; *dyuck*, Perth. ; and S. O. *duk* (*u purum*) Roxb.

DEULE WEEDS, mourning weeds.

"It is likewise statute, that no moe *deule weedes* 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 sixteene only." *Ja. VI.*, Parl. 23, 1621, Act 25, § 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 Popish festival], nor so much as the Earl Bothwell." *Keith's Hist.*, p. 207.

Fr. *il porte le deuil*, he wears mourning weeds.

Fr. *deuil*, *deuil*, mourning ; also, a suit of mourning clothes.

TO DEUOID, DEWOID, DEWID, *v. a.* 1. To clear, to evacuate.

"That lettres be written the balye of Lawdirdale, chargeing him to *devoid* & red the saide landis of the saide Patric." *Act. Audit.*, A. 1466, p. 5.

"Ordanis our sovereign lordis lettres to be direkit to *devoid* & red the saide landis." *Ibid.*, p. 7.

"To caus hir *devoid* & red the ground." *Aberd.* Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

"To *devoid* the toune," to quit the town. *Ibid.*

Fr. *vuid-er*, id.

2. To leave, to go out from.

"He is ordanit to *devid* the toynn within xxiiij houris, vnder the pane of birning of his cheik with ane hett irne." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1545, V. 19.

DEUORIE, *s.* A duty payable from land, or belonging to one from office.

—"And ten pundis of annuell rent yeirlic to be takin of the landis of Lochende, with all and sindrye landis, commoditeis, priuilegis, fies and *deuories* pertaining 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 fee or toll due.

DEVAILL, *s.* An inclined plain for a waterfall, Lanarks.

O. Fr. *devalée*, *devalée*, a descent ; a fall in ground. *Armor. deval*, id.

TO DEVALL, DEVALD, *v. n.* To cease, to stop, to intermit, S.

Devall then, Sirs, and never send
For daintiths to regale a friend ;
Or, like a torch at baith ends burning,
Your house 'll soon grow mirk and mourning !
Fergusson's Poems, li. 99.

According to Sibb. "q. *defails* ; from Fr. *defailler*, *deficia aliqua re.*" But this seems to be a very ancient word ; and both in resemblance and signification approaches much more nearly to Isl. *dwal-ias*, Su.-G. *dwaet-ias*, *dwal-a*, Alem. *dwal-en*, to delay. *Ihre* considers stupor, as the primary sense of *dwal-a*, a delay.

DEVALL, DEVALD, *s.* A stop, cessation, intermission, S. "Without *devall* ; without ceasing," Gl. Sibb.

Su.-G. *dwala*, mora ; *utan alla dwala*, sine ulla cunctatione ; Isl. *duaul*, dilatio, mora ; Verel. Ind. V. the v.

DEVALL, *s.* A sunk fence, a ha ha, Clydesd. Fr. *devallée*, a fall in ground.

TO DEVE, DEAVE, *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.
King Hart, ii. 60.

The reid at rayss quhen sperys in sondry glaid,
Duschyt in gloss *devyt* with speris dynt.
Wallace, x. 285, MS. V. GLOSS.

—Wha tear their lungs and *deave* your ears,
With all their party hopes and fears.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 434.

Su.-G. *doef-wa*, obtundere, to deafen ; Isl. *deyf-a*, surdum et stupidum facere ; G. Andr., p. 47. V. DEAF.

Deeffe, O. E. "Thon *deeffest* me with thy kryeng so loude ; Tu me assourdys," &c. *Palsgr. B.* iii., F. 206, a.

TO DEVEL, *v. a.* To give a stunning blow, Roxb.

DEVEL, DEVLE, *s.* A severe blow, *ibid.*

—"Tak the pick till't, and pit mair strength, man, ae gude downright *devel* will split it, I'se warrant ye." *Antiquary*, ii. 258.

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, DAIVER.

DEVIL'S SPOONS. V. DEIL.

DEVILRY, DEEVILRY, *s.* 1. Communication with the devil.

"I always thought there was *devilry* among you, bnt 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 *devilry* and villany in the affair of those oracles, though perhaps most of the latter." *Brown's Dict. Bible*, vo. Oracle.

"I hae heard a sough—as if Lady Ashton was nae cannie body."—"There's mair o' utter *deevilry* in that woman,—than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew

by moonlight ower North Berwick Law." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 97.

2. Used to denote mischief, but rather of a sportive kind, or a disposition to this, S.

DEVILOCK, *s.* A little devil, an imp, Aberd. *Deilie* is used in the same sense, S. O.

DEVINT, *part. adj.* Bound, under obligation; Lat. *devinct-us*.

"The said lady [the countesse of Mar] being alsua of his maiesteis blude, and swa be nature and dewitie the mair obleist and *devint* to be cairfull of his hienes preseruatioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1573, Ed. 1814, p. 81.

To DEVISE, DIISS, DEUYSS, *v. n.* To talk, to communicate information, to narrate.

—Than the King, with outyn mar,
Callyt aue, that wes him prewe,—
And chargyt him in less and mar,
As ye hard me *diiuss* 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
Pesehyl in his possessioun
Bot ony contradicitioun.

Wynloun, ix. 27. 457.

Speik as ye pleis, it wes ane vailyeant sk (act),

And Drurie denyd his full *devoir*.

Sege Edin. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 295.

2. Good offices, exertions.

It occurs in the same sense in an Act Ja. VI., 1584.

—"It being permittit and licentiat to assist the Prince of Orange and estatit of the saidis Netherlandis in thair weris, the said Colonell, &c., for the maist part haning seruit for the space of ten or twelff yeiris, hes induring the said space omittit na *devoiris* to the advancement of the said caus," &c. Edit. 1814, p. 325.

"*Devore*—seems *achievement*, O. Fr. *devoier*, to finish, achieve;" Gl. Wynt. But perhaps it is merely *devoir*, anciently *devoir*, "a service, good office," Cotgr.

It is used in a similar sense by Abp. Hamiltoun:—

"Thus, we doand throch God's grace our *deuore* & diligens quihik we aucht to do, God wil gife til vs his spret," i.e., duty. Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 75, b. V. DEWOR.

DEW, *adj.* Moist.

Ane hste fyry power, warme and *dew*,
Heinly begynnynge, and original,
Bene in thay sedis quihikis we sanlis cal.

Doug. Virgil, 191. 8.

From A.-S. *deaw-ian*, irrigare; having the same origin with E. *dew*, and corresponding to the *adj.* *dewy*.

DEW, *pret.* Dawned.

The ost agayn ilksne to thar ward raid,
Comandyt wachis, and no mayr noyis maid,
Bot restyt still qnhill that the brycht day *dew*;
Agayne began the toun to sailye new.

Wallace, viii. 860, MS. V. DAW, *v.*

DEW-CUP, *s.* The herb called Ladies Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, Linn., Selkirks.

"They [the fairies] 'll hae to—gang away an' sleep in their *dew-cups*—till the gloaming come on again." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 183.

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"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." Es-says Highl. Soc., iii. 389.

DEWGAR, *s.* A mode of salutation.

He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn;
Dewgar, gud day, bone Senyhour, and gud morn.

Wallace, vi. 130, MS.

"He cummis to the King, and efter greit *dewgaird* and salutatiounis, he makis as thoct he war to require sum wechtie thing of the Kingis Grace." H. Charteris Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. A. ii. b.

Fr. *Dieu 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 Bothwel, he said, But gane onny of their friends be here, tell them if they stur again, they shall awe be cut in *dewgs*." 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 facon's bell, or haubee whistle.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 332.

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. *doeck*, cloth; Isl. *duck-ur*, a rough cloth for covering a table.

To DEWID, *v. a.* V. DEUOID.

To DEWITT, *v. a.* To murder, to assassinate.

They say the pursuers were 4 brethern 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 detestation which the fate of the celebrated John and Cornelius *De Witt*, in Holland, excited in our country.

DEWOR, DEWOUR, DEUOUR, DEWORY, *s.* Duty. The first three forms are found in Barbour.

Dawery occurs in Wall. MS. for *dewory*.

The armyt men, was in the cartis brocht,
Raiss wp and weil thar *dawery* has wrocht;
Apon the gait thai gert feill Sothronn de.

B. ix. 723. 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. *dagh-moes*, jentaculum.

To DEWYD, DEWOYD, *v. n.* To divide.

The grounden sper through his body schar,
The shaft to schonkit off the fruschand tre,
Dewoydyde sone.

Wallace, iii. 148, MS.

To DEWYSS, DIUISS, *v. a.* To divide.

And the King, quhen his mengne wer
Divysit in till bataillis ser,
 His awyne bataill ordanyt he.
Barbour, xi. 171. Fr. *devis-er*, id.

To DEWYSS, to talk. V. DEVISE.

DEWYT, deafened, stunned. V. DEVE.
DGHARE.

The Douglas in thai dayis, duchtys *Dghare*,
 Archibald the honorable in habitationis,
 Weddit that wlouk wicht, worthye of ware,
 With rent and with riches. —

Houlate, ii. 19.

In transcribing, *al* has been read as *D*, and *q* as *g*.
 For the word in MS. undoubtedly is *alquhare*, *q. v.*
 that is, "every where celebrated for his prowess."

DEY, DEE, *s.* A woman who has the charge
of a dairy, a dairy-maid, S. B. *Dee*, Loth.

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 blythsome swains,
 Wha rant and dance, with kiltit *dees*,
 O'er mossy plains.
Kamsay's Poems, ii. 399.

My mother she is an auld *dey*;
 And we'll sleep on a bed o' green rashes,
 And dine on fresh curds and green whey.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 157.

This word is used by Chaucer.

She was as it were a maner *dey*.
Nonne's Pr. T., 14851.

Tyrwhitt 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, Glocest., signifies dairy-house. This Marshall derives "from *dey* an old word for milk, and *house*, the milk-house." Rural Econ. of Glocest. Gl. Palsgr. renders *dey wife*, by Fr. *meterie* [for *metayerie*], *q. a* female who has the charge of a farm.

The very term occurs in a compound form in Dan. *Budeje*, "a dairy-maid," Wolff. This seems to have been formed from Isl. *bu*, cattle, (for I do not find the term in Dan.) and *degg-ia*, or some similar verb; signifying "the person who milks cows."

Lye, (Addit. to Junius) derives it conjecturally from Isl. *degg-ia*, lac praeberre, lactare, *g* being changed into *y*, which is very common. Although he speaks with uncertainty, he has evidently referred to a cognate term. Sw. *deja* has precisely the sense of *dey*; a dairy-maid, Wideg. Sibb. having mentioned *deya*, oeconoma, refers also to A.-S. *theowe*, famula, serva, ancilla. But there is no sort of affinity between these; whereas Su.-G. *deja*, is evidently allied to a variety of terms, in the Northern languages, which have a similar meaning. Isl. *dia*, *dy*, Sw. *di*, to suck; Su.-G. *degg-ia*, *daegg-ia*, to give milk, to suckle; Moes-G. *dadd-jan*, both to milk and to suckle. The root seems to be Isl. *dy*, Dan. *di*, *die*, mamma; at *give barnet di*, 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. *diende*, lactantes; Benson. Ihre justly observes that E. *dug* preserves the root. Belg. *titte* and E. *teat* are viewed as having the same origin. V. Jun. Goth. Gl.

DEY, (pron. as Gr. *dei*) *s.* A father; *Grand-dey*, a grandfather; terms most commonly used by children; Fife.

In the language of Estonia, *die* or *thie* signifies a father, *diar*, fathers, whence Stiernholm supposes that the twelve companions of Odín were denominated *Diar*.

To DEY, *v. n.* To die; Wyntown.

Isl. *dey-a*, id. *daen*, mortuus. G. Andr. and Ihre view Gr. *θαρύμαι*, *θάρων*, 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, Shetl.

"*Diacles* of wood, the dozen—xl *s.*, of bone, the dozen—viii l." Rates A. 1611.

In Rates A. 1670, this is *dialls*, but obviously by mistake of the printer.

"Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a *diacle*." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 87.

L. B. *diecul-um* 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 *Dub*, *q. v.*

"He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle *dib*." Ayrs. Legatees, 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 Bydby still complaining of her wrang,
 Jean, wha had seen her coming o'er the moor,
 Supposing't Nory, steps in at the door.

Ross's Helenore, p. 181.

The only word that seems to have any affinity is Germ. *tob-en*, tumultuari, strepitum et fragorem edere instar furiosi; Wachter.

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' *dibbled* them in his yairdie.

Remains Nithsdale 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 culprit met his fate,
 When lo! there rose a mighty *dibble-dabble*.

MS. Poem.

Perhaps of Fr. origin, as intimating the frequent repetition of the term *diable*, an expletive of very various use.

DIBLER, *s.*

"The heir sall hauc—an dish, ane *dibler*, ane charger, ane cuipie." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 3. *Paropsiden*, Lat.

Skinner justly views this as the same with O. E. *dobeler*, Lincoln. *doubler*, which he explained as signifying a large wooden platter; *q. duplex patina*, from *double*? But it is evidently allied to Lovan. *dobbelier-ken*, id. scutella, acetabulum; Kilian. V. DUBLAR.

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.

2. To weave in figures resembling dice, Loth.

"Dic'd, weav'd in figures like dice;" Gl. Herd's Coll.

This is perhaps the sense of the following passage in the Gentle Shepherd.

He kames his hair, indeed, and gaes right snug
With ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug;
Whilk pensylie he wears, a thought a-jeer,
And spreads his garters *dic'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. "*dic'd* garters."

In reference to this passage from Ramsay, a literary friend remarks, that this seems to signify, to display, to shew off.

3. Used figuratively, as signifying to do any thing quickly and neatly, S.B., Roxb.

But you,
This blythsome sang we all had wanted now.
Then Colin said, the carline maid it nice;
But well I kent she cud it rightly *dice*.
Aft times unbild, she lilted it to me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 119.

O. Fr. *dis*, indeed, might seem more analogous to this signification of the term; *Disours*,—vers, poesie; Roquefort; whence *Diseur*, "a speaker, a prater," Cotgr.; and O. E. *dysours*, 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 allied to *Dichals*, q. v.

DICHEL, DIGAALS, (gutt.) s. pl. 1. Re-proof, correction. "*I gat my dichals*," I was severely reproofed, Renfrews.; synon. *Dixie*.2. Used also to denote a drubbing, *ibid.*, Dumfr.; as, "Well, my lad, I think ye'll get your *dichels*."

Tell us how our auld frien's the ———
Stan' 'gainst the warl crouse and stainch;
And how the bonny Fernig foichals
Gie G——n thieves and slaves their *dichals*.

Poems, Eng., Scotch, and Latin, p. 103.

Perhaps from Gael. *dioghla*, *dioghalt*, revenge, *dioghal-am*, to revenge.

But it seems more immediately akin to C. B. *di-giawl*, tending to anger, *dikl-honed*, displeasure; from *dig-iaw*, to offend, to be offended, to be angry. This word may be viewed as a relique of the Cumbrian kingdom of Strathclyde.

DICHENS, (gutt.) s. pl. 1. A beating, Gallo-way; synon. *licks*.

2. Severe retribution in whatever way, Selkirks.

"My master an' she hae this wark to answer for yet; they'll get their *dichens* for't some day.—They'll squeel for this—let them tak it." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 127.

This seems to be only a local variety of *Dichals*, q. v.

To DICHT, DYCHT, v. a. 1. To prepare, to make ready, in a general sense; part. *dicht*.

Has thou attemptit me with sic dissait,
This bing of treis, thir altaris and fyris halte?
Is this the thing thay haif vnto me *dicht*?

Doug. Virgil, 123. 52. Parabant, Virg.

"Gif they [the fleshours] *dicht*, or prepair the flesh not well, they sall restore the skaith to the awner of the beast." Burrow Lawes, c. 70. § 3.

This general sense was retained in O. E.

The sent to seke many a schip wright
To the toun of Sandwiche, the nauie for to *dicht*.

R. Brunne, p. 41.

A.-S. *diht-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 spulye triumphale derely *dicht*.

Doug. Virgil, 196. 42.

In this sense the v. *dicht* is retained in E.

3. To prepare food, to dress it.

Byfor me sat the lady bright,
Curtaily my mete to *dyght*.

Ywaine, Ritson's 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 any thing for its use, by dressing it properly.

Thay had into thare handis wirkand fast,
That ane parte polist, burnist wele and *dycht*.

Doug. Virgil, 257. 30.

I, a weak and feckless creature,
Am moulded by a safter nature;
Wi' mason's chissel *dighted* neat,
To gar me look baith clean and feat.

Fergusson'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. *dicht*, polire.

5. To make clean, to wipe, to remove nastiness, S.

Rnb my horse belly, and his coets,
And when I get them, *dicht* my boots.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. I., p. 81.

It is metaph. applied to the mind.

Of Virtue it is said, that it
—does the saul frae all disorder *dicht*.

Bellend. Evergreen, i. 44, st. 27.

In this sense it is very often used to denote the wiping away of tears, S.

But they canna *dicht* their tears now, sae fast do they fa',
Our ladie dew do nought now but wipe aye her een.
Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite 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. *diht-an* also signifies componere, to set in order; Northumb. *deeght*, extergere, mundare; Ray. *Dight*, to clean or dress, Gl. Grose.

6. To rub, in order to remove moisture, to dry by rubbing, S.

Be than the auld Menet oner schipburd slyde,—
Syne swymmmand held vnto the craggis hicht,
Sat on the dry rolk and himself gan *dycht*.

Doug. Virgil, 133. 30.

A lass about him made an unco fike,
Drying and *dichting* at him up and down.
Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

I led him ben but ony pingle—
Dighted his face, his handies thow'd,
Till his young cheeks like roses glow'd.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

7. To sift, to separate from the chaff, S. Cumb.

The cleanest corn that e'er was *dight*
May hae some pyles o' caff in.
Burns, iii. 113. V. COME.
The lads the hyres and stables muck,
An' clean the corn is *dightit*.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 26.

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." Grose.

8. To treat, to handle; used in the sense of maltreating.

Quha has, allace! the martyryt sa and slane
By sa cruell tormentis and hydduous pane?
How euer was ony sufferit the sa to *dycht*?
Doug. Virg. 181, 33. V. also 28, 13.
Cui tantum de te licuit?—*Virg.*

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. *dickt-a*, to compose, to make verses.

10. To scourge, to exercise discipline; *I'll dight you*, or *gie you a dichting*, i.e., I will chastise you, S. B.

To dight one's doublet, to give one a sound drubbing, to curry his hide.

There Longoveil, that brave and warlike knight,
Nobly behav'd, and did their *doublets dight*.
Hamilton's Wallace, ix. 241.

It seems uncertain whether this is an oblique sense of the word, as signifying to deck, or to polish, the *v. dress* being used in the same way; S. or more immediately allied to sense 6.

11. To make an end of, to destroy.

Bot now this dolorous wound sa has me *dycht*,
That al thing dymmis and myrknyis me about.
Doug. Virgil, 395. 10.

—Nunc vulnus acerbum
Conficit. ——— *Virg.*

This, however, may be only an ellipsis instead of the phrase, *to dicht to dede*; literally signifying, to prepare, or dispose for death.

Hys brothyr als, quhilk was a gentill knycht,
Othir gud men befor to *dede* thai *dycht*.
Wallace, iii. 244, MS.

And by consent cry cok, thy *dede* is *dicht*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol., 356. 29.

DICHTINGS, *s. pl.* 1. Refuse, of whatever kind, S. B.

For had my father sought the warld 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. shag*. V. the *v. senses* 5 and 7.

DIGHTER, *s.* One who is employed in winnowing grain, S.

'Twas in a barn, where dihting bear,
A cloud of dust did hover;
The floating atoms did appear,
To dah the *dighters* over.
Dighting of the Barley, *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 69.

DICKIE, *s.* Filth, ordure, Aberd.

Isl. *diki* denotes a marsh; palus. Or shall we view this as having any connexion with the delicate mode of expression often used in the country, for easing nature? This is called "gain to the *dike-side*."

DICKIES, *s. pl.* Severe reprehension, Upp. Clydes.

This is merely a variety of *Dixie*. V. also DICHELs, DIGHALs.

TO DICT, *v. a.* To dictate. V. DITE.

DICTAY, *s.* Indictment. V. DITTAY, under DITE, DYTE, *v.*

TO DIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. "To act or move like a dwarf," S. Gl. Rams. *Daddle*, to walk unsteadily like a child; Gl. Grose. A. Bor.

How pleasant was't to see thee *diddle*
And dance sae finely to his fiddle.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 235.

In this sense it is probably allied to Fr. *dodelin-er*, to rock, or jog up and down.

2. To shake, to jog. Sometimes a *v. a.*

Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle,
Lang may your elbuck jink and *diddle*.
Burns, iii. 375.

In his profession he had right good luck,
At bridals his elbo' to *diddle*.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 34.

Isl. *dudd-est*, *segnipes esse*; G. Andr. It seems nearly *synon.* with TODDLER, *q. v.*

DIDDLE, *s.* A jingle of music, Ayrs.

As they through the reel are tost,—
Some old fam'd musician's ghost
Strikes up thunder to the dance.
In their ears it is a *diddle*
Like the sounding of a fiddle.

Train's Poet. Rev.

DIE, *s.* A toy, a gewgaw, Loth. also *wally-die*.

Isl. *ty*, arma, utensilia; Su.-G. *ty-a*, sufficere.

DIET, DYETT, *s.* 1. An excursion, a journey.

"Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis *dyett*, followed fast to Leith effir him, and thought to have gottin him, bott they missed him." *Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 212. *Diet*, Ed. 1728.

—"The king—prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming:—for his *diet* would be sooner perhaps than was looked for," &c. *Calderwood*, p. 248. V. CUN THANKS.

2. Used in an ecclesiastical sense, to denote the discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time; as, a *diet of examination*, a *diet of visitation*, on such a day, or at such an hour, S.

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, S.*

These may be viewed as oblique senses of the *E.* word, which is confined to "an assembly of princes or estates." But it seems rather transmitted from the sense in which *L. B. dieta* has been used in times of Popery. *Cursus ecclesiae ordinarius, seu officium quod quotidie celebrari solet in matutinis horis.* Thus twelve Psalms, which were sung, were called a *diet*. Du Cange, vo. *Dieta*. For etymon, V. DIET-BOOKE.

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 Wigton." Symson's Descr. Galloway, p. 26.

- DIET-BOOKE, *s.* A diary, a journal.

"It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written, and for that cause to the wicked a mother of feare." Epistle of a Christian Brother, A. 1624, p. 25.

L. B. diæt-a, diæt-a, iter unius diei; diurnum spatium, 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 affirme, that no such material points are in *differ* betwixt vs, in common, wherefore wee both may not, and ought not, embrace others mutuallie as brethren." Forbes's Eubulus, p. 94.

- To DIFFER, *v. a.* To cause difference between, to divide, *S.*

"For as gude and as bonny as she is, if Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them." Saxon and Gael, i. 79.

- To DIFFER, *v. a.* To yield to, to submit. V. DEFER.

- DIFFERIT, *pret.* Submitted.

"—Decretis—that John Stewart—sall—pay to Archibald Forester of Corstorfin xx £ yerly of viii yeris bigain—because the said Archibald *differit* to his aith, and he refusit to suere in presens of the lordis." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 90. V. DEFER.

- To DIFFERR, *v. a.* To delay; *E. defer.*

"Neither do I in any point *differr* the caus, nor will nocht." Willock, Lett. to Crosraguell, Keith's Hist. App., p. 198.

Fr. *differ-er*, Lat. *differr-e*, id.

- DIFFERENCE, *s.* Delay, procrastination.

"—Utherwise the hail world may se that it is bot *diffERENCE* that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall."—Crosraguell, ut sup.

- DIFFERRER, *s.* Delayer, the person who delays.

"I saye, quhilk of both is the *differrer* of the caus?" Willock, ut sup.

- DIFFICIL, *adj.* 1. Difficult.

"—Fortoune hes schauen hyr rycht aduersc contrar me, as is hyr vse to do to them that vndirtakkis *difficil* entrepris." Compl. S., p. 23.

Fr. *difficile*, Lat. *difficil-is*.

2. Backward, reluctant.

"Quhair many persones were *difficill* and scroupulous to—len moneyes,—these—have given thair awin particular bandis." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 479.

The Fr. word is used in the same sense. I find indeed that it occurs in both senses in O. E.

- To DIFFICULT, *v. a.* To perplex, to render difficult to, *S.* Fr. *difficult-er*, id.

"What most *difficulted* the judges was, that the ar-rester could not confirm a disposition to which he had no right." Kames, Suppl. Dec. p. 155. V. Todd, vo. *Difficulate*.

- To DIFFIDE, DEFIDE, *v. n.* To distrust, with the pret. *of* added.

"Albeit James Douglas was destitute of his brother, kindred and friends;—yet, not the less never *diffiding* of good fortune, he passed to Donald Lord of the Isles, and Earl of Ross, being in Dunstaffnage for the time." Pitscottie, p. 55, Ed. 1728. "Evir *defiding* vpoun," Ed. 1814. This is an error introduced by some ignorant copyist.

Lat. *diffid-ere*, id.

- To DIFFOUND, *v. a.* To diffuse.

In euery part the his wysdome deuyne
Diffoundit monys thys warldis hals ingyne.

Doug. Virgil, 190. 55.

Lat. *diffund-ere*.

- DIGESTLIE, *adv.* Deliberately.

"And for sindrie vtheris sene and profitable causis *digestlie* considerit,—have thairfoir ratefeit," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

Fr. *diger-er*, mediter; Roquef. Gl. Rom.

- DIGGOT, *s.* A contemptuous designation given to a child, implying the notion of dishonourable conduct; as, "Ye dirty *diggot*;" frequently used among schoolboys; Roxb.

C. B. *dwgan* denotes a trull, a drab; in pl. *dugod*.

- DIGNE, *adj.* Worthy. V. DING.

- To DIGNOSCE, *v. a.* To distinguish; Lat. *diagnosc-ere*.

"Who sall haus power to *dignosce* and tak cognitioune whidder the same fallis within the said act of pacificatioune," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 342.

- DIKE, DYK, *s.* 1. A wall, whether of turf or stone, *S.*

"The Gentlemen have begun to inclose with *stone dykes* or walls." P. Craig, Forfars. Stat. Acc., ii. 498.

"Murus ille lapideus—accolisque Anglis et Scotis dicitur *Grimisdike*." Ford. Scotchchron., introd. p. 28.

"Long e'er the De'el lye dead by the *dike* side;" S. Prov.; "spoken when we are told that some wicked person is like to die." Kelly, p. 230.

Teut. *dijek*, agger; Heb. פֶּדֶא, daek, antemurale.

2. Among coal-miners, a vein of *whinstone*, traversing the strata of coal; often also called a *trouble*.

"These *dykes* are sometimes observed upon the surface of the earth, from which they sink down to an unfathomable depth." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 329.

3. A ditch ; as in E. although not absolute.

Deds owr the rock in to the *dyk* he fell.

Wallace, vi. 891, MS.

A.-S. *dic*, Su.-G. *dike*, Isl. *diki*, 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 shouell, and dig *dykes*." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 190.

"Goe keepe 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 metaph. 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 toune ane assege set;
And gort *dyk* thaim sa stalwartly,
That quhill thaim lykit thar to ly,
Thai suld fer owt the traister be.

Barbour, xvii. 271, MS.

2. To surround with a stone wall, S.

"He may cause twa or thre of his nichtbouris—cum and justie teind the samin, and thairafter leid and stak the teindis upon the ground of the landis quhair they grew, and *dike* and park the samin surelie and keip 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 *soubriquet* 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 judgeing Elizabeth Crafford—Katharine Coupland spous to Thomas Johnstoun *dyker*,—dilute guilty of the abhominable cryme of witchcraft." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 235.

To DIKE, *v. n.* 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 bumbee-byke;" also, "to *dike out*, as, "to *dike out* the een," to pick the eyes out; Roxb.

But the Herone scho flappyt, and the Herone scho flew,
And scho dabbit the fayir mayds blak and blewe;
And scho pykkit the fleche fra hirre honny breist-bens;
And scho *dykkil oute* hirre cleir blewe ene.

Wint. Ev. Tales, li. 71.

Tent. *dyck-en*, fodere.

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 vse, and the vther half to the apprehendar 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., i. 165.

L. B. *dilatate*, to delay; differe, moram texere; Du Cange.

DILATOURE, DYLATOUR, *adj.* Having the power to cause delay.

"And rychtswa to haue powar to call the said spul-year befor the schiref, and that thair sall be na exception *dilatoure* admittit agane that summoundis, it beand lauchfullie indorsat." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1566, c. 99. In pl. *dylatouris*, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

DILDERMOT, *s.* An obstacle, a great difficulty, Ayr.

Perhaps of Gael. origin, as *dolidh* and *dolleir* signify difficult, and *dolidh* damage. But the last syllable seems to claim a Goth. affinity; *mol*, conventus, Isl. *duldur*, occultatus, *q. a.* secret meeting; or from *dvelia*, pret. *dvalde*, cunctari, *q.* "a meeting which caused delay?"

DILIP, *s.* A legacy, Perth. This is merely Gael. *diolab*, id.

To DILL, *v. a.* To conceal; Calland. A. S. P. Introd. p. 13.

Isl. *dyll-a*, Su.-G. *doel-ja*, ant. *dylg-a*, A.-S. *digel-an*, occultare; Alem. *tougala*, also, in *dougli*, clam.

To DILL, *v. a.* To still, to calm, to mitigate.

My dule in dern 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 resemblance, in st. 5 and 15. He views *dill* as equivalent to *daill*, *deill*, share. Makyne indeed says:—

Sen God sendis buts for baill,
And for murning remeid,
I dern with thé; bot gif I *daill*,
Dowbtles I am bot 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 Everg. 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. 95.

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, blunt, or silence pain or sound;" Grose.

The term seems derived from A.-S. *dily-ian*, Teut. *dilgh-en*, delere; or Isl. *dill-a*, lallo, nutrienm more infantibus occinere, 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 mensey for her furniture will be got in haste; and the Cardinal has no will of her mother." Baillie's Lett., i. 252.

Isl. *dyl-ia-st*, latere. 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 dillagate ava'
Was sandells fried wi' bacon, &c.

MS. Poem.

DILLOW, *s.* A noisy quarrel; as, "What a great dillow thai twa mak," Teviotdale.

Isl. *deila*, dissensus; *deil-a*, Dan. *del-er*, litigare, altercari, *deilugiarn*, contentiosus, *giarn* signifying eager; Su.-G. *dela*, lis.

To DILLY-DALLY, *v. n.* To trifle, to spend time idly, Fife.

Teut. *dill-en*, fabulari, garrire instar mulierum; Kilian. Germ. *dal-en*, 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 *dyl-a*, 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 s dillydaw,"

Saxon and Gael. i. 46.

"I'm no a man that's near mysel;—an' is it no anger-haste 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 *dillildoo*, amplexatio, G. Andr., p. 49. It would seem to have originally denoted one who has been spoiled by fondling or indulgence; like the term *dilling*, mentioned above, which denotes a darling. The word, however, might admit of a different meaning. Teut. *dille* is given by Kilian as synon. with *klappeye*, garrula, lingulaca, mulier dicax; and *dill-en*, with *klapp-en*, *klappey-en*, garrire instar mulierum. Thus *dilly-daw* might mean a talkative sloven. But I prefer the former etymon. 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 dilp or a da.

Song, Ross's *Helenore*, p. 136.

Young Bess was her mammi's ae dother,
Though neither a dilp nor a da.

Jamieson's *Popular Ball.*, i. 294.

Sw. *toelp*, an awkward fellow, a clown; Isl. *dauda doppa*, foemella ignava; Teut. *dwaep*, fatuus.

DILSER, *s.* The Rock or Field lark, *Alauda campestris*, 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 *Dulce*.

DIM, *s.* The head of the dim, midnight, Shetl.

Isl. *dimma*, tenebrae, caligo, at *dimma*, tenebrescere. A.-S. *dim*, *dym*, 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 *dimits* in the sea which is the latrons 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 dynnyt the Duergh in angir and yre.
Gawan and Gol., i. 7.

2. To resound.

— In till hys malancoly,
With a tronsoun in till hys new
To Schyr Colyne sic dusche he gewe,
That he dynnit on his arsson.

Barbour, xvi. 131, MS.

A.-S. *dyn-an*, Isl. *dyn-ia*, tonare, intenare.

DIN, *adv.* Dun, of a tawny colour, S.

"If it be snails and puddecks they eat, I canna but say he is like his meat; as *din* as a docken, an' as dry as a Fintrum speldin." Saxon and Gael, i. 107.

C. B. *dy*, Armer. *diu*, Ir. *dunn*, id.

The Scottish language often changes *u* into *i*; as *bill* for *bull*, *pit* for *put* (Lat. ponere), *nut* for *nut*, &c.

DINE, *s.* Dinner.

We twa hae paidlet i' the burn,
Frae mornin sun till dine:
But seas between us braid has roar'd
Sin auld 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 wine;
He would ha' none but his ae daughter,
To wait on them at dyne.

Brown Robin.

O by there came a harper fine,
That harped to the king at dine.

The Cruel Sister.

V. Ritson's Scot. Songs, Gloss. and Corrections.

This term is still used by old people in Lanarks. and Ayr.

O. Fr. *dine*, repas que l'on prend à midi; Roquef.

To DING, *v. a.* 1. To drive, S.

Siclyk the Trojans with thair knychts strang
The valiant Greiks furth frae thair ruins dang.
Bellend. *Virtue and Vyce*, Every. 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 delfe quhill thow may dre,
Na be machit with a wicket marrow.

Henrysone, *Bannatyne 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.

Thai hand him, *dang* hym, and wowndyt sare
In-to the nycht, or day couth dawe.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 262.

"In this regioun is ane carnell of stanis liand to-giddir in maner of ane croun, and ryngis (quhen thay ar *dung*) as ane bell." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 10.

"He that *dang* ane priest suld want his hand." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 14. Sacerdotem manu percussisset. Boeth.

4. To strike by piercing.

"Skarslie wer thir wourdis said quhen scho, in presence of the pepill, or thay mycht aduert, *dang* hir self with ane dagger to the hert, and fell down deid afore the pepill." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 29. Cultrum—in cor defigit. Boeth.

5. To scourge, to flog.

"Gif the seruand hes na gudis, he sal be *doungin* opinlie at the mercat croce, and throw the towne." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 85. Edit. 1566, c. 75, Murray.

"—Thair fathers or maisters sall pay for ilk ane of thame, ilk tyme committing any of the said trespassis foirsaid, xiii. s. iii. d., or els deliuer the said childe to the Juge, to be leichit, scurgit and *dung*, according to the fault." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 103. Edit. 1566, c. 69, Murray.

6. "To smash, beat to powder," Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

7. To overcome, S., like E. *beat*. The word is used with respect to broils. *Dung*, overpowered by fatigue, infirmity, or disease, S.

—Thrasher John, sair *dung*, his barn-dore steeks.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 55.

Tho' joints be stiff, as ony rung,
Your pith wi' *pain*, be sairly *dung*,
Be you in caller water flung,—
Twill make ye supple, swack and young.

Ibid. 39. 40.

8. To excel, S.

Among the lasses a' she bure the bell ;
— The modest glances o' her ein
Far *dang* the brightest beauties o' the green.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 2.

"He *dings*, or *dang*, is a phrase which means to excel." Ramsay's Poems, i. 216, N.

9. To discourage, S. B.

It is applied to a child, that is dispirited in consequence of severity.

"It is a sair *dung* bairn that dare not greet ;" Fergusson's S. Prov., p. 22.

Here, however, it may signify, beaten.

10. To DING *aff*, 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 thir arguments misgave this noble marquis ; for the earls come in, and were *dung 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 *dung 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 disqualification ; to be frustrated, by some intervening circumstances, as to the accomplishment of one's purpose ; as, "I meant to hae gane to see my friends in the country, but something cam in the gait, sae that I was *dung by't* !" S.

4.) To bring on bad health, by imprudent exertion. To be *dung by*, to be confined by some ailment, Aberd.

13. To DING *down*, to overthrow, S.

— The toun

Wes takyn thus, and *dongyn down*.

Barbour, ix. 473, MS.

And lefull is it yet of athir Kyng

The retinew in batall *down to dyng*.

Doug. Virgil, 217. 13. Exscindere, Virg.

— The burne on spait hurlis down the bank—
Doun dingand comes, all the pleuch labor atanis.

Ibid. 49. 20.

"It is a sair field where a' is *dung down* ;" Fergusson'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 *dung in* the end, on both sides, yet so that people standing without the samen might see well enough." Spalding's Troubles, i. 25.

In the Gloss. to Spalding, it is rendered improperly, as would seem, "bent in."

15. To DING *off*, or *aff*, to drive from.

— Quhilk manfully schupe thaim to with stand
At the coist syde, and *ding* thaym *off* the land,
That on na wyse thare thay suld arriue.

Doug. Virgil, 325. 8. Pello, Virg.

The carlin she was stark and sture,
She *aff* the hinges *dang* the dure ;
"O is your bairn to laird or loun,
Or is it to your father's groom ?"

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 131.

16. To DING *on*, to attack with violence, to strike with force in battle.

Than thai, that saw sua sodanly
Thair fayis *dyng* on thaim, war sa rad,
That thai na hart to help thaim had.

Barbour, xiv. 439, MS.

It also signifies to urge, to press.

"When the signe was offered to him [Ahaz] be Isaiah, and *dung on* him, hee would not haue it, bot he cuist it off be ane shift." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. E. 8. 6.

17. To DING *ouer*, to overturn, to overthrow, S.; also signifies to overcome, S. B.

Then Ajax, wha alane gainstood
Gods, Trogans, sword and fire,
See him that cudna be o'ercome
Dung o'er by his ain ire.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 38.

18. To DING *out*, to expel.

"Sen the Britonis war common ennymes baith to Scottis and Pichtis, force is to thaym to be reconseld [reconciled] or ellis to be schamfully *dung out* of Albion." Bellend. Cron., B. I. Fol. 7. a.

"Ye may drive the de'il into a wife, but ye'll ne'er *ding* him out of her ;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 80.

To *ding out* the bottom of any thing, to make an end of it, S.; a metaph. borrowed from the work of a cooper, or perhaps of a tinker.

"I am hopeful that the bottom of their plots shall be *dung out*." Baillie's Lett., ii. 68.

19. To DING *throw*, to pierce, to run through the body.

"At last king Edward tuke sic displeisr aganis this Heltane his brothir (because he brint the kirk of Sanct Bute with ane thousand personis in it) that he *dang* hym *throw* the body with ane sword afore the alter of Sancte Johne." Bellend. Cron., B. xv. c. 9.

20. To DING *to dede*, to kill with repeated strokes.

Sone entrit thair quhar Sotheroune slepand war,
Apon thaim set with strakis sad and sar;
Feill frekis thar thair freris *dang to dede*.

Wallace, vii. 485, MS.

Isl. *daeng-ia*, Su.-G. *daeng-a*, A.-S. *deneg-an*, tundere, to beat; Belg. *dwing-en*, cogere, to constrain, to compel. Perhaps radically allied to Heb. דוּחַ, *doohh*, tundere, contundere. Ir. *ding-im*, Gael. *ding-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 Christes court I know wel, & of his kin a party;
Is neither Peter the porter, ne Poule with his fauchon,
That will defende me the dere, *ding* I neuer so late.
At midnight, at middaye, my voyce is so knewe,
That ech a creature of his court welcometh me fair.

Fol. 77, a.

21. To DING *up*, to break up, to force open.

"At the ludgings chosen men were plantit to *ding up* durres, and bring out prisoneria." Hist. James the Sext, 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 heppis and *dingis*
In furdis schald, and brayis here and thare,
Quhen trublit bene the heuynnis and the are.

Doug. Virgil, 302. 3.

The modern phrase is synon., to *ding on*, used elliptically; *It's dingin 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 fountains from the eirth upsprang,
And from the heuin the rain *down dang*
Fourtie days and fourtie nichtis.

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.

"Upon the 3d of October in the afternoon there fell out in Murray a great rain, *dinging 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, cotts, folds, &c., all destroyed." Spalding, i. 59.

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. Picken.

2. Pell-mell, helter-skelter, in confusion; as, "They faucht *ding-dang*," S.

Ding-dong 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. *dingl-dangl*. V. DINGLE-DANGLE.

DING, Bar. xi. 615, Pink. Ed. V. ANEDING.

DING, DIGNE, *adj*. Worthy.

—I pray the, heuand vp my handis,—
And be thy welebeleuit fader *ding*.

Doug. Virgil, 176. 10.

Fr. *digne*, from Lat. *dign-us*.

To DINGLE, v. n. To draw together, to gather, Gypsy language, Fife.

It might seem, however, to be allied to Isl. *dyngia*, a heap, or *dingl-a*, to be moved, to be in a pendulous state.

DINGLE, s. The state of being gathered together, a group, Fife.

The grey gudeman raught down the Beuk,
The cat sat crunin' i' the neuk
While we crap round in canty *dingle*,
Toastin' our taes at bleezin' 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 *adv*.

Su.-G. *dingl-dangl*, id. This is formed from *dingl-a*, to dangle. De rebus pendulis et huc illuc pendentibus. Ihre, vo. *Fick-Fuck*.

DING-ME-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. *dingl-er*, Su.-G. *dingl-a*, to swing, to toss to and fro; and *duisig*, dizzy, as alluding to one who is swung till he becomes giddy. Or there may be an allusion to the motion of *will o' the wisp*, which Teut. is denominated *dwaes-licht*, A.-S. *dwas-liht*; *dwaes*, fatuus.

To DINGYIE, v. a. To deign.

—"The lait duck of Somerset—became so cald in hering Godis werd, that the yeir befor his last apprehensieum, hie wald ga visit his masenis, and wald not *dingyie* himself to ga from his gallerie to his hall for hering of a sermone." Knox's Lett. to the Faithful in London, Life, i. 396.

DINK, DYNK, DENK, *adj.* 1. Neat, trim, S.

The burges mous, sae *dynt* and full of pryde
Sayd, Sister myne, is this your daylie fude?
Evergreen, i. 146, st. 7.

"A *denk* maiden, a dirty wife;" Ramsay's S.
Prov. This seems to signify that those who are very
nice before marriage, often become slovens after it.

2. Precise, saucy, Fife.

She's far frae darty, dull, or *dink*,
But social, kind, an' cheery.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 24.

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, shinin' black as the slae,
I *dink* me to try the ridin' o't.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 132.

"Ye may stand there,—*dinked out* and dished forth
a willing monthfou to some gomerai." Blackw. Mag.,
Nov. 1820, p. 154.

Now, the saft maid, whase yeldin' heart,
O' luve's keen flame has dreed the smart,
Recksna, I trow, her want o' rest,
But *dinks* her out in a' her best.
Picken's Poems, i. 79.

Now, my wee book, whate'er betide,
Thou e'en maun face the world wide;
—*Dink'd up* in hamely russet claes,
Thou now must face thy friends and faes.
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 crouse.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 163.

To DINLE, DINNLE, DYNLE, *v. n.* 1. To
tremble, to shake, S.

The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The brayis *dynlüt* and all doun can dusche.
Doug. 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, ap-
parently no friend to his minstrelsy, was pleased to
observe, 'garring the very stane and lime wa's *dinnle*
wi' his screeching.'" Waverley, ii. 318.

A. Bor. *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 birnand towris doun rollis with ans rusche,
Quhl all the heunnys *dynlüt* with the dusche.
Ibid., 296. 35. Tonat, Virg.

The *dinlin* drums alarm our ears,
The sergeant screechs fu' loud.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 28.

3. To thrill, to tingle. *My fingers are dyn-*
land, they tingle with cold, or in conse-
quence of a blow, S.

The notes his finer feelins wound ;
An' discord, *dinbin* thro' his head,
Strikes little warbler maistlie dead.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 86.

In this sense it is synon. with *dirlle*.

Perhaps from Isl. *dyn-a*, tanare; or rather Belg.
tintel-en, to tingle. *Myn vingers tintelen*, my fingers
tingle; Sewel.

To DINLE, DINNLE, *v. a.* To produce a
tremulous motion; as, "Dinna *dinnle* the
table," S.DINLE, *s.* 1. Vibration, S.2. A slight noise about any thing, a vague re-
port, S. B.; perhaps q., a *tingling* sound.3. A slight and temporary sensation of pain,
similar to that caused by a stroke on the
elbow, S.

4. A slight sprain, Roxb.

5. Thrilling sensation, as applied to the
mind, S.

"Ane aye thinks at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence,
they hae heart aneugh to die rather than bide ont the
sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a
that." Heart M. Loth., ii. 311.

DINMONT, DIMMENT, DILMOND, *s.* "A
wedder in the second year, or rather from
the first to the second shearing;" Gl.
Sibb. This is pronounced *dummond*, Tweedd.
dunmott, Berw.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkis follout on the
fellis baytlt youis and lammis, kebbis and dailis,
gylmyrs and *dilmondis*, and mony herueist hog."
Compl. S., p. 103.

"There are two different ages at which they are
sold; the first when they are 18 months old, after the
first fleece is taken off, when they are called *dunmotts*,
at which time, they usually sell at from 24s. to 34s." P.
Bonkle, Berw. Statist. Acc., iii. 155.

"Quas. *townmonds*, or twolmonds," Gl. Compl.

Dr. Walker expl. "*Dinman*, castratus trimus, Scot." i.e. of the *third* year. Essays on Nat. Hist., p. 522.

Probably the most correct orthography is that of
dynmont, which occurs in our parliamentary register.

"Item, Gymmer, *Dynmont*, or Gaitis, ilk ane to
xij d." Acts Ja. I.; 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 4. *Dunmund*,
Ed. 1566.

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., iii. 278.
Lancash. "*dunnaw*, do not;" Tim Bobbins.

DINNAGUDE, DO-NAE-GUDE, *s.* A disre-
putable person, one of whom there is no
hope that he will ever *do good*, Roxb.DINNAGOOD, *adj.* Worthless, in a moral
sense, ib.

"Sae ye haena heard o' his shamefu' connection wi'
the bit prodigal, *dinnagood* lassie, that was here?"
Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 163.

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." Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

To DINNER, *v. n.* To dine, *S.*; more commonly *Denner*.

Ken ye wha *dinner'd* on our Bessy's haggies?
Four good lords, and three bonny ladies,
A' to *dinner* on our Bessy's haggies.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 190.

DINNOUS, *adj.* Noisy, from *E. din*.

"Ye're haudin' up your vile *dinnous* goravich i' the wuds here, it the vera craws canna get sleepin'," &c. Saint Patrick, ii. 357.

DINSOME, *adj.* The same with *Dinnous*, *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 aboon ony ane,
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 steal'd a *dint*.

Ross's Helenore, 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*, ictus.

DINT, *s.* Affection. *V. DENT*.

DIPIN, *s.* 1. A part of a herring-net, Argylls.; Gael. *dipinn*, a net.

"Item, taken be the said M'Ilvorie from James Boill ferryer at Caillintrave, sex herring nets with sex *dipins*, extending both to 20 lb." Depred. Argyll, A. 1685.

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.

Bot yit the menstrallis and the bairdis,
Thair trowand to obtene rewardis,
About his ludgene loudlie played;
Bot menstrallis, serving man, and maid,
Gat Mitchell in an anld pocke nucke,
Save *dira* adew his leive he tuick.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., p. 329-30.

This, undoubtedly meant as a sort of French "*Save dira adew*," 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.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

Abbrev. perhaps from Teut. *dagh-vaerd*, Isl. *dagferd*, a day's journey; in the same manner as *dawerk*, *S. dawrk*, *darg*, from Teut. *dagh-werk*, the work of a day; Isl. *dagswerk*, *dagsyrkia*, id. It must be observed, however, that *Su.-G. dyrt* denotes any thing of importance, and *dyrd*, glory.

DIRDUM, *s.* Deed, achievement, *S. B.* "A *dirdum* of that," a mighty feat indeed! used ironically.

A dirten *dirdum* ye brag o'
Done on the Trojan shore,
Wi' mony ane to help you; I
Had just ane an' no more.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 34.

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 affeir him;
The toder 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* upo' the ground,
An awful hole was dung into his brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

Yet when he did o' slaughter voust,
I len'd him sic a *dird*,
As laid him arselins on his back,
To wamble o' the yerd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

But keep me frae your travell'd birds
Wha never ance ken'd Fortune's *dirds*,
And only ken to gnaw at words.

Shirrefs' 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-ian, laedere, "to hurt or harme, to annoy," Somner; and *douss*, *doyce*, *dusch*, a stroke or blow. Some, from the indelible recollections of their early days, might perhaps prefer Isl. *daus*, podex bclunus.

DIRDUM, **DIRDIM**, **DIRDAM**, *s.* 1. An uproar, a tumult, *S.*

Than rais the meikle *dirdum* and deray!
The barmekin birst, that enterit in at large.

King Hart, ii. 57.

—She heard a' the *dirdum* and squallin.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 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.

Durdam, a great noise or stir, *A. Bor.*, is evidently the same word; Gl. Grose. *Dordum* is used in the same sense; "A loud, confused, riotous 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 waur *dirdum* than we got frae Mr. Gud-yill when ye gar'd me refuse to eat the plumb-parridge on Yule eve, as if it were ony 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, Perth.

Gael. *diardan*, surliness, anger.

4. A great noise, Roxb., pron. *Dirdam*. "*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 *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry, as might hae served her for a twelvemonth." Petticoat Tales, i. 280.

6. It seems to signify a stroke or blow.

"It may be some of you get a clash of the Kirk's craft, that's a business I warrand you, a fair *dirdim* of their synagogue. But I tell you news, Sirs, the poor man lost not all by that means," &c. Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 14.

7. It is used as if it had formerly been a personal 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 *dirdam*.
Herd's Coll., ii. 216.

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 disgustful slanderings ; Ayr.

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 Isl. *dyradom-r*, a judicial sentence, properly one pronounced at the door or gate, *judicium ad fores veterum* ; or to *dyridom-r*, extremum *judicium* ; Haldorsen.

DIRDY, s. An uproar ; the same with *Dirdum*, q. v.

Rowchrumples outran
Weil mo than I tell can,
With sick a din and a *dirdy*,—
The fulis all afferd wer.
Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v., 183.

DIREMPT, part. pa. Broken off ; Lat. *dirempt-us*.

—"Bodotria and Glota,—sum doe contend,—ar said to be clearlie *dirempt* on from the other, as Levinus and Glota ar not." Pitscottie's Cron., Intr. xvii.

DIRK, adj. Thick-set. V. DURK.

DIRK, s. A dagger. V. DURK.

DIRK, DYRK, adj. Dark, obscure.

Throw a *dyrk* garth scho gydit him furth fast.
Wallace, i. 257, MS.

Thare stood aue *dirk* and profound caue fast by,
Aue hidduous hole, depe gapand and gryslly.
Doug. Virgil, 171. 23. A.-S. *deorc*, id.

To DIRK, v. n.

Their fletchin words o'er late he sees,
He trudges hame, repines, and dies.
Sic be their fa' wha *dirk* thirben
In blackest business nae thar ain.
Fergusson'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 Midsummer ewin, mirriest of nichtis,
I muvit furth alane, quhen as midnicht was past,—
I drew in derne to the dyke to *dirkin* eftir mirthis.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 44.

"To *hide* myself in *obscurity*, after a merry day ;" Pink. N. It may signify, clandestinely to seek diversion, to do so, q. in the *dark*, as corresponding to *derne* which is conjoined, and to the preceding v.

To DIRKIN, v. a. To darken.

The dartis thik and fleand takillis glidis,
As dois the schoure of snaw, and with that flicht
Dirkynnyt the heuynns and the skyis lycht.
Doug. Virgil, 386. 9.

DIRKIT, part. adj. Darkened, obscured.

The air was *dirkit* with the fowlis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 16.

DIRKNESS, s. Darkness.

To us be mirrors in your governance ;
And in our *dirkness* be lamps of seying.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 106.

To DIRLE, v. a. To pierce, to penetrate, E. *drill*.

Young Pirance, the sone of erle Dragabald,
Was *dirlit* with lufe of fair Meridiaue.
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 gar your daup [doup] *dirle*." Kelly, p. 396.

Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een
Gart Lawrie's heart strings *dirle*.
Ramsay's Works, i. 262. V. BIRLE, v.

"Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not *dirle* or make a din on the stones, he led it cannily out, and down to the river's brink." R. Gilhaize, i. 131.

2. To vibrate, to emit a tingling sound proceeding from a tremulous motion, S. ; as, *He struck the table, till it aw dirled*.

To gie them music was his charge ;
He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did *dirle*.

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. *thirlan*, to pierce, to penetrate, used obliquely as denoting a sensation like that arising from the act of *piercing*. Sibb. says, that A.-S. *thirl*, 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. *trill-en*, to shiver. *Hy trilde van koude*, he shivered for cold; Sw. *darr-a*, to tremble, to quiver; *darra af koeld*, to shake with cold: *dallr-a*, to vibrate; *en straeng dallrar*, a string vibrates, S. *dirles*.

- 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 bane,
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 wunnin at it. I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folks are; and yet its just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles 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 clene
Of his body, as thoct it had not bene
Bot ane *dirlin*, or ane littil stound.

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 noisy *dirling* of its elfin flail." 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 Seren. derives from Su.-G. *daer-a*, infatuate.

- DIRRAY, s.** Disorder.

Than dyn roiss and *dirray*.
Stok hornis blew stout.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i., v. 208. V. DERAY.

- DIRT, s.** 1. Excrement, S.

Upon her sydes was sein that those could schute,
The *dirt* cleaves till hir tows this twenty year.

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 Lye, of the term as used in E. from Belg., or rather Isl. *dryt*, excrementum. In O. E. it had the same sense as in S. Somner, vo. *Tord*, says; Hinc nostr. *dyrl*, i. stercus, sordes. Hence,

- DIRTIN, part. adj.** 1. Filthy in the sense of the s., S.

Rotten crok, *dirten* dok, cry Cok, or I sall quell thee.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii, 60.

2. Mean, contemptible; metaphor, used, S.

"The erlis of Buchquhan and Wigton returnit in Scotland. Sone eftir thair returnyng thai come with ane army to Berwick, and lay lang at the sege thairfor bot ony werkis worthy to haue memory. And thairfor this jurnay wes callit the *dirtin raid*. Bellend. Cron., B. xvi., c. 19. V. **DIRDUM**, 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 speers." 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'ns rigging,
Had cast his eye on earth's low bigging,
He trembl'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 does 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. *rass* signifies culus, *rassragur* is expl. nimio timore percussus, from *rass* and *ragur*, timidus. Sw. *skitredder* is still more strongly analogous, from *skita*, stercus excernere, and *raed-as*, 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 flees heigh a' day, and fa's in a turd at even," S. B.

- DIRT-FLEYD, adj.** Apparently the same with *Dirt-fear'd*.

Obstupuit Vitarva diu, *dirtflaid*, &c.
Drummond's Polymomiddinia.

- DIRT-HASTE, s.** A coarse and vulgar term, denoting the hurry occasioned by one's losing the power of retention, S.

The Selkirk Sutors aff their stools,
Ill-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 wand with hook and line,
With twa auld stools and a *dirt-house*, &c.
W. Winkie's *Testament*, Herd's *Coll.*, ii. 143.

DIRTRIE, 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. *Disabeeze*, id., Aberd.

2. The term is also used Aberd., as signifying to mar, to spoil.

DISABEEZE, s. Stir, disturbance, ibid.

To DISAGYIS, DISSAGYSE, v. a. To disguise.

We mon turne our clathis, and change our stylis,
And *disagyis* us that na man ken us.—
Ye sall se me sone *dissagysit*.
Gl. *Compl.* vo. *Disaguisit*. Fr. *disguis-er*.

DISAGRIEANCE, s. Disagreement.

"They sall within the foresaid threttic dayis report the groundis and causis of their *disagrieance* to his Maiestie," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 158.

To DISSASSENT, v. n. To disapprove, to dissent. *Dissassentit*, Aberd. Reg. A., 1525.

DISBUST, s. An uproar, a broil, Loth.

This word has undoubtedly been introduced by the French, while residing in the Lothians. *Desboisté*, "unboxed, out of its right box; or as *Desboëté*," which is rendered, "unboxed, put out of joint; *desboisement*, 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 aunciant Kyng Saturne thar mycht thou se,—
With vthir princis porturit in that place,
From the begynning of thare fyrst *discense*.
Doug. *Virgil*, 211. 26.

Lat. *descens-us*, id.

DISCEPCIONE, s.

"The lordis—has now in this cessionne determyt, decidit, & declarit a part of summondis that come before thame, and vthir part has continewit [delayed].—And for the *discepcione* of the kingis leigis be aulde summondis, the saidis lordis has in speciale contenewit thir summondis & causis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 298.

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. *decept-er*, to debate or plead a cause; to arbitrate, or examine a controversy; Lat. *discept-are*, id.

To DISCERNE, v. a. To decree; the same with *Decerne*.

"I *decerne* and jugis all thir gudis—to be recoverit.—I consent hereto and *discernis* the samin 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 DISCHONE, v. n. To take breakfast.

"And at his returning frome his Majestie this deponar desyrit maister Alex^r to *dischone* with him, be ressoun his awin culd nocht be sason preparit." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 207. V. *DISJUNE*, from which this is corrupted.

DISCLAMATIOUN, s. The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing the duty which is the condition of tenure; the same with *Disclaimer* in the law of England.

—"Off new gaif and dispoit, &c., togidder with all richt—to the few males—off quhatsumeir yeris and termes bygane, be resson of ward, nonentres, releif, escheit, foirfaltour, recognitionis, purprusionis, *disclamatiounis*, bastardrie," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 604. V. Skene de Verb. Sign. in vo.

[DISCLAR, v. a.] To declare, to decide.

He suld that arbytre *disclar*.

Barbour, i. 75.]

DISCOMFISHT, part. adj. Overcome, Dumfr. Fr. *desconfiz*, id., Cotgr.

[DISCOMFIT, v. a.] To defeat.

Zhe sall *discomfit* thame lichtly.

Barbour, xii. 459, Skeat's Ed.]

[DISCOMFITE, s.] Discomfiture, defeat.

Barbour, ii., 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 unite to the samin, may not be callit pertinentis thair of." 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. *desconvenüe*, *desconvenance*, malheur, defaite, douleur, &c. Roquefort. 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 consell fast *discordit* then.

Barbour, xvii. 842, Skeat's Ed.]

[DISCOUIR, DISCOWIR, *v. a.* To discover, find out, to shew, to spy.

V. Gloss. to Skeat's Ed. of Barbour.]

DISCOURSRY, *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
Discreet. 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 our lane's at a' hours of the night an' day, an' I never saw ony thing o' her but the height o' *discretion*." Saxon and Gael, iii. 96.

2. Kindness shown to a stranger in one's house; nearly the same with E. *Hospitality*, S.

DISCRETION. V. DISCREET.

To DISCRIUE, DISCRIF, DISCRYVE, *v. a.* To describe.

The hattellis and the man I will *discrue*,
Doug. Virgil, 13. 5.

[I hop that nane that is on lif
The lamentatioun suld *discrif*,
Barbour, xx. 282, Skeat's Ed.

And till *discryve* zow his fassoun,
With part of his condicioun.
Barbour, x. 279, Skeat's Ed.]

[DISCUMFITING, *s.* Defeat.

To schir Eduard send fra the king,
Quhen thai herd 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 mene tyme of the nycht wache the cure
We gif Messapus, the yettis to *discure*,
Doug. Virgil, 280. 15.

Fr. *discour-ir*, to survey. Lat. *discurr-ere*.

DISCOURROUR, *s.* A scout, a sentinel.

The *discourroureis* saw thaim cummand,
With baneris to the wynd wawand.
Barbour, ix. 244, MS.

DISDOING, *adj.* Not thriving, Clydes.

DISEIS, DYSESE, DISSESE, *s.* 1. Uneasiness, want of ease.

It is gud that we samyn ta
Diseise or *ese*, or *payue* or play.
Barbour, v. 73, MS.

2. Contention, state of warfare.

Of this *diseise* gret trettis past
To this Legate at the last.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 169.
Fr. *desaise*, "a being ill at ease," Cotgr.

DISFORMED, *adj.* Deformed, Aberd.

DISFREINDSCHIP, *s.* Disaffection, animosity.

"Gif the money that was offerit—be fals cunye and euill stuffe—the said officiaris sall clip and brek the said fals money,—sua that it mak na mar trouble nor *disfreindschip* amangis the kingis liegis." Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 223.

—"He wes neur myndit to put the kyndlie possessouris thairfra,—ay quhill the *disfreindschip* fell out be resone of the saidis compleneris abyding at the defence of his hienes authoritie." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 164.

To DISGEST, *v. a.* To digest, S.

"We see here, how easie it is for a victorious armie, —to take in frontier garrisons, while as they are possessed instantly with a panicke feare,—before they have time to *digest* their feare." Monro's Exped., P. 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., Renfrews. *A dishing cow*, a cow that butts; synon. *Put*, and *Dunch*.

"I'm thinking he's no that weel versed in the folk o' London, mair than mysel; for he would hae gart me trew, 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. DUSH, *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. *doesen*, to strike with force. V. DUSCH.

Norfolk, "*to doss*, 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 anhelitus et fessus, G. Andr.

To DISH, *v. a.* To make concave. This term is used by mechanics. The spokes of a wheel are said to be *dished*, when made to lie towards the axis, not horizontally, but obliquely, S.

"Formerly the wheel was much *dished*, from a mistaken principle," &c. Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 74.
Dishing is used as a *s.* 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. B. *habilit-are*, Fr. *habilit-er*, signify, idoneum, habilem reddere; although in neither of these languages have I found the term in its negative form.

DISHABILITATIOUN, s. The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments formerly enjoyed.

—"Dispenseand with all prior acts of *dishabilitatioun* pronuncit agaisne the posteritie of the said vmq¹ Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V., 55.

DISHALOOOF, 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," Spotswood, p. 303.

—"He, his wife, children, and servants, and hail family, had *dishaunted* his parish kirk of Bircs, and had his devotion morning and evening within his dwelling-house," Spalding, ii. 52.

This word is still occasionally used, Aberd.

Fr. *deshant-er*, id.

DISHEARTSUM, adj. Saddening, disheartening, Fife.

DISHERING, s. The act of disinheriting.

"That Andro Ogilby of Inchmertyn knyecht, as procurator for Elizabeth & Gelis Melvele of Glenbervy sisteris, resignit in our souerane lordis handis all & sindry the landis of the barony of Glenbervy, &c., to be gevin to Schir Johne of Auchinlek of that ilk knyecht, & the said Elizabeth, & to the longest levare of thaim twa, in distitutioun & *dishering* of the said Gelis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 262.

Distitutioun is the same with Fr. *destitution*, a dis-appointing. It is possible that *dishering* may be an error of the original writer, for *disherising*.

TO DISHERYS, v. a. 1. To disinherit.

—For yon man that he has slayn,
All Inglis men ar him agayn,
And wald *disherys* him blythly.

Barbour, ii. 103, MS.

Fr. *deshirit-er*, 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 metaph., from the idea of putting one out of the proper line of succession.

DISHERYSOWN, s. The act of disinheriting.

He—slw this Harald in-to fycht
That usurpyd agayne all rycht
The kynryk in *disherysown*
Of thame, that suld wyth all resown
Have had the crowne of herytage.

Wyntoun, vi. 20. 89.

DISH-FACED, adj. Flat-faced; applied both to man and beast, S., q. "having the face so hollow as to resemble a dish."

DISHILAGO, s. The vulgar name of Tus-silago 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, Ettr. For.

This may be viewed as a derivative from the old v. to *Dusch*, q. v., also *Doyce*. It seems nearly allied to Teut. *does-en*, pulsare cum impetu et fragore.

DISHORT, DISSHORT, s. 1. Displeasure, vexation.

—So grew their malice mair and mair;
Quhilk made her baith to rage and to dispair,
First that, but cause, thay did her sic *dishort*;
Nixt, that she laiked 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 *disshort* in the weight," S.

Perhaps from *dis* and *short*, v. to recreate; as opposed to the idea expressed by *Schortsum*, q. v.

DISJASKIT, part. pa. 1. *Disjaskit-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 *disjaskit* 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. *Disjasked-looking, adj.* Having the appearance of neglect or disrepair.

—"Gae down the water for twa miles or sae, as gin ye were bound for Milnwood-house, and then tak the first broken *disjasked-looking* road that makes for the hills." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 264.

DISJUNE, DISJOON, DISIOON, DISIONE, s.

1. Breakfast.

Than in the morning np scho gat,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*.

Bannatyne 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 mony heights and hows she scour'd ere noon,
And could have tho'd the chance of a *disjune*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

"With this being called to his *disione*, he desyrit vs earnestlie to tak part with him, as we did. He eat his *disione* with grit chearfulness, as all the cumpany saw, and as appeared in his speiking." 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. *dis* and *jejun-ium*, a fast. Corn. *dishunich*, Arm. *disshun*, the time when one awakes.

TO DISLADIN, v. a. To unload.

—"With power—als to laidin and *disladin* the saidis merchandice and guidis." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 580. V. LADEN, v.

To DISLOADIN, *v. n.* The same.

"That no ship, crear, boat, &c. aucht to *disloadin* or breake builk vntill the tyme they come to the said burcht," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 630.

DISMAL, *s.* The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy.

They bad that Baich should not be but—
The Doit, and the *Dismal*, indifferently delt.
Pohcart, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

V. Feyk. V. next word.

DISMISSAL, *s.* Mr. Todd has introduced this as "a word of recent usage for *dismissal*." 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 *dinsa* want that muckle,' said Caleb." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 223.

—He that *dinsa* use you weel
Maun be an unco thoughtless cheel.
Macaulay's Poems, p. 130.

DYSOUR, *s.* A gambler, one who plays at dice.

—Druncarts, *dysours*, dyours, drevels.—
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

DISPARAGE, *s.* Disparity, inequality of rank, Skene. Lat. *dispar*.

DISPARASSING, *s.* A term used in relation to marriage, as denoting a connexion below the rank of the person.

"The said lord Rothuen sall haue the proffite of the marriage of the said Henry [Broiss] to be disponit as it plessis him, in agreeable & convenient place, but *disparassing*:" i.e. "Lord Ruthven, 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. Conc., 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 rationabile maritagium, vbi non alias *disparagetur*, veld *dispersonetur*.

These terms are accordingly used as synonym. in L. B. Haeredes maritentur *sine disparagatione*; Chart. A. 1215, ap. Matth. Paris. The version of this is obviously, but *disparassing*; in O. Fr. *sans la disparager*. L. B. *disparagare*; also, *disperson-are*, injuria afficere.

DISPARIT, DISPERT, *adj.* Desperate, Doug. Bellend. The latter is used in the sense of keen, violent, incensed, S. B. Cnmb.

Dispert is often used as denoting excessive; and even as an *adv.* in the sense of excessively, S. B.

In the same sense *dispard* occurs.

Thea *dispard* birds of Beliall
Thocht nocht but to advance thame sell.
Grange's Ballat, Poems 16th Cent., p. 280.

To DISPARPLE, *v. n.* To divide, to be scattered.

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Her wav'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart
In seemly shed: the rest with reckless art
With many a curling ring decor'd her face.

Hudson's Judith, p. 55. V. SPARPELL.

Disparpyll occurs in the same sense in Lydgate. V. Palsgr. F. 214.

DISPEACE, *s.* Disquiet, dissension, S.

L. B. *dispacatus* is used for iratus, minime pacatus.

To DISPEND, *v. a.* To spend, to expend.

For he had na thing for to *dispend*.
Barbour, i. 319, MS.

He taucht him siluer to *dispend*.
Ibid. ii. 130, MS.

Fr. *despend-re*, id.

DISPENDING, *s.* Money to spend, expenses.

—The constabill, and all the laiff
That war tharin, bath man and knaiv,
He tuk, and gaiff thaim *dispending*;
And sent thaim hame, but mar grewing.
Barbour, viii. 509, MS.

DISPENCE, DYSPENS, *s.* Expense. O. E. id.

The Archebyschape of Yhork Willame,
That was commendyd of gud fame,
Recoveryd the benevolens
Wyth trawayle, and wyth gret *dyspens*.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 158. V. CUNNING.

Fr. *despens*.

DISPITOUSS, DYSPYTUWS, *adj.* Despiteful, troublesome.

Bot til Scotland *dyspytuws*
He wes all tyme and grevus.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 123.

Fr. *despiteux*.

To DISPLENISH, *v. a.* To deprive of furniture 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 *displenished* before, and so far out of use, that we had need of much more." Baillie's Lett., 1166. V. PLENYS, *v.*

DISPLESANCE, *s.* Displeasure.

—"That quhatsumeuer prelat or lord, that beis absent the saide day, sall—be punyst—as accordis to thaim that dissobeis his commandment & incurris his indignacioun & *displeasance*." Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 180.

Fr. *desplaisance*.

To DISPONE, *v. a.* To make over, or convey to another, in a legal form.

"The samin to be *disponit* to the narrest of his kin." Acts Mary, Ed. 1814, p. 600.

"He returns frae Edinburgh to his own place of Melgynie, and there *dispones* the same to—Maul of Byth." Spalding, i. 46.

To DISPONE *of*, to dispose of, used in a general sense.

"No casualty could fall to the king in Scotland but was *disponed of* by the advice of Cochran." Pitcottie, p. 120, Ed. 1768.

To DISPONE *vpoun*, synonym. with to *Dispose of*.

—"That James Hammiltoun, eldest lauchfull sone to my lord Gouvernour—is withhaldin in the castell of Sanctandroiss be thame that committit the crewell and tressonable slauchter of vmquhill David archibishop

of Sanctandroiss Cardinale, &c. And it is vncertane how thai will *dispone* vpoun him, and qnether thai will let him to liberte or nocht." Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 474.

"That the airis, &c. sall frelie haif thair awin wardis, relevis, & mariages in thair awin handis, to be *disponit* thairupoun as thai sall 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." Ersk. 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*." Ersk., 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. 488.

DISPOSITION, s. Deposition, equivalent to *forfaltrie* or forfeiture.

"Where was William Sinclair—during this *disposition* and *forfaltrie* of Malesius, and during the *forfaltrie* of the Earl of Rosse?" Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 440.

"If the earl of Rosse was earl of Catteynes by the *disposition* of Malesius;—upon what ground can the earles of Catteynes, at this day, build such fantasies in the aire, and paint them upon their walles?" Ibid., p. 443.

Du Cange shows that *dispositum* is used in L. B. for *depositum*; though he gives no example of this use of *dispositio*. Statuimus de Monialibus Nigris, ne sliquem *dispositum* recipiant in domibus suis—nisi de licentia episcopi sui, &c. Constitut. Galter. Senonens. Archiep. A. 923.

[DISPULZEIT, part. pt. Spoiled, stripped.

Qwhen the feld, as I said air,
Wes *dispulzeit* and left all bair.

Barbour, xiii. 502, Skeat's Ed.

O. Fr. *despoiller*, to despoil.]

To DISPURSE, v. a. To disburse.

"The estaits declares they will sie the said John Kenneday thankfully—repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, *dispurse*, or give out for outreiking of the said ship," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 9. V. **DEPURSE**.

[DISSAF, v. a. To deceive.

Tell *dissaif* thame that will thame trow.

Barbour, iv. 237.

O. F. *Decever*, id.]

DISSAIF, s. Insecurity, danger.

Quhill wald he think to luff hyr our the laiff,
And other quhill he thoct on his *dissaif*,
How that hys men was brocht to confusioun,
Throw his last luff he had in Saynet Jhonstoun.

Wallace, v. 612, MS.

From *dis* and *safe*.

To DISSASSENT, v. n. To dissent.

"He for himselfe and the remanent of the Prelates—*dissassentit* therto *simpliciter*." Keith's Hist., p. 37.

DISSASSENT, s. Dissent.

"Add to this, Or reasons be given of thair *dissassent* approvin be the Commissioneris." Append. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 677.

[DISSAT, s. Deceit.

—as he all tyme was wone,
Into *dissat* maid his ansuer.

Barbour, iv. 247.

L. *Deceptus*.]

DISSEMBILL, adj. Unclothed.

Wallace statur, off gretnes, and off hycht,
Was jugyt thus, be discretioun off rycht,
That saw him, bath *dissembill* and in weid;
ix quartaris large he was in lenth indeid.

Wallace, ix. 1924, MS.

Corr. from Fr. *deshabillé*, id.

In Edit. 1648, —on *chevill* and on weed. V. DRYCHOWYLL.

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. *dissentiment*, id.

DISSHORT, s. 1. Displeasure. V. **DISSHORT**.

To DISSIMILL, v. a. To simulate, to dissemble.

"The company of horsmen, that come with Romulus, wes impediment that he nicht nocht *dissimill* his fleing as weil as he desirit." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 26.

From Lat. *dissimul-are*.

To DISSLE, v. n. To drizzle, Loth.; also, *It's disslin'*.

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. *dós*, stilla, gutta, (Davies, Boxhorn); q. what falls in drops. Hence *dosawl*, "tending to trickle," Owen. To the same source most probably should we trace C. B. *distill*, stilla, guttula; which, as it signifies a small drop, seems to be a diminutive from *dós*, gutta. As *distill-io* signifies stillare, distillare; *dissil* may be immediately from this v.

DISSLE, s. 1. A slight shower, Lanarks., Loth.; a *drizzling* rain, E.

"Being some *dissle* of rain in the 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 *dissle* of warm rain, and he was as sensible of a *dissle* 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. 151.

3. A slight wetness on standing corn; the effect of a *drizzling* rain, Lanarks.

DISSLE, s. Expl. as signifying an attack, Dumfr.; and as synon. with *Bensel*; as, "Ye bade an unco *dissle*."

This, I apprehend, is radically different from the preceding term, and may be merely a provincial variety of *Taissle*, *Teazle*, q. v. Isl. *dyst*, however, signifies equestre certamen; *thys*, tumultus.

To DISSLE, *v. n.* To run; as, "to dissle throw the dubs," Dumfr.

Isl. *thys*, citum ire cum susurro; *thys-ia*, cum susurro ferri. Verel. exp. *thys-a*, tumultuosè rucré. I need scarcely remark that *d* and *th* are often interchanged.

DISSOBESANCE, *s.* Disobedience; Fr. *desobeissance*.

—"Thareftir to call tha personis & tak knaulage of thar *dissobesance*; & quha that beis fundin culpable tharof sal—pay the expensis & damage that the partj sustenis be deferring of justice throw said *dissobesance* & gadering." Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 177.

DISSOLAT, *adj.* Desolate.

"And that his Grace suld not be *dissolat* of men, the second quarter to begin twa dayis before the outtryning of the said xx dayis, and sa furt quarterlie during the tyme of the said assege." Sed^t. Counc., 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.

"I began to think be this time that my *disty-meiller* was near made, an' wad hae gien twice fourty-pennies to hae had the gowan oner my feet again." Journal from London, p. 4.

To DISTINCT, *v. a.* To distinguish.

"Quhy conclud ye that fayth can na wayis be in a man but cheritie; sen S. Paull planelie *distinctis* the office and presence of the ane fra the uthir to be possible?" N. Wynyet'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, waes me, are ye dead?

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 15.

[DISTRENZIT, *part. pt.* Compelled, constrained.

—quhen fendis *distreneit* ar
For till apper and mak ansuar.

Barbour, iv. 231.

L. *Distringere*, to pull asunder.]

DISTRIBULANCE, *s.* The same with *Disturbance*.

—"The schiref—sall devoide the ground bath of him and his gudis, and charge him in the kingis name that he mak na mare *distribulance* to the lorde nor his grovnde in tym to cum." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1457, 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 DISTRINYIE, *v. a.* To distrain; Spalding.

To DISTRUBIL, DISTROUBLE, *v. a.* To disturb; O. E., id.

—Scho had scharpit weil yneuch, I ges,
The first furie of sa dolorus rage,
For to *distrubil* the foresaid mariage.

Doug. Virgil, 221. 17.

Corr. from Fr. *destourb-er*, id.

DISTROWBLYNE, DISTRUBLIN, DISTROWBIL-LING, *s.* Disturbance.

—The Persy
Lap on, and went with thaim in hy
In Inghand his castell till,
For ewartyn *distrowblyne* or ill.

Barbour, v. 216, MS.

"That for the lychtlines, contempcion, & offence done to the kingis hienes be Alex^r Hume in the *distrublin* done be him in the schiref court of Berwic in presens of our souerane lordis schiref,—the said Alex^r sall pass and enter his persoun in ward in the castell of Blaknes," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 31.

DISTRUBLANCE, *s.* Disturbance.

—"Ordanis the said Sir Johne to restore to the said Eufame the twa termes male [rent] takin vp be him of the said landis, & to cess of all *distrublance* of the said Eufame in the joyssing of the samyn in tyme to cum." Act. Audit., A. 1436, p. 8.

[DISWSYT, *part. pt.* Out of use, unaccustomed.

And quhen thai thus *disowsyt* ar,
Than may zhe move on thame zeur wer.

Barbour, xix. 183, Skeat's Ed.]

To DIT, DYT, DITT, *v. a.* To stop, to close up.

In litill space he left liand
Sa fele, that the wpcummyn wes then
Dyttyt with slayn hors and men.

Barbour, vi. 168, MS.

—His bening eris the goddes *dittit*,
That of thare asking thar was nocht admittit.

Doug. Virgil, 115. 20.

"*Ditt* your mouth with your mecat," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 89; spoken to those at table who talk impertinently.

When a's in, and the slap *ditt*,
Rise herd, and let the deg sit.

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 77.

A.-S. *dytt-an*, ocludere, obturare; whence *ditten*, mortar, to stop up the oven, Northumb.

[DITTIT, *part. pt.* Stopped up.

—the vpeom wes then
Dittit with slayn 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, Banffs., or a modification of *Davt*.

To DITE, DYTE, DICT, *v. a.* 1. To endite, to compose in writing, S.

To thaim he said, Ansuer ye sall nocht craiff,
Be wryt or word, quhillk likis yowbest till haiff.
In wryt, thai said, it war the liklyast;
Than Wallace thus began to *dyt* in hast.

Wallace, vi. 377, MS.

"His prayer flowed from his hart, and was *dited* be the right spirit." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, C. 1. b.

2. To dictate to another as an amanuensis, 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 proponed by them to the Scots." Baillie's Lett., i. 221.

"That is strange, that [in] this great judicatory, nothing of all is *dicted*, but in a continued speech all spoken, and the clerks take what they can." Ibid. p. 266.

"Alsua we forbid to all our subjectis, quhatsumever estait thai be, to present requeistis, mak ony supplicatioun, defend, supplie, *dyit* or writ, counsal, help, procure,—to na heretikis fugitivis therefor, or other condemnit personis," &c. 15 March 1540, 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 *dyted* him." Pitcottie, p. 149, Ed. 1768.

4. To charge a man by a written accusation before a court of justice, to indict.

This Wolf I likin unto a scheref stout,
Quhilk byis a forfalt at the kingis hand,
And hes with him a cursit assyis about,
And *dytis* all the pure men up of land.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, 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 sa ful of suquedry,
Sa covetous, and ful of avarice,
That thay your Lords impaires of thair pryce.
Thay *dyte* your Lords, and heryis up your men.
The theif now fra the leillman quha cau ken?

Priests Peblis, Pink. S. P. R. i. 12.

Teut. *dicht-en*, Sw. *dickt-a*, to frame, to compose; Fr. *dict-er*, Lat. *dict-are*, 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 sententiam dicere, literis mandare, and A.-S. *dyht-an*, constituere, Benson; *dihle*, jussum, Semn.

DITEMENT, s. Any thing endited or dictated by another; applied to the Gospels by Sir W. More.

—Which holy *ditements*, as a mirrour meete,
Jeynd with the prophesies in him compleet,
Might serve his glorious image to present,
To such as sought him with a pure intent.

True Crucifixe, p. 22.

DITTAY, DYTAY, DICTAY, s. Indictment, bill of accusation; a term much used in our old Laws, S.

A gret *dyttay* for Scottis thai ordand than;
Be the lawdayis in Dundee set ane Ayr.

Wallace, i. 274, MS.

Thou must not skarre upon thy soares to lookie,
To read thy *dittay* in that sacred beeke;
As thou by nature art from grace exil'd,
With miserie surchargt, with sinne defyl'd.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 134.

This is also written *Dictay*.

—"The *dictay* was frमित of ane murther supposit to be done the nynt day of February, quhen indeid the king was slane the x. day." Anderson's Coll., ii. 30.

2. Reprehension; as, "Ye'll get your *dittay*," you will receive a severe reproof, Mearns.

Lat. *dict-um*, 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 *dittay*.

DITION, s. Dominion, jurisdiction; Lat. *ditio*.

"The name of Mahometis has the sam signification, —*perdere*, because he destroyit the christian religion throuch out al tha pairtis quhilk nou ar vudir the *dition* of the Turk." Nicol Burne, F. 129, b.

DITON, s. A motto.

—"As your arms are the ever-green holline leaues, with a blowing horn, and this *diton*, *Virescit vulnere virtus*; so shall this your munificence suitablye 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 div*, I do; *I div na*, I do not, S.

"*Div* ye think to come here, wi' your soul-killing, saint-seducing, conscience-confounding 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 *divet*, 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 cudna touch him for a stink.—
With odours, an' the like, belyve,
They drown'd the dreadfu' smelling *dyve*.

Piper of Peebles, p. 16.

The Teut. term *freyssel* 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*, q. v.)

DIVIE, adj. Having much *dive*; "a *divie* corp," S. B.

I have observed no similar word. But this may be from Isl. *dey-a*, to die. In Belg. this is called *reewo*, *reewael*, *doodschuym*, 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 directlly." Sadler's Papers, i. 439. A Latinism for "turned aside." N.

2. To part, to separate from each other; applied to husband and wife.

"Henry Hunter, to oblige his wife to return to his family,—granted a bond to pay to her yearly 400 merks, in case they should *divert* and live separately." Forbes, Suppl. Dec. p. 60.

DIVERT, *s.* Amusement, Berwicks.

DIVE'S, *adj.* Luxurious; as, "a *divés* cater," an epicure, Edinburgh.

Evidently from the history of *Dives*, or the rich man, in the Gospel, who "fared sumptuously every day."

DIVET, DIFFAT, DEVIT, 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 freedome of foggage, pastourage, fewall, faill, *diffat*, loning, frie ischue and entrie, and all uthers priviledges and richtes, according to use and wont of auld." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, c. 161. *Devit*, 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 out-side with turf; and thinner slices of the same serv'd for tiling. This last they call *Divet*." Burt's Letters, ii. 41.

Sibb. derives *divot* from *delve*. It may have been formed, by the monkish writers of our old charters, from Lat. *defod-ere*, to dig in the earth. Obrien derives Lat. *fod-io* from Ir. *fod*, 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. *torff-skyrd* is expl. by Ihre, Jus sectionis caespitum, ad usum tectorum; from *torf*, a turf, and *skaera*, to cut. Lex. Su.-G. vo. *Ramaet*.

2. A short, thick, compactly made person, Ettr. For. *Sod* E. is metaph. 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.

DIVIE-GOO, *s.* "The Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*," Linn., Mearns.

This is obviously the great Black and White Gull. *Goo* is a corr. of *Gull*; *Divie*, as would seem, of Gael. *dubh*, black. V. GOW, *s.*

DIUINE, *s.* A diviner, a soothsayer.

O welaway! of spaymen and *diuinis*
The blynd myndis!— Doug. Virgil, 101. 50.

Fr. *devin*, id. from *devin-er*, *divin-er*, to foretel.

DIVINES, *To serve you in the divines.*

—"And als the prebendareis of Arnetstoun, Myddelton, first and second prebendarie of Vogrie, and twa clerkis to *serve in the divines* within the College kirk of Creichtoun, ane yeirlic rent for thair sustentatioun foundit of auld," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 327.

This seems a literal translation of the Lat. ecclesiastical language, *servire in divinis*, or *in officiis divinis*; Fr. *l'office divin*, c'est la culte de Dieu, et le service q'on fait à l'église; Diet. 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 and merchis ar not namit and expromit in the summoundis, and letteris of perambulationn, the process is of nane avail." Balfour's Pract., p. 438.

L. B. *divisa*, *divisae*, fines, limites, metæ locorum et prædiorum; 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 landis pertening to sic ane man, on the ane part, and sic landis pertening to sic ane uther man on the uther part;" p. 434.

DIUISIT, *part. pa.* 1. Appointed.

"The lordis *diuisit* on the secrete counsals with the quenis grace, to directe all materis," &c. Acts Ja. V., A. 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 285.

Fr. *devis-er*, to dispose of.

2. The same with E. *devised*.

"And that honest writings in this mater be *diuisit* and send [sent] to the king of France and the said duke," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

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 *dixi*, 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, Ayr.

Perhaps from *Dixie*, *s.*, q. v., and the E. v. to *Fix*, or S. *Fike*, 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 *dizzen's* done, she's unco weel.

Burns, iii. 10.

To DO, *v. a.* To ayal; Wallace, iv. 437.
V. DOW.

To DO *in-to*, to bring into.

Ns thai consent wald be na way,
That ony Ynglis mammys sone
In-to that honour suld be done,

Or succede to bere the crown
Of Scotland in succession.

Wyntown, viii. 45. 146.

To DO to *dede*, to kill.

Ay as thai come Jhon Watsone leit thaim in,
And down to *dede* with outyn noyis or din.

Wallace, v. 1042, MS.

Wndyr that kyng Henry Saynt Thomas
Done to *dede*, and martyryd was.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 162.

The same phraseology occurs in O. E.

—Jews hated him and haue *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 luncheon, S. A. as being a school-word, formed perhaps from Lat. *do*, *dare*, to give; or *dôt*, a portion.

Evidently O. Fr. *do*, in plur. *dos*, 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 risles of oak, so that no cannon could *doe at* her." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 257.—"Could go *through* her." Ed. 1728, p. 107.

"They fand the earle of Glencairne fightand, and not thritie of his men alive, vnslaine and fled from: bot yit he was at sick ane strenth, that his enemies could not *doe at* him, so long as he had any to defend him." Ibid., p. 327. "War him," Ed. 1728, p. 138.

DOACH, DOAGH, *s.* A wear or cruive.

"But few of them [salmon] get above the works, termed *Doachs*, erected across the river,—excepting in very high floods." P. Tugland, Kirkeudb. Statist. Acc., ix. 320.

"The number of salmon,—caught in the *doaghs* or cruives,—is almost incredible.—The spars also, which are fixed across the river in those *doaghs*, to prevent the fish from getting up, instead of being perpendicular, are placed horizontally." P. Kirkeudbright, Statist. Acc., xi. 10.

Gael. *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." Grose.

Moes-G. *daubs* seems, as Ihre observes, to admit of the general sense of Lat. *stupens*; Su.-G. *doef*, stupidus; Alem. *toub*, Germ. *taub*, id.; Dan. *taabe*, a fool, a sot, a blockhead; Isl. *doft*, torpor, ignavia.

This term is also used in the North of E. to denote "a sprite or apparition."

"He needed not to care for ghaist or bar-ghaist, devil or *dobbie*." Rob Roy, ii. 24.

To DOCE down. V. DOSS down.

DOCHER, (gutt.) *s.* 1. Fatigue, stress, Aberd.

2. Injury, Mearns.

3. Deduction, *ibid*. It is used in the following traditionary and proverbial rhythm:—

A maiden's tocher
Tholess nae *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 *Docher* is originally the same with *Docker*, struggle.

DOCHLY, *adv*.

Dame Nature the nobillest nychit in aye,

For to fern this fetheren, and *dochly* hes done.

Houlate, iii. 20, MS., where *to* is found instead of *so* in edit.

Dochly may be a contr. of *dochtely*, from A.-S. *dohtig*, powerful; or immediately from the *v.* *dug-an*, Teut. *dough-en*, valere.

DOCHT, *pret*. Could, availed, had ability. V. Dow, 1.

DOCHTER, DOUGHTYR, *s.* Daughter, S.

"He repudiat his nobil quene Agasia the kyng of Britonis *dochter*." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 19, a. *Douhter*, R. Brunne, p. 95.

A.-S. *dohter*, Belg. *dochter*, Germ. *tochter*, id. It has been observed that Gr. *θυγατηρ* is evidently allied.

DOCHTER-DOCHTER, *s.* Grand-daughter.

Thai ordanyd message to send swne

Oure the se in-til Norway,

In-til Scotland to bring that May,—

The *douchtyr douchtyr* of our Kyng

Alysandyre of gud memore.

Wyntown, viii. 1. 80.

Sw. *doter doter*, id. *sone son*, grandson. In the same simple manner are the various relations by blood expressed in this language. V. *Brodur-Dochter*. Wyntown uses *sone 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 Dumfries, 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*, locus voraginosus, paludosus, Verel. The *dock* of Dumfries might correspond with the signification of the latter before the ground was consolidated; *q.* a marshy place. Verel. gives *dok* as synon. with *dij*, which is defined by G. Andr.; Lacuna, seu parva aquae scaterra.

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 neiper you're yoked,

And that ye your end o't maun draw,—

Or else ye deserve to be *docked*;

Sae that is an answer for a'.

Ross, Song, Wood and married and a'.

At first view this might seem formed from *dock*, s. q. v. But Teut. *dock-en* has the same meaning; dare pugnos, ingerere verbera; Kilian.

DOCK, Dok, s. 1. Podex, S. Kennedy, Everg. ii. 74.

Some call the Bishops weather-cocks,
Who where their heads were turn their docks.
Colvil'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 bassils, two behind in her dock, and one before." *Pitscottie*, 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. *docke*, a puppet; Su.-G. *docka*; Alem. *tösha*, id.

[**DOCK**, v. a. To cut, to cut short, to curtail; as, "I'll dock yer hair for ye."

W. *tocis*, to clip.]

[**DOCK**, s. A clipping, a cutting. Most commonly applied to the hair.]

DOCKETIE, adj. Expl. "Short, round, and jolly," Roxb.; apparently from *Dockit*, E. *docked*, cut short.

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 *Dacker*, 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 *dockens*, when boiled together in Summer." *Buchan's St. Kilda*, p. 25.

Als like ye bene, as day is to the nycht,
Or sek-cloth is unto fyne cremesye,
Or *doken* to the fresche dayesye.
King's Quair, iii. 36.

Wad ye compare ye'r sell to me,
A *docken* till a tansie?

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 182.

"Na, na, Lizzy, I'm no sae scant of claith as to sole my hose wi' a *docken*.—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 wo'd 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 *bur-doken*, the burdock, *smeat-doken*, S. B., the common dock, so denominated because an ointment was anciently made of it; from A.-S. *smero*, Belg. *smær*, *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 mair than that, I reed our herds are ta'en,
And it's sair born o' me that they are slain.
For they great *docker* made, and tulyied lang,
Ere they wad yield and let the cattle gang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

Perhaps from Teut. *dock-en*. V. **DOCK**, v.

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 Edinburgh.

"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 Schoole, 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 schoole." *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 v. 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 wheen dougs for the squeelin' o' ghaists an' deevils!" *Saint Patrick*, ii. 242.

Germ. *docke*, a puppet, one of the fingers used in a puppet-show.

Or can this be originally the same with A. Bor. "*dawgos*, a dirty, slattering woman?" Ray; also written *dawkes*, "a slattern;" Grose.

DOD, s. Pet, a slight fit of ill-humour; often used in the pl. *dods*, S.

It is very often used in the pl.
Gael. *sdoid*, id.

To **TAK THE DODS**, to be seized with a fit of sullenness 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 hae been ower lang acquainted to gie ower loving ane anither, because her father has *ta'en the dods* at him." Petticoat Tales, i. 250.

DODDY, adj. Pettish, S. Gael. *sdodach*, id.

"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 keeps a' the banes for't." The Entail, i. 166.

To **DODD, v. n.** To jog, to move by succussion, Fife.

Nearly allied to E. *dodge*, to shift place, which Johns. derives from *dog*. Perhaps the proper origin is Isl. *dudd-est*, to be slow in motion; *segnipes esse*; G. Andr.

DODDERMENT, s. pl. 1. A recompence, 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.

DODDY, DODDIT, adj. 1. Without horns, S. *hummil*, *synon.* A. Bor. "*dodded sheep*, sheep without horns;" Gl. Grose.

2. Bald, without hair, S. B.

"Extensive sale of improved *dodded* cattle—on the farm of Keilor, Forfarshire." Edin. Advertiser, Aug. 24, 1819.

An' John, altho' he had nae lands,
Had twa gude kye among the knowes;
A hunder pund i' honest hands,
An' sax an' thretty *doddit* yowes.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 193.

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-MITTENS, s. pl. Worsted gloves without fingers, Aberd., Mearns.

To **DODDLE about, v. n.** To wag about; spoken of something heavy or unweildy moving now in one direction, then in

another, with an easy motion, as a little child, or an old man, Dumfr.

This seems originally the same with *Todle, Toddle*, q. v.

To **DODGE, v. n.** "To jog, or trudge along; Teut. *dogg-en*," Sibb. But Kilian has not this word.

"Cumb. to *dadge*, to walk danglely;" Gl. Relph's Poems.

DODGE, s. A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food, Roxb., Loth.; *synon.* *Junt*.

Isl. *toddi*, 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. *datsl-a*, aegris pedibus insistere; *datsl*, 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 *Dod*, a slight fit of ill humour, and *Lip*; *synon.* with "hanging the faiple."

DODRUM, s. A whim, maggot, Ayrs.

"Geordie,—it's no to be controversted that ye hae gotten your father's bee in the bonnet anent ancestors and forbears, and nae gude can come out o' ony sic havers. Beenie; my leddy, ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodruns*." 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.* *Knowt*.

* **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, Ascanius, p. 280.

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 Richardstone—to preif sufficiently that the chapellane quhillk has subscriuit his hand in his buk for vmquhile Alex^r Lord Forbes for the soume of xxvj^l xij^d. of a rest of a mare soume wes factour & *doare* for the said vmquhile Alex^r in bying & selling, claimit now be the said James Richardstone," &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 pistoll goes off, and his wife is killed with it." Law's Memorials, p. 225.

DOG, *s.* A lever used by blacksmiths in *shoeing*, i.e. hooping cart-wheels, &c. Roxb. Teut. *duyghe* 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."

DOGDRIEVE, 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 gane to the *dog drave*." 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 lard aux chiens*, to spend his fortunes idly.

As written by Ramsay, it might seem to allude to something east 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 Dunlora." Saxon and Gael, i. 152.

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.

DOGGAR, *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 doggerlone*, 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 *loan*, 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,—bersis, *doggis*, doubil bersis, hagbutis of croche."—Compl. S., p. 64. Norm. Fr. *dagge*, a small gun.

DOGGRAVE, *s.*

"Anc skirt of satein cuttit out in *doggrane*." Invent. Goods Lady Eliz. Ross, A. 1578.

If not meant for what is now called *drugget*, probably a corr. of *Grograin* or *rogram*; a stuff of which a great deal was anciently imported into S. V. Rates, A. 1611, in vo. I find, however, that Isl. *duggara les* is the name given to a thick woollen cloth worn by seamen, from *duggari*, 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 doil'd dotard,—ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules 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 *day*, the old name for a pistol, q. *dog-head*. But the Scots, in consequence of their intimate connexion with the French, have evidently borrowed in this, 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," Cotgr.; 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* de fusil l'est d'une pierre a fusil, etoit on etat d'etre lâché dès que l'on tireroit avec le doigt la détente comme dans les pistolets ordinaires; alors le *chien* tombant sur le ronct d'acier faisoit feu, & le donnoit a l'amorce. Vol. I. 465. Grose's Milit. Antiq., 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 tricker being drawn, it *snaps*, like a dog at a bone. This seems to be the reason of the old term *snaphaunce*, as applied to the cock. For it is from Belg. *snaphaan*, 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 hep 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. 243. The term is used in the same sense among the vulgar in E. V. Grose's Class. Dict., vo. *Apothecary's Latin*.

This in Germ. is denominated *kuchen-latein*, which Wachter renders *kitchen-latin*, q. that used among cooks. This is opposed to A.-S. *boc-laeden*, a term used by K. Alfred, in his Pref. to the translation of Beethius, to denote Latin of a purer kind. Our word seems radically the same with E. *doggrel*.

DOG-NASHICKS, *s.* Something of the same kind with the gall-nut, produced by an insect depositing its *ova* on the leaves of the *Salix repens*, or Trailing willow, *S. B.*

DOGONIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, admirers, suitors.

—Thir damisellis, for derne doytit luf

—*Dogonis* haldis in dawté, and delis with thame sa lang,
Quhill all the cuntre knaw thair kyndnes of fayth.

Dunbar, Maitland 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 stils of a plough, *Clydes*.

Belg. *duyg*, the staff of a cask; Teut. *duyge*, assula.

DOGS, *s. pl.* Pieces of iron, having a zig-zag form, for fixing a tree in the saw-pit, *Berwick's*; denominated perhaps from their keeping hold as *dogs* do with their teeth.

DOG'S CAMOVYNE, Weak-scented fever-few, also *Dog-gowan*, *S. B.* *Matricaria inodora*; 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 contemptuous 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-HIPPINS, *s. pl.* Dog-hips, *Aberd.*

This word, in its termination, resembles that of the Su.-G. name for the same fruit, *niupon*.

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*, *Fife*; 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 respecket,
In few words, here's the way to make it—
Get *dog-thick* wi' the parish priest,
To a' his foibles mould thy taste.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 141. V. THICK.

DOID, *v. imp.*

—Fra thair sentens he mycht noways appeill.
On clerkis *doid*, gife this sentence be leill.

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 doid*, 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 any thing; 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. *deil-a*, id.

DOIL'D, **DOILT**, *adj.* Stupid, confused, *S.*

—*Doyl'd* snail,
Thy rousty ratrymes made but mater
I could well follow, wald I sail,
Or preasse to fish within thy water.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 7.

He hosts and he hirples the weary day lang;
He's *doyl't* and he's dozin, his blude it is frozen.

Ritson's S. Song, ii. 250.

It's ten to ane I haena diet,
Sae *doillt*, forfoughten, cald, and weet.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 337.

2. "Crazed," S. Gl. Shirr.

Doil is used in the West of E. in a cognate sense. "To tell *doil*; to talk as in a delirium, wildly, inconsistently;" Gl. Grose. *Dwallee*, *ibid.* synon. in signification must have also had the same origin. *Dwalling*, talking nonsense; Exmore.

Su.-G. *dwal-a*, stupor; also, a trance, sopor gravis inter vitam et mortem; *ligga i dwala*, jacere in sopore; Ithre. Moes-G. *dwal-a*, a fool, stultus, fatuus; Junius. *Aththan saei quithith*. *Dwala skula veirithith gatainnan funins*, 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 *doil'd*. A.-S. *dole*, fatuus, stultus, Isl. *dwale*, sopor; *liggia i dwala*, sopitus, esse et seminecatus; G. Andr., p. 55. *Dalegr*, lazy, torpid, Su.-G. *daalig*, mentis inops. Alem. *duel-en*, A.-S. *dwol-ian*, *dwel-ian*, Belg. *dwacl-en*; *dol-en*, errare. Mod. Sax. *dwacl-en*, ineptias agere. Belg. *dawel-en*, to do a thing very unhandsomely, to fumble; *dol*, insanus, *dolheyd*, insania, *dollicke*, insane; Jun. Etymol. S. *dullit*, is used nearly in the same sense. V. ONDANTIT.

"To look *a-doyle*, to squint; Glouc." (Gl. Grose), has probably originated from A.-S. *dwacl-an*, errare, as literally applied; because the eyes of one who squints may be said to *stray* from each other. Ithre views *dwala*, *daalig*, as derived from *daa*, deliquium animi. V. DAW.

Doil'd is expl. "fatigued," in Gl. A. Douglas's Poems. It occurs, p. 152.

—Hame they gang fu' cherry,
In balmy sleep their banes to steep;
They are fell *doul'd* an' weary
This Maiden night.

Doul'd is merely *doil'd*, according to the Fife pronunciation, which changes *oi* into *ou*; as the *pot boulds*, 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.

"*Doil'd*, dead or flat, or not brisk;" Clav. Yorks. Dial. "*Dawled*, 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 Erroll] coming to his majesty to crave pardon.—But the ministry being jealous that his majesty was privy to their coming, misliked the matter altogether, and bid his majesty *be doing*." Moyses's Memoirs, p. 214.

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 crap, may *be doing* with some thistles," S. Prov. "If a man hath had a great deal of good 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 *bau-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. *dyster*, Belg. *duister*, Germ. *duster*, A.-S. *thyster*, obscurus. In its signification it has greater affinity to Isl. *thustar*, aer incipit inclement fieri, a verb used with respect to winter. G. Andr. refers to *thiostr*, indignation, as its root.

DOISTERT, *part. adj.* Confused, overpowered with surprise, so as to be in a state nearly bordering on frenzy, Ayrs.

Teut. *dwaes*, stultus, insanus, (*dwaes-en*, insipere,) and perhaps *tier-en*, gerere, hoc 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.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

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. *duyt*, half a farthing. *Doitkyns* is a kind of money prohibited by a statute of Henry V. of England; Spelm. vo. *Galihalpens*.

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 *darnel* or *doit*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 287.

To DOITER, *v. n.* 1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence, S.; synon. 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 *Stoiter*, S.

"Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warsle, an' fan' I could *doiter* o'er the stenners ne'er bethelless." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

To DOITER, *v. n.* To dote, to become superannuated, S. V. DOYTT, *v.*DOITIT, DOYTIT, DOTIT, *part. adj.* Stupid, confused, S., *doil'd*, synon.

—Full *doitit* was his held,
Quhan he was heriet out of hand, to hee up my honour.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 68. V. DAVER.

This is evidently an old part. pa. Belg. *dot-en*, delirare, *dat*, delirium. Dan. *doede*, stupid; Isl. *dode*, stupor, *dod-ia*, to stupify, *dodinn*, *dawdi*, stupid, *dod-na*, to become stupid, to grow imbecile. To the same

source are we to trace E. *dote*. *Doitit*, indeed, often denotes that dotage which proceeds from age.

Spenser uses *doted* as signifying, stupid.

His senseless speech and *doted* ignorance
The prince had marked well.

To FALL DOITED, to become stupid, or be infatuated.

"Even the godly folk may *fall doited* [be stupified, or become infatuated] in a day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land: they may even *fall doited* and more wrong than they were before." M. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 11.

DOIT, s. A fool, a stupid creature, a numskull, S.

This might seem originally the same with E. *dolt*, so nearly allied in signification, which Seren. and Jun. derive from A.-S. *dol*, fatuus. But it appears to claim a different origin. V. DOTE and DOITIT.

DOIT, s. A disease, most probably stupor.

They bad that Baich suld not be but—
The *Doit*, and the Dismal, indifferently delt.
Watson's Coll., iii. 14. V. FEYK.

DOITTERT, *adj.* In a state of dotage or stupor, S.

DOITTRIE, s. Stupidity, dotage, S.

Is it not *doittrie* hes you drevin,
Haiknays to seik for haist to heaven?
Pilot. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 39.

DOITRIFIED, *part. pa.* Stupified; used to denote the effects of sleep, intoxicating liquor, or anything else that causes stupefaction. *Doitrified with sleep,—with drink*, &c., S.

"Ben [being] *doitrified* with thilke drinke,—I tint ilka spunk of ettylyng quhair the dog lay." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

This does not appear to have been a written word. It seems rather of modern date, and is formed in an anomalous manner, by the addition of a Lat. verb. V. DOITRIE, DOTTAR.

DOK. V. DOCK.

DOKEN, s. The dock, an herb, S. V. DOCKEN.

DOLBERT, s. A stupid fellow, a blockhead, Ettr. For.; synon. *Dunderhead*.

The first syllable may be from Teut. *dol*, *dul*, mente captus. The origin of the second is more doubtful. Dan. *biarte* signifies luminous: but it would be rather a strained etymon, to suppose that the term had been formed to denote a clouded or fantastical light. E. *dullard* is exactly synon.

DOLE, s. 1. Frand, a design to circumvent; a forensic term, S.

"All bargains, which—discover—an intention in any of the contractors to catch some undue advantage from his neighbour's necessities, lie open to reduction on the head of *dole* or extortion—without the necessity of proving any special circumstance of fraud or circumvention on the part of the contractor." Ersk. Inst., B. iv. t. 1, § 27. Fr. *dol*, Lat. *dol-us*, id.

2. 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 wilful 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 *malitia subiectiva* as well as *objectiva*." Mr. James Guthrie's Defences, Acts, Ed. 1814, VII. App. 38.

"The defunct's assaulting and invading the pannel to be in upon him, did put the pannel out of all his postures, 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." Maclaurin's Crim. Cas., p. 30.

This is obviously an oblique and improper use of the term.

DOLE, s. "A doxy," Gl. Shirr. perhaps E. *doll*, used in a peculiar sense. On this word Seren. refers to Goth. *daull*, *doel*, a certain nymph mentioned in the Edda. V. G. Andr., p. 46.

DOLENT, *adj.* Mournful, dismal.

Quhen he had rounge, as thou may heir,
The space of thre & fourtie yeir:
Being in his excellent gloir,
The *dolent* Deith did him denoir.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 79.

Lat. *dol-eo*, *dolens*.

DOLESS, DOWLESS, *adj.* Without action, destitute of exertion, S. *Doingless* is sometimes used in the same sense.

Hard is the fate o' ony *doleless* tyke,
That's fore'd to marry ane he disna like.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 148.

"She was wae to see so braw a gallant sae casten down, *doleless*, and dowie." R. Gilhaize, i. 135.

Thus youth and vigour fends itsel';

Its help, reciprocal, is sure,

While *dowless* eild in poortith could

Is lanely left to stan' the stoure.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 73.

Sw. *dugloes*, id. opposed to *duglig*, and *dugtig*, able. *Doingless* is probably a more modern word, from the v. *do*; whereas *doleless* may be from *dow*, l. q. v. as Su.-G. *dugloes* is from *dug-a*, *dog-a*, valere. Sibb. is mistaken in viewing *dowless* as the same with *thowless*; for, although similar in signification, their origin is different.

DOLF, *adj.* V. DOWF.

DOLFNESS, s. Want of spirit, pusillanimity.

How huge *dolfnes*, and shameful cowardise.

Has vmbeset your mindis apoun sic wyse?

Doug. Virgil, 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, eels, *dolfish*, &c." P. Tiry, Argylls. Statist. Acc., x. 407.

DOLL, s. Dung; but applied exclusively to that of pigeons; called *Dows'-Doll*, Banffs.

I can hardly view this as the same with E. *dole*, q. the distribution that pigeons make: and yet I see nothing better.

DOLLY, DOLIE, DULLY, DOWIE, adj. 1. Dull, mournful, melancholy, doleful, S. *dowie*.

Eftir this at last Latyne thy fader in law—
Doun to the goistis in campe Elysee
Sall wend, and end his *dolly* days, and dee.
Doug. Virgil, 478. 8.

It were lere for to tell, dyte or address,
All thair deir armes in *dolie* desyre.
Houdate, ii. 9, MS.

Dolic, erroneously in Edit.

Full mony Catherens hes he chaist:
And cruished mony Helland gaist,
Among thay *dully* glenis.
Maitland Poems, p. 359.

By break of day he seeks the *dowy* glen,
That he may acowth to a' his mourning len.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

—He sang and playit, as him behufit,
The *dowy* tones and layes lamentabil.
Doug. Virgil, 321. 5.

2. Vapid, spiritless; applied to the mind; S.

3. Possessing no power of excitement, S.

They're dowl and *dowie* at the best
Their Allegros and a' the rest.
Skinner's Tullochgorum.

4. It is sometimes used as denoting the visible effect of age on poetical composition.

Dowlf the' I be in rustic sang,
I'm no a raw beginner.
But now auld age taks *dowie* turns—
Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 112.

Fr. *duel*, grief; Ir. *doiligh*, doleful, melancholy; Su.-G. *daaltig*, tristitia, which Iire gives as a cognate to *dolly*, from *daa*, delinquim animi. V. DAW.

A. Bor. "*daly*, or *dowly*, lonely, solitary;" Gl. Grose; *dowly*, melancholy; *Ibid*.

DOLLYNE, part. Buried.

Deid is now that divyr and *dollyne* in erde.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 59.

Evidently softened from *dolven*, or *dolvyne*, as in Prompt. Parv. the part. pa. of *delf*. A.-S. *bedelf-en*, *be-dolfen*, buried, from *be-delf-an*, sepelire. Teut. *delv-en*, *dolv-en*, inhumare, humo tegere, sepelire; 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 blude and atir
He wosche away all with the salt watir.
Doug. Virgil, 90. 45.

Rudd. views this as the same with S. *dowp*. But this is very doubtful. *Dolpe*, perhaps, is merely the deep place, or hollow, of the eye; analogous to the Sw. phrase, *diupa oegon*, hollow eyes.

DOLPHIN, DALPIYN, a French gold coin, formerly current in S.

"The crowne of France hauand a crownit flowre de-
lice on ilk side of the schield, that rinnis now in France
for coursabill payment, and the *Dolphin* Crowne, ilk
ane of thame hauand cours for vi s. viii d." Acts Ja.
II., A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

—"The Salute, the Rydar, the Crowne, the *Dol-
phin*, to xi s." *Ibid.*, c. 64.

In Ed. 1815, in both places *Dalphyn* 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.
KA. FRAN. REX DALPH. VI. Before his name he caused
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 S. JOHANNES. They were valued as equiva-
lent to twelve groats and a half of the currency of
Dauphiné. V. Du Cange, vo. *Moneta*, col. 924.

DOLVER, s. Any thing large; as, "a great
dolver of an apple," an apple uncommonly
large, Fife; synon. with *Dulder*, Aug., and
perhaps from the same origin with E. *dole*.

DOME, s. Judgment formed concerning any
thing.

—To my *dome*, he said in his dyting,
For to be yong I wald not for my wis.
Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 128.

Chaucer, id. A.-S. Dan. *dom*, Alem. *duom*, O.
Belg. *doem*, id. from Moes.-G. *dom-jan*, Isl. *doem-a*,
Alem. *duom-en*, Dan. *domm-er*, Belg. *doem-en*, A.-S.
dem-an, to judge.

DOMEROR, s. Said to signify a madman,
Teviotd.

To **DOMINE, v. n.** To rule; Fr. *dominer*.

"Hie treading downe the holy citie & court of the
temple (that is, *domining* and ruling in the visible
church) and, a long time, overthrowing therein all
true worshippes,—no other possible accesce 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, *Dominies*, I you beseech,
Keep very far from Bacchus' reach;
He drowned all my cares to preach
With his malt-bree.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 29.

"There is muckle to do when *Dominies* 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
absolv'd the thief, and conceal'd the thief, so lost his
breeches." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 114.

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 *Dominies* for me, laddie.

Ritson's S. Song, i. 179.

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 *Domine*, Sir. We learn from Du Cange, that a Bishop, an Abbot, or even a Canon, was commonly designed *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 synonym.

Isl. *dam-ur*, gustus, sapor, and *laus*, solutus, q. tasteless, insipid.

DON, *s.* A gift, a donation, Ayr. 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, DINNAGOOD, *s.* 1. One who, by his conduct, gives reason to believe that he will *do no good*, Ayr., 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 naething o' our young *dinnagood* this day eight days, Robin?'"

2. One who is completely worthless, S.; synonym. *N'er-do-weel*.

"Here—beldam—what mak'st thou there?" "Laying the roughies to keep the cauld win fra you, ye desperate *do-nae-good*." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 284.

"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.

"Factour & *Donatour*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1565, V. 26.

Fr. *donataire*, L. B. *donator-ius*, is cui aliquid donatur.

DONCIE, *s.* A clown, a booby, Ettr. 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.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 1.

Su.-G. *dunk-en*, id. mucidus; Belg. *tunck-en*, to steep, to soften by steeping; Su.-G. *dak*, terra uliginosa, Isl. *dock*, parva fovea.

DONK, *s.* Moisture; or perhaps mouldiness; pl. *donkis*.

Bedowin in *donkis* depe was euey sike.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 10.

DONKISH, *adj.* Rather damp, Roxb. V. DONK.

To DONNAR, *v. a.* To stupify, Fife.

"Tis no' the damag'd heady gear

That *donnar*, dase, or daver.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 141.

DONNARD, DONNER'D, *adj.* In a state of gross stupor, S. This word is more emphatic than *doitit*.

"Daffin and want of wit makes auld wives *donnard*;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 22.

—Worthy Bristle, not sae *donner'd*,

Preserves this bounet, and is honour'd.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 546.

The *donnort* bodie croon'd right lowne,

Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.

Remains of Nithsdale Poems, p. 8.

Either from Germ. *donner-n*, to thunder, q. stupified with noise, like *bedundert*; or perhaps rather from Su.-G. *daan-a*, animo alienari, or *dofn-a*, stupere, *dufwen*, Isl. *dofn*, stupidus; to which we may suppose Su.-G. *art*, indoles, added as a termination, q. of a stupid nature, or habitually stupid. A. Bor. *dunny*, deaf, and *dunt*, stupified, 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. *doegenight*, "an idle rascal or rogue," *Wolff*. This may have been formed from Su.-G. *dug-a*, *dog-a*, valere, praestare, and *icke*, 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 Teut. *deugh-niet*, nequam, fureifer, homo semissis, nullius frugis, profligatus, 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. *don-a*) animo alienari, deliquium pati; Isl. *dan-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 fatuity, 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 gae'd as fait as a new preen,
And kept her housie snod and been;
Her pewther glanc'd upo' your een
Like siller plate:
She was a *donsie* wife and clean
Without debate.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 228.

2. Used obliquely to signify pettish, testy, S.

"I wish you would speak to the elders—no to be overly hard on that poor *donsie* thing, Meg Millikin, about her bairn." *Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 17.

"The queen is going on—But what is to become of the poor *donsie* woman no one can expound." *Ibid.*, p. 263.

3. Saucy, malapert, Galloway.

Come Muse! thou *donsy* limmer, who dost laugh,
An' claw thy hough, at bungling poets, come,
An' o'er my genius crack thy knotted thong,
That my old restive filly may go on
Wi' nimbler foot.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 56.

4. Restive, unmanageable; as applied to a horse, S.

Tho' ye was tricky, slee, an' funnie,
Ye ne'er was *donsie*;
But hamely, 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' gied them monie a *donsie* blaad.

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' *donsy* whirl into the stream.

Ibid., p. 61.

7. "Unlucky," applied to moral conduct.

I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes,
Would here propose defences,
Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings and mischances.

Ibid., iii. 141.

8. Sometimes signifying stupid, Roxb.

"*Donsie*, dunce-like, dull, stupid;" Gl. Sibb.

I suspect that *Donsie*, as signifying unlucky, is radically a different word; most probably allied to Ir. and Gael. *donas*, *donus*, distress, misery, ill-luck; O'Brien, Shaw. *Fa bhuir odonassa*, at your calamity; Lhuyd.

9. Sometimes used, but I suspect improperly, in the sense of "dull and dreary," Gl. Ramsay.

Has thou with Resicrucians wandert,
Or thro' some *donsie* desert dandert?
That with thy magic, town and landart,—
Man a' come truckle to thy standart
Of poetrie.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 334.

Donch, dainty, over-nice in eating, Gl. Grose, seems originally the same.

"Better rough and *sonsie*, than bare and *donsie*;" 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 Gerin. *duns-en*, to swell, elevari, turgere, intumescere, Wachter; a frequentative from *dun-en*, id. which he views as a very ancient v., giving birth to *dun*, a hill, *dun-en*, feathers quae depressae resurgunt et elewantur. Belg. *donsig*, downy.

DONSIE, DONCIE, s. A stupid, lubberly fellow, Roxb.

Teut. *donse*, scepterum morionis. This S. term seems to have a common origin with E. *Dunce*, "a word of uncertain etymology," as Johns. observes. Serenius refers to Sw. *dunser*, homo pede gravis, *duns-a*, ruditer gradi.

I hesitate whether we should add Dan. *dunstig*, gloomy, misty; O. Germ. *donst*, vapor, nebula; perhaps transferred to the mind.

DONT, DOUNT, s. A stroke. V. DUNT.

DONTIBOURS, DOUNTIBOURIS, s. pl.

"The auld *Dontibours*, and uthers that long had served in the court, and hes no remissioun of sinnes, bot by vertew of the Mess, cryed, They wald to France without delay, they could not live without the Mess. The same affirmed the Quenes Uncles." Knox, p. 284.

—"In the palace of Hulyrudehous wer left certane *Dontibours*, and uthers of the French menzie, quho raised up thair Mess, more publictly than they had done at any tyme befor.—The Priest and the French Dames being afayed, maid the schout to be sent to the town. And Madame Baylie, Maistres to the Quenis *Dountibouris*, (for Maides that court could not then weill beir) posted ane with all diligence to the Comptroller." *Ibid.*, p. 335. *Duntiberis*, Lond. Ed., p. 363. *Dontybouris*, 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. *domter*, *donter*, 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. *Dunty*, which is probably contr. from the other, still bears this meaning. This *bourse* might admit of a metaph. sense, to be found in Dict. Trev. Lyndsay seems to use it in some such signification.

—Fair weill, ye get na mair of me.
Quod Lyndesay in contempt of syde taillis,
That duddrounis and *dontibouris* throw the
dubbis traillis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 311.

DOOBIE, DOWBIE, s. A dull stupid fellow, Roxb. V. DOBIE, DOBBIE.

DOOCK, DUCK, s. A kind of strong coarse cloth, manufactured in the coast towns of Ang. One kind of it is called *sail-dooch*, as being used for sails. Pron. *dooch*.

"The women in particular, spin a great deal of lint into coarse yarn for the *duck* or *sail-cloth* factory." P. Menmuir, Forfars. Statist. Acc., v. 154.

Heb. פָּרָה, *dok*, signifies a piece of thin linen, linteum tenue; a curtain, Isa. xl. 22.

Teut. *doeck*, pannus, linteum, Kilian; Dan. *duug*, Su.-G. *duk*, Germ. *tuck*, id. *fadenig tuch*, coarse cloth; Su.-G. *segel-duk*, sail-cloth, canvas; Isl. *duk-r*, pannus lintearius.

To DOODLE, DOUDLE, *v. a.* 1. To dandle, S. B.

It denotes the motion given to an infant, when it is tossed up and down in one's arms; *hebble*; *hould*, synon.

If that she be new wi' bairn,
As I trow weel she be,
I hae an auld wife to my mither,
Will *doudle* it on her knee.
Herd's Coll., ii. 203.

It is also used in Lanarks.

An' the was tane to Craignethan's hall,
An' *doudlit* on his knee.
Lady Mary o' Craignethan, *Edin. Mag.*, July, 1819, p. 526.

The pronunciation is *doodle*. *Deedle*, *id.*, Fife.

2. Metaph. applied to the drone of a bagpipe.

"If the countra-felk tak the tangs and the poker, ye'll cry on the baillie and the town officers. But on nae event cry on me; for I am wearied wi' *doudling* the bag o' wind a' day, and I am gaun to eat my dinner quietly in the spence." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 72.

It would seem that the root is Isl. *du-a*, *dy-a*, reciprocal, motare, Halderson; pret. *dūd*, *dude*; *Dudis*, motabat, quassabatur, G. Andr., p. 50.

Fr. *dodin-er*, *dodelin-er*, Ital. *dondolure*, Belg. *doudyn-en*, *id.*

DOOF, *s.* A dull stupid fellow. V. DOWF.

DOOF, DOOFF, *s.* 1. A blow with a softish body, as with a peat, cloth, book, &c.; Clydes., Loth., South of S.

"They had gotten some sair *doofs*—They had been terribly paikit and daddit wi' something." *Brownie of Bedsbeck*, i. 135. V. DUFE.

Belg. *doff-en*, to push, to butt; *dof*, a push, thrust, or shove.

2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground, Ettr. For.

"Boddin that I wad coup, that I muchtna gie a *dooffe*, I hurklt litherlye down." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, ii. 41. V. DUFE.

DOOK, *s.* A peg, a small bit of wood driven into a lime wall, for holding a nail, S.

Belg. *dewig*, a stopple or plug.

DOOL, *s.* The goal in a game. V. DULE.

DOOL, *s.* To *thole the dool*, to bear the punishment, or evil consequences of any thing, Ang.

To *sing dool*, to lament, to mourn, S.

Is there a whim-inspired feel,—
Let him draw near,
And owe this grassy turf *sing dool*,
And drap a tear.

A. *Bard's Epitaph*, *Burns*, iii. 344.

A.-S. *dolg*, also *dolk*, a wound, is the only word of Goth. origin that seems to have any affinity. E. *dole*, grief, radically the same, which Johns. derives from Lat. *doler*, is more immediately allied to Fr. *deuil*, *id.*

DOOL-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of sorrow.

"Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going *dool-like* in sackcloth, are up in heaven before our Lord." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. i. ep. 63. V. DEULE WEEDS.

DOOL, *s.* A large piece, Ayrs.; *dole*, E.

Now, will ye pledge me, gif ye please,
I hae a sensy *dool* o' cheese.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 43. V. DOIL.

DOOL, *s.* An iron spike for keeping the joints of boards together in laying a floor, Roxb.; synon. *Dook*.

Tent. *dol*, *dolle*, pugio, sica.

DOOL, *s.* A blow or stroke, properly one given with a flat body, Fife.

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 wattan,
They had securt' your servan' rattan.

The Two Rats, *Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 41.

Doolance, Gl. *ibid.*

Dool evidently means sorrow, E. *dole*. The termination is the same as in *Alackanee*, q. v. Perhaps it may be q. *dool an' wee*, "Grief and misery," A.-S. *wea*, *wa*, miseria, as in *Walawa*.

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. *deuol*, diabolus, *dwil*, spectra, Chron. Sax. A. 1122. Isl. *duallinn*, a pigmy, *Edda Saemund*. p. 377. *Iela delgar*, Satyra, seu spectra, tunc temporis (during Yule) visu crebra, q. *Yule doolies*; *doolg*, militia, G. Andr., p. 50. 134.

DOOLLOUP, *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,
Beth rock and *dallop* gallops o'er—

—O'er dingle and *dallop* the degs 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. *döl* 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 *ob* signifies "a going out, a going from." Or can this be corr. from Isl.

dalverpi, convallis? Or shall we view it as a combination of *dal*, C. B. *dól*, and *hop*, *hope*, "a sloping hollow between two hills?" The word seems much older, notwithstanding the orthography employed, than to admit of the idea of S. *loup*, a leap, entering into its formation, as if it denoted a place where one might *loup* from one *dale* to another. Ithre has observed, from Idiot. Hamburg., p. 33, that the Saxons to this day use *dal* in this form, *up un dal*, supra et infra; vo. *Dal*, vallis.

DOOLZIE, *s.* A frolicsome and thoughtless woman, Ayr.

Tent. *dul*, mente captus; *dol-en*, errare. Su.-G. *dolsk*, aniceps animi, inconstans.

DOOMS, *adv.* Very, absolutely, South of S.

"This is bnt doubtfu' after a', Maister Gilbert, for it was not sae *dooms* likely that he would go down into battle wi' sick sma' means." Guy Mannering, ii. 186.

"'Aweel,' he said, 'this suld be nae sick *dooms*—desperate business surely.'" Ibid., iii. 100. V. DOON and DOON.

DOOMSTER, *s.* A judge, one who pronounces *doom*.

"The law shall never be my *doomster*, by Christ's grace." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 195. V. DEMSTER.

DOON, *s.* 1. The goal in a game, Dumfr., Galloway; synon. *Dool*, *Dule*, S.

— Less valid, some,
Though not less dextrous, on the padder'd green,
Frae *doon* to *doon*, shoot forth the pennystane.
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. *doun* signifies high; *towan*, *tâyn*, a hillock; also a plain, a green, or level place; Pryce. C. B. *ton*, a green.

To **DOON**, **DOUN**, *v. a.* 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 DEIN.

DOONSIN, *adv.* Very, the note of the superlative, Roxb.

At last there came frae W——ha',
Some rising rival that he saw,
Wi' siller gleet an' glowing phiz,
But scarce sae *doonsin* white as his.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 137.

Perhaps the termination *in* is corr. from the copulative *and*. *Doonsin white* may thus be *doons an' white*, like *Gey and weil*, pretty well, pron. q. *geyan weil*. V. GEY, GAY, *adj.*

DOONLINS, *adv.* Idem. *Ye're no that doonlins ill*; You are not *very bad*, or, you do not ail much, S. B.

Formed by the addition of the termination *lingis*, q. v.

DOOR, *s.*

The durk 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. *daur*, also *door*, signifies a sword; G. Andr., p. 47. He traces it to Gr. *δορυ*, hasta. *Doorr*, hasta; Haldorson. 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 gloaming 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, Sanners 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 *Douce*, *Doyce*, *Dusch*, *v.*, to give a dull heavy stroke; Belg. *does-en*, pulsare cum impetu.

DOOZIL, *s.* 1. A term used to denote an uncomely woman, S. B.

2. A lusty child, S. B.

Isl. *dustill*, servus, servulus, G. Andr.

DORBEL, *s.* Anything that has an unseemly appearance, Ayr.

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 trifling 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. 5.

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. *daquerd*, 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. *Maal*, a meal, or some similar word, is understood. It is sometimes expressed; as *dogoerdaer mali*, Ihre, vo. *Day*. This in S. would be the *dorder meal*. For the word is only changed, as *dagwerk*, the work or task of a day, into *dawerk*, dark, *dary*. Isl. *dagverdur* denotes dinner, dapes prandii, as *natteverd-ur* is supper; G. Andr., p. 253.

To DORE, *v. a.* To make one deaf with noise, Orkn.

It seems properly to denote the stupor occasioned by din; from Su.-G. *daare*, (pron. *dore*), stultus, Alem. *dor*; Su.-G. *daar-a*, (i.e. *dor-a*), infatuare.

DORECHEEK, *s.* The door-post, S.

"The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *door-cheeks* and couple, which is all of one peece of white marble." Sir A. Balfour's Lett., p. 137, 138.

To his *dore-cheik* I kept the cleik.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 363.

"I ken you're within doors,—for I saw ye at the *door-cheek* as I cam o'er the bent." Tales of my Landlord, i. 206.

Lancash. "*durecheeks*, the frame of wood to which doors hang;" Tim Bobbins: The "door-posts;" Grose.

DORE-CROOK, *s.* The hinge of a door, Aberd.

Dan. *doer*, a door, and *krog*, a hook, Isl. *krok-r*; hinges being anciently 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.

DOREN.

Wallace, thai said, the King desiris that ye
Doren battail sa cruell be to se,
And charges yow to fecht on his lioun.

Wallace, xi. 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 *direnye* battell.

DORESTANE, *s.* Threshold; *q.* stone of the door, S. V. DUR.

"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 kindly offices." Scott's *Minstrelsy Bord.*, ii. 223.

In Fife, however, and perhaps in other counties, the *threshold* is viewed as different from the *dorestane*. V. THRESHWORT.

"I scared them wi' our wild tenantry, and the Mac-Ivors, that are but ill settled yet, till they durst na on any errand whatsoever gang ower the *dorestane* after gloaming." Waverley, iii. 355.

DORE-STEP, DORE-STAP, *s.* 1. The threshold, S.; synon. with *Dore-stane*.

"A little, lovely boy, dressed in green, [a fairy] came to her, saying, 'Coupe yere dish-water farther frae 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, whersoon 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 plaids, targes and *dorlachs*." Baillie's Lett., i. 175.

Gael. *dorlach*, a bundle.

It is expl., in the Gl., "dagger or short sword."

2. A portmanteau.

"There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*, and Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass." Waverley, ii. 289, 290.

"Callum told him also, tat his leather *dorloch* wi' the lock on her was come frae Doune, and she was awa' again in the wain wi' Vich Ian Vohr's walisie." Ibid., ii. 319.

DORLACH, DORLOCH, *s.* A short sword, a dagger.

"That all vtheris of lawer rent and degre haue brigantinis, &c. And in the hielandis, haberschonis, steilbonnettis, hektonis, swerdis, bows and *dorlochis* or culuerings, vnder the pane," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1574.

—"Wtheris thair complicitis cam—to the number of persounes, bodin in hosteill maner with hagbutis, gunes, pistolles, carabines, swordes, tairgis, bowes, *dorlaches*, and wther invasive wapones," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 357. Ibid., p. 382, col. 2.

Sir W. Scott is inclined, with great appearance of truth, to derive this from Isl. *dour*, *door*, a sword (V. Door); remarking that, "in heraldry Highland swords are called *dourlachs*. Description of Lord Rae's Arms and Supporters."

In describing the arms of Lord Rae, Mackenzie uses the term *dagger*, as would seem instead of *dourlach*. Heraldry, p. 65.

DORNEL, *s.* The fundament of a horse; a term used by horse-dealers, South of S.

DORNELL, *s.* Lolium, E. *darnel*.

"We—confesse that *dornell*, cokkell, and caffe may be sawin, grow, and in greit abundance ly in the middis of the quheit." Acts Mary, 1560, Ed. 1814, p. 534.

DORNICK, *s.* [of *Deornick* in Flanders,]

"A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table," Johnson.

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 chalmers weill arrayit

With *dornick* work on buird displayit.

Lyndsay's *Squyer Meldrum*, 1594, B. vi. b.

It is probable that this stuff, although originally manufactured at Tournay, was immediately imported

from Holland, where Tournay is called *Dornick*, (Kilian, Nomenclat.); whence the cloth had received this name. The term *dorneck*, however, was formerly used in E.; for cloth wrought at Norwich.

"No person—shall—make or weane *dornecks*, or exercise the misteries of weauing of *dornecks*, & couclettes, or any of them, within the sayde cite of Norwich,—onles he be licensed—by the Maiour," &c. A. 15, Eliz., c. 24. Rastell.

"The said Jonet aucht nocht to haf be ressounde of areschip—xij cuschingis—& xij seruicis of *dornewik*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131.

It is also written *dornique*, and *dornewik*.

"The air sall haue—twelf servettis and ane burd-claith of *dornique*," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

DORNYK, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Dornick*, S.

"A *dornyk* towall;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

DORNICLE, *s.* The Viviparous Blenny, S.B. *Eelpout* synon., S.

"Blennius Viviparus, Viviparous Blenny, vulgarly called *Dornicle*." Arhuthnot's Peterhead, p. 12.

Perhaps from Teut. *doorne*, a thorn, Belg. *doornig*, thorny; as, "at the nostrils are two small beards." Pennant's Zool., iii. 173.

DORNOCH LAW. Expl. "Hang you to-day, and try you to-morrow," S.B.

This resembles *Jeddart Justice*, q. v.

DOROTY, *s.* 1. A doll, a puppet. "A dancing Doroty," S.

2. A female of a very small size, S.

From the E. name *Dorothy*.

DORRA, *s.* A net fixed to a hoop of wood or iron, used for catching crabs; the garbage of fish, &c., being thrown into the bottom of it for attracting them; Mearns.

Gael. *dorga*, a fishing-net, Shaw.

DORSOUR, *s.* A cloth for hanging on the walls of a hall or chapel.

—"Received—be the handis of the maister of Sanct Antonies, a buke, a vestament of clathe of gold, a vestament of grene velvet, a frountell of ane alter of clothe of gold, a *doursour* of clothe of gold, a lyer of velvet, a cushing of velvet, a chalace, two crewettis of silver, a silver bell, and twa bukes." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 28.

L. B. *dorsale*, also *dorsar-ium*, pallium, sive aulaeum, quod parietibus appenditur, sic dictum, quod sedanti ad *dorsum* appensum sit.—*Dorsalia* sunt panni in choro pendencia à dorso clericorum. Du Cange.

DORT, *s.* Pet, sullen humour, more commonly in pl. *dorts*.

For Scotland else has ta'en the *dort*,—
And gin it pass, she'll, in a short
Raise a sad steer.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 216.

"To take the *dorts*, to be in a pet, or discontented humour," S. Rudd.

I hope ye gard the lady tak the *dorts*.
For sic rough courting I has never seen,—

Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

"First and foremost, Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp, and they are

intending to tak up a public-house; but, said I to Jenny Galbraith, Andrew will be the best customer himsel." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 288.

Teut. Su.-G. *trots*, irritamen, 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 n'y a point de pire eau que celle qui dort, pour dire qu'il faut se defier de ces gens *mornes* et *lacidurnes*, qui songent ordinairement à faire du mal en trahison, Dict. Trev. Thus, one who, from a sullen humour, affected to sleep, might be said to *tak the dorts*. V. DORTY.

To DORT, *v. n.* To become pettish; a *r.* rarely, but occasionally used, S.

They maun be toyed wi' and sported,
Or else ye're sure to find them *dorted*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 333.

It occurs in part. pa.

But yet he couldna gain her heart,
She was sae vera *dortit*.
An' shy that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 151.

"I ken weel enough what lassies like, an' winna tak fleg although ye sid *dort* for a hale ook." St. Kathleen, iii. 191.

Tho' the blindfaulded Russians are *dorted* awee,
They sune maun repent their sinnin' o't, &c.

W. Glass's Cal. Parnassus, p. 19.

DORTY, *adj.* 1. Pettish, apt to be sullen, S. "*Dorty*, pettish, humoursome." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 101.

2. Saucy, malapert, S.

But still the *dorty* Embrugh crew
Declare they've got o' claes too few,
O' blankets they hae not enow.

The Har'rt Rig, st. 107.

Scepter'd hands may a' their power display;

And *dorty* minds may luxury admire.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 9. In Gl. "haughty, nice."

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.

"Tho *dorty* dame may fa' in the dirt;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 65.

Daft are your dreams, as daftly wad ye hide
Your well-seen love, and *dorty* Jenny's pride.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 68.

The *dorty* will repent

If lover's heart grow cauld;
And naue her smiles will tent,
Soon as her face looks auld.

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. *trotsigh*, *tortigh*, contumelious, arrogant; *trots-en*, *tort-en*, to provoke." The sense Kilian gives of *trotsigh* is nearly allied to our term, fastosus. As *trots-en* signifies irritare, minari, undoubtedly O. Teut. *drot-en* is radically the same, being rendered, minari. Su.-G. *trots-a*, Germ. *trots-en*, provocare, Isl. *tratz-a*, obstinax esse. Gael. *dorrda*, austere, unpleasant, seems to be a cognate term; as well as *dorreitighie*, irreconcilable, and *dorjarttha*, peevish.

DORTILIE, *adv.* Sancily; applied to the demeanour of one who cannot easily be pleased, S.

DORTYNES, *s.* "Pride, haughtiness, arrogance," Rudd.

The *dortynes* of Achilles ofspring
In bondage vnder the proude Pirrus ying,
By force sustenynt thraldoms mony ane day.
Doug. Virgil, 78. 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 observed, because, while living, the olive colour of the sides, varied with light blue and white, is very resplendent, and as if *gilt*. *Zool.*, iii. 183.

TO DOSEN, *v. a.* To stupify, &c. V. **DOZEN**.

DOSK, *adj.* Dark coloured, E. *dusk*.

The grund stude barrane, widdirit, *dosk* and gray,
Herbis, flouris and gerssis wallowit away.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 13.

I see no term more nearly allied than Belg. *duyster*, Germ. *duster*, obscurus, derived from Celt. *du*, nigredo.

[DOSNYT, part. pa.] Dazed, stunned.

Sum dede, sum *dosnyt*, come down vyndland.

Barbour, xvii. 721, Skeat's Ed.

Su.-G. *dasna*, to become stupified.]

DOSOURIS, *s. pl.*

With *dosouris* to the duris dicht quha sa wald deme.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. b.

Fr. *dossier* denotes a back-stay; also a canopy.

DOSS, *adj.* Neat, spruce, Clydes.

Belg. *dos*, array, clothing; *Hy is braef in den dos*, he wears a fine suit of clothes; *doss-en*, to clothe; Sewel. Teut. *dos*, vestis pellicea, vestimentum duplex; *doss-en*, munire vestibus suffultis, Kilian. Perhaps *doss* is radically the same with *Tosh*, q. v.

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 business 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; always applied to one of a small size; Lanarks., Roxb.

Dosslie, *adv.* Neatly, but simply; giving the idea of Horace's *Munditiis simplex*, *ibid.*

Dossness, *s.* Neatness, conjoined with simplicity, *ibid.*

DOST UP, *part. pa.* Decked, dressed, sprucely.

It is used ludicrously by Kennedy:—

Sic revel gars thee be servt with cauld roast,
And aft sit supperless beyond the se,
Cryand at doris, *Caritas amore Dei*,
Breikles, barefute, and all in duds *up dost*.
Redsquair, Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

The second line in Edin. edit. 1508, is,

And *sit unsoupit oft*, &c.

This shows that the *v.* was formerly used, S.

DOSS, *s.* A box or ponch for holding tobacco, Aberd.

His stick aneath his oter ristet,
As frae the *doss* the chew he twistet.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 238.

Come, lad, lug out your *doss*, and g'ies a chaw.

Morison's Poems, p. 183.

Isl. *dos*, Germ. *dose*, Su.-G. *dosa*, a box; *snusdosa*, pyxis in quo condita servatur herba Nicotiana, in pulverem redacta, a snuff box, q. a *sneechin 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 lawen coin,

Whan *dossied down*.—

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 42.

2. To table, applied to money, S.

—Resolv'd to maks him count and reckon,

—And *dose down*, for his fair fiddling,

His frauds, and vicious intermeddling.

Meston'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,

Whipt out their sknish millies.—

Christmas Baing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 134.

This is evidently the same with the old *v. Dusch*, q. v. Perhaps we are rather to view *to Doss, Dossie 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 stoiting 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 sindry 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 ane counsal, and fand the said Galdus baith rychtuous ayre to the crown, and ane maist excellent person *dotat* with sindry virtewis and his prerogatiuis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 43, b. Lat. *dotat-us*.

To DOTCH, *v. n.* To dangle, Upp. Clydes.

Merely a provincial variety of *Dodge*, *v.*, q. v.

NOTE, *s.* A dowry, marriage portion, Aberd. *synon. Tocher.* Lat. *dos, dot-is*.

DOTE, s. 1. A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint thi pride,
Thou dote :
With thine harp, thou wonne hir that tide,
Thou tint hir 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 falleth downe to dust." Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 529. V. DUTE.

DITED, part. pa. Given in the way of donation. Acts Ja. VI.

Lat. *dos*, *dot-is*, a gift.

DOTHER, DOTHIR, s. Daughter, Ang.

And as soon as the day was up and clear,
Baith aunt and *dother* sought her far and near.

Ross's Helenore, p. 72. 73.

Su.-G. *doter*, Isl. *dotter*, id.

The second form occurs in some of our old acts. We accordingly read of "Mariory Wishart *dothir* to the said Johne [Wishart] of Pettarow." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 178.

DOTHIRLIE, adj. Due or belonging to a daughter.

"The said gudis war frelie gevin & deliuerit by him to his said *dothir* for *dothirle* kindness and lufrent he had to hir, be deliuerance 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 disuetude.

DOTIT. V. DOITIT.

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.

Evergreen, i. 213, st. 3. V. DOITIT.

2. To roam with the appearance of stupor or fatuity, S.

It was in winter bleak an' snell,
An wreaths o' snaw upo' the fell,—
That Willy *dottart* by himsel

Among the hens.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 112. V. its synonym DOTHER.

DOTTLE, adj. In a state of dotage, S.

This in general has the same origin with the E. v. *dote*. V. DUTR. But it is immediately allied to *Tent. ver-doetelt*, delirus, repuerascens, mentioned by Jun. Etym. vo. *Dote*.

"Hoot, ye *dottle* man," returned his wife in an audible whisper, "dinna be scalding like a tinkler, an' mak' a winder o' yersel afore unco fouk." 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 *dottlin creature*, Loth.

Perhaps radically the same with *Toddle*, q. v.

DOTTLE, part. adj. In a state of dotage, S. B.; perhaps rather more emphatical than *Doitit*.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. *doft*, Isl. *dupt*, pulvis, *dupt-a*, pulverem ejicere.

DOUBLE, DOWBILL, adj. Applied to capital letters in the alphabet; as, "a *double letter*," a capital letter, *Aberd.*

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.

"He put in the Marquis's hand a *double* of the late proclamation from England." Baillie's *Lett.*, i. 174.

"I the said Thomas Forrest—past at command of the auctentik *double* of thir our souerain ladeis lettrez of summondis direct furth of the chancellerie," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 436.

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.

DOUBLET, DOWBLET, s. Two precious stones joined.

"A pair of braicelettis of aggatis and *doublettis* sett with gold, contening everie ane of thame viii agattis and sevin *doublettis*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 263.

Fr. *doublet*, "a jewell, or stone of two pieces joined, or glued together;" Cotgr.

DOUBLET, s. A jacket, or inner waistcoat. To Dress one's *Doublet*, to give one a sound drubbing, S. B.

—The Bailie thought it best,
Lest that his *doublet* should be drest,
To fly from face of such a rabble.

Mob contra Mob, Meston's *Poems*, p. 211.

DOUBTIT, adj. Held in awe.

"Efter this hunting the king hanged Johne Armstrange, laird of Kilnokie, quhilk monie Scottis man heavilie lamented, for he was ane *doubtit* man, and als guid ane chiftane as evir was vpoun the borderis either of Scotland or of England." Pitcottie's *Cron.*, p. 342. *Redoubted*, Ed. 1728, p. 145.

"It is said, from the Scottis border to New Castle of Ingland, thair was not ane of quhatsoevir estate bot

payed to this John Armstrong ane tribut to be frie of his cumber, he was so *doubtit* in England." Ibid.
O. Fr. *dout-er*, craindre, redoubter; *douté*, 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 hail and het as fire.
Reidswire Raid, Minstrelsy Border, i. 116.

This is often opposed to *daft*.

A. Bor. *doose*, thrifty, careful, (Grose), seems originally the same.

2. Modest, as opposed to wanton conduct. "There war na *douce* ongains betweenesh them;" their conduct was not consistent with modesty, S. B.

"Said the Miller, 'I dinna like outgangings at night.'—'Hout, gudeman,' said his wife;—'Peggy is sae *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, an' ye *douce* Conveeners,
To whom our moderns are but causey-cleaners;—
A' ye *douce* folk I've born aboon 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 vnresistable force, and admirable noise, breeding wonder: to thunder, for terror and power shaking all: to the *douce* sounde of harpes, for the worke of peace and ioye 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. *dour*, *douce*, mild, gentle, quiet, tractable; from Lat. *dulc-is*.

DOUCE-GAUN, *adj.* Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct, Buchan.

O happy is that *douce-gaun* wight,
Whase saul ne'er mints a swervin.
Tarras's Poems, p. 47.

DOUCELY, *adv.* Soberly, sedately, prudently, S.

Let's fling far hence baith spleen an' hate,
Doucely submittin' to our fate.
Ibid., p. 127.

Yet aft a ragged cowe's been known
To mak a noble aiver;
So, ye may *doucely* fill a throne,
For a' their clish-ma-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 any thing like a becoming concordance with the natural *douceness* of my character." The Steam-Boat, p. 191.

To **DOUCE, v. a.** To knock, Fife.

They *douce* her hurdies trimly
Upo' the stibble-rig;
As law then, they a' then
To tak a *douce* maun yield.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 128.

This is the same with *Doyce*, Ang. and *Dusch*, q. v.

DOUCE, s. A stroke, a blow, S. V. the v., and Dowst, Todd.

DOUCHERIE, s. A dukedom.

—Scho is appeirand air
To twa *doucheries*.
Rauf Coilyear, D. iij. a. V. DUCHERY.

DOUCHT, (gutt.) s. A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Gael. *doichte* denotes pangs: Teut. *docken*, dare pugnosc, ingerere verbera. It may, however, be thus denominated from *deughd*, 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
Ars here assemblit!—*Doug. Virg.*, 279. 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 *dughtie* dird indeed;" especially if one, after promising much, performs little, S.

A.-S. *dohtig*, nobilis, strenuus, fortis.

DOUCHTELY, 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., xv. 319. Hart's Ed.]

DOUCHTYR, 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 levioris 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 *doudlars* plet,
For such the Naiad weaves,
Around w' paddock-pipes beset,
And dangling bog-bean leaves.
Marle, 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 oaten pipe of the ancients, Roxb.

C. B. *doedawl*, "enunciative, speaking," might seem to correspond with a child's idea of making the reed emit a sound.

To DOUF, *v. n.* To become dull. *To douf and stupe*, to be in a state of langour and partial stupor, Loth. V. DOWF, DOLF, *adj.*

To DOUF on, *v. n.* To continue in a slumbering state, Selkirks.

Evidently the same with Su.-G. *dofw-a*, stupefacere, hebetare; stupere. V. DOWF, *adj.*

DOUFNESS, *s.* Dullness, melancholy, S.

"I couldna help thinking there was a kind o' *doufness* and melancholy in his looks." Brownie of Bedbeek, ii. 38.

To DOUFF, *v. a.* To strike forcibly; as, *Ye've douff't your ba' o'er the dike*, You have driven your ball over the wall, Loth.

Belg. *doff-en*, to push, to beat; or from E. *Doff*, *v.*

DOUFF, *s.* A dull, heavy blow, Aberd.

DOUGH, *s.* Expl. "a dirty, useless, untidy, ill-dressed person," Roxb.

Probably a metaph. use of the E. term, as denoting the material of bread; especially as *Daighie* is used in a similar sense, and Isl. *deig*. V. DAIGH.

DOUGHT. V. Dow, *v. 1.*

DOUGHT, *s.* 1. Strength, power, Ayrs.

—Fortune's eudgel, let me tell,
Is no a willie-waun, Sir:
The freckest whiles hac own't her *dought*;
Au' deed it's little wouner.

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 grott of valowr of aughteinc penec, quhilk efterward was callit the *Douglas groat*, and non that tyme durst stryve againes a Douglas nor Douglas' man." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 314.

"In the river of Dee,—lyes an island called the Threave.—In this island, the Black Dowglas had a strong house, wherein he sometime dwelt. It is reported, how true I know not, that the peeces of money called *Douglas groats* were by him coyned here." Symson's Descr. Galloway, p. 22.

To DOUK, DOWK, DOOK, *v. a.* To plunge forcibly into water, to put under water.

—The rosy Phebus rede
His wery stedis had *doukit* ouer the hede.

Doug. Virgil, 398. 41.

"Anent the filthie vice of fornicatioun—In the end to be taine to the deepest and foulest pule, or water of the towne or parochin, thair to be thyrse *doukit*." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 25.

Belg. *duck-en*, *duyck-en*, Germ. *tauch-en*, Su.-G. *dyk-a*, imnergere se. Perhaps the root is Goth. *dok*, locus voraginosus; Seren. vo. *Duck*.

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 Embrugh wives rin to a stook;—
But Highlanders ne'er mind a *douk*.

The Har'st 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*; Dumfr.

This seems to be the Didapper, or *Ducker*, *Colymbus auritus*, Linn.

To DOUK, *v. n.* 1. To make obeisance by inclining the head or body in a hasty and awkward manner, S.

"In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, 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.

Teut. *duyck-en*, verticem capitis demittere: caput demittere, inclinare; Kilian.

DOULE, *s.* A fool, a blunt or stupid person.

—I am, but ane oule.
Againis natur in the nycht I waik into weir.
I dar do nocht in the day bot droup as a *doule*.

Houlate, i. 5.

A.-S. *dole*, fatuus; Moes.-G. *dwala*, according to one MS. *dole*, stultus; Germ. *doll*, C. B. *dwl*, stupidus. V. *Doll*, Wachter.

DOULE PALE, a pall, now called a *mort-cloth*, S.

"Item, foure *doule palis* of blak clayth garnist with bukrem." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 103.

DOUNCALLING, *s.* Depreciation by public proclamation. "*Douncalling* of the dolouris [dollars];" 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 thane wes cloyst with stalwart wall.—
Schyr Edunard, that wes sa donechy,
He send thiddyr to tumbill it down,
Bath tour, and castell, and *doungeoun*.

Burbour, x. 497, MS.

"This was the *Keep*, or strong part of the castle, and the same that the French call *le Dongeon*; 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 Milit. Antiq., ii. 3.

Dr. Johns. 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 historie, Maister, wald I know,—
Quhy, and for quhat occasioun,
They huldit 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.

—Stenen fast him sped,
& gadred him an oste, & went vnto Wilton,
& did reise in that coste a stalworth *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. *dunjo*, *dungeo*, *dongio*, *dangio*, *domgio*, *dompjonus*, *donjo*, *donjonnus*, *domnio*, &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 greit *dounhad*," S. B., Fife.

DOUNHADDIN', *part. adj.* Depressing, in any way whatever, *ibid.*; q. *holding down*.

DOUNNINS, *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 sall be—ane enemie to thame that was the occasioun of his *dounputting*." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 226.

DOUNSETTING, *s.* The setting of the sun.

"And the same brod hung vp daylie fra the sone rysing to the *dounsetting* at thair mercat croce." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Edit. 1814, p. 174.

DOUNT, *s.* A stroke, a blow. V. DUNT, *s.*

DOUNTAKING, *s.* Reduction in price.

"Ane article of the burgh of Cowpar, anent the *dountaking* of their custumes." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

To DOUNTHRAU, *v. a.* To overthrow.

—"The spreit of Sathan did rigne into him, as being the author of bludeschedding,—of inducing

subiectis to oppress and *dounthrau* their maisters, and sic vther horribil crymes." Nicol Burne, F. 43, b.

A.-S. *a-dun*, deorsum, and *thrau-an*, jacere.

To DOUN THRING, *v. a.* 1. To overthrow.

He was ane gyant stont and strang,
Perforce wyld beistis he *doun thrang*.
Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 47.

"—Sathan in his memberis, the Antichrists of our tyme, cruellie doeth rage, seeking to *dounthring* and to destroy the evangell of Christ, and his congregatioun." Knox, p. 101.

2. To undervalue, to depreciate.

The febil mychtis of your pepill fey,
Into batal twyis vineust shamefully,
Spare not for tyl extol and magnify:
And be the contrare, the pissance 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 gaun *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. UP-THROUGH.

DOUN WITH, *adv.* 1. Downwards, in the way of descending from rising ground, S.

In heich haddyr Wallace and thai can twyn.
Throuch that *doun with* to Forth sadly he soucht.
Wallace, v. 301, MS.

What can they do? *dounwith* they darena budge,
Their safest course seems in the height to lodge.
Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

A.-S. *adun*, deorsum, and *with*, versus, motum corporeum denotans. V. *With*, Lye. This particle is frequently used in composition, in the same sense as E. *ward*, in *downward*, *toward*, &c.; as *upwith*, upwards, *outwith*, outwards, *inwith*, inwards, *hamewith*, towards home, S.

2. Used as a *s.* To the *dounwith*, 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 *doun with*,"—spoken when a man has got a quick advancement, and as sudden depression." Kelly, p. 24.

DOUNWITH, *adj.* Descending; as, a *dounwith* road, opposed to an acclivity, S.

To DOUP, DOWP, *v. n.* 1. To incline the head or upper part of the body downwards, S.

Thither the valiant Tersals *doup*,
And heir repacious Corbies croup.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 233.

"To *doup* down, S." Rudd. vo. *Doukis*.

When earth turns toom, he rummages the skies,
Mounts up beyond them, paints the fields of rest.
Doups down to visit ilka lawland ghaist.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 1.

The S. word is pron. q. *doop*. 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 *douping* generally supposes quickness of motion, or a sudden jerk downwards, as when one wishes to avoid a blow, *S.* It seems synon. with *Jouk*.

2. To lower, to become gloomy; applied to the weather, Lanarks.
3. Denoting the approach of evening; as, "The day is *douping down*," i.e., the gloom of night is beginning to approach, *ibid*.

Teut. *duyp-en*, verticem capitis dimittere, suggredi.

DOUP. *In a doup, adv.* In a moment.

—And, *in a doup*,
They snapt her up baith stoup and roup.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 527.

Teut. *duyp-en*, dip? q. as soon as one could plunge into water.

DOUP, DOWP, DOLP, s. 1. The breech or buttocks, *S.* Rudd.

The wight an' doughty captains a',
Upo' their *doups* sat down;
A rangel o' the common fouk
In bourachs a' stood roun.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

But there had been some ill-done deed,
Thay gat sic thrawart cowps:
But a' the skaith that chanc'd indeed,
Was only on their *doups*
Wi' faws that day.

Ramsay'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 riches up,
And leaves the laird to sell;
And when they land them on their *doup*,
Gude morning, fare ye well.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 33.

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 sallé*, 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, down to e'ening edge wi' ease,
Shall loup, and see what's done
I' the *doup* o' day.

Ramsay'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:

Weel pleas'd I, at the *doup* o' e'en,
Slide cannie our the heugh alane,
Whare 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 toom *doup*," i.e., empty shell, Rudd. It occurs in the *S. Prov.*; "Better half egg than toom *doup*," Ferguson, p. 7.

"Was not Minerva born of the braine, even through the care of Jove? Adonis of the bark of a myrtle-tree; and Castor and Pollux of the *doupe* of that egge

which was layed and hatched by Leda?" Urquhart's *Rabelais*, p. 33.

Rudd. gives no conjecture as to its origin. Sibb. says; "q. *depth*, from Goth. *diups*, profundus." But this etymon has no affinity to the term as used in the two first senses. It is undoubtedly allied to Ital. *dopo*. *doppo*, behind, backward, and *dopoi*, 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 Isl. *doef* denotes the hinder quarters of a beast; posterior pars beluac, seu *clunes* ac *pedes*. *Biarydyrid liggur* a *doofinne*, the bear lies on his buttocks; at *liggia* a *doof*, a prov. phrase expressive of inactivity, pro torpere, lentus, tardus esse; G. Andr., p. 45.

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: ovi testa,—ovum exinanitum; Kilian. This exactly corresponds to the phrase, "a toom *doup*," mentioned above. Su.-G. *doppesko* denotes a ferule for a staff, the lower part of a scabbard fenced with iron or any other metal. It may signify, indeed, q. "the shoe at the extremity or lower part."

DOUP-SCOUR, s. A fall on the buttocks; as, "I'll gi'e ye a *doup-scour*," Aberd.

DOUR, DOURE, adj. 1. "Hard," Rudd.

During his time, sa justice did preuail,
The sauge Hies trymbilit for terrour,
Eskdale, Euisdale, Liddisdale and Annandail,
Durst not rebel, douting his dyntis *dour*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 102.

Se now qnhilk *dourest* is,
His riggand or this tre?

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 345.

2. Bold, intrepid.

O ye *doure* pepill discend from Dardanus.
The ilka ground, fra guham the first stok came
Of your lynnage, with blyth bosum the same
Sall you ressaue—

Doug. Virgil, 70. 23. *Duri*, Virg.

3. Hardy, able to endure fatigue; as synon. with *derf*.

We that bene of nature *derf* and *doure*, &c.

Doug. Virgil, 299. 7. *V. DERF*.

He seem'd as he wi' time had warsl'd lang,
Yet toughly *doure*, he bade an unco bang.

Burns, iii. 53.

4. Inflexible, unbending, obstinate, *S.*

Bot all our prayeris and requeistis kynd
Mycht nowthir bow that *doure* mannis mynd;
Nor yit the takinns and the wonderis sere,

Doug. Virgil, 467. 42.

—"Ye may gang, ye *door* loon," says the father;
'but if ye do, ye sal repent 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 thar come sne that hecht Fawdoun,
Melancoly he was of complexioun,
Hewy of statur, *dour* in his countenance.

Wallace, iv. 187, *MS.*

6. Severe; applied to the weather, S.

—Biting Boreas, fell and *doure*,
Sharp shivers thro' the leafless bow'r.
Burns, iii. 149.

7. Slow in growth; applied to vegetation,
Loth. V. DOUR-SEED.8. Impracticable; 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 *dourest* 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 lare," Fife, S. B.

"There's my uncle's auldest son, Johnnie Cald-
cleuch, as *dure* a scholar as ever was at St Leonard's,
an' yet maks as gude a regent 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. *baugh*, S. B.

Lat. dur-us; C. B. *deur*, fortis, audax, strenuus.

DOURLY, *adv.* 1. With vigour, without
mercy.

Thir ar the words of the redoutit Roy,—
Quhill hes me sent all cuntries to convoie,
And all misdoars *dourlie* to down thring.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 211.

2. Pertinaciously.

The thrid dois eik so *dourly* drink,—
Quhill in his wame no rowm be dry.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 167, st. 3.
He drinks so *hard*, E. V. next word.

DOURNESS, DOORNESS, *s.* Obstinacy, sullen-
ness, S.

"'Waes me!' said Mrs. MacClarty, 'the gudeman
taks Sandie's doorness mickle to heart!'" *Cottagers of
Glenburnie*, p. 198.

"If ye war ance sattled, 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 ripen-
ing, M. Loth.

"A third kind, Halkerton, or Angus oats, these are
emphatically called *dour-seed*; (i.e. late-seed,) in dis-
tinction from the others which are called ear-seed, [r.
air-seed] or early seed." *Agr. Surv. Mid Loth.*, p.
103.

DOURDON, *s.* Appearance, Ayr., but
more commonly used in Renfrews.

C. B. *duyre*, to appear, to rise up into view, *duyread*,
a rising into view.

DOURIN', *part. pr.* Apparently a contrac-
tion of *doverin'*, i.e., doting, slumbering.

Whether ye're game to teach the whistle,—
Or Scotchman-like, hae tramp't abreed

To yon big town far south the Tweed;
Or *dourin'* in the hermit's cell,
Unblessing and unblest yoursel',
—take up your pen,
A' how ye're doin' let me ken.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 95.

DOURTY.

Duschand on deir wedis *dourty* thai dyng.
Gawran and Gol., iii. 17.

Leg. dourty, 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.

Quhome suld I serue but him that did me saue?
Quhom suld I *dout*, but him that dantis deid?
Quhom suld I lufe, but him attour the laue?
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 57. V. DOWTIT.

[2. To doubt, to be in doubt.

Wise men sais he suld nocht mak
His lifyme, certane domys thre,
And zeit suld he ay *dout* quhill 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 sekryly,
That yone men will all wyn or de.
For *doute* of dede thai sall nocht fle.
Barbour, xii. 488, MS.

O. E. id.

Thei toke the quene Edith, for *doute* of treason,
Was kyng Edward's wif, le'd hir to Kelion.
R. Brunne, p. 72.

2. Ground of fear or apprehension.

—Empresowneys in swelk qwhite
To kepe is *dout* and gret peryle.
Wyntown, viii. 11. 29.

Fr. *doubte*, *doute*, id. V. DOUTIT.

DOUTANCE, *s.* Doubt, hesitation; Fr. *doub-
tance*.

—I stand in greit *doutance*,
Quhome I sall wyte of my mischance.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 260.

DOUTET, *part. pa.* For *dotit*, i.e., endowed.

With lang life *doutet* sall thow be,
And at thy last I sall thee bring
Quhair thou eternal gloir shall see.
Poems Sixteenth Cent., ii. 101.

DOUTH, *adj.* 1. Dull, dispirited, melan-
choly, Selkirk's.

Come, my auld, towzy, trusty friend;
 What gars ye look sae *douth* 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 *douter* creature;
 When I wad fain divert and please ye,
 In trowth you nouter hears nor sees me.
Hogg's Scottish Pastorals, p. 10.

2. Gloomy, causing melancholy; *Dowie* synon.,
 Ettr. For.

"'Callans,' said Charlie, 'that's a *douth* and an
 awsome looking bigging, I wish we were fairly in, and
 safely out again.'" *Perils of Man*, ii. 2.

I am at a loss whether to view this as a provincial
 corr. of *Douf*, *Dowf*, melancholy; or as formed from the
 third person sing. of the A.-S. *v. dwoleth*, *delirat*, *q.*
 that which *dulls* the mind. It might, however, seem
 immediately allied to Isl. *dodi*, languor, *dod-a*, languis-
 cere.

DOUTH, *adj.* Snug, comfortable, in easy
 circumstances, Loth.

DOUTISH, *adj.* Doubtful, Tweed.

[DOUTIT, DOWTIT, *part. pa.* Feared, dreaded.
Barbour, xvi. 235, v. 507. V. DOUT.]

DOUTSUM, *adj.* 1. Doubting, disposed to
 doubt.

"In speciall we detest and refuse the usurped au-
 thoritie of that Roman Antichrist upon the Scriptures
 of God,—his general and doubtful faith." *National*
Covenant of S.

2. Uncertain, what may be doubted as to the
 event.

"Than followit ane richt dangerous and *doutsum*
battell." *Bellend. Cron.*, Fol. 2, a.

DOVATT, *s.* A thin turf; the same as *divet*.

"Casting and winning of fewall, faill and *dovat* in
 the said commoun mure of Crammound," &c. *Acts*
Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 557.

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. *dofw-a*, stupere;
 V. DOVER. Teut. *doov-en*, *delirare*.

DOVE-DOCK, *s.* The coltsfoot.

"The arable land was much infested with various
 weeds, as the thistle (*cardus*) [*carduus*,] the mugwort
 (*artemisia*), *dove-dock* (*tusilago*), [*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 down in the fairy ring,
 An' clos't her *doveran'* ee,
 Whan up wi' a bang the Fairy sprang,
 An' stude at her left knee.
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 323.

Jean had been lyin' wakin' lang,
 Ay thinkin' on her lover;
 An' juste's he gae the door a bang,
 She was begun to *dover*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 139.

"At Kelbuy I hae sae mony orra 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.

Isl. *dur-a* is rendered by Haldorson, per intervalla
 dormire, which exactly expresses the sense of our word.
 Sibbald derives *dovering* from Teut. *dowf-warden*,
 [*doof worden*], *surdescere*. But it seems rather a
 derivativo from Su.-G. Isl. *dofw-a*, stupere, stupefa-
 cere. V. however, the *s*.

DOVERIT, DOUERIT, DOWERIT, *part. pa.*
 Drowsy, under the power of sleep.

Preis na farther, for this is the hald richt
 Of Gaystis, Schaddois, Slepe and *doverit* Nycht.
Doug. Virgil, 177. 16. *Noctis soporae*, Vlg.

Sibb. renders it "gloomy or sable-coloured, from
 Teut. *doof-verve*, 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
 a sort o' *dover*." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 203.

"In this condition, with a bit *dover* now and then,
 I lay till the hour of midnight; at the which season
 I had a strange dream." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 300.

Isl. *dur*, somnis levis; viewed by Ihre as the root
 of Lat. *dormio*; *dur-a*, dormio, dormito; G. Andr.,
 p. 53.

To DOVER, *v. a.* Used as signifying to
 stun, to stupify, Ettr. For.; but *Daiver* is
 the proper pronunciation.

—"Ane o' them gae me a nob on the crown, that
dovered me, and made me tumble heels-o'er-head."
Perils of Man, iii. 416. V. DAUER, DAIVER.

DOVERIN', *part. adj.* Occasional, rare.

"The're nae pagans nou south o' the Clyde, an'
 binna a *doverin'* ane, aibles in the wyl' muirs 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. *dofw-a*, *dofw-a*, stupefacere, herbetare; *dofw-a*,
 stupere; *doef*, stupidus, Isl. *dofi*, torpor, *dofin*, ignavus,
 &c. V. DOWF, and DAW, *s. l.*

To DOW, *v. n.* 1. To be able, to possess
 strength, S. Pret. *docht*, *dought*.

"Incontinent he pullit out his swerd & said;
 Tratour, thow hes deuitit my deith, now is best tyme:
 debait thy self, & sla me now, gif thow *dow*." *Bellend.*
Cron., B. xii. v. 9.

Thocht he *dow* not to leid a tyk,
 Yit can he not lat deming be.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62, st. 3.

Do quhat ye *dow* to haif him halle,—
 Cut aff the cause, the effect maun fall,—
 Sae all his sorrows cease.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 98.

Thrs yer in care bed lay,
 Tristrem the trewe he hight,
 That never no *dought* him day
 For sorwe he had o night.

Sir Tristrem, p. 73.

This hunger I with ease endur'd;
 And never *dought* a doit afford
 To ane of skill.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 305.

Lord Hailes justly observes that "there is no single word in modern English, which corresponds to *dow*." 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 *dow* not flie howbeit I *wald*,
But bound I man be youris.
Philotus, *Pink. S. P. R.*, iii. 1.

When the *v.* is used with a negative, *downa*, or *downae*, 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 *downae* speik.
The Jew's Daughter, *Percy's Reliques*, i. 31.

Instead of this Dunbar wrote, *dow* not, or *nocht*, as in example 1.

2. To avail, to profit, to be of any worth or force.

—Sic luf *dow* nocht ane stra.
Doug. Virgil, 95. 54.

i.e., such love is not of the value of a straw.
—Thay had done thare nathing that *docht*,
The ryche gyftis nor gold auallit nocht.

Ibid., 369. 13.

"Sa this argument *dow* not, Christ is offered to all, ergo, he is reaceued of all." Bruce's Serm. on the Sac. G, 7, a.

A.-S. *dug-an*, Teut. *doogh-en*, are both used in the same sense; *prodesse*, Lye, Kilian.

Do sometimes occurs in this signification for *dow*.

All forss in wer *do* nocht but gouernance.
Wallace, iv. 437, MS.

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 downa rise*," does not signify real inability to get up, but reluctance to exert one's self so far, the *canna-be-fashed* sort of state, S.

4. It denotes inability to endure, in whatever sense. "He *downa* be contradicted," he cannot bear contradiction. "They *downa* 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 strenuus, secundarily fortis.

To *dow* *nathing*, to be of no value, to be worth or good for nothing.

"Item, ix pece of the auld historie of Troy evil spilt. Item, ten pece of auld clathis, quhilkis *dow na thing*." Inventories, A. 1539, 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 winna come hame, and I canna come hame.

Herd's Coll., ii. 182.

"Isl. *eg dugi*, sufficio; hine Scot. *to dow* posse;" Gl. Lodbr. Quida, p. 89.

Dow, *s.* "Worth, avail, value. Teut. *doogh*," commodum, lucrum.—Nocht o' *dow*, of no value, or nothing of worth; Gl. Sibb.

To *DOW*, *v. n.* 1. To thrive; respecting bodily health.

Unty'd to a man
Do whate'er we can,
We never can thrive or *dow*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 249.

A *dowing* bairn, a thriving child, S. "He neither dees nor *dows*;" he neither dies nor mends; A. Bor. Ray. *Dowing*, healthful, *Ibid.*, Gl. Grose.

"He *dows* 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' unco 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 Su.-G. *dog-a*, A.-S. *dug-an*, &c., this seems more immediately allied to Germ. *deih-en*, crescere, proficere; A.-S. *the-an*, *the-on*, *ge-the-an*, *ge-the-on*, Alem. *douch-en*, *doh-en*, *dih-an*, *thig-an*, *dich-en*, and with still greater resemblance, *diuh-en*. Teut. *dyd-en*, *dy-en*, id. These Wachter views as related to Heb. דָּגַח *dagah*, crevit.

It must be acknowledged, however, that in modern Germ. *taugh-en* signifies both to be able, and to thrive; to increase. This is also the case with respect to Alem. *dih-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, bides her latest days,
Tho' age her sair *dow'd* front wi' runkles wave.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 57.

It seems to be merely this *v.* used actively, which occurs in Houlate, ii. 11. MS.

The Roy Robert the-Bruce to raik he avowit,
With all the hairt that he had, to the haly grav e;
Synne quhen the date of his deid derfly him *dow'd*.

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. *dowd*, 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.

Morison's Poems, p. 161.

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. Ita in Legibus patriis *daufvidr* dicitur arbor infrugifera; Ihre, vo. *Dofwa*. Isl. *ligia i dav*, in deliquio jacere; from *daa*. V. DAW.

It must be observed, however, that Alem. *douwen* signifies perire, occumbere; Wachter. It is often used by Otfrid. Schilter renders it *mori*, as synon. with Germ. *toed-en*, and *sterb-en*.

In the example given above, in which the v. is used actively, it might bear the same sense with Alem. *dovuuen*, domere, Teut. *douw-en*, premere, pressare.

To DOW, v. a. Expl. "To go quickly, to hasten," Mearns; with the pron. following.

Ye'll *dow* ye doune to yon change house,
And drink til the day be dawing;
At ilk pint's end, ye'll drink the lass's health,
That's coming to pay the lawing.

Duke of Athole's Nurse, Old Song, MS.

She's *dune* her to her father's bed stock,—
A May's luve quhiles is easie won;—
She's stown the keys o' monie braw lock,
And she's lous'd him out o' the prison strang.
Fair Flower of Northumb. Old Ballad, MS.

A.-S. *don*, to do, is used nearly in the same sense: *Wolden hyne to cynyng don*; *Volebant eum regem facere*; i.e., "to do him a king." *Doth eow claene*, Mundamini; "*Do you clean*." The phrase does not seem necessarily to convey the idea of haste, but rather of effectual operation; nearly in the same manner as when our old writers speak of *doing to dede*, killing or putting to death. V. Do, v.

DOW, s. 1. A dove, S. A.-S. *duna*, columba.

——With that the *dow*
Heich in the lift full glaide he gan behald,
And with hir wingis sorand mony fald.
Doug. Virgil, 144; 52.

Dan. *due*, id.

2. A fondling term, S.

Maiden, tell me true.
Is there ony dogs into this town?
And what wad ye do wi' them, my hinny and my *dow*?
Jolly Beggar, Herd's Coll., ii. 27.

"Ye may marry ony leddy in the country side ye like, and keep a braw house at Milnwood; for there's enow 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 *Divet*, q. v.

"Item, that the saidis gleibis be designit with free-dome of fodge, pasturage, fewall, fail, *dowatt*, loning, frie ische and entrie, and all vther preuilegis and richtis according to vae and wont of auld." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Edit. 1814, p. 17.

DOWATTY, s. A silly, foolish person, Edin.

Perhaps a corr. of E. *dowdy*. But V. DAW, a slug-gard.

DOWBART, s. A dull stupid fellow.

Dastard, thou spers, gif I dare with thee fecht!
Ye Dagone, *Dowbart*, therof half thou use dout.
Dunbar Evergreen, ii. 51, st. 3.

This seems to be from the same origin with *dowfart*, adj. used in a similar sense. Germ. *dob-en*, *tob-en*, insanire, Alem. *dobunga*, delirium. V. DOWFART.

DOWBRECK, s. A species of fish, Aberd.

"The Dee abounds with excellent salmon, grilse, sea-trout, sterlings (here called *dowbrecks*), trout and parr, with some pikes and fresh-water flounders with finniks." P. Birse, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ix. 109.

There seems to be an error of the press here, as there are a great many in this useful work. *Sterlings* should certainly be *spirlings*, or, as written in E. *spurlings*. For Gael. *dubhbrec* is expl. a smelt, Shaw; q. a black trout, from *dubh*, black, and *brec*, a trout.

DOWCATE, s. A pigeon-house.

This is pronounced, q. *Dookit*.

"It is statute,—that euerilk Lord and Laird mak thame to haue parkis with Deir, stankis, cuningharis, *dowcatis*." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1503, c. 109, Edit. 1566.

DOWCHSPERIS, DOWSY PEIRS, s. pl. The twelve peers, the supposed companions of K. Arthur.

——He held in-til his yheres
Hys tabyl rownd with his *Dowchspers*.

Wyntown, v. 12. 330.

Doubtles was not sic duchtly deids
Amangst the *dowsy Peirs*.

Evergreen, ii. 176, st. 2.

In O. E. we find *dwze pers*.

The *dwze pers* of France were that tyme at Parys.

R. Brunne, p. 81.

This is borrowed from O. Fr. *les douz pers*, or *pairs*, 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? He had, we are informed, twelve associates, who were called *Diar*, and *Drottnar*, 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 *Dii Majorum Gentium*, or *Dii 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. Dull, 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 suddane dreid so stonist our feris than,
Thare blude congelit and al togiddir ran,
Dolf wox thare spirits, thar hie curage doun fell.
Doug. Virgil, 76. 24.

The tothir is namyt schamefull cowardise,
Voyde of curage, and *dolf* as ony stane.

Ibid., 354. 48.

Dolf hartit, *ibid.*, 275. 40., *dolf of curage*, 375. 39.
fainthearted, deficient in courage.

2. Melancholy, gloomy, S.

This profits naething, dull and *douf*
It is to greet and graen;
An' he's nae better, for our tears
Canna fesh him again.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 14.

Ah, slothful pride! a kingdom's greatest curse;
How *douf* looks gentry with an empty purse!

Ramsay's Poems, i. 54.

In the same sense it is applied to music.

They're *douf* and dowie at the best,
Their *Allegros* and a' the rest.

Tullochgorum, Song.

3. Inactive, lethargic.

—Than Dares
His trew compayneouns ledis of the preis,
Harland his wery limmes *dolf* as lede.

Doug. Virgil, 143. 31.

Bot certainly the dasit hlude now on dayis
Waxis *dolf* and dull throw myne vnweildy age.

Hebet, Virg. *Ibid.*, 140. 46.

4. Hollow; applied to sound. A *dowf* sound, S., such as that of an empty barrel, when it is struck.

5. "Pithless, wanting force," silly, frivolous.

Her *dowf* excuses pat me mad.—

Burns, iii. 243.

Su.-G. *doef*, id. *doefvid-r*, in legibus patriis arbor in-
frugifera, q. *dowf* wood: *dawfford*, Leg. Gothl., terra
sterilis, uliginosa; Ihre.

6. Inert, wanting force for vegetation; applied to ground; *dowf* land or ground, Loth. and other counties.

7. Wanting the kernel or substance; a *douf* nit, a rotten nut, S.

8. Dull to the eye, thick; as, "a *dowf* day;" a hazy day; a phrase used by old people, Loth.

9. Unfeeling, unimpressible, Galloway.

Strathfallan was as *douf* to love
As an auld cabbage runt.
At length, however, o'er his mind
Love took a dowsy swirl.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 53.

According to Sibb. "q. *deaf*." But there is no occasion for so oblique an etymon. Our word, of which the proper orthography is *dowf* or *douf*, is intimately connected, both in form and meaning, with a variety of terms in other languages. Isl. *dawf-r*, *dawf*, Su.-G. *dawf*, stupidus; Isl. *dawp-r*, subtristis; Gl. Gunnlang. S. *dofe*, stupor, *dofin*, stupefactus, cessans membrum, *dofna*, vires amitto; G. Andr., p. 47. *daep-nast*, marcescere. It may be observed, that A. Bor. *doven-ing*, a slumber, retains not only the form, but nearly the signification of the Isl. participle *dofin*. Belg. *dof*, dull, heavy, *een doffe geest*, a dull spirit, *een dof geluid*, *een doffe klank*, a dull sound. Germ. *daub*, *taub*, stupid. V. Daw, Da.

DOUF, DOOF, s. A dull stupid fellow.

All Carrick cries,—gin this *Douf* wer droun'd.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 14.

He get her? slaverin *doof*! it sets him weil
To yoke a plough where Patrick thought to teil!

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 144.

DOWFART, DOFART, adj. 1. Stupid, destitute of spirit, S; pron. *duffart*, as Gr. v.

Fan Agamemnon cry'd, To arms,
The silly *dofart* coward,
Ajax, for a' his crouseness now,
Cud na get out his sword.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 24.

2. Dumpish, 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. *dapurt lios*, lucerna parum lucens. G. Andr., p. 47.

This may be formed from *dowf* and Su.-G. *art*, Belg. *aert*, nature, disposition. V. DONNART. The Isl. term, however, rendered subtristis, is not only written *daupr*, but *dapur*, and *dapurt*; Belg. *dwaep-erie*, fatuitas, Kilian, from *dwaep-en*, fatuare, ineptire, *dwaep*, fatuus. V. DOWERIT.

DOWFART, DOOFART, s. A dull, heavy-headed, inactive fellow, S.

Then let the *doofarts*, fash'd wi' spleen,
Cast up the wrang side of their een,
Pegh, fry, and girn, wi' spite and teen,
And fa' a flyting.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 342.

DUFFIE, adj. 1. Soft, spungy, S., applied to vegetable substances; as, a *duffie* neep, a spungy turnip; *fozie*, synon.

2. Dull, stupid, transferred to the mind, S. a *duffie* chield, a simpleton.

DOWIELY, adv. 1. Sadly, S.

To mark her impatience, I crap 'mang the braiken,
Aft, aft to the kent gate she turn'd her black ee;
Then lying down *dowylie*, sigh'd by the willow tree, &c.

M'Neill's Poems, Jeanie's Black Ee.

2. Causing dreariness and melancholy, S. B.

"He—made his chains clank sae *dowily*, that I thoct
they war hingin about mysel." St. Kathleen, iv. 162.

DOWKAR, s. A ducker or diver.

Thou saild to get a *dowkar* for to dreg it.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

i.e., to fish it up, or drag for it.

Su.-G. *dokare*, Belg. *dwycker*, id. as Su.-G. *drag-a*, signifies piscari. V. DOUR.

DOWL, s. A large piece; as, "*Dowls* of cheese," Fife; synon. *Dawd*.

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. DOLESS.

2. Unhealthy, Ayrs.

—We, wi' winter's *dowless* days,
Are chitt'ran sair wi' caul :
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 50.

—*Dowless* fowk, for health gane down,
Alang your howna be streekan
Their limms this day.

Ibid., p. 55.

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 any thing over it, Ettr. For.

"Scho branyellyt up in a foorye, and *dowlicappyd* me." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

There cannot be a doubt that the first part of the word is the same with Su.-G. *doelja*, to conceal, to hide; (Alem. in *dough*, and *tougola*, clandestinely). In Isl. the *v.* assumes the form of *dylia*, and in A.-S. of *digel-an*, id., whence *digel* and *deagol*, ocellus. The term has probably found its way into the South of S. from the Northumbrian Danes; as in Dan. *doelg-er* 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. *kappa*, 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.

DOWLIE-HORN'T, *adj.* Having drooping horns, *ibid.*

At first sight it might appear that *Dowlie* claimed affinity with Teut. *duael-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-u*, "to curve, to bend, or bow; to wind round." We find our 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, "Bride, will ye dance wi' me?"
"Awa', awa', ye auld French lord,
Your face I *downa* see."

Ballad Book, p. 7.

DOWNANS, *s. pl.* Green hillocks, Ayrs.

Upon that night, when fairies light
On Cassilis' *Downans* dance, &c.

Burns, iii. 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. Teut. *duymen* is the term used for sand hills or hillocks; *Sabulosi montes* Oceano in Hollandia et Flandria objecti; Kilian. Shaw expl. Gael. *dunan*, "a little hill or fort." V. DUN.

DOWNCAST, DOUNCAST, *s.* Overthrow, S.

"First—exhorted that he suld not be discouraged, in consideratione of that esteat quhairvnto anes he has

bene in this world, being in honour and glorie, and of the *douncast* whairinto now he was brought." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 493.

DOWNCOME, DOUNCOME, *s.* 1. Descent, the act of descending.

—The sey coistis and the feildis
Resoundis, at *doun 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. *Doun*.

"It had amaisit a *downcome* at the Reformation, when they pu'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 himsel 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 hee [high], we'll get a *downcome* in our turn." *Ibid.*, p. 315.

DOWNE-COMMING, *s.* Descent, the act of descending.

—"He commeth *downe* in such abundance of glorious light, as Babel can stande no longer, no more then could Sodome, after the Angel, his *downe-comming* to see it." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 180.

DOWN-DING, *s.* A very heavy fall of rain, synon. *Even-doun-pour*, Aberd., Mearns.

DOWNDRAUGHT, *s.* Whatsoever depresses; used both literally and metaph. S. *q. drawing down*.

We're ay fu freek, an' stark, an' hale;
Keep violence aff our head, we yield
To nae *downdraught* but perfect eild.

The Two Rats, Picken's Poems, i. p. 68.

DOWNDRAW, *s.* 1. Overloading weight: the same with *Downdraught*, Ayrs.

—'Neath poortith's sair *down-draw*,
Some o' ye fag your days awa.

Picken's 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 any thing 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 stranger and mair,
Thro' crosses and *down-drug*, and poortith and care.

Northern Antiq., p. 429.

DOWNE-GETTING, *s.* Obtaining a reduction.

"The *downe getting* of the xii denaris [deniers] takin of merchandis gudis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.

This must refer to some port in France or Flanders. "The *downgetting* of the grit custum." *Ibid.*

DOWNFALL, DOWNFA', s. 1. A declivity in ground, a slope, Ettr. For.

"We wad be a great deal the better o' twa or three rigs aff Skelfhill 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 sufferance 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. Dejected, S.

"Dinna be overly *down-hearted*, when ye see how wonderfully 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. Dejected; as, *He's aw down i' the mouth wi' that news*, S. This seems exactly analogous to the E. term *chop-fallen*.

I'd nae be laith to sing a sang,
But I've been *down i' the mouth* sae lang.
Picken's Poems, i. 121.

DOWNLOOK, s. Dissatisfaction, or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance. Scorn, contempt.

—"They war not content, thinking, besyde the kingis *down look* at thame, the said Sir James wold not fail to acqyrt tham common if he obtained the kingis pardoun at that tyme." Pitscot. Cron., p. 388.

"The porter of Fowles, called MacWeattiche,—in this towne of Trailesound did prove as valiant as a sword, fearing nothing but discredit, and the *down-looke* or frowne of his officers, lest he should offend them." Monro's Exped., P. I., p. 63.

'Twas not for fear that I my fouks forsook,
And ran the hazard of their sair *downlook*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

DOWN-LYING, 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-lying*—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. II., 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, budded out in an awful manner, and had divers flourishes on it at Yule, which was thought an ominous thing, especially as the second Mrs. Balwhidder 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 awa' to sail,—
Wi' his back boonermost,
An' his kyte downermost, &c.
Jacobite Relics, i. 24.

DOWN-POUR, s. An excessively heavy fall of rain, S.

"Conversing with a young man at the head of Lochscoigsort 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.

"Tak my word o' experience for't, my man, a warm *down-seat's* o' far mair consequence in matrimony 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 *down-set*. There's three thousand and seventy-five acres of as good sheep-walk as any in the whole country-side, and I shall advance you stocking and stedding." Marriage, i. 120.

2. Any thing that produces great depression; as, a *downset 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 downset*, 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 dounsittin'. To do anything *at a dounsittin'*, to do it all at once, to do it without rising, S.

DOWNTAK, s. Any thing that enfeebles the body, or *takes it down*, S.

To DOWP down, v. n. V. DOUP, v.

DOWRE, adj. Hardy, Bold, valiant. V. DOUR.

Bot Ethelred mad gret defens,
And to thare felny resystens,
And mellayid oft on feld in fycht,
Qnhare 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, *dour* and *derf* being used as synon. V. DERF. The adj. is perhaps used adverbially.

DOWRIER, DOWARIAR, *s.* Dowager.

"In presence of the Quenis Grace, Marie, Quene Dowariar, and Regent of the realme of Scotland, and thre Estatis in this present Parliament, compeirit Maister Henrie Lander, Aduocat to our Souerane Ladie." Acts Marie, 1555, Edit. 1566, c. 28. *Dowrier*, Skene. Fr. *Douairiere*, id.

DOWS, *s. pl.*

TO SHOOT AMANG THE DOWS, to fabricate, to relate stories in conversation that are mere inventions, Ang.; equivalent to the E. phrase, to *draw a long bow*.

As it has been made actionable to shoot pigeons,—from the care exercised by landholders in guarding their property in this respect, how injurious soever to that of their tenants or neighbours,—the phrase seems to have been metaphorically applied to the transgression of the law of truth in conversation.

It is told, in the county of Angus, that, in a former age, when the use of a S. Proverb, or of the S. language, was not deemed vulgar by a native of the northern part of the island, a newly married lady, who was a stranger in that district, had heard her husband mention to one of his friends, that such a gentleman, who was invited to dinner, was thought to *shoot amang the dows*. She immediately took the alarm; and scarcely had the gentleman taken his seat among the rest of the party, when she said to him with great eagerness; "O! sir, I have a great favour to ask of you. My husband says ye *shoot amang the dows*. Now, as I am very fond of my pigeons, I beg you winna meddle wi' them."

A SHOT AMANG THE DOWS, a phrase applied to any thing that is done at random, E. Loth.

DOWT, *s.* V. DOUTE.DOWTIT, *part. pa.* Feared, redoubted.

Throw his chewalyouss chawalry
Galloway was atenayit getumly;
And he *dowtyt* for his beunté.

Barbour, ix, 538, MS.

—Ik haiff herd syndry men say
That he wes the maist *dowtit* man
That in Carrik lywyt than.

Ibid., v, 507, MS.

Fr. *doubt-er*, to fear, to dread; whence *redoubted*, *redoubtable*, used in the same sense. The publisher of Edit. 1620 has acted as if he had supposed that this word was derived from A.-S. *duguth*, power; for he has changed it to *doughtie*, in the passage last quoted.

—Hee was the most *doughtie* man,
That into Carrik was living than.

DOWY. V. DOLLY.

DOWYD, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Endowed.

—And *dowyd* thame syne
With gret landis and ryches.

Wyntoun, vi, 3. 54.

In Ros he fownded Rosmarkyne,
That *dowyd* wes wytht Kyngys syne.
i.e., endowed by kings. *Ibid.*, v, 13. 391.

Fr. *dou-er*, id.

[DOWTYNE, *s.* Doubting, doubt; Barbour, xiv. 230, Skeat's Ed.]DOXIE, *adj.* Lazy, restive, slow, S.

Probably, by a slight transition, from Ial. *dosk-a*, to delay, *dosk*, inactivity, remissness; also, slow, *segnis*, G. Andr., p. 51.

VOL. II.

To DOYCE, *v. a.* To give a dull heavy stroke, Ang. Hence,

DOYCE, *s.* 1. A dull heavy stroke, Ang. *douss*, a blow, S.

2. The flat sound caused by the fall of a heavy body, Ang.

This is evidently synon. with *Douse*, mentioned by Bailey, as signifying "to give one a slap on the face;" and with A. Bor. "*douse*; a *douse* on the chops; a blow in the face;" Gl. Grose. *Doyst*, Aberd. "a sudden fall attended with noise." Shirr. Gl. V. Dusch, *v.* and *s.*

[DOYN, *part. pa.* Done. V. Gloss. to Skeat's Barbour.]

DOYN, DONE, DOON, DOONS, 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 mussillis ar sa *doyn* gleg of twiche and heryng, that howbeit the voce be neur sa small that is maid on the bra besyde thaim, or the stane be neur sa small that is cassin in the watter, thay douk haistelie atanis, and gangis to the ground, knawing weill in quhat estimation and price the frute of thair wambe is to al peple." Descr. Alb., c. 12. Sensus illis *tam* acute est; Boeth.

Dunbar, speaking of a benefice, for which he had long waited in vain, says:—

I wait [it] is for me provydit;
Bot sa *done* tyrsun it is to byd it,
It breiks my hairt, and bursta my brane.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 118.

Mr. Pink. has overlooked this word. It is sometimes written *doon*. V. WORLIN.

If truth were planted in all place,
Wherefore would men seek justice here?
Frae time the clerk once knew the caice,
He was not thence so *doons* severe.

P. *Many's Truth's Travels*, Pennecuik's *Poems*, 1715, p. 106.

Doon weil, or *dunze weil*, 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 meikle*, 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 Isl. *daeends*, which bears precisely the same sense. *Daeends wael*, excellently, *dae waenn*, very beautiful, eximie formosus; from *daa*, an old primitive, or particle, denoting any thing good, worthy, or excellent. V. G. Andr., p. 44. Ihre, vo. *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. Ploughman.

And when I se it was so, sleeping I went
To warne Pilatus wife, what *done* man was Jesus,
Fer Jewes hated him and haue done him to death.
I wold haue lengthened his lyfe, for I leued if he dyed
That his sould shuld suffre no synns in his syght.

Fol. 101, b.

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*, *dondeman*.

N

It may be worthy of observation, that, in the old language of the flat country of Brabant (*Campin*. Kihian), *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.*

DOYST, *s.* 1. "A sudden fall attended with noise;" S. B. Gl. Shirrefs.

2. The noise made by one falling, *ibid.*

Evidently different from *Doyce* and *Dusch* in provincial pronunciation.

Isl. *dus-a nidr*, cernuare, to throw one on his face.

Dowst is used by Beaumont and Fletcher apparently as the same word. It occurs in a curious dialogue with respect to blows.

Then there's your *souse*, your wherit and your *dowst*,
Tugs on the hair, your *bob o' th' lips*, a whelp on't,
I ne'er could find much difference. Now your *thump*,
A thing deriv'd first from your hemp-beaters,
Takes a man's wind away most spitefully:
There's nothing that destroys a cholick like it,
For't leaves no wind i' th' body. P. 387.

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.

Quhair hes thow bene, fals ladroune loun?

Doytland, and drunkand, in the town?

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 8.

q. stupefying thyself with drink.

2. To move as signifying stupidity, S.

—Hughoe he cam *doytin* by,

Wi' glowrin een, an' lifted han's,

Poor Hughoe like a statue stan's.

Burns, iii. 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.

Isl. *dos*, langour. *Han liggr i dosi*, languet. Dan. *does-er*, to lay asleep, *doesig*, sleepy. A.-S. *dwaes*, 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 *dose*, or apparently to fall asleep.

"At another [time], *dosing* 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 deceives 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. DAISE, *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 *Doze* to be softened in pron. from *Dosh*, dark coloured.

To DOZEN, DOSEN, *v. a.* 1. To stupify, whatever be the cause.

Those who are stupified by a stroke are said to be *dosnyt*.

—The gynour

Hyt in the aspyne with a stane,

And the men that tharin war gane,

Sum *déd*, sum *dosnyt*, come doun wynland.

Barbour, xvii. 721, MS.

He saw be led fra the fechtin

Schir Philip the Moubray, the wicht,

That had bene *dosnyt* in to the fycht.

And with armys led was he,

Wyth twa men, apon a causé.

Ibid., xviii. 126, MS.

He was so stupified in consequence of the strokes he had received, that he required support from others. This is explained downwards.

—Quhen in myd causé war thai,

Schir Philip of his *desynes*

Ourcome—

ver. 133.

Desynes seems here properly to signify stupor, according to its primitive sense, from A.-S. *dwaesenesse*, id. although it cannot be doubted that this is the origin of *dizziness*, E.

In a similar sense, old people are said to be *dozent*, when not only their limbs are stiffened, but when both their corporeal and mental powers fail, S.

2. To benumb. *Dozent with cauld*, benumbed with cold; S. This is the more general sense. *Dozand*, shrivelled, A. Bor. (Gl. Grose) is originally the same word. V. DAISE.

Cauld was the night—bleak blew the whistlin' win',

And frae the red nose fell the drizzlin' drap,

Whilk the numb'd fingers scanty cou'd dight aff,

Sae *dozen't* wi' the drift that thick'nin' flew

In puir auld Gibby's face, an' dang him blin'.

The Ghaist, p. 2.

The herd, poor thing, thro' chillin' air,

Tends, in the meads, his fleecy care;

Dozen'd wi' cauld, an' drivin' sleet,

Row'd in a coarse, wou'n muirlan' sheet.

Picken's 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 *dozen'd* aye wi' rigour, &c.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 154.

4. It is used in relation to impotence.

How did he warning to the *dozen'd* sing,

By auld Purganty, and the Dutchman's ring?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 11.

This has been derived from Teut. *duyselen*, attonitum fieri. Sibh. prefers *eysen*, gelare; which has no affinity whatsoever. Belg. *ver-doof-en*, to benumb, may be viewed as remotely allied; as well as Isl. *dod-na*, stupeco, viribus careo. But it is more immediately connected with A.-S. *dwaes*, Belg. *dwaas*, Su.-G. *daase*, stupified; Isl. *das-ast*, languere, fatiscere; still from that prolific root *daa*, deliquium. V. DAW. Dan. *doesende*, sleepy, heavy, drowsy, has a striking analogy.

What confirms this etymon, is, that A. B. *dazed* is used in the same sense with *dozent*. 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 nane, as fowk grow auld.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 84.

Nature has chang'd her course; the birds o' day
Dozen in silence on the bending spray.
Fergusson's Poems, xi.

To DRAB, v. a. To spot, to stain, Aberd.

DRAB, s. A spot, a stain, *ibid*.

Dan. *draabe*, a drop; A.-S. *drabbe*, facces; Teut. *drabbe*, fex, *drabbigh*, feculentus.

To DRABLE, DRAIBLE, v. a. 1. To make dirty, to be foul. One is said, *To drable his claise*, who slabbers his clothes when eating, S.

2. To besmear, S.

She *drabbled* them our wi' a black tade's blude,
An' baked a bannock, an' ca'd it gude.
The Witch Cake, Rem. of Nithsdale Song, p. 283.

This is nearly allied to E. *dribble*, and also *drivel*, which Lye derives from A.-S. *dreftiende*, rheumaticus. V. DRAGLIT, Rudd.

DRABLES, DRAIBLES, 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' *drables*," or "a' covered wi' *drables*," S.

DRAIBLY, adj. Spotted with *drables*, 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.

Teut. *drabbe* is rendered dregs, Belg. *drabbig*, muddy. Thus the term might be borrowed from liquora. Gael. *drabh*, is evidently allied, signifying grains, and *drabhag*, dregs, lees.

DRACHLE, s. One who is slow in doing any thing, who moves as if dragging himself along, Ettr. For. V. DRATCH, DRETCH, v.

[**DRAFE, pret.** Drove; Barbour, V. 634, Skeat's Ed.]

DRAFF, s. 1. Grains, or the refuse of malt which has been brewed, S.

Thai kest him our out of that bailfull steid,
Off him thai trowit suld be no mor ramedo,
In a *draff* myddyn, quhar he remannyt thar.
Wallace, ii. 256, MS.

"As the sow fills, the *draff* sours;" S. Prov. Ferguson, 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 roguish;" Kelly, p. 313. V. THRUNLAND.

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. Grose. It occurs, apparently, in its proper sense, in the following passage:—

—*Noli mittere* man, Margarite Pearles,
Amonge hogges that haue hawes at wyll.
They do but driuel theron, *drafe* wer hem leuar
Than al precious Pearles that in Paradise waxeth.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, a.

i.e. *Draff* would be more agreeable to them.

Teut. *draf*, siliquae excoctae, glumae grani decocti, 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.

Tannahill'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 please the Vicar,
When he grasps the foaming bicker,
Vicars are not dainty.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 148.

DRAFF-POCK, s. 1. Literally a sack for carrying grains, S.

2. Used metaph. in the same sense with *draff*, S.

"The best regenerate have their defilements, and if I may speak so, their *draff pock* that will clog 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's for ae clean rag;
An' washing's naething but a *drag*.
We hae sae short daylight.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 34.

DRAGGLE, s. A feeble, ill-grown person, Ayrs.

To her came a rewayl'd *draggle*,
Wha had bury'd wives anew,
Ask'd her in a manner legal,
Gin she wadna buckle too.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 64.

V. WALLIDRAG, and WARY-DRAG.

DRAGON, s. A paper kite, S.

DRAGOONER, s. A dragoon.

"That there be two companies of *dragoons*, each company consisting of ane hundred men strong." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 242.

—"Montrose has not so many in his service, not passing 3000 foot, horse, and *dragooners*." Spalding, ii. 287.

This term is still employed by Monro, in his *Expedit. of the Worthy Scots Regiment*. It appears from Phillips that *dragoon* was used in O. E. Some trace it to Lat. *draconar-ius*, the name given in the lower empire to those standard-bearers who carried the sign of the *dragon* in their standards.

DRAGOUN, s.

The Wallang, that wes wyss and wucht,
—Bad him men of armys ta,
And in by till Scotland ga,
And byrn, and slay, and rais *dragoun* :
And hycht all Fyfe in warysoun.

Barbour, ii. 205, MS.

"The editions seem rightly to read *dungeoun*, that is, *keeps* or *forts* to bridle the rebels;" Pink. N. But *dragoun* is the word in MS. The phrase seems to denote military execution; in the same sense in which the E. v. *dragoon* is used.

["The context rather implies that it signifies to harry, to act tyrannically, or probably, 'to play the devil.'" V. note in Skeat's Ed. of *Barbour*.]

DRAICH, DRAIGHIE, (gutt.) s. A lazy, lumpish, useless person, Peebles.

This seems to claim a common origin with *Dreich*, *adv.* slow, q. v.

DRAIDILT, part. pa. Bspattered, Perth's., Fife.

DRAIF FORE, drove away.

"Sum men sayis, that Hercules, eftir the slauchter of Gereon, *draif* in thir boundis *fore* plesand kye, of maist plesand bewte. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 13.

Boves mira species *abegisse* memorant, Lat.

Su.-G. *foerdriw-a*, abigere, propellere, from *foer*, aute, pro, and *drifw-a*, pellere; A.-S. *fordrif-an*, id.

DRAIG, DRAIK, DRECK, s. "A word which frequently makes part of the name of a dirty low-lying place. In this manner it is used in "*Mospha-draig*;" Gl. Antiq. R. *Mossfa'-draig*, South of S.

Teut. *dreck*, coenum, lutum, Su.-G. *draegg*, Isl. *draegg-iar*, faex.

DRAIGLE, s. A small quantity of any thing, S.; the same with *Dreggle*, q. v. [In Ayr's both *Draigle* and *Draiglin* are so used.]

"It's no possible that ye can be in a strait for sic a *draigle* as forty punds." Campbell, i. 241.

To DRAKE, DRAIK, DRAWK, v. a. To drench, to soak. To *drake meal*, to drench it with water, in order to its being baked, S.

—All his pennis war drownd and *draikit*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 13.

Did ye see Clerk Dishington ?
His wig was like a drouket hen,
And this tail o't hang down,
Like a meikle maan lang *draket* gray goose-pen.

Sir John Malcolm, Herd's Coll., ii. 99.

Herd oddly renders this in Gl. "dirtied, bespattered." *Maan* should be *maun*.

Su.-G. *kraenk-a*, aqua submergere, is nearly allied. But *drake* is evidently the same with Isl. *drekka*, aquis obruo, at *dreck-iast*, submergo, G. Andr., p. 52.

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.

DRAIKS. In the *draiks*, "in a slovenly, neglected, and disordered state, like something that is put aside unfinished," S. B.

He stennet in ; hys hart did quaik ;

For ilka thyng lay in the *draik*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 288.

The allusion seems borrowed from meal that is wetted, but not baked, especially when left in this state. It might, indeed, be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *draeck*, filth, q. in the dirt. V. DRECK.

DRAM, adj. 1. Sullen, melancholy, S. B.; the same with *drum*.

Sayis not your sentence thus, skant worth ans fas ;

Quhat honesté or renouwe, is to be *dram* ?

Or for to droup like ane forduillit as ?

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96. 18.

—Befoir ms thair appeiris

Ane woundit man, of aucht and threttis yeiris :

Pail of the face, baith blaiknit blude and ble,

Deid eyit, *dram* lyke, disfigurat was he.

Diallog, Honour, Gude Fame, &c. p. 1.

He hes so weill done me obey,

Ourtill all thing thairfor I pray

That nevir dolour mak him *dram*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 93.

It is strange that Mr. Pink. should render this,—
"That grief may never force him to the *dram* bottle."
Ibid. Note, 409.

2. Cool, indifferent, S. B.

—As *dram* and dorthy as young miss wad be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82. V. BAWAW.

Ross has *drum* in his first edition.

Isl. *thrum-r*, taciturnus, [*thruma*, to sit silent.]

DRAM-HEARTED, adj. Depressed in spirit, E. Loth.

Rudd. refers to Isl. *dramb*, pride. Sibb. prefers a far less natural etymon; supposing it "slightly corrupted from Teut. *gram*, asper, iratus, stomachosus." Isl. *draums*, melancholicus, G. Andr., p. 54, exactly corresponds with the primary sense of our term. *Thruma* conveys the same idea, tristitia affici; Havamal. s. 18. Su.-G. *trumpen*, tristis, cui nubila frons est; C. B. *drum*, moestus. Ir. *trom*, sad, melancholy, Lhuyd.. In the second sense, it seems to have considerable affinity to Isl. *dramb*, pride, *draums*, proud, haughty.

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 stamock,

I was receiv'd. and fed with *dramock*,

Anghit days, and with the better.

Watson's Coll., i. 62.

i.e. eight days and more.

Burns writes DRUMMOCK. V. CUMMOCK.

A. Bor. *Drummock*, id.

This word has been in use at least as early as the time of the Reformation. For Knox introduces it in his keen ridicule of the doctrine of a breaden god.

"The fyne substance of that god is neither wood, gold, nor siluer, but watter & meal made in manner of a *drammock*." Reasoning, Crosraguell and J. Knox, Prol. ii. b.

2. As applied to any thing too much boiled, it is said, that it is "boiled to *dramock*," S.

According to Sibb. q. *crammock*. But for what reason? It is plainly Gael. *dramaig*, crowdy; Shaw.

3. It is metaph. transferred to wine.

Some sayes he played ane fouller thing,
Bespewed the pulpit befoir the king.
—Na feirlie; his contagious stomach
Was aa owersett with Burdeoua *drummake*.
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., p. 342.

DRANDERING, s. The chorus of a song, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to *Drant*, s., q. v., or rather from Gael. *drandan*, "humming noise or singing;" Shaw.

To DRANGLE, v. n. To loiter behind others on a road, Loth.; *Druttie* synon.

The towns-fowk *drangle* far ahin',
By ane's and twa's. *The Har'st 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 *draunt*,
While I sigh and gaunt,
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 *draunt* and drivel out a life at hame.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 74.

Su.-G. *droen-a*, Isl. *dryn*, *drunde*, at *dryn-ia*, to low; mugire, boum est proprium. G. Andr., p. 55.
Dan. *drunt-er*, "to tarry, loiter, linger;" Wolff.

DRANT, DRAUNT, s. 1. A drawling mode of enunciation, S. Isl. *dryn*, *drun-r*, mugitus.

But dinna wi' your greeting grieve me,
Nor wi' your *draunts* and droning deave me.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 298.

He that speaks with a *draunt*, 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, Highlands 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 afterwards to 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 *Draoneach*.—The Irish called the Picts *Cruinaich*." Grant's *Descent of the Gael*, p. 174-176.

DRAP, s. 1. A drop, S.

O lusty May, with Flora quene,
Quhois balmy *drapis* frome Phebus schene,
Preluciant beimes befoir the day.—

Chron. 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 *drap*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 100.

DRAP IN THE HOUSE. "There's a *drap* 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 *draps* ay;" Ferguson's *S. Prov.*, p. 21.

2. To fall individually; as, "Auld folk are e'en *drappin' awa*," 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 frae* the window."

DRAPPIE, s. A diminutive from *Drap*; as signifying a very small portion of liquor, S.

—We're no that fou,
But just a *drappie* in our e'e. *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 draps*, small shot of every description, S.

DRAP-DE-BERRY, s. A kind of fine woollen cloth, made at Berry in France, and anciently 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 stuffs ingrain'd in cocheneel;
No Plush, no Tissue, Cramosie;
No China, Turkey, Taffety;
No proud Pyropus, Paragon,
Or Chackarally, there was none;
No Figurata, or Water-chamblet;
No Bishop-satine, or Silk-chamblet;
No cloth of Gold; or Bever hats
We car'd no more for, than the cats:
No windy flowrish'd flying feathers,
No sweet permusted shambo leathers;
No hilt or crampet richly hatched:
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'Abbeville, &c. Le drap de Meunier, est un 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 en Berry. Vo. *Drap*.

The meaning of "cloaths of seal" is uncertain, unless from Fr. *salle*, a hall, q. such cloaths as were used for a court dress. *Pyropus* seems to have been cloth of a bright red; Fr. *pyrope*, Lat. *pyropus*, a carbuncle of a fiery redness.

To DRATCH, DRETCH, *v. n.* To go heavily and reluctantly, to linger, S. B. Chauc. *dretche*, to delay.

Isl. *dratt-a*, segniter, lente procedere, Gl. Hervarar. S. Su.-G. *tresk*, tergiversator, qui lubenter moras nectit et labori se subtrahit. Ihre mentions *dretche*, Scot. as a cognate term; although the word he had in his eye was that used by Chauc. as quoted by Junius. Isl. *treskr*, pertinax; Su.-G. *trisk-as*, tergiversari; Westgoth. *thrydska*, tergiversatio. Perhaps Isl. *thryt*, *thraut*, *thriot-a*, cesso, deficio, is also allied. V. DREICH.

DRAUCHT, *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 dishonest office or vocation, as clengar of *drauchtis*, schawer of bairdis," 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. *plock-fink*, and Tent. *plock-vincke*, denote a gallimaufrey, a hash, according to Ihre, from *plock-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 DRAUCHT, *v. n.* To draw the breath in long convulsive throbs, as a dying person does, S.

Formed, as a frequentative, from A.-S. *drag-an*, to draw; or rather Sw. *drag-as*, used in a similar sense; *drag-as med doeden*, be in the agonies of death.

To DRAUCHT, *v. a.* To make a proper selection in a flock by choosing out and selling off the bad, S. O.

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.

DRAUCHT 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.; synon. *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.

DRAUCHT TRUMPET, the war trumpet.

Be this thare armour grathyt and thare gere,
The *draucht trumpet* blawis the brag of were:
The slughorne, ensenye, or the wache cry
Went for the battall all suld be reddy.

—He driuis furth the stampand hors on raw
Vnto the yolk, the chariotis to draw:
He clethis him with his scheild, and semys bald,
He claspis his gilt habirihone thirnfald.

Classicum.

Doug. Virgil, 230. 35.

Rudd. thinks that it is so called, because "by its sound 'it draws the soldiers to their colours or standards.'" But from the sense in which the term is here used, it implies that the troops were summoned to harness or arm themselves for the fight. The term, therefore, may perhaps be allied to Su.-G. *dragtig*, armour, harness for war; *draegt*, attire. V. Ihre, vo. *Drabba*, *draga*.

DRAUCHT, DRAUGHT, *s.* 1. Any lineament of the face, S.; [line, outline.]

"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 liuelie image." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1084.

In her fair face ilk sweet and bonny *draught*,
Come to themselves.—Ross's *Helenore*, p. 32.

V. TRACK, synon.

2. A piece of craft, an artful scheme, S.

"The governor passed his way to Edinburgh, accompanied with ane small number of folkis: that be the *draucht* and counsall of tua wyse and prudent prelatiss," &c. Pitscottie's Cron., p. 29.

"I have been writing to yon the counsellis and *draughts* of men against the kirk."—Rutherford's Lett., P. iii. ep. 6.

I ken by thee that *draucht* was drawn,
That honest Truth was so abus'd;
For many a man thou hast ow'r thrawn,
Wherefore thou shall be now accus'd.

P. Mony's *Truth's Travels*, Pennecuik's *Poems*, 1715, p. 109.

Tent. *draght*, vestigia, from *drag-en*, to draw. Su.-G. *drag-a* is used in this figurative sense; decipere, Ihre.

DRAUCHTIE, DRAUGHTY, *adj.* 1. Designing, capable of laying artful schemes, S.

"Every body said—that, but for the devices of auld *draughty* Keelivin, he would hae been proven as mad as a March hare." The Entail, ii. 121.

"I could discern that the finkies 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 wi' you, said my grandfather to this *draughty* speech," &c. R. Gilhaize, 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.

[DRAUCHTS, DRAUGHTS, *s.* The game of draughts. V. DAMS.]

DRAUGHT, *s.* A draught for money, *S.*

Wi' draught en draught by ilka Helland mail,
He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell.
Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

To DRAUK, *v. a.* To drench, to soak, Gal-
loway. V. DRAKE.

O dight, quo she, yere mealy meu',
Fer 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 *Drave*, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail." P. Crail, Fifes. Statist. Acc., ix. 445. V. TACK, *s.* 2.

3. A crowd, a throng of people, *S.*

A.-S. *draf*, armenta; agmen,—grex hominum. Isl. *dreif*, Tent. *drifte*, Su.-G. *drift*, id. from *drift-a*, pecudes agere.

[The form *drafe* occurs in Barbour; V. Gl. to Skeat's Ed.]

DRAW, *s.* A halliard, a sea-term, Shetl.

Isl. *drag-reip*, funis ductorius, from *drag-a*, to draw.

*To DRAW, *v. n.* 1. To be drawn out in spinning.

"Als mekill woll for viij s. the stane as *drawis* to xvij s." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16, p. 601.

2. To filter, to ooze, *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. 368.

This is nearly allied in signification to Teut. *draghen*, pus emittere, purulentum esse; Belg. *draag-en*, "to resolve into matter," Sewel.

To DRAW over, *v. n.* To be delayed; [to last, to exist.]

"This *drew over* for ane space, and meantyme Margaret, our young queine, broucht home ane sone," &c. Pitcottie's Cron., p. 256, Ed. 1728, id., p. 107.

"Thir cumberis *drew over* till the king was tuelf yeires of age." Ibid., p. 312.

I have not observed any phrase exactly similar in any other language. That most akin to it is Teut., *over-draegh-en*, renunciare, referre.

[DRAW, *v. a.* To draw, to eviscerate.

And sum thai hangyt, and sum thai *drew*.
Barbour, li. 467, Skeat's Ed.]

To DRAW 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 Pauce, *S. B.*, signifies to prance.

To DRAW 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' yeu." Sir A. Wyllie, iii. 152.

"I ne'er drew up wi' anither till I came to my lord —'s house, &c. H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

DRAWARIS OF CLAITHE. [Those who stretch cloth to increase its measure.]

—"It is statute—anentis drawaris of claithe & litstaris of fals colouris, that—gif ony drawaris of claithe beis apprehendit, that ane half of the saidis gudis to be our souerane lordis eschete, & the tother half to the burghes." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Edit. 1814, p. 376.

DRAWIN CLAITH. Cloth that has been stretched.

"Gif the said seilar [sealer] beis fund culpable seland vnsufficient colour or drawin claithe, he to tyne his fredome, and to be punist in his persoune 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. *v. 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.

"Sielik of thame outwith burghie dingand calk, cresehe, or *flaland* claithe." In Edit. 1566, fol. 139, b. it is "*flaland* or cardand claithe; in Skene's *flail-land*. 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.]

DRAWKIT, 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. *drael-en*, cunctari, tardare; Kilian.

DRAWLIE, *adj.* Slow, and at the same time slovenly, Lanarks.

This is pure Teut. *Draeligh*, cunctabundus, deses, ignavus; from *drael-en*, cunctari, tardare; Isl. *drall-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.

"*Drawling* (the *Eriophorum Vaginatium* Linnaei, 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. Tweedd., Ed. 1815, p. 54.

2. Expl. also as denoting the *Scirpus caespitosus*, Linn., Ayr. 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.']

—His wald trewaill our the se
And a quhills in Paryss be,
And dre myschieff quhar nane hym kend,
Till God sum succouris till him send.

Barbour, i. 327, MS.

By me, Turnus, quhat panys sall thou dre?
Doug. Virgil, 261, 55.

It is now written *dree*; as to *dree* penance, S.

"Pride in a poor brierst has mickle dolour to *dree*;"
S. Prov. Kelly, p. 276.

—He did great pyne and meikle 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 *drees his weird* in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth."

"He [Merlin] answers briefly to Waldehave's enquiry concerning his name and nature, that he *drees his weird*, i.e. does penance in that wood." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 267, 296, N.

Sibb. derives it "from A.-S. *throwian*, pati, from *threa*, afflictio, inflicio." This, although probably allied, is rather distant. Ray had mentioned A.-S. *adreog-an*, pati. *Dreog-an*, id. is the proper root; pret. *dreah*; *dreah* and *atholde*, Lye, he *dreed* and *tholed*, S. The compound terms Su.-G. *foerdrag-a*, Belg. *verdraag-en*, both signify to suffer, from *drag-a*, *draag-en*, to draw, to carry, to bear; which shews that they have been transferred from labour to suffering, and indicates that A.-S. *dreog-an* has been radically the same with *drag-an*, to draw. [Isl. *driygja*, 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 he our tuk;
And dang on thaim quhill he mycht *drey*.
Barbour, ii. 383, MS.

Now help quha will: for sekyrly
This day, but mar baid, fecht will I.
Sall na man say, quhill I may *drey*,
That strenth of men sall ger me fly.
Ibid. xviii. 53, MS.

In Edit. 1620.—while that I *die*. 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 *dree*, *perdurare*," Gl. North. Ray. A.-S. *dreog-an*, *facere*, *agere*.

* **To DREAD, DREED, 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 riven.

J. Allan-Hay's *Bridal of Caolochairn*, p. 28.

"Before she crosses the threshold, an oaten cake 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 sun-ways, an observance which had its rise in the Druidical *deas' 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.

DREARYSOME, adj. Having the characters, or suggesting the idea of dreariness, S.B.

Yet in spite of my counsel, if they will needs run
The *drearysome* risk of the spinning o't,
Let them seek out a lythe in the heat of the sun,
And thers venture o' the beginning o't.

Ross's *Rock and Wee Pickle Tonn*.

A.-S. *dreorig*, moestus, and *som*, similis.

DRECHOUR, s. A lingerer.

—An ald monk a lechour,
A drnkkin *drechour*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 74.

V. DRATCH, DRETCH, v. to linger.

Dretche, Chaucer, to delay. Thus the phrase seems to signify one who "tarries at the wine."

DRED, pret. Dreaded.

"The Romanis—*dred*, becaus mony legiouns of Volschis war liand at Ancium, that it suld tharefore be randerit to inenyis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 238.

"Throw the occasiouns of this trublus tyme, and gret innobediencie maid bayth to God and man, in the committing of diuerss enorme and exhorbitant crymes, it is *dred* and ferit, that evill disposit parsonis will invaid, distroy and east doun, and withhald abbayis, abbay placis," &c. Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 470. A.-S. *adraed-an*, timere.

[DREDAND, part. Fearing.

This form occurs frequently in Barbour.]

[DREDE, DREID, s. Doubt.

In Barbour iv. 277, but *drede*—without doubt, and in v. 579, *withouten dreid*. 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 *dredge-box* out of the kitchen, and dress the wig with my own hands." The Steam-Boat, p. 296.

DREDOUR, DRIDDER, s. 1. Fear, dread; pron. *drither*, S. B.

With dredfull *dredour* trymbing for effray
The Troianis fled richt fast and brak away.
Doug. Virgil, 305, 16.

But Bydby's *dridder* wasna quite awa':
Within ber lugs the thunder's roar yet knells.
Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

To *dree* the *drither*, to abide the result or consequences of a rash or wicked action, Ang.
[In Barbour iv. 761, occurs *dreding*—dread.]

2. Suspicion, apprehension, S. B.

A.-S. *draed*, timor, from Su.-G. *raed-as*, timere; *raedd*, timor, to which, according to Ihre, the A.-Saxons have prefixed *d*. But as they had a partiality for *a* as a prefix, it would appear, that they added *d* *euphonii causa*, as *adraed-an*, timere. Or, this may correspond to Alem. *andredit*, timet, and *andredondi*, timentes; V. RAD. Hence,

To DRIDDER, v. To fear, to dread, S. B.

Gin we hald heal, 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 souple like a very eel,
O'er hill and dale with fury she did *dreel*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Su.-G. *drill-a*, circumagere; Teut. *drill-en*, motitare, ultro citroque cursitare.

We also speak of the *dreeling* 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 splinnin' wheels,
And weel ilk blythsoms kemper *dreels*
And bows like wanda.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 7.

Auld luckie says they're in a creel, —
And bids the taylor haste and *dreel*
Wi' little din.

Ibid., st. 15.

As applied to the spinning-wheel, it is nearly allied to Teut. *drill-en*, gyros agere, orbiculatim versari, gyrare, rotare; whence *drille*, rhombus, synon. with *spoel-wiel*, a spinning-wheel or reel.

In the last example, the term might seem equivalent to E. *drill*, Teut. *drill-en*, terebare.

DREEL, s. A swift violent motion, S.

A *dreel* o' wind, a "hurricane, blowing weather," Gl.

A *dreel* o' wind, or nip o' frost,
Or some sic flap,
Has aft the farmer's prospects crost,
And fell'd the crap.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 174.

DREEN, part. pa. Driven, South of S.

—Sna w in spitters aft was *dreen*
Among the air.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 323.

DREFYD, pret. Drave.

Bot cowatice the ay fra honour *drefyd*.
Wallace, xl. 1330, MS.

DREG, s. A very small quantity of any liquid, S.

The S. retains the singular form of Isl. *dreg*, Su.-G. *draegg*, faex.

DREGGLE, s. A small drop of any liquid, S.; synon. *dribble*. [*Dreglin* is a form used in Clydes.]

Su.-G. *dregg*, dregs; or *dregel*, saliva.

To DREGLE, DRAIGLE, 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, DERGY, s. 1. The funeral service.

—We sall begin a carefull soun,
Ane *Dregy* kynd, devout and meik;
The blest abune we sall beseik
You to delyvir out of your noy.—
And sae 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 *dirgie*.
Herd's Collection, li. 30. 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* [r. *Dredgy*], 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. 268, 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 *Dirige* was repeated different times as the Antiphone. In like manner this was also called singing a *Requiem*, because in different parts of the same office the Antiphone was, *Requiem aeternam 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. MESS.

The word *Dirge* appears in its primary form of *dirige*, both in S. and O. E.

"All the play that should have been made was all turned in soul-masses and *Diriges*; where-through there yeld such mourning, through the country, and lamentation, that it was great pity for to see: and also the King's heavy moan, that he made for her [Q. Magdalen], was greater than all the rest." Pitscottie, p. 159, 160.

"At the last crepte in the worshippinge of reliques and shrynes, with holy oyle and creame, with the paschall and paxe, in the feastes and dedications, with letanies, masses, and *dirigees* for the dead." Bale's Image of both Churches, Sign. L. 2.

DREICH, DREEGH, *adj.* 1. Slow, lingering, S.

———She was not sae skeegh,
Nor wi' her answer very blate or *dreegh*.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 38.

Dreich 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 *dreich road*, S. In this sense A. Bor. *dree* is used; "long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way," Ray.

The craig was ugly, stay and *dreich*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 26.

Said to be *dreich*, because of the little progress made in ascending it.

Murk, wull and goustie was the nicht,
And *dreich* the gate 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 *dreich* road." M. Lyndsay, p. 144.

Thoresby expl. *drigh*, "long, tedious;" Ray's Lett., p. 326.

3. Metaph. used to denote distance of situation.

Loup down, loup down, my master dear,
What though the window's *dreich* and his?

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 "*draw*, to protract." Sibb. properly refers to Teut. *draegh*, tardus, ignavus. We have the very form of the word in Goth. *drig*, *dring-r*, prolixus; Isl. *drog-ar*, tardus, G. Andr., p. 55. Su.-G. *drocja*, cunctari. Sw. *dryg* is used precisely in the second sense; *dryg mil*, a long mile; *drygt arbete*, a heavy piece of work; *en dryg bok*, "a voluminous book to peruse," i.e. tedious, prolix. V. Wideg. With these correspond Su.-G. *troeg*, tardus, Isl. *treg-ur*, *throag*, *drog*; *treg-a*, tardare. A.-S. *thraege*, qui diu moratur, Hicock, Gram. A.-S., p. 118. Alem. *dragi*, *tragi*, tarditas. Fris. *drae-jen*, morari; Belg. *ver-traag-en*, to delay, *traagheyd*, slowness, laziness. To this fountain must we trace Ital. *treg-are*, cessare. Ibre views *drag-a*, to draw, as the root. He reckons this probable, not only because the Latins use the phrase *trahere moras*, 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. *drjugur*, lasting.] V. DRATCH.

DREICH, DREEGH, *On dreich*, used *adv.* 1. "At leisure, at a slow easy pace," Rudd.

Litill Tulus sal bere me company,
My spous *on dreich* eftir our trace sall hy,
Doug. Virgil, 62. 36.

It seems doubtful, if it does not rather mean *behind*, as *adreich* is used, q. v.; also, *on dreich*, *ibid.*, 278. 36.

Rudd. observes, in Addit. that "to follow *on dreich*, 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 fochtin *on dreich*." Cron. B. iv. c. 16. *Eminus* certabatur, Boeth.

Why drawes thou the *on dreegh*, and mak sicke deray?
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 14.

It is used in the same sense by R. Brunne.

Merlyn wist it suld not valle
Strength of body ne trauaile.
He had than alle draw tham o' *dreich*,
Thorgh strength ne com ye tham neigh.
App. to Pref., exciv.

Hearne renders it, "aside, away;—He bid them all draw themselves away;" Gl.

2. At a distance.

"Throw ane signe that Quincius maid *on dreich*, 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 *dreichlie* about—
Rauf Coilyear, B. i. a.

DREICHINESS, *s.* Slowness, tediousness, S.

DREICH, DREEGH, *s.* A stunted, dwarfish person, Roxb.; merely the provincial pron. of *Droich*, q. v.

DREIK, *s.* "Dirt, excrement. Teut. *dreck*, sordes, stercus." Gl. Sibb. A.-S. *droge*, id. [Isl. *threkkur*, excrement.]

To DREIP, *v. n.* 1. To fall in drops, S.; to drip, E.

O bonnie, bonnie was her mouth,
And cherry were her cheeks;

And cleir cleir was her yellow hair,
Wharon the red bluid dreips.
Adam o' Gordon, Pinkerton's Sel. S. Ballads, 1.

2. To have water carried off by means of dripping, S.

Flaught-bred into the pool mysell I keest ;—
But ane I kent na took a claught of me ;
And fuish me ont, and laid me down to dreep.
Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

Hence the phrase, *Dreeping wet*, S. ; so drenched with rain, or otherwise, that the moisture drops from one.

A.-S. *dryp-an*, Su.-G. *dryp-a*, Isl. *dreip-a*, Belg. *drupp-en*, id. [Isl. *dreypa*, to let fall in drops.]

3. To descend perpendicularly from a high situation to a lower, S. ; synonym. *Drop*.
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 graybeard*, S. "Drain 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.

DREIPIE, *s.* An inactive female, Upp. Clydes.

DREIRE, *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 *deire*, *dere*, hurt, injury. As the passage is curious, I shall be excused for inserting it fully.

On fut suld be all Scottis weire,
Be hyll and mosse thaim self to weire.
Lat wod for wallis he bow and speire,
That inymeis do thaim na dreire.
In strait placis gar keip all stoire ;
And byrnen the planen land thaim before :
Thanen sall thai pass away in haist,
Quhen that they find nathing bot waist ;
With wyllis and waykenen of the night,
And niekill noyes maid on hycht,
Thanen sall they turnen with gret affrai,
As thai were chasit with sward away.
This is the counsall, and intent
Of gud King Robert's testament.

Fordun Scotichr., ii. 232.

It can scarcely be considered as allied to A.-S. *dreore*, Isl. *dreor*, cruor, sanguis ; which seems to be the root of *dreorig*, E. *dreary*.

DREMUR'T, *part. adj.* Downcast, dejected, Etr. For. ; obviously corr. from E. *demure*.
V. DRUMMURE.

DRENE, *s.*

Ane fule, thecht he half caus or nane,
Cryis ay, Gif me into a drene ;
And he that drenis ay as ane bee
Sould haif ane heilar dull as stane.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 46, st. 2.

Cries ay, Gife me, unto a drene.
Evergreen, li. 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*, *rennie*, synonym.

This view is much confirmed by the line following, in which the person is described as still *droning* like a bee. The term may be immediately allied to A.-S. *draen*, Germ. *trane*, *træn*, fucus, a drone ; as alluding to the uninterrupted buzzing made by this insect. Belg. *dreun*, a trembling noise. It may, however, have the same general origin with *Drunt*, *v. q. v.*

To DRESS, *v. a.* 1. "To treat well or ill."
Gl. Wynt.

Thare-fore thai, that come to spy
That land, thaim dressyt unmoderly.
Wyntown, ii. 8. 72.

2. To chastise, to drub, S.

Teut. *dressch-en*, verberare. V. DOUBLET.

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 exped, *dressed thaimselfis* to this Cochran." *Pitcottie'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 unnaturall,
To take him in your teeth and sla him,
Tripartite and deuided him,
At your dum dresse? *Spec. Godly Ball.*, p. 40.

i.e. dumb shew. This may be merely the E. word used obliquely. Isl. *dreis*, however, is rendered, superbia, G. Andr., p. 53.

DRESSER, *s.* A kitchen table, S.

Teut. *dressoor*, Fr. *dressoir*, 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. 33.

"She was a fine leddy—maybe 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 thingis might be *dressin* in grete felicitie to the pepill." *Bellenden's T. Liv.*, p. 236.

To DRETCH, *v. n.* To loiter, Dumfr. V. DRATCH.

[DREUCH, *pret.* Drew, dragged; Barbour.]

DREUILLYNG, DRIUYLLING, *s.* Unsound sleep, slumbering. This word seems properly to denote the perturbed workings or vagaries of the imagination during unsound sleep.

Quhen langsum *dreuillyng*, or the unsound slepe,
Our ene ouersettis in the nyctis rest,
Than semes vs full besy and full prest.
Doug. Virgil, 446, 12.
—Mennys mynd oft in *driuylling* gromys.
Ibid., 341, 45.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. *revelen*, errare animo. But this seems to be the primary sense of *drivel*, which in E. signifies to slaver, and also to dote. Junius mentions A.-S. *dreftiende*, rheumaticus, and Johnson E. *drip*, as the origin. As *doting* or slumbering often produces a certain degree of salivation; what Johnson gives as the secondary, seems to be the primary sense. The origin most probably is Isl. *drafa*, imbecilliter loqui, veluti moribundi et semisopiti; G. Andr., p. 51. Hence Isl. *draefi*, sermo stultus et ructania verba, Verel.; apinae, fooleries, Haldorson. Verelius mentions also *draffvelsfuller*, sermone et actionibus delirus. Su.-G. *drafwel*, sermo ineptus et infidus. It is transferred to meanness of conduct.

DREURIE, *s.* Dowry, marriage settlement.

—“Scho can not find in honor ane reasone to procure ane stay of the queene of Scottis reveueus growing in France, vpon her *dreurie*, but that the same may be leafullie sent and disposed by hir to menteane hir awin part.” Bannatyne’s Journal, p. 234.

It seems corrupted from Fr. *douaire*, id., or perhaps from *douairiere*, a dowager.

DREVEL, *s.* Seems to signify a driveller.

—Druncarts, dysours, dyours, *drevels*.—
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 109.

I scarcely think that it is allied to Teut. *drevel*, mediastinus, servus.

DREW, *s.* 1. A species of sea-weed, Orkney.

“The narrow thong-shaped sea-weed, fucus lorcus (here called *drew*), is abundant on some rocky shores, as at Tuquoy in Westra.” Neill’s Tour, p. 29.

2. Sea laces, Fucus filum, S.

—Denominated perhaps from Isl. *driugr*, Sw. *dryg*, 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 greit preis me opprest
That of the water I micht not taste a *drew*.
Palice 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 *drips*,
Then let’s get in the tappit hen.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 205.

I slipt my page, and stour’d to Leith
To try my credit at the wine;
But [ne’er] a *dribble* fyld my teeth,
He catch’d me at the Coffee-sign.
Banishment Poem, 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 sleety *dribble*.—
Burns, iii. 147.

3. “Slaver,” Gl. Burns, Ayrs.

4. Metaph. applied to a small portion of intellectual nourishment.

And this is now to be your punishment—
For dogging preachers all the country round
From ditch to ditch to catch a *drib* of gospel.
Tennant’s Card. Beaton, p. 83.

Belg. *druppel*, a drop.

To DRIBBLE, *v. n.* 1. To tipple, S. B.

“To *dribble*, signifies to tipple;” Gl. Shirrefs.

[2. To flow slowly and scantily, Clydes.]

DRICHTINE, *s.* The Lord.

Thou sayis thou art ane Sarazine;
Now thankit be *Drichtine*,
That ane of vs sall neuer hine
Vndeid in this place.
Rauf Coityear, D. ij. a. V. DRICHTIN.

To DRIDDER, *v. a.* To fear. V. DREDOUR.

To DRIDDLE, DRIDLE, *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. *dreutel*, pillula stercoraria.

3. To urinate in small quantities, Fife.

Isl. *dreitill*, guttula humoris; Isl. *dreitla*, to leak by drips, G. Andr. p. 53. *Dreitil-a*, stillare. De vaccis dicitur, quando lac parum et stillatim praebeant; Haldorson.

To DRIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To move slowly, S. B., same as *druttile*, q. v.

2. To be constantly in action, but making little progress, Border.

DRIDDLES, *s. pl.* The buttocks, Fife.

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*, scruta, veteramenta.

DRIESHACH, *s.* A term applied to the dross of turf, of which a fire is made, when it glows upon being stirred, S. B.

Perhaps corr. from Gael. *griosach*, hot, burning embers; *griosuicham*, to stir the fire; Ir. id. to kindle. V. GRIESHOCH.

[DRIF, *v. a.* To drive, to continue, to press. V. Skeat’s Gloss., Barbour.]

DRIFLE, s. A drizzling rain, Ettr. For.
To DRIFLE on, v. n. To drizzle, *ibid.*

Isl. *dreyf-a*, spargere; *dri*; sparsio; q. a sprinkling of rain.

DRIFLING, DRIFFLING, s. A small rain.

"Some jealousies did yet remain, as *drifling* after a great shower." Baillie's Lett., i. 184. In Gl. it is written *drifling*.

Seren. derives E. *drizzle* from Isl. *dreitill*, guttula. This seems rather allied to *dreif-a*, spargere, to spread; whence *dryfa*, nix pluens, E. *drift*. V. G. Andr., p. 52, 53.

DRIFT, s. Drove; as a drove of cattle,
 Ayrs. *drave*, S. V. **DRAVE.**

"Thay haue bene & daylie ar contravenit, and cheiflie the transporting of the saidis noltis and scheip in England in grite nowmeris and *driftis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 427.

"The second of Julii, or there about, was Patrick Home, captane to the regentis horsmen slane, in resceiving a *drift* of cattell which Pherniherst had brocht off a peice land of his, which he had gottin be foirfalterie of Jamie Hamiltone, that slew the regent." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 344.

Sw. *fac-drift*, a drove of cattle; Dan. *drift af quæg*, id. Teut. *drifte*, armentum, grex armentorum; Kilian. 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 hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, & graunteth not his desire at the first, yit he heareth him." Bruce's Eleven Sern. 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. 237.

The phrase *to Drift time* also occurs.

"One Thomsons, another creditor,—would have proponed, that the contract craved to be registrate 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. drive*, mentioned by Skinner, *to drive time*, differre, morasnectere. Su.-G. *foer drifwa tiden*, tempus fallere; Ihre. Sw. *drifwa baart tiden*, to pass the time; Wideg.

DRIFT, s. Delay, procrastination.

"—Trouble uppon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of thinges hoped for is the exercise of true patience." Bruce's Eleven Sern. V. 5. a.

"—Hir Hiennes gaif sufficient signification that scho intendit na *drift* of tyme, bot sincerlie to proceed be the ordour accusumat amangis princes in semblable caissis." 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. Johns. nor Mr. Todd has given a single example. Thomson, from whom Mr. Todd has quoted *Clamant*, would have furnished him also with *Drift* as used singly in S.

————Down he sinks
 Beneath the shelter of the shapeless *drift*,
 Thinking o'er all the bitterness of death.
Winter, l. 286.

He seems to use the term as applied to the snow in its wreathed state.

Drift out owre the hillocks blew.

Tarras's Poems, p. 38.

This word is evidently formed from *drifed*, the part. pa. of A.-S. *drif-an*, to drive. In Isl. the noun assumes the form of *drif-a*; Su.-G. *drifw-a*.

To DRIFT, v. impers. *It's drifin'*, 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.

Quhare Criste cachis the cours, it rynnys quently.—

The date na langar may endure, na *drighitin* devinis.

Gawan and Gol., 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. *drichten*, Alem. *drohtin*, *drohtin*, Isl. Su.-G. *drottin*. 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-na*, to rule, which, according to Wachter, is from *drot*, populus, because to rule is merely to be over the people. Analogous to this, A.-S. *driht* denotes a family, the vulgar; *driht-folc*, a train, a suite.

It is certainly in the same sense that *dright* is used in P. Ploughman, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius.

There is charitie the chiefe chamberer for God hym selfe;

Wher patient porti, quod Hankin, be mer pleasant to our *dright*

Than ryches rightfully wonne, & resonably dispended.

Fol. 73. a.

DRIMUCK, s. The same with *Dramock*.

"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 clearness 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, Perth's Statist. Acc., iv. 150.

Drummock, A. Bor. is synonym. with *Dramock*, 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 carlege.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, st. 20.

Belg. *dring-en*, Germ. *dreng-en*, to urge, to press. Isl. *thraeng-a*, *threing-ia*, A.-S. *thring-ian*, Su.-G. *traeng-a*, Moes-G. *thraih-an*, id. *h* in this language being often used for *g*.

To DRING, v. n. To be slow, to lose time, to protract; also *to dring on*, id. whence *dringin*, slow, given to protraction, S. B.

This, if not an oblique sense of the preceding *v.*, as *dragging* supposes reluctance, and therefore tardiness, may be a frequentative from *Drych*, which seems anciently to have been used as a *v. V.* *Drychyn*: or from Su.-G. *droe-ja*, Isl. *treg-a*. V. **DRICH.**

DRING, *adj.* Slow, dilatory, S. B.

I'll wad her country-lads shall no be *dring*
In seeking her, and making us to rue
That ever we their name or nature knew.

Ross's *Helene*, p. 93.

To DRING, DRINGE, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise such as that of a kettle before it boils.

While kettles *dringe* on ingles dour,
Or clashes stay the lazy lass,
Thir sangs may ward ye frae the sour,
And gayly vacant minutes pass.

Ramsay'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. *dryn-ia*, mugire; *drungin*, ravus et grandisonus. *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
Wi' *dringing* dull Italian lays;—
They're dowf and dowie at the best,
Their *allegros* and a' the rest, &c.

Tullochgorum, Skinner's *Misc. Poet.*, p. 136.

DRING, *s.* "The noise of a kettle before it boils;" Gl. Ramsay.

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 imperiell,
Quhilk is not ordanit for *dringis*,
Bot for Duikis, Emprioris, and Kingis;
For princely, and imperiell fulis.

Lyndsay, *Pink. S. P. R.*, ii. 97.

Perhaps it is used in a similar sense by Polwart.

Dead *dring*, dry'd sting, thou will hing, but a sunyie.

Watson's *Coll.*, iii. 32.

2. A miser, a niggardly person.

Wer thair ane king to rax and ring
Amang gude-fallowis cround,
Wrechis wald wring, and mak mairnyng,
For dule thay suld be dround;
Quha finds ane *dring*, owdir auld or ying,
Gar boy him out and hound.

Bannatyne *Poems*, p. 183, st. 3.

Wrech, i.e. wretch, is evidently used as synon. with *dring*, 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. *dring-en*, to press. V. *Dring*, *v. l.* But its primary sense refers us to Su.-G. *dreng*, 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 *drench* occurs in Doomsday-book, as denoting those who are subject to a feudal lord, or a certain class of vassals; L. B. *dreng-us*, *threng-us*. The term might thence come to signify any mean creature. [Isl. *drengur*, 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-SILUER, DRINK-SILVER, *s.* 1. Anciently one of the perquisites of office in chancery.

—"The vassall shall pay to the directour of the chancellarie for parchment, wryting, subscriptionne, *drinksilver*, wax, and all other expenssis, the sowme of fourtie shillings allanerlie." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 269.

2. A vail given to servants.

"And at na *drinksiluer* be tane be the maister [ship-master] nor his doaris vnder pain abone writtin." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87.

"*Drinksiluer* to the beirman." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

3. In a metaph. 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.

Drinksiller 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 faeces; pret. *drate*, *dret*, S.

"The Erle of Moray asked the Kyng where his menyon Sir James was, that he cam not with hym: the Kyng said he had fawttid sore to him, and shuld never have hys favor agayne: Na, sayd the Erle, by —he cannot fawt to you, thought he shuld *dryte* in youre hands." Penman'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*
Upo' the hallan-stans, ca's frae his cot

The drowsy 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 them 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 *bedrait* her down frae stern to steir.

Evergreen, ii. 71.

It is sometimes written as if the form of the *v.* were to *Dirt*. "You have *dirten* in your nest," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 367.

"*Dryte*, to evacuate the faeces. Johnson derives the Eng. *dirt*, from the Dutch *dryt*;" Gl. Lyndsay.

This is evidently a word of great antiquity; as being the same with Isl. *dryt-a*, egerere, cacare. G. Andr. observes that the *v.* and its derivative *drit*, excrementum, properly refer to birds. Verel. expl. the *v.* simply in the terms used above in defining ours. A.-S. *ge-drit-an*, cacare; Lye. Fris. Sicamb. Fland. *dryt-en*, id. [Isl. *drita*, cacare; *dritur*, s. excrementum.]

This appears to be the true origin of E. and S. *dirt*. *Dirtin* and *drittin* are both used S. as the part. pa., precisely in the same sense. The latter exactly corresponds with Isl. *dritinn*, sordibus inquinatus; Gl. Edd. Saemundi.

In this Gl. there is a curious distinction mentioned in regard to this term. *Dritinn*, it is said, is a *drit-r*, stercus, sordes ventris, quae vox honesta est in sermone Islandico prae altero *skitr*; nam haec etsi idem notat, obscoena 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 DRITHER, *v. n.* 1. To fear, to dread, Aysr. V. DREDOUR.

2. To hesitate, *ibid.*

DRITHER. 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 & fourth generation of them that hate him*. What is the ground of this? because the iniquities 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, *synon.* with DRIFT.

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 *synon.* with *Croyn*.

2. Applied to a lazy person groaning over his work, S. O.

Teut. *druyesch-en*, strepere, stridere, susurrare; Kilian. Germ. *dreusch-en*, sonare, Isl. *thrusk-a*, strepere.

To DRIZZLE, *v. n.* "To walk slow;" Gl. Shirr.

Isl. *drosl-a*, to roam, to follow reluctantly; adhaerere, consecrari haesitanti; *drasl-ast*, desultorie feror et succusati; G. Andr., p. 52, 54.

DRIZZLE, *s.* "A little water in a rivulet scarce appearing to run;" Gl. Shirrefs. Aberd.

Isl. *dreitill* signifies, Gutta humoris. But perhaps it is merely an improper use of E. *drizzle*, which as a *v.* Mr. Todd traces to Germ. *drisel-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. *riesel-en*, rorare, referred to by Skinner, or rather Germ. *riesel-n*, guttatim cadere, a diminutive from Alem. *ris-en*, labi, decidere, defluere.

DRIZZLING, *s.* Slaver; Gl. Shirr.

This is merely the E. word *drizzling* used metaph.

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 allied to Su.-G. *drabb-a*, to strike; Isl. *drepp-a*, *id.* also to pierce, perforare; G. Andr., p. 53, 54. Hence,

DROB, *s.* A thorn, a prickle, Perth.

DROCHLIN, DROGHING, *adj.* 1. Puny, of small stature, including the ideas of feebleness and staggering. Aberd.

The' Rob was stout, his cousin dang
Him down wi' a gryte shudder;
Syne a' the drochlin hempy thrang
Gat e'er him wi' a fudder.

Christmas Eve'ing, Skinner's Misc. Pect., p. 123.

2. Lazy, indolent, Clydes.

3. *Droghling and Coghling*, "wheezing and blowing;" Gl. Antiquary.

"That gray auld stour carle, the Baron o' Bradwardine,—he's coming down the close wi' the *droghling*, *coghling* baillie body they ca' Macwhipple, trindling ahint him, like a turnspit after a French cook." Waverley, ii. 290.

As denoting laziness, it might be viewed as allied to Isl. *draeg-ia*, mora, tarditas, *draegiulegr*, tardus, cunctabundus, [*draglast*, to loiter.]

DROD, *s.* A rude candlestick used in visiting the offices of a farm-house under night, Aysr.

Perhaps from Gael. *drud*, an enclosure, *drudam*, 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. *drott-r*, piger pedissequus. V. DROUD.

DRODDUM, *s.* Expl. "the breech;" A. Bor. *id.*

O for some rank, mercurial rezet,—
I'd gie you sic a hearty deze o't,
Wad dress your droddum.

To a Louse, Burns, iii. 229.

To DRODGE, *v. n.* To do servile work, to *drudge*, Lanarks.

DRODLICH, (gutt.) *s.* A useless mass, Fife.

The elf gae a skrieche,—

Whan a' the hale kirnan

Tae drodllich was driven.

MS. Pocrn.

Gael. *trothlaighe*, wasted, consumed.

DRODS, *s. pl.* What is otherwise called the pet, Clydes.

Gael. *troud*, scolding, strife; *troid*, quarrelling; C. B. *drud*, 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 & drogareis that our forbearis vsit mycht not cure the new maledyis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 17. b.

Fr. *drogueries*, *id.*

DROGGIS, *s. pl.* Confections.

"That na maner of personis his subiectis, being vnder the degre of prelati, erlis, &c., sall presume to haue at thair brydellis, or vthir banquetis, or at thair tabillis in dalie cheir, onie drogkis or confectouris, brocht from the pairtis beyond sey." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 221. V. CONFECTOURIS.

It is evident that *droggis* does not here admit the sense of E. *drugs*, as denoting medicines, but is used like Fr. *drogueries*, confections.

DROGS, *s. pl.* Drugs; the vulgar pronunciation, S.

"If outhir gude fare or *drogs* will do it, I'll hae them playing at the penny-stane wi' Davie Tait,—in less than twa weeks." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 76.

—A' the doctors' drogs, or skill,
Nae ease, alake! could 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 Spreul, apothecar, or *drogester*, 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.

DROGUERY, s. Medicines, drugs, Ayrs.

"Nane o' the *droguery* nor the roguery o' doctors for me." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 285. V. DROGAREIS.

DROICH, DROCH, s. A dwarf, a pigmy, *droch*, S. B. Clydes.; *dreich*, Border.

Hence one of the Poems in the Bann. Collection is entitled, "Ane little Interlud, of the *Droichis* part of the Play," p. 173.

Duerwe and *Duerg* are used by Thomas of Ercildone.

The *duerwe* y seighe her ginne,

Ther he sat in the tre.

Sir Tristrem, p. 116. V. DUEROH.

A.-S. *dweorh*, Dan. *dwaerg*, Isl. Sw. *dverg*, Belg. *dwergh*, Germ. *zwerg*, id. Skinner mentions *durg-en* 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 *droch* still more closely resembles. This is *draug*, pl. *draugur*. It differs somewhat in signification; being rendered, lemures aut defunctorum genii; Ol. Lex. Run. Gl. Landnamabok.

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 Moes-G. *drauhs-na*, a crumb, a fragment; and Isl. *drog* denotes any object very minute, minutissimum 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, *dverg* does not merely signify a dwarf, but also a *faury*. 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. Keysl. Antiq. Septent., p. 21, 22. Hence they called the echo *dvergama*, as believing it to be their voice or speech, from Su.-G. *mal-a*, loqui. They were accounted excellent artificers, especially as smiths; from which circumstance some suppose that they have received their name. V. Gl. Edd. Saem. Other Isl. writers assert that their ancestors did not worship the pigmies, as they did the *genii* or spirits, also supposed to reside in the rocks.

Isl. *dyrg-ia*, mulier pygmaea, nana, is evidently allied.

[Isl. *draugur*, ghost, spectre, is certainly the same word as *droich*, although it has another meaning; and *dvergur* is a different word, although it has the same meaning. V. Drows.]

DROICHY, adj. Dwarfish, S.

"There was Zaccheus, a man of a low stature, that is, a little *droichy* body."—Presb. Eloq., p. 129.

DROILE, s. Devil's Droiles.

"With fierle lookes,—hee shall behold these deuils' *droiles*, doolefull creatures." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 677, 678.

This ancient word may signify a bondslave; Isl. *dríole*, mancipium; G. Andr. p. 55. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *drol*, trullus, drollus. Vulgo

dicitur, 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; Ihre, in vo. Isl. *tröll*, giganteum genus; G. Andr. daemon, monstrum; Verel.

DROLL, adj. 1. Amusing, exciting mirth, S.

"*Droll*, curious, funny." Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 690.

2. Singular, not easily to be accounted for, S.

DRONACH, s. Penalty, punishment.

"I'se gar ye dree the *dronach* o't;" I will make ye do penance for it; or abide the consequences, proverb. phrase, S. B. *drither*, synonym. V. DREDOUR.

Dronach might seem allied to Ir. and Gael. *dreamn*, grief, sorrow, pain. But it more nearly resembles Isl. *drungi*, molestia, onus.

DRONE, s. The backside, the breech, Aberd.

Upp. Clydes.

But little shot she came—

Showing frae side to side, an' lewding on,

Wi' Lindy's coat syde hanging frae her *drone*.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 55.

Gael. *dronnan*, the back, *dronnag*, highest part of the back, summit; 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.**[DRONKEN, part. pt.]** Drunk.

—The gud erll had gret dowyne,

That of thair men suld *dronken* be.

Barbour, xiv. 231. Skeat's Ed.]

To DROOL, v. n. 1. To trill, Roxb.

Ane ca's a thing like elsin box,

That *drools* 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. *trill-en*, Su.-G. *trall-a*, 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 aihlins waur't thee for a brattle;

But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,

And gart them whaizle.

Burns, iii. 143.

DROPPY, DROPPING, adj. Terms used in relation to occasional and seasonal 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.

Shaw's Hist. Moray, p. 151.

***DROSSY**, *adj.* Having that grossness of habit which indicates an unwholesome temperament, or bad constitution, Ang.

From A.-S. *droes*, faex, q. full of dregs or lees. The A.-Saxons formed an *adj.* from this noun, which our term nearly resembles in signification; *drosentic*, fragilis, "fraile, brittle, weak;" Sommer.

To **DROTCH**, *v. n.* To dangle, to be in a pendulous state, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *dratt-a*, itittare; *pedissequum esse*; *drott-r*, piger *pedissequus*. It is probably allied to *Dratch*, q. v.

DROTCHIEL, *s.* "An idle wench; a slug-gard. In Scotland it is still used," Johus. Dict. V. **DRATCH**, **DRETCH**, *v. n.* to linger.

DROTES, *s. pl.* 1. A term given to *uppish* yeomen or *cocklairs*, Ayr.

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 richs dayntes on des thi *droles* are dight;
And I in danger, and deel, in dengen I dwelle.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 15

Su.-G. *drott*, a lord; Isl. *drottin*, A.-S. *drihten*, are evidently from the same source. V. **DRIGHTIN**. According to Snorro Sturleson, *drott* was the term used to denote one who served in the royal hall.

DROUBLY, **DRUBLIE**, *adj.* 1. Dark, gloomy, troubled.

Into thir dark and *drublie* dayis,
Quhan sabbill all the hevin arrayis,—
Nature all curage me denyis
Of sangs, ballatis, and of playis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 125.

2. Muddy; applied to water.

Syns come he till a wonder grisely flude,
Droubly and depe that rathly down can ryn.

Henryson's Tractie of Orpheus King, Edin. 1508.

Teut. *droef*, turbidus, turbulentus. A.-S. *dryfan*, vexare. V. *synon*. **DRUMLY**.

DROUD, *s.* 1. A cod-fish, Ayr.

"The fish are awful; half-a-guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 269.

2. Metaphorically, a lazy lumpish fellow, Ayr.

"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, Ayr.

4. It is also expl. as denoting "a kind of *herring-haik*," i.e., a wattled sort of box for catching herrings, Ayr.

The Gael. terms for a cod-fish are *trosg*, and *bodach ruadh*; Shaw. If we could suppose the second sense the primary one, the term might be traced to Isl. *drott-r*, piger *pedissequus*. O. Fr. *drud*, *drubs*, gros, fort, robuste. C. B. *drad*, fortis, strenuus; Boxhorn.

DROUERY, **DROURY**, *s.* 1. Illicit love.

Thai fand in till his coffer
A lettyr that him send a lady,
That he luffyt per *drouery*,
That said quhen he had yemyt a yer
In wer, as a gud bachiller,
The awenturis castell of Douglas,
That to kepe sa peralus was;
Than mycht he weile ask a lady
Hyr amewris, and hyr *drouery*.

Barbour, viii. 492, 498, MS.

I cannot agree with Mr. Macpherson in thinking that *drury*, Wynt. vi. 2. 101, signifies "truth in love, or true love." It certainly has the same meaning as in the passage quoted above. Warton errs 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. Glouc.

Wymmen ns kepte of ue kyngt as in *drury*,
Bote hs were in armys wsl yprowed, & atte leste thrye.
P. 191.

Kyngt is for knight, *thrye*, thrice. Here it may simply mean love.

2. A love-token.

And suffir Tyrianis, and all Liby land
Be gif in *drouery* to thy son in hand.

Doug. Virgil, 103. 21.

The phrase *luf drouy* is also used by Doug.

3. A gift of any kind.

—The Sidones Dido

Begouth to big ane proud tempil of Juno,
With *drouyris* sere, and giftis of riches.

Doug. Virgil, 27. 1.

Drury is used O. E. in the same general sense, for any sort of gift, or perhaps as *synon.* with *treasure*.

When all *treasures* are tried, quod she, truth is the best;
I do it on *Deus charitas*, to deme the sothe,
It is as dere worth a *drury*, as dere God him selfe.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 5, b.

4. *Drouy* is used as *synon.* with *Morwyn gift*, or as denoting the gift conferred by a husband on his wife on the morning after marriage.

"Our senerane lord ratifij', apprevit, & be the autorite of parliament confirmit the donatioun & gift of our sowerane lady the qwenis *drouy* & morwyn-gift eftir the form of the charteris." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 240.

Mr. Pink. properly refers to O. Fr. *drucerie*, la vie joyeuse; from *drue*, a concubine. V. Gl. Rom. de la Rose. The origin is probably Teut. *drut*, *druyt*, faithful; Germ. *drant*, id. also, dear, carus, dilectus; corresponding to C. B. *drud*, id. Germ. *drant*, a s. denotes a friend; Franc. *drut*, and *drutinna*, amica; whence, according to Wachter, *drue* and *druerie*. Ital. *drude*, a lover, a pander; amant. C'est proprement le rufien d'une femme; Veneroni.

To **DROUK**, *v. a.* To drench, to soak, S.

—Al *droukit* and forwrocht

Thay saiffit war, and warpit to the coist.

Doug. Virgil, 326. 29.

Our good old Z. Boyd uses the term with respect to Jonah.

"—Heare how the *drouked* man sang at last. Yet hast thou brought up my life," &c. Last Battell, 302.

Rudd. views it as formed from *douk*, by the interposition of *r*. Lye mentions the A.-S. phrase, on *drugunge*, Psal. 77. 20. rendering it, aquosus. This seems radically the same with *Drake*, q. v. It may be added, that Fr. *drug-er*, is to moisten, to wet thoroughly.

DROUK, DROUKIN, *s.* A drenching; Clydes.

DROUKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Exhibiting the appearance of having been drenched, *S.*

"I gied them a cast across the ford, and some way the cart gaed aje, and they baith fell into the water; twa puir *droukit-like* bodies they were when they cam out." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 237.

DROUKITNESS, *s.* The state of being drenched, *S.*

To DROULE, *v. n.* Used as signifying to bellow; applied to the hart belling for the doe, *Ettr. For.* V. DROOL, *v.* sense 2.

Quhere the hearte heavit in het blude over hill and howe,
There shall the dink deldre *droule* for the dowe.

Perils of Man, i. 16.

Belg. *druyl-en*, to mope, to droop. One of the names for a bull in Isl. would seem to be allied, perhaps as originally expressive of his bellowing. This is *drioli*. One thing, however, against this conjecture is that the *v. driol-ast* signifies *obversari*, to oppose, as if the term referred to his butting.

DROUTH, *s.* 1. Drought, *S.*

The balmie dew throw burning *drouth* he dryis,
Quhilk made the soil to savour sweet, and smell
By dewe that on the nicht before down fell.

K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 488.

2. Thirst, *S.*

"Is it possible, that my *drouth* can be slokned with that drinke, that passed neuer ower my halse?" Bruce's *Serm.* on the Sac., B. 7, b.

"He speaks in his drink, what he thought in his *drouth*," *S. Prov.* "What sobriety conceals, drunkenness reveals;" *E. Prov.* Kelly, p. 134.

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 *drouth*." "They censure my doing such a thing, who neither consider my occasions of doing it, nor what provocations I had to do it." Kelly, p. 312.

Mr. Tooke properly mentions A.-S. *drugoth*, (*siccitas*, *arditas*), as the immediate origin; adding, that this is the third pers. sing. of the *v. drig-an*, *drug-an*, *arescere*, to dry. *Dryth* and *drith* were used for drought, *O. E.* *Divers. Pnrlay*, 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.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 124.

But where the moss is not so soft and waterish, the burning it in a *drouthy* and dry summer is the best mean," *Sibb. Fife*, p. 156.

DROUTHELIE, *adv.* Thirstily, *S.*

My kimmer and I maun tak the Beuk,
Wi' a twal pint stoup in our peat neuk;
Ere the psalm be done, the dish is dry,
And *drouthelie* pray my kimmer and I.

Song, My Kimmer and I.

DROUTHIESUM, *adj.* Addicted to drinking, Clydes.

DROUTHIESUMLIE, *adv.* In the manner of one addicted to drinking, *ibid.*

DROUTHIESUMNESS, *s.* The state of being addicted to drinking, *ibid.*

To DROVE cattle or sheep, to drive them, *Fife*; apparently from the preterite, or from the *s.* of this form.

DROVE, *s.* The broadest iron used by a mason in hewing stones, *S.*

To DROVE, *v. a.* To hew stones for building by means of a broad-pointed instrument, *S.*

Teut. *drijf-en* signifies to engrave, to emboss, *caelare*; whence *drijf-punt*, *caelum*, *caelandi instrumentum*. Su.-G. *drifw-a*. De metallis usurpatum, idem valet ac *caelare*; Ihre. *Drifwet arbate*, work embossed; Wideg. Belg. *gedrew-en werk*, id. It occurs in the same sense in A.-S. *adrfene fatu*, *caelata vasa*. The most ancient form of the word is Moes.-G. *dreib-an*, *tundendo excavare*; Jun. Gl. Ulph.

DROW, *s.* 1. A fainting fit, a sort of convulsion; also, a state of partial insensibility in dying persons, *Ang.*

2. Any fit of sickness, especially one that is tedious and lingering; as, "He's taen an ill *drow*, *Aberd.*

3. A qualm.

"There was a *drow* of anxiety overwhelmed her about him. He turned to her and said; 'And you are thinking on greeting Jock at the fireside.' This was a son of her's called John, that she had left very weak of a decay at the fireside." Walker's *Peden*, p. 63.

E. throe, from A.-S. *throw-ian*, parti; Isl. *thraa*, *aegritudo*, *eg thrae*, *aegre fero*, *moerens desidero*; G. Andr., p. 267. Teut. *droev*, *moerens*, *dolens*.

DROW, *s.* A severe gust, a squall.

"About one afternoon comes off the hills of Lamer-moor edge a great mist with a tempestuous showre and *drow*, which or we could get ourselves takled did cast us about, &c. It pleased God mercifully to look upon us, & within an hour and a half to drive away the showre & calm the *drow*, so that it fell down dead calm." Melville's *MS.*, p. 115.

Isl. *draufa*, *unda maris*, *Edd. G. Andr.* Gael. *drog*, the motion of the sea.

DROW, *s.* 1. A cold mist approaching to rain, *Loth., Roxb.*; synonym. *Dagg*.

This term denotes something less than what is called a *Driftle*. In the higher parts of *Loth.* it is common to speak of a *Sea-drow*, apparently equivalent to *Sea-haar*.

"Sae near Sabbath at e'en, and out o' ane's warm bed at this time o' night, and a sort o' *drow* in the air besides—there's nae time for considering." Rob Roy, ii. 199.

2. A drizzling shower, *Upp. Clydes.*

3. A drop, *Wigtonshire.*

Isl. *drog*, *minutissimum quid et fugitivum*, ut *gut-tula humoris*, *vappa*, &c.

DROWIE, *adj.* Moist, misty; as, a *drowie day*, *Loth., Roxb.*

This is undoubtedly a very ancient Teutonic term, and probably transmitted from those Belgae who first

took possession of our eastern coast. Teut. *droef*, turbidus; *droef weder*, coelum tenebrosum, nubilum, turbidum; Kilian. Belg. *droevig weder*, lowering weather. The same term is also applied to the mind, tristis, moerens, Su.-G. *bedroefw-a*, from the obsolete v. *droefw-a*, dolore afficere; proprie, animum perturbare; Moes-G. *drob-jan*, turbare; Alem. *trejo*, dolor, Schilter. 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 DROWIN ON, *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*, *droeve*, tristis, moerens.

DROWP, *s.* A feeble person.

Bat I full craftlie did keip thai courtlie weidlis,
Quhill efter deid of that *droup*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 58.

He also uses *droup* as an adj., p. 51.

Teut. *droef*, moestus; Isl. *draup-a*, tristari, [*drupa*, to droup.]

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 *droupers*." Hutcheson on Joh. xiv. 15. V. DROUP.

The immediate origin is the E. v. *Droop*.

DROWRIER, *s.* Dowager, "Quene *drowrier*"; Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21.

Corr. from Fr. *douairière*, *id.*

DROWS, *s. pl.* A class of imaginary beings, Shetl. *Trows*, *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, *Troes* or *Droes*, the modern fairies and so forth." The Pirate, i. 121.

"The *Droes* or *Trows*, the legitimate successors of the northern *Duerqar*, and somewhat allied to the fairies, reside 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. 232, N. V. Trow, Trowe, *s.*

DROYTES, *s. pl.* The name given by the country people in Aberdeenshire to the *Druids*.

Some have traced the term *Druid* to Teut. *drut*, fidelis, fidus; though it is more probably of Celtic origin, as the Germans, according to Caesar, had no *Druids*. It is not improbable, that the Franconian and Helvetian terms for a female magician, *drude*, *drutte*, originated from the superior knowledge of this order of men. V. Keysl. Ant., p. 503.

DRUBLIE. V. DROUBLY.

DRUCKEN, *part. pa.* Drunken, S.

I've been at *drucken* writers' feasts.

Burns, On Dining with Lord Daer.

Some *drucken* wife wi' dronth does barn,—
And sair does mutter and does mourn

For good sma' beer.

The Har'st Rig, st. 50.

Su.-G. Dan. *drucken*, *id.*, from *drick-a*, *drikk-er*, to drink. Isl. *drukkinn*, ebrius.

DRUCKENSUM, *adj.* Habituated to the use of intoxicating liquors, addicted to intemperance, S.

I find it once written *drunkinsum*.—"His wiff was *drunkinsum* and quhillis ewill condicionit." Aberd. Reg., 16th Cent.

To DRUG, *v. a.* To pull forcibly, to tug, to drag, S.

———Richt ernistle thay wirk,

And for to *drug* and draw wald neuer irk.

Doug. Virgil, 47. 1.

Then in a grief he did her hail,

And *drugged* 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 sene to *drug* 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 feeble when it is too late.

It is also used by Chaucer.

———At the gate he proffered his service,

To *drugge* and draw, what so men weld devise.

Knights T., v. 1418.

Rudd. views it as corr. from *rug*. But it is radically the same with *dravo*; 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—lasht him en before wi' birken wands,

Abent his honghs, and round about his lugs;

And at his sair loot many unco *drugs*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

DRUG SAW, a saw for cross-cutting timber, South of S.; *synon.* *cross-cut-saw*, S.

"Ane litle *drug* saw for wrichtis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

"Taken from him—all their other loomes within the house, as axes, eitch, *drug-saw*, bow saw, and others valued to 40 lib." Acc^t. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52, 53.

DRUGGARE, *adj.* Drudging, subjected to labour.

Of bestis sawe I mony diuerse kynd;—

The slawe asse, ths *druggare* beste of pyne.

King's Quair, v. 4.

Isl. *droogur*, tractor, bajulus; G. Andr.

To DRUIDLE, *v. n.* To idle away one's time, Upp. Lanarks.

This is merely a variety of *Druttle*, q. v.

DRULE, *s.* One who is slow and inactive, a sluggard, South of S.

Belg. *druyt-en*, to mope, to droop; Isl. *droll-a*, haercre, moras nectere, *droll*, tardatio.

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. Shirrefs.

This, I suspect, is merely a corruption of *Dule*. Isl. *drolla*, to tarry, to loiter.

DRULIE, adj. Muddy, troubled; synon. with *Drumly*, but more commonly used, especially by old people; as, "*drulie* water," when discoloured with clay, &c., Roxb.

Teut. *droef*, turbidus, feculentus, may perhaps be the radical term; A.-S. *drof*, turbulentus, "coenosus, sordidus, filthy, dirty, draffie," Somner.

DRUM, adj. Dull, melancholy, S.B. **V. DRAM.**

Isl. *thrum-r*, taciturnus; 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* [dorsum]; 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 Ratray, and in the Stormont, which have the same parallelism and position with the above." P. Bendorthy, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 342.

Gael. Ir. *druim*, the back or ridge of a hill, C. B. *trym*. Hence *Drum-Albin*, a name given to the Grampian mountains; according to Adamnan, *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 backs 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. *dramb* is defined, Quicquid coniforme, vel convexum se effert, et in altum surgit; *drembi*, tumor; *dremb-az*, turgescere; Haldorson. *Drembe*, elatio, tumor; G. Andr., p. 52. Hence probably the *Drems*, the name of a rising ground, about three miles south from Aberlady in Haddingtonshire, the site of a very ancient fortification, apparently the remains of a Pictish town. I may also observe that Isl. *thruma*, is expl. acclivitas montis ardua; 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 metaph. sense, to trouble.

As from a bow a fatal flane,
Train'd by Apollo from the main,
In water pierc'd an eel;

Sae may the patriot's power and art
Sic fate to sounple rogues impart,
That *drumble* at the commonweal.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 376.

It is still used as a *v. a.*, in a literal sense. V. the adj.

DRUMLIE-DROITS, s. pl. Bramberries, Kinross, Perth. s.; *Black Boids*, West of S.

The latter part of the word seems to be corr. from Gael. *dreas*, *dreis*, a bramble. *Draighioun* signifies a thorn, and *draighiunnach*, thorny. But it would be to suppose a very tautological composition, to resolve it into "thorny bramble."

DRUMLY, DRUMBLY, adj. 1. Dark, troubled.

The *drumly* schour yet furth ower all the are
Als blak as pyk, in bubbis here and there.

Doug. Virgil, 151. 8.

2. Muddy, thick; *drumley*, A. Bor. id.

Frae thine strekis the way profound anone,
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acherone,—
Drumly of mude, and skaldand as it war wode.

Doug. Virgil, 173. 38.

3. Having a gloomy aspect, S.

Some said my looks were groff and sour,
Fretfu', *drumblly*, dull, and dour.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 306.

"Good fishing in *drumly* waters;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 28.

Rudd. views it as corr. from Fr. *troubé*, id. Sibb. from Teut. *turbelen*. But it seems rather a derivative from Teut. *droef*, turbidus, feculentus; if not from the same origin with *DRAM*, q. v. *Drumblé* is used in the same sense, A. Bor. The ale is *drumblé*, i.e. disturbed, muddy. "Look how you *drumblé*," Shaks. i.e. how confused you are. Lambe's Notes, Batt. Flodden, p. 71. *Druce*, Cumb., "a muddy river;" Gl. Grose.

4. Confused; applied to the mind.

—The Muse ne'er cares
For siller, or sic guilefu' wares.
Wi' whilk we *drumly* grow, and crabbit,
Dour, capernoited, thurawin-gabbit;
And brither, sister, friend and fae,
Without remeid o' kindred, slae.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 90.

5. Troubled, applied to the state of public matters, S.

"This was about the time appointed for our Parliament in the midst of May. We little expected the holding of it in so *drumly* a season." Baillie's Lett., i. 163.

DRUMMOCK, s. Meal and water mixed. **V. DRAMMOCK.**

DRUMMURE, adj. Grave, serious, sad, Dumfr. *Dremur't*, Ettr. For.

This may be allied to *Drum*, adj., melancholy. But it seems rather to be a corr. of E. *demure*.

DRUMSHORLIN, adj. Sulky, pettish, Lanarks.

As *drum* signifies sullen, melancholy, *shortin* may be viewed either as a diminutive from our *v. schore*, to threaten, or as the same with Teut. *schorluyn*, *scharluyn*, *scherluyn*, scurra, a scoffer, according to Kilian. Belg. *scherluyn* is, however, rendered by Sewel, "a knave, scoundrel."

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. *dryn-ja*, mugire, Sw. *droen-a*. *Droena som en tiur*, to bellow as a bull; *gaa och droena*, to go moping; Widge. Isl. *dryn*, mugitus; 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. *drun-r*, mugitus; *drungin*, ravus et grandisonus; G. Andr., p. 55. Dan. *drunt-er*, however, signifies to loiter, to linger. V. **DRANT**.

DRUNT, *s.* Pet, sour humour, *S.* *strunt, strue, synon.*

—Mallie, nae doubt, took the *drunt*,
To be compar'd to Willie.

Burns, iii. 129.

Sibb. refers to "Sw. *drunt*, emansor," a truant. But it seems rather allied to O. Fland. *drint-en*, to swell, turgere, tumescere; which may be from the same root with Isl. *dramb*, pride, fastus, superbia.

To **DRUNT**, *v. n.* The same with *Drant*, Ang.

DRUSCHOGH, *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. *draos*, 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 dang't 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 I might scud
Mang Jemmie's sprush,
Really they'd think I was a bud
Frae senseless *drush*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 38.

This word seems radically related to Moes-G. *drauksna*, a crumb, a fragment; from *drius-an*, to fall; whence *draus*, *drus*, casus, ruina, and *draus-jan*, *af-draus-jan*, ex alto precipitare; also, Su.-G. *dross-a*, cadere; and perhaps Belg. *ge-druijsch*, immanis fragor magnae alieujus molis ex improvisio diruptae ac precipidentis; 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 ejicere. If the change of the vowel should be deemed an objection to its being deduced from Isl. *dryt-a*, or Fris. *dryt-en*, although this is of little weight, it seems to have also assumed another form. For Teut. *dreet* and *drete* signify crepitus; and *dreutel*, *drotel*, pilula stereoraria.

To **DRUTTLE**, *v. n.* 1. To be slow in motion, to make little progress in walking; *Drutlin*, Slow, *S.*

2. To trifle about any thing in which one is engaged, *S.*

Teut. *dreutel-en*, pumilionis passus facere, gradi instar nani; Kilian. Germ. *drotteln*, *trotteln*, to walk in a slow and lazy manner, like one who is fatigued. This Wachter derives from Su.-G. *trott*, *troett*, lassus, *troett-a*, fatigare, corresponding to Moes-G. *us-trud-jan*, fatigari, Su.-G. *tryt-a*, to vex, *foer-tryt-a*, to be slow. Isl. *trúttill*, curso parvulus; from *trite*, cursito; but *droska*, consecretari haesitantes, is perhaps allied. This may be a derivative from *drutla*, pedissequa; G. Andr., p. 52.

DRWRY. V. **DROUERY**.

DRY (in a stone,) *s.* A flaw, Aberd.

Teut. *draene* signifies, concussus, concussura; perhaps *q.* a shake, or shaking in the stone, a term often used to denote a rent in wood. Belg. *draai*, is a whirl, to turn.

* **DRY**, *adj.* Cold, without affection; applied especially to manner, *S.*

And mind yon, billy, tho' 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 commoun hie gaittis that fre burrowes hes bene in vse of precedent, outhor for passage fra thair burgh or cumming thairto, and in speciall all commoun hie gaittis fra fre *dry* burrowis to the *Portis* and *hauinnis* next adiacent (or procedant) to thame, be obseruit and keptit, and that nane mak thame impediment or stop thairintill." Acts 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 preferred, *wet*.

DRYCHYN, **DRYCHYNG**, *s.* Delay, stay, protraction, of time.

That wykked syng so rewled the plansit,
Saturn was than in till his heast stait.—

His *drychyn* is with Pluto in the se,
As off the land, full off iniquité,
He wakyns wer, waxing off pestilence.
Wallace, vii. 183, MS.

In edit. 1648 and 1673, *dreiching*.
To Rowme that tribwte pay
Wyth-cwtyn *drychyng* or delay.
Wyntown, v. 3, 52.

O. E. *dreiching*. V. DREICH.

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 with-
out lime, S. V. COWAN.

DRY-FARAND, *adj.* Frigid in manner, not
open, not frank, Roxb.

Dry, although not mentioned in this sense by John-
son, 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.
V. GAIR, and FLOW.

DRY GOOSE, a handful of the smallest or
finest kind of meal, pressed very close to-
gether, dipt in water, and then roasted
among the ashes of a kiln, S. A.

DRY-HAIRED, *adj.* The same with *Dry-Far-*
and, *ibid.*, Loth.; in allusion to cattle whose
hair has lost all its sleekness from exposure
to the weather.

DRY MOLTURES, "quantities of corn paid to
the mill; whether the payers grind or not."
Diet. Summ. View of Feud. Law, p. 125.

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 lieutenantancy ever visit them, or give
them any comfort since this dolorous fire, which was
admired by many country people, that for any *dry-*
ness was betwixt them the earl of Murray should have
been so unkind, and his lady both, in such sorrowful
days." Spalding, i. 17.

The *adv.* is used in the same sense in E. But
Johns. gives no intimation of either the *adj.* or *s.* hav-
ing this signification.

DRYNT, *pret.* Drowned.

Quhilk of the goddis, O Palinurus,
The vs bereft, and *drynt* amid the se?
Doug. Virgil, 175. 21.

Su.-G. *draenk-a*, A.-S. *drenc-ean*, *adrenc-an*, *mer-*
gere; *adrenct*, *mersus*, drowned; Somner.

DRY SCHELIS, *s. pl.* *Dry schele*, the pan of
a night-stool.

"Item, in the twa chalmeris abone the hall, in
everie ane of thame, twa stand beddis with thair *dry*
schelis and stulis thairin.—Item, in the constabellis
chalmer at the yett, ane stand bed with ane little hous
for ane dry stule." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.

It would seem that a *dry schele* denoted the pan;
and *stule*, as mentioned distinctly, the box or table.
Teut. *schael*, scyphus, S. *skeel*.

DRYSOME, *adj.* Insipid, Ettr. 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 rooffe and symmers of that said kill were
consumed;—old Robert Bailie being *dryster* that day,
and William Lundy, at that tyme, measter of the
mille." Lamont's Diary, q. 179, 180.

2. One whose business is to *dry* cloth at a
bleachfield, S. O.

Dryster Jock was sitting cracky
Wi' Pate Tanson o' the Hill.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 3.

"Done!" quo' Pate, and syne his erls
Nailed the *Dryster's* wauked loof.

Ibid., p. 7.

DRY STUILL, a close stool; sometimes called
a *Dry Seat*, S.

"Item, ane cannabie of grene taffetie freinyeit with
grene quhilk may serve for any *dry stuill* or a bed."
Inventories, A. 1561, 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 no-
thing 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 *dryves*, and three
kiping lyues, estimat to 6 lib." Depred. on the Clan
Campbell, p. 104. V. KIPPING LYNE.

DUALM, DWALM, DWAUM, *s.* 1. A swoon, S.

But toil and heat so overpower'd her pith,
That she grew tabetless, and swarft therewith:—
At last the *dwaum* yeed frae her bit and bit,
And she begins to draw her limbs and sit.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. A sudden fit of sickness, S.

The day it was set, and the bridal to be,
The wife took a *dwaum*, and lay down to die;
She main'd and she grain'd out of dolour and pain.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 129.

Rudd. renders *dualmyng*, *levis animi defectus*, justly
observing that it is synon. with E. *qualm*, which
Skinner defines, *deliquium animi brevier*. 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 quodam veluti stupore correptae; Gl. Goth.
He refers to Belg. *bedwelmtheyd* as synon.; and views
both as allied to Moes-G. *dvala*, *stultus*, *fatuus*, *dwal-*
mon, *insanire*, A.-S. *dwoel-ian*, *dwel-ian*, *errare*, *vagari*,
Alem. *duel-en*, Belg. *dwael-en*; vo. *Dwala*. Teut. *bed-*
welm-en, *concidere animo*, *deficere animo*, *exanimari*,
vertigine corrip; Kilian. Wachter derives *dualm*

from Germ. *dolen*, *dwal-en*, stupere, stupidum esse. This word has, indeed, the same affinities with *DOLL'D*, q. v.

DUALMYNG, DWAUMING, s. 1. A swoon.

—To the ground all mangit fell scho down,
And lay ane lang time in ane dedely swown,
Or ony speche or word scho mycht furth bringe;
Yit thus at last said eftir hir *dualmyng*.
Doug. Virgil, 78, 18. V. DUALM.

2. It is metaph. applied to the failure of light, the fall of evening, S. B.

Ae evening, just 'bout *dreaming o' the light*,
An auld-like carle steppit in, bedeen.
Shirref's Poems, p. 144.

DUB, s. 1. A small pool of rain-water, a puddle, S. A. Bor.; *dib*, Loth. Ayrs.

He
Ane standaud stank semyt for to be,
Or than a smoth pulé, or *dub*, loun and fare.
Doug. Virgil, 243. 3.

The cry was so ugly of elfs, spes and owles,
That geese and gaisling cryes and craiks,
In *dubs* douks down with *duiks* and draiks.
Pollwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 21. 22.

"Ye'll find a *dub* at ilka dore," Prov., Clydes.; i.e. There is no man without his fault.

It is a traditionary remark with respect to the weather; *There's never a standing frost wi' a fow dub*; S., i.e. frost does not continue long, when the surface of the ground is covered with rain water.

2. A gutter, S.

3. Foul water thrown out. "Casting of pet-mow & *dub* in hir hall dur." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

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 scatebra; G. Andr., p. 49. *Locus voraginosus, paludinosus*; Verel. Ind. The latter mentions Sw. *diup* as a synon. term, as well as Isl. *dok*.

DUBBY, adj. 1. Abounding with small pools. S.

2. 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-skelper* frae the Waal, coming after some o' yoursels on nae honest errand." *St. Ronan*, 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 twa articles, with this conjunctiōne vel comand betuix thame: as hic vel haec dies, ane day." *Vaus' Rudimenta Puerorum in Artem Grammaticam*.

"How mony generes is thare in ane pronowne? Almaist als mony as in ane nowne. Quhy say ye almaist als mony as in ane nowne? For the epiceyn gener, and the *dubie* gener, are in ane nowne and noucht in ane pronowne." *Ibid.* Dd, iiij. b.

DUBLAR, s.

My berne, scho sayis, hes of hir awin.—
Dischis and *dublaris* nyne or ten.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158, st. 3. V. DIBLER.

DUBLATIS, s. pl.

—"That Henry Leis—sall restore—vi coppis, vi treyne dischis, iii treyne *dublati*," &c. *Act. Audit.* A. 1478, p. 67.

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, *Latnarks*.

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., Menteith*.

This is evidently a Gael. term. *Duchas, dutchas*, "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 deceissit but ony succession of his body, be quhais deith the *duchery* come to Hary Bewcleir 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, *Shetl.*

Su.-G. *docka*, Germ. *docke*, Alem. *tohha*, pupa, icuncula; Dan. *dukke*, a baby or puppet.

DUD, s. 1. A rag, S.; *duds*, rags, A. Bor.

"Every *dud* bids another good day;" S. Prov. "spoken of people in rags and tatters;" *Kelly*, p. 109.

This choice is just as unco as the last,—
A hair-brain'd little ane wagging a' wi' *duds*.
Ross's Helenore, 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. Grose.

I dar nocht cum yon mercat to,
I am so evvil sone-brint;
Among yon marchands my *dudds* do?

Peblis to the Play, st. 4.

Shame and sorrow on her snout, that suffers thee to
suck,—

Or when thy *duds* are bedirten, that gives them a donk.
Polwart, Watson's Coll., p. 15.

But or thay twynd him and his *dudis*,
The tyme of none was tareit.

Chron. 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.

"I se warrant it was the tae half o' her fee and bounthith, for she wared the ither half on pinnars and pearlings to gang to see us shoot yon day at the pop-injay.—I was sic a fule as to fling it back to her.—But I was a great fule for my pains:—she'll ware't 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 Grose expl. 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*, cloaths or goods. *Abraham Cove has won (or bit) rum duds*, i.e. the poor fellow has stolen very rich cloaths."

3. Metaph. applied to a *thowless* 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. *diod*, 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 upp*, levidensa alium vestire. Gr. *εἰδω* has been mentioned as allied. Belg. *tod, todde*, a rag. [Isl. *drida*, 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 *rags*, 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, we might deduce it from *dya*, imperf. *dude*, 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.

DUDDIE, DUDDY, *adj.* Ragged, S.

There little love or canty cheer can come
Frae *duddy* doublets, and a pantry toom.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 81.

DUDDINESS, *s.* Raggedness, S.

DUDDIE, *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 *Luggie*.

This is undoubtedly a relique of the Cumbrian kingdom. W. Richards gives C. B. *diawd-lestr*, and *diawd-wydrum*, as both signifying a beaker. *Diawd-lestr* literally signifies a drinking cup or vessel; from *diod-i* to drink. *Diod*, potus; Boxhorn.

He gives *dionetty* as denoting a tippling-house; Cauponula, cerevisiarium, popina.

DUDDRON, *s.*

Schaw me thy name, *Duddron*, with diligence.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 53.

"Ragged slut," Pink.

Bot to indyte how that *Duddron* was drest.

Drowpit with dregs, quibering with mony qubrine,

That procees to report it war ane pyne.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 298.

Mony sweir bumbard belly-huddron,

Mony slute daw, and slepy *duddron*,

Him servit ay with sounyie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

Lord Hailes thinks that "it means a ghost, from A.-S. *dydrumyha*, [more properly, *dyderunga*] phantasma." But the learned writer has been misled by mere similarity of sound. It may signify, tatterdemalion, a person in rags, from *Dud*, 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. *dudr-a*, to act in a remiss and slovenly manner; [to go slowly and leisurely along]; factito, pro remissa et tenni actione ponitur; *dudur*, remissa ac segnia opera; G. Andr., p. 54.

DUDE, for *do it*, S.

Bot thay that did mak this ordour,

I trow sall proue it to be gude:

The Clerk said, Quha is he will *dude*?

Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 28.

- * DUE, *adj.* Indebted; as, "I'm *due* him a groat," I owe him a groat, S.

It is because he scornis to bow

To Mammon so enslaving;

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 halesand thay *duel* al nycht and day.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 39. Morantur, Virg.

"Do way," quo scho, "ye'll *duell* too lang."

Maitland Poems, p. 190.

2. To continue in any state or situation, to remain.

—Schyrr Thomas *duell* fechtand

Quhar Schyrr 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 saiff,

Fra violent wer at ye lik nocht to *duell*?

Wallace, viii. 1322, MS.

4. *Dwelt behind* is used passively, as equivalent to *left behind*.

The Erle of the Leuenax was,—
Levyt behynd with his galay
 Till the King was fer on his way.
 Quhen that thai off his cuntré
 Wyst that so *duell behynd* was he,
 Be se with schippys thai him soucht.

Barbour, iii. 596, MS.

It frequently occurs in O. E. as signifying to tarry; and also to remain.

And prayed them for to *duell*
 And theyr aventures to tell.

Rom. R. Cœur de Lyon.

Of them, that wryten us to fore
 This bokes *duelle*.

Gower, Conf. Am. Prol., Fol. 1.

And ye wolla a while *duelle*,
 Of bold batailles I wola you telle.

Otuel, Auchinleck, MS. V. Sir Tristrem, Intr. cxxi.

Alem. *dual-en*, Su.-G. *dual-a*, *dual-ias*, Dan. *dual-er*, id. Isl. *duel*, moror, cunctor; [*duelja*, to delay.] Here we discover the primary signification of E. *duell*. It derives Su.-G. *dual-a* from *dwala*, stupor, as primary denoting stupidity of mind, then, fluctuation and delay.

DUELLING, *s.* Delay, tarrying.

Quhen that the King herd that tithing,
 He armyt him, but mar *duelling*.

Barbour, vii. 565, 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*. Protrahit ingratis impia vita moras. "Myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwelllynges." "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 *dwelllynges* must be interpreted by [such a person, not as a denomination of time, which is its meaning in Boethius, but as a denomination place." *Life of Chauc.*, 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 *dwelllyng* in that age. Ancient writers, however, are often censured by the moderns, merely in consequence of the partial information of their judges.

DUERGH, *s.* A dwarf.

Ane *Duergh* braydit about, besily and bane,
 Small birdis on broche, be ane brigh fyre.—
 Than dynnyt the *Duergh* in angr and yre.

Gawron and Gol., i. 7. V. DROICH.

[Isl. *dvergur*, dwarf.]

To **DUFE**, *v. a.* (like Gr. *v*). To give a blow with a softish substance, Clydes., Loth., Roxb.; synon. *Baff*, *Buff*.

DUFE, *s.* 1. A blow of this description. V. *DOOF*.

2. The sound emitted by such a blow, Clydes.

DUFE, *s.* 1. The soft or spongy part of a loaf, turnip, new cheese, &c., *ibid*.

2. A soft spongy peat, Perth. V. *DOWF*.

3. A soft silly fellow, S. O.

DUFFINGBOUT, a thumping or beating, *ibid*.

This seems merely a modification of Isl. *dubba*, caedo, verbero, percuto; G. Andr.; hence applied to *dubbing* a knight, from the *stroke* given.

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DUFFART, *s.* 1. A blunt stupid fellow, Ays.; *Duffar*, Roxb. V. *DOWFART*.

2. Generally applied to dull-burning coal, *ibid*.

DUFFART, *adj.* Stupid. V. under *DOWF*.

DUFFIE, *adj.* 1. Soft, spongy, Fife, W. Loth.

2. Also applied to coals which crumble down when struck by the fire-irons, Fife.

DUFFIE, *s.* A soft silly fellow, S.

"Oh sirs, Oh sirs, that I had but ae bairn, an' she set her heart on a feckless *duffie* o' a Frenchman, an' a papish." Saxon and Gael, ii. 35.

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 *duffifie* 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-beard *confess*, S.

DUGEON-TRE, **DUDGEON**, *s.* Wood for staves.

"Certane *dugeon tre* coft be him," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1551, V. 21.

"*Dudgeon*, the hundreth peces conteneing sex score, vii l, iiij s." Rates, A. 1611.

Belg. *duyg*, a staff of a cask; *duygen*, staves.

DUGON, *s.* A term expressive of contempt, *Ettr. For*.

"What wad my father say,—if I were to marry a man that loot himsel' be threshed by Tommy Potts, a great supple *dugon*, wi' a back nae stiffer than a willy-wand? He's gayan' good at arms-length, an' a fleeing trip, but when ane comes to close quarters wi' him, he's but a *dugon*." Hogg's *Wint. Tales*, i. 292.

Fr. *dogguin*, "a filthe great old cure;" *Cotgr*. O. Fr. *doguin*, brutal, hargreux; Roquefort.

DUIKRIE, **DUKRIE**, *s.* Dukedom.

"His Maiestie—declaris—all and hail the *duikrie* of Lennox, &c., with all charteris—grantit be his Maiestie off the fairsaid *dukrie*—to be—speciallie exceptit," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 559, 560.

The termination is equivalent to that of *dom*, being the same with A.-S. *rice*, dominium.

DUIRE, *adj.* Hard; Fr. *dur*, *dure*.

—The woime, that workes under cuire,
 At lenth the tre consunes that is *duire*.

Hist. K. Henrie, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 262.

DUKATE, *s.* A pigeon-house; a variety of *Dowcate*, i.e. a *dove-cote*.

"That all thai that brekis *dukatis*—or stelis furth of the samin—*douis*—salbe callit and pvnist tharfore." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

DUKE, **DUCK**, *s.* A leader, a general.

Duke Hannibal, as many authors wrait,

Throw Spenyie came be mony a passage strait.

Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 45.

"Na spuleyis may be callit opime, bot onelie thay quhilkis ar takin be ane *duke* fra ane uthir; we understand na man may be callit *duke*, bot he alanerlie be quhais avise the army is led." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 339.

Dere Duckis. V. GYRE FALCONS.

Here the term is evidently used according to the sense of Lat. *dux*.

DUKE, DUİK, s. A duck, S.

Thré dayis in dub amang the *dukis*

He did with dirt hna hyde.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 15. V. DUB.

DUKE-DUB, s. A pool for the use of *ducks*, S.

"In a second more,—I was up to the knees in that necessary receptacle of water, called the *duke-dub*." Blackw. Mag., Oct. 1821, p. 308.

There lay a *duck-dub* before the door,
And there fell he, I trow.

Herd's Coll., ii. 150.

DUKE'S-MEAT, s. The herb in E. called *Ducks-meat*, S.

"Leaves, of Agrimony, Couch-grass, *Duke's-meat*, Strawberries." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 59.

DUK HUDE.

—"That Schir Johne—content & paye—for—a byknyf vi d., a *duk hude* xviii d., a pare of spurris viii d." Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 82.

This seems to signify "a hood of cloth," from Teut. *doeck*, pannus. *Doeck-hoest* signifies a hood or covering for the head. Belg. *hoofd-doeck*, "a piece of linen cloth to pin about the head, a coif;" Sewel.

[**DUK-PERIS, s. pl.** V. DOWCHSPERIS.

This form occurs in Barbour, iii. 440, Skeat's Ed.]

DULBART, DULBERT, s. A heavy stupid person, South of S.

Isl. *dul*, stultitia, and *birt-a*, manifestare; q. one who shews his foolishness. C. B. *delbren*, a dolt.

DULCE, adj. Sweet; Lat. *dulcis*.

—In that buik thair is na heresie

Bot Christis word, right *dulce* and redolent.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 131.

DULDER, s. Any thing large, S. B. Belg. *daalder*, 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 coecus; q. blind and dumb. Or shall we refer to Teut. *duld-en*, 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.

—Certis, we wemen

We set us all fra the sicthe to syle men of treuth:

We *dule* for na evil deidis saw it be device halden.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

Fr. *doul-oir*, Lat. *dol-ere*.

DULE, DOOL, s. Grief, S.; *dole*, E.

Makbeth Fynlayk and Lulawch fule

Oure-drevyn had all thare dayis in *dule*.

Wyntoun, vii. 1. 4.

"To sing dool," to lament, to mourn; Shirr. Gl.

The term is sometimes used adjectively.

"Efter proscriptioun of the men, come syndry ladyis of Scotland arrayit in thair *dule* habit, for doloure of thair husbandis, quhilkis war slane in this last battall." Bellend. Cron., B. vi., c. 18.

How many fereteris and *dule* habitis schyne,

Sal thou behald!—

Doug. Virgil, 197. 32.

Fr. *duel*, Gael. *doilghios*, 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.

—Fresche men come, and hailit the *dulis*,
And dang thame down in dailis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 22.

"A well-known phrase at foot ball. When the ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, Hail! 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 *dool* 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, Perth. 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.

Sibh. has properly observed, that Teut. *doel* is *aggesta terram in quam sagittarii jaculantur sagittas*; and *doel-pinne*, scopus, or the mark.

O. E. *dole* 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 103d Psalm, &c. at which time the Minister shall inculcate these or such sentences: 'Cursed be he that translateth the *bounds* and *doles* of his neighbour.'" Injunct., 19 Eliz., ap. Brand's Pop. Antiq., p. 266.

Phillips defines *doles* or *dools*, "certain balks or slips of pasture left between the furrows in plough'd lands;" Dict.

2. *Dule* is used to denote a boundary of land, Fife, 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 *cottars*, 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 aff, 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. *dvel-a* signifies morari, also impedit. *Hvad dvelr thig*, quid impedit te? For what is a *dule* or boun-

dary, but that which is designed to impede or prevent farther progress? From *dvela* is formed *dvoel*, mora, a stay, a stop, a delay; *duaul*, id., Verel. It is not improbable that this was the primary form and signification 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 *duel*, S. *dule*, sorrow?

DULL, *s.* Hard of hearing; a common Scotticism.

"Dull, used croneously for deaf." Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 101.

—"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. n.* To become torpid.

"This marcial—prince nicht nocht suffer his pepill to rest or *dull* in strenth." Bellend. 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; *Dawd*, synon. Perhaps from the same origin with E. *dole*, any thing dealt out.

DULLY, *adj.* V. DOLLY.

DULSE, *adj.* Dull, heavy, S. B.; most probably from Isl. *dollsa*, appendere ignavum, G. Andr., p. 50.

This seems originally the same with Sw. *dolsk*, "sluggish, dull, drowsy;" Widcg. Qui reses est, atque, ubi potest, laborem vitat; Ihre. Norw. *daalse* seems only a variety of this. Hallager expl. it by Dan. *uanselig*, *unproportioneret*, i.e. unpersonable, ill-proportioned. *Ein daalse mand*, S. B. "a *dulse* man." Haldorson mentions Isl. *dols*, tardatio, and expl. *dols-a*, haerere; impedire. Shaw renders E. heavy by Gael. *doilghasach*; but it properly signifies sorrowful.

DULSE, *s.* The Fucus Palmatus, 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 palmatus, *dulse*; fucus esculentus, *badderlock*; and fucus pinnatifidus, *pepper dulse*, which are relished in this part of the country, and sell them." P. Nigg, Aberd. Statist. Acc., vii. 207.

"Palmated or sweet fucus, Anglis. *Dulse* or *dils*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 933.

"Jagged fucus, Anglis. *Pepper dulse*, Scotis." Ibid., p. 953.

"Ulva montana, Mountain laver, Anglis. *Mountain dulse*, Scotis." Ibid., p. 973.

"There is beneath the cliff a beach of the finest sand, a stream of water as pure as the well of Kil-

dinguie, and the rocks bear *dulse* as wholesome as that of Guiydin." 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. *Duillig*, his Grace remarks, is "compounded of *duille*, a leaf, and *uisge* water; literally, the leaf of the water."

Gael. *duillig*, Ir. *dalisk*, id. It might almost seem to have received its name from Isl. *dolls-a*, mentioned above, which also signifies, to hang loose, haerens appendere, pendulum; as it adheres in this manner to the rocks.

DULSHET, *s.* A small bundle, Aberd.

Isl. *dols*, tardatio; *dols-a*, impedire.

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. *Dunmie*. One who is *dumb*, S.

—In the end these furious eryers
Stood silent like Observant Friars,
Or like to *Dumbies* making signs.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii., p. 22.

Auld gabbet Spee,—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 lyers, but *Dummie* cannot lye." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1049.

It may deserve to be noticed here, that Heb. דָּמָם, *dum* signifies, siluit, דָּמָם *damam*, 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.; *dumbfounded*, 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 Bodsbeck, 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*, Ang.

DUMMOND. V. DINMONT.

DUMMYIS, *s. pl.*

—"Anent the wrangwiss withhaldin, spoliatioun, & awaytakin of the said vmquhile Adamis gudis to the soum of xvi *dummys* of gold, ix Inglis Hary nobillis, & 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. *domp-a*, rudius palpare, *domp-a*, vel *dimpa*, praeceps 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 pnt in the *dumps*.

—"They are puffed vp, and made more insolent with that which, iustlie, hath *dumped* in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the ilands." Forb. Def., p. 66.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *domp-en*, Su.-G. *daemp-a*, Germ. *daempf-en*, suffocare.

DUMPH, *adj.* Dull, insipid, Buchan.

He surely is a heartless sumph,
That lolls about the ingle *dumph*,
On sic a day as this.

Tarras's Poems, p. 14.

Su.-G. *Dan*, and Germ. *dum*, is used in the same sense; stupidus, stolidus. V. DUMP, *v.* preceding, and TUMFIE.

* 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 hearer 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, *dummy* woman, quite a bundle of a body, as one may say." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1819, 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 *dummy* poney,—with his double barrelled fowling piece in his hand." Scott's Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 259.

Isl. *doomp*, ancillula 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 *palball*, 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 Dun of Boreland*), is very remarkable." P. Borgue, Kircudb. 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. Kilfinan Argyles. Stat. Acc., xiv. 256.

3. A regular building, commonly called "a Danish fort," S.

"At Carlaway, there is a Danish fort, or *doune*, 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. 288.

"In the parish of Diurness in Strathmore—is that singular building called the *Dun of Dornadilla* or Dornadilla's tower."

"The *Dune* or Tower of Dornadilla, in the parish of Diurness, 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. *duyn* 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. *Dunholm* was the A.-S. name of Durham, from *dun*, mons, and *holm*, insula amnica. There is still *Dunmow* in Essex, *Dunstable* in Bedfordshire, *Dunwick* in Sussex, *Dunkirk* in the Netherlands, &c., &c. A.-S. *dun-elfas*, the fairs of the mountains; *dun-sætas*, inhabitants of the mountains; *dun-land*, hilly ground;

Olivet's dune, mount Olivet, Mat. xxvi. 30. Somner, however, and Cluverius, 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*.

Ilk cuddoch blillying o'er the green,
Against auld crummy ran:
The unce brute much *dunching* dried [dree'd]
Frae twa-year-alls and stirks.

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, 'naeboddy 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 *dunshing*, to the no small danger of the astonished maidens." *Dumfr. Courier*, Sept. 1823.

3. To push as a mad bull; as, "a *dunshin* bill;" synon. *Rinning on*, Clydes., *Dumfr.*

This is precisely the sense of Teut. *dons-en*; as explained by Kilian, *pugno sive typhae clava in dorso percute, from donse, typha, clava typhae*; Su.-G. *duns-a*, eum impetu et fragore procedere; *duns-a i backen*, ad terram eum impetu prolabi, *Ihre*; from *dunt*, ictus. 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.

DUNCHY, *adj.* Squat, short and thick, S.

DUNCY, *adj.*

From the Jesuit knave in grain,—
And a' bald ignorant asses,
Such as John Ross, that donnat geese,
And Dan Duncanson, that *duncy** ghest,
Good Lord deliver us.

* "What the meaning of the phrase *duncy 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. Bee*, iv. 106, 107.
Mr. Thos. Forrester, Minister at Melrose, was deposed, 1638.

This seems to be the same with *Donsie*, used in the sense of saucy, malapert.

DUNDERHEAD, *s.* A blockhead, a numskull, Loth., N. Apparently allied to **BEDUNDER'D**, **DONNART**, *q. v.*

It may be observed, however, that *Dan. dummerhoved* is exactly synon., "a dunce, blockhead," Wolf.

Dunderhead is used in the same sense by modern playwrights. A. Bor. *dunderknoll* is synon.; signifying "a blockhead;" *Grose*.

DUNDIEFECKEN, *s.* A stunning blow, Ayr.; 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 *dung*," 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 Loehbny 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 keist her in his *dungering*,
Quhair licht scho nicht so nane.

Pink. S. P. R., iii., p. 190, st. 3.

V. *Doungeoun*, whence this by corr.

DUNIWASSAL, **DUNIWESSLE**, **DUIN-WASSAL**, *s.* 1. A nobleman.

—Some, Sir, of our *Duniwessles*
Stood out, like Eglington and Cassils,
And others, striving to sit still,
Were fore'd to go against their will.

Colvil's Mock 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 chieftain.

"He was born a *duin-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.

Borland and his men's coming,
The Cam'rons and M'Leans coming,
The Gordons and M'Gregor's coming,
A' the *Dunywastles* coming.

Ritson'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 *Pittscottie's Cron.*, Ed. 1814.

"The king passed to the Illes,—and caused many of the great *Duny vassals* to shew thair holding, and fand many of thame in nonentrie, and thairfor anexit thame to his awin crown." P. 357.

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 chieftain.

"His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Duinhe-Wassell*, or sort of gentleman." *Waverley*, i. 233.

Although *vais* is given as a Gael. and Ir. word signifying noble, and *vaisle* as its derivative, I hesitate

greatly if these are not the very same with L. B. *vassus* and *vassalus*. For, as Du Cange observes, *Vassi* were the domestics, or those who belonged to the family, of a king or prince. The term undoubtedly corresponds with C. B. *guais*, servi, the pl. of *guas*, servus, famulus. V. Boxhorn. In like manner Armor. *guas* is expl. by Pelletier, vassal, serviteur; *gwassaid*, servilis. To this source has the term used by Polybius, *Gaesatae*, hired soldiers, been traced; and *Gessi* used by Servius for those who are powerful in battle. The learned Hickes derives L. B. *vassus* from Moes-G. *fads*, which in composition denotes the care or management of any business; as *hunda-fads*, a centurion, *bruth-fads*, a bridegroom. This he considers as allied to A.-S. *fad-ian*, ordinare, dispensare, disponere. He also refers to O.Dan. *faud* or *faad*, as denoting the president of the supreme court in the Orkney islands (V. FORD); adding, that in the barbarous ages the prefects who were chosen from the ministers of emperors and princes were called *Thiufadi*. He traces the word *Vassal* to *fad* and *scal*, a servant, as analogous to *Marshall*, i.e. *Mare-scal*, 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.

Gael. *duine*, a man, and *wasal*, noble, well-born, from *uais*, id.; whence *waisle*, nobility, gentry.

DUNK, *adj.* Damp, Mearns. V. DONK.

DUNK, *s.* A mouldy dampness, Roxb.

DUNKLE, *s.* 1. The dint made, 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 injury 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 *dunkles* in her character." The Steam-Boat, p. 159.

Shall we view this as a dimin. from Tent. *dwaenck*, coactio, from *dwengh-en*, *dwingh-en*, cogere, urgere, arctare?

DUNKLET, *part. pa.* Dimpled, dinted, Ayrs.

"Robin has gotten an awful cloor on the broo, we think his harpan's surely *dunklet*." Sir Andrew Wylie, iii. 284.

To DUNNER, DUNDER, *v. n.* "To make a noise like thunder," Gl. Sibb. V. BEDUNDER'D.

This is rendered perhaps more accurately to clatter, Roxb.

—"It gaird 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 gie 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.

3. Expl. "reverberated sound," Dumfr.

But a' this while, wi' mony a *dunner*,
Auld guns were brattling aff like thunner.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 45.

Tent. *donder*, tonitus, ruina cœli; Kilian. Su.-G. *dunder*, strepitus. It primarily denotes that noise caused by thunder. Alem. *donre*, id. Ihre views *dona*, strepere, as the origin; synon. with A.-S. *dyn-an*, whence E. *din*, corresponding to Belg. *don*, *deune*, Isl. *dun-ur*, Sw. *don*, *doen*, id.

DUNSEKE, *s.* Apparently formed from E. *Dunce*, to snit the rhyme of *Brunswick*.

He's but a perfect *dunseke*,
If e'er he meant to come,

Jacobite 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 buirds did flee.

Jamieson'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 brae.

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 wiss we hed the priest,
I'm thinking Lindy's all this time in jest;
We sud *dunt* out the boddom o't ere lang,
Nor Lindy mair be chargeable with wrang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 106.

But there is ae thing I'd hae *dunted* out,
Aud I nae mair sall 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 completely *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 unfeeling manner, in reply perhaps to the question, "Is such a person dead?" "Dead! aye, he's *dead* and *dunted* 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 *moulds* on it in the grave.

Su.-G. *dunt*, ictus; Isl. *dyn*, *dunda*, tono, *dun-a*, resonare, from *dyn-an*, strepere, 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 *dint-ur*, concussatio; A.-S. *dynt*, ictus. Ihre 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 *dunt* 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. Gilhaize, ii. 220.

To DUNT, *v. n.* To beat, to palpitate.

My heart's aw 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 burnt.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 171.

Originally, I suppose, *brunt*.

But wi' revenge their hearts had dunted
Like ony mell.

Shirref's Poems, p. 262.

Instead of this *v.*, *dunka*, a derivative from *dunt*,
is used in Su.-G. *Hiertat dunkar*, cor palpitat, id.
Isl. V. Verel., p. 54.

To PLAY DUNT, to palpitate, from fear.

Loud blew the storm,—but then the ghaist again
The blast fierces blatterin' rattled in his lugs,
His heart *play'd dunt* wi' mony a dowie thought.

The Ghaist, 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 blunt
To tak sik office upoun hand;
— thew servits ans dunt
Of me.

Peblis to the Play, st. 12.

The king kens this : Your heavy neives
Guid muckle *dunts* can deal :
Wi' courage and guid counsel, we
Can wrang our faes mair leal.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

Dunt is used in this sense by R. Glouc. :—

Wyth hard *dunt* & gret yre to gaders suththe hii come.
—And smyts eyther other her & ther, & hard *duntes* casts.
P. 185.

2. The sound caused by the fall of a hard
body that in some degree rebounds, S.

I am indebted to a friend, from the *north countrée*,
for pointing out to me the nice shades of difference
between this and the signification of that of some other
terms used to denote the sound caused by a fall. *Reemiss*
expresses the sound produced by a body that falls
with a rumbling or clattering sound, Banffs. *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 maukin in the seat,
And dunt fer dunt, her heart began to beat.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

In this sense we speak of a dunt proceeding from
love, S.

Ilk rowt the twa gave thwart the burn
Cam o'er her heart a dunt :
Strathfallan was as doun to love
As an suld cabbage-runt.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 52.

4. A gibe, an insult ; also a slanderous falsehood, Ayr.

Isl. *dunt*, a stroke given to the back or breast, so as
to produce a sound, although there be no effusion of
blood ; Verel.

DUNTING, *s.* A continued beating, so as to
cause a hollow sound ; such as that produced
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, Ayr. ; synon. *Junt*.

Wae worth't ! a dunt o' scowthert cheess
Stuck on a prong, he quakin' sees ;
An' tho' his teeth wi' terror chatter'd,
His eager chafts wi' slaver water'd.

The Two Rats, *Picken's Poems*, i. 66.

Allied perhaps to Fris. *duyn-en*, tumescere, q. what
is swelled up.

DUNTER, *s.* A porpoise, *Poreus marinus*,
Teviotdale ; apparently a cant 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.

Hallager gives *dunne* 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.

DUNTY, *s.* "A doxy," Gl. Ramsay.

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 *Dinle*, of
which it is most probably a provincial variety. Ar-
mor. *tinl-a*, signifies tinnire, to tingle.

DUNZE. V. DOYN.

DUR, DURE, *s.* Door.

Scho gat hym wyth-in the dure.

Wyntonow, viii. 12. 69.

A.-S. *dure*, Alem. Isl. *dur*, Moes-G. *daur*. Belg.
deur. Isl. *dyn*, door.

DURANDLIE, *adv.* Continually, without
intermission ; from Fr. *durant*, lasting.

The wind blew ont of the eist stiflie and sture,
The deip *durandlie* draif in mony deip dell.

Rauf Coilyear, Alij, a.

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. *driug-r*, densus, jugiter vigens. *Dryg*, denso. Isl. *durgur*, sulky fellow.

DURK, s. A dagger, S.

What slaughter made I wi' my *durk*,
Amo' Sarpedon's troop!

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 26.

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. 200.

—"He took the engagement—in the only mode and form, which, by a mental paction with himself, he considered as binding,—he swore secrecy upon his *draven dirk*." Ibid., p. 256.

It was customary with the northern nations in general to swear on their arms. Du Cange, vo *Jurare*, gives a variety of examples. Ammianus Marcellinus says, that the Quadi, "having drawn their swords, *eductis mucronibus*, or exposed the points of their swords, which they worshipped for divinities, swore that they would be faithful." Lib. xvii. The Danes and Snci used a similar rite. We learn from Eginhard, 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 purge himself by swearing *super arma*.

Dirk is used in the same sense by E. writers. Dr. Johnson says this is "an Earse word." Shaw mentions it under *Poniard*. But Lhuys seems to have been a stranger to it. Sibb. expl. *durk*, "properly concealed dagger. Teut. *dolck*, sica; from Sw. *dolia*, celare, occultare." It is not improbable that it is radically a Goth. word, especially as Isl. *daur* signifies a sword.

To DURK, v. a. 1. To stab with a dagger, S.

Had it not been for this Life-guard,
She would have *durkt* 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*, synonym. *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, DIRK, 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 deeren in the delles
Thei *durken* and dare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 4.

Perhaps this *v.* may signify to chase; as a frequentative from Isl. *dark-a*, velociter ambulare; at *taka sig darkt*, jactabundè ferri; q. to cause to run. Thus *durken* and *dare* may be "chase and affright."

Sibb. writes this also "deirken; q. eirken, from eiry, fearful." This is by no means a natural etymon.

Dare here seems the same with *dere*, to hurt. It is also probable that *durken* conveys the same idea: the one being formed from A.-S. *daer-ian*, *der-ian*; the other from *derig-ian*, 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;" Cotgr.; q. *diurnalier*.

To DURR, v. a. To deaden or alleviate pain; as is done by the use of laudanum, Roxb.

Sn.-G. Isl. *dur*, somnus levis, *dur-a*, per intervalla dormire; or Su.-G. *daar-a*, infatuare.

DURSIE, adj. Obdurate, relentless, hard-hearted, Ayrs.

Gael. *diorrasach*, froward, rash; A.-S. *dyrstig*, anxius, temerarius, from *dyrr-an*, to dare.

DURT, s. Dirt.

"The reward 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 manse, his gleab, two or three chalders of victual, or an hundreth markes.—He will not wishe ought of the *durt* of the earth, but their owne selnes, whom he will professe as the reward of his faithful calling to his euerlasting 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 Berwick.

[**DURWARTH, s.** Door-ward, i.e. doorkeeper, gatekeeper. Barbour, iii. 101, Skeat's Ed.

A.-S. *duru*, a door, *weard*, a keeper. Gael. *doras*, a door, *fear*, a man.]

To DUSCH, v. a. 1. To rush, to move with velocity.

On thame we schout, and in thar myd rout *duschit*,
Hewit, hakkit, smyte down, and all to fruschit
Thay fey Gregious.—

Irruimus, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 51. 52.

The fleand schaft Italiane to his hart
Glidand, throw out the schire are *duschit* sons.

Volat. Virg. ix. 698.

Ibid., 303. 7.

2. To make a noise in consequence of motion, to twang.

The flane flaw fast with ane sprang fra the string,
Throw out the wame and entrellis all but stynt,
The scharp hedit schaft *duschit* with the dynt.

Doug. Virgil, 225. 1.

Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit arundo.

Virg. vii. 499.

3. **To dusch down.** To fall with a noise.

Doun *duschis* he in dede thraw all folloist,
The warm blude furth bokkand of his coist.

Doug. Virgil, 291. 13.

Rudd. renders this, to fall upon, to attack; observing that it is much the same with E. *dash*. To this Sibb. assents; adding, "from Dan. *dask*, a blow, or

attack." But as *dash* is allied to this Dan. term, and also to Su.-G. *dask-a*, to strike, to heat; our word is far more analogous to Germ. *dos-en*, strepitum edere, quatiendo, cadendo, currendo, vel alio quovis modo; Wachter. This is nearly the same with Teut. *does-en*, pulsare eum impetu et fragore; Kilian. To this corresponds Isl. *thoys-a*, *thus-a*, *thys-a*, tumultuose proruere; Verel. *Tha thusti bonder at kongi*; Tum rustici eum strepitu pedum promovebant versus regem; Heims Kring. T. I., p. 145. V. the *s*.

DUSCHE, *s*. 1. A fall; as including the crash made by it.

The birnand towris down rollis with ane rusche,
Quhil all the lieunyns dynlit with the *dusche*.
Doug. Virgil, 296. 35.

—Coelum tonat omne fragore.
Virg. ix. 541.

2. A stroke, a blow.

—With mony lasche and *dusche*
The cartaris smate their hors fast in tene.
Doug. Virgil, 132. 23.

Barbour uses it as synon. with *dynt*.

—He, that in his sterapys stud,
With the ax, that wes hard and gud,
With sa gret mayne raucht hym a *dynt*,
That nothyr bat na helm mycht stynt
The heavy *dusche*, that he him gave.
Bruce, xli. 55. V. also xlii. 147.

Wyntown writes it *dwyhs*.

Than thai layid on *dwyhs* for *dwyhs*,
Mony a rap, and mony a brwhs.
Cron. viii. 16, 119.

Su.-G. *dust*, tumultus, fragor; Isl. *thys*, Alem. *thuz*, *doz*; dero *uuellono doz*, fragor undarum. It is evidently the same word that is now pronounced *Doyce*, *douss*, *q*. v.

DUSCHET, DUSSIE, *s*. "A sort of musical instrument, probably the *doucete* of Lydgate, or *douced* of Chaucer." Gl. Sibb.

Fra Halliglas sone hard this time,
He toned his *dussie* for a spring.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 315.

Cotgr. mentions Fr. *doussaine*, a certain musical instrument; from Lat, *dulcis*, as in latter times *dulcimer*."

DUSCHET, DUSSIE, *s*. An indorsement, a docket.

Bot for to tell what test he tuke
Dysertis *Duschet* was the bukke.—
He—gat his *letters* in his hand.
This beand done, as I have said,
Vpon his *duschet* vpe he played,
Gevand the man so mony terroris,
That brocht him in a thousand erroris.
That for his lyfe was no remeid,
Gif he abaid the law but deid.
The puir man, being feild, for feir
Gave him the land, and gat na geir.

Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 312. 317.
Fr. *douss-er*, to indorse.

To **DUSH**, *v*. a. "To push as a ram, ox, &c." S. *doss*, "to toss or push like an ox," S. B., Gl. Grose.

I glowr'd as eerie's I'd been *dush'd*
Ia some wild glen.

Burns, iii. 101.

This is most probably allied to Teut. *does-en*, and Su.-G. *dask-a*. V. **DUSCH**, *v*. Isl. *dusk-a*, verbera et verba dura infigo; G. Andr., p. 47.

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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 *dus-a*, cubare anhelitus et fessus, to recline breathless and fatigued; *dusa*, talis incubatio; G. Andr. O. Teut. *duysee*, concubina. Perhaps *duysigh*, *deusigh*, stupidus, exanimis, and *duysel-en*, mente et animo perturbari, have a common origin; as well as A.-S. *dwaes*, hebes, stultus, obtusus.

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-*dusts* lately, and the lairds are unco neighbourly, and Jock and I cauna 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 metaph. 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 metaph. one.

The term is probably the same with Su.-G. *dust*, Isl. Su.-G. *dyst*, tumultus, fragor. It also denotes a tournament, prelium equestre, decursus torneamenti; because of the breaking or crash of weapons. Isl. *thysse*, strepitus, tumultus; Gl. Landnam. S. *Thys*, id. also turba, *thys-ia*, ruere, tumultuari; G. Andr., p. 269. *Dust*, indeed, has evidently the same origin with the *v*. *Dusch*, *q*. v.

To **DUST**, *v*. n. To raise a tumult or uproar, Fife.

As Isl. *thys*, corresponding to Su.-G. *dyst*, *dust*, signifies tumultus, strepitus, the *v*. *thys-ia*, pret. *thust*, is rendered proruere, to break out.

DUST of a mill. The beard of the kernel or grain, produced by taking off the outer rind, S. Teut. *doest*, *duyst*, *dust*, fine flour, simila, pollen; Kilian.

"Thair is ane greit abuse vsit be meil-makeris,—in causing grind the haill aittis and schilling, and making mair meill in ane boll greit aittis nor ane boll meill; quhairthrow the haill subiectis susteinis greit lose and skayth in paying alss deir for *dust* and seidis as gif the samyn wes guid meill:—the maist pairt thair of being *dust* and seidis." 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." Abstract, 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. *donst*, synon. *doest*, lanugo lintei.

DUSTIE-FUTE, DUSTIFT, *s*. 1. A pedlar, or hawker; "ane merchant or creamer, quha hes na certain dwelling place, quhair the *dust* may be dicht fra his feete or schone," Skene.

2. A stranger, one who is not resident in a country; equivalent to *Fairand-man*. This is only a secondary sense; for Skene says that the term *speciallie* denotes "ane merchant," &c.

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"Ane day being assigned to the parties be the law of Fairand-man, or *Dustifut*, for compeirance in court; gif the persewer is absent at the day, he sall be in ane amerciament, tine his clame and action; and the defender sall passe frie, and be essolyied." Burrow Lawes, c. 140.

3. It is used still more obliquely, in the sense of revelry.

For *Dustifut* and Bob at euin
Do sa increse,
Hes driuen sum of them to tein,
For all their Mes.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 41.

This term is evidently a literal translation of Fr. *piéd poudreux*, which, as the editors of Dict. Trev. observe, se dit des vagabonds et des étrangers inconnus, qu'on a appellés dans la basse Latinité, *Pedepulverosi*: ce qui se disoit particulièrement des Merchands qui venoient trafiquer dans les Foires. A particular court was appointed to take cognisance of all causes in which they were concerned. This in O. E. is called *Pie-powder*; as *Dusty-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**.

Shirrefs 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. **DOWCHSPERIS.**]

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 *Fleuks*; when large *Dutch Plaise*." Neill'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*. Rollock uses the phrase, "*dote* and sleep."

"A drunken bodie is ay *doting* and sleeping, for the senses of him are so burdened with surfet he can doe nothing but ly downe and sleepe." On 1 Thes., p. 249.

Isl. *dott-a*, dulcem somnum capere, to nod from sleep; Verel. Belg. *dutt-en*, to set a nodding. E. *dote*, although different, seems to be from the same root, which is Isl. *daa*, 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. *doede*, stupidus; Goth. *datt*, animi remissio, Belg. *dut*, delirium, *dutt-en*, delirare; whence E. *dote* and *dotard*. V. the preceeding *v.* and *DOTT, DOTTIR*.

DUTHE, adj. "Substantial, efficient, nourishing, lasting." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

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. *dugde*, praestare virtute, valere sufficientia; *dygd*, virtus; G. Andr., p. 54. Su.-G. *dygd*, A.-S. *duguth*, Belg. *deught*, id., Su.-G. *dygdig*, 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.

DWABLE, DWEBLE, adj. 1. Flexible, limber. The limbs are said to be *dwable*, when the knees bend under one, or the legs have not strength to support the body, S.

And now for faut and mister she was spent,
As water weak, and *dwebble* like a bent.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. Weak, feeble, infirm; generally signifying that debility which is indicated by the flexibleness of the joints, S.

But wi' a yark Gib made his queet
As *dwabil* as a flail;
And o'er fell he, maist like to greet.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.

- [3. As a *s.*, still used, as "He's just a *dwable* o' a bairn," i.e. he is a weak, helpless child, Clydes.]

This is sometimes pronounced *Dwable*, Loth.

Fancy might discover a strong resemblance to Lat. *debilis*, feeble. But most probably it is merely accidental. It might be derived from A.-S. *two-feald*, duplex, were not this word also used in a sense nearly allied; it being said of one, who, from weakness or habit, does not walk erect, that he *gangs twaefald*. It may, however, be merely Su.-G. *dubbel*, double.

DWAFFIL, adj. Weak, pliable; opposed to what is stiff or firm; "as *dwaffil* as a clout," Fife. In this county *Dwable* is also used; but it strictly signifies, destitute of nervous strength.

Dwaffil is synon. with *Dwable* and *Wefil*, in other parts of S.

To DWALL, v. n. To dwell, S.; pret. *dwalt*.

The Muse, whom ev'n the thought appals,
Hies aff where contemplation *dwalls*.

Mayne's Glasgow, p. 16.

Here they *dwalt*, like Cain and Abel;
Twa fine stirrachs blest their bour.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 177.

This most nearly resembles the form of the word in the northern languages. Alem. *dwal-en*, Su.-G. *dwal-a*, Dan. *dwal-er*, &c. morari, cunctari.

DWALLING, s. Dwelling, South of S.

"*Dwalling*, dwelling;" Gl. Siller Gun.

It has been justly observed, that the Scots almost always pronounce short *e* as broad *a*, as *tual*, for *twelve*, *wall* for *well*, *wat* for *wet*, *whan* for *when*, &c.

DWALM, DWAUM, s. A swoon, S. V. **DUALM**.

—"Hir Majestie hes benc sick thir sex dayis bypast, and this nicht hes had sum *dwaumes* of swooning, quihilk puttis men in sum feir." Lett. Council of S. to Abp. of Glasgow, Keith's Hist., App., p. 183.

I suspect that A. Bor. *deam* is corr. from this. Grose defines it, "an undescribed disorder, fatal to children." When a child is seized with some unde-

finable ailment, it is common to say "It's just some *dwaum*," S.

To DWAUM, *v. a.* To fade, to decline in health. It is still said in this sense, *He dwaum'd away*, Loth. V. the *s.*

To DWANG, *v. a.* 1. To oppress by too much labour; *Dwang'd with wark*, S. B.

2. To bear a burden, or draw, unequally. One horse in a plough, or one ox under the yoke, is in this case said to *dwang* another, S. B.

3. To harass by ill-humour, S. B.

It is rendered, "to bang, vanquish or overcome," Shirr. Gl.

Belg. *dwing-en*, to force, to constrain; Teut. *dwinghen*, cogere, domare, impellere; et arcare; *dwingdienst*, servitus coacta; Kilian. Belg. *dwang*, force, constraint. A.-S. *twing-an*, to force; Alem. *duwing-an*, *thuwing-an*, Su.-G. *twing-a*, id. also to press, to straiten. [Isl. *þvinga*, to force, to compel.]

Shirr. mentions *dwang'd* as signifying "bowed, decrepid," Gl.

To DWANG, *v. n.* To toil, S. B.

He starts and throws from him his shears, thimble, &c.
Trash, hence frae me, nae mair wi' you I'll *dwang*.
I'se in anither warl' be e'er lang.

Morison's Poems, p. 176.

DWANG, *s.* 1. A rough shake or throw, S. B.

To gar our bed look hale and neighbour-like,
Wi' gleesome speed last week I span a tilke,
To mak it out my wheel got mouny *dwang*.

Morison's Poems, p. 157.

2. Toil, labour, what is tiresome, Aberd. V. example under what is misprinted ADWANG.

3. A large iron lever, used by blacksmiths for screwing nuts for bolts, Roxb., Aberd., Mearns.; synon. *Pinch*. [A stout club, or bar of wood, used by carters for tightening ropes. Clydes.]

[4. Transverse pieces of wood between the joists to strengthen the floor, and prevent swinging.]

From Teut. *dweng-en*, cogere, because of the force employed in the use of this instrument.

To TURN the DWANG. *Turning the Dwang*, is a pastime among men for the trial of strength. The person, who attempts to *turn the dwang*, holds it by the small end, and endeavours to raise the heavy end from the ground, and to *turn* it round perpendicularly; Mearns.

DWAUB, *s.* A feeble person, a term generally applied to one who has not strength in proportion to size; as, *She's weel gown'd, but she's a mere dwaub*, Ang.

This as a *s.* conveys the same idea with the adj. *dwable*, pron. *dwauble*. 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. *daa*, deliquium animi, whence *lyggja i daa*, in deliquio jacere. V. DAW, DA, *s.* and DWYBE.

To DWINGLE, *v. n.* To loiter, to tarry, Roxb.

—Ahin' the lave oft did I *dwingle*,
To patch thee weel wi' eident pingle,
By winter's cinder fading ingle,
Wi' painful plight;
And aften tied thee with a lingal,
Fu' firm and tight.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 106.

Probably from E. *dangle*, or the Isl. synon. *dingl-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; Renfr.

This scema merely an oblique use of E. *dwindle*. As the E. *v.* signifies to wear away, to diminish; it has been transferred to the means of diminution, and primarily applied to such things as generally disappear, perhaps in consequence of being given piecemeal. Thus he, whose property *dwindled* 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 *part. pa.*, like A.-S. *don*, which admits of various senses in which the E. *v. do* is not used. In *presowne dwn*, killed in prison.

Edward cald of Carnarwen—
Takyn scho gert be richt swne,
And gert hym in *presowne* depe be *dwone*.

Wynntoun, viii. 22. 40.

DWNE OF DAW, dead, deceased. V. DAW.

DWYBE, *s.* "An over-tall slender person," Gl. Picken; Ayr. V. DWAUB.

DWYHS. V. DUSCHE.

To DWYNE, *v. n.* 1. To pine away, to decline, especially by sickness, S.

When death approaches, not to *dwine*, but die;
And after death, blest with felicitie;
These are my wishes.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, c. 100.

2. To fade, applied to nature.

The breeze nae od'rous flavour brings
Frae Borean cave,
And *dwynin* Nature droops her wings
Wi' visage grave.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 11.

3. To decline, in whatever respect, S.

The stak indeed is unco' great,
But name Ulysses to it anes,
The worth quite *dwines* away.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

This word, in sense 1, occurs in O.E.

"And then hee sickned more and more, and dried and *dwined* away." Hist. of Prince Arthur, 3d part, chap. 175. Divers. Purley, ii. 207.

Tent. *dwyn-en*, attenuare, extenuare; deficere; Isl. *dwyn-a*, Su.-G. *twinn-a*, desino, diminuo; A.-S. *dwinn-an*, tabescere, *thwin-an*, decrescere, minui.

[Isl. *dwina*, to dwindle, to pine away.]

To DWYN, *v. a.* To cause to languish.

Nor yet had neid of ony fruit,
To quench his deadlie drouth;
Quhilk pyns him and *dwyns* him
To deid, I wate not how.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 54.

Constringens, Lat. vers. V. the *v. n.*

DWYNE, DWINE, *s.* Decline, waning; applied to the moon.

But I hae a darg i' the *dwine* o' the moon,
To do, an' syne, my song is done.

Black. Mag., June 1820, p. 280.

DWYNING, *s.* A decline, a consumption, *S.*

Isl. *dwinar*, diminutio; Sw. *twin-sot*, id. i.e., a dwinning sickness; Germ. *schwind sucht*, id. the *d* being frequently softened into *s* or *sch*.

DYED I' THE WOO', i.e., wool; a proverbial phrase signifying naturally clever, Kinross.

To DYIT, *v. a.* To endite, the same with *Dite*, *q. v.*

"Alsua we forbid to all our subjectis quhatsumever estait thai be, to present requeistis, mak ony supplicatioun, defend, supplie, *dyit* or writ, counsal, help, procure, or mak advocatioun,—or assist onywayis to na heretikis fugitivis therefor, or other condemnit personis," &c. Act 14 March, 1540-1, Keith's Hist., p. 15.

DYMOND, *s.* A wedder of the second year, Roxb.; viewed as of the third year, Dumfr.

"That Schir Robert Crechtonne—sall restore—xiiijth of yowis & wedderis, & vijth of gymmeris & *dymondis*.—And ordinis—to distreyne the said schir for the said schepe, or the avale of thaim,—for ilke wedder & yow owrhd vs. vjd, & for ilke gymmer & *dymond* iijs. vjd." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 358. V. DINMONT.

DYMMYSMAN, *s.* A judge.

—Mycht it nevyr fall to thi thoucht,
Before the rychtwys *Dymmys-man*
Quhat that thow art to say than?—

Wyntown, viii. 5. 201.

This resembles A.-S. *domys-daeg*, doomsday, or the day of judgment; Sw. *domare*, a judge.

To DYMYNEW, *v. a.* To diminish.

—Na louingis may do incres thy fame,
Nor na reproche *dymynew* thy gude name.

Doug. Virgil, 4. 22.

Fr. *diminu-er*, Lat. *diminu-ere*.

DYND, *part. pa.*

Continew in gude, reforme the ill,
Do so that dolour may be *dymd*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 188, st. 9.

"Q. to overcome, *dompter*, Fr. Cotgr. daunted;" Lord Hailes. But this is not a natural etymon. It may be for *divined*, wasted, used by Chaucer, or Germ. *dien-en*, to humble as a servant, to reduce to a state of servitude, derived by Wachter from A.-S. *then*, a servant, *then-ian*, to serve.

DYNE, *s.* Used for *den*, a dale.

With that he ran ouer ane *dyne*,
Endlongis ane lytill burne.

Battell of Balrinnes, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 355.

DYNNIT, *pret.*

I drew in derne to the dyke to dirken efter myrthis;
The dew donkit the dail, and *dynnit* the feulis.

Chron. S. P., i. 210.

This is altered by Mr. Pinkerton to *dymnarit*. But "the word in MS.," he says, "*dynit*, I believe, but the end of the *y* is turned up backwards." Maitl. Poems, p. 385, N. This, I should suppose, merely marks the double *n*. I would consider as the sense; "The fowls made a noise or *din*."

DYOUR, *s.* A bankrupt; for *dyvour*, *q. v.*

Among those preferred at court are enumerated,
Druncarts, dysours, *dyours*, drivels.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

DYSCHOWYLL, *adj.* Undressed, unarrayed.

Eftyr mydnycht in handis thai haiff him tane,
Dyschowyll on sleip, with him na man bot ane.

Wallace, xi. 1014, MS.

Corr. from Fr. *deshabillé*, id.

To DYSE, *v. a.* *Dyse you*, a phrase commonly 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 perhaps in the vulgar *S.* imprecation *Dog 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 noxia*, Numen ultorum, Opis; G. Andr., p. 50. She has been viewed as the same with Frigga. Hence Verel, expl. *Disa blott* as denoting the anniversary sacrifice made at Upsal in honour of Frigga; Ind. Ihre, however, views this worship as given to all the goddesses.

[DYSHERYSYS, *v. pres. pl.* Disinherit.

How Inglis men throw thar powste.
Dyssherysys me off my land.

Barbour, ii. 101, Skeat's Ed.

O. Fr. *deshriter*, to disinherit, Cotgr.]

DYSMEL, *s.*

Thir Bishops cums in at the north window;
And not in at the dur, nor yit at the yet:
Bot over waine and quheil in wil he get.
And he cummis not in at the dur,
God's pleuch may never hald the fur.
He is na Hird to keip thay sely sheip;
Nocht bot ane tod in ane lambskin to creip.
How suld he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?
Never hot by the *dysmel*, or the devil.

Priest's Peblis, *Pink. S. 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 myrakil*, or prove his official character by working miracles. Now, it is enquired, how can he do so, being himself so wicked, except by necromancy or the power of the devil?

We might suppose it to be formed from the word *Dusii*, used by the ancient Gauls to denote a supposed class of *Incubi*, and Germ. *Su.-G. mal*, speech. But the account given by Seren. of the origin of the *adj. dismal* deserves our attention. A. Goth. *Dys*, *Dea mala*, numen ultorium, et *mal*, Moes-G. *mel*, tempus

præfinitum. Inde *dismal*, q. d. *Dysas mal*, dies vindictæ. Dict. N. Isl. *Dys*, Dea profana et mala, nume ultorium, Opis; G. Andr., p. 50.

[DYSPITIT, *pret. pl.* Spited, hated, injured.

—ynglis men
That *dyspitiit*, ateur all thing,
Robert the bruce, the deuchty king.
Barbour, iv. 596, Skeat's Ed.

O. Fr. *despit*, "despight, spight, anger," Cotgr.]

DYSS of IRNE.

"Item, certane small bulletis, & *dys of irne* serving to mak bulletis for moyane and cutthrottis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

Perhaps for *dies*, used to denote moulds.

DYST, DOIST, *s.* A dull heavy stroke, Aberd. V. DOYCE.

DYSTANS, DISTAWSN, *s.* Dissension.

And in the tyme of this *dystans*
Thai tretyd with the Kyng of Frans,
That he wald gyve thame gud consale,
And gyve thame help and suppowale;
And thai wald becum his men.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 15. V. also v. 111.

L. B. *distencio*, contentio, lis.—Lis et *destencio* fuerunt inter Willelmum Rogers—ex parte una, et Ricardum Aleyn. Madox Formul. Anglie., p. 103, ap. Du Cange.

DYSTER, *s.* A dyer, S.; synon. *Litster*.

DYTE, *s.* Writing, composition. V. DITE.

Poetry nowel quha wil red,
Thare may thai fynd quhow to preceede,
—And specialy, quha has delyte
To tret a matere in fare *dylte*.

Wyntown, ix. Prol. 10.

Belg. *dicht*, Sw. *dickt*, id.

To DYTE, *v. n.* To walk crazily, Buchan.

Nae mair whare Winter's ev'nin's come,
We'll hear the gleesome bagpipes hum;—
Now ilk ane *dyles* wi' flent a mum.

Tarras's Poems, p. 11, 12.

This *v.* must be viewed as differing from *Daytt* only in the pronunciation.

DYTIT, *adj.* Stupid, *ibid.* V. DOITIT.

[DYTIT, DYTED, *pret.* Set forth. V. DITE.]

DYVOUR, *s.* A bankrupt.

"*Dyjour*, *Dyejour*, vtherwaies Bair-man, quha being involved and drowned in debtes, and not able to pay or satisfie the same, for eschewing of prison and vther paines, makis cession and assignation of al his gudes and geare, in favoures of his creditoures: and dois his *devour* and dewtie to them, proclaimand himselfe Bair-man, and indigent, and becummand debt-bound to them of all that he hes." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

He elsewhere says; "—called *Dyjour*, because he does his *devore* to his creditours." Index Reg. Maj. *Bairman*.

Fr. *devoir*, duty. As the bankrupt made his *devore* by swearing that he had "not in frie gudes and geire, aboue the valour of five shillings and ane plack;" Quon. Attach., c. 7, § 3. The designation corresponds to the judicial sense of Fr. *devoir*, as denoting "the act of submission, and acknowledgement of duty unto a landlord, expressed by the tenant's mouth, hands, and oath of fealty;" Cotgr.

DYUOURIE, *s.* Declaration of bankruptcy.

"Diverse shamefull formes of *dyuourie* ar used and observed: for sum-time the debtour naked sittis vpon ane cauld stane, in presence of the people.—Sum-times his hinder partes, or hippes, ar dashed to ane stane." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. DYVOUR.

E.

E long, or the ordinary sound of it in *ee*, *ea*, is, in the South of Scotland, changed into the diphthong *ei* or *ey*; hence, *beis* for bees, *tei* or *tey*, for tea, *sey* for sea, *feid* for feed, &c. The pronouns *he* and *me*, pronounced very broadly *hei* and *mei*, the voice rising on the last vowel, most forcibly strike the ear of a stranger.

E, EE, *s.* The eye; S. *ee*.

About hys hals ane quhissil hung had he,
Was all his solace, for tinsale of his *E*.

Doug. Virgil, 90. 42.

"Quhat is the rycht keping of thir twa commandis?
To haif ane cleir *ee*, and ane clein hart. A cleir *ee* is the rycht ingement of reasone, and intencion of our mynd." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, fol. 73, a.

A.-S. *eag*, Isl. *auga*, id. A.-S. pl. *eagen*, Precop. *eghene*. Pers. *ine*.

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 these 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. *οἰέω*, veho; although it might perhaps rather be traced to Isl. *ek*, fero, veho, as the *s.* is properly applied to a beast of burden. Dan. *oeg*, id. Lat. *equ-us*, would appear to acknowledge the same root.

To EAND, *v. n.* To breathe. V. AYND, *v.*

EAREST, *adv.* Especially. V. ERAST.

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 EARM. To whine, to complain. V. YIRM.

EARN, *s.* The Eagle. V. ERN.

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 naething's awa, as we can learn,
The kirm's to kirm, and milk to *earn*,
Gae butt the house, lass, and waken my bairn,
And bid her come quickly ben.
Gaberlunzie 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. 275.

To *earn*, to curdle ; A. Bor.

"Dan. *gaer*, yeast, *gerende*, fermenting ;" Sibb. But the idea of fermentation is very different from that of coagulation. The origin is Germ. *ge-rinnen*, Su.-G. *raenn-a*, Belg. *raenn-en*, A.-S. *ge-rannon*, coagulare. 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 *rins*.

But as the A.-S. *v.* signifying to run, is often written *grn-an*, the word *earn* resembles it most in this form.

EARNING, YEARNING, s. Rennet, or that which curdles milk, S. A. Bor.

A.-S. *gerunning*, Germ. *renn*. Hence also the E. word ; and *running*, Gloucest.

"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 *yearning*, 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.

"*Pinguicula vulgaris*, Steep-grass, *Earning-grass*, Scotis austral." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

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-ört*, it has nearly the same meaning ; *fet* signifying fat, *q.* "the fat herb."

EARN-BLITER, EARN-BLEATER, s. The Snipe ; *Scolopax gallinago*, Linn. S. B. *earnbliter*, Gl. Shirr.

She was as fly'd as ony hare at night.
The *earn-bleater*, or the muirfowl's crow,
Was like to melt her very heart awa.

Ross's Helenore, 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 bittern, which is called *Mirelumper*. *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 *ern*, in this connexion, is quite uncertain. Shall we suppose it analogous to the term frequently used, *mire-snipe* ? Sw. *oren*, signifies miry ; (Seren.) A.-S. *aern*, a secret place. Or has it any relation to the *ern* or eagle, as if the snipe resembled this in its soaring, while it makes a bleating noise ? It is called in Sw. *hors goek*, most probably from its cry, as if it resembled a cuckoo. Aelfric mentions A.-S. *haefen-blaete*, bugium, Gl., which Somner thinks is an error for *buteo* or *butio*.

EARNY-COULIGS, s. pl. Tumuli, Orkney ; especially in the Southern Isles.

Isl. *Arinn hella* 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*, annosus, and *kulle*, tumulus, Su.-G. *summitas montis*, *q.* ancient tumuli. As this term in Orkney is synon. with *How*, *Howie*, and *Castle-howie* ; Verel. gives Sw. *hoeg* as the synonyme of *kulle*.

EAROCK, s. A hen 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. *aren*, whence obviously Gael. *airne*, id., whereas *Neirs*, *q. v.*, is evidently from the Gothic.

EAR-SKY, s. V. under SKY.

EARTH, s. A ploughing of land, the act of earing, S. B.

"Next year it is sown with barley, or Chester bear, after three *earths*, or furrows." P. Ecclesgreig, Kincaird. Statist. Acc., xi. 109.

This exactly corresponds to Sw. *ard*, aratio, from *aer-ia*, to ear, whence also *aerder*, a plough. V. Seren. vo. *Ear*. This suggests what is perhaps the most simple etymon of *Earth*. V. ERD.

EASEL, EASEL, adv. Eastward, towards the east ; South of S.

"Ow, man ! ye should hae hadden *easel* to Kipletringan." Guy Mannering, i. 10.

Rather *eassil*, softened from *Eastil*. V. EASTILT.

EASEFUL, adj. Convenient. "Commodious and *easeful* ;" Aberd. Reg. V. ESFUL.

EASING, EASINGDRAP, s. 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. *efese*, id. subgrunda ; Somner. Seren. derives the E. word from Isl. *auf*, or *oef*, ex, or Moes-G. *aquha*, Sw. *aa*, fluvius. This term, however, as Ihre observes, has been greatly varied in different Northern languages. In Isl. *upsir*, in Su.-G. it is *ops*, whence *opsaedrup*, stillicidium ; Belg. *oos*, whence *oosdrupp*, *hoosdrupp*, &c. V. Ihre, vo. *Ops*.

It is more probable, however, that it is allied to Dan. *aas*, "the ridge of a mountain or house," Wolff ; *q.* the drop which falls from the ridge. Sw. *aas*, Isl. *as*, id.

A. Bor. *easings*, the eaves ; Gl. Grose. Lancash. *easing* or *yeasing* ; Tim Bobbins.

EASING, EISIN, s. That part of a stack whence it begins to taper, S.

EASIN-GANG, s. A course of sheaves projecting a little at the *easin*, to keep the rain from getting in, Clydes.

EASSIL, adv. Towards the east, Roxb.

EASSIL, adj. Easterly, ibid. V. EASTILT.

To EASSIN, EISIN, *v. a.* 1. To desire the male. In this sense, a cow is said to be *eassenin*, S.

2. Metaph. used to express a strong desire of any kind.

Weel does me o' yon, Business, now;
For ye'll weel mony a drouthy mou',
That's lang a *eisning* gane for yeu,
Withouten fill,
O' dribles frae the gude brown cono.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 42.

Here the allusion to the rutting of a bull is obvious.

This word is also pronounced *neeshin*, S. B. The former, I apprehend, is the original mode; as allied to Isl. *ýena* or *œna*, virtula appetens taurum; G. Andr., p. 260, from Moes-G. *auhs*, Isl. *ose*, *uze*, a bull, A.-S. *esne*, however, simply signifies a male. *Neeshin* might be derived, but not so naturally, from Sn.-G. *nydsk*, *nisk*, avarus, Sax. *nydsh*, cupidus. Chaucer uses *neshe* as signifying soft; from A.-S. *hnesce-ian*, to soften, to assuage. It also occurs in Gower, in the story of Iphis and Anaxarete, as descriptive of a heart susceptible of ardent love.

He was to *nesshe*, and she to *harde*.

Conf. Am., Fel. 83, b.

It may deserve to be mentioned, that Isl. *niosa* 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 *n*, by a passage which I have met with since writing this article.

"In the parish of Calder, the country people call this plant [*Morsus diaboli flore albo*] *Eastning* wort, which they affirm makes ewes come to *bulling*, when they get of it amongst their meat." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 15.

A similar name is given by the Dalecarlians, in Sweden, to the Butterfly *Orehis*. It is called *ýne-graes*. The reason of the designation appears from what is added by Linn. *Tauri tardi provocantur in venerem, hujus radicibus a Dalis*. Flor. Suec., No. 793.

Lightfoot says; "The roots of this and most of the other species of *orehis*, are esteemed to be aphrodisiacal," p. 513.

Eassint, having taken the bull, Loth., Tweedd., Fife. It is also written *Eicen*.

"Item, the other calves preserved for breeding, extending to the number of fiftie sex calves, which within three years after the calving, as use is, would have *eicened*, and in the fourt yeer, which would have fallen out in the year 1653, would have proven milk kyne, and so would have been worth twentie punds the peece," &c. Acts Cha. II., 1661, vii. 183.

It should perhaps be added to the etymon, that Isl. *eista* signifies testiculus, and *eistna-pungr*, scrotum; Haldorson.

EASTIE-WASTIE, *s.* An unstable person, one on whose word there can be no dependence, Ang.

Q. one who veers about like the wind, or who goes first *east*, and then *west*.

EASTILT, *adv.* Eastward, towards the East; to which *westlit*, corresponds; pronounced *eassilt*, *wessilt*, Loth.

Bede, however, uses *east-led* as signifying eastern. V. Lye.

A.-S. *east-daele*, *west-daele*, pars vel plaga orientalis, —occidentalis. *Hij cumath fram east-daele and west-daele*, 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 becaus he was in the *eastland*, and eam home and married ane wayff, contrair the forme of the Pope's institution;—bot if he had had ane thousand whores he had nevir beine quarrelled." Pitcottie's Cron., 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 *eastlin* blast.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 84.

A.-S. *east-laeng*, oriente tenus.

EASTLINS, *adv.* Eastward, S.

—To the gait she got;

Ay hadling *eastlins*, as the ground did fa'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

EAT, *s.* The act of eating. Thus it is said that a thing is *gude to the eat*, when it is grateful to the taste, S. B.

A.-S. *aet*, Teut. *aet*, *at*, food, edulium.

EATCHE, *s.* An adze or addice, S.

"Ony man that has said to ye, I am no gratefu' for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me hae a whamyle at him wi' mine *eatche*—that's a'." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 278.

EATIN BERRIES, Juniper berries, S. B. This is the common pronunciation. But Ross writes ETNAGH, q. v.

EATIR, *s.* Gore, blood mixed with matter. V. ATIR.

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 *est* 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. Skeat's Ed., xvi. 421.]

EBBNESS, *s.* Shallowness.

"Their—ebbness would never take up his depth."
Rutherford's Lett., P. I., Ep. 137.

EC, *conj.* Eke, also, and. V. AC.

ECCLEGRASS, Butterwort or sheeprat,
Pinguicula vulgaris, Linn. Orkney.

"P. vulgaris, or common butterwort—in Orkney is known by the name of *Ecclegrass*." Neill's Tour, p. 191.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *ecke*, *ecki*, angor, aegritudo; as being generally, although as would seem, unjustly, supposed to produce the rot in sheep.

ECHER, ICKER, *s.* An ear of corn; S., pl. *echeris*.

—How feil *echeris* of corn thick growing
Wyth the new sonnys hete birssillit dois hyng
On Hermy feildis in the someris tyde.

Doug. Virgil, 234. 24.

A.-S. *aecer*, *aecera*, *aechir*, Germ. *ahr*, Su.-G. *aaker*, Moes-G. *akran*, id. Hence *aikert*, *yaikert*, having ears, *weel-yaikert-corn*, having full ears, Tweedd.

ECHT, *s.* Ought; used *adv.* *Echt lang*, considerably long.

It is thus printed, Barbour, vii. 252, Pink. edit. But in MS. it is:

Bot 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. *ah!*, aliquid.

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. *eig-a*, than A.-S. *ag-an*, possidere.

ECKIE, EKIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the name *Hector*, S. Sometimes *Heckie*, S. O.

"*Ekie*, Dick and Wat Litillis;" Acts, 1585, 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 *juder*.

ECKLE-FECKLE, *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 *Eekfow*, *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, Orkn.

Dan. *aed-e*, Isl. *oet-a*, to eat, and *gorr*, Su.-G. *goer*, made, prepared, from *gior-a*, anciently *giaer-a*, parare, facere; *q.* prepared food. Isl. *ate* signifies edulia: A.-S. *gearve*, paratus. Su.-G. *garfw-a* has also the

sense of parare, anciently *giarv-a*, *garva*; *garra*, praeparata. V. Ihre in *vo*.

This must be radically the same with the word pronounced *Aigars* in Angus. A different etymon, 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 *Cavertonedge*, &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 Descr. Tweedd., p. 215, 216.

"Ande in lik maner at Soltray *ege*, fra thai see the fyr of Eggerhop castyll ande mak takyn in lik maner." Parl. Ja. 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. *egg*, *acies*, is expl. by Gudm. Andr. in its secondary use, *Occa seu crepido montium et petrarum acuta porrectio*, p. 57; and by Haldorson, *Summum jugum montis*. It does not appear that A.-S. *ecge* 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 any thing, Roxb.

Fr. *agir*, to operate; Lat. *age*, go to; or Fr. *aguiser*, according to Ihre, O. Fr. *ech-ech*, Isl. *egg-a*, Su.-G. *aegg-a*, incitare, acuere; *q.* to put an edge on.

EDGIE, *adj.* Clever, Upp. Clydes. [Still used in the sense of *quick-tempered*, *sultry*, *easily provoked*.]

EDIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Adam*, S.

It would be quite unnecessary to refer to *Edie Ochiltree*. V. Antiquary.

EDROPPIT, *part. pa.* Under the influence of the dropsy.

"His wambe throw immoderat voracitie was swolin as he had bene *edroppit*." Bellend. Cron., B. ix., c. 21. Instar *hydropici inflatus*; Boeth. I need scarcely say that this points out the origin.

EE, *s.* *Ae ee*, a darling, chief delight, Aberd.; *q.* a person's "one eye."

There is some degree of analogy in the use of Belg. *oogelym*, 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 *ocellus*.

Ocule mi, blandientis vox, Plaut. My deare heart. *Ocellus meus*, id. My little sweete heart. Cooper. Thesaur.

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 daur ye come at the *ee o' day*
To tread the fairy lea?

—For I hae power at dead o' nicht
To work men wae and ill,
And this *ee o' day* gies power to me
O' Mays to tak my will.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct., 1818, p. 327.

An' ay we flew, and the faster we flew
In the glowan *ee o' day*.
Edin. Mag., July, 1819, p. 526.

EEBREE, *s.* Eyebrow, Aberd., Nithsdale.

Her bonnie *eebree's* a holic arch
Cast by no earthlie han'.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 12.

O blessings on that bonnie wee facis,
And blessings on that bonnie *ee-bree*!
Song, Havermeal Bannock. V. BRE, BREE.

EE-FEAST, *s.* 1. A rarity, any thing that
excites wonder, Ayr.; *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 amiss to set before your owne
eyes for your present use the following Articles of the
Lord's Supper, as straight rules to rectify the uncomely
eye-lasts required to be introduced upon the sound
work of this sacrament." Epistle of a Christian
Brother, 1624, p. 12. See also Bruce's Eleven Sermon, B.
fol. 7. *Omission*, Eng. edit.

I have outsgit and insight and credit,
And from ony *eelist* I'm free.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 147.

2. An offence.

"It is known that these two lived after from thence-
forth in good friendship, as prince and subject without
suspicion, grudge or *eye-list* on either partie." Hume's
Hist. Doug., p. 87.

"—To this hour not the least difference, the smallest
eyelist betwixt any of us, either state or church com-
missioners, in any thing, either private or publick." Baillie's Lett., i. 450.

3. "A break in a page, the beginning of a
paragraph, or rather of a section or chap-
ter," Sibb., S.

4. Legal defect; imperfection, such as might
invalidate a deed; used as a forensic term.

—"And on nawayes to be trublit tharin, or to be
querrellit in his richt thair of be ony maner of occa-
sion bigane, or throw ony defaulte or *eelist*, be the
quhillk the richt or possessioun of the saidis landis may
be challengeit, or the said Mr. Alexander or his foir-
saidis trublit tharin," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed.
1814, p. 357.

5. A cause of regret, Dumfr.

This derives from A.-S. *laetan*, impedit, obstare.
But it is evidently from A.-S. *eag*, oculus, and *laest*,
defectus, "want, defect, a lacking;" Somner. 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.

Ah! willawins for Scotland now,
Whan she maun stap ilk birky's mow
Wi' *eistacks*, grown as 'tware in pet
In foreign land, or green-house het.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 79.

2. *Eesticks*, dainties, Aberd.

Or shall we suppose that the last syllable is radi-
cally the same with Isl. *stygð*, 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. i., Ep. 178.

EE-WINKERS, *s.* The eye-lashes. *To weat*
one's *winkers*, S. to weep, from E. *wink*.

EEAN, *s.* A one-year-old horse or mare,
Aberd.; perhaps from Gael. *eang*, 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 oghie, neither one thing nor
another, Ang.; *neither ocht nor what*, synon.

'Tis time, and just the time for you to draw:

For now the lads are sleeping horn hard,

The door upon the dogs securely barr'd

Ichie nor ochie now ye winna hear,

The best time in the world for you to steer.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

This perhaps literally is, "neither no nor aye."
For *eeghie* is certainly the Goth. *igh*, or *eight*, not.
The change of the vowel in *oghie* may correspond to
the alteration, either in vowels or consonants, which
is so common in our language, as *mish-mash*, *clish-clash*,
&c. And if it must be viewed as of the same meaning
with *eeghie*, what Ihre observes concerning *ei*, *igh*, and
eight, is still more applicable. The Su.-G. negative,
he says, is merely Gr. *οὐχι*, non. It may be observed,
however, that Su.-G. *och*, et, is often used in the sense
of *etiam*, as expressing a cheerful affirmation; Moes-G.
auk, bene. V. *Och*, 3. Ihre.

EEK, *s.* An augmentation, S. V. Eik.

EEKFOW, *adj.* 1. Expl. "blythe, having an
affable demeanour, Ayr.

Most probably a secondary sense of the *adj.* signi-
fying equal; as we say that one possesses "a very
equal temper."

2. Equal; also, just, Ang.

This can scarcely be viewed as a corr. of the E.
word. It seems to have more affinity to Su.-G. *ekt-a*,
Germ. Belg. *eicht*, justus, similis.

EEKFULL, *s.* A match, an equal, Ang.

Awa', says Colen, that'll never do,
A cuintra littleane for the like o' yon;
'Tis nae feer for feer, sae poor fouk dinna jock,
Ye'll get your *eeekfull*, 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-PEEKIE, *adj.* Equal, applied to
things compared to each other, when
viewed as perfectly alike; Ang. V. EEK-
FOW.

EEL. *A nine-ee'd eel*, a lamprey, S.

This exactly corresponds to Su.-G. *neionooon*, and
Germ. *neunauge*, murena; i.e. having nine eyes, from
the vulgar opinion concerning this animal.

"*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. *aal* has a similar sense. *Stria nigra, quae dorsum quorundam equorum a juba ad caudam transit*: ratio denominationis sumitur a similitudine hujus piscis; Ihre, vo. *Aal*.

EELPOUT, *s.* The viviparous Blenny. V. GUFFER.

"*B. viviparus*. 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-moder*; Schonevelde.

EELA, *s.* A fishing place, or ground for fishing, near the shore, Shetl.

Isl. *aall* signifies gurgis fluminis, et profundiora loca maris; *allda*, unda, fluctus. The term, however, may be softened from *elfta*, 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. *lyst*, desiderium, like *eardes lyste*, patriae amor. Our term exactly corresponds with Dan. *oeyens lyst*, "the lust or delight of the eye;" Wolff. V. under *Ee*.

EEMOST, *adj.* Uppermost, Aberd.; *Yimost*, Moray.

But wi' a yark Gab made his queet
As dwabill as a flail,
And o'er fell he, maist like to greet,
Just at the *eemost* ga'ill
O' the kirk that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.

This is opposed to *Newmost*, and merely a provinciality for *Umast*, q. v.

EEN, ENE, EYEN, eyes; pl. of E. *ee*, S.

His glottonyt and fordouerit *ene* tuo
He closit has, and sound gart slepe also.
Doug. Virgil, 157. 8.

K. James I. writes *eyen*.

— Thy brestis wete
Were with the teres of thyne *eyen* clere.
King's Quair, ii. 36.

"Thanne he touchide her *yghen*." Wiclif, Mat. ix. V. E.

EEN, *s.* An oven, Aberd., Mearns. 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.

—"The brown bristly skin on the outside of it was all standing thick o' *eenbright* beaming drops like morning dew." *Perils of Man*, ii. 190.

This is an erratum for *ee-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 *eenil* him; Fife, nearly obsolete.

This is undoubtedly the same word with *Eyndill*, part. *Eyndling*, q. v. It seems to be softened from *Indilling*, used by Dunbar. V. the quotation under **ELDING**. 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*, proprius, and *cym*, propago, cognatio; or the first part of the word may be from *aeu*, legitimus, germanus, like *aewen-brother*, germanus.

EENLINS, *s. pl.* Of equal age, Perth.

This more nearly approaches the original form of the word than *Eildins*, q. v. It seems a contr. of *even-eildins*. The termination might seem to be formed from A.-S. *ealdinge*, did not this denote old age, senectus.

EENOW, *s.* Presently, S. B.

Grose mentions A. Bor. *inoo* as used in the same sense; which, however much disguised, is merely a corr. of *evennow*, just now.

"I hae some dainty caller haddies, and they sall be but three shillings the dozen, for I haena pith to drive a bargain *e'enow*, and mann just take what ony Christian body will gie wi' few words and nae flyting." *Antiquary*, iii. 215.

Perhaps I ought to mention that Dan. *endnu* signifies, still, to this very day; as, *Elders klæder ere endnu faerdig*; Your suit of clothes is not yet done. *Det er endnu koldt*; It is cold still. This is from *enda*, still, and *nu* 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, Shetl.

EERAM, *s.* A boat-song, a rowing song.

"Think yourself, dear Morag, how my own heart warms to hear them singing the *eram* 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 *urrabh*, the oar song. It is apparently the same with *Joram*.

EERIE, adj. Timorous, lonely. V. ERY.

EERTHESTREEN, s. The night before yesternight, S.

I wrought it *e'erthestreen* upo' the plain,
A garlan' o' braw spinks an' crawfeet made.
Macaulay's Poems, p. 120.

Here the orthography is improper, as if *e'er* were a contr. of *ever*. V. HEREYESTREEN; and for the etymon HEREYESTERDAY.

EESOME, adj. Attractive or gratifying to the eye, S.

"Look at them now, my leddy—Will onybody deny that that's an *eesome* couple?" Reg. Dalton, iii. 159.

EET, s. A custom. V. ETT.

EETNOCH, s. A moss-grown precipitous rock, Ayrs.

—"Their succar notes soocht awa along the howe o' the glens, and bonniely echo't amang the auld gray *eetnocks* [leg. *eetnochs*] like evermair." Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 352.

EEVENOO, adj. Very hungry; a term nearly obsolete, Roxb.

Apparently changed from C. B. *newynog*, *newynoug*, hungry; famished; from *newyn*, hunger, famine; Ir. and Gael. *nuna*, id.

EEVERY, adj. Hungry, Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 691. *Every*, Roxb.

This seems to be the same with *Yevery*, used by Bellenden, as signifying greedily, voracious. We may add to etymon, Isl. *gifu*, vehemens, avidus.

EFFAULD, adj. Upright, honest. V. AFALD.

EFFAULDLIE, adv. Uprightly.

"We bind and obleiss ws—*effauldlie* and faithfullie—to joyne—in the maintenance of the friedome and lawfulness of the foirsaid parliament." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 318.

It is also absurdly written *efoldly*.

—"The tenour thereof to be followed out *efoldly* as the samine 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 punischement of falsaris, quhilikis as yit hes tane na dew and *effecfull* execution." Acts Mary, 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 *Feckfoie*, q. v. under FECK.

EFFECTUOUS, adj. 1. Affectionate.

Gif any thoct remordis your myndis alsua
Of the *effectuous* piete maternale,
Lous hede bandis, schaik doun your havis al.
Doug. Virgil, 221. 2.

L. B. *affectuos-us*, id. V. AFFECTUOUS.

2. Powerful, efficacious.

"Thir ar thay quha albeit thay be ay learnand, yit thay cum never to the knauledge of the veritie, becauss thay resauit not the treu cheritie, that thay might be saif. Thairfor God vil send thame ane *effectuous*, and strang delusion of error, that thay vil gif credite vnto leis." Nicol Burne's Disputation, oppos. p. 1.

EFFECTUOUSLIE, adv. Affectionately.

"The chancellour requested his graco *effectuouslie* that he wold be so good to declair him self out of that prisone quherin the governour most wickedlie detained him." Pitseottie's Cron., p. 26.

To **EFFEIR, EFFERE, v. n.** 1. To become, to fit.

He cheist a flane as did *effeir* him.

Chr. Kirk, st. 8. Ed. Callander.

Swa all his fulsome form thereto *effeirs*,

The which for filth I will not file your ears.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 24.

2. To be proportional to. V. NAIPRIE.

—"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, *effeiring* 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 behoves, is customary, belongs.

It is generally used *impers.* For examples, V. Barbour, xii. 413, xi. 28, 77, Skeat's Ed.]

EFFEIR, EFFER, EFFERE, s. 1. What is becoming one's rank or station.

Quhy sould thay not have honest weidis,

To thair estait doand *effeir*?

Maitland Poems, p. 323.

2. A property, quality.

Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,

Discrying all thair fassious and *effeirs*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5, st. 19.

This, however, may signify appearance. V. AFFER.

[3. Behaviour, demeanour, &c. V. Gl. Barbour, Skeat's Ed.]

EFFEIRANDLIE, adv. In proportion.

—"And for the feird fault to be banist or put in waird for the space of yeir and day,—and siclyke of all vther estatis efter thair qualite foirsaid to be punischit *effeirandlie*." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 485.

[Isl. *atfeð*, conduct; from *at* and *fara*, to go.]

To **EFFERE, EFFEIR, v. a.** 1. To fear, to be afraid of.

Unmercifull memberis of the Antichrist,

Extolland your humans traditioun,

Contrair the instructioun of Christ;

Effeir ye not diuine punitioun!

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 74.

2. To affright.

Na wound nor wappin mycht hym anys *effere*.

Doug. Virgil, 357. 20.

A.-S. *afær-an*, terrere. V. AFFERD.

To EFFEIR, *v. n.* To fear.

Quhairfoir *effeir* that he be not offendit,
 Quhilk hes exaltit thee to sic honour,
 Of his pepill to be ane gouernour.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 194.

[EFFRAIT, *part. p.* Afraid, Barbour.]EFFRAY, EFFRAYNG, *s.* Fear, terror.

The King—saw thaim all commounaly
 Off sic countenance, and sa hardy,
 For owt *effray* or abaysing.
Barbour, xi. 250, MS.

And quhen the Inglis compuny
 Saw on thaim cum sa sodanly
 Sik folk, for owtyn abaysyng,
 Thay war stonayt for *effrayng*.
Ibid., ix. 599, MS.

Fr. *effray-ir*, to affright.

[EFFRAYIT, *part. p.* Afraid, Barbour.]EFFRAYITLY, *adv.* Under the influence of fear.

Quhen Scottis men had sene thaim swa
Effrayitly fle all thair way,
 In gret hy apoun thaim schot thai;
 And slew and tuk a gret party,
 The laiff fled full *effrayitly*.
Barbour, xvii. 577, 580, MS.

EFFORE, *prep.* Before, afore.

"Our souerane lorde, &c. now reintegratis & reponis
 him to the samin state as he wes *effore* the samin."
Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 336.

EFFREST.

—Braid hurdis, and benkis ourbeld with bancouris
 of gold.
 Clode our with clene claithis,
 Raylit full of richis,
 The *efrest* wes the arress
 That ye se schold.
Houlate, iii. 3, MS.

By *arress*, as in MS., arrace or tapestry 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. *yfri*, *yfri*, superior, used
 in the superlative. This in Isl. is *efstr*; G. Andr., p.
 56. 137. But the superlative of *yppare* is *ypprist*,
 Su.-G. *ypper*, praecellens, *ypperst*, praestatissimus;
 Ihere, vo. *Yppa*, elevare.

EFT, *adv.* After.

Schyr Amar said, Trewis it wordis tak,
 Quhill *eft* for hym prowisiounne we may mak.
Wallace, iii. 272, MS.

In Perth edit. erroneously *efstir*.

For neur syne with ene saw I hir *eft*,
 Nor neuer abak, fra sche was loist or reft.
Doug. Virgil, 63. 25.

Tho put him forth a pylour before Pilate and said;
 This Jesus apoun Jewes temple iaped & despised
 To fordo it on one day, and in thre dayes after
 Edifie it *eft* new; here he standes that saide it.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 97, a. b.

A.-S. *aest*, *eft*, post. O. Sax. *aupt*, Isl. *eptir*, id.;
 but there is an older form, *ept* or *eft*.

EFT-CASTEL, EFT-SCHIP, "the stern or hin-
 der part of the ship," Rudd.

And to the goddis maid this vrisoun,
 Sittand in the hie *eft-castell* of the schip.
Doug. Virgil, 86. 7.

Furth of his *eft-schip* ane bekin gart he stent.
Ibid., 85. 47.

E. *abast*, is used in the same sense. V. EFT.

EFTER, EFTIR, *prep.* After.

"With quhat ordour followis the saxt command
efter the fift?" Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551,
 Fol. 52, a.

"Bot & we *efstir* Baptyme fal in synnis, suppose thai
 be neur sa greuous and mony, we haue the secound
 remeid quhilk is the sacrament of Penance." *Ibid.*,
 Fol. 119, a.

A.-S. *eftyr*, post. Mr. Tooke views *after* as the
 compar. of *aft*, A.-S. *aest*, Divers. Purl., i. 444. Of
 this I can see no proof. It is opposed by the analogy
 of the cognate languages; Moes-G. *aftra*, Su.-G. *efter*,
 anc. *iftir*, Isl. *eptir*, *aptur*, *aeptir*, Alem. *after*, all
 having the same meaning. Even Isl. *efstre*, when used
 as a compar., posterior, differs only in orthography
 from the prep. *epster*, post; *epterra*, postea.

EFTIR ANE, *adv.* Uniformly; q. having the
 same exemplar, S.

Ful wele I wate my text sal mony like,
 Syne *eftir ane* my toung is and my pen,
 Quhilk may suffice as for our vulgar men.
Doug. Virgil, 452, 30.

EFTER-CUMMARE, *s.* A successor.

"James quicke of Chattellarault—protestit in his
 awne name, his *efter cummaris*, & remanent rychtuiss
 bluide that may succede to the crone of Scotland,"
 &c. *Acts Mary*, 1557, Ed. 1814, p. 605.

This is formed in the same manner as A.-S. *efter-
 genga*, a successor, "one who goes after."

EFTIR-FALLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, remains,
 residue; perhaps equivalent to proceeds,
 results.

—"Defalkand to the said Laurence in the payment
 of the said soume, allsmekle as the *efstir-fallis* of the
 teis of the schip, callit the Katrine, is prufit of avale,"
 &c. *Act. Audit.*, A. 1488, p. 113.

EFTIR HEND, *adv.* Afterwards, S.

And *efstirhend*, in the same cheptour God sais thus to
 the same peple : *Et dixisti, absque peccato et innocens
 sum*, &c. Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Prol. Fol.
 1, b.

As Su.-G. *efter* has the same meaning with A.-S.
aefter, *haen* is often contr. from *haedan*, hence. Thus
haedan efter signifies dehinc, posthac. In the same
 manner, Belg. *oorheen*, before, is formed : A.-S. *heona*
 corresponds to Su.-G. *haedan*, *haen*.

EFTER HEND, *prep.* After.

"*Efter hend* all this, thai turnit thame to the bre-
 karis of the law, & spak to thame mair scharply saying :
 Cursit and warit sall thow be in the cite & cursit in
 the feild." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 8, a.

"The Apostil sanct Paule rehersed and the deidis of the
 flesche, reckins manslauchter amang thame, sayand
efstir hend thame all, Quha sa dois thame & siclik, sall
 nocht get the kingdome of God." *Ibid.*, Fol. 50, b.

EFTREMESS, *s.* A desert.

Thai seruyt thaim on sa gret wane,
 With scherand swerdys, and with knyffis,
 That weile ner all left the lyrys.
 Thai had a felloun *eftremess*;
 That sowl chargis to chargand wes.

Intermais, Ed. 1620.
Barbour, xvi. 457, MS.

A.-S. *aefter* and *mess*, a meal. To this Sw. *efter-
 maate* corresponds, also signifying a desert.

EFTSONYS, adv. Soon after, in a short time.

—I say yow sekryrly
Thar sall na perell, that may be.
Dryve me *eftsonys* to the se,
Mine auentur her tak will I,
Quhethir it be esfull or angry.

Barbour, V. 68, MS.

O. E. *eftsoons*. This Dr. Johns. says is formed of *eft* and *soen*, "by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning." But although both words denote posteriority as to time, they are by no means synon. *Soen* gives the idea of brevity; but *eft*, i.e. *after*, respects the future quite indefinitely. It is immediately formed from A.-S. *eft-sona*, cito post. But it is also rendered, iterum, deintegro, rursus, "forthwith or againe;" Somner. It may bear this latter signification here; "I shall not again go to sea."

EFTSYIS, adv. Oftimes. This is mentioned by Rudd. But I have not marked any place in Doug. Virgil.

As A.-S. *eft* signifies iterum, rursus, it has been viewed as the origin of E. *oft*, S. *oft*. *Syis* is the pl. from A.-S. *sithe*, vice.

EGAL, adj. Equal, Fr., Mearns.

—In shape and size that were most *egal*,
To make the louse-race fair and legal.

Meston's Poems, p. 116.

EGE or VRE. Edge or point.

"And gif he hurtis or defoulis with felloun assail-yeing with *ege* or *vre*, he sal 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, incitement. *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 foretoking anger. But if they are broken, the power of the charm is lost, Teviotd.

EGG-BED, s. The ovary of a fowl, S.

Sw. Dan. *egg-stock*.

EGGLAR, s. A hawk, who collects *eggs* through the country for sale, S. A.

"The numbers and ages, as taken in 1791, are—Pendiels, 10—*Egglers*, 2." Statist. Acc. P. Mertoun, xiv. 589.

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 *eggshell*, 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 feare likewise of some harme, see wee not that it is an usual thing to crush and breake both *egge* and fish *shels*, so soone as ever the meat is supped and eaten out of them; or else to bore the same through with a spoone stele or bodkin?" Hist., B. xxviii. c. 2.

He is here speaking of the power of "the infernall fiends."

EGGTAGGLE, s. 1. The act of wasting time in bad company, Ayr.

2. Expl. as denoting immodest conduct, *ibid.*

The latter part of the word is obviously from the v. to *Taigle*, 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*?

EGIPTIANIS, s. pl. The name formerly given to Gipsies, as they gave out that they came to Europe from *Egypt*.

—"The *Egiptianis* & George Faw their capitane," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 16.

"George Faw & Johnne Faw *Egiptianis* war convictit, &c. for the blud drawing of Sande Barrowne, &c. and ordanit the saidis *Egiptianis* to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne." *Ibid.*

EGLIE, s. Some peculiar kind of needle-work.

"A claith of estait of gold damaskit spraingit with reid *eglie* in breadis of claith of gold and erammosin satine furnissit with ruif and taill, thre pandis all frenyeit with threidis of gold and reid silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 123.

Fr. *aiguille*, *equillé*, wrought or pricked with needles, from *aiguille*, a needle. *Aiguillée*, 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 à 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 eider duck, or *anas mollissima*, Liun.

"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 *edder*, 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. *eider*, also *aada*, *anas molissima*; *ciderdum*, the down of the eider.

EIFFEST, *adj.* used *adv.* Especially.

"Heirfore we believe it to be worthie, godlie and meritable to mak just witnessing to the weritie; that the weritie be not hide nor smurit down, that veritie *eiffest* throw laik of the quihlik prejudice ma be ganerit contrair ane innocent." Diploma, Barry's Orkney, App., p. 405. *Presertim*, Orig. Deed.

Isl. *efstur*, supremus.

To **EIK**, *v. a.* 1. To add; *E. eke*.

—"And that thai *eik* no covbille for the said fisch-ingis bot as vse & wont wes of before." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 216.

To **EIK**, *v. n.* To add, to subjoin.

"Besides these answers, which the judicious reader may easily perceive whether reasonable, to elude his majesty's just grievances or not, they *eik* thus: 'As we are most unwilling to fall upon any questions which may seem to import the least contradiction with his majesty,' &c. Spalding, i. 185. V. the s.

EIK, EEK, EKE, *s.* An addition, *S.*

"Concerning the removal of this larger *eeke*, you shall be advised, when I come to speak in general of the removing *eeke*." 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. *ock-en*, addere.

[Isl. *auka*, to add, *auki*, addition.]

The *v.* and *conj.* are both used in *E.*

EIK, *pron.* Each; Doug.

A.-S. *elc*. Teut. *elck*, id.

EIK, *s.* 1. The liniment used for greasing sheep, *S. A.*

2. A sort of unctuous perspiration that oozes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather, Roxb; often called *Sheep-eik*.

—"That all sheip be marked with keill, and not with tar or pick.—That none quho sellis wooll shall weit the samyne, or put in any worse wooll or filthe to mak vp weight thairin.—And that becaus the *eik* and filthinnes of the samene is a great prejudice to the workeris thairof, and causes the samen wooll or yearne maid thairof to rot in a short space." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 392.

Eik is used in the same sense in Northumberland.

This seems to be a very ancient word, perhaps introduced by the Belgæ into Britain. It is obviously allied to Teut. *eck*, *ack*, res foeda, et nauseam movens; Mod. Sax. *eck*, pus, sanies, *eck-en*, exulcerare; Kilian. Isl. *age* is expl. caries soli, ab aqua.

A.-S. *eaca*, additamentum, from *eac-an*, addere; q. something added to the natural covering of the sheep, an additional defence from the cold.

EIKWEDER, *s.* A wedder of a particular description.

—"Confirms the gift—of the few maillis, few duties, caynes, *eikweders*, teind lambes, and other mentioned in the mortificatioun—to Mr. Johne Duncane Minister at Culros." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 578.

Whether this refers to these wedders being covered with *eik*, i.e. besmeared; or to their being given in addition to some former gift, is uncertain.

EIKEND, *s.* The short chain which attaches the *theets* or traces to the swingletrees in a plough, Clydes.

This might seem to resemble A.-S. *egcgung*, a word given by Ælfric, in the sense of *occasio*, which denotes harrowing. *Eikend* may, however, be compounded of A.-S. *ec-an*, to *eke*, and *end*, finis, q. to join the ends of the traces.

To **EILD**, **ELD**, *v. n.* To wax old.

"Thairfore said the moral poete Horace; He that *eildis* in his awin cuntre, not following sic thingis as bene done afore him, for laik of experience is bot ane barne." Bellend. Cron., Concl., F. 249, b.

This ald hasard caryis ouer fludis hote
Spretis and figuris in his irne hewit bote,
All thoct he *eildit* was, or step in age,
Als fery and als swipper as ans page.

Doug. Virgil, 173. 53.

He [Valeriane] was tane be Sapore kyng of Pers, & his army discomfyst, & *eildit* in sa miserabyll servitude that Sapore maid ane stule of his bak to leip on his hors." Bellend. Cron., B. vi., c. 1. *Consenuit*, Boeth. A.-S. *eald-ian*, veterascere, senescere.

EILD, **ELD**, *s.* 1. Any particular period of human life, in relation to the time of birth, *S.*

Giff ony deys in this bataille,
His ayr, but ward, releff, or taile,
On the fyrst day sall weld;
All be he neur sa young off *eld*.

Barbour, xii. 322, MS.

Gyf Jupiter my ying yeris bewent
Wald me restore, in sic strenthis and *eild*,
So as I was quhen first in battell feild
The armes of the oistis doun I dang!

Doug. Virgil, 262. 50.

Used also in *O. E.*

Sigbert, kyng of Estsex, in *elde* was hs more.

R. Brunne, p. 2.

Euin eild, of the same age, or equal in age.

And gif he war on life quhil now in fers,
He had bens *euin eild* with thé, and hedy 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 Ceculus was not absent, traist me,
—Quham al *eildis* reputis and schawis us
Engenerit was by the God Vulcanus.

Doug. Virgil, 232. 23. Actas, Virg., vii. 680.

3. A division of time in chronology, including many generations, an era.

Now have yhs herds on quhatkyn wyis,
I have contenyt this tretys,
Fra fyrst fourmyt wes Adam,
Tyl this tyme nowe of Abraham,
And bath the *eldys* has tane ende,
As in all storys wells is kende,

Contenand hale thre thowsand yhere
Nyne scowre and foure oure passyt clere.
Wyntown, *Cron.* ii., *Prol.* 5.
In thryde *eylde*, wytht-owtyn les,
In Spaynyhè the Scottis cumyn wes.
Ibid., ii. 9. 75.

4. Age, the advanced period of life.

Behaldis this my vyle vnweyldy age,
Ouerset wyth hasert hare and faynt dotage,
Quhame *eld* vode of al treuth and verite
Be fals drede dissauis sa, quod sche.
Doug. Virgil, 222. 55.

Eld is given by Ben Jonson as a North-country word, in this sense.

Who scorns at *eld*, peeles of his owne young haire.

Shakespear uses *eld* 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 Herne the hunter for a truth.
Merry Wives of Windsor.

Some understand old age, others old peoplo, 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; "Aetas, *Cnillie-u yldo*, puerilis aetas, Guthl. Vit. Aevum saeculum, *Seo forme yld thisere worulde*, primum saeculum hujus mundi; Aelfr. Senectus; *Yldo ne derede*, senectus non laederet, Caedm. ap. Lye, "Eild did na dere," S. Moes-G. *ald*, progenies, Isl. *alld*, *alder*, Sw. *aelder*, aetas. These *Seren.* derives from *ala*, gignere; G. Andr. from Heb. *הלד*, *halad*, aevum.

Sibb. observes that this term "is also used in the sense of barren; *eild cow*, one that yieldeth no milk." But the words are quite different. V. YELD and ELDING.

EILD, *adj.* Old.

Ane hundreth maydynis had sche young and *eild*,
And als mony of the sam age young swanys.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 36.

A.-S. *eald*, senex.

EILDINS, EELDINS, YEALINGS, *s. pl.* Equals in age; often pron. *eillins*, also *yeildins*, S.

For you, a species by yoursell,
Near *eildins* with the sun your god,
Nae ferly 'tis to hear you tell,
Ye're tired and inclin'd to nod.
The Phoenix, Ramsay, ii. 493.

Yealings resembles A.-S. *ge-eald-an*, to grow old.

O ye, my dear-remembered, ancient *yealings*,
Were ye but here to share my wounded feelings!
Ye worthy Proveses, an' mony a Bailie,
Wha in the paths of righteousness did toil ay.

Burns, iii. 57.

This, I suspect, is merely the classical phrase *euin-eild* inverted, q. *eild-euin*. V. EILD, senso l. A.-S. *efen-eald*, coaeuus, *efn-eald*, Gl. Aelfr. from *eald* and *efen*, equalis. Isl. *jafnaldre*, coaetaneus, *jafnaldrar*, acetate pares.

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. ELDIN'.

EIND, *s.* Breath. To *tak* one's *eind*, to breathe a little, to draw breath, to rest from any employment, especially if severe, S. B.

The pensy blades doss'd down on stanes,
Whipt out their snishin millies;
And a' were blyth to *tak* their *einds*,
And clab a pint o' Lillie's
Best ale that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's *Misc. Poet.*, p. 134.

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. ERY.

[* EIR, *adv.* Ere, formerly, Barbour.]

[EIR-QUHIL, *adv.* Erewhile, ere this, Barbour.]

EIRACK, EAROCK, ERACK, ERRACK, *s.* A hen of the first year; one that has begun to lay. S. Hence an *earock's egg*, one of a small size. *Howtowldie*, synon.

"*Eirack*, a chicken." Statist. Acc., xv. 8, N.

He has a clunker on his croun,
Like half an *earack's egg*,—and youn
Undoubtedly is Duncan Drone.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

What? hae you ony eggs to sell?

Jan. No ane.

I wat our tappet *erock* laid but twa,
An' Jean an' I baith took them to our dinner.

Donald and Flora, p. 84.

The writer of this account refers to Gael. *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 *yearock*, q. of the first year. Germ. *jahrig*, one year old.

EIRD AND STANE. V. SASINE.

[EIRDED, *past pa.* Buried, Barbour, xix., 203, Hart's Ed., 1616.]

EISDROP, *s.* The eaves. "The *eisdrop* of the said hous;" Aberd. Reg. V. EASING.

[EISS, *v. a.* To comfort, to satisfy.

Of mete & drink and othir thing,
That mycht thame *eiss* thai 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 *eissel*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 12.

A.-S. *east-dele*, ortus; as *eassilt*, Loth., is from A.-S. *east-led*, orientalis.

EISTIT, *adv.* Rather; also pron. *astil*, Ayr. V. ASTIT.

EISTLAND, *adj.* A term applied to the countries bordering on the Baltic. Hence, *eistland tymmer*, wood from Norway, &c.

"Item, in the chalmer of deis ane stand bed of eistland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.

EITCH, s. An instrument used by a cooper, S.; *addice* or *adze*, E.

"*Eitches* for cowpers, the dozen—iill xii s." Rates, A. 1611.

—"Axes, *eitches*, drug saw, bow saw," &c. Depreciations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52. V. DRUG SAW.

A.-S. *adesa*, "an axe, an addice, or cooper's instrument," Somner.

EITH, EYTH, ETH, adj. Easy, S.

The folk with owt, that wer very,—
Saw thaim within defend thaim swa;
And saw it wes not *eyth* to ta
The toun, quhill sic defence wes mad.

Barbour, xvii. 454, MS.

In Pink. Edit. *syth*.

—This displeure suld haue bene *eith* to bere.

Doug. Virgil, 114. 32.

To tell, as I thame wrytyn fand,
Thai ar noucht *eth* til wndyrstand.

Wyntown, viii. 4. 234.

Eth, id. R. Brunne, p. 194.

Wild thei bicom Cristen, full *eth* I were to drawe,
Bot I dar not for thaim alle one to leue our lawe.

"[It's] *eith* to keep the castle that was never besieged;" S. Prov. "spoken with bitterness, by a handsome woman, when an ugly one calls her a w—e; intimating that nobody will give her the temptation." Kelly, p. 96.

A. Bor. A.-S. *eath*, facilis; Isl. *aud*, Su.-G. *od*, *oed*, Alem. *od*, Mod. Sax. *oede*, id. This, according to Junius, may be derived from Gr. *ebos*, mos. Ihe supposes that the root is obsolete. It may perhaps be deduced from Su.-G. *ed-a*, cupere, placere; or Isl. *ae*, pret. *aude*, pausare, quiescere. 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 *eith* were born;

What bogles, wedders, or what Mausy's scorn?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 4.

"*Eith* learned, soon forgotten;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 24.

A.-S. *eathelic* is used as an *adj.* in the same sense with *eath*; whence this might be originally formed.

EITHAR, ETHAR, comp. Easier.

For *ethar* is, quha list syt down and mote,
Ane vther sayaris faltis to spye 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*, *edr*, aut, seu, sive; Alem. *athe*, aut, vel; Schilter. These have more the appearance of primitives than A.-S. *aegther*. V. **ATHIR**.

EIZEL, AIZLE, ISIL, ISEL, s. 1. A hot ember, S.

She fuff'd her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
Iu wrath she was sae vap'rin,
She notic'd na, an *aizle* brunt
Her braw new worset apron.

Burns, iii. 131.

2. A bit of wood reduced to the state of charcoal, S. In this sense the phrase, *brunt to an eizel*, 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 natyue hald
Haue sittin styll among the assis cald,
And lattir *isillis* of thare kynd cuntré.

Extremos cineres, Virg. Doug. Virgil, 314. 41.

A.-S. *ysle*, favillae; "embers, hot ashes. Lane. hodieque *isles*;" Somner. Isl. *eysa*, carbones candentes sub cinere. G. Andr. refers to Heb. *ash*, *aesh*, ignis, p. 60. Goth. *isletta*, calx.

EKIE, s. A proper name. V. **ECKIE**.

ELBOCK, ELBUCK, s. Elbow, S. Rudd.

Hab fidg'd and leugh, his *elbuck* clew,
Baith fear'd and fond a sp'rit to view.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 529.

"She brake her *elbuck* at the kirk door;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 61; "spoken of a thrifty maiden, when she becomes a lazy wife." Kelly, p. 293.

A.-S. *elboga*, Belg. *elle-boege*, Isl. *alboge*, Alem. *elboga*, *ellenboege*, id. from A.-S. *eln*, Alem. *el*, *elin*, Belg. *elle*, Moes-G. *alleina*, Lat. *ulna*, a word originally used to denote the arm, and *boge*, curvatura, from A.-S. *bug-an*, Teut. *bojh-en*, to bow.

ELBOW-GREASE, s. 1. Hard work with the arms, S., a low word.

"He has scantit and dintit my gude mahogany table past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow grease* to smooth." The Entail, iii. 84.

It is also a provincial E. word.

2. Brown rappee, Ang.

ELBOWIT GRASS, Flote Foxtail-Grass. *Alopecurus geniculatus*, Linn., 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, ELDE, s. Age. V. **EILD**.]

ELDARIS, ELDRYS, s. pl. Aneestors, *forbears*, synon. Barbour, iii. 223. Wyntown, Prol. iii. 12. Doug. Virgil, 91. 49.

But examples are unnecessary, *elders* being still used in the same sense in E.; A.-S. *aldor*, 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 publicke affaires of the Kirk; to wit, in determining and judging causes, in giving admonition to the licentious liver, in having respect to the manners and conversation of all men within their charge." First Buik of Discipline, c. 10, § 4.

For some time after the Reformation in S., it was required that Elders and Deacons should "be made every year once,—lest of long continuance of such officers, men presume upon the liberty of the Kirk." *Ibid.*, § 3. Now both are chosen *ad vitam aut culpam*.

A different reason is assigned, Knox's Hist., p. 267.

"Quhilk burdane thay patiently susteined a yeir and mair. And then becaus they culd not (without neglecting of thair awen private houses) langer wait upoun the publick charge; they desyred that they might be releaved, and that uthers might be hurdeined in thair rounge: Quhilk was thocht a petitionous ressona-bill of the hail Kirk."

- * **ELDERSCHIP**, *s.* 1. A term anciently applied to that ecclesiastical court which is now called a Presbytery.

"When we speik of the Elders of the particular congregations, we mein not that every particular Parish Kirk can, or may have thair awin particular *Elderschips*, especially to Landwart, bot we think thrie or four, mae or fewar particular Kirks, may have ane common *Elderschip* to them all, to judge thair ecclesiastical causes."

"The power of thir particular *Elderschips*, is to use diligent labours in the boundis committit to thair charge, that the kirks be kept in gude order.—It pertaines to the *Elderschip* to take heid that the word of God be purely preichit within their bounds, the sacraments rightly ministrat, &c." Second Buik of Discipline, c. vii. s. 10–12.

No intermediate court, between this Eldership and what is now called a Provincial Synod, is mentioned as either existing or necessary.

"Assemblies ar of four sortis. For aither ar they of particular Kirks and Congregations ane or ma, or of a Province, or of ane hail Nation," &c. *Ibid.*, s. 2.

It occurs as synon. with *Presbytery*, Aets Ja. VI., 1592, c. 14; although there we find the phrase *particular Sessions* used distinctively.

2. It is now used only with respect to the Kirk-session of a particular congregation, S.

"We gave in, long ago, a paper to the great committee, wherein we asserted a congregational *eldership*, for governing the private affairs of the congregation, from the 18th of Matthew. Mr. David Calderwood, in his letter to us, has censured us greivously for so doing; shewing us, that our books of discipline admit of no presbytery or *eldership* but one." Baillie's Lett., ii. 16.

A.-S. *caldor-scipe*, princeipatus, "principality, seniority,—superiority whether in age or place;" Somner.

- ELDFADER**, **ELDFADIR**, *s.* 1. Grandfather.

The King hys douchtre, that was far,
And wes als aperand ayr,
With Walthre Stewart gan he wed.
And thai wele sone gat of thair bed
A knaw child, throw our Lordis grace,
That eftre hys gud *eldfadyr* wes
Callyt Robert; and syne wes King.

Barbour, xlii. 694, MS.

Oure Kyng of Scotland, Dawy be name,
Wes *el-d-fadyre* til oure kyng Willame.

Wynntoun, vii. 8. 230.

2. Father-in-law.

Cesar the *eldfader* ———
Hys maich Pompey sall stracht agane him went,
With rayit oists of the oryent.

Socer, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 195. 26.

A.-S. *cald-fader*, avus.

VOL. II.

- 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'll eithly cower,
Our *eldin's* driven, an' our har't is owr.

Fergusson'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. Statist. Ace., iv. 147.

"Aye, said I, and ye'll be wanting *elding* now, or something to pitt ouer the winter." Guy Mannering, iii. 104.

A.-S. *aelod*, Su.-G. *eld*, Isl. *eld-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*. *Tha kram madr laupandi, oe sagdi at jardelldr var uppkvamin i Olfusi*; Then came a man panting for breath, and said that subterraneous fire was bursting forth in Olfus. Kristnisaga, p. 88.

The ancient Persians called fire *ala*; whence most probably Goth. *al-a*, A.-S. *ael-an*, Isl. *eld-a*, to kindle.

- ELDIN-DOCKEN**, *s.* *Rumex aquatilis*, 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 wourthy Salomon,
Elding is end of erthlie glie.

Welcum eild, for youth is gone!

Maitland Poems, p. 193.

A.-S. *caldunge*, senectus, vetustas; old age;—also the waxing or growing old or ancient; Somn. V. *EILD*, *v.* and *s.*

- ELDIS**.

From that place syne vnto ans caus we went,
Vnder ane hyngand heuch in ane dern went,
With treis *eldis* belappit round about,
And thik harsk granit pikis standand out.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 23.

This word, which is overlooked by Rudd., may perhaps signify, entirely, on all sides, corresponding to *circum*.

Arboribus clausi circum.—Virg.

A.-S. *callis*, Moes.-G. *allis*, omnino, omnimodis.

- ELDMODER**, *s.* Mother-in-law.

Eldmoder to ane hunder thar saw I Heecuba.

Doug. Virgil, 55. 43.

It must have properly denoted a grandmother; A.-S. *calde-moder*, avia. A. Bor. *el-mother*, a step-mother. V. **ELDFADER**.

- ELDNING**, **ELDURING**, *s.*

Quhen I heir mentionat his name, than mak I nyne croces,
To kelp me fra the commerance of that carle mangit;
That full of *elduring* is, and anger, and all ewil thewis.
I dar nocht luik to my luif for that lens gib;
He is sa full of jelosy, and ingyne fals.—
I dar nocht luik to the knaip that the cop fillis.

For *indilling* of that auld shrew, that ever on ewill thinkis.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 49.

In edit. 1508, it is *eldnyng*. This seems to have the same meaning; and has perhaps been originally the same word, with *indilling* also used in the passage. Both appear to denote jealousy. *Eldnyng*, if the true

reading is nearly allied to A.-S. *elning*, zeal, emulation. V. *Eyndlyng*, which is evidently the same with *indilling*.

ELDREN, ELDEREN, adj. Growing old, elderly. An *eldrin man*,—one considerably advanced in life, S.

Or like the tree that bends his *eldren* braunch
That way where first the stroke hath made him launch.
Hudson's Judith, p. 49.

—The *eldern* men sat down their lane,
To wet their throats within.

A. Nicol's *Poems*, 1739, p. 73.

Colin and Lindy, Bydby says, they're ca'd,
The ane an *elderin* man, the niest a lad,
A bonny lad, as e'er my een did see,
And dear he is and sall be unto me.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 63.

Dan. *aldrende*; Isl. *aldraen*, senex, Olai Lex. Run.
V. *EILD*, *v.* and *s.*

[ELDRIS. V. ELARIS.]

ELDURING, Dumb. V. **ELDNING.**

* **ELEMENTS, s. pl.** The sky, the firmament, the heavens, S.

ELEST, s. An offence.

—"How in hir Hienes last parliament, all penall lawis and statutis repugnant and prejudiciall to the said forme of religioun, and professoris thair of, are abolischit to their surtie, all men knawis, and swa at this present can justlie pretend na caus of mislyking nor discontentationn: Yit heiring sum *elest* to be tane, and consavit be the people in sum partis of this realme, —hir Maiestie, with ayvis," &c. Sed^t. Coun^{c.}, A. 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 572.

"The Quenis Majestie having ressavit ane letter from hir guid Sister the Quene of England,—tending to the pacification of all *elestis* and controversies standing betwix their Majesties," &c. Keith's Hist., p. 317. V. *EE-LIST* under *EE*.

ELEVEN-HOURS, s. A luncheon, S.; so called from the time that labourers or children get their meridian.

* **ELF, s.** A puny creature, S.

For wary-draggle, and sharger *elf*,
I hae the gear upo' my skelf.

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—you were to look through an *elf-bore* in wood, where a thorter knot—has been taken out,—you may see the *elf-bull*—butting with the strongest bull in the herd." Northern Antiq., p. 404.

Evidently from *elf*, and *bore*, to pierce; or the aperture made. V. *AWIS-BORE*.

ELF-CUP, s. This name is given to small stones, "perforated by friction at a waterfall, 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 *Chackie-mill*.

From *elf*, A.-S. Su.-G. *aelf*, a fairy, and *mill*. Aelfric, in his Gl., p. 79, enumerates various kinds of elves. These are *Munt-aelfen*, mountain-elves, Oreades; *Wudu-elfen*, wood-elves, Dryades; *Feld-elfen*, Moïdes, field-elves; *Wylde-elfen*, Hamadryades, or wild elves; *Dun-elfen*, Castalides, or elves of the hills. Somner and Benson also mention *Berg-aelfenne*, Oreades, or rock-elves; *Land-aelfenne*, Musae ruricolae, land-elves, *Waeter-aelfenne*, Naiades, the nymphs of the fountains; and *Sae-aelfenne*, sea-nymphs, Lat. Naiades, Nereides, V. *SOMN*.

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 *sciathee*; from *siat*, an arrow, and *shee*, a fairy.

The *elfshot*, or *elfin 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, 'ye'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, iii. 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 Sadducimus Triumph, p. 398.

This vestige of superstition is not peculiar to our country. We learn from Ihre, that in Sweden they give the name of *skot*, i.e., *shot*, 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 *allskaadt*, and in Denmark, *elleskud*, 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. Ihre, vo. *Skiuta*.

According to Keysler, that disease, which instantaneously affects a person by depriving him of his senses, is, in Upper Germany, called *Alp*, or *Alp-drucken*, literally the pressure of a demon. *Alp* is also a designation for the nightmare. The same learned writer observes, that, with the ancients, *alp* and *elf* equally denoted a mountain, and a mountain-demon. He adds

that there are stones of the class of *Belemnites*, which the Germans call *Alpenschooss*. This is the same word with *elf-shot*, only formed after the Germ. idiom. V. Antiq. Septentr., p. 500, 501.

To **ELFSHOOT**, *v. a.* To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow, S.

Next you'll a warlock turn, in air you'll ride,
Up on 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,
Elfshoot our ky, an' smoor 'mang drift our sheep;
Till the foul fiend grew tir'd, or wi' you quarrel;
Syne you'll be reasted quick in a tar barrel.

Falls of Clyde, p. 120.

ELF-SHOT, *adj.* Shot by fairies, S.

My byar tumbled, nine braw nout were smeer'd,
Three *elf-shot* were, yet I these ills endur'd.

Ramsay'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 chafe the parts affected with a blue bonnet which, it may be readily believed, often restores the circulation." *Minstrelsy 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 aquaticus, Linn. V. **ELDIN-DOCKEN**.

* To **ELIDE**, *v. a.* To quash.

"And gif they nicht and had comperit, thay wald haue *elidit* and stayit the samyn to haue bene put to ony probatioun." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Edit. 1816, p. 126.

"Quhilk allegesance, in cace the same had bene proposit in the first instance, wald haue bene sufficient to haue *elidit* the said summondis of forfaltre." 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-ere*, 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.

Yene tna saulis, quhilkis thou seis sans fale,
Schynand with *elike* armes paregale,
New at gude concord stand and vnite,
Ay quhill thay stand in myrk and law degree.

Doug. Virgil, 195. 18.

"That the *elike* lettre of naturalitie be—grantit be the King and Quene of Scotland—to all and sindrie the said maist cristin king of France subiectis being or sal happin to be in the realme of Scotland." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

ELIK WISS, **ELIKWYS**, *adv.* In like manner, likewise, Aberd. Reg., A. 1548.

—"The quhillk the said Laurence is *elik wiss* bundin be his hand writt foresaid," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 113.

And as he twitchis greis sere in pane,
In blis *dikweys* sindry stagis puttis he.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 160. 6.

ELIMOSINUS, *adj.* Merciful, compassionate.

—Ane pepill maist hyronius,—
And na wais *elimosinus*,
Bot buriers in blad.

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

Lat. *eleemosyna*, mercy; Gr. *ελεος*.

ELIWISS, *adv.* Also; Aberd. Reg.; apparently for *elikwiss*.

ELLANGOUS, **ELLANGS**, *prep.* Along. "*Ellangous* the calsie," i.e. causeway: Aberd. Reg. V. **ALANG**.

ELLER, *s.* The Alder, a tree, S. A. Bor. *Betula alnus*, Linn.; also *Arn*, q. v.

"The Alder Tree, Anglis. *Eller*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 576.

Apparently corr. from the *E.* word; *alar*, however, is the Sw. name, Isl. *elvir*.

ELLEWYNDE, *adj.* Eleven; Brechin Reg.

ELLION, *s.* "Fuel chiefly of peat;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.; evidently a corr. pron. of *Eldin*, q. v.

ELLIS, *adv.* Otherwise, else.

Examples are unnecessary; this being the same with *elles*, Chauc. A.-S. id. Alem. *alles*, Moes-G. *alia*.

ELLIS, **ELS**, *adv.* Already, S. A. Bor. *else*.

Mycht nane eschap that euir come thar.
The quethir mony gat away
That *ellis* war fled as I sall say.

Barbour, xlii. 358, MS.

Hir feirs stede stude stamping ready *ellis*,
Gnyppand the femy golden bit gingling.

Doug. Virgil, 104. 26.

"Heir it is expedient to descriue quha is ane he-retyk, quhilk discription we will necht mak be our awin propir innencion, bot we will tak it as it is *els* made and geuin to vs be twa of the maist excellent doctouris of haly kirk, Hierome and Augustine." Abp. Hamiltoun'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. *ealles* was ever used in this sense. Nor have I observed any cognate term; unless we view this as originally Moes.-G. *allis*, A.-S. *eallis*, omnino, (plenarie, Benson.) used obliquely. The phrase in Virg. *reddy 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 ordanit and deliuerit the *Elne* to contene xxxvij Inche as is contenit in the Statute of king Dauid the first playnly maide tharvpon." Lh. Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 12.

To Measure with the lang ell or elwand, to take the advantage of another, by taking more goods than one gives value for, S.

—"Sometimes the souldiers (the worst sort of them) measured the packes belonging to the marchants with the long ell." *Monro's Exped.*, P. II., p. 46.

To Measure with the short ell or elwand, a phrase used to denote the dishonesty of a merchant or chapman, who slips back his thumb on part of the cloth he has already measured, taking perhaps an inch from every ell, S.

ELPHRISH, adj. Inhabited by *elves* or spirits.

"*Shee is become, &c.* So to shew a horrible desolation: such as should not onely 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 Revelation*, p. 181.

This form of the word throws further light on the origin of *Eltrische*, 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* incubus,
In cloke of grene, his court usit unsable.

Dunbar, Bunnatyne Poems, p. 12, st. 14.

First I conjure thé by Sanct Marie,
Be *alrish* king and quene of farie.

Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 45.

2. As applied to sound, it suggests the idea of something preternatural; S. *synon. wan-earthly*.

Thus it is said of the screech-owl:—

Vgsum to here wes hir wyld *elrische* skreilk.

Doug. Virgil, 202. 3.

Betwixt the hours of twelve and one,

A north wind tore the bent;

And straight she heard strange *elritch* sounds

Upon that wind which went;

—And up there raise an *elrish* cry—

"He's won among us a'."

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 256, 257.

To thé, Echo! and thow to me agane.

Thy *elrish* skirlis do penetrat the roks,

The roches rings, and renders me my crys.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron., S. P. iii. 497.

3. Hideous, horrid; respecting the aspect or bodily appearance; corresponding to Lat. *trux*, *immanis*.

Of the Cyclops it is said:—

Thay *elriche* brethir with thair lukis thrawin,

Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing haue we knawin;

An horribil sorte, wyth mony camschol beik.

Doug. Virgil, 91. 16.

4. Wild, frightful, respecting place, S.

"Many haly and relligious men for feir of thir cruelteis fled in desertis and *elraige* placis, quhair thay wer exonerit of all truble and leiffit ane haly life." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. vi., c. 9. In *eremos ac ferarum lustra*; *Boeth.*

Ye houlets, frae your ivy bow'r,
In some auld tree, or *eldritch* tow'r—
Wail thro' the dreary midnight hour,
Till waukrife morn.

Burns, iii. 309.

5. Strange, uncouth; used in relation to dress.

"Be auenture Makbeth and Banquo wer passand to Fores, quhair kyng Duncane hapnit to be for the tyme, & met be the gait thre wemen clothit in *elrage* & uncouth weid. Thay wer jugit be the pepill to be weird sisteris." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. xii., c. 3. *Insolita vestitus facie*, *Boeth.*

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. *Su.-G. aelf*, genius, daemonium, and A.-S. *ric*, *Su.-G. rik*, rich; q. abounding in spirits; as primarily descriptive of a place supposed to be under the power of evil genii. It greatly confirms this etymon, 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.

ELSPETH, Act. Concil., p. 208, col. 2.

This I am inclined to view as a corr. of the name *Elizabeth*, although it has been considered as itself a proper name, which is abbreviated into *Elspet*, *Elspa*, *Eppie* and *Eps*.

ELSYN, ELSHIN, ELSON, s. A shoemaker's awl, S. A. *Bor*.

--Nor hinds w' *elson* and hemp lingle,
Sit soleing shoon out o'er the lingle.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 203.

In Shetland the term is pronounced *alison*.

This word was not unknown in O. E. "*Elson* for cordwayners [Fr.] *alesne*," *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 31.

Teut. *aelsene*, *elsene*, 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

Fu' 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—xvi."

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 haue in his house, ane measure for his cornes, ane *elwand*, ane stane, ane pound to wey." *Burrow Lawes*, c. 52.

According to Dr. Johns, 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 sall conteine thrittie seven iuche." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 68. Murray.

2. The constellation called Orion's girdle.

The Son, the sein sternes, and the Charlewane

The *Elwand*, the elementis, and Arthuris hulfe. —

Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 3.

From *eln* and *wand*, Dan. *vaande*, a rod.

"The commons call it our Lady's, (i.e., the blessed Virgin's), *Elwand*;" Rudd.

What is called "our Lady's *Elwand*," S. B. is denominated the *King's Elwand*, Roxb., Clydes.

It is a striking coincidence, that in Su.-G. Orion's girdle was called *Friggerock*, 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., Selkirks.

"It *elyed* away o'er the brow, and I saw nae mair o't." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 36.

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. *eil-en*, Su.-G. *il-a*, properare, to haste; which Ihe deduces from *il*, *planta pedis*? Or, shall we rather trace it to Alem. Teut. *hel-en*, A.-S. *hel-an*, Su.-G. *hæl-a*, Mees.-G. *hul-jan*, eclare, to conceal.

ELYMOSINER, ELYMOSINAR, *s.* An almoner.

"His brother, Sir Elias Lighton, and the queen's *elymosiner*,—interpose for him and mediat with the king and Laderdale, that at lest he [Abp. Leighton] might remain yet in his office for a yeir's time, but in vain, for it was otherways 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.

Rychard Byschape in his stede

Chosyn he wes *concorditer*,

And *Elyte* twa yhere bad effyr.

Wyntown, vii. 7. 300.

It occurs in R. Brunne, p. 209.

The pape at his dome ther *elites* quassed down,
Eft he bad tham chese a man of gode renoun,
Or thei suld ther voice lese of alle ther eleccoun.

O. Fr. *elit-e*, Lat. *elect-us*.

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., vii. 546.

Anser nostratibus, the *Ember goose* dictus. Sibb. Scot., P. 2., lib. iii. 21. *Immer*, Brunnich ap. Penn. Zool. 524. It is called *Ember goose* also in Shetland; Statist. Acc., vii. 394.

Barry informs us, that this name is also given to the Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, Linn.

EME, EYME, EAM, *s.* Uncle.

Thar leyff thai tuk, to Dunipace couth gang.

Thar duelt his *eyme*, a man of gret riches.

Wallace, B. I., v. 299, MS.

This word was commonly used, in former ages, both by S. and E. writers, so late as the time of Spenser. Kelly expl. it improperly, when giving the S. Prov.; "Many aunts, many *emms*, 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*, unele; Palsgr., B. iii., F. 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 Chrichton chancellor, who so mischantly had put down his *comes*, William earl of Douglas, and David his brother." Pitseottie, p. 19, Ed. 1728. *Eame*, erroneously, p. 49, Ed. 1814.

It is unquestionable, however, that both these were uncles of the Earl William here mentioned. V. p. 18, also Godseoft, p. 161.

A.-S. *eam*, Franc. *oheim*, Germ. *ohm*, avunculus. Martinus derives the term from Arab. *am*, an uncle by the father's side.

It is still used A. Bor. "Mine *eam*, mine unele; North." It also bears the sense of Gossip; Grose.

EMENYTEIS, *s. pl.* Immunities.

"That the fredomez & liberteis of halikirk, with all priuelegis & *emenyteis* thairof, and of all spirituale personis be obseruit," &c. Acts Ja. V., A. 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

EMERANT, *s.* Emerald.

—Her golden haire, and rich atyre,

In fretwise couchit with perlis quhite,—

With mony ane *emerant* and faire sapphire.

King's Quair, ii. 27.

EMERANT, EMERAND, *adj.* Green, verdant.

Mayst amyabil waxis the *emerant* medis.

Doug. Virgil, 401. 46. V. AMERAND.

To EMERGE, *v. n.* To appear unexpectedly.

"An heritor afterwards *emerging*, could not be heard to claim, upon a better right, the lands adjudged from the defender, without quitting his ground inclosed." Forbes, Suppl. Dec., p. 28.

EMERGENT, *s.* Any sudden occasion, a casualty, E. *Emergency*.

—"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. Guthry's Mem., p. 5.

EMMELDYG, *s.*

"I wonner what ye made o' the twa grumphies,—gin ye thought it they war young deils or what, snoukin' for a sappy *emmeldyg* 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. *aemyrian*, cineres; Isl. *eymyria*, (not *einmyria*, as in Johns.) favilla ignita, minutae prunae, from *eime*, ignis, and *aer*, oer, particula terrestris 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, Banffs. *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. *yeemmies* 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 eemis*," that stone has not a proper bottom; Ang.; *Coglie, Cockersum*, synon.

There can be no doubt that this is from the same root with Su.-G. *ymsa*, *oemsa*, to vary, alternare, reciprocare; whence *ymsom*, alternatim. Isl. *yms*, pl. *ymser*, singuli et varii per vices, nunc hic, nunc alter. Hence *ymist*, alternatim; *ymislegr*, mutabilis, varius; G. Andr., p. 138. *Ymiss*, varius, diversus, Rymbegla, p. 202. V. Gl.

Ihre supposes, although rather fancifully, that the Germ. have hence formed their *misslich*, signifying uncertain. The root, he says, is *om*, a participle denoting variation; as, *Gora om en ting*, to change a thing.

EMMLE-DEUG, s. Something flying loose, some loose piece of dress; spoken in derision or with contempt, Galloway.

Shall we view this as allied to A.-S. *ameallud*, exinitus, "emptied;" Somner? *Deug* denotes a rag. V. DEWGS.

EMMOCK, s. A pismire, an ant, Loth., Roxb.; corr. from A.-S. *aemete*, id.**To EMPASH, EMPESCHE, v. a.** To hinder, to prevent. Fr. *empescher*, id., O. E., id.

"Thair stomok was neur surfetly chargit to *empesche* thaym of vthir besines." Bellend. Cron. Descr. Alb. c. 16.

"I *empeshe* or let one of his purpose;" Palsgr. F. 222, b.

EMPASCHEMENT, s. Hindrance.

"The pluralitie of clerkis, gif the samyn sall exceid and exeresce over the number of thrie, cannot eschape bot to prove more chargeabill to the subjectis, and to breid confusioun and *empaschement* to the lordis in examining and decyding of materis moved hefoir thame." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 696. V. EMPASH, v.

EMPHITEOS, s. A grant in feu-farm.

"Gevand, grantand, and to feu-ferme and perpetuall *emphiteos* lattand—all and sindrie the foirsaidis landis and Iyllis 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-farm by the Roman vocable *emphyteusis*." Ersk. Inst., B. ii., T. iv., sect. 6.

"*Emphyteusis* 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 impignorate them for his debt." Bell's Law Dict. in vo.

Our term is immediately from Fr. *emphyteose*, "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 *emphyteusis*. Roquef. Gl. Rom. *Ἐμφυτεύσις*, insitio, from *ἐμφυτεύω*, insero.

To EMPLESS, v. a. To please.

"The said Schir William to folow vther personis for the said soume as it *empless* him. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 61.

"The quhilk abbot grantit that he was *emplessit* of the said five chalde xiiij 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 bathe the saidis partiis ar *emplessit* and content to stand, abid, & vnderly the sentence & delivrance of the lordis of Consale," &c. Ibid., p. 190.

EMPESANCE, s. Pleasure.

"It salbe leful to the kingis hienes to take the desisioun of any actionne that cumis before him at his *empesance*, like as it was wont to be of before." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 94.

EMPLESEUR, s. The same with *Emplesance*.

"And this ye failt not to do, as ye will do us singular *empleseur*." Lett. Ergyll, &c. Knox's Life, i. 437.

EMPRIMIT, s. V. ENPRUNTIS.

"Swa in all extents, *imprimits*, contributions, and the like subsidies to be imposit upon the burgh, merchants and crafts-men to bear the burden and charge thereof indifferently overheid." A. 1583, Blue Blanket, p. 126, Maitl. Hist. Edin., p. 233.

EMPRIOURE, s. 1. A general.

"He wald gladly ressave the glore of triumphe, gif sic thingis micht be that his armye micht triumphe, quhen thay had beryit thair *emprioure* and maister." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 181. *Imperatore*, Lat.

2. An emperor.

Full soir wepyng with vocis lamentabill,
Thay cryt loud, O *empriour* Constantine?
We may wyte thy possessioun poysonabill
Of all our greit punitioun and pyne.

Lyndsay's Dreme.

EMPRISE, EMPRISS, EMPRESS, ENPRESS, ENPRIS, s. Enterprise.

Quhen Roxburgh wonnyn was on this wiss,
The Erle Thomas, that hey *empriess*
Set ay on souerane hé bounté,
At Eðynburgh with his mengne
Was liand.

Barbour, x. 507, MS.

Tharfor he said, that thai that wald
Thair hartis undiscomfyt hald
Suld ay thynk entently to bryng
All thair *empress* to gud ending.

Barbour, iii. 276, MS.

Chaucer, *emprise*, id. Fr. *empris*.
Gower uses *emprise* for estimation, respectability,
rank in society.

—And humbled hym in such a wyse
To them that were of none *empryse*.
Conf. Am., Fol. 19, a.

ENACH, *s.* Satisfaction for a fault, crime,
or trespass.

“Gif the maister has carnal copulation with the
wife of his bond-man, and that is proven be ane law-
full assise; the bond-man sall be made quite and frie
fra the bondage of his maister; and sall receaue na
other mends or satisfaction (*Enach*, Lat. *eop.*) bot the
recoverye of his awin libertie.” Reg. Maj. B. ii., c. 12,
§ 7.

“Item, the Cro, *Enach* and Galnes of ilke man, are
like in respect of their wiues.” Ibid., B. iv., c. 36, § 7.
Sibb. thinks that “the word may have some affinity
with Gael. *eric*, ransom, money.” But Dr. Macpherson
says that this word, in Gael., sometimes signifies
bounty, and sometimes an estimate or ransom; Dissert.
13.

ENANTEEN, *s.* An emmet, an ant, Aberd.

Junius thinks that from A.-S. *aemette* was first
formed *aemt*, and afterwards *aent* and *ant*.

ENARMED, *part. pa.* Armed.

Enarmed glaidlie mous and hald your way
Toward the portis or haunynys of the se.
Doug. Virgil, 222. 6. V. ANARM.

ENARMOURE, *s.* Armour.

—This richt hand net the les
Thay saulis al bereft, and thare express
Of als mony *enarmouris* spulyeit clene.
Doug. Virgil, 263, 11.

*ENAUNTER, *adv.* Lest; Spenser.

My worthy friend Archdeacon Nares has said;—“A
word peculiar to Spenser; whether provincial or anti-
quated, 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 *in*
aunter used by Gower. It seems generally to include
the idea of contingency, as equivalent to, if peradven-
ture, if perchance. *Anavntrius*, if so be, A. Bor., is
merely the provincial corr. of *in aunter*, or *enaunter*.
It is probable that *en aventure* had been used by the
old Provençal writers, in the same sense with modern
d'aventure, and *par aventure*.

[ENBANDOWNYT, *part. pa.* Subjected,
made subject, Barbour, i. 244, Skeat's Ed.]

ENBRODE, *part. pa.* Embroidered.

The swardit soyle *enbrode* with selkouth hewis.—
Doug. Virgil, 400. 15. Fr. *brodê*.

To ENBUSCH, *v. a.* To place or lay in
ambush.

And we sall ner *enbuscht* be,
Quhar we thar outcome may se.
Barbour, iv. 360, MS.

Fr. *embusch-er*, *embusqu-er*, id. q. *en bois*, to lie or
secret one's self in a wood, thicket, or bushes.

ENBUSCHYT, *s.* Ambuscade.

Thar *enbuscht* on thaim thai brak,
And slew all that thai mycht our tak.
Barbour, iv. 414, MS.

Corr. from Fr. *embuscade*, or formed, from *embusche*,
id.

[In Skeat's Ed. this passage standis thus:—
Thair *buschement* apoun thame brak,
And slew all that thai mycht outtak.]

ENBUSCHMENT, *s.* 1. Ambush.

Thai haff sene our *enbuschement*,
And again till thair strenth ar went.
Yene folk ar guernyt wittily.
Barbour, xix. 465, MS.

2. This word is used in describing the testudo,
a warlike engine.

—Abone thara hedis hie
Sa aurely knyt, that manere *enbuschement*
Semyt to be ane clois volt quhare thay went.
Doug. Virgil, 295. 8.

This, however, is rather a description, than a desig-
nation.

To ENCHAIP, *v. n.* Perhaps, to cover the
head, Fr. *enchapp-er*, id.

That I haue said I sall hault, and that I tell the plane;
Quhair eny ceilyear may *enchaipe* I trow till *encheif*.
Rauf Coilyear, B. ij. b.

[ENCHAUFYT, ENCHAWFYT, *part. pa.*
Chafed, heated, made furious.

Bot the gude, at *enchaufyt* war
Off ira, abade and held the stour
To conqyr thaim endles honour.
Barbour, ii. 395, Skeat's Ed.]

ENCHESOUN, *s.* Reason, cause.

A fals leurdane, a losyngour,
Hesbarne to name, maid the tresoun,
I wate necht for quhat *enchesoun*;
Na quham with he maid that conwyn.
Barbour, iv. 110, MS. V. also B. i. 173. 203.

Mr. Pink. views this as the same with O. Fr. *ache-
son*, used in Rom. Rose, as denoting occasion, motive.
He is certainly right. This in Fr. is sometimes writ-
ten *achaison*. *Achoise* has the same sense, Cotgr. It
occurs in O. E. in the sense of occasion.

The kyng ene on the morn went to London,
His Yole forte hold was his *enchesoun*.
R. Brunne, p. 49. V. CHESOUN.

To ENCHIEF, *v. n.* V. ENCHAIP.

Encheif may signify to achieve, accomplish. The
O. Fr. v. has assumed a variety of forms; as *achaif-
ver*, *achevir*, &c. It may also have had the form of
enchevir. Or it may have been originally written
escheif. This seems to have been a Fr. proverb, trans-
lated 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.

[ENCRELY, *adv.* Especially. V. ENKERLY.]

END, EYNDING, *s.* Breath. Doug.

His stinking *end*, corrupt as men well knaws;
Contagious cankers cleaves his sneaking anout.
Poltart. Watson's Coll., iii. 24. V. AYND.

In the same sense, it would seem, must we under-
stand *end*, as occurring in *Ane sang of the Croce*.

The godles dreidis sair to die;
Bot quhen he can no farther flie,
And fains his sinfull lyfe wald mend;
They grip sa fast his gair to get,
The sillie saul is quyte foryat,
Quhillk haistelle gais out his *end*.
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 29.

The last line ought certainly to be read,
Quhill 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 chasyd the Romayns al away,
And wes King til hys enday.

Wyntoun, v. 10. 408.

Su.-G. *and-as* not only signifies to breathe, but also to die, from *ande*, halitus, spiritus. This seems preferable to deriving it from *end* E., especially as *aynd*, breath, is often written *end*. [Isl. *andi*, breath, spirit.]

ENDFUNDEYNG, *s.* [Lit., benumbment; here prob. meaning rheumatism. V. To FUNDY.]

This malice of *endfundeyng*
Begouth, for throw his cald lying,
Quhen in his gret myscheiff wes he,
Him fell that hard perplexité.

Barbour, xx. 75.

His sickness came of a *fundying*. Edit. 1620.

In MS. *enfundeyng*; [in Skeat's Ed., *ane fundying*.]

A highly respected friend observes 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. *morfondre*, is to catch cold. But it is not improbable that the term signifies an asthma. Thus it may be allied to Su.-G. *andfaadd*, cui spiritus praeclusus est, ut solet asthmaticis; from *ande*, breath, and *fat-as*, to fail, or *fatt-as*, to seize, to lay hold of. However, the primary sense of A.-S. *-fund-ian*, is anhelare; 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 is perhaps Celtic, Cf. Gaelic, *funntainn*, extreme cold, severity of weather."]

END-HOOPING, *s.* The ring of iron that surrounds the bottom of a wooden vessel, Roxb., Ayrs.; used also metaph. like *Lagen-gird*.

— 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. *enlang*; O. E. ENDLONG.

Tharfor, *endlang* the louch his syd
Sa besyly thai socht.— Barbour, iii. 414, MS.

Thir tangs may be of use;
Lay them *enlang* his pow or shin,
Wha wins syn may make roose.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.

When Chryst was borns of a mayden clene,
The temple [of Peace] fell down *endlong* the grene.

MS. Poems, penes 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 *thortering*; Clydes. This *v.* is evidently from the adverb.

A.-S. *andlang*, *andlong*, ad longum, per; Su.-G. *aendalongs*, id. *Fara aendalongs stranden*, littus legere, Ihre; from *aende*, usque, and *lang*, longus. Ihre observes, that *aende* denotes continuation of action, as in *aendalongs*. [Isl. *endilangur*, from one end to another.]

ENDORED, *part. pa.*

—Thus Schir Gawayn, the good, glades hor gest,
With riche daynteys, *endored* in disshes bydene.

Sir Gawayn and Sir Gal., ii. 10.

"Heaped," Pink. But it is evidently from Fr. *endore*, beset, enriched; properly adorned with gold. Lat. *inauratus*.

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. Beattie'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 *Erd-drift*, q. v. But it seems to be merely the abbreviation of the more ancient form of *Ewin-drift*, q. v.

ENDS, *s. pl.* Shoemakers' threads; more fully, *Roset-ends*, S.

His dreaded foe, 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. 98.

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 awls*, and make what speed she could with them to Dunbar." R. Gilhaize, 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 *anes errand*, i. e. "the single errand;" from A.-S. *anes*, the genit. of *an*, unus, solus, and *aerend*, 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. EEN. A. Bor. id.

ENEMY, s. A designation for the devil, S.

—"For that Inch-Grabbit; I could whyles wish mysell a witch for his sake, if I were na feared the *Enemy* wad tak me at my word." Waverley, iii. 235.

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 *mak 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 aemet*, id.

ENERLY. V. ANERLY.

ENEUCH, YNEWCH, s. Enough, S.

Rise and saik to our Roy, richest of rent,
Thow sal be newit at neid with nobillay *eneuch*.
Gowan and Gol., iv. 6.

This gud knycht said, Deyr cusing, pray I the,
Quhen thow wanttis gud, cum fech *ynewch* fra me.
Wallace, i. 445, MS.

Ynewch, most nearly resembles A.-S. *genog, genoh*, satis; as does pl. *ynew*, sometimes used.

Of ws thai haiff wndoyne may than *ynew*.
Wallace, ii. 191, MS. V. ANEUCH, ANEW.

ENEUCH, ENEUGH, adj. Enough, *Weel enough*, pretty well, S.

The lads on Tweed are *weel enough*,
But O there's few like my dear fallow, &c.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 150.

ENFORCELY, ENFORSALY, adv. Forcebly.

—That bataill, on this maner,
Wes strykyn, on ather party
That war fechtand *enforcely*.
Barbour, xiii. 227, MS.

[ENFUNDEYING, s. V. ENDFUNDEYING.]

ENGAGINE, s. Indignation, spite.

And quhen he saw Jhons of Bretangne,
He had at him rycht gret *engaigne*;
For he wes wont to spek hychtly
At hame, and our disputisly.
Barbour, xviii. 508, MS.

Edit. 1620, *disdaine*.

Fr. *engain*, anger, choler; Cotgr. Can this have any affinity to A.-S. *angean, ongean*, contrs; or *ange*, vexatus; Su.-G. *ang-a*, Germ. *ang-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, defies the foe, and cheers 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 ENGREG, v. a. To aggravate.

Perchance gif that ye understude
The gude respectis hes them muft,
To mak this ordour, ye wald lufe it,
And not *engrege* the cace sa hie.

Diall. Clerk and Courtier, p. 4.

From Fr. *engreg-er*, id. or *s'engreg-er*, to grow worse, used actively.

To ENGREVE, ENGREWE, v. a. To vex, to annoy.

—The Scottis archeris alsua
Schot amang thaim sa deliuerly,
Engrewand thaim sa gretumly,—
That thai wandyst a little wel.

Barbour, xiii. 210, MS.

Fr. *grev-er*, 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 turn.

ENKERLY, ENCRELY, INKIRLIE, adv. 1. Inwardly. This at least seems the natural meaning of the following passage:—

The Dowglas then his way has tane,
Rycht to the hors, as he him bad.
Bot he that him in yhemself had,
Than warnyt hym dispitously:
Bot he, that wreth him *encrely*,
Fellyt him with a suerdys dynt.

Barbour, ii. 138, MS.

[The meaning is not *inwardly* but *especially*, extremely.]

2. Ardently, keenly, carefully.

—He has sene
The Erle sua *enkerly* him set,
Sum sutelté, or wile, to get,
Quhar throw the castell have mycht he.
Barbour, x. 534, MS.

Douglas writes *inkirle*, V. 164. 29, as corresponding to, pectore ab imo, Virg. The derivation given by Rudd., from Fr. *en coeur*, q. in heart, is confirmed by sense first. *Inkert* is still used in the sense of anxious, earnest, and *inkertlie* as an *adv.*

[This is a mistake; the following is more correct. "Cf. Isl. *einkanliga*, especially; the prefix *einkar* meaning specially, very." V. Gl. Skeat's *Barbour*.]

ENLANG, *adj.* What regards the length of any object, S.

He—cocking, takes
An *enlang* aim, to hit baith lugs and tail.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 27. V. ENDLAND.

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 contractes,—made by minoris in thair les age, to thair *enorm* hurt and skaith, ar of nane avail, and aucht to be annullit," &c. Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 179.
Fr. *enorme*, Lat. *enormis*.

ENORMLIE, *adv.* Excessively, enormously.

"We reuok all giftis—be the expreming of ane fals causs, quhare gif thai [thar?] had bene expremitt ane trew causs, and the verite, we had nocht gevin the samin. And tharethrow we are gritumlie and *enormlie* hurt." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 353.

"The Kingis Maiestie—ffindis himself—*enormelie* hurt be dispositioun maid be his hienes in tyme bygane throw importune and indiscrete sutaris." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 307.

ENPRESOWNE', *s.* A prisoner.

—*Enpresowneys* in swilk qwhile
To kepe is dowl, and gret peryle.
Wyntown, viii. 11. 29.

Fr. *emprisonné*, imprisoned.

ENPRISE, ENPRISS, *s.* Exertion of power.

In Vere that full of vertu is and gude,
Quhen nature first begyneth hir *enprise*,
That quhilum was be cruel frost and flude,
And schouris scharp opprest in mony wise, &c.
King's Quair, ii. 1.

Literally, enterprise. V. EMPRESS.

ENPRUNTEIS, EMPRUNTIS, *s. pl.*

"The haill fourtene deaconis of craftis salbe callit—to gif thair speciall voit and consultatioun—in granting of extentis, contributionis, *Enprunteis*, and siclyke bigging of common, werkis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 362-3.

—"That as thay watche and waird togidder, swa in all extentis, *Empruntis*, contributionis, and the like subsides to be imposet vpon the burgh, merchantis and craftismen to beir the burdene and charge thairof indifferently," &c. *Ibid.*

From the connexion with extentis, or taxations, and *contributionis*, and subsides, it seems to denote the act of borrowing, or rather levying money. Fr. *emprunt*, a borrowing, *emprunt-er*, to borrow. The phrase, *Mis à l'emprunt*, "charged with a privie seale," Cotgr., may perhaps point out *empreinte*, a stamp, as the origin; because such deeds required the impression of a seal.

ENRACINED, *part. pa.* Rooted.

—"He knew weil (as one who had tryed them divers tymes, and had often reconciled them), that to end a quarrell betwain tuo pairties of such qualitie, deiplic grounded, and *enracined* for many other preceeding debates, without disgrace or wrong to either syd, wes almost impossible, without extraordinarie 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*, alias.

ENS, ENSE, *conj.* Else, Loth., S. O.

"A bony impruvement or *ens* no, to see tyleyors and sclaters leavin, whar I mind Jewks [Dukes] an' Yerls." Marriage, ii. 124. V. ANSE.

ENSEINYIE, ENSENYE, ANSENYE, *s.* 1.

A sign, mark, or badge.

—Mony babbis war makand drery mone,
Becaus thay wantit the fruitioun
Of God, quhilk was ane greit punitioun:
Of Baptisme thay wantit the *Ansenye*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 235.

2. An ensign, a standard.

—"Quhen sche perceaved the overthrow of us, and that the *Ensenyeis* of the French was again displayit upoun the walls, sche gave ane gawf of lauchter," &c. Knox's *Hist.*, p. 327. V. GAULF, GAWF, *s.* under GAWF, *v.*

"The payment of our futemen extendis monethlie everie *Ansenye* (whiche are now sex in number) to 290 l. sterl." Lett. H. Balnais, Keith's *Hist.*, App., p. 44.

3. The war-cry.

The King his men saw in affray,
And his *ensenge* can he cry.
Barbour, iii. 28, MS.

In edit. Pink. it is printed *ensonye*.

4. A company of soldiers.

"Sche tuk ordour that four *Ensenyeis* of the souldiers sould remain in the toun to mantein 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 betaucht hym in that steid
The endentur, the selle to se,
And askyt gyff it *enselyt* he?

Barbour, i. 612, MS.

Fr. *seell-er*, to seal.

To ENT, *v. a.* 1. To regard, to notice, Shetl.

2. To obey, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *ans-a*, signifies to regard, to take notice of, from *ann-a*, laborare, *ann*, or *and*, labor rusticus, *cura rustica*, Isl. *id.* *ann-ast*, curare. It may, however, be allied to *ande*, anima.

ENTAILYEIT, part. pa. Formed out of.

—I saw within the chair
Quhair that a man was set with lymnis squair,
His bodie weill *entailyeit* eueris steid.

Poëte of Honour, i. 39.

Fr. *entail-er*, 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 electe of Cathnes is vnder summondis befor his ordinar for diuerss crimes, tharfor thinkis thai can nocht proceed vpoun the summondis of tresoun *ententit* aganis him, bot that the samin summondis suld desert at this tyme." Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 456. V. *INTENT*, v.

ENTENTYVE, ENTENTIF, adj. Earnest, eager, intent. Fr. *ententif*.

He, that hey Lord off all thing is,
—Graunt his grise, that thair ofspring
Leid weill [the land,] and *ententyve*
Be to folow, in all thair lyve,
Thar nobill eldrys gret bounté.

Barbour, xx. 615, MS.

O. E. "*ententyfe*, busy to do a thyng, or to take hede to a thyng;" Palsgr., B. iii., F. 87, a.

ENTENTELY, adv. Attentively. V. *adj.* and *EMPRESS*.**ENTRAMELLS, s. pl.** 1. Expl. bondage, the chains of slavery, Ayr.2. Prisoners of war, *ibid*.

This seems to be merely *in trammels*, E. Mr. Todd has inserted *entrammelled*, but as signifying curled, frizzled. The origin is Fr. *tremaille*, a net for partridges.

[ENTREMASS, s.] Course of delicacies, Barbour, xvi. 457, Skeat's Ed.]**ENTREMELLYS, s. pl.** Skirmishes.

Now may ye her, gif that ye will,
Entremellys, and juperdyis,
That men assayit mony wyss,
Castellis and peyllis for to ta.

Barbour, x. 145, MS.

Fr. *entremel-er*, to intermingle. V. *MELL*, v.

ENTRES, ENTERES, s. Access, entry.

"Olyuer set an houre to geif *entres* to erle Dauid with al his army in the toun.—The houre set, erle Dauid come with ane gret power of men to the toure afore rehersit, quhare he gat *enteres* with his army." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii. c. 7. Fr. *entrée*.

ENTRES, s. Interest, concern.

"Albeit the ssid commission hath maid a gude progress in the said matter of Ereetioun and Teyndes, and that a great number of our subjectis haveing *entres* tharein, have subscriyvit to us general submissiouns;—yet it is certain that many of these who have *entres* in Ereetiouns and Teyndes, lyit furth, and have not subscriyvit the saids generall submissiouns." Acts Seder., p. 4.

Fr. *interessé*, interested.

ENTRES SILUER, the same with Ger-some, q. v.

—"That efter the deceiss of the rentallaris, his Maiestie haif power—to sett, vse and dispone thair-

opoun at his plessour of new in few, ather for augmentation of the former rentale, or for new *entres siluer*." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 456.

[ENTYRIT, part. pa.] Interred, buried, Barbour, xix. 224, Skeat's Ed.]**[ENVERONYT, ENVEREMYT, ENWEROUND, pret. and s.]** Environed, surrounded. V. Skeat's Gl. Barb.]**ENVYFOW, adj.** Invidious, malicious, malignant, 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 communicate 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. *épée*, *épée*, a sword.**EPISTIL, s.** Any kind of harangue or discourse.

So prelatyk he sat intill his cheyre!

Scho roundis than ane epistil 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 ere.

W. *Bathe's Tale*, v. 6603.

The term still occurs among the vulgar, in the sense given above, S. B., evidently from Lat. *epistol-a*, used obliquely.

EQUAL-AQUAL, adj. Alike, Loth., Dumfr.**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 equals*." Heart M. Loth., i. 194.

"*Equals equals*, 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 *equals-equals* in the creature's ulyie." The Pirate, ii. 72.

EQUATE, pret. and part. pa. Levelled.

"The Romanis—*equate* the wallis thair of to the ground." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 54.

"Baith thir pepill war brocht undir ane communitie to leif in Rome, and the ciets Alba *equate*—to the ground." Ibid., p. 39.

From Lat. *aequa-re*; *aequat-us*, id.

EQUYRIER, s. An equery.

"Our souerane lorde—having considerit the guid, trew, and thankful seruices done and peremit to his Majestie be his hienes domestick scrutouris James Maxwell ane of the gentlemen ischearis, and Robert Douglas ane of the *equyriers* to his hienes derrest sone the Prince," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 329. Corr. from Fr. *escuyer*, *ecuyer*, id.

ER. 1. The termination of many words expressive of office or occupation, both in S. and E.; as, *wauker*, a fuller, *skipper*, a shipmaster, *baker*, &c.

Wachter views this termination, which is also used in Germ. and the other northern languages, as having the same signification with Lat. *vir*, and C. B. *ur*, 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, mercator, &c. We may add, that Moes-G. *wair*, A.-S. *wer*, Isl. *ver*, Su.-G. *waer*, Fr. Theot. *uara*, Germ. *wer*, and Fenn. *uro*, have the same meaning. Ihre agrees with Wachter in his hypothesis; observing that in A.-S. *Romvare* signifies, *vir Romanus*; in O. Goth. *Vikveriar*, Vicenses, the men of Vika; and according to Verelius, that the *Ripuarii*, of the Latin writers, are merely the *Ripperiar* of the Icelanders. He has also remarked that, according to Herodotus, *ἀνὴρ*, among the ancient Scythians, must have signified a man. For this father of history says, *ἀνὴρ γὰρ καλέσσι τὸν ἀνδρα*. V. vo. *Waer*.

2. In other words, into which the idea of man does not enter, it is simply used as a termination, like Lat. *or* in *candor*, *splendor*, &c. V. Wachter, Prol., sect. vi.

ER, *adv.* Before, formerly.

—Schyr Amery, that had the skaith
Off the bargane I tauld off er,
Raيد till Ingland.

Barbour, ix. 542, MS. V. A1R.

ERAR, EARER, *comp.* of *Er*. 1. Sooner.

Or thay be dantit with dreid, *erar* will thai de.
Gawain and Gol., ii. 16.

2. Rather.

Swa *erare* will I now ches me
To be reprowyd of simplines,
Than blame to thole of wnkynednes.

Wyntown, vii. Prol. 32.

In this sense it is very frequently used by Bellend. "The common meit of our eldaris was fische, nocht for the plente of it, bot *erar* becaus thair landis lay oftymes waist throw continewal exercition of cheuelry, & for that caus thay leiffit maist of fische." Descr. Alb., c. 16.

"God commandis the—to forgeue him al his offensis as thou wald be forgeuin of God. Quhilk and thou do nocht, thou prayis *earar* agane thi self [in the Pater-noster] than for thi self." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 172, a.

These senses, although given as distinct, are very intimately connected.

It merits observation, that, as *erar* 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. *rath*, quickly; compar. *rathior*.

ERAST, *superl.* 1. Soonest.

Than war it to the comowne lawe,
That is Imperyale, *erast* drawe.

Wyntown, 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 infirmite of man, that he fall on sleip quhen he suld *erast* walk [watch], and be gevin to pastyme quhen he suld maist diligentlie labour," &c. First Tractat. Keith's Hist., App. p. 206.

It occurs in the same sense in an Act of Ja. VI.

—"Hes fund the same les in proportione nor it aucht to be, beand comptrollit be the rest of the wechtis and measuris abonewrittin; and this as appeiris *erest* be errour of the prentair." A. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 521.

Here it might signify, "most probably."

ERANDIS, *s. pl.* Affairs, business.

"And als—he maid and constitute Maister Jhone Chesholme, &c., speciale frendis, familiare seruandis, and principale intronettouris of the gudis & *erandis* of the said vmquhile Archibald Douglas sumtyme of Kilspindy, &c., his pretendit cessionaris and assignais." Acts Ja. V., A. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

A.-S. *aerend*, negotium; Leg. Cnut. Caedmon. This is only a secondary sense, as it primarily means a message.

ERAND-BEARER, *s.* A messenger.

"Thairfoir hes nominat and appointit the said Michael Elphinstoun off Querrel his commissioner and speatall *erand bearer* to the effect abone-writtin." Contract A. 1634. Dr. Wilson v. Forbes of Callendar, A. 1813.

ERCHIN, (gutt.) *s.* A hedgehog, Fife; *urchin*, E.; Armor. *heureuchin*, id. V. HURCHEON.

ERD, ERDE, YERD, YERTH, *s.* 1. The earth, S. pron. *yird*.

Gret howssys of stane and hey standand
To the *erde* fell all downe.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 179.

O caiftie Creseide, now and evirmare!

Gon is thy jole and al thy mirth in *yerth*.

Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P., i. 170.

2. Ground, soil, S. *Dry yerd*, 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.

A.-S. *eard*, Isl. *jörð*, Su.-G. Dan. *jord*, Alem. *erd-a*, Germ. *erde*. Some have traced *erd*, or *earth*, to Heb. *אֶרֶץ*, *aretz*, id. G. Andr. seems to derive it from Isl. *aer-a*, *er-ia*, to plough; Lat. *ar-are*; Lex., p. 120. This is the etymon given by Mr. Tooke. *Earth*, he says, is the third pers. of the indicative of A.-S. *erian*, *arare*, to *ere*, or plough—that which one *ereth*, or *ear-eth*, i.e. *ered*, *er'd*, that which is ploughed. Divers. Purley, ii. 417, 418. He also derives Lat. *tell-us*, the earth, from A.-S. *til-ian*, q. that which is tilled; *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 haiff had hym to Dunferlyne;
And him solemnly *erdyt* syne
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 sand
Dede in the feld, he gert *bery*
In haly place honorabillly.
And the lave syne, that dede war thar,
Into gret pyttis *erdyt* war.

Barbour, xiii. 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 sae gnib,
To get his ill intent,
He howk'd the goud which he himsell
Had *gerded* in his tent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

I have not observed that there is any A.-S. *v.* of a similar formation. But in Su.-G. there is not only the comp. *iord-saetta*, but also *iord-as*, used in the same sense, *sepeliri*; *Ihre.* Isl. *jard-a*, id.

ERD-DRIFT, ERDRIFT, 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 forcibly from the heavens. V. **ENDRIFT** and **YOWDEN-DRIFT**.

ERDDYN, YIRDEN, s. 1. An earthquake.

Erddyn gret in Italy
And hugsum fell all suddanly,
And forty dayis fra thine lestaund.

Wynntown, vii. 5. 175.

2. It seems to be originally the same word, which is sometimes used in Ang., 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 wark gaes on like *yirdin*."

A.-S. *eorth-dyn*, terrae motus, q. the din made by the earth. It is also called in the same language, *eorth-beofung*, the trembling of the earth. The latter corresponds to the Su.-G. and Isl. designation, *iord-haefning*, the heaving of the earth; and *iord-skalf*, Isl. *iardskjalft*, 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 landis and tenementis [tenementis] within burgh, for non payment of annuallrentis, hes bene vrit in all tymes bigane,—be hauring recurs to the landis and tenementis addettit in the saidis annuallis, *proces of erde and stane* in four heid court[s], as is preseruit 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." P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xiii. 182. N.

These subterraneous structures are by some called *Pietish*. V. Statist. Acc., xix. 359. Some of those buildings ascribed to the Picts seem to have been originally covered with earth. Ibid., P. Dunnet, Caithn., xi. 257. N.

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*, domus subterranea; 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 munitum, Verel., i.e. an *erd-burg*. This also illustrates what is said concerning the Pietish Buildings, DISSERT., p. 29. It is most probably to an *erthe house* of this description that Thomas of Ereildone alludes, Sir Tristrem, p. 149, as he says that it was *wrought by Etenes*, or giants, in ancient days. V. the passage, vo. WOUCH.

[**ERDING, ERDYNG, s.** Burial. Barbour, iv. 255. 295, Skeat's ed.]

ERDLY, EIRDLIE, adj. Earthly.

"Nothing *eirdlie* is mair joyous and happy to us nor to se our said derrest sene, in our awin lyfetime, peciablie placit in that rowme and honorabill estate quhairto he justlie aucht and man succed 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 synon. with *Ergh*, and the latter is used to denote what is insufficient or scanty, the proper signification may be, scarcely, not fully; q. "not fully twelve."

ERF, adj. 1. Averse, reluctant. *Erf to do* any thing, Loth. Fife. *Ise arfe*, I am afraid, Gl. Yorks.

2. Reserved, distant in manner, Loth.

This seems merely a corr. of *Ergh*, 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 *ergh* to let it go abroad at this time, for sundry reasons." Baillie's Lett., i. 367.

Thy verses nice as ever nicket,
Made me as canty as a cricket;
I *ergh* 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 *ergh*, ye'r ay sae scornfu' set.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 126.

That gars me *ergh* to trust you meikle,
For fear you shoud prove false and fickle.

Ibid., p. 549.

A.-S. *earg-ian*, torpescere pro timore. *Erf*, as expl. in Fife, retains the original sense, to be anxious to do a thing, yet afraid to venture on it.

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.

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.

Erg, as denoting hesitation, or timidity, is undoubtedly allied to Isl. *ergi*, *ergia*, impotens et affectuosus conatus; q. such a feeble and ineffectual attempt as proceeds from want of determination. Hence *ergiumadr*, vir impotentis conaminis; q. an *erghing* man. *Erg-iaz*, animum demittere. So *ergiz hver sem elldiz*, pavor senectutis comes; Halderson. Here it evidently denotes timidity; as if it were said, "The *erghness* is in proportion to the *elld*," or age. In Heims Kringla, T. i., p. 667, the same proverbial phrase is thus expressed: *Sva ergist hvor sem eldist*; Ita quisque ignavior fere sit, ut acetate provectior; Ihre, vo. *Arg*.

I am convinced, indeed, that our *Erg*h is radically the same with this term, which, as has been observed, (vo. *Arch*, *Argh*,) carried in it the idea of such infamy, in the minds of the ancient Goths. To what is there observed, it may be added, that as they attached so much honour to fortitude in war, as this was deemed a superabundant compensation for the want of every moral virtue; even an indisposition for warfare, though proceeding from the inactivity produced by age, was considered as highly disgraceful. Hence, in Su.-G., he is said, *arg-ast*, cujus consenscit animi robur. The term sometimes assumed a guttural sound, like our *ergh*. *Ware man thes arghar*; Jus Aulic. Margaretæ, § 18., ap Ihre.

As this term was transferred at length to the person who tamely submitted to the highest disgrace to which a husband can be subjected, it is thus explained. *Arga* is dicitur, cujus uxor mœchatur, et is tacet. This term had been brought into Italy by the Longobardi. V. Du Cange, vo. *Arga*.

My late friend, Robert Graham, Esq., of Fintry, than whom few were better acquainted with the ancient language and manners of his country, or took a more cordial interest in them, in a communication made to me after the publication of the former volumes, says, in regard to *Arch*, *Argh*; "In confirmation of the observations under this head, I remember when a boy at Dundee in 1758, *Erg* being used as a term of reproach by an old woman whom we were wont to tease."

ERGH, **ERGHING**, *s.* 1. Doubt, apprehension, S.

2. Fear, timidity, S.

A.-S. *yrhth*, denotes both laziness and fear.

ERIE, **EERIE**, *adj.* V. **ERY**.

To **ERLE**, *v. a.* To betrothe.

O wha will sit on yere toom saddle
O wha will bruik yere gluve;

An' wha will fauld your *erled* bride
I' the kindlie clasps o' luvè?

Mermaid of Galloway, Cromek's Niths., p. 237.

"*Erled*, betrothed," N. V. **ARLE**, v.

ERLIS. V. **ARLES**.

ERLISH, *adj.* Elvish, preternatural. V. **ELRISCHE**.

ERLSLAND, *s.* V. **ERYSLAND**.

ERMIT, *s.* An earwig, Loth.

"Spiders, wasps, hornets, earwigs or *ermits*, toads, ants and snails, are all of them enemies to bees." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 23.

This seems originally the same with Sw. *oermath*, id., i.e., a worm or maggot that enters the ear."

ERN, **ERNE**, **EIRNE**, **EARN**, *s.* 1. The eagle, S. B.

For *Jouis* foule the *Eirne* come sorand by,
Fleand vp heich towart the bricht rede sky.

Doug. Virgil, 416. 51.

The term occurs in O. E.

—In eche roche ther ys

In tyme of yere an *erne's* nest, that hi bredeth in ywys.

R. Glouc., p. 177.

In another MS. *egle's*.

In some parts of S., at least, this name is appropriated to the Golden Eagle, or Falco Chrysaetus, 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 *earn*, a visit of which among the flock is dreaded as much as that of the fox." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 323, 324.

2. The osprey; Falco haliaetus, Linn.

Holland, after mentioning the *Egill* as Emperour, says:—

Ernis ancient of air kings that crounid is
Next his Celstitude forsuth second apperd.

Houlate, ii. 1.

It is accordingly observed by Run. Jonas; *Ern* Scotis est grande genus accipitrum. Dict. Island. ad Calc. Gramm. Isl. Many writers, indeed, have classed the osprey among hawks.

The term is general in the Northern languages. A.-S. *earn*; Moes.-G. *arans*; Belg. *arn*, *arend*; Isl. *aur*n, *oern*, *ern*, Sn.-G. *oern*, ant. *arn*; Lapland, *arne*. Sw. *oern*, properly denotes the golden eagle. Faun. Suec. Penn. Zool., p. 161. *Are* in Edda also signifies aquila: in nominativo speciali, *aren*, whence *oern*, according to G. Andr., p. 15. Alem. *aren*, *arin*, id. *Arn*, *avem* quamvis ex rapto vivere solitam notat. Schilter.

The osprey, Su.-G. is *haf-oern*, i.e., the sea eagle. Hence indeed the Linnæan designation, *haliaetus*. It is also denominated *fisk-oern*, or the fish-eagle; Faun. Suec.

To **ERN**, *v. a.* *Nae sae muckle as would ern 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 *ern* may signify to enter, because it is sometimes said in the same sense, "Nae sae muckle as would enter your ee." But there can be no doubt that this must be viewed as the same with *Urn* (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 urn the ee. V. URN, *v.* Under this *v.* I have referred to Isl. *orne*, calor, and *orn*, focus. These are also written, perhaps more properly, *arn*, *arin*, and *aren*. Dan. *arne* denotes "a chimney, a fire-place;" Wolff. G. Andr. and Haldorsen deduce *arn*, focus, from the old primitive *ar*, signifying fire. If the relation of our *Ern* or *Urn*, to *arn*, *orne*, 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, *aar* or *aur*; Minutissimum quid, et *ro áróuov* significans; G. Andr. Pulvis minutissimus, atomus in radiis solaribus, Haldorsen; q. "a mote in the eye."

ERNAND, *part. pr.*

The Day, befor the suddane Nichtis chalice,
Dois not se suiftlie ge;
Nor hare, befor the ernand grewhound's face,
With speid is careit so.

Maitland Poems, p. 217.

This may signify, running; from A.-S. *ge-earn-an*, *earn-an*, *yrn-an*, *currere*. Or does it mean, keen, eagerly desirous, A.-S. *georn-an*, concupiscere, *georn*, cupidus; Isl. *giarn*, desiderans; Moes.-G. *gairn-an*, Isl. *girn-ast*, cupere?

ERN-FERN, *s.* The Brittle fern, or polydody, 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 *easer-fern*, the A.-S. name of this plant.

ERNISTFULL, *adj.* Eager, ardent.

—"And hes be his grit labouris, vihemcent expensis & daylie danger of him self, his kyn and freyndis, releit our soueranis maist noble person fra the cruell *ernistfull* persute of the king and counsell of England," &c. Acts Mary, 1554, Ed. 1814, App., p. 604.

A.-S. *earnest*, *eorunst*, studiosus, serius, vehemens. As *earnest* signifies duellum, a single combat; it might be supposed that *earnest*, as signifying eager, might have originated from this, as this again might be traced to *earn-an*, to run, knights always appearing in the lists on horseback. But Lye (Jun. Etym.) supposes *earnest* to be the superlative of A.-S. *georn*, cupidus, studiosus, which frequently appears in the form of *earn*. We find no word corresponding with *ernistfull*, which is indeed a tautology, as *earnest* of itself properly signifies "very desirous;" but we have *earn-fullice*, and *geornfullice*, studiose, from *geornfull*, studiosus, cupidus.

[ERNYSTFULLY, *adv.* Earnestly, seriously.

Barbeur, viii. 144, Skeat's Ed.]

ERN-TINGS, *s. pl.* Iron tongs, South of S.

"Gin I wad rue an' save her life, it wadna be lang till I saw her carrying ye out liko a taid in the *ern-tings*, an' thravin' ye ower the ass-midden." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 332.

To ERP, *v. n.* To be constantly grumbling on one topic; as, *an erpin 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 *Orp*, used in Angus.

Isl. *erp-r* signifies a wolf; also, a gigantic woman. This term may have primarily denoted the growling of a wolf.

ERRASY, *s.* Heresy.

"That na maner of persoune strangear that happynnis to arrive with thare schip within ony part of

this realme bring with thaim ony bukis or werkis of the said Luthere, his disciples, or servandis, disput or rehersis his *errasyis* or opiniounis, bot gif it be to the confusioun tharof, and that be clerkis in the sculis alanerlie, vnder the pane of escheting the schippis and gudis, and putting of thair personis in presounne." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 342.

ERSE, *adj.* used as a *s.* The name vulgarly 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.]

Than Schir Gawyne the gay, gude and graciuss,—
Egir, and *ertand*, and ryght anterus,—
Melis of the message to Schir Gelagrus.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 7.

This may signify ingenious in forming a proper plan, from *Airt*, *v.* to aim. As conjoined with *egir* and *anterus*, it may, however, have some meaning analogous to high-spirited, mettlesome; Isl. *ert-a*, irritare, *ertinn*, 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 *art*.

ERY, ERIE, EERY, EERIE, EIRY, *adj.* 1. Affrightened, affected with fear, from whatever cause.

Thus the fear of Cacus, when flying from Hercules, is described:—

Swift as the wynd he fled, and gat away,
And to his caue him sped with *ery* sprete;
The drede adionit wyngis to his fete.

Doug. Virgil, 248. 50.

My fatall weird, my febill wit I wary,
My desie heid quhome laik of brane gart vary,—
With *ery* curage febill strenthis sary,
Bowmand me hame and list na langer tary.

Palace of Honour, Proh., 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 thyne to mont Tarpeya he him kend,
And beiknyt to that stede fra end to end,
Quhare now standis the goldin Capitoile,
Vmquhile of wyldie baskis rouch skroggy knoll.
Thocht the ilk tyme yit of that dreful place,
Ane fereful reuerent religioun perceace
The *ery* rurall pepyll dyd affray,
So that this crag and skroggis wourshipit thay.

Doug. Virgil, 254. 13.

3. By a slight transition, it has been used to denote the feeling inspired by the dread of ghosts or spirits, S.

'Tis yet pit-mark, the yerd a' black about,
And the night-fowl began again to shout,
Thro' ilka limb and lith the terror thirl'd,
At ev'ry time the dowie monster skirl'd.
At last the kindly sky began to clear,
The birds to chirm, and day-light to appear:
This laid her *eer*y thoughts.—

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 24.

I thers wi' *something* did forgather,
That put me in an *eerie* swither.

Burns, lii. 42.

4. Causing fear of the spiritual world, S.

Gloomy, gloomy, was the night,
And *eer*y was the way.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 255.

"Producing superstitious dread." N. *Ibid.*

Aft yont the dyke she's heard you bummin,
Wi' *eerie* 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 tends to excite the feelings, or to awaken painful recollections, S. O.

"Ye may think it is an *eer*y 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 *eerie* field o' Preston your swords ye wadna draw;

His lies i' could 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 *eerie*!

The auld auld 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, S.

Loud loud the wind did roar,

Stormy and *eerie*. *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 *eer*y whistle o' the moss-plover." Perils of Man, ii. 256.

It is not improbable that Belg. *eer*, reverentia, and *eer-en*, venerari, vereri, colere, have had a common origin. But our word is more immediately allied to Isl. *ogr-a*, terreo; G. Andr. Lex., p. 188. *Egryn* in like manner signifies fear, (Verel.) as also *uggir*; *ogurlegur*, terribilis; Ihre, vo. *Oga*. Ir. Gael. *earadh*, denotes fear, mistrust. But it seems to have no cognate terms, in either language. V., however, *Erg*h, adj.

- ERY-LIKE, EERY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of that which causes fear, dreary, S.

At last, and lang, when night began to gloom,
And *eer*y like to sit on ilka hown,
They came at last unto a gentle place,
And wha aught it, but an auld aunt of his?

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 33. V. ERY.

ERY-SOME, EERISOME, *adj.* Causing fear, that especially which arises from the idea of something preternatural, Clydes.

—"She tauld us, that *sae sune* as I enterit the vowt, a' the kye stoppit chowan' their cud, and gied a dowf an' *eerisome* crune." Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

ERYNESS, EIRYNESS, *s.* Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S.

Thy graining and maining
Haith laithie reikd myne eir;
Debar then affar then
All *eiryness* or feir.

Vision, Evergreen, i. 215, st. 6.

ERYSLAND, ERLSLAND, EUSLAND, *s.* A denomination of land, Orkn.

"Remains of Popish chapels are many, because every *Erysland* of 18 penny land had one for matins and vespers, but now all are in ruins." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 323.

"Here, the entries are first by islands and parishes, then by towns and villages, and lastly by marklands, *erlslands*, or *ouncelands*, 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 *Euslands*, or *Ounce-*lands, 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.

Erysland is evidently the same with Su.-G. *oeresland*, which Ihre defines as denoting the eighth part of a Markland.—Ita ut *markland* octonis partibus superet *oeresland*; vo. *Taelja*, p. 864. *Oere*, signifies an ounce. V. URE. The same division was sometimes called *oeretel*. V. Ihre, vo. *Mark*. Perhaps *erlsland* is q. *oeretalsland*. *Oere*, in the Laws of Gothland, is written *er*, Isl. *auri*, *eyri*; *Ibid.*, vo. *Oere*; from *eir*, *eyre*, acs, brass. *Eusland* is probably an *erratum* for *erlsland*. *Uns* is indeed used in Sw. for *ounce*. Thus it might be a corr. of *unsland*. But it seems, at any rate, a word of modern use.

ESCH, *s.* The ash, a tree.

The hie *eschis* soundis thare and here.

Doug. *Virgil*, 365. 10.

ESCHIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to the ash.

Grete *eschin* stokkis tumbillis to the ground.

Doug. *Virgil*, 169. 19.

To ESCHAME, *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Eschames of our sleuth and cowardise,
Seand thir gentilis and thir paganis auld
Ensew vertew, and eschew euery vice.

Doug. *Virgil*, Prol. 358. 4.

A.-S. *ascam-ien*, ashamed, Moes.-G. *skam-an*, erubescere.

[ESCHAP, ESCHAIPI, *v. n.* To escape. Barbour, iii. 618, x. 81, Skeat's ed.]

[ESCHAP, *s.* Escape. *Ibid.*, ii. 65.]

ESCHAY, *s.* Issue, termination.

—"To complett fiftene yeris, quihik beand completit was in the yere of God LXXXIii yeris; and the *eschay* of his terme at Witsunday." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 113.

ESCHIEL, ESCHÉLE, ESCHÉLL, ESCHÉILL, 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 leding :
 The King, weile sone in the mornynge,
 Saw fyrst cummand thar fyrst *eschele*,
 Arrayit sarraly, and weile :
 And at thar bak, sumdeill ner hand,
 He saw the tothyr followand.

Barbour, viii. 221, MS.

In edit. 1620, instead of II *eschelis*, it is, *In Battels twa*, &c.

The word is evidently O. Fr. *eschele*, a squadron. Concerning this, Caseneuve observes; C'est ce qu'ils appelloient *Scarae*, Hincmar, Epist. 5. Bellatorum acies, quas vulgari sermone *Scaras* vocamus. Aymoinus, Lib. iv., c. 16., collegit e Franciae bellatoribus, *Scaram*, quam nos *Turnam*, vel *Cuncum*, appellare possumus.

It would appear that L. B. *scala*, merely denoted a division of an army: Manipulus militaris, seu quaevis militum turma, sive equitum, sive peditum dicitur, Gall. *escadron*,—olim *eschelle*. Summe exereitum in duas *Scalas* seu *partes* divisit. Charta, A. 1393, ap. Du Cange.

As, however, the word *echellon* 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.

Schaip we ws tharfor in hie mornynge,
 Swa that we, be the sone rysing,
 Haff herd mass; and buskyt weill
 Ilk man in till his awn *eschell*,
 With out the pailowynys, arayit
 In bataillis, with baneris displayit.

Also, B. xvi. 401, MS.

—And Richmond, in gud aray,
 Come ridand in the fyrst *eschéill*.

In the same general sense it is used, Wyntown, viii. 40, 155, 159.

Thare Ost than all affrayid was :
 But noucht-for-thi the worthy men
 Thare folk stowtly arayid then,
 And delt thame in-til *Eschelis* thre :
 The Kyng hym-self in aue wald be;
 And to the Erle syns of Murrawe
 And to Dowglas aue-othir he gawe;
 The Stwart had the thryd *Eschele*,
 That wes the mast be mekil dele.

This is confirmed by its signification in O. E.:

In thre parties to fight his oste he did deuisse.
 Sir James of Anenu he had the first *eschele*,
 Was non of his vertu in armes did so wele.

R. Brunne, 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 disermen, and may properly enough have been applied to the squadrons into which an army was divided; *skil-ia*, distinguere, separare; from the Isl. particle *ska*, denoting division, and corresponding to Lat. *dis*; Germ. *schel-en*, A.-S. *scylan*, id.

ESCHELLIT, ESCHELLETT, s.

"Ane *eschellit* schod with yron without aue bolt."
 Inventories, A. 1578, p. 256.

"Ane *eschellett* schod without aue bolt." Ib., p. 258.

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Fr. *eschellette* signifies "a little ladder, or skale;" Cotgr. But whether this be the meaning here seems doubtful.

[**ESCHEVE, ESCHÉWE, v. a.** To eschew, to shun. Barbour, i. 305, iii. 292. Skeat's Ed.]

O. F. *eschiver*, to avoid.]

To ESCHÉVE, ESCHÉWE, v. a. To achieve.

But he the mar be unhappy,
 He sall *eschew* it in party.

Barbour, iii. 292, MS. Fr. *achev-er*, id.

ESCHÉW, ESCHÉWE, s. An achievement.

—Thar a siege set thai.
 And quhill that thir assegis lay,
 At thir castellis I spak off ar,
 Apert *eschewys* oft maid thar war :
 And mony fayr *echewalry*
Eschewyt war full doughtely.

Barbour, xx. 16, MS.

In edit. 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.]

ESCHÉW, pret. Showed, declared.

"C. Claudius, as afore we *eschew*, detesting the injuris and oppressioun done be thir ten men,—fled to Regill, his auld cuntre." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 288.

ESEMENT of HOUSHALD, apparently lodging, accommodation by living in a house.

—"That Schir William Charteris of Cagnore—pay to Richard Safftone the some of iii. l. viii s. aucht to him for mett & drink—& x merkis for *esement of hous-hald* of iiij yeris bygain," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 79.

L. B. *aisiament-um*, vox forensis, facultas quam quis habet utendi, in alieno praedio, rebus non suis. Du Cange.

ESFUL, adj. "Producing ease, commodious."

Til Ingland he wes rycht specysale,—
 Hawand the Papys full powere
 In all, that til hym *esful* were.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 66.

[**ESIT, ESYT, pret., s. and pl.** Eased, comforted, relieved; and, *reflectively*, took their ease.

Barbour, ii. 555, xiv. 387, xvii. 483, 797. Skeat's Ed.]

ESK, s. An eft or newt, S. V. ASK.

To ESK, EESK, YESK, v. n. To hiccup, S. B.

A.-S. *gisc-ian*, Isl. *hygt-a*, *hyzt-a*, Germ. *gax-en*, *giz-en*, Belg. *hiz-en*, id. Junius mentions E. *yex* as used in the same sense.

ESKIN, EESKIN, s. The hiccup, S. B.

A.-S. *geocsung*, Isl. *hixte*, Belg. *hickse*, 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 souple* 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. **SOUPLE**. A very natural meta-

W

phor; both on account of its size, and because the Borderers were better acquainted with the use of this than of any other kind of flail. The term, however, is not authorized by use.

ESPANYE, s. Spain.

"That the said sending to France be supercedit and delayit quhill the cuming of the ambaxiatouris of *Espanye*, quhillis are now in the realme of Ingland," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

Fr. *Espagne*, Lat. *Hispania*.

ESPED, part. pa. The same with *Expede*, dispatched, issued from an office without delay.

"That all signatouris—and all vthiris letteris ellis *esped* be subscription of oure souerane Ladyis derrest moder, &c. cum to the seilis—to be past throw the samyn betuix this and the first daye of Marche," Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

Ellis esped, already expedited.

ESPERANCE, s. Hope, Fr. *id.*

This is the term commonly used Bellenden.

"The Pychtis—wer ereckit in *esperance* of better fortoun." Cron. F. 40, a.

It is used by Shakspeare.

ESPINELL, s. A sort of ruby.

Syne thair was hung, at thair hals bane,
The *Espinell*, a precious stane.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 11. Fr. *espinelle*.

ESPLIN, s. A stripling, Mearns; synon. *Callan*.

This seems to be originally the same with *Haspan*, *Haspin*, South of S., q. v.

ESPOUENTABILL, adj. Dreadful.

The thunder raif the cloudis sabill,
With horribill sound *espoventabill*.

Lyndsay's Mon., 1592, p. 39.

O. Fr. *espoventable*, *id.*

ESPYE, s. Scout or spy.

Welcum celestiall myrrour and *espye*,
Atteiching all that hantis sluggardry.

Doug. Virgil, 403. 50. Fr. *espie*, *id.*

ESPYELL, s. A spy.

"The Quein had amongis us hir assured *Espyellis*, quho did not onelie signifie unto hir quhat was our estait, bot also quhat was our counsaill, purpois, and devyses." Knox, p. 188.

ESS, s. Ace. V. **SYIS.**

ESSCOCK, s. The same with *Arscockle*, *Aberd.*

ESSIS, s. pl. Ornaments in jewellery, in the form of the letter S.

"A chayn with knoppis of rubyis doublit contening saxtene knoppis of perll, every ane contening tua perll, with *essis* of gold emallit reid." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 293.

Fr. *esse*, "the letter S; also, the forme of an S. in any workmanship;" Cotgr.

ESSONYIE, ESSOINYIE, s. An excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law.

"There is ane other kinde of excuse or *essonyie*, quhillk is necessare; 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. *essoine*, *exoin*, *id.* V. **ASSOINYIE**.

ESSONYIER, s. One who offers an excuse in a court of law for the absence of another.

"——He sall be summoned to compeir, and to answeire vpon fiftene dayes wairning, and to declare quhy he compeired nocht, to warant his *essonyier* sent be him, to be harmeles and skeathles, as he sould doe of the law." Reg. Maj., B. i., c. 8, § 6.

ESSYS, pl.

—To the kyrk that tyme he gave
Wyth wsuale and awld custumys,
Ruchtis, *Essys*, and fredwmys,
In Byll titlyd, and thare rede.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 108.

Eyssis, *Asiments*; Var. Read. This is what in our old Laws is called *easements*, advantages or emoluments. Fr. *aïse*.

EST, s. A corruption of *nest*, Roxb. Hence, a *bird-est*, a bird's nest.

By leke, or tarne, scho douchtna reste,
Nor bygge on this kloftis hirre dowys *este*.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 71.

ESTALMENT, s. Instalment, payment in certain proportions at fixed times.

"They would theifor think of some wther way how satisfactioun—may be made, &c. Or ellis by *estalment* at four equall payments." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 38.

Fr. *estalon*, the just quantity fixed by authority; *estalonement*, the assizing of measures; Cotgr.

***ESTATE, ESTAIT, s.** One of the constituent branches of parliament. *The three estatis*, the lords, including the prelates, the barons, and the burgesses.

"To the thre *estatis* of the realme thar gadderyt war proponyt sindry articlis for the quiete and gud gouernance of the realme." Acts Ja. I., 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 7.

This is a Fr. idiom; *Les estats*, and *les gens des trois estats*, "the whole body of a realme, or province; consisting of three severall—orders; the Clergie, Nobility, and Commonalty;" Cotgr.

ESTER, s. An oyster.

My potent pardonnis ye may se,
Cum fra this Can of Tartarie,
Weill seilit with *ester* schellis.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 69.

Belg. *oester*, *id.* The modern pronunciation is *oster*, S.

To ESTIMY, v. a. To form a judgment of, to estimate.

"—And thare the said personis sall *estimy* & consider the price & avale of the said iiij daker & a half of hidis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 139.

Fr. *estimer*, to prize, to value; *estimé*, prized, valued.

ESTLAR, ESTLER, adj. Polished, hewn. "Sa mony *estlar* stanis;" *Aberd. Reg.* V.

AISLAIR.

Braw townes shall rise, with steeples mony a ane,
And houses biggit a' with *estler* 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.

The Two Rats, Picken's Poems, l. 68.

This seems to be a very ancient Gothic word; as apparently deducible from A.-S. *aest*, *est*, *estimatio*, "estimation, value, esteem," Somner; *beneplacitum*, *amor*, *gratia*, *benevolentia*, Lye; *aestas*, *deliciae*, *estelice*, *benigne*, *courteously*, *kindly*; "*estfull*, *devoted*," Somner; Su.-G. Isl. *ast*, *amor*, *astwin*, *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."

ETERIE, ETRIE, adj. 1. Keen, bitter; applied to weather, Roxb. "An *etrie* sky," Dumfr.

May nipping frosts that heavy fa',
Nor angry gusts wi' *etrie* blaw,
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 *ne'er* for *e'er*.

2. Ill-humoured, ill-tempered, Roxb.

3. Hot-headed, fiery, having an angry look, Dumfr., Roxb.

This term, though here used metaph. seems to be merely Teut. *etterigh*, Belg. *etterig*, *saniosus*, 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*, *arcere*, *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*, *edor*, *ether*, a fence, an inclosure, a covert; *edoras*, covertures; Somner. *Heather-ian*, *arcere*, *cohibere*; Lye.

"*Eitheren*, the straw rope which catches, or lousps 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 sing., Aberd.

ETHERINS, adv. 1. Either, S. O.

2. Rather, Berwicks.

ETHIK, ETICK, adj. 1. Hectic.

"Quhil sic thyngis war done in Scotland, Ambrose kyng of Britonis fell in ane dwynand seiknes namyt the *Ethik* feuir." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 1. *Hecticum* febrem; Boeth.

2. Feeble, delicate. In this sense *etick* is still used, S. B.

Fr. *etique*, hectic, consumptive; also, lean, emaciated.

ETIN, s. A giant. V. EYTTYN.**ETION, s.** Kindred, lineage, S. B.

But thus in counting of my *etion*
I need 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. *aett*, *ett*, family; whence *etar*, relations, *aettling*, a kinsman, *aettlaeg*, a progeny or race, &c. It appears that in O. Goth. *aett-a*, signified to beget.

Thre has observed, that almost in all languages a word of this form denotes a parent; as Gr. *arra*, Moes-G. *atta*, Lat. *atta*, C. B. *aita*, Belg. *hayte*, Teut. *aetta*, and Isl. *edda*, a grandmother.

[ETLYNG, s. Endeavour. V. ETTLE.]**ETNAGH BERRIES, Juniper berries; also called eatin berries, Ang.**

With the cauld stream she quench'd her lowan drouth,
Syne of the *Etnagh-berries* ste a fouth;
That black and ripe upon the busses grew.
And were new watered with the evening dew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

Ir. *aiteann*, Gael. *attin*, signify furze.

It is written *eaten berries*, according to the common pronunciation, *Helenore*, First Ed., p. 53.

ETNAGH, ETNACH, adj. Of or belonging to juniper, made of the wood of the juniper-bush, S. B.

Brave Jessy, wi' an *etnach* eud,
Than gae her daddie sie a thud,
As gar'd the hero squeel like wud.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

ETT, EET, s. Habit, custom, Ang.; more generally used in a bad sense, as *ill etts*, bad habits; *ill eets*, id., Fife.

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*, *haette*, manner, nature of a thing; dispositio, mores, modus; Verel. Thre views Su.-G. *het*, the termination of many words, corresponding to Germ. and Belg. *heit*, 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 public 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. ATRIE, ATTRIE.

ETTERCAP, s. 1. A spider, S. V. ATTIRCOP.

2. An ill-humoured person, S.

A fiery *etter-cap*, a fractious chiel,
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.

Waverley.

"I'm really fleyed the lassie fling hersel' awa' upo' the *ettercap*." Campbell, i. 334.

"*Ettercap*, *adder-cap*, *atter-cope*,—a virulent, atrabillious person;" Gl. Antiq.

ETTERLIN, s. A cow which has a calf, when only two years old, Renfr., Perth. The term *Ourbach* is elsewhere applied to a cow which has not a calf when three years old.

This term might seem to be compounded of Tent. *aet*, *esca*, or *ett-en*, pascere pecus, and *iaerlingh*, anniculus, unius anni; q. a heast that has been already pastured for one year, or fed as a *yearling*. It may, however, be an abbreviation of A.-S. *enetera*, *enetre*, anniculus, of a year old, with the addition of *lin*, the mark of diminution.

To **ETTEL**, **ETTL**, **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 ettlin to do such a thing*, synon. with the *v. Mint*. Runolph Jonas shews that the Isl. *v.* is used in the same manner. *Eg aetla ad giora thed*, ego faciam vel facturus sum hoc; Gramm. Isl., p. 67, 4to Ed. Our idiom is somewhat different, as it expresses, not so much the resolution, as the aim or endeavour.

He *atted* with a slenk haf slayn him in slight;
The swerd swappd on his swange, and on the mayle slk.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 22.

Nixt scharp Mnestheus war and awysee,
Vnto the heid has halit vp on hie
Baith arrow and ene, *etland* at the merk.

Doug. Virgil, 144. 43.

He *ettit* the bernes in at the breist.

Chr. Kirk, st. 11.

2. To make an attempt, S.

If I but *ettle* at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lugs, syne up their leglins cleek.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

3. To propose, to design; denoting the act of the mind, S. A. Bor. id. to intend; also corr. *eckle*.

This goddess *ettillit*, gif werdes war not contrare,
This realm to be superior and maistres
To all landis.

Doug. Virgil, 13. 34.

Quhat purpossis or *ettis* 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." Grose.

4. To direct one's course.

By diuers casis, sere parrellis and snufferance
Unto Itail we *ettill*, quhare destanye
Has schap for vs ane rest, and quiet harbrys.

Doug. Virgil, 19. 23.

Holland, having said that the Turtle wrote letters, adds that he

——planelye thame yald
To the swallow so swift, harraid in hede
To *ettill* to the Emproure, of ancestry ald.

Houlate, 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 Emperour.

5. To aspire, to be ambitious, Ayrs.

"Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the *ettling* 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 *ettlin*' he'll be here the morn," I expect that he will be here to-morrow, Upp. Clydes.

7. To reckon or compute, Roxb.

Isl. *aetla til*, destinare; Verel. Ihre observes, that this word indicates the various actings of the mind, with respect to any thing determined, as judging, advising, hoping, &c. and views it as allied to Gr. *εθελεω*. 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; Kristnisag. Gl.

ETTL, **ETTLING**, **ETLYNG**, *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 Helenore, p. 112.

2. Aim, attempt, S.

For Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle*.

Burns, iii. 335.

3. Aim, design; respecting the mind.

But oft failyeis the fulis thoct;
And wyss mennys *etling*
Cummys nocht ay to that ending
That thai think it sall cum to.

Barbour, i. 583, MS. V. the *v.*

It is still used in this sense, Ayrs.

"But there was an *etling* beyond discretion perhaps in this.—No to dwell at o'er great a length on the *etling* of the Greenockians, I'll just mention a thing that was told to me by a very creditable person." The Steam-Boat, p. 125, 127.

4. Expectation, Upp. Lanarks.

Ettelemt, intention, A. Bor.

[**ETTELEMENT, 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 king Charles, an eydent *ettler* for preferment." R. Gilhaize, ii. 298.

EUERILK, adj. Every.

—Of all foulis of the air
Of *euerilk* kinde enterit ane pair.

Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 39.

A.-S. *aefre ealc*, semper unusquisque, which Johns. views as the origin of E. *every*. But it is rather from *aefre eac*. V. **EVERICH**.

EUIRILKANE, adj. Every one; *euver ilkone*, R. Brunne.

—Be north the Month war nane,
Then thai his men war *euirilkane*.
Barbour, ix. 305, MS.

EUILL-DEDY, adj. Wicked, doing *evil-deeds*.

"This contentioun rais be *euill dedy* men that mycht suffer na peace." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 53, b. Scelerum conscii; Boeth.

Se quhst it is to be *evyll deidy*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 188.

A.-S. *yfel-daeda*, *yfel-daede*, prava agens, malefactor; formed like Lat. *maleficus*. *Yfel-daed*, indeed, is used in the sense of prava actio; and *yfel-doen*, malefacere. Teut. *evel-daed*, scelus, *evel-dadigh*, facinorosus, sceleratus; Kilian.

EUILL-WILLIE, adj. Evil-disposed, malevolent, S. *Ill-willie*.

"It is vryttin [In maleuolam animam non introibit sapientia] In ane *euil villie* mynd or vickit man visdome sal not enter." Nicol Burne, F. 112, b.
V. preceding word, and ILL-WILLIE.

EUIN-EILD, adj. Equal in age. V. EILD.

EUIRILKANE, every one. V. under EUIRILK.

[EUIRMAR, adv. 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 sall haue to his house this vtensell or insicht,—ane barrell, ane gallon, ane kettill, ane brander, ane posnett, ane bag to put money in, ane *eulcruk*, 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, *ea* or Fr. *eau*, water, and A.-S. *crocca*, Belg. *kruycke*, an earthen vessel.

Sibb. 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 *eul* being prefixed is quite uncertain.

EUOUR, EVEYR, s. Ivory; *euour bane*, id.

Up stude Enee in clere licht schynnyng faire,
—Als gratius for to behald, I wene,
As *euour bane* by craft of haud wele dicht.

Doug. Virgil, 31. 39.

Euirbone, Palice of Honour, i. 34.
Fr. *yvoire*, Lat. *ebur*.

EUPHEN, s. An abbreviation of *Euphemia*, S. V. FAMIE.

To EVAIG, v. n. To wander, to roam.

"The Equis—durst nocht adventure thameself to the chance of batall, bot sufferit thair enemyis to *evaig*, and pas but only resistance, in depopulacioun and heirschip of thair landis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 200. *Vagari*, Lat. Fr. *evag-uer*, id.

EVANTAGE, AVANTAGE, 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 souerane Lady with the *evantage*.—And to marye gife scho pleissis be the awyse of hir estaitis, and to brouke and joiss hir dowery and *avantage* quhair scho passes or remanis." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 505.

L. B. *avantag-ium*, jus praecipuum, quiddam a parentibus alicui e liberis, vel a conjugibus sibi invicem datur praerogativo jure; Gall. *avantage*. Ille qui supervivet omnia praemissa habeat in quantum de jure vel consuetudine dare et *Avantagium* facere possum. Testam. Guidon. Cardinal, A. 1372, ap. Du Cange.

EVASION, s. Way of escape, means of escaping.

It occurs in this sense in our metrical version of Psal. lxxviii. 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*, Linn.

"*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. *hav-aal*, id., i.e., the sea-eel; Su.-G. *hafs-aal*, id.

EVELIT, adj. 1. Nimble, active. V. OLIGHT.

2. *Eveleit* is rendered, handsome, Ayrs.

3. Also expl. "sprightly, cheerful, vivacious," ibid. V. OLIGHT.

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 baith?
Wad ye e'en 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 sic 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 only Christian body *even* yon bit object to a bonny sonsy weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?' Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

The vulgar phrase is, *They are even'd thegither*.
Isl. *jafn-a*, aquare, quadrare facere, Moes-G. *ibn-an*, *ga-ibn-an*, Teut. *effen-en*, id.

EVENDOWN, adj. 1. Straight, perpendicular, S.

2. It is used to denote a very heavy fall of rain. This is called an *evendown pour*, S. q. 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 drookit 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 Har'st Rig, st. 83.

3. Honest; equivalent to **E. downright**, S.

"This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even-doun* 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 doun* lee." [lie]. The Steam-Boat, p. 172.

The ither threep'd it was a fiction,
An *ev'n doun* perfect contradiction.

Sillar's Poems, p. 186.

"'And wha,' cried the wife, 'could tell such an *even doun* lie?'" Petticoat Tales, i. 209.

This is equivalent to the E. phrase, "a *direct* lie."

5. Mere, sheer, excluding the idea of any thing but that mentioned, S.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,
Wi' *ev'ndown* want o' wark are curst,
They loiter, lounging, lank, an' lazy.

The Two Dogs, Burns, iii. 10.

"'What kind o' havers are thae Tibby?' said Mrs. Baillie. 'Ye are speaking *even doun* nonsense.'" Petticoat Tales, i. 291.

6. I find it used, in one instance, in a sense, concerning which I hesitate if it has the sanction of custom,—as signifying confirmed or habitual.

"I may hae said that Andrew liked a drap drink, but that's no just an *even doun* drinker." Petticoat Tales, i. 288.

EVEN-HANDS, adv. On an equal footing, S. A.

"I's be *even hands* wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the leishest o' them." Perils of Man, i. 325.

EVENNER, s. An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam, Loth. V. RAIVEL.

EVENTURE, s. Fortune, L. B. *eventur-a*, fortuna.

"But the earle gloried in his happie *eventure*, and conveyed the king's majestie in the north;" Pitscottie's Cron., p. 123.

Synon. with *Aventure*, E. *adventure*; from Lat. *adven-ire*, q. "what comes to one."

EVER, IVER, adj. Upper; denoting the higher-situated, where two places have the same name; as, *Iver Nisbet*, *Iver Crailing*, Teviotd.

This is originally the same with *Uver*, and *Ouer*, q. v.; with this difference only, that the pronunciation more nearly resembles that of the A.-S. word, which is less common; *Yfer*, says Lye, pro *Ufer*, superior. *Yfer hus*, superior domus. This is analogous to Isl. *yfer*, and *efri*, superus, superior. *Ever* is pronounced like Germ. *über*, Isl. *yfer*, id., Su.-G. *oefur*.

To **EVER, v. a.** To nauseate, Clydes.

EVER BANE, ivory.

"A belt of counterfute amerauldis and knottis of *ever bane* betuix, with a fas of theidris of silver." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 266. V. EVOUR.

EVERICH, adj. Every; *everichone*, every one.

The bird, the beste, the fisch eke in the see,
They lyvs in fredoms *everich* in his kynd.

King's Quair, ii. 8.

And, eftir this, the birds, *evirichone*
Take vp ane other sang full loud and clere.

Ibid., ii. 45.

A.-S. *æfre eac*, id. *Euerich*, R. Glouc.

EVERLIE, adv. Constantly, perpetually, without intermission, Ang., Fife., Roxb.

EVEROCKS, s. The cloudberry, knout-berry, or *rubus chamaemorus*.

"Here also are *everocks*, resembling a strawberry; but it is red, hard, and sour." Papers Antiq. Soc., p. 71.

This is the same with *Averin*, q. v. It more nearly approaches to the Gael. name *eighreag*, Lightf., 266.

EVERSIVE, 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 *eversive* of the covenanted reformation," &c. Crookshank's Hist., ii. 224.

EVERYESTREEN, s. Used for *Here-yestreen*, the evening before last, Galloway.

EVIDENT, s. A title-deed, S.

Gif it likis the King, he may ger summonde all and sindry his tenandis—to schawe thar charteris and *eidentis*; and swa be thar haldingis he may persaue quhat pertenys 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 infeft 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.

"Item, ane *evill* litle burdclaith of grene." Inventories, A., 1561, p. 141. "Worne away," Marg.

"Item, foure litle burdclaithis of grene claith, part gude part *evill*." Ibid., p. 155.

A.-S. *yfel* is used as signifying vilis, inutulis.

EVIL-HEIDIT, *adj.* Prone to strike with the head; a term applied to an ox accustomed to butt.

"And gif the awiner of the beist that dois the harm knew that he was *evil heidit* or cumberstom, and did not hald him in keiping, he sall give the quick beist for the deid." Balfour's Pract., p. 490.

EVIL MAN, a designation given to the devil.

"Whilest some fell asleep, and were carelesse, and others were covetous and ambitious, the *evil man* brought in prelacy, and the ceremonies," &c. Warning, A. 1648, Acts Ass., p. 463. V. **ILL MAN**.

EVILL-WILLER, *s.* One who has ill will at another, or seeks his hurt.

"We sall in that behalfe esteime, hald and repute the hinderaris, adversaris, or disturbaris thair of, as our commoun enemyis and *evill willeris*." Bond to Bothwell, Keith's Hist., p. 381.

A.-S. *yfel-will-an*, male velle, male intendere; part. pr. *yfel-willende*, malevolus.

EVIN, *adj.* Equal, indifferent, impartial; *synon.* *Evinly*.

"That the soumes of money, quhilkis ar in depose in *evin* handis for the lowsing of ane parte of the saidis landis, And als the money that salbe gevin to the said Gabriell—salbe layit in ane *evinly* manis hand to be kept ay and quhill it be warit as said is." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 361.

Su.-G. *jaemn*, aequus. *En jaemn man est vir probus*, qui nihil inique molitur; *Ihre in vo. Isl. jafn á báðar vogir*, aequus in utramque partem.

EVINLY, **EUINLY**, *adj.* 1. Equal, not different.

The prince Anchises sen Eneas than
Tua *evinly* burdouns wallis, as commoun man.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 48. *Aequus*, Virg.

Thus we speak of *wark that is carried on evinly*; and of an *evinly 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 proclamatoun hes bene maid sen the setting up of my first letter, desyryng me to subscribe and avow the same, For answer, I desyre the money to be consignit into ane *evinly* man's hand, and I sall 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 *ewynlyk* used by Wyntown.

Ewynlyk he wes in rychtwysnes,
Til all men myrrowis of meknes.

Cron., vii. 7. 136.

"And that thar be prelatis, erlis, lordis & baronis, & vtheris personis of wisdom, prudence, & of gude disposicioun, & vn suspect to his hienes, & *evinly* to all his liegis, dayly about his nobill persoun, to the gude giding of his realme & liegis." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 210.

It is written *evinly*, Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.

A.-S. *efen-lic*, aqualis, aequus. *Isl. jafn*, Moes-G. *im*, id.

EVINLY, *adv.* Equally.

"That tharfor the said Donald & Johne of Spens sall one baith thair expensis *evinly* ger summond & call the partij that distrublis thaim in the said land." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 18.

EVIRLY, *adv.* Constantly, continually, S. B.

To **EVITE**, *v. a.* To avoid, Lat. *evit-are*.

—We're obleidg'd in conscience,
Evill's appearance to *evite*,
Lest we cause weak ones lose their feet.

Cleland's Poems, p. 79.

[**EVOUR**, **EVEYR**, **EVIR**, *s.* Ivory. V. **EUOUR**.]

EVRIE, *adj.* Having a habitually craving appetite, Dumfr. V. **YEVEYR**.

[**EVYNSANG - TIME**, *s.* Vespertide. Barbour, xvii. 450, Skeat's Ed.]

EW, *s.* Yew. "Thrie scoir hand bowis of *ew* coft be him;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

EWDEN-DRIFT, *s.* Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

When to my Meg I bend my tour,
Thro' *ewden drifts*, or snawy show'r,
It neither maks me sad nor sour,
For Peggy warms the very snaw.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 285.

EWDER, **EWDRUCH**, *s.* 1. A disagreeable smell, S. B. A *mischant ewder*, Clydes.

This seems from Germ. *oder*, Fr. *odeur*, Lat. *odor*. The compound designation has Fr. *mechant*, *meschant*, ungracious, vile, prefixed.

"He was sae browden'd apon't [his pipe], that he was like to smore us a' in the coach wi' the very *ewder* o't." Journal from London, p. 2.

2. The steam of a boiling pot, &c. Aberd.

3. *Ewdroch*, Ayrs., is used to denote dust, or the lightest atoms; as, "There's a *ewdroch* here like the mottie sin [sun]."

4. "A blaze, scorching heat," S. B., Gl.

Ye ken right well, when Hector try'd
Thir barks to burn an' scowder,
He took to speed of fit, because
He cou'd na bide 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, Ettr. For.

A.-S. *wel* is used in the same sense; Vere, revera, sane, equidem; Lye. Su.-G. *wael* has also 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. *evene*, avena, oats; *gebaerde evene*, aegylops, festuca, q. bearded oats. *Isl. drif* signifies sparsio, dispersio; q. *evenedrif*, the light grain that is easily driven away by the wind in fanning.

EWER, *adv.* Ever.

"That George Robiscouns movable gudis, that is decessit, in quhais handis that *ewer* thai be,—be com-

pellit & distrenyeit for the soume of vjskore of pundis Scottis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 205.

EWEST, adj. Near, contiguous.

"—The Manse, outhert pertaining to the Parson or Vicar, maist *ewest* to the Kirk, and maist commodious for dwelling, perteneis and sall pertene to the Minister or Reader, serving at the samin Kirk." Acts Ja. VI., 1572, c. 48.

Ewest or *Yewest* 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 *ewoss* and *ewous*, Aberd. Reg. "Causing of your folkis that ar maist *ewoss* wss to be in redendes.—I haf gewin command & charge to my freindis & folkis maist *ewous* yow," &c. A. 1543, V. 18.

This might seem to have some affinity with A.-S. *aeuwe*, signifying german; as *aeuwen-brother*, a brother german. Perhaps the same root might originally or derivatively denote propinquity of situation, as well as of blood; Su.-G. *fast* is used precisely in the same sense. *Thair sum aighn aighu a fasta*; Who have contiguous lands; Leg. Gothland, ap. Ihre.

EWHOW, interj. 1. Ah, alas, South of S.

"*Ewhow*, sirs, to see his father's son, at the like of these fearless follies! was the ejaculation of the elder and more rigid puritans." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 48. V. HEGH HOW.

2. Used also as an exclamation expressive of surprise, Roxb.

Its resemblance of Lat. *ehu* seems to be merely accidental.

EWIN, adv. Straight, right, directly.

And in the eist he turnit ewin his face,
And maid ane croce; and than the freyr outh lout;
And in the west he turnit him ewin about.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 77.

EWINDRIFT, s. Snow driven by the wind.

"The morning was fair when they partied; bot as they were entered into the Glen of Loth, ther fell such an extream tempest, *ewindrifft*, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces,—that they wer all lyklye to perish by the vehemencie of the storme; the lyke whereof has not bene sein ther since that tyme." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 246. V. EWDENDRIFT, YOWDEN-DRIFT, and ENDRIFT.

EWTEUTH, prep. Without.

"—He nocht being lauchfully wernit for his defenss, & the said brefe schेरuit *ewteuth* the said schire, & within the schirefdome of Edinburgh." 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 trow he suld be hard to sla,
And he war bodyn *ewynly*.

Barbour, vii. 103, MS. V. EUINLY.

[EWYR, adv.] Ever. Barbour, iii. 160, Skeat's Ed.]

To EXAME, EXEM, v. a. To examine, S.

Thairfoir befoir ye me condampne,
My ressonis first ye sall *exame*!

Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 3.

Than this Japis sage and auld of yeiris,—
Begouth for tyl *exam*, and till assay
The wound with mony crafty medicyne.

Doug. Virgil, 423, 55.

Evidently corr. from Fr. *examin*-er, id.

EXAMINE, s. Examination, S.

"Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme, both for ignorance, and being absnt from the dyetts of *examine*." Lamont's Diary, p. 195.

Fr. *examen*, id., Cotgr.

To EXCAMBIE, v. a. To exchange, sometimes *scambie*, S.

Ital. *cambiare*, *scambiare*, L. B. *excambiare*, *excambire*, id.

EXCAMBION, s. Exchange, barter, S.

"He did many good things in his time to his church, —and acquired thereunto divers lands, as the town of Crawford, with the lands adjoyning, for which he gave in *excambion* the lands of Cambo in the same parish, and the lands of Muchler besides Dunkeld." Spotswood, p. 100.

L. B. *excambium*; *escambio*, Leg. Angl.

EXCESCE, s. Increase, augmentation.

"There happened in the coining sometimes an *excesce* on the tale, of five or six shillings or thereby, in one hundred pounds." Forbes, Suppl. Dec., p. 56.

"The *excesce* of the excise of the inland salt and forraign commodities," &c. Stewart's Ind. to Scots Acts, p. 14.

Lat. *excescere*, 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 graunt ther letteris & vther *executoriallis* against the excommunicat prelat and all vthers excommunicat persones." Act. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 302.

"That the registration of the bond which was the warrant of the apprising, bore only, that *executoriaries* hornng and poinding should pass thereon, and did not mention comprising." Fount. Suppl. Dec., p. 91.

O. Fr. *executorial*, the same with *executoire*, referring to a writ of execution.

To EXEME, EXEEM, v. a. To exempt; Skene. Lat. *eximere*.

—"Therefore—the glorificatioun of his bodie *exemes* it not fra the rules of physicke." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr., M. 3, a.

To EXERCE, v. a. To exercise. Acts Ja. VI.

"To *exerce* the office," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.

Fr. *exercer*, Lat. *exerere*, id. V. EXERCITIOUN.

EXERCEISS, 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 exlibitions to be judged of, and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to *add*.

"It is most expedient that in every towne, where schooles and repair of learned men are, there be a

time in one certain day every week appointed to that exercise which S. Paul calls prophesying; the order whereof is expressed by him in thir words, *Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the other judge,*" &c. First Book of Discipline, c. 12.

"That all doctouris and regentis nocht being pastouris in the kirk, professing ather philosophie or theologic, and astricrit in daylie teaching and examinatioun of the youth, sal be—exemit fra all employment vpoun sessionis, presbyteries, generall or synodall assemblies, and fra all teiching in kirkis and congregatiounis, except in *exercissis* and censuring of doctrine in *exercissis*," Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 189.

2. This term was occasionally transferred to the Presbytery itself.

"The Ministers of the *exercise* of Dalkeith fand the best meane for repairing of the said kirk and—Renestrie, to be the dispositioun of the same Renestrie to sum gentleman of the said parochin 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* publickly," &c. Dundas's Abr. Acts Ass., p. 97.

"The tryals of a student, in order to his being licens'd to preach the gospel, do consist in these parts.—3. The Presbyterial *Exercise* and *Addition*: The *Exercise* gives the coherence of the text 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. 26.

"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 hail Lordis refers the *exercitioun* of the Kingis maist noble person to the discretion of the Lordis being with him for the tyme." Order of Parl., A. 1525, Keith's Hist., App., p. 10.

2. Military exercise, the act of drilling.

"That *exercitioun* may be had throwout all the realme amangis all our souerane lordis liegis for exercising of thare personis in ordeure, sa that be lering of ordeure & bering of thare wapnis in tyme of paice thai may be mair expert to put thame selfis in ordeure hastaly, and keip the samin in tyme of neid. It is thoct that this artikle is warray necessar to be prouidit." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

- EXHORTANS, *s.* Exhortation; part. Lat.

"In the charge of Principall he [Mr. Robert Rollock] was extraordinarily painful;—and with most pithy *exhortans* setting them on to vertue and pietie." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 45.

- EXIES, *s. pl.* The hysterics, South of S.

"That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*, and done naething but laugh and greet, the

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skirl at the tail of the guffá, 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 disemboweling a dead body.

"As to sear-cloths,—since they [chirurgeons] expressly reserved the application, the apothecaries have no pretence thereto; for they could not pretend the skill or power of *exintrication*, or any incision upon the body." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec., p. 282.

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. B. *exenteratio*, *excentricatio*, poenae species in laesae majestatis reos, apud Anglos, apud quos eorum *enteranea* seu viscera extrahuntur et comburuntur. *Exinterare*, intestina erueri. Du Cange. From the prep. *ex*, out, and *interanea*, the bowels; and this from *intus*, 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. *exonerare*.

—"Found, seeing he had made use of it to constitute his charge, it behoved also to be taken complexly to *exoner* him." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec., p. 95.

- [EXORCIZACIONES, *s. pl.* Exorcisings. Barbour, iv. 750, Skeat's Ed.

L. *exorcizo*, to drive away evil spirits.]

- EXPECTANT, *s.* A candidate for the ministry, who has not yet received a license to preach the gospel.

"No *expectant* shall be permitted to preach in public before a congregation till first he be tryed after the same manner,—which is enjoin'd 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 tyme it be declarit—that ony persone or personis, be gracies, *expectavis*, acceptis or purchessis ony beneficez pertenying to our souerane lordis presentacionne, the sege vacand in the court of Rome,—the chancellor sall mak the panis contentin in the saidis act of parliament to be execut apoune the brekaris of the saidis actis," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 210.

Gracies 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 expectaney proceured by money, is connected with *purchessis*. Fr. benefices conferez *en expectative*, "in reversion, or expectance; or which must be waited for;" Cotgr. Perhaps the term should have been written *expectativis*. It may, however, have been formed from the Lat. preterite *expectavi*, as referring to the phraseology of the papal deed.

- To EXPEDE, *v. a.* To dispatch, to expedite, S. *Expede*, part. pa.; Fr. *exped-ier*, id.

"And that the said inffettment be *expede* in dew forme, with extensionn of all clausis neidfull." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 219.

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"The publication to be *expede* by the moderators of ilk presbytery." Spalding, ii. 252.

"This work is either more violent and suddenly *expede*, or it is more sober and lent, protracted through a greater length of time, and so as the steps of it are very discernible." Guthrie's Trial, p. 83.

To **EXPISCATE**, *v. a.* "To fish out of one by way of a discovery," S.

This does not seem to be an E. word, although it has found its way into some of the later editions of Bailey's Dictionary. It has been originally used in our courts of law.

"It is very evident, this method was fallen upon to *expiscate* matter of criminal process against gentlemen and others, to secure their evidence, and keep it secret likewise, till it was past time for the pannels to get defences." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 292.

Lat. *expiscari*, id.

EXPLOSIOTIUNE, *s.* Disgraceful expulsion.

—"Vnder the pane of perpetuall *explositioun* & superacioun 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 *plaud-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 gabion, war *exponit* to the force of the hail ordinance of the said castell." Knox, p. 42. Lat. *exponere*.

"I tell thee, harlotrie is a greate sinne indeede, that offendes God; but the *exponing* of this christian calling, to be euill spoken of, is a greater sinne." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 183.

3. To represent, to characterize.

"He declared the marquis of Argyle his geod opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *exponed* than they were indeed." Spalding, ii. 200.

To **EXPREME**, *v. a.* To express, Doug.

EXPRES, *adv.* Altogether, wholly.

To mak end of our harmes and distres,
Our paneful laubour passit is *express*;
Le the acceptabil day fer euermore;

Doug. Virgil, 456. 31.

Fr. *par exprés*, expressly; chiefly.

To **EXTENT**, *v. a.* To assess, to lay on, or apportion an assessment; S. to *stent*.

"He sall cheiss lele men and discret—quhilkis sall byde knowlege befor the king gif thai haif doune thair deucir at the end of the taxacione; and that als mony personys as may sufficiently *entent* the cuntre," &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 prenteis, 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 schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall lelely and treuly ger this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis in forme as is abone writyne." 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 revenue upon particular occasions." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 63. V. STENT.

EXTENTOUR, *s.* An assessor, one who apports a general tax; now S. *stent-master*.

—"That the *extentouris* sall be sworne before the barronis of the schirefdome, that they sall do thair 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 *Hysterics*, S.

EXTERMINIOUN, *s.* Extermination.

—"Thair is nothing les intendit againes this kirk and kingdom nor ane vtter *extermioun* and totall destruction." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 309.

This word, in its formation, resembles L. B. *extermium*, banishment.

EXTERNE, *adj.* Outward; Lat. *extern-us*.

—"To the quhilkis heidis my new King Kinloquhy—maid sindry promissis of an ansuer;—bot as yit, that we mot know his inwart religioun be his fidelitie (I will nocht say be his leis) in *externe* materis, we heir nathing of his promiss 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 summondis the saidis Vthreid M'Dowgall and his sone," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 333.

To **EXTIRPE**, *v. a.* To extirpate; Fr. *extirp-er*.

—"Mekle les can the samin preve in great and weichtie caussis of treassoun, quhilk concernis lyfe, landis, gudis, and *extirping* of the posteritie." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 128.

To **EXTORSS**, *v. a.* To exact upon, to use extortion.

—"Neyther the saidis customaris be sufferrit to *extors* the people as thai haue done in tymes past." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, App., Ed. 1814, p. 42.

From the Lat. supine or part. pa. *extors-um*, or *extors-us*.

To **EXTORTION**, *v. a.* To charge exorbitantly; part. pa. *Extorted*.

—"The generall sent for the provost Mr. Alexander Jaffray, 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.

EXTRANEANE, EXTRANEAR, adj. *Extraneane cordanaris*, cordwainers coming from a distance, or not enjoying the liberties of a burgh. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1565, V. 26.

"Idill and *extranear* beggares." *Ibid.*

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 *extravaged* so that they inclined to assoiye John his brother, and find that he deserved to be put in a correction-house." *Fountainhall*, i. 137.

This is evidently the same with *Stravaig*, q. v.

EXTRE', s. Axle-tree, S.

—Quham tho, allace, gret pieté was to se
The quhirland quhele and speddy swift *extre*
Sinate down to ground.—

Doug. Virgil, 422. 53. V. AX-TREE.

EXULAT, part. pa. Exiled.

"Seperat & *exulat* fra," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1563, V. 25. L. B. *exul-are*.

EY, a term used in the formation of the names of many places; signifying an island. It is sometimes written *ay*, *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 *Grams-ey*, *Sand-a*, *Strons-a*, &c. It is retained also in the names of many of the Western Isles, as *Tyr-ee*, *Isl-a*, *Jur-a*, *Ily* or *I-columkill*, &c. It occurs also in the Frith of Forth; *Micker-y*, *Sibbald's Fife*, p. 93. *Fidr-a*, *ib.*, p. 105.

Isl. ey, insula, Su.-G. *oe*. 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*, *ig*, Fris. *og*, Ir. *oghe*. [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.**

EYE-WHARM, s. An eyelash, Shetl.

Isl. hvarmur, palpebrae; in Su.-G. *oegen-hvarf*, from *hwerfva*, ire, motitari, says Ihre, as the Lat. term seems to be a *palpitando*. *Isl. hvarm-a*, is used as a *v.*, signifying to move the eye-lids or eye-lashes, movere palpebras; *Halderson*.

EYLL, s. The aisle of a church; *Aberd. Reg.*

[**EYM, EYME, s.** Uncle. *Barbour*, x. 305, xiii. 697, *Skeat's Ed.*

A.-S. *eam*, an uncle. V. **EME.**]

EYN (ey as Gr. u), adv. Straight forwards, Clydes.

This, I suspect, is merely a provincial pronunciation of *even*, A.-S. *efen*; 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.

My wyf sumtyme wald talis trow,
And mony leisings weill allow,
War of me tauld:
Scho will not *eyndill* on me now;
And I sa ald. *Maitland Poems*, p. 319.

Eyndling, according to *Sibb.*, is perhaps q. *intelling*, nearly akin to *inkling*. I have observed no term that seems to have any affinity, save A.-S. *and-ian*, Alem. *ant-on*, Germ. *and-en*, zelare; A.-S. *andig*, envious. *Isl. indaela* signifies, delectamen; *indael*, volupis, volupe, G. Andr., p. 132. V. next word, and **ELBUR-ING.**

EYNDLING, EYNDLAND, part. pr. Jealous.

As for his wife, I wald ye sould forbid her
Hir *eyndling* toits; I true thar be nae danger.
Simple, Evergreen, i. 76, st. 12.

"Thir ar Goddis wordis; Ego sum dominus deus tuus, fortis, zelotes,—I am the Lord thi God, stark and iolious or *eyndland*." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, 1551, Fol. 27, a. V. the *v.*

EYRE FALCONS, Houlate, ii. 1. Leg. *Gyre* falcons, as in MS.

[**EYSS, s.** Ease. *Barbour*, iii. 362, *Skeat's Ed.*]

[**EYT, EYTE, pret.** Ate. *Ibid.*, ii. 495, iii. 539.]

[**EYTH, adj.** Easy. *Ibid.*, xvii. 454. A.-S. *eath*, id.]

EYTTYN, ETTYN, ETIN, s. A giant.

This term was not unknown in E., although I have remarked only the following instance, as used by Beaumont and Fletcher.

—"They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the Giants and the *Ettns* will come and snatch it from him." *Burning Pestle*.

"Sun var storeis, and sun var flet taylis. Thir var the namis of them as eftir follouis.—The tayl of the reyde *eyttyn* with the thre hedis. *Compl. S.*, p. 98.

The prophecies of Rymour, Beid, and Marling,
And of mony vther plesand hstory,
Of Reid *Elin* and the Gyre Carling;
Comfortand thee, quhen that I saw the sory.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 225.

Dr. Leyden thinks that the term may be from A.-S. *etan*, to eat, adding; "hence an *anthropophagus*. The *Berserkers* of the North were accustomed, in the paroxysms of their fury, to devour human flesh, and drink human blood; and hence probably the romances of giants and *etens*, that devoured quick men." *Gl.*, p. 332.

But I need scarcely observe, that when nouns are formed from verbs, the infinitive termination is thrown away. Besides, although in A.-S. there is an accidental coincidence in respect of orthography, between the *v. et-an*, and the substantive *eten*, *gigas*, it is otherwise in the Scandinavian dialects. In *Isl.* it is *jautun*, *jotun*, Su.-G. *jatte*, *jette*; whereas *Isl. et-a*, and Su.-G. *et-a*, signify to eat. Accordingly, it has not occurred to any of the Northern etymologists, that there is the least affinity between the terms. It must be acknowledged, however, that in Su.-G. the letter i is sometimes prefixed to words beginning with a vowel, where it has no particular meaning. Thus *jaeta* is sometimes put for *acta*, to eat. In other instances, it is used intensively, as *ge* occasionally occurs in A.-S.

Although the etymon above referred to is very doubtful, I have met with none that is not liable to exception. G. Andr. and Spiegel. derive *jotun* from Heb.

אֶתָּן, *aethan*, strong, powerful; and Stiernhelm, from Gr. ἀγρ-ος, great.

Nor can it reasonably be supposed, that "the romances of giants and *etens*, that devoured quick men," originated from the accounts given of the *Berserkers*, (or more properly, the *Berserker*; for this in Isl. is the pl. of *Berserk-r*, or *Berserk-ur*. V. Ol. Lex. Runic.) in Lat. denominated *Berserki*. As far as I can observe, they are mentioned by Isl. writers only, and as peculiar to their country. Their writings were by no means sufficiently known, and at any rate were of too late a date, to have given rise to the romances mentioned. Nor does it appear, that the *Berserker* devoured human flesh. It is said, indeed, that some of them at first took a draught of human blood, in order to procure that extraordinary strength by which they were afterwards distinguished; and that others, under the same idea, drunk of the blood of a wild beast which they had slain, and eat part of its heart.

The character of these extraordinary men having been necessarily introduced, it may not be unacceptable to the reader to have some further account of them. As their strength was remarkable, they were actuated by such fury as to pay no regard to anything that was in their way. They rushed, it is said, through the flames, and tore up trees by the roots. They provoked the noble and the rich to single combat, that they might make a prey of their wives, daughters, and possessions; and they were generally successful.

Their strength and fury are, by Northern writers, ascribed to very different causes. In some instances, they have been attributed to witchcraft; in others, to a sort of diabolical possession or impulse; and in many cases, they have been viewed as merely the effect of a vicious temperament of body. Some of the *Berserker* were, in their general conduct, wise and peaceable men; but occasionally seized by this unaccountable fury. It was preceded by an extreme coldness and rigour, by gnashing of the teeth, and bodily agitation. After the attacks, they felt an excessive weakness and languor. The accounts given of these symptoms plainly indicate a nervous affection, in some respects very similar to that called *St. Vitus's Dance*, in Angus *the louping ague*: with this difference, indeed, that the patients in the latter, notwithstanding their extraordinary exertions, discover no inclination to hurt others; although when seized with the fit, if disposed to run, they overturn every object that is in their way. V. Annot. de Berserk. ad calc. Kristnisag. Ol. Lex. Runic. vo. *Berserkur*. Bartholin. Ant. Dan., p. 345, and Hervarar S. pass.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the Northern writers in general, and even the most learned among them, consider this affection as preternatural. Sturleson traces this fury back to the times of heathenism. "Odin," he says, "was believed to have such power in battle, that he struck his enemies blind, and deaf, and stupid, so that their arms were blunted like so many staves. But his soldiers rushed forward without being covered with mail, and raged like dogs or wolves, gnawing their shields. Strong as bears or bulls, they mowed down their foes; but neither fire

nor steel could injure them. This quality is called the *Berserkic* fury." Heimsk. Ynglinga S. c. b. "They appear," says Verel., "as demoniacs under the impulse of the devil. The strength of ten other men seems scarcely equal to theirs. When the evil spirit departs from them, they lie weak and exhausted." Not. in Gothr. & Rolf. S. c. 27, ap. Bartholin. ubi sup.

Some derive this word from Isl. *ber*, bare, and *serk-r*, a shirt, metaph. used for a coat of mail; because they generally fought without armour, as it was believed that, by the force of enchantment, they were secure from wounds. Others, from *berse*, a wolf, and *yrk-ia*, to exercise; because they were not afraid of wolves when they met them. Others again, from *ber-ias*, to fight, and *yrk-ia*, mentioned above; as they were prone to fighting. V. *Berserk*, Ihre. One thing which strikes against all these derivations is, that *Bergrisi*, saxicola, a term entirely synon., has its first syllable from Isl. *berg*, a rock or mountain; Ol. Lex. *Rise*, gigas, Cyclops, G. Andr., p. 199. Shall we suppose, that, according to this analogy, *berserker* is q. *berg-serkiar*, from *berg*, mons, and *serk-iar*, Saraceni, 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? *Saerkland* is the name given by Scandinavian writers, not only to Arabia, but to Africa in general. V. Heimskr., ii. 60. 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 *redeatens* in France who celebrat that bloody druken feast of Bartholomew in Paris," &c. Mellvill's MS., p. 109.

EZAR, *adj.* Of or belonging to the tree called Maple.

He's tane the table wi' his foot,
Sae has he wi' his knee;
Till silver cup and ezar dish
In flinders he gar'd flee.

Gil Morrice, *Herd's Coll.*, i. 4.

Ezar also occurs in Pink. Trag. Ballads, i. 38. Z. Boyd, and Ritson, give *maser*, *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; *maser* exhibiting the Teut. or Goth. form, and *ezar* that of the western languages; Ital. *acero*, Hisp. *acer*, L. B. *acerus*, all acknowledging Lat. *acer* as their source. V. MASER.

It must be remarked, however, that in C. B. it is *masarn*.

EZLE, *s.* A spark of fire, generally from wood, Dumfr. V. EIZEL.

F.

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 *Gu*, *Cu*, or *Qu*,—in imitation of the Welsh or French, &c., to whom it seems they had a nearer relation than the other." Gl. Lett. Q.

This idea is by no means natural. For the guttural sound is used in Perthshire 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 Aberd., 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. 353, 354. For if the Pictish inhabitants of these districts were Goths, why were they thus distinguished from other Picts? Another difficulty forcibly presents itself. The guttural sound, unknown in the North of S., is retained in *hv* of the Icelanders and other Scandinavian nations.

FA', FAE, s. Foe, enemy.

Pas on, sister, in my name, and thys ane thing
Sa lawlie to my proud *fa*, and declare,

Doug. Virgil, 114. 41.

A.-S. *fa*, *fah*, inimicus. This is most probably from *fi-an*, *fig-an*, O. Su.-G. *fi-a*, Moes-G. *fi-jan*, 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 *fabs* an' snishin-mills rin toom,
Then dool and dnmps their place resums,
The temper sour as ony plumb.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 30.

O sweet when *fabs* do fill the fist
Wi' pig-tail pang'd, or ladies' twist.

Ibid., 1811, p. 101.

Germ. *fuppe*, locus.

FABORIS, s. pl. Suburbs of a city.

On to the yettis and *faboris* off the town
Braithly thai brynt, and brak thair byggyngis doun.

Wallace, viii. 527, MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673 read *suburbs*. *Faulzburg* also occurs.

—"He was placit in a desert ludging near the wall and *faulzburg* of the town, callit the kirk of feild, prepairit for a wicked intent."—Historie K. James the Sext, p. 9.

Fr. *fauxbourg*, id.

FABURDOUN.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering.

Palace of Honour, i. 42.

Fabourdoun, Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 5.

Here there is an enumeration of the different tones and forms of music then in use. As Fr. *fauxbourdon* signifies the drone of a bag-pipe, it may refer to bass. 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 Auentinus followis in ther weris,
Bure in thare handis, lance, staffis and burrel speris.
And dangerous *fachenis* into the staffis of tre.

Doug. Virgil, 231. 51. Dolon, Virg.

Fr. *fauchon*. This word, properly signifying a short crooked sword, is most probably from Lat. *fulx*, a hook or bill.

[FACHERIE, s. V. FASCHERIE.]

FACHT.

Then ilka fonn of his *facht* a fether has tane,
And let the Houlat in haste *hurthly* but hone
Dame Nature the nobillest nycht in ane;
For to ferm this fetheren, and dochly hes done.

Houlate, iii. 20.

This seems to be *flicht* in MS., in reference to the wing as the instrument of *flight*. Thus Germ. *flügel*, Belg. *vlugel*, signify a wing. Dan. *floi*, metaph. the wing of a building, of an army; which shews that it has been originally used for that of a bird. Instead of *hurthy* 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 wes found expedient to send Menenius Agrippa, ane richt *facound* oratore, to the pepill." Bellend. 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 *Donatary*, S.

"*Factour & Donatour*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1565, V. 26. V. DONATARY.

FACTORIE, *s.* Agency. *Lettres of factorie*, letters empowering one person to act for another.

—"That diuers personis, guha hes committit the cryme of tressone and lesemaicstie, in defraud of his hienes and his donatouris, hes maid dyuerss bandis, obligationis, lettres of *factorie*,—as gif the same had bene maid and grantit be thaim [befoir] the cryme of tressone attemptit be the said personis foirfaltit." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 64.

FADDIS, *s. pl.* *Lang faddis*, long boats.

"But more tary thay gaderit ane army out of Ireland, Argyle, Lorne, Canter, & othir partis adjacent. Syne landit with mony galyouns and *lang faddis* in Albionn." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 15, a. *Birembus*, Boeth. Elsewhere it is used in rendering Lat. *trirembus*, B. ix., c. 30.

Gael. *fada*, a boat; *longfhada*, a galley, Shaw.

TO FADDOM, *v. a.* V. FADOM.

FADE, FEDE, *adj.* [Prob., in order, ready, prepared.]

Her sailles thai leten doun,
And knight ouer bord thai strade,

Al cladde:

The knightes that wer *fude*
Thai did as Rohand bade.

Sir Tristrem, p. 16, st. 14.

This is rendered "faithful" in Gl. I suspect that it rather signifies, prepared, synon. with *al cladde*, or ready to obey. A.-S. *fad-an*, *fad-ian*, ordinare, dispo-
nere, to set in order; Schilter mentions Franc. *fad-en*, *fad-en*, *fath-en*, id.: and Cimh. *fath-a*, ordinare, ornare.

FADE, FAID, *s.* A company of hunters.

—The range, and the *fade* on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheing the woddis wyd,
And sutis set the glen, on euery syde.

Indago, Virg. Doug. Virg., 103. 49.

"At last quhen the *faid* had brocht in the wolf afore the houndis, the skry arais, & ylk man went to his gam." Bellend. Cron., B. vi. c. 3.

Rudd. conjectures that this is for *fald*. But there is not the slightest affinity. Lye, (Jun. Etymolog.) erroneously renders this, "a pack of hunting dogs," *canum venaticorum turba*. He deduces it from Isl. *veid-a*, to hunt; mentioning, as cognate terms, A.-S. *waeth-an*, id. Belg. *weidener*, *weidman*, a huntsman. This word, however, in its form is more immediately allied to Gael. Ir. *fiadhach*, hunting, *fiadh*, a deer; whence *giarr-fiadh*, a hare, *fiadh-chullach*, a wild boar, *fiadhog*, a huntsman, *fiadh-ghadh*, a hunting spear, *fiadh-torga*, a hunting pole.

Fiadh, land, a forest, or *fiadh*, 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 *fadyt* thi lawtè,
Do this dede yhit wyth honestè.

Wyntown, vii. 1. 69.

"Isl. *fat-ast*, (v. impers.) is defective." Gl.

FADER, FADYR, *s.* Father.

And then come tythandis our the se,
That his *fadyr* wes done to ded.

Barbour, i. 347, MS.

A.-S. *faeder*, *faedyr*, Isl. Su.-G. Dan. *fader*, Belg. *vader*, Germ. *vater*, Alem. *fater*, Lat. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Pers. *pader*, id., Moes-G. *fadrene*, parents.

FADERLY, *adj.* Fatherly.

"Yit the preis [press] and violence of tyranny wes mair pussant—than ony 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-feg*, commissura, compago, from *feg-an*, *ge-feg-an*, jungere; Belg. *voeg*, a joining, *voeg-en*, to join; or rather Sw. *fagga paa sig*, onerare, Seren. N. vo. *Fag-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 breade, as law requyres; that is, ane *fage*, symmel, wastell, pure cleane breade, mixed breade, and bread of trayt." Chamberlan Air, c. 9, § 4.

A Glasgow capon and a *fadge*
Ye thought a feast.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 339.

"A herring, and a coarse kind of leavened bread used by the common people." Note.

Skene derives this from Gr. *φάρμα*, to eat. But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *wegghe*, panis triticeus libum oblongum, Kilian. Belg. *wegge*, a oake, a farthing-loaf. Sw. *hetvegg*, a sort of bread prepared with spices, eaten warm on Shrovetide, q. *calidus 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 pene usi sumus pane subcinericio; *fugacios* vocant. Lib. 1. V. Ozell's Rabelais, B. I., c. 25, N.

2. A lusty and clumsy woman, S.

Her oxen may dye i' the house, Billie,
And her kye into the byre;
And I sall hae nothing to my sell
But a fat *fadge* by the fyre.

Sir Thomas and Fair Annet, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 188.

[FADING, *s.* Falling. Barbour, xiii. 632, Edin. MS. Evidently for Falding. V. Skeat's Gloss.]

TO FADLE, 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 extendere lacerti eum manibus; G. Andr. Tho Isl. word also signifies the bosom.

To FADOM, FADDOM, *v. a.* 1. To measure; used in a literal sense, S.

2. To encompass with the arms, S. and O. E.

It chane'd the stack he *faddom't* thrice
Was timmer-propt for thraving.

Burns, iii. 126.

"Tako 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 *Halloween*.

"I *fudome*, Je embrasse.—You can nat *fudome* this tree at thrise." Palsgr., F. 231, a.

3. To comprehend; applied to the mind, S.

Isl. *fadm-a*, amplecti.

FAE, *pron.* Who, Aberd. Gl. Antiq.

[FAE, *prep.* From, away from, Clydes. As, "far *fae* hame," "he ran *fae* me."]

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* thareff thai maid,
Gyrdyt with irn handis brald.
The *fagaldis* weill nycht mesuryt be
Till a gret townys quantité.

Burbour, xvii. 615, MS.

Instead of *townys*, in edit. Pink. it is *tourys*; 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. B. *fagat-um*, *fagot-um*.

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 *faggie* day, one that tires or *fags* one by its sultriness, 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, fieks, footrot, and other local diseases incident to sheep, are treated variously, but with very little success." Campbell's Journey, i. 227, N.

A.-S. *fagung* signifies lepra, scabies, "the leprosy, a scab, scabbiness, a manginess;" Somner. But the term, I apprehend, as classed with *kades*, is the pl. of *Fag*, and merely denotes lousiness 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. *fatig-are*. But Serenius mentions Sw. *fagg-a paa sig*, se onerare, which would seem to be a preferable origin.

To FAICK, *v. n.* To fail. V. FAIK.

FAID. V. FADE, *s.*

To FAID, *v. n.* To frown, Orkn.

Isl. *faed*, aversio, displicentia, Verel.; indignatio elandestina; *faedar-svipr*, vultus indignantis; Halderson. Su.-G. *fegd*, hostilitas (*feid*, S.), *fegd-a*, bellum inferro.

To FAIK, *v. a.* 1. To grasp, to inclose in one's hand.

—Thy rycht arme of smytin, O Laryde,
Amid the feild lyis the beside;
And half lyfeles thy fingeris ver sterand,
Within thy neif dois grip and *faik* thy brand.
Doug. Virgil, 330. 23.

[2. To fondle, to caress; still in use, Clydes.]

Rudd. refers to Belg. *voegh-en*, conjungere. But the word, as thus used, is undoubtedly the same with Fland. *fack-en*, apprehendere, Kilian; corresponding to Fr. *empoigner*, D'Arsy: Isl. *eg fae*, *fick* vel *faeck*, capio, accipio, G. Andr., p. 63.

To FAIK, *v. a.* To fold, to tuck up. A woman is said to *faik* her plaid, when she tucks it up around her, S.

Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be *faikit*,
Be hain't wha like.

Burns, iii. 375.

"Unknown," Gl. But it certainly signifies, folded, like the hands of the sluggard.

Feket is expl. "flecked, parti-coloured," Gl. Rits., in reference to the following passage, S. Songs, i. 180:

O see you not her penny progues,
Her *feket* plaid, plew, creen, mattan?

But it undoubtedly signifies folded, or worn in folds, as being the same with *faikit*.

E. *fake*, "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 coiled up round; so that when a cable is *veered*, or let out by hand, it is demanded, *How many fakes are left*; i.e., how much of the cable is left behind unveered."

Rudd. views this as the same with the preceding *v.* As originally signifying to clasp, it might, indeed, in an oblique sense, denote the act of tucking up, because one *lays hold* of a garment for this purpose. It may, as Rudd. conjectures, be allied to Belg. *voeg-en*, conjungere. But undoubtedly we have the same word, in a more primitive form, in Sw. *veck*, a fold, *lagga i veck*, to lay in plaits or folds; *veck paa en kiortel*, a plait or tuck on a petticoat; hence *veckl-a*, to fold; Wideg. Ibro mentions *wik-a* (*vika*) as signifying plicare; and Seren. *faggor*, plicae, vo. *Fag-end*. Perhaps Teut. *fack-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 tellis thame ilk ans caik be caik;
Syne lokkes thame up, and takis a *faik*,
Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett;
And eitlis thame in the buith, that smaik.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, 172, st. 7.

i.e., He takes a fold of one of the cakes, doubling it. Wachter thus defines Germ. *ficke*; *Locus 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. *fikke*, a poke, pouch, or bag.

2. A plaid, Ang.; *Faikie*, Aberd.

"*Faik*, a plaid;" Gl. Surv. Nairn. V. Suppl. BOUGHT.

—"I had nae mair claise bat a spraing'd *faikie*." Journal from London, p. 8. i.e., a striped plaid.

So denominated, either because worn in *folds*; or from Teut. *focke*, superior tunica. V. FAIK, *v.* 2.

It is also pronounced *faik*, sometimes *q. feauk*, 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 Dungishay and Stroma, are prodigious." P. Canisbay, Caithn. Statist. Acc., viii. 159.

The Razorbill is called the *Falk*, Martin's St. Kilda, p. 33. "In the Hebrides this bird is called *Falk* or *faik*." Neill's Tour, p. 197.

To FAIK, *v. a.* 1. To lower the price of any commodity, Loth., Perth. *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. Keelivin, 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. *falk-a*, *licitari*, to cheapen, to attempt to purchase a thing, Isl. *fai-a*; from *fai*, promericalis, 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-falqu-er*, Lat. *defalc-are*.

To FAIK, FAIK, *v. n.* To fail, to become weary, S. B.

She starts to foot, but has na maughts to stand:
Hallach'd and damish'd, and scarce at her sell,
Her limbs they *faikied* under her and fell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 24.

Perhaps from the same origin with *weak*; Sw. *vek-na*, Norw. *vik-na*, flaccessere, Su.-G. *wik-a*, cedere; or allied to Teut. *vaeck*, somnus, *vaeckigh*, soporatus.

To FAIK, *v. a.* To stop, to intermit, S. B.

The lasses now are liuking what they dow,
And *faikied* never a foot for height nor how.

Ross's Helenore, 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. *faeck-a*, *diminnere*, 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 Ayr., rendered "to give up with;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 691.

FAIK, *s.* A corr. of *Faith*. In *faik*, in faith, Dumfr.

FAIKS, *pl.* *My faiks*, a minced oath, signifying, by my faith, Roxb.; synonym. *Fegs*, *q. v.*

FAIKINS. *Gude faikins*, a mined oath, South of S.; *Feggins*, S. B. V. FEGS.

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. *fael*, id., *fael-a*, deficere.

FAIL, FALE, FEAL, *s.* 1. Any grassy part of the surface of the ground, as united to the rest.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and every *fale*
Ouerfrett with fulyeis, and figuris ful dyuers,
The pray bysprent with spryngand sproutis dyspers.
Doug Virgil, Prol. 400, 38.

2. A turf, a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward, S.

"To keip thaim fra all incursionis of ennymes in tymes cumyng, he beildit ane huge wall of *fail* and *deuait* rycht braid and hie in maner of ane hill fra the mouth of Tyne fornens the Alnane seis to the flude of Esk fornens the Ireland seis." Bellend. Cron., B. v., c. 4. Valluu portentosac molis ex cespitibus, e terra excisis. Boeth.

"Lieutenant Crouner Johnston mans the bridge, fortified the port upon the south end of the same, and caused close it up strongly with *faill* and thatch to hold out the shot of the cartow." Spalding, i. 173.

Fail and *divot* are thus distinguished in Ang. *Fail* is used in building the walls of an earthen house, and *divot* for covering it. The *fail* is much thicker than the *divot*, and differs in shape. The *divot* differs also from *turf* or *turf*, as strictly used; the *divot* 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 *fail*, 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 *fale* and *divot*, it is often the custom to set the *fale* on edge, and lay the *divot* flat over the *fale*.

Rudd. thinks that this word may be derived from L. B. *focale*, whence O. Fr. *feuille*, E. *fuel*; "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. *vall*), grassy soil, sward, solum herbidum; Ihre. *Koera boskapen i wall*, 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. "*velling* 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 yon suld *fail dyke*,
I wot there lies a new slain knight.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 241.

To FAILYE, FAILZE, v. n. 1. To fail.

"In ease the saids persons debtors—shall *failye* to—give up the said sums aughtand by them,—the fore-said debtors shall be lyable in payment of a fifth part more," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 210.
Fr. *faillir*, id.

2. To be in want of any thing.

—Thai of the ost, that *faillyt* met,
Quhen thai saw that thai mycht nocht get
Thai wittaillis till thaim, be the se,
Thai send furth rycht a gret meny
For to ferray all Lowthiane.

Barbour, xviii. 269, MS.

—*Failyed* meat, edit. 1620.

[*Failzeit* fete, lost his footing. *Barbour*, iii. 123, Skeat's Ed.]

Fr. *failler*, to fail; also, to lack, to want.

FAILYIE, FAYLYIE', s. 1. Failure, non-performance.

"Thay sall keep all thair injunctiounes; and in case of *failye* in any of the premises, the pain to be upliftit." Act Sedt. 7 June, 1587.

"Gif ony Lord, Abbot, Priour, or Deine, *failyeis* and brekis the said act, he sall content and pay for every *failye* ane hundreth markis; and gif ony Barrone or frehalder *failye*, he sall pay at every tyme and *failye* xi. pund." 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 *failyes*." Spalding, ii. 225.

3. The penalty in case of breach of bargain, S.

"If they compeared that were responsal men, and yet had no moneys beside them to lend out, then the committee presently furnished them monies upon their band of repayment, with the annuals at Martinmass next, under *failyes*; syne gat the siller to themselves and the good cause." Spalding, ii. 223.

Fr. *faillie*, id.

FAIMIE, adj. Foamy, S. V. FAME.

We beek ourselfs on the *faimie* heaps,
Whan simmer suns are breem.
Marmaiden 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 "*Fenny*, mouldy, Kent;" Grose. But I am inclined to think that *Fain* is a corr. of *Thane*, 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 enfeeble,

"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 Shakespear—

It *faints* me
To think what follows.

Henry VIII.

FAINTICE, FAYNTICE, s. Dissembling, hypocrisy; *Barbour*, iii. 288, MS. V. FAYNDING.

Fr. *faintise*, id. from *faind-re*, to dissemble.

[Prof. Skeat renders this word more correctly by "faintness, cowardice, failing 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 superstitious 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. 295.

FAINY, adv.

—Thai war both *fainy* ourset; thairfeir I murne soir.
Houlate, 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 dowy 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. *flap-a*, plorare; Isl. *flipa*, 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, shew, carriage, gesture.

Thus thai faught upone feld, with ane fel *fair*,
Quhill athir berne in that breth bokit in blude.—
The fecht sa felly thai fang, with ane fresch *fair*.

Gawain and Gol., ii. 21.

All efrayt of that *fair* wes the fresch king.

Ibid., iv. 21.

Bot he was ladlike of lait, and light of his *ferc*.

Ibid., i. 13.

Turnus thare duke reulis the middil oist,
With glauē in hand maid awful *ferc* and boist.

Doug. Virgil, 274. 29.

Tell me his *feyr*, and how I sall him knaw,
Qubāt is his oyss; and syn go luge thē law.
The schipman sayis, Rycht weill ye may him ken,
Throu graith takynns, full clerly by his men.

Wallace, ix. 101, MS.

With club, and bel, and partie cote with eiris
He fein yeit him ane lufe, foud in his *feiris*.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 19.

This term seems allied to A.-S. *faer*, iter, gressus, Isl. id. iter, profectio, comitatus; *atferd*, modus, methodus; from Su.-G. *far-a*, agere, Ihre, p. 430, or *foer-a*, ducere. But it cannot be denied that it sometimes occurs in a sense very similar to that of A.-S. *feorh*, vultus, or Alem. *faruua*, forma.

Affer has the same signification and source. Especially as denoting military preparation or equipment, it may be immediately traced to Su.-G. *affaerd-a*, to send away, ablegare, mittere, from *af*, from, and *faerd-as*, a deriv. from *far-a*, proficisci, and of the same meaning.

FAIR, FAYR, FAR, s. 1. Solemn or ostentatious preparation.

— He thought he wald, in his lyff,
Croun hys young son, and hys wyff.
And at that parleament swa did he
Wit gret *fayr* and solemnytē.

Barbour, xx. 126, MS.

— Quhen ner cummyn wes the day,
That ordanyt for the weddyn was,
The Erle, and the Lord of Douglas,
Come to Berwick, with mekill *far*,
And broucht young Dawy with thaim thar.

Ibid., ver. 83, MS.

2. Funeral solemnity.

Thai did to that doughty as the *dede aw*,
Uthir four of the folk foundis to the *fair*,
That wes *dight to the dede*, be the day can daw.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 7.

Thus *fair* here clearly denotes the solemn rites owing or due to the dead, and *prepared* for them.

Germ. *feyr-en*, to celebrate, *feyre*, a festivity, a solemnity, *feyr-lag*, a festival day; Alem. *fir-on*, Su.-G. *fir-a*, celebrare. Some derive these terms from Germ. *feur*, ignis, as if *feyren* merely signified to light up the *fires* at the proper seasons, which were kindled in honour of the heathen deities, by the ancient Germans. Others view the term as originally denoting *fire-worship*. But as many Gothic, as well as Celtic terms, respecting religion, were introduced by the Latins, it is more probable that this word was formed from Lat. *fer-ia*, a holiday; whence also Fr. *foire*, E. and S. *fair*, a market.

I am not fully satisfied that this ought to be viewed as radically different from the preceding word. The ideas suggested by both are very congenial.

FAIR, s. Business, affair.

This rich man, be he had hard this tail,
Full sad in mynd he wox baith wau and pail.
And to himselfe he said, sickand full sair,
Allace, how now! this is an haisty *fair*.

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

This may be contracted from Fr. *affaire*. Or the observation made by Tyrwhitt may here apply; that *fare* "seems to have been derived from the Fr. v. *Faire*, whenever it can be interpreted by the word *ado*;" as *this hote fare*, v. 3997. *What amounteth all this fare?* v. 13193, &c.

* FAIR, *adj.* Apt, ready, likely; "I wadna like to cum in his grups, for he wad be *fair* to waur 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 ellipsis for "he will be in a fair way."

FAIR-CA'IN, *part. adj.* 1. Smooth-tongued, having great appearance of civility, Loth., Fife., synon. *Fair fassint*.

"They—keepit weel in wi' their masters, an' war discreet an' *fair-ca'in* to a' body." Saxon and Gael, i. 163.

"My Lady Dutchess is an' auld-faran', *fair-ca'in* kimmer: I'll warrand she'll no sell her hens in a rainy day." *Ibid.*, iii. 100.

This is evidently q. *ca'ing* or driving *fairly* or cautiously.

2. Flattering, wheedling, cajoling, *ibid.*, Stirlings.

[TO FAIR, FAYR, v. n. To travel, go, fare, journey. Barbour, v. 486, Skeat's Ed.

A.-S. *faran*, to go.]

FAIRD, s. 1. Passage, course.

"The master gart all his marynalis & men of veyr hald them quiet at rest, be rason that the mouyng of the pepil viith in ane schip, stoppis hyr of hyr *faird*." 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 *faird* inevitable." Proclamation concerning Philip of Spain, Calderwood, p. 312.

None gained by those bloody *fairds*,
But two three beggars who turn'd lairds;
Who stealing publick geese and wedders,
Were fred, by rendering skin and feathers.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i., 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 alane; it's but a *faird*; it'll no last lang, they'll no win far afore us:" "I'm for constant work; I dinna like a *faird*, and awa' wi't that way."

[3. Bustle, swagger; as, to make a *faird*, to raise a row. V. under the more common form FARD.]

This is evidently the same with Su.-G. *faerd*, iter, cursus; whence is formed *haerfaerd*, expeditio militaris, from *far-a*, ire.

FAIRDING, *part.* Violent blowing.

The boriall blasts, with mony schout,
In that forest did fle;
Not caldly, bot baldlie,
They thudit throw the treis:
With raiding and *fairding*,
On hie the fier fleis.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 17.

Fardis is used, *Doug. Virgil*, for violent blasts of wind. V. FARD, s.

FAIRDED, *part. pa.* Painted, disguised. V. FARD, v.

FAIRDIE, *adj.* Passionate, irascible. *To grow fairdie*, to get into a passion, Ayrs.

"I ablins hae gaen our far wi' you; an' giff I hae done sae dinna grow *fairdie*." Edin. Mag., April, 1821, p. 352.

Gael. *fearg*, *feargachd*, anger; *feargach*, angry, passionate; *fearg-am*, to vex, to fret.

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 Bobbins.

Fair fa' ilk canny caidgy carl!

Weel may he bruik his new apparel!

Mayne's Siller 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, *befall* the person or persons spoken of or addressed.

FAIR-FARAND. **V. FARAND**.

In this sense it is applied to hoar-frost, which, while it appears beautiful to the eye, is noxious to the tender blade.

Ye drizzling show'rs descend! but fra the fields

May white *fair-farren* frosts 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.

"Yo are aye sae *fair-fashioned*, Maister Austin, that there's scarce ony saying again ye." St. Johnstoun, ii. 195.

"Hegh, sirs, sae *fair-fashioned* as we are! Many folk ca' me Mistress Wilson, and Milnwood is the only aye about the town thinks o' ca'ing me Alison, and indeed he as often says Mistress Alison as ony ither 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*, Selkirks. 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. *farfouill-er*, to ruffle, to crumple with rifling; or a corruption of Fr. *furfares*, bran, also dandruff; q. having the skin as rough as bran?

FAIR-FOLK, *s.* Fairies. **V. FAREFOLKIS**.

FAIR-FUIR-DAYS. **V. FURE-DAYIS**.

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. *feax*, Alem. *fahs*, signifying hair.

FAIRHEID, *s.* Beauty, fairness; Dunbar.

FAIRIN, **FARNE**, *part. pa.* Fared, from *fare*.

"Advertise me tymely in the morning how ye haue *fairin*, for I will be in pane unto I get worde." Lett. Detection Q. Mary, H. 4, a.

The King than at thame speryt yarne,

Hlew thai, sen he thaim seyne, had *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 doubt 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 *fairin*—he'll no fash us." Reg. Dalton, i. 262.

FAIRLY, *adv.* Surprisingly; *fairly few*, exceedingly few, S.B.

But O the unke gazing that was there
Upon poor Nery, an' her gentle squire;
An' eathing some and some anither said,
But *fairly few* of faults poor Nery freed.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 93.

Very few, Ed. Third, p. 98. **V. FERLY**, *v.*

A.-S. *faerlice* 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 pastern 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. *fuur*, oviv; q. the cloots of sheep? A.-S. *fyrin-gat* denotes a wild goat.

FAIRNTICKL'D, *adj.* Freckled. **V. FERNI-TICKLED**.

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 wha tills the *faury green*,
Nae luck again sall hae ;
An' he wha spills the *faury ring*,
Betide him want and wae ;
For weirdless days an' weary nights
Are his till his deean 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 wha gaes by the *faury green*,
Nae dule nor pine sall see ;
An he wha cleans the *faury ring*,
An easy death sall dee."

Edin. Mag., July, 1819, p. 19.

FAIRY-HAMMER, s. A species of stone hatchet, S.

"*Fairy-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 medicate, 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 *Ihre* conveys precisely the latter idea. *Aelfdäns*, ita vocantur circuli, qui in pratibus cernuntur laetiori ridere virore. Credit vulgus hic saltasse *Alfos*. V. Olai Magni Hist., Lib. 3, c. 10. *Aelf*, genius, and *dans*, saltatio. V. *FAREFOLKIS*.

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.—'I' the night afore Roodsmass, I had trysted wi' a neeber lass :—we had na suttan 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 gloured roun and roun, and sune saw it was the *Fairie Fourk's Rade*.'" *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 298, 299. V. *RADE*.

[**TO FAISE, 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 corr. of *faith*, 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 joy 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. *fas-a, vereri* ; used to denote any object that excites horror. The last syllable might be from *art*, indoles ; 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 *Feaze*.

"*Feaze*—to have the woof 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' *feazed* at the point." "Get a verrule put to your staff, the end o't's a' *faiz'd*."

O. E. *feize* has been used in the same sense. It is thus expl. by Sir Thomas Smith, in his book *de Sermone Anglico*, printed by Robert Stephens, 4to : "To *feize*, means in fila diducere."

Tent. *vaese, vese*, fibra, capillamentum, festuca ; *Kilian*. Hence Belg. *vezel*, a hairy string, as that of a root ; *vezel-en*, to grow stringy ; *vezelig*, stringy.

FAIZINS, FAISINS, s. pl. The stringy parts of cloth when the woof is rubbed out from the warp, S. ; *Feazings*, Roxb.

TO FAIZLE, v. a. To coax, to flatter, S. B.

Su.-G. *fussla*, per dolum et clandestinas artes avertere, *Ihre* ; to carry off by guile ; *fias-a*, to flatter, in whatever way.

TO FAKE, v. a. 1. To give heed to, Orkn.

2. To believe, to credit ; *ibid*.

Tent. *fack-en*, apprehendere ; Isl. *faa, faeck*, capere, accipere, adipisci.

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 sunty's whisky, *by my fakes,*
Is nae a sham.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 9. V. FAIK, and FAIKS.

FAKLESS. V. FECKLESS.

To FALD, FAULD, v. a. To enfold, S.

—Wha will *fauld* yere erled bride,
I' the kindlie clasps o' luvs?
Cromek's Rem. Nithsdale Song, p. 337.

A.-S. *feald-an*, plicare.

FALD, FAULD, s. 1. A fold, a sheep-fold, S.

And in your loof ye's get, as aft doun tauld,
The worth of all that suck within your *fauld*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

2. An inclosure of any kind; applied to an army intrenched with stakes.

Eschame ye not Phrigianis, that twyis tak is,
To be inclusit amyd ane *fald* of stakis?
And be asseiget agane sa off syis,
With skin spylis and dykis on sic wys?

Doug. Virgil, 298. 51.

A.-S. *falaed*, *fald*, Alem. Isl. *fald*, Su.-G. *faella*, L. B. *fald-a*, septum animalium. Sibb. fancifully derives this "q. *foe-lett* from *fah*, inimicus (wolf or fox) and *laettan*, impedit, originally made of planks; or q. *fie-hald*, a place for holding *fie* or sheep." But it is evidently from Moes-G. *fald-an*, A.-S. *feald-an*, Su.-G. *faal-a*, plicare. *Stabulum*, proprie vero septum ex stipitibus cratibusque in terram defixis complicatisque factum. V. Spelman, vo. *Falda*; Junius, Gl. Goth. vo. *Faldan*. Ihre derives *faella*, a fold, from *faell-a*, conjungere.

To FALD, FAULD, v. a. To inclose in a fold, S. Sw. *faella faar*, 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 *faldsoca*, or the privileges of having such a fold; L. B. *faldagium*, E. *faldage*, also *fold-course*, and *free-fold*. The money paid by the vassal to his superior, for being freed from this obligation, was called in A.-S. *faldgange-pening*.

The sheep-herd steeks his *faulding* slap,
And owre the moorlands whistles still.

Burns, iii. 287.

FALD-DIKE, s. A wall of turf, surrounding the space appropriated for a fold, S.

—“And fra that wele ascended up an ald *fald dyk* to the hill, and fra thence descendand down the hill-ayde till a moss,” &c. *Merches of Bischop Brynnes*, 1437, Cart. Aberd., F. 14.

To FALD, v. n. [To fall], to bow, to bend, to submit, S.; [*part. pa. faldyn*, fallen. *Barbour*, xi. 547, *Skeat's Ed.*]

Quhen I your bewtie do behald,
I man unto your fairnes *fald*.

Philot., st. 2. *Pink. S. P. R.*, iii. 5.

Of th' Ylanders, then forced for to *fald*,
Such as dehoird from thy obedience darre.

Garden's Theatre, p. 14.

In this sense the term seems to be used by *Wyntown*.

Bot Fortowne, throwcht scho *fald* fekilly,
Will nought at anis myscheffis fall.

Cron., viii. 33. 134.

This, according to Mr. Macpherson, “seems pret. 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. *feald-an*, plicare, used metaph. *Fall* might signify, to let fall; if there were any example of its being used in this active sense. Su.-G. Isl. *fuell-a*, 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 pertie wald *fald* to the uther, nor yet condescend to ony midds.” *Historie James Sext*, p. 122.

[Professor Skeat has pointed out that “the insertion of the ‘excrecent’ *d* is a mere peculiarity of pronunciation due to Scandinavian influence—the Danish form of the verb to *fall* being infin. *falde*, p. p. *falden* or *faldet*. V. Skeat's *Barbour*, p. 581.]

[**FALDING, s.** Falling, downfall, reverse. *Barbour*, xiii. 632, *Skeat's Ed.*]

FALD. V. ANEFALD.

—“Speciallie the burgesses and inhabitantis of Edinburgh, to assist, and take ane *fald* and plane pairt with us in the furtherance to deliver the Queenis maist nobill persouns furth of thraldum,” &c. *Anderson's Coll.*, i. 130.

This term has been pointed out to me by a very acute correspondent. But the word should undoubtedly have been printed *anefald*, i.e. upright.

FALDERALL, s. 1. A gewgaw; most commonly in pl., S.; synonym. *Fall-all*.

“Gin ye dinna tie him til a job that he canna get quat o', he'll fce frae ae *falderall* 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 counsail wes,
Tyl hald thain in mare sikkyrnes
Than ner-hand a se be-sid,
Quhare doutis and perillis may *fale* sum tid.

Wyntown, ix. 24. 146.

Evidently the same with E. *fall*; Su.-G. *falla*, 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 *Murre*, in Cornwall, *Alca Hoieri*, is a size less than the *Lary*.” *Martin's St. Kilda*, p. 33. V. FAIK, 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 pency blade,
And out a maiden took;
They said that he was *Falkland-bred*,
And danced by the hook.

Christ's Kirk, C. ii., st. 9.

“The artless and undisguised expression touches the heart more than all the courtly magnificence that

some of your *Falkland-bred* glove-handed bards have larded their verses with." Cromek's Rem. Nithsdale Song, p. 5.

To FALL, *v. n.* 1. To fall to, as one's portion, pron. *faw*, S.

Ane said, The fairest *fallis* me;
Tak ye the laif and fone thame.

Peblis to the Play, st. 7.

The term is used in this sense in an Act of Ja. VI. 1617.

"That quhair legacies ar left to the exequuntouris, they sall not *fall* bothe the saidis legacies and a third by this present act: bot the saidis legacies salbe impute and allowed to thame in pairt of payment of thair third." Ed. 1816, p. 545.

"Bot gif thair be bot only ward, and the air is enterit befor ane term rin in non-entres, efter the compassing of the ward; in that cais the King *fallis* na relief, but only the maillis during the time of the ward." Balfour's Pract., p. 645. V. FAW, *v.*

[2. To have a right to; hence, to claim, to act as right.

A prince can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that:
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith, he mauna fa' that.

Burns' "For a' that," &c.]

3. To be one's turn, by rotation, or according to fixed order. *It fawis 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 Monsr. Montmorancy is interred, you may see a very stately monument of marble." Sir. A. Balfour's Lett., p. 34, 35.

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 breaking up for oats. 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 *fallen*." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 373.

To FALL or FA' *by*, *v. n.* 1. To be lost or disappear for a time, [to be laid aside], S.

"Christ's papers of that kind cannot be lost or *fall by*." Rutherford's Lett., p. 11., ep. 28.

2. To be sick, or affected with any ailment, S.; evidently 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: *Hon 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*, synonym. 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'n in*," his cheeks are collapsed, S.

3. To subside. *The water's sair fa'n in*, the river has subsided much; applied to it after it has been swelled by rain, S.

To FA' IN HANDS *wi' one*, to enter into courtship with one, with a view to marriage, S.

To FALL, or FA' *in twa*, a vulgar phrase used to denote childbearing, S.

She *fell in twa*, wi' little din,
An' hame the gettin' carry'd
I' the creel that 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 creditable elderly man, something of a quaker, it would seem, by the sobriety of his attire." The Steam-Boat, p. 178.

To FA' *o' (of)*, to abate, Aberd.

To FA' *o'er*, *v. n.* 1. To fall asleep, S.

"There was a terrible hillibaloo 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 musketers within the toun in all, nevertheless *fell out* with fiftie amongst a thousand, and skirmished bravely," &c. Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 28, 29.

Belg. *uytvall-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 recollection, 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. *doorvall-en*, to fall through.

To FALL, or FA' *wi bairn*, to become pregnant, S.

We crack'd—
How blear-s'ed Kate had fa'n *wi' bairn*.—
Picken's Poems, ii. 3.

Isl. *faa* is used in a similar sense, denoting the pregnancy of cattle; *suscipere foetum*, *gignere*, 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. *faw*) s. A measure nearly equal to an E. perch or rood, S.; including six ells square, S.

"There is twa sortes of *falles*, the ane lineall, the vther superficiall: The lineall *fall* is ane metwand, rod, or raip, of sex elines lang, quhairbe length and bredth are scuerally met. Ane superficiall *fall* of lande, is sa meikle boundes of landes, as squairly contains ane lineall *fall* of bredth, and ane lineall *fall* of length." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particula*.

When he says, in the same place, that "sa meikle lande, as in measuring *falles* vnder 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*, *perlica*, a pole or perch. The inhabitants of Gothland use *fala* in the same sense; also for a staff or cudgel. Isl. *fale* always denotes the handle of a spear. Su.-G. *wal* (*val*) is synon. with *fale*, *fustis*, *perlica*.

This is evidently a very ancient term. For Ulphilas uses *waluns* for staffs, the pl. of *wal-us*. Ihre reckons Lat. *vall-us*, a stake or palisade, a kindred word; and observes that the Celts prefix *g*. C. B. Arm. *gwalen*, 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 enow of grit defence,
Of cat, nor *fall* nor trap, I half nae dreid
Borrowstoun Mous, *Evergreen*, ii. 148, st. 13.

Germ. *falle*, Su.-G. *falla*, Belg. *val*, A.-S. *feall*, *decipula*; *mus-fealle*, Belg. *muyze-val*, 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 loon?
Ye'e nauther get lodging nor *fall* frae me."
He turn'd him about, an' this blude it ran down,
An' his throat was a' hacked, an' ghastly was he.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 18.

FALLALLS, FALALLS, s. *pl.* Gaudy and superfluous parts of attire, superficial ornaments, S.

It is used as a cant term in E., and expl. by Grose, "ornaments, chiefly women's, such as ribbands, neck-laces," &c. Class. Dict.

"It was an idle fancy—to dress the honest auld man in thae expensive *fallalls* that he ne'er wore in his life, instead o' his douce raploch grey, and his band with the narrow edging." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 250.

"I wonder what ye made o' the twa grumphies it ye had row't up amang your *falalls*." St. Patrick, ii. 242.

FALLAUGE, FALAWDGE, *adj.* Profuse, lavish, Aberd.

Fr. *volage*, 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. 281.

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.

—Thai the echip on na maner
Mycht ger to cum the wall sa ner,
That thar *fallbrig* mycht neych thartill,
For oucht thai mycht, gud 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 aequorea, 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.

Sterff the behuffis, les than thou war vnkynnd,
As for to leif thy brothir desolate
All hyme allane, na *fallow* the samyn gate.

Doug. Virgil, 339. 36.

Here the E. retains the original vowel as in A.-S. *foly-ian*, Alm. *folg-en*, Belg. *volg-en*; while the S. changes it. This is a singular instance.

FALOW, FALLOW, s. 1. Fellow, associate.

Jhone the Sowlys that ilke yhere
Wyth Jhon Cwmyne *fallow* and fere
As a wardane of Scotland. —

Wyntown, viii. 15. 128.

It is full fair for to be *fallow*, and feir,
To the best that has been beevit you beforne.

Gawan and Gol., i. 22.

Fallow and *fere* are synon. terms. [*Isl. félagi*.]

2. A match, one thing suited to another, S.; like E. *fellow*.

"And yf ather realme chances to have maa billis fylit nor the other sall have, sic billis to be deliverit without *fallow*." *Articulis*, &c. *Sadler's Papers*, i. 458. i.e. "singly," "by itself."

Goth. *felag*, sodalitium, communitas, a *foelga*, sequi, *Seren*. V. FELLOW.

To FALLOW, v. a. To equal, to put on a footing with.

And let no nettill vyle, and full of vyce,
Her *fallow* to the gudly flour-de-lyce.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 6., st. 20.

To FALS, v. a. To falsify.

"The pepill war nocht sa neegligent in thay dayis as thay ar nou to manswere thare goddis, or to *fals* thare wourdis." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 235-6.

FALSAR, FALSARIE, s. A falsifier, a forger.

—"King James the Fyft, and in lykewyse our souerane Lady,——maid actis for ordouring of Notaris, and punischement of *falsaris*." Acts 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 wries." Acts Sed. July ult., 1678.

L. B. *Falsarius literarum*, qui literas suppouit vel adulterat; O. Fr. *faulsaire*, 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 Drumfress,—& *falsit* and againe callit be maister Adam Cokburne forspekar, &c. was weile gevin & evil again callit." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 94.

L. B. *falsare iudicium*, appellare a iudicio.

FALSET, FALSETTE, FALSIT, s. 1. Falshood. [Barbour, i. 377.]

Fayth hes ane fayr name, bot *falsit* faris better.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 61.

2. A forgery.

"—Considering the greit and mony *falsettis* daylie done within this realme be Notaris,—thairfoir it is statute," &c. Acts Mar. 1555, c. 44, uhi sup.

O. Fr. *faulsete*, id. Su.-G. *falskhet*, versutia.

FALT, FAUTE, FAWT, s. Want, of whatever kind.

Bot that war wondir for to fall,
Na war *faute* off discretioun.

Barbour, vi. 345, MS.

Thus gud Wallace with Inglissmen was tane,
In *fall* of helpe, for he was him allayne.

Wallace, ii. 142, MS.

Thai thoct he suld, for gret necessité,
And *faute* off fude, to steyll out off the land.

Ibid., viii. 710, MS.

Faut is sometimes used by itself, to denote want of food.

And now for *faut* and mister she was spent,
As water weak, and dweble like a bent.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 25.

Defaut of mete, O. E.

Atte last the kyng was y brought to gronde,
For longer for *defaut* of mete, alas! thilke stonde.

R. Glouc., p. 56.

O. Fr. *faute*, want of any thing; Teut. *faute*, defectus, Su.-G. *fat*, *faat*, id. *Tha them var faat, lade han til*; when any thing was wanting, he supplied it, Chron. Rhythm, ap. Ihre; *fat-as*, Isl. *fat-ast*, deficere, deesse.

The Fr. term is used to denote want of whatever kind; as, *faute d'argent*, argenti inopia; *faute de maison*, tecti inopia; *faute de boire et de manger*, inedia; Thierry.

FALTEN, s. A fillet, Argyles.

This is evidently Gael. *faltan*, "a welt, belt, ribbon for the head, *snood*," Shaw.

FALTIVE, adj. Faulty; Fr. *faulatif*, *faul-tive*, id.

—"And quhair it beis fundyn *faltive*, to forbid the samyne, under the pain of escheating thair of als aft as he beis fundyne *faltive*." Seal of Cause, A. 1496; Blue Blanket, p. 14.

FAME, FAIM, FEIM, s. 1. Foam, S.

The hittir blastis, contrarious alwayis,
Throw wallis huge, salt *fame*, and wilsun wayis,
And throw the perrellus rolkis, can vs drive.

Doug. *Virgil*, 29. 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., *praeceps motus*. -G. Andr. p. 80.

A.-S. *fam*, *faem*, Germ. *faum*, *spuma*.

To **FAME, v. n.** To be in a rage, S.; *feim*, S. B.

FAMELL, adj. Female.

Twenty four chikkenis of thame scho hes,
Twelf maill and twelf *famell* be croniculis cleir.

Colkelbie *Sow*, v. 850.

O. Fr. *fame*, femelle: Roquefort.

FAMEN, pl. Foes, foemen.

Guthrie, be that, did rycht weyll in the toun;
And Ruwan als dang off thar *famen* doun.

Wallace, ix. 726, MS.

———Bayth schayme and felloun ire
Thare breistis had inflammyt hote as fyre,
In the plane feild on thare *famen* to set.

Doug. *Virgil*, 275. 17.

A.-S. *fah-mon*, foe-man, inimicus, Lye.

FAMH, s. A small noxious beast.

"In these mountains, it is asserted by the country people, that there is a small quadruped 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 *famhfhear*." Stat. Acc. of Kirkmichael; communicated by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.

* **FAMILIAR, adj.** Used in the sense of confidential, in the phrase "*familiar servant*," Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 81.

* **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 reset of James Spreul, that the time when he came to his house, he was in a high fever.—And for proving of this, adduced several *famous witnesses*." Wodrow, II. 309.

—"He that maid the requisitioun for saiftie of his awin cornis, may cause twa or thré of his nichtbouris, *famous* and unsuspect men, cum and justlie teind the samin, and thairefter leid and stak the teindis upon the ground of the landis quhair they grew." A. 1555, Balfour's Pract., p. 145.

2. Injurious to the character of another, libellous, calumnious, slanderous.

—"That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony billis, writingis, or balladis, *famous* or sclanderous to ony persoun spiritual or temporal, under the pane of death, and confiscatioun of all his movabill gudis." A. 1543. Balfour's Pract., p. 537.

L. B. *fumosa*, nude pro libellis famosus. *Famosus*, qui maledictum aut convicium dicit. *Φαμوصα* is used in the same sense by lower Greek writers. V. Du Cange.

Fr. *fameux*, "of much credit;" Cotgr.

FAMULIT, pret.

And laking teith *famulit* hir faculté,
That few folk mycht censaue hir vmvling mowth,
Colkclbie Sow, v. 637.

"From the want of teeth, her power of enunciation was so impaired, that she stammered in her speech." Skinner renders E. to *fumble* in one's speech, hæsitare in sermone.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *famaeli*, inauditum, dictu rarum, *famall*, taciturnus. "The lack of teeth rendered her discourse unintelligible." Or, we may rather trace it to Dan. *famler*, to hesitate, to stammer; *famler*, *famling*, hesitation, stammering; *famler*, a stammerer.

FAMYLE, FAMELL, s. Family, race.

Cesar Julius, le, in yeunder planis,
And all the *famyl* of him Iulus,
Qubilk eftir this sr to cum.—

Fr. *famille*. *Doug. Virgil*, 193. 39.

His leve then at the King tuk he,—
And eom til Brugis in that quible
In honoure gret wyth his *famyle*.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 116.

FAN, adv. When, Aberd., Mearns, Angus.

But *fan* anes folk begin to scash,
I'm fear'd for harm.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

But *fan* his visage she survey'd,
"Preserves!" in aad surprise she pray'd.
Piper of Peebles, p. 17.

O gin thou hadst not heard him first o'er well,
Fan he got naughts to write the Shepherd's Tale,
I meith ha' had some hap of landing fair.
Ross's Helenore's Invocation.

"'Twas three days afterhend, 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. fandit*, put to a severe trial, thoroughly tested, Barbour, xii. 148.] V. FAYND.

FAND, pret. v. Found, S.

— For a while their dwelling goed they *fand*.
Hudson's Judith, p. 16.

It is used by Wyntown. V. EITH.
Fanth is the pret. of Moes-G. *finth-an*, scire, cognoscere, intelligere; which, I am convinced, is originally the same with A.-S. *find-an*, invenire. For what is it to *find*, 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 en hir that can nocht fene hir awin name to *fane*!
Yet am I wys in sic wark, and was all my tyme.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

This apparently signifies, to cover, to protect. The only word that seems to have any affinity is Su.-G. *vaann-a*, curare.

FANE. In *fane*, fondly, eagerly.

With sparris apcedily thai speid
Our fellis in *fane*. *Gairan and Gol.*, i. 2.

A.-S. Su.-G. *faegen*, laetus; Isl. *fagn-a*, laetor, gaudeo.

FANE, s. An elf, a fairy, Ayrs.

The story ran to ilka ane,
Hew Kate was haunted wi' a *fane*.—
—By every *fane* that now
Dwells in thy breast, or on thy brow;
I de conjure thee now by either,
Or a' those powers put together,
To open, grassy hill sae green,
An' let twa earthly mortals in.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 23. 27.

Teut. *veyn*, socius, sedalis; as the fairies are commonly designed *good neighbours*." G. Andr., however, renders Isl. *faane*, Faunus; and we learn from Loccenius, that in Sweden *Fan* is a name for the devil. Antiq. S. Goth. L., i. c. 3. Ibre mentions *Fanen* as signifying cacodaemon; but he contends that it is a corr. 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 *Faun-us*, of *Pan*, &c. Ibre, however, affirms that *Fanen* 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 Scandinica.

FANERELS, s. pl. What is loose and flapping.

"Look at her, man; she's juist 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.

Ane hidduous gripe with bustuous bowland beik,
His mawe immortal doith pik and ouer reik,
His blady bowellis tering with huge pane,
Furth venting all his fude to *fang* full fane.
Doug. Virgil, 185. 22.

Fang is used in the same sense by Shakespear; *vang*, id., 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. 654.

FANG, s. 1. Capture, act of apprehending.

To my purpos breiffly I will me haist,
Hew gud Wallace was set amang his fayis.
To London with him Clyffurd and Wallang gais,
Quhar king Eduuard was rycht fayn off that *fang*.
Wallace, xi. 1219, MS.

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 held 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 seiz'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 Peebles, 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-bearand."

"It is statute be the Lawe of this realme, that ane thiefe of stollen woodde, taken with the *fang* in ane vther Lordes landes, suld be arreisted with the wood, and sall suffer the law in his court, fra quhom the woodde was stollen." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Infang-theffe*. V. also Quon. Attach. c. 39, § 2.

Snap went the sheers, then in a wink,
The *fang* was stow'd behind a bink.

Morison's Poems, p. 110.

6. Used in the pl., metaph. for claws or talons; as, "he had him in his *fangs*," 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 *thwang*, *whang*; being deceived by the oblique use of the term, in the fourth sense. Hence, having properly mentioned A.-S. *fang*, *captura*, *captus*, he adds, "from *thwang*, *corrigia*, *ligamentum*." But there is not the slightest affinity.

A.-S. *fang*, Teut. *vange*, id. correspond to the first sense. Isl. *feing-r*, *fenge*, equally agrees with the second, being rendered *praeda*, *captura*. Su.-G. *faenge* denotes a captive; whence *faengehus*, a prison, *faengelse*, captivity, &c. Teut. *vangh* also signifies *decipulum*, *tendicula*; which accords with the fourth.

A.-S. *fang* may be from *feng-an*, *capere*, *manu prehendere*. This, however, is only a derivative from Moes-G. Alem. *fah-an*, id. in the same manner as A.-S. *hang-an* is formed from Moes-G. *hah-an*, *suspendere*. As the primary sense of Su.-G. Isl. *fau*, *apprehendere*, is, *accipere*, the s. *fang* may have been formed from it before the v., 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 *fankit*, or *fanklit*, when it is so entangled and warped, that it cannot easily be unravelled, S.

Lo, quoth the Mous, this is our ryal Lord,
Quha gaif me grace quhen I was by him tane,
And now his fast heir *fanklet* in a cord,
Wrekan'd his hurt with murning sair 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. *vanck*, *decipulum*, *tendicula*, whence *vanckelick*, *captivus*. *Be-vangen*, *irretitus*, 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 Perth.

"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 *inclose*. Teut. *vanck* 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*.]

FANNER, s. or in pl. FANNERS. The instrument for winnowing the chaff from the grain, S.; called a *fan*, E.

"The winnowing machine, or corn *fanner*, from the best information, made its first appearance in Hawick." Stat. Acc. P. Hawick, viii. 525.

Fr. *van*, Teut. *wanne*, Su.-G. *wanna*, id. Teut. *wann-en*, *ventilare*.

FANNOUN, FANNOWNE, s. The *sudarium*, "a linen handkerchief carried on the priest's arm at mass."

The Byschape Waltyr—
Gave twa lang coddils of welwete,—
With twnykil, and Dalmatyk,
Albis wyth parurys to tha lyk
Wyth stole and *fannowne* lyk to tha.

Wyntoun, ix. 6. 155.

In later times this word might seem to have been pronounced *Fanow*. It occurs several times in this form, in an *Inventar* of the Vestments belonging to the bishopric of Aberdeen, A. 1559.

—"2 stoles—3 *fawnous* of cloath of gold.—Item, a chesebill and 2 tunicles, a stole and *fawnous* of white velvet and gold." Hay's *Scotia Sacra*. V. Reg. Aberd., p. 622. Macfarl.

But perhaps this has originated from the ignorance or carelessness of the transcriber.

Moes-G. *fana*, cloth; *fanins niujis plat*, *panni rudis assummentum*; Mar. ii. 21. Alem. *ang-fane*, *sudarium*; Su.-G. *fana*, *pannus*. Wachter views the Lat. word as the origin; and this he derives from Gr. *πῆνος*, a web. Fr. *fanon*, "a scarfelike 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*.

"Yit was thair besydis, ane strange inforcement, abill to inflame hir baitrent itself, I mene the lufe quhairwith scho intemperately *fantiseit* Bothwell." Buchanan's *Detect.* Q. Marie, 6 b, a.

Fr. *fantasier*, to fancy, to affect, also, to imagine, to devise; from Gr. *φαντασία*.

FANTISE, [FANTISS, FANTYSS,] *s.* Vain appearance; [deceit. Barbour, xvii. 51, Skeat's Ed. V. FAINTICE.]

Desire, quod sche, I nyl it not deny,
So thou it ground and set in cristin wise;
And therefore, son, opyn thy hert playnly.

Madam, quod I, trew withoutin *fantise*.

Fr. *phantasie*.

King's *Quair*, iv. 19.

FANTON, *s.* Swoon, faint.

Comfort your men, that in this *fanton* steruis,
With spreit arraisit and euerie wit away,
Quaking for feir, baith pulsis, vane and neruis.

Palace of Honour, *Prol.* st. 11.

Fr. *fantosme*, a vision.

FANTOWN, *adj.* Fantastic, imaginary.

Syne thai herd, that Makbeth aye
In *fantown* fretis had gret fay,
And trewth had in swyilk fantasy.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 362.

FAOILTEACH, *s.* The Gaelic designation for what the Lowlanders denominate the *Borrowing days*. V. BORROWING DAYS.

FAPLE, *s.* To hang a *faple*. V. FAIPLE.

FAR, *s.* Pomp, display, appearance. V. FAIR, *s.* 2.

And as he met thaim in the way,
He welcummyt thaim with glaidsum *far*,
Spekand gud wordis her and thar.

Barbour, xi. 256, MS.

This word may also signify preparation. But it seems rather the same with *Fair*, appearance, q. v.

[FAR, *v. n.* To fare, go, proceed. Barbour, ii. 303, Skeat's Ed.]

FAR, FARE, FAYR, *s.* 1. Journey, expedition.

—Said he, "Now mak yow yar.

"God furthyr ws till our *far*."

Barbour, iv. 627, MS.

New have I told you less and mare,
Of all that hspned in my *fare*.

Sir *Egeir*, p. 14.

[2. Good fare, good cheer. Barbour, xix. 730, Skeat's Ed.]

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 priene his grene curage.

Doug. *Virgil*, 223. 46.

i.e., one appearing as the most seemly personage.

Hunc decus egregiae formae movet atque juvenatæ. Virg.

2. Handsome, well-looking. Expl. "well-favoured," Pink.

Tharfor thai went till Abyrdeyne,
Quhar Nele and Bruys come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladyis fayr, and *farand*,
Ilkane for luff off thair husband;
That for leyille luff and leawté,
Wald pertenerys 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 *farand*, the humour or genius, ingenium. But I know not where he finds the latter.

EVIL-FARAND, *adj.* Equivalent to *unseemly*.

Deliner he was with drawin sward in hand,
And quhite targate vnseemly and *evil-farand*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 296. 50.

FAIR-FARAND, *adj.* 1. Having a goodly or fair appearance.

Syne in ane hal, ful *fair-farand*,
He ludgit al the lerd[s] of his land.

Priests of *Pebblis*, Pink. S.P.R., i. 5.

2. Having a fair carriage, mien, or deportment.

—Thai apperit to the Paip, and present thame ay;

Fair-farand, and free,

In ane guidlye degree.

Houlate, i. 12.

Desyre lay stekkit by ane dungeonn dure.

Yet Honestie [culd] keip him *fayr-farand*.

King *Hart*, 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-farand 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 *weill-farand*,

Armty clenly, bath fute and hand.

Barbour, xi. 95, MS.

2. Handsome; as connected with *rycht fair*.

Thns marwalusly gud Wallace tnk on hand:

Lykly he was, *rycht fair* and *weill-farand*;

Manly and stout, and tharto *rycht liberall*;

Plesand and wiss in all gud *guernall*.

Wallace, vi. 781, MS.

I have sometimes thought that we might trace this term to Su.-G. Isl. *far-a*, *experiri*; as Isl. *wel orthun farin*, signifies, experienced in speaking; *lagfaren*, skilled in law; to which Belg. *eervaaren*, skilful, experienced, corresponds; whence *eervaarenheyd*, experience; from *eer*, before, and *vaaren*, to fare. But it seems to agree better with Su.-G. *far-a*, *agere*; mentioned by Sibb. *fara val med en*, to treat one with

clemency; *fara illa meil en*, to use one ill. Hence *foer-a* is used for the habit or mode of acting; analogous to Teut. *vaer-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 part silk, part hair." Fountainhall, 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 *Pout 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. *ferrandin-us*, 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 Pilgrimer, to quhom justice suld be done with al expedition, that his peregrination he not stayed or stopped." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

This is used as equivalent to *Dustiefute*, Burrow Lawes, c. 140. But Skene observes that in the Book of Scone, foreign merchants are called *farandmen*.

A.-S. *farende*, itinerant; Belg. *vaarend man*, a mariner. Isl. *far menn*, nautae negotiatores; G. Andr., p. 65.

FARAR, FARER, compar. Better, [fairer; superl. *farest*, fairest, Barbour, xi. 518, Skeat's ed.]

Me thinks *farar* to dee,
Than schamyt be verralie
Ane selander to byde.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 3. V. FAYR, *adj.*

FARAR, s. A traveller or voyager.

From the eft schip vprais anone the wynd,
And followit fast the sey *fararis* behynd.

Doug. Virgil, 154. 4.

A.-S. *far-an*, Su.-G. *far-a*, *profisci*.

FAR-AWA', FARAWAY, adj. 1. Distant, remote, as to place, S.

"I kend you papist folk are unco set on the relies that are fetched frae *far-awa'* kirks and sae forth." Antiquary, ii. 334.

"*Far-awa'* fowls hae fair 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 *faraway* land." Perils of Man, i. 231.

2. Distant, as to consanguinity, S.

"Pate's a *far-awa* cousin o' mine, and we were blythe to meet wi' ane another." Rob Roy, ii. 8.

FARAWA'SKREED, s. A term used to denote foreign news, or a letter from a foreign country, Ayrs.

FARCOST, s. The name of a trading vessel.

"It appears, that in 1383, the burgesses of Elgyn 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. *farkest* is a term used to denote any thing employed as the instrument of travelling, as a horse, a ship, &c., omne id, quo iter fit, equus, navis, &c. Ihre; from *far-a*, *profisci* seu terra sive mari, and *kost*, instrumentum, medium agendi. Isl. *farkest*, navis; Verel. vo. *Kost*.

To FARD, FAIRD, v. a. 1. To paint.

"The fairest are but *farded* like the face of Jezebel."

Z. Boyd's Last Batell, c. 510.

2. To embellish; metaphor. used.

I thoct it nocht necessair til hef *fardil* ande lardit this tracteit viht exquisite termis, quhilkis ar nocht daly vsit, bot rather I hef vsit domestic Scottis langage, maist intelligibil for the v[u]lgare pepil." Compl. S., p. 25.

"They—mask a feigned heart with the vail of *faired* language." Calderwood's Hist., p. 458.

Fr. *fard-er*, id. *fard*, paint. It seems doubtful whether the Fr. word has any affinity to Alem. *farnua*, Germ. *farbe*, Su.-G. *faerg*, id. pigmentum, color. This etymon is more eligible than that of *Menage*, who derives it from Lat. *fuens*, which he supposes may have been changed to *fuardus*, then to *fuardus*, then to *fardus*, whence *fard*.

FARD, s. Paint. O. E. id.

"*Fard* and foolish vaine fashions of apparell are but hawds of allurement to vncleannesse. Away with these dyed Dames, whose beauty is in their boxe!" Boyd, ut snp., p. 959.

FARD, adj. Corr. from *favoured*. *Weill-fard*, well-favoured, S.

Now waly faw that *weill fard* mow!

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 86.

Waly, waly fa tha twa *weill-fard* facis!

Ibid., p. 159.

FARD, FARDE, FAIRD, s. 1. Course, motion.

And sone as he persauis quhare that went
Forganyst hym cummand throw gressy swarde
His derrest son Enee with hasty *farde*.

Doug. Virgil, 189. 16.

—Than Italy als sone

Sche leuis, and with swift *farde* gan do fle,
Throw out the skyis to the heuynys hie.

Ibid., 226. 46.

With felloun *farde* and swift cours, he and he
Gan to discend, leuand the holtis hie.

Ibid., 232. 20, also 386. 42.

2. Used obliquely as denoting force, violence, ardour.

"At last king Feredech seand the myddil ward of Pichtis approcheand to discomfitoure, ruschit with sic *farde* amang his ennymes, that he was excludit fra his awin folkis." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 8. Tanto impetu; Boeth.

"God in the February befor had stricken that bludy Tyrane the Duke of Guiss, quhilke somquhat brak the *fard* of our Quene for a season." Knox, p. 334, MS. I. id. In Lond. edit. it is rendered *heat*.

3. Blast; q. a current of wind.

He with grete *fardis* of windis flaw throw the skye,
And to the cuntré of Libie cum on hye.

Doug. Virgil, 22. 20.

4. *To make a faird, to make a bustle.*

Even tho' there was a drunken laird
To draw his sword, and make a faird,
In their defence;
John quietly put them in the guard,
To learn mair sense.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 224.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *fardeau*, a burden, load or weight; Sibb., more naturally, rather from Teut. *vaerdigh*, promptus, agilis. But it seems to be merely Su.-G. *faerd*, cursus, iter; as it occurs in sense 1. It is not peculiar to the S. term that it has been metaph. used. For Su.-G. *faerd* is transferred to a course of any kind; and often includes the idea of violence: *Han fick en fanders faerd*, he was sent packing with a vengeance; Wideg. *Fart* is used in the same manner. *Skeppet aer i fart*, navis in cursu est. Deinde de quovis velociori progressu sumitur. This it is said of one who is slow; *Det har ingen fart med honom*, he makes no progress in his business; *med fart*, adv. quickly. Ihre, vo. *Fara*. Rudd. has given this word the sense of *weight*, although without reason; most probably from its supposed relation to Fr. *fardeau*. The term may, however, be from A.-S. *ferhth*, *ferth*, animus, spiritus. If so, its primary sense is *ardour* of mind. V. FERD, FAIRD, FAIRDING.

[FARDELE, s. A bundle. Barbour, iii. 432, Skeat's ed.

Fr. *fardeau*, Ital. *fardello*, a bundle.]

FARDER, *adj.* Further, S.

"No *farder* distance is there betuixt the pronouncing of the one sentence and the vther, nor is betuixt the Kings bed and the second hall." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, E. 4. b.

Belg. *verder*, Alem. *furdir*. It is properly the compar. of *far*, procul, A.-S. *feor*.

FARDILLIS, s. *pl.* Shivers, pieces; syn. *flinders*.

The schild in *fardillis* can fle in feild, sway fer.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 2.

Teut. *vier-deel*, quadra, *vier-deel-en*, quadripartite. V. FARLE.

FARDING, FARDIN, s. A farthing, S. Cumb.

FAREFOLKIS, s. *pl.* Fairies; *fair-folk*, Banffs.

Douglas renders Fauni Nymphaeque, Virg. by *fare-folkis* and *elfis*.

Thir woddis and thir schawis all, quod he,
Sun tyme inhabit war and occupyt
With Nymphis and Faunis apoun euery syde,
Quhilk *farefolkis* or than *elfis* clepin we.

Virgil, 252. 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 Wansday*, or, this is *Furesday*, 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 a most gloomy appearance. 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 above 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 credulous, relates in his book, *de Animantibus subterraneis*." Tour in S. 1772, p. 55, 56.

The northern nations acknowledged a class of spirits of this description.

"In northerne kingdomes 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 shew themselves to the labourers, when they list, like phantoms and ghosts." Transl. of the Hist. of Olaus Magnus (1658), ap. Minstrelsy Border, I. Intro., ciii. civ.

"There were two classes or orders of these freakish beings, the Gude Fairies, otherwise called the Seelie Court, and the Wicked Wichts, or Unseelie 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 Unseelie Court were recruited, (for this was the only one that paid teind to hell), by the abstraction of such persons as deservedly fell wounded in wicked war, of such as splenetically commended themselves to evil beings, and of unmarried mothers stolen from childhood. But by far the greater number of recruits were obtained from amongst unbaptised infants; and tender and affectionate parents never failed unceasingly to watch their offspring till it was *sained* 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. *ferhth*, as if it signified a spirit. But its proper meaning is, the mind or soul, as restricted to the spirit of man. Causanbon derives it from Gr. *φῆψ*, Fauni. Skinner mentions Fr. *fée*, a fairy; but seems to prefer A.-S. *far-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 their 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 *genii* 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*, *profiscisci* seu *terra sive mari*, is also used to denote the losses sustained by sorcery or diabolical agency; and Belg. *varende wyf*, signifies a witch, who wanders through the air; also, a sudden whirlwind supposed to be excited by the power of magic. Sibb. has mentioned Teut. *vaar-ende vrouwe*, Dryas, hamadryas, sylvanum, 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 *feri* of the Saracens." Edin. Rev., 1803, p. 203. "The oriental *genii* and *peris* 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 enunciation of the Arabs or Saracens, from whom the Europeans probably derived the word, sounds *pheri*, 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. *faerie*, *féerie*, suggests the idea, that it may have had a Goth. origin. *Par féerie* 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 *fey*, both in sense and origin; as Isl. *feig-r*, *feig-ur*, 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.

Seren. vo. *Fairy*, refers to Isl. *fer uppa man*, incubus, and Sw. *biaera*, Ephialtis 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*, *alf*, strix, lamia, saga, quod daemone in nocturni per loca habitata oberret, et in varias mutata formas infantes e cunis abripiat, et in locum eorum alios et deteriores substituat; 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 *wanish*, 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 often 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 neuer see the shadowes of any in that Court, but of them that thereafter are tryed to have beine brethren and sisters of that crafte." K. James's Daemonol., p. 135.

We also learn from him, that they were reckoned particularly fortunate who were thus carried away, and afterwards restored. V. SONSÝ, also BUNEWAND.

FAREWAY, s. The passage or channel in the sea, or in a river, S.; i.e., "the way or course in which a vessel fares."

Isl. *farveg* and Su.-G. *farwaeg* denote a high road, via publica. But Haldorson expl. *farveg-r* as primarily signifying alveus, canal. Sw. *stroemforen*, the channel of a river, claims affinity, as well as Belg. *vaar-water*, id.; though both are differently compounded.

FAR-IIIIE-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-hyne-atour*, i.e., far hence over.

FARIE, FARY, s. 1. Bustle, tumult, uproar.

Bot evir be reddy and addest,
To pass out of this fawfull fary.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 59, st. 8.

2. Confusion, consternation; such as may be caused by an external tumult, or by that of the passions.

—And baith his handis in that samyn stede
Toward the heuin vphewis in ane fary.

Doug. Virgil, 350. 37.

Yit studie nocht ovir mekill, adreid thow warie;
For I persau the halflings in ane farye.

Palace of Honour, iii. 65.

Feery and *feery-fary* are still used in both senses, S. *Fery* occurs in O. E. for a festival.

Eche daye is holye daye with hym, or an hyghe fery.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 60, b.

V. FIERY, and FIERY-FARY.

FARING, s. The leading of an army, or, the management of a ship.

And quhen that ewan-sang tym wes ner,
The folk with owt that wer very,
And sum woundyt full cruelly,
Saw thaim within defend thaim swa;
And saw it wes not eyth to ta
The toun, quill sik defens wes mad:
And thai that in till faring had
The ost, saw that thair schip war brynt,
And of thaim that tharin wes tynt;
And thair folk woundyt and very;
Thai gert hlaw the retreit in hy.

Barbour, xvii. 456, MS.

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 *faring* as relating to those within the town.

In edit. 1620, it is:

—By them that within the steering had,
The host saw that thair schip was brynt, &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 *faring*, 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 woundyt and very.

It does not appear that A.-S. *far-an* was used to denote the command of an army. But Isl. *faer-a*, and Su.-G. *foer-a*, signify to lead. Ihre renders the latter, rei duces esse et antesignanum; the very sense the term *faring* requires here. Su.-G. *foer-a ett skepp*, to have the command of a ship; and *foer-a an en skepp-shaer*, to lead an army. Ihre derives it from *far-a*, ire, profiscisci; 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 appeirand perrell,
Gif Inglis foreis in this realme repair.
Sic ar nocht meit for to decyde our querrell.
Thoch *farland* fules seim to haif fedders fair.
Maitland Poems, p. 161.

Instead of this the Prov. now used is:—" *Far awa'* foulds haif fair fethers," S.
A.-S. *foerlen*, *foerlend*, longinquus.

FARLE, FARTHEL, 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 be fired, S.

"They offered me meat and drink, but I refused, and would not take it, but bought a *farthel* of bread and a mutchkin of ale." Wodrow's Hist., i. Append. p. 101.

Then let his wisdom girn and snarl
O'er a weel-tostit girdle *farle*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 78.

The terms *fardel*, *farding-deal*, and *farundel*, used in O. E. to denote the fourth part of an acre of land, have a common origin.

Teut. *vier-deel*, quadra, quarta pars. A.-S. *feorth dael*; Sw. *en fjerde del*, id. V. **FARDILLIS**.

TO FARLIE, FARLY. V. FERLIE.

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, Ayr.; slightly varied from Fr. *farouche*, wild, savage, cruel, &c.

FARRACH, s. Force, strength, activity, expedition in business; as, *He wants farrach*, he has not ability for the work he has undertaken, S. B.

But his weak head nae *farrach* has
That helmet for to bear;
Nor has he mergh intil his banes
To weild Achilles' spear.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

V. **FUNDY**.
Isl. *faer*, Su.-G. *foer*, *agilis*, *fortis*, *validus*. Ir. *far-roch*, Gael. *farrach*, denote violence, force.

[FARRAND, adj. V. FARAND.]

FARRANT, adj. Sagacious, Selkirks.

"Look up, like a *farrant* beast—hae ye na pity on your master, nor nae thought about him ava, an' him in sie a plisky?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 236.

This seems to be used elliptically for *auld-farrant*. V. **FARAND**.

[FARSE, v. a. To stuff. Barbour, ix. 398, Skeat's Ed. Fr. *faireir*.]

FARSY, adj. Having that disease of horses called in E. the *farcy*. Fr. *farcin*.

He spillis lyk ane *farsy* aver, that flyrit at ane gillot.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 49.

FARTHING-MAN, FERDINGMAN, s. The *Dean of Guild*.

"It is statute, that quhen the Alderman, Thesaurer, *Farthing-man* or *Dene*, will call and convene the gild brether for the commonn affairis, thay at the sound of the enesh sall compeir under the pane of xii. d." Stat. Gild., Balfour's Practicks, p. 77.

"*Ferdingmannus*, ane Dutch worde, ane penny-maister, or thesaurar. Stat. Gild., c. 5." Skene, Verb. Sign.

He seems to have received this name, as having some special concern in regulating the assessments of a borough.

"Et si quarto deliquerit, verbo vel facto, condemnatur, & puniatur secundum arbitrium Aldermani, *Ferthingmannoram*, Decani, & aliorum confratrum. Gildae," &c. Stat. Gild., c. 5.

Du Cange conjectures that this term is equivalent to Fr. *quartenier*, the alderman of a *quarter* or ward in a town; from A.-S. *ferthing*, a quarter, and *man*, homo. But it may be supposed that Skene understood the meaning of the term; and as he renders it by *thesaurar*, or treasurer, this would suggest that it had been formed from *feorthing*, quadrans, a farthing, which, like S. *penny*, may have been, at least occasionally, used indefinitely for money.

Not only in his Glossary, but in the translation of the statutes of the Gild, Skene uses the word *thesaurer*.

FARTIGAL, s. A fardingale, or woman's hoop.

To mak thame sma, the waist is bound;
A buist to mak thair bellie round;
Thair buttocks bosterit up behind;
A *fartigal* to gathair wind.

Maitland Poems, p. 186.

As the satire contained in this poem is very severe on the dress and manners of the times, the author might perhaps mean to play a little on the word. It corresponds, however, to Fr. *vertugale*, id.

[FARY, s. V. FARIE.]

FAS, s. Hair.

—His tymbrel buklit was,
Lyke til ane lokkerit name with mony *fas*.
Doug. Virgil, 351. 51.

A.-S. *feax*, capilli, Isl. *fax*, juba. V. **FASSE**.

FAS, s. A knot or bunch.

"Item, to the samyne lyar twa cusecheingis of the samyne velvott with ane walteng tres of gold with ane *fas* of silk and gold at ilk nuke." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 96. V. the *pl. FASSIS*.

FAS CAST. A scheme, a new device.

Then finding out a new *fas cast*,
Amongis the prentaris is he past,
And promiseit to set forth a buike.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 310.

"Scheme, Gl. O. Fr. *face* is used for *fait*, *factus*; q. a new-made device."

To FASCH, FASH, v. a. 1. To trouble, to vex, S., applied to what is afflictive to the body.

"Loudon is *fashed* with a defluxion; he will stay till Monday, and come on as health serves, journey or post." Baillie'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.

Quhateir ye pleis, gae on, quod I,
I sall not *fash* ye moir.

Vision, Evergreen, i. 222, st. 16.

"In my opinion, rejoined Mrs. Mason,—this fear of being *fashed* is the great bar to all improvement." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 206.

"*To fash*, to trouble or teize; *Donna fash me*, don't teize me; North." Grose.

To fash one's thumb, to give one's self trouble, S.

Dear Roger, when your jo puts on her gloom,
Do ye sae to, and never *fash your thumb*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 71.

The phrase is most commonly used negatively, in this or a similar form; *Ye needna fash your thumb about it*. The obvious sense would seem to be, "You need not take the slightest trouble," equivalent to another phrase, "He didna crook a finger;" i.e., he did not make the smallest exertion. I am doubtful, however, whether there may not be an allusion to the use of the thumb in making or confirming a bargain. V. THUMBICKING.

Fr. *fasch-er*, to vex.

To FASCH, FASH, *v. n.* 1. To take trouble, to be at pains, S. *Ye needna fash*, you need not take any concern about it.

"The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash*." Annals of the Parish, p. 229.

2. To be weary of, to account a trouble, S.

"You soon *fash* of a good office;" S. Prov. "Spoken to boys who are soon weary of what we bid them do." Kelly, p. 390. "Weary," N. It is erroneously printed *sash*, but corrected in Index.

Then wounded I to see them seek a wyle
Sa willinglie the precious tyme to tyne:
And how thay did them selfs so far begyle,
To *fash* of tyme, quhilk of itself is tyne.

K. James VI. Cron. S. P., iii. 488.

Gif of our fellowship you *fasche*,
Gang with them hardly beitt.

Cherry and Slae, st. 43.

3. To meddle with any person or thing, supposed to subject one to some degree of trouble or inconvenience, S.

Fr. *se fach-er*, to grieve; *to fash one's self*, S.

It appears that we have borrowed this word immediately from the Fr.; and there is no evidence, as far as I have observed, that it is more ancient than the reign of Mary. The fancies of Menage and others, that it has been formed from Lat. *fatigare*, *fastidire*, *fascinare*, or *fascis*, scarcely deserve to be mentioned. There is reason to believe that it is originally Gothic. Su.-G. *faa*, accipere, is sometimes used with a passive termination. Then it becomes *faas*, signifying, tangere aliquid. *Saa moste ingen bruka eelden, epter han aer farlighin vidh faass*; Sic nemo igne uteretur, quum tractatu sit periculosus. Dial. De Missa, p. 92. *Han aer ei god, att faas vid*; dicitur de iracundo, quem consultum non est attingere. *Faas widen*, tangere aliquem; Ihre, vo. *Faa*. This is nearly the same with our vulgar language, concerning one of a testy temper; "Ye had better no *fash* with him," S. Su.-G. *fask-a*, may perhaps be also allied, multo agendo nihil agere; as well as its cognate, Germ. *fatz-en*, nugari, ineptire.

To these may be added Dan. *fas*, futility, a trifle, trifling; *fask-er til*, to fumble, to poke.

FASCH, FASH, *s.* 1. Trouble, vexation, S.

O' a' the num'rous human dools,—
The tricks o' knaves, or *fash* o' fools,
Thou bear'st 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 facheux*.

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. 152.

FASCHEOUS, FASHIOUS, *adj.* Troublesome.

"I am now passand to my *facheous* purpois."—Lett. Detection, Q. Mary, G. 8, a.

"The way of proceeding was *fashious* both to ours, and the English Commissioners." Baillie's Lett., i. 221.

Fr. *facheux*, *facheuse*, id.

FASCHERIE, FACHRIE, FACHERIE, *s.* Trouble, vexation, S.

"Burne this letter, for it is our dangerous, and nathing weill said in it, for I am thinkand upon nathing but *fascherie*." Lett. Detection 2, Q. Mary, H. 1, b.

"Our Sovereine Lorde, and his Estaites—considered the great *facherie* and inconvenience at sindrie Parliamentes, throw presenting of a confused multitude of doubtfull and informal articles, and supplicationes."—Acts Ja. VI., 1594, c. 218. Murray.

The hevily furie that inspyrd my spreit,
Quhen sacred beughis war wont my brouis to bind,
With frostis of *fachrie* frozen is that heit,
My garland grein is withrit with the wind.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 505.

Fr. *facherie*, molestia, aegritudo; Dict. Trev.

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 ta'en
For Dick's ain dother now by ilka aue.

Ross's Helenore, p. 127.

What cast has *fashen* you sae far frae towns?
I'm sure to you thir canna be kend bounds.

Ibid., p. 77.

FASKIDAR, *s.* The Northern Gull, *Larus parasiticus*, Linn.; the *Scouti-aulin* of 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 let fall the food which they have got, and by its nimbleness catches it before it touch the ground." Martin's West. Isl., p. 73.

This name might almost seem to be a corr. of the Sw. name of the *Pelecanus Carbo*, Linn., *Hafs-tiader*. Faun. Suec., N. 145. I find, however, the final term given in two different forms, and *Hafs-tiader*, referring to N. 145, Ind. But it may be allied to Gael. *faisg-am*, to wring, *faskadh*, wringing, whence *faskadair*, 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.

Trow lufe is lorn, and lautee haldis no lynkis ;
Sic gouernance I call noucht a *fasse*.

Pink. S. P. R., iii. 134.

Sic gouernance I call noucht *worth a fosse*.
Edit. 1508.

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, skant *worth ane fas* ;
Quhat honesté or renouwe, is to be dram !

Doug. Virgil, 96. 17.

Bot full of mognanymyte Eneas

Pasis thare wecht als lichtlie as an *fas*.

Ibid., 141. 16. V. FAS.

FASSIS, *s. pl.* Knots, bunches.

"Item, ane capparisone, coverit our with quhite velvett, freneyit with silver and *fassis* of quhite silk, with grete knoppis of silvir.—Item, ane capparisone of blak ledder, coverit oure with blak velvett, and freinyt with reid silk and greite *fassis*, with knoppis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 52.

"Item, ane clait of estate of fresit clait of gold and silver, partit equalie, a breid of clait of gold, and an uther of silver ; and upon the silver cordeleris knotis of gold, quhairof thair wantis sum *fassis* ; furnisit with thre pandis, and the tail, and all freinyt with threid of gold." *Ibid.,* A. 1561, p. 133.

O. Fr. *faisse*, bande en général ; *faisceau*, bande de toile ; *fascia* ; Roquefort. *Fais*, a bunch ; Cotgr.

FASSIT, *part. pa.* Knotted. V. FAST.FASSON, FASOUNE, FASSOUN, *s.* 1. Fashion, make, build, S. B. *fassin*.

"Ane pottar vil mak of ane masse of mettall dinerse pottis of defferent *fassons*." Compl. S., p. 29. Fr. *façon*.

2. The expense of making any article.

"Failyeing that the said Walter deliuer noucht again the said chenye of gold, that he sall content and pay to the said Schir William for the *fasoune* of ilke vnice a Franche crowne." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 135.

Fr. *façon* 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 dalmes *fassit* with siluer and silk." Invent. Gudis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

"A carcan of diamantis contening xiii diamantis and xiii roses of gold ennamalit with blak *fast* and tablit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 262 ; also p. 288.

"A carcan of diamantis contened threttene diamantis, with threttene roses, enamallit 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. *facette*, petite face, ou 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.

[FAST, *adv.* Diligently. Barbour, i. 42.]FASTA, *s.* A stone anchor for a boat, Shetl.

Isl. *faesta* is used in a sense not very remote : *Funes nautici*, quibus naves ad terram ligantur et firmantur ; Verel. The word is from *faest-a*, firmare, to fasten. Su.-G. *faesta* 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 whatsoever, within this realme in any wyse to sell or buy any *fastan reid* or fallowe Deare, Daes, Raes, Hares," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, c. 23. Murray.

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, *wudu faestenne*, propugnaculum silvestre, *fast-stowe*, 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.

FASTEING, Wallace, ii. 33. Edit. Perth. V. STEING.

FASTERYN-EVYN, FASTRYNGIS-EWYN.

FASTRONEVIN, *s.* The evening preceding the first day of the Fast of Lent. *Fasterns-eeen*, S. *Fastens een*, A. Bor. and Border. This in E. is called Shrove-Tuesday, because then the people, in times of Popery, 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 continew till *Fastronevin* and efter." Knox's Hist., p. 346.

And on the *Fastryngis-evyn* rycht,
In the begynning off the nycht,
To the castell thai tuk thair way.

Barbour, x. 373, MS.

[In Skeat's Ed. it is *Fasteryn-evyn* in this passage, and *Fastryn-evyn* in x. 440.]

The S. designation is much older than the E. For *Shrove-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. *faesten* signifies a fast, in general. But allied to our word, as denoting Shrove-Tuesday, we find Germ. *Fastnacht*, *Fastelabend*, Su.-G. *Fastelagen*, Dan. *Fastelaun*, Belg. *Vastenavond* ; *abend*, *agen*, *aun* and *avon*, all signifying evening, as *nacht* is night.

Our language retains, not only *Fasterns-eeen*, but *Yule-eeen*, and *Hallow-eeen*. 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. *Apud illos nox diem duxerit*, 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 *Se'ennight* and *Fortnight* instead of seven or fourteen days.

The barbarous custom of cock-fighting, still permitted in some schools on *Fasterns-eeen*, 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 *fats* of potashes, there were only documents aboard to shew the property of 447 *fats*." Stair, Suppl. Dec., p. 168.

A.-S. *fet*, vas; Su.-G. *fat*, vas ejuscunque generis; Teut. *vat*, id. The E. term has been greatly restricted in its sense; being confined to a vessel that contains liquids for fermentation. Kilian observes, that the Teut. word is so general as to be used to denote a temple, house, ship, and any one thing which contains another. As in Germ. it assumes the form of *vass*, it is the origin of Fr. *vaisseau*, and E. *vessel*.

FAT, pron. What, as pron. in Angus, Mearns, &c.

Fat wad I geen, that thou hadst put thy thumb
Upo' the well tauld tale till I had come.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

"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 Aberdeenshire for *w*." Sir J. Carr's Caledonian 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 as close lips as possible." Hence, as he subjoins, "they preferred the close *v* to the open *p*, and thus changed the ancient *Pikar* to *Vikar*." In the same manner, "the Jutes are by the northern nations called Yeuts; and Jutland, Yeutland." 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 Aberdeenshire, 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 *wessel* for *vessel*.

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 *fat-eo*.

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 glowming son, whom I pray God to bless, and make *fatherbetter*, I rest," &c. Baillie's Lett., ii. 138.

This wish was much more *appropos* 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. Isl. *fauðrþetrgr*, id. The term is also inverted; *betur fedrungr*. This is defined by Olaus, qui ex inferioris sortis ortus parentibus, ad dignates magas pervenit. Lex. Run.

FATHER-BROTHER, s. An uncle by the father side, S.

"Failyieing the *father brother*, and the aires lauchfullie gotten of his bodie; the father-sister (*Matertera*, hoc est *Amila*) and her bairnes suld succede." Skene, Verb. Sign., vo. *Eneya*; also, Reg. Maj., B. ii., c. 25, § 5. V. BROTHER.

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.

"xij hundreth *fatholt* at fourty sh. the hundreth. Item, xxxij hundreth knappauld at xx sh. the hundreth. Item, xij scoir of aris [oars?] at four sh. the pece." 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.

Fatreiks! quo' Will, it needs nae badder.
i.e., idle talk, synon. *Bother*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 12.

To FATTER, v. a. To thresh the awns or beards of barley, Dumfr.

C. B. *fat*, a smart blow, a stroke, *fat-iaw*, to strike lightly, *fatiwr*, one who strikes lightly. O. Su.-G. *bat-a*, to beat.

FATT'RILS, s. pl. 1. Folds or puckerings of a female dress, S. O.

Now haud you there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the *fatt'rils*, snug an' tight.

Burns, iii. 229.

2. "*Fattrels*, ribbond-ends," &c. Gl. Picken.

O. Fr. *fatraille*, "trash, trumpery, things of no value;" Cotgr. *Fatrouill-er*, "to play the fop, to busie himself about frivolous vanities." This might seem allied to Teut. *fater-en*, nugari, frivola agere.

FAUCH, FAW, FEWE, adj. Pale red, fallow. It seems to signify dun, being defined a colour between white and brown, Shirr. Gl.

To the lordly on loft that lufly can lout;—
Salust the bauld berne, with ane blith wout,
Ane furlenth before his folk, on feildis sa faw.

Gawan and Goh, iv. 22.

Ane lenye wattry garmond did him wail,
Of coulour *fauch*, schape like an hemppyn sail.

Doug. Virgil, 240, b. 41.

Sometimes printed *fauth* in consequence of the similarity of *c* and *t* in MSS. *Fewe* also occurs.

Himself the cowbil with his bolm furth schewe,
And quhen him list halit vp salis *fewe*.

Ibid., 173. 50.

Rudd. thinks that this is *metri gratia*. But it is used without any such reason.

Thus to fote ar thei faren, thes frekes unfayn,
And fleen fro the forest to the fewe felles.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 7.

Perhaps it may here signify *grey*.

Lat. *fav-us*, whence Fr. *fauve*, id. But the following Northern words may be allied; A.-S. *fah*, discolor, Aelfr. GL *feaula*, fuscus; *fealg*, *fealh*, helvus; Teut. *faal*, *fahl*, id. Isl. *faulr*, 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 bastard 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. 139.

"Sayand at [that] he wald nocht eir nor *faucht* his land sa air in the yeur." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

"Thoresby mentions *faugh*, 'fallow ground,' and expl. to *faugh*, 'to plow, and let it lie fallow a summer or winter;' without specifying the province." Ray's *Lett.*, p. 327.

The origin seems to be Isl. *faag-a*, G. Andr., p. 64.; Su.-G. *fei-a*, *faei-a*, Teut. *vaeg-en*, Germ. *feg-en*, purgare; as one special design of fallowing is to cleanse the soil from weeds. To this corresponds A. Bor. to *feigh* or *sey*, to cleanse.

FAUCH, FAUGH, *adj.* Fallow, not sowed, S. V. the *v.*

"It was in ane *fauch* card and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme, and the stour was so great that nevir ane of thame might sie ane vther." *Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 499.

FAUCH, FAUGH, *s.* 1. A single furrow, out of lea; also the land thus managed; Ang.

"The *fauchs*, after being five years in natural grass, get a single plowing, (hence they were called *one fur ley*) the land continuing without a crop for one year, and then bearing four crops of oats, without any dung." P. Keith-hall, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 535.

"The *faughs* 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 lea; 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. 26.

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 contentious argument, Mearns.

To FAUCHENTULIE, *v. n.* To contend in argument, *ibid.*

The latter part of the word is undoubtedly *tuliyie*, a broil or quarrel. Gael. *fachaim* is matter, cause; *fachain*, fighting. Or shall we trace the first part of the word to *facht*, fight, q. *facht-an'-tuliyie*?

FAUCHT, FAUGHT, *pret.* Fought. V. FECHT.

FAUCUMTULIES, *s. pl.* Certain perquisites 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. FECHT.

FAULDS, *s. pl.* A division of a farm so denominated because it is manured by folding 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. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 232.

[FAULTISE, FALTICE, *adj.* V. FAUTYCE.]

FAULTOUR, *s.* A transgressor.

Quhair sall appeir that dreidfull Juge,
Or how may *faulbouris* get refuge?

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 152.

Fr. *faulte*, a fault; *fautier*, faulty.

FAUSE, *adj.* False; the common pron. among the vulgar, S.; A. Bor. id.

"O haud your tongue, now *Fause* Foodrage,
Frae me ye shanna flee."

Syne, pierc'd 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 glist of his visage, as his *fause-face* slipped aside." Rob Roy, i. 200.

"Christmas was also preceded—by the appearance of guisards—young men and boys, who in antic habiliments and masks (called—*fause-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 *fause-house*." Burns, iii. 123, 129, N. q. *false house*.

To FAUT, FAUTE, FAWT, *v. a.* To find fault with, to accuse, to criminate, *Aberd.* V. FALT.

"And *fauldis* hym for his absens." Brechin Reg.

Sae I maun cook the lass wi' skill,
Or spite o' fate she'll hae her will:
Tho' ither fouk sae doubt may *faut* her,
Yet I maun do my best to dsut her.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 68.

FAUT, FAUTE, FAWT, *s.* Want, need; lack, defect.

To hae faut o', to have need of, Ayrs. "Had faut o't, needed it much;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 692. V. FALT.

FAU'T, s. *Nae fau't, and It were na fau't,* expressions of contempt for an assuming person.

For fa [who] by wark has gain'd their cash
They getna it for nought;
Yet they, *nae fau't*, mann cast a dash,
Ne'er minds how dear its bought.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 62.

The conj. *but* is often conjoined; as, *It warna fau't 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 stook,
It were *nae fau't*;
But Highlanders ne'er mind a douk.

The Har'st Rig, st. 81.

FAUTYCE, FAULTISE, FALTICE, adj.
Guilty, culpable.

—"The quhilk personis aal hafe thare expensis of the partiis fundyn *fautyce*, & of the vnlawis or vthir ways," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 11, c. 19. In Ed. 1566, *faulthise*.

There may have been an old Fr. adj. of the form of *fauteux*, or *fauilleux*, from *faute*.

FAUXBURGHE, s. A suburb; Fr. *faux-bourg*.

"Bot that place was not thought commodious, quhairfore the guns were transportit to a *fauzburgh* of the toun, callit Pleasance." Hist. James the Sext, p. 154, 155.

FAVELLIS, pl.

Syne wes there ane to taist all nutriment
That to the king wes servit at the deis:
Ane uther wes all *favellis* for sent
Of licour or of any lustie meis.

King Hart, Maitland Poems, p. 5, st. 8.

Mr. Pink. is uncertain whether it should be *favelis* 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:—

Ferly fayr wes the field, flekerit and *faw*.
With gold and goulis in greyne,
Schynand scheirly and scheyne.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 13.

A.-S. *fag, 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:
Bot be thou glaid, and latt hir ga;
For [ne'er] a crum of the scho *fawis*.

Bannatyne Poems, 204, st. 3.

—he mauna *fa'* that.

Burns, iv. 227.

"Falls to, belongs; she falls to get;" Lord Hailes. But if *fall* be the word, it is evidently used in a sense directly the reverse of that which is usual. Instead of falling to a person, the person is said to *faw* the thing.

This might perhaps be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *faa*, Dan. *faa-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 faws 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. *faa*, however, has the sense of accidere. *Faa han stiaelae*, ai accidat ut furetur; Ibre. But the first etymon is preferable. It is adopted, I find, by John-atone, in his Gloss. to Lodbrokar-Quida, p. 68. Referring to Isl. *ek fae*, obtineo, he says; "Hinc Scot. to *fa*, obtinere."

2. To have as one's lot, S.

A sonsy rede swythe rede to me,
How Marstig's daughter I may *fa'*,
My love and lemman gay to be.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 210.

FAW, FA', s. 1. Share, what is due to one.

To London he press'd,
And there he address'd,
That he behav'd best of them a', man;
And there without strife
Got settled for life,
An hundred a year for his *fa'*, man.

Ritson's S. Poems, ii. 65.

Frae 'mang the beasts his honour got his *fa'*,
And got but little siller, or nane awa',

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

Q. what *falls* to one.

2. Lot, chance, S.

A towmond o' trouble, should that be my *fa'*,
A night o' gude fellowship sowthers it a'.

Burns, iv. 205.

I am her father's gardener lad,
An' poor, poor is my *fa'*.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 12.

To FAW, FA', v. a. To befall, 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 faw the liars!* 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 gee,
Ye meith ha' flung't awa' an' turn'd again.
Of half your travel its not worth the pain.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 74.

FAW, FA', s. A fall, S.

To SHAK A FA'. 1. To wrestle, S.

By this time Lindy is right well shot out,—
And kibble grown at *shaking of a fa'*,

Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

2. To exert one's self to the utmost; metaph. used, S. B.

Sae lack where ye like, I shall anes *shak a fa'*,
Afore I be dung with the spinning o't.

Song, Ross'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.

Belg. *valhoed*, id. Sw. *fall-walk*, a pudding or roll for a child's head, from *fall*, and *walka*, to roll.

FAW, s. A trap. V. FALL.

FAW, FEWE, *adj.* V. FAUCH.

FAWELY, *adv.* Few in number, *q. fewly.*

Quhar he fand ane without the othir presence,
Eftir to Scottis that did no mor grewance;
To cut hys throit or steik him *sodanlye*,
He *wayndyt* noch, fand he thaim *fewely*.

Wallace, i. 198.

This is the reading in MS. instead of *streik, sodanlye*,
mayndit not, and *sawely*, Perth edit.

In edit. 1648, it is thus altered:—

He cared not, fand he thaim anerly.

i.e., alone, singly.

Moes.-G. *fawai*, A.-S. *fewa*, Su.-G. Dan. *faa*, few.

FAWICHIT, *pret.* Fallowed. V. FAUCH, *v.*

"He *fawichit* & erit & harrowit the said croft," &c.
Aberd. Reg., A. 1521, V. 11.

[This is certainly a mistake for *fawithit*, *pret.* of next word.]

To FAWITH, *v. a.* To fallow. "Muckit
the croft, & *fawith* it." "*Fawithit*," fal-
lowed; Aberd. Reg. V. FAUCH, *v.*

FAWN, *s.* A white spot on moorish and
mossy ground, Ettr. For.

Perhaps merely A.-S. *faen*, *fenn*, *feon*, palus.

FAX, *s.* Face, visage.

His *faz* and berd was fadit quhare he stude,
And all his hare was gлотnyt full of blude.

Doug. Virgil, 48. 13.

The fillok hir deformyt *faz* wald haue ane fare face.

Ibid., 238, a. 39.

Wer scho at home, in her contree of Trace,
Scho wald refete full sone in *faz* and face.

Henryson's *Orpheus Kyng*, Edit. 1508.

Lye views this as the same with Isl. *fas*, conspectus;
Jun. Etym. *Fas*, gestus; G. Andr., p. 65.

FAY, *s.* 1. Faith, belief.

That *fay* the Brettownya than held clene,
Ane hundyr wynter and sextene.

Wyntown, v. 13. 51.

2. Fidelity, allegiance.

—With him tretyt sua the King,
That he beluwyt of hys duelling;
And held him lely his *fay*,
Quhill the last end of his lyff day.

Barbour, xiii. 545, MS.

Fr. *foy*, O. F. Hisp. *fé*.

FAY, *adj.* On the verge of death; the same
with *Fey*, *q. v.*

To FAYND, *v. n.* To make shift for one's
self. *Fayndyt weill*, make a good shift,
exerted himself well, S.

So fand thai thar a gentill worthi knyght
At Climace hecht, full cruell ay had beyn,
And *fayndyt* weill among his enemys keyn.

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
Fer til fand hym wytht argument.

Wyntown, v. 12. 1241.

2. To put to the trial.

Yongling, thou schalt abide,
Foles thou wendest to *fand*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 48.

Not *fand*, as expl. in Gl. But, "thou thinkest to
make trial of fools," or "that thou hast such to deal
with."

Thal war sa felly fleyit thar,
That I trow Schyr Richard off Clar
Sall haff na will to *faynd* hys mycht
In bataill, na in forsa to fycht,
Quhill King Robert, and his menyne,
Is duelland in that cuntre.

Barbour, xvi. 219, MS.

3. To attempt, to endeavour,

—The Barnage at the last
Assemblyt thaim, and *fayndyt* fast
To cheyys a king, thar land to ster.

Barbour, i. 42, MS.

Rycht so did the ferd, quhair he furth fare;
Yaip, thocht he yung was, to *faynd* his offence.

Houlate, ii. 23, MS.

i.e., Ready, although young, to act a proper part in
war.

A.-S. *fand-ian*, tentare; Chaucer, *fonde*, to try.

FAYNDING, *s.* [A tempting of Providence.
V. Skeat's Gloss. to Barbour.]

—Quha talls purpos sckyrly,
And fellowis it syne entently,
For ewt *fayntice*, or yheit *faynding*,
With thi it be conabill thing,
Bot he the mar be wuhappy,
He sall eschew it in partyt.

Barbour, iii. 289, MS.

FAYR, *adj.* Proper, expedient.

And quhen the King had hard this tale,
His cunsail he assemblyt haile,
To se quethir *fayr* war him till
To ly about the toun all still,
And assailye quhill it wonnyn war;
Or than in Ingland for to fayr.

Barbour, xvii. 837, MS.

Moes.-G. *fagr*, idoneus, utilis, appositus, aptus; A.-S.
faegr, *faeger*, speciosus; Su.-G. *foer*, Isl. *faer*, bonus,
utilis, which Ihere considers as allied to Gr. *φερ-ος*.

FAYRE, FARE, *s.* Course, journey, voyage.

And all the weddrys in thaire *fayre*
Wes to thare purpos all contrayre.

Wyntown, vi. 20. 105.

Isl. *far*, iter. Hence E. *warfare*. V. FAIRD.

To FAYT, *v. a.*

Who wil lesinges layt,
Tharf him no further 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 *faytaur* seems
to be from *facteur*, a criminal.

FAZART, *adj.* Dastardly, cowardly.

—Fazart fowmart, fostert in filth and fen.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 74. 34.

Su.-G. *fas-a*, to fear. Jag *fasar* therefore, rem hanc
horreo; Ihere.

FAZART, *s.* A coward, a dastard.

To *fazarts* hard hazarts
Is deid or they cum thair.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 27.

i.e. Great dangers have the aspect of death to cow-
ards, before they approach them.

—Cadt nen caesus, et urnam
Vivus init, quisquis Medicum non morbidus optat.

Lat. vers.

FE, FEE, FEY, FIE, s. 1. Cattle in general.

The King in hy gert sese the pray
Off all the land : quhar men mycht se
Sa gret habundance come of *fe*,
That it war wondre to behauld.

Barbour, x. 110, MS.

In the contré thar wonnyt ane
That husband wes, and with his *fe*
Of tuss hay to the pelle led he.—
He had thaim helyt weile 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
Flokis and herdys of oxin and of *fee*,
Fat and tydy, rakand ouer all quhare.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 4.

—Armenta videmus,
Caprigenumque pecus.— *Virg.*, Lib. 3.

Robene sat on gud grene hill,
Keipand a flok of *fe*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 93, st. 1.

In st. 2, 4, and 6, it is restricted to *scheip*.

3. Possessions in general. This at least seems to be the sense in the following passages:—

Tharfor in him affyt he,
And ryche maid him off landis and *fe*;
As it wes certes rycht worthi.

Barbour, x. 272, MS.

The King, eftre the gret journé,—
In ser townys gert cry on hycht,
That quha sa clemyt till haf rycht
To hald in Scotland land, or *fe*,
That in thai xii moneth suld he
Cum and clam yt.— *Ibid.*, xiii. 725, MS.

4. Money.

The Erle of Flawndrys mad hym lat,
For, thai sayd, courpue wes he—
Than wyth the Kyng of Inglandis *Fe*.

Wyntown, vii. 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. Balquhiddie, Perth. Statist. Acc., vi. 95.

6. Hereditary property in land, [fief.]

This Kyng Jhon—
Til Alayne of Galluway gave in *Fe*
And herytage gret landys. He
Made to the Kyng Jhon than homage
Of thai landys as hys herytage.

Wyntown, vii. 8. 920.

[*Fe* in this passage has almost the same meaning as in the passage given under 3.]

7. Hereditary succession, in whatever respect.

The King send than James of Douglas,
And Schyr Robert the Keyth, that than was
Marshell off all the ost, of *fe*,
The Inglis mennys come to se.

Barbour, xi. 456, 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 *fiar*, and the naked property the *fee*." Erskine's Instit., 234. 39.

"Lands held in *fe* are also distinguished from those that are wadset; the former being called *irredimable*, the latter, *under reversion*." Skene, ap. Reg. Maj., B. iii. c. 35, § 1.

Isl. *fe*, Su.-G. *fae*, A.-S. *feoh*, Germ. *vieh*, all denote both *pecus* and *pecunia*, cattle and money; Alem. *feho*, *fio*, Belg. *vee*, cattle. From Su.-G. *fae*, are *fachus*, a cowhouse, *faewag*, a walk for cattle, *faelad*, a pasture, *faeherde*, a shepherd, &c. Some of the Northern etymologists derive *fae*, *fe*, cattle, money, from Isl. *faa*, *fae*, to acquire. V. Kristnisag. 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. *feh-o*, and *pec-us*, *f* and *p* being letters of the same organs; especially as in Moes.-G. the term for wealth or possessions is *faihus*. Junius views it as derived from Gr. *πων*, *grex*; Goth. Gl.

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. *fae*, facultates, possessio, ejuscunq̃ generis; Ihre. Isl. *fae*, pecunia, opes, bona, thesauri, facultates, pecora, armenta; Verel. Ind. Hence it would easily be transferred to the property transmitted to heirs.

I had supposed that this Goth. term must be the origin of L. B. *feodum*, *feudum*; and am happy to find that Somner is of the same opinion. He derives it from *feo* and *had*, a particle denoting quality, instead of which *hood* is used E., *heid*, S. It may, however, be from Su.-G. *fae*, and *od*, possessio.

It seems probable, that *fae* 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. *faar*, ovis, for which Ihre can find none?

FEAR, FIAR, s. 1. One to whom any property belongs in *fee*, who has the property in reversion. V. *FE*, sense 6.

"If the partie delinquent be—a *fiar*, or hes any estate contracted to him, that his fine exceed not the half, nor bee within the third of the fine due to be payed by the heritors that are in possession." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 204.

"The persons contained in the summons were these, viz. Normane Leslie, *Fear* 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 liferenter only, not the proprietor.

"The husbände and the wife are infet in certaine landes, the largest liver of them twa, and the aires gotten, or to be gotten betuixt them, quhilk failyieing, his aires : In this case the husband is proprietor, and the wife is *conjunct-fear*, or liferentar." 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, Roxb.; apparently the same with *Faik*, a fold, q. v.

FEAL, s. Turf, &c. V. FAIL.

FEALE, *adj.* 1. Faithful, loyal.

—Prent the wordis,

Quhilkis ar nocht skar, to bar on far frae bourdis,
Bot leale, bot *feale*, may haell avaell thy Grace.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 201, st. 27.

"Quhen ano tenent makis fealtie to his lord, he sould lay his richt hand upon ane buik, and say on this maner:—Hear ye, my Lord, I sall be leill and *feal* to you, and sall keip faith and lautie to you, for the landis and tenement quhilk I hald of you in chief, and sall faithfullie do all custumis and service in dew time, quhilk I aught and sould do." Balfour's Practicks, p. 243.

2. Just, fair, proper.

—"The saidis abbot and convent ar nocht able to pay the *feall* thride of the said abbay according to the first assumptioun." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 236.

Fr. *feal*, faithful, honest, trus, from Lat. *fidelis*. Hence E. *fealty*, S. *fewté*.

FEALE, *s.* A liege-man, a faithful adherent.

"All tenentis and vassallis, haldand landis of ane Baron, sould swear fidelitie in the time of thair entres, that they sall be leill *fealis* to him and his airis." Balfour's Practicks, p. 127.

FEALE, FEALL, *s.* Salary, stipend.

"The said lorde quietlamis and dischargis the said James—of all and syndry guidis of airschip,—to gidder with the *fealis* of the chanterie and denrie of Glasgw bishoprie, of Santandrois, abbayis of Halyrudhous and Paslay pertenyng to the said lord for his fee, & intromettit with and tane vp," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 439.

"There being a particular yeirlye *feall* appointed to him for the discharge of the said office, we have thought meit heresby to will and requyro yow to make payment to our said servitor off that his *feall* dew to him for his office of all yeires & termis by gane, rest-andawand & vnpaid, & yeirly in tyme comming induring his lyftyme. Whitehall the first of March 1607." MS. Letter of James VI. to the Lord of Scone, in the possession of the Earl of Mansfield.

"Exceptand and reservand alway—the gift and *feall* grantit hy ws till our weil-belouit seruitour Gilbert Prymrois burges of Ed*, our Chirurgiane, for all the dayis of his lyf of the soume of tua hundreth pundis money of our realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 245. V. also p. 246.

"It wes thecht now that all sould be weyll handled, they protestit that they socht nothing so muche as his Ma^{ties} weill, and wald have no *feall* for their service." Belhaven MS. Moyses's Mem. Ja. VI., fo. 70.

These evidently corresponds with S. *fee*. But I have not observed that the term occurs any where else; or that any other, from which this might have been formed, occurs in a similar sense in Fr. or in L. B. As the old word *feal* signifies faithful, its application to a salary seems to have originated from the idea of preserving *faith* in the fulfilment of a promise made, when a person had been nominated to a particular office; if not from his supposed *fidelity* in the discharge of this office. V. FIAL.

To FEAM, *v. n.* 1. To foam with rage, S. B.; *fame*, S.

What spies she coming but a furious man,
Feaming, like onie bear that ever ran;
An' heigh aboon him vap'ring in his hand,
Glancing afore the sun, a glittering brand.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 55.

2. To be in a violent passion, S. V. FAME.

*FEAR, *s.* A fright, Roxb.*FEAR'D, *part. adj.* Afraid, S.

This has been also used in E. "He was as *ferde* as any man you sawe this twelue monethes, that I wolde hauo gyuen hym a blowe." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 141, h.

FEARIE, *adj.* Afraid, fearful, Selkirks.FEARN, *s.* Gut, Roxb. V. THERM.

"Therm, *Tharme*, gut;—now more commonly *Fearn*," GL. Sibb.

FEARSOME, *adj.* Frightful, causing fear, S.

"Eh! it wad be *fearsome* to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock!" Guy Mannering, iii. 173.

"I wish we may get the light keepit in—wi' this *fearsome* wind." Antiquary, ii. 254.

FEARSOME-LOOKING, *adj.* Having a frightful appearance, S.

"There was a gypsey wife stood ahint and heard her—a muckle stoor *fearsome-looking* wife she was as ever I set een on." Guy Mannering, ii. 342.

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.

—"Now, the preachers are *feated* by swallowing of the little booke, Chapter 10.—How these ministers of the last wrath are *feated* and prepared to this great execution, is shewed from the first verse to the end." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 146.

It might seem formed like our E. *adj. feat*, from Fr. *fait*, fashioned.

FEATHER CLING, a disease of black cattle, S.

"*Feather Cling*.—This disorder is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers, or in the hard frosts of winters. The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and concretes in the fold of the second stomach or *monny-plies*, so that the dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purls, which are generally black and foetid." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S., ii. 218.

FEATLESS, *adj.* Feeble.

"*Featless* folk is ay fain of other;" S. Prov.; "a jest upon two people who are glad when they meet;" Kelly, p. 104.

He explains it as also signifying "niggardly." But the former seems the true meaning; as denoting one who has never performed any *feat*, or done any notable act.

This suggests an idea the reverse of that of the E. obsolete *adj. Feateous*, dexterous.

FEATOR, *s.* A transgressor. V. SATOURE.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.

—Till his folk be cryt hey;
"On thaim! on thaim! thaim *feble* fast!
This bargane neuir may langar last!"

Barbour, ii. 334, MS.

Fr. *faibl-ir*, to give away.

To FEBLIS, FEBLISS, *v. a.* To enfeeble, to weaken.

With hungyr he thought thaim to *feblis*,
Syne bring on thaim thair enemyss.

Barbour, xiv. 349, MS.

Edit. 1620, *feeblish*. Fr. *faibler*, id. *faiblesse*, weakness.

O. E. "I *feble*, I *feblysshe*, or I make weake." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 134, a.

FEBLING, *s.* Weakness, the state of being enfeebled.

Quhat is your forces, bot *febling* of the strenth?

Doug. Virgil, 93. 21.

FEBRUAR, *s.* The month of February, S.

This was anciently written *Feueryher*, *Feuiryher*.

In *Feueryher*—hefell the sammyn

That Inglissmen tuk trewis with Wallace.

Wallace, vii. 1, MS.

Than passit was Wtass of *Feuiryher*.

Ibid., vi. 1, MS.

Among the rhythmical prognostications, which have been handed down from our ancestors, one has been attached to this month. Whatever justice there may be in the prognostication itself, it is no very favourable specimen of their metrical 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 weat*, or *weyt*, as contradistinguished from snow. V. ONDING.

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 Fevrier*, the meal of February, i.e. snow: and the common saying, *Fevrier le court pire de tous*, literally, February, although the shortest month, is worst of all; or as expl. by Cotgr. "Because it is commonly the foulest; and thereupon we call it *Pill-dyke*." 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. *Fevrier*.

A rainy February, however, is reckoned a good preage in France. Hence the saying given by Cotgr.,

Pluyer de Fevrier

Vaut esgout de fevrier.

We transfer the idea to April; saying:—

April showers

Make May flowers. V. FEUERYHER.

[To FECH, *v. a.* To fetch; *part. pres. fechand*, fetching, *Barbour*, iii. 428, Skeat's Ed.]

FECHIE-LEGHIE, *adj.* A term which seems to conjoin the ideas of insipidity and inactivity, Aberd. Su.-G. *fiacka*, huc illuc vagari?

To FECHT, *v. a.* 1. To fight; pret. *faucht*, *faucht*.

Bot thai, that in-til Berwyk lay,
Send til thame swne, and can thame say,
That thai mycht *fecht*.—

Wyntown, viii. 27. 71.

—This Edward of England—

Fawcht wyth Schyr Dawy cald Gryffyne,

That brodyr wes to Lewlyne.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 398.

The pret. occurs in this form, O. E.

The barons *faucht* ageyn, thei wist of no socours.

R. Brunne, p. 223.

2. To struggle, to toil, S.

There's wealth and ease for gentlemen,

And simple-folk maun *fecht* and fen.

Burns, iv. 311.

A.-S. *feacht-an*, *fecht-an*, Alem. *feht-an*, Teut. *vecht-en*, Germ. *fecht-an*.

FECHT, *s.* 1. Fight, battle, S.; also *facht*, *faught*.

Nowthir Hercules wappinnis nor armyng

Mycht thaym defend, nor yit thare syre that hecht

Melampns, and companyoun was in *fecht*

To Hercules in his sare journeis feile.

Doug. Virgil, 327. 6. Alem. *fehete*.

2. Struggle, of whatever kind, S.

I whyles claw the elbow o' troublesome thought;

But man is a soger, and life is a *faught*.

Burns, iv. 203.

[FECHTING, FECHTYN, *s.* Fighting. *Barbour*, iv. 282, iii. 241, Skeat's Ed.]

[FECHTING-STED, *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 Inglismen he slew,

Till hym thar socht may *fechtars* than anev.

Wallace, i. 324, MS.

A.-S. *feohtere*, Teut. *vechter*, pugulator.

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. *filch*; but implies the idea of something fraudulent.

This may be either from A.-S. *fecc-an*, tollere, "to take away," Somner; whence E. *fetch*; or allied to *facn*, 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.

Ae stride or twa took the silly auld carle,

And a gude lang stride took he:

"I trow thou be a *feck* auld carle;

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 a', Willie,

To Hanover, if you be wise,

Tack *Feck* and Georges and a', Willis.

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.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 84.

i.e., he fell some space beyond. *What feck of ground?*
How much land? *What feck of siller has he?* How
much money? *Many 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*.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 24.

And the *maist feck*
Wha's seen't sinsyne, they ca'd as tight
As that on Heck.

Ramsay'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 toun,
Swa sall we fend the *fek* of this regioun.

Wallace, viii. 699, MS.

3. *Of feck*, of value, deserving consideration.

They are mair faschious nor *of feck*;
You fazards durst not for thair neck
Clim up the Craig with us.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 46.

Importuna mgis qnum *par mihi turba*, nec audent, &c.
Lat. vers., 1631.

i.e. They give more trouble than can be repaid by all
their worth.

4. *Ony fek*, any consideration, or consequence,
S. O.

"Your laddie there's owre young to be o' *ony fek* in
the way o' war." R. Gilhaize, iii. 169.

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:—

"*Fek*, power, quantity, number,—the most part.
Many 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 Aug. and in Perth.

This term is of very uncertain origin. According to
sense 1, it corresponds to A.-S. *faec*, space, interval,
distance, applied both to time and place; *litel faec*,
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. *veegh*, opes. V.
Fekfow. As used in sense 3, notwithstanding some
similarity of signification, it most probably claims a
different origin. It is nearly allied to Fr. *homme de*
peu d'effect, a weak and witless fellow; *Qui n'a point*
d'effect, void, unsuccessful. In one passage, indeed, it
seems to be used in the sense of *effect*, consequence.

Wald ye foirsé the forme,
The fassoun, and the *fek*,
Ye suld it fynd inorne,
With bawdry yow to blek.

Scott, Chron. S. P., iii. 148.

FECKFUL, FECKFOW, *adj.* 1. Wealthy, pos-
sessing substance, S. Hence *feckfow-like*,
having the appearance of wealth or abund-
ance, S.

2. Active, possessing bodily ability, S. B.

Great room he made, so did his trusty men,
Till mony a *feckful* chiel that day was slain.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 52.

3. Powerful.

You Ramsay make [mock ?] a *feckfu'* man,
Ringleader of a hearty clan.—
He'll gar his "thistles" rive your "bays."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 343.

"Wher boldnes in preaching the gospell is there is
effectualnes in it, & the man who hes this boldnes, is a
feckful man, & his entry shall neuer be in vaine.—
Where the Lord geues not this libertie, all the preach-
ing is fecklesse and without frute." Rollock on 2
Thes., p. 49.

Moes-G. *faihu*, A.-S. *feoh*, wealth, possessions, money.
V. FE.

FECKFULLY, FECTFULLY, *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 faith-
fully, so *feckfully*, and so zealously served his genera-
tion, to interpose and give a check to any, who— would
seek their repute upon the ruin of the estimationn of
so faithful and famous a servant of Christ." M'Ward's
Contendings, p. 153.

FECKLESS, FECTLESS, *adj.* 1. Weak, feeble,
as applied to the body, S. Cumb.

Breathless and *feckless* there she sits her down,
And will and willsome spied s' her around.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

"*Feckless* fouk are ay fain of ane anither;" Ramsay's
S. Prov., p. 26.

2. Feeble, in relation to the acts of the mind.

Fals Fenyeir, with flyting and flattrie
Maist sinful and seensual, shame to rehearse,
Whose *feckless* foolishness,
And beastly brukleness
Can no man, as I guess,
Well put it into verse.

Pohwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 25.

Has thow not heard, in oppin audience,
The purpose vaine, the *feckless* conference
Th' informal reasons, and impertinent
Of courtours!—

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 376.

"My faith is both faint and *fecklesse*, nothing but
a smoke of faith." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 242.

Effectless is used in the same sense by Shakspeare.

3. Spiritless, Ang.

4. Not respectable, worthless, Loth.

They bitterly cast up whas kin
Maist *feckless* are.—And ilka sin
They e'er could do, is now brought in
To the dispute.

The Har't Rig, st. 60.

FECKLESSNESS, s. Feebleness, S.

"Love overlooketh blackness and *fecklessness*."
Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 193.

FECKLINS, *adv.* Partly, or nearly; like *feckly*,
Fife.

FECKLY, FECTLIE, *adv.* 1. Partly, S.

—Reward her for her love,
And kindness, which I *fecklie* kend.

Watson's Coll., i. 14.

2. Mostly, for the greatest part, S.

The water *feckly* on a level aled
Wi' little din, bnt conthy what it made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

This word, as used in sense 1, is nearly allied to the
Fr. phrase, *en effect*.

"*Feckly*, mostly, most part of; North." Grose.

FECKY, *adj.* Gaudy, rich, S. B.

Then says auld auntie to her dother Bess,
Ye'er nae like this wi' a' your *fecky* dress:
She dings you wi' her hamely gown of gray,
As far's a summer dings 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 gat me by the *fecket*,
And sair me sheuk.

Burns, iv. 383.

"Jackets, wove of water-snake skins, at a certain time of a March moon, were much in vogue among the crusading servants of Satan ; and are yet remembered by the name of *warlock fecklets*." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 281.

Allied perhaps to O. Holland, *woack*, amiculum ferale, a winding sheet, q. what goes as close to the body as a shroud, or Teut. *focke*, an old word, signifying an upper coat, Kilian ; or rather to Isl. *pyk*, *pyka*, interula, a shirt, a smock ; also a waistcoat.

FEDAM, s. Such unnatural conduct as seems to be a presage of approaching death, Ayrs.

"Five score pounds, gudeman !—I would hae thought the half o't an unco almous frae you. I hope it's no a *fedam* afore death." The Entail, i. 156.

V. **FEDOM** (under *Fey*, *Fee*, adj.) which is undoubtedly the proper orthography.

FEDDERAME, FEDDEROME, FEDDERONE, FEDREM, s. pl. Wings.

Pas, son, in hast, graith thy wyngis in effect,
Slide with thy *fedderame*, to yone Troyane prince.

Doug. Virgil, 107. 35.

A *fedrem* on he tuke :

And schupe in Turkey for to flie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20, st. 8.

Rudd. and Lord Hailes both render it, q. *feathering*. Sibb. views it as the pl. of Teut. *veder*, pluma. But it is a compound word, from A.-S. *faether-ham*, *faether-hama*, *faether-homa*, a dress of feathers ; whence *fether-haman*, talaria, "shoes that Mercury, as poets faine, did wear with wings ;" Somner. *Feder-haman*, induviae plumosae, Lye ; from *faether*, *feder*, and *ham*, *hama*, *hom*, a covering.

Hardyng uses the term in its original form.

In Cair Bladim he made a temple right,
And set a flamyne therein to gouerne ;
And afterwarde a *Fetherham* he dight,
To flye with winges, as he coulede best discerne,
Above the ayre nothyng hym to werne.
He flyed on high to the temple Apolyne,
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.

Piftene yere he gan hem *fedre*,
Sir Rohand the trewe ;
He taught him ich alede
Of ich maner of glewe.

Sir Tristrem, p. 22, st. 27.

A.-S. *fed-an*, to educate ; *feded*, educatus. Su.-G. *foed-a* not only signifies gignere, but alere, nutrire. Moes-G. *fod-an*, edicare ; *Tharei* was *fodiths*, where he was educated, Luke, iv. 16.

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 corr. of *foot-gang*. Berwicks. V. **FIT-GANG**.

FEDMIT, adj. Gluttonous, Aberd.

FEDNIT, 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. *fedme*, fatness, corpulency ; Su.-G. *fetma*, id. from *foed-er*, to fatten ; Isl. *feilmete*, 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 hame shall bear the mell :
I'll set me down lest I be *fee*,
For fear that I should bear't mysell.

Herd's Coll., ii. 47, 48. V. **FEE**.

*[**FEE, s.** Cattle, property in cattle, wages, hire, &c. V. **FE** and **KITCHEN-FEE**.]

*To **FEE, FIE, 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 receave fals miracles, bot also their cheriss and *fies* knaves for that purposis, that thair chapells 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 *Feeing Fairs*.]

A.-S. *feoh*, Isl. *fe*, praeium. V. **FE**.

FEEDING STORM, one that is on the increase, S. ; also used metaph.

"All thir things hold out our affairs as if they were not. This is a *feeding storm*." Baillie'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 peps* ; synon. *Peppoch*, Roxb.

This must be from the E. v. to *feed*, 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 reez'd
For this *feel* lilt ;
But *feel*, or wise, gin ye be pleas'd
Ye're welcome till't.

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 111.

FEEL, *adj.* Smooth, &c. V. FEIL.

*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 swardt amang his hands,
An' *feelless* lay, while the laidlle droich
Perform'd his lord's commands.
Marmalade 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 colere, to cultivate the soil. But *Feer* seems to have more affinity to *faer-a*, duere, now written *foer-a*, as the person who *feers* the land acts as a *guide* to those who are to follow him. Moes.-G. *fera*, 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 etymon, A.-S. *fyr-ian*, proscindere atrato, to furrow. With this corresponds Su.-G. *fora*, 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 esse *faera*, norunt agricolae, posteriusque notare sulcum, quo *justa area* illis designatur, qui agros frumento conscrunt. Deinde etiam ponitur pro ipsa area ejusmodi, quam frumento conspergere valet sator. Ihre, 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 every thing 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, Perth.]

FEEROCH, FEIROCH, *s.* 1. Ability, activity, agility, Upp. Clydes.

2. Rage, Perth. V. FIERY.

FEEROCHRIE, *s.* The same with *Feeroch*, *ibid.*

Perhaps from *Fere*, *Fier*, sound, entire; if not from A.-S. *feorh*, anima, vita, spiritus.

[FEET, *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 *feith-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 finnocks are 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.

Moes.-G. *fatha*, sepes, q. a hedge for retaining the fish; or Su.-G. *fath-a*, capere? But it may rather be from Dan. *rod*, a net; Isl. *vod*, tragula; G. Andr., p. 236, i.e. a drag-net, a flew, Ainsw. Perhaps from *red*, *vod*, *vad-a*, vadare; q. such a net as men were wont to use in *wading*, 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, Teviotd.

This appears to be a corr. of *Theets*. V. THETIS, 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, Berwick.

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. 261.

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 feeze about*, to turn any thing round, S.

I downa laugh, I downa sing,
I downa *feeze* my fiddle-string.

A. Douglas's *Poems*, p. 43.

"*Feeze*, to turn a screw nail;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

Pheeze is used by Shakspeare, apparently as signifying to vex, to harass, to plague. *I'll pheeze you*. Taming of the Shrew.

Perhaps the original and proper idea is, to squeeze, q. I will press you as with a screw; especially as the Hostess replies, "A pair of *stocks*, you rogue!" as if alluding to the pressure of the limbs.

Your pride serves you to *feuze* them all alone

Puttenham's *Arte of English Poesie*.

2. To *feeze about*, metaph. to hang off and on; or to move backwards and forwards within a small compass, as when a person wishes to keep near one point, used as *v. n.* S. B.

When other ewes they lap the dyke,
And ate the kail for a' the tyke,
My swie never play'd this like,
But *feeze'd* about the barn wa.

V. Ritson's *S. Songs*, i. 287, where it is erroneously given *tees'd*.

3. To *feeze aff*, to unscrew, S.
4. To *feeze on*, to screw, S.
5. To *feeze up*, metaph. to flatter; also, to work up to a passion, S.
6. The word also signifies "to insinuate into unmerited confidence of favour;" Gl. Surv. Nairn. In this sense it is sometimes said that one *feezees* himself into the good graces of another.

In its proper sense, it is undoubtedly allied to Belg. *vyz-en*, to screw up; whence E. *vice*, a small iron press with screws. In the last sense it might admit of a different origin; *Su.-G. *fias-a*, to wheedle, cuiquam quoquo modo blandiri, Ihre; Isl. *fys-a*, to incite, to persuade.

FEEZE-NAIL, s. A screw nail, Roxb. V. FEEZE, v.

FEFT, *part. pa.* Legally put in possession, S.; *feoffed*, E.

—"The kirk of Abirdene is *feft* of the tent penny of all of all wardis & relevis of the saidis landis." Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 148.

"The said prouest allegiit that the said chapellane quhilk his *feft* of the said annuall aucht to haf bene callit for his interest; & maid faith that thar wes ane *feft* in the said college, callit Schir James Gudlad." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 178.

Fr. *feff-er*, L. B. *feoff-are*, id.

2. Used to denote a preferable claim; as, "a *feft* seat," "a *feft* place," S.

Any thing indeed is said to be *feft*, which is particularly claimed, or supposed to be held by right, or in consequence of long possession; q. that in which one is as it were seized or *enfeoffed*.

FEG, FEGG, s. 1. A fig. This is the common pron. in S.

For ane baill of—curranis, almondis, *feggis*, raisingis, or uther sic thingis, at the entring thair of, na thing; bot for ilk baill, at the furthpassing, iiii d." Balfour's *Practicks*, *Custumis*, p. 87.

"1652. Nou. and Decemb.—The violet also had its flowre, (which is not ordinar till March); the fege-trees young *feggis*; the craves, also, in some places, begane to gather sticks to their old nests." Lamont's *Diary*, p. 61.

We find the following prohibition in one of our old sumptuary laws:—

"That no persoun vse anye maner of deserte of wett and dry confectionnes at banqueting, mariages, baptismes, feasting or anye meallis, except the fruttis growing in Scotlande: As also *feggis*, raisingis, plumdames, almondis, and uther vnconfectid fruttis vnder the payne of ane thousand merkis toties quoties." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 626.

2. What is of no value, S.

Auld age ne'er mind a *feg*;
The last o't, the warst o't,
Is only for to beg.

Burns, iii. 155.

Teut. *feige*, id., from Lat. *fic-us*.

To FEG, *v. a.* 1. To propel a marble with the thumb from the curved middle of the forefinger, Clydes.

2. *Feg*, in Ayr., signifies to knock off a marble that is lying beside another.

A.-S. *feg-an*, *ge-feg-an*, componere, compingere; as referring to the *fitting* or disposing of the finger and thumb so as to give the proper impetus.

FEGS, *interj.* A kind of oath used by the vulgar in S., viewed as corr. from *faith*. *Feggins*, id. S. B.

I fake (provinc. E.) is evidently the same; thus expl. by Thoresby, "Faith (an oath);" Ray's *Lett.*, p. 327. A.Bor. "i' *fakins*, in faith; an asseveration;" Grose. He also gives *Fegs* as an exclamation used in the South of E. V. FAIKENS.

FEID, FEDE, s. Enmity, hatred; a quarrel, S.

Schir Ranald knew weill a mar quiet sted,
Quhar Wilyham mycht be better fra thair *fede*.
Wallace, i. 354, MS.

"Gif anie man is (*convict as*) mensworne,—to condemn ane innocent man, for *feid* or favour of anie man, in accusation or testimonie, he sall be excluded, and want the comfort and societie of all christian men." Reg. Mag., B. iv. c. 29, st. 1.

Isl. *faide*, *fed*, Su.-G. *fegd*, A.-S. *faethh*, Alem. *fede*, Belg. *veede*, *veide*, Germ. *feid*, L. B. *faida*, E. *feud*. It strictly denotes the hatred which took place between the heirs of one slain and the slayer, till the blood was supposed to be avenged; or, in general, the hereditary enmity subsisting between different clans or families, for what causes soever. The term seems formed from A.-S. *fa*, *fah*, a foe, or *fi-an*, to hate, and *had*, which, used as a termination, signifies state or condition.

FEIDOM, s. Enmity, a state of enmity.

Throch *feidom* our freidom
Is blotit with this skors.

Vision, *Evergreen*, l. 212, st. 1.

From A.-S. *fa*, foe, and *dom*, judgment, or Franc. *duam*, power.

FEIDIT, FEDYT, *part. pa.* Under enmity from some other party; exposed to hostility, or the effects of hatred.

"Gif ony man be *fedyt* [*feidit*, Ed. 1566], or allegis *feide* or dreide of ony party, the schirref sall furth-

withe of bath the parteis tak law borowis, and forbide thame in the kingis name to distruble the kingis pece," &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1457, Ed. 1814, c. 29.

L. B. *faid-ire*, *faidam* seu inimicitiam excitare; *faidil-us*, hostis, qui in *faida*, seu guerra est; Du Cange. V. FEID, FEDE.

FEIFTEEN. *The Fyfeteen*. V. FIFTEEN.

FEIGH, FEECH, *interj.* *Fy*, an expression of disgust or abomination, S.

—Ye stink o' leeks, O *feigh*!
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

This, as well as *E. fy*, *foh*, *faugh*, are undoubtedly allied to Moes.-G. *fi-jan*, O. Su.-G. *fi-a*, Alem. *fi-en*, *fig-en*, A.-S. *fi-an*, odisse; Alem. *gi-vehen*, odiosum, Gl. Pez., p. 319. Junius mentions C. B. *fei*, and Bullet, Arm. *fach*, *fech*, as terms expressive of displeasure, disgust, or aversion.

O. E. *fugh* is nearly allied.

"He that seith to his brother, *fugh*, schal be guilty to the counsell." Wielif, Matt. v. *Raca*, in our version.

Fugh, a term of abhorrence, Gl. rendered, "I can't endure thee." Hist. Engl., Transl. prefixed to Wielif, N. T., p. 5.

TO FEIK. V. FIKE.

FEIL, FEILE, FEILL, FELE, *adj.* Many.

The word opposed to this is *quhojne*.

And we are *quhojne*, agayne sa *fele*.

Barbour, xi. 49, MS.

i.e., "We are few, opposed to so many."

The Inglissmen semblit on Wallace thar,
Feill on the feild of frskis fechtand fast.

Wallace, ii. 47, MS.

Strekit in stretis here and thare thay ly,
Feil corsis dede of mony vnweildy wicht.

Doug. Virgil, 51. 22.

Vale is used in the same sense, O. E.

—Thre thousand wel ywrys, & tuo hundered also,
Wythoute fot men, that were so *vale*, that ther nas
of non ends. *R. Glouc.*, p. 200.

It also occurs in the form of *Fele* in O. E.

Dere brother, quoth Peres, the Deuel is ful queynte
To encombreu holy chirche, he casteth ful harde
And fluricheth his falsnesse, upon *fele* wise.

P. Ploughmanes Crede, D ij, a.

"*Feele*, many." Interpr. of Hard wordes, affixed to this work.

The phrase *feil men*, which so frequently occurs, in our old writers, is purely Isl. *fiolmenne*, multitudo hominum, G. Andr. *fiol*, pluralitas; A.-S. *feala*, *fela*, Moes.-G. Alem. *filu*, Germ. *veil*, Belg. *vele*, many. These are viewed as radically the same with Gr. *πολ-υς*.

Franc. *filu wola*, optime. *Fell pains*, great trouble about any thing, S.; corresponding to Germ. *viel sorgen*, abundance of care. V. FELL SYIS.

FEIL, *adv.* Used as a superlative, signifying very, like *Fell*, South of S.

Her blankets sir'd a' *feil* and dry,
And in the kist nook fauldit by,
Down sat she o'er the spunk to cry,
Her leefu' lane.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.

The term is still used to denote,

1. Number, quantity, S.

The vulgar speak of a *fell quhene*, an improper phrase. They also say, a *fell heap*; sometimes redundantly, *fell mony*.

2. Degree. *Fell weill*, remarkably well.

O leeze me on my spinning wheel,
O leeze me on my rock and reel;
Fras tap to tas that cleeds me bien,
And haps me *fiel* and warm 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 *unco*, form a climax in vulgar description; *Gay* and *weel*, tolerably well; *Fell weel*, very well, so as to produce 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, aih! but I wad hae likit weel." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 185. *Feil*, Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

In this sense it may be allied to C. B. *pali*, 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 warmed himself after being very cold, says that he is "*feil* now," *ibid*.

Isl. *felld-r*, habilis, idoneus; *fyld-az*, de pecore lanato dicitur, primum post succisam lanam veterem.

TO FEIL, FEILL, *v. a.* To learn, to understand; metaph. applied to the mind.

His modyr come, and othir freyndis enew,
With full glaid will, to *feil* thai tithingis true.

Wallace, ii. 434, MS.

Belg. *ge-voel-en*, sentire; also, *sapere*.

FEIL, FEILLE, *s.* Knowledge, apprehension.

Thar duelt a Wallas welcummyt him full weill,
Thocht Ingliss men thar of had litill *feille*.

Wallace, ii. 14, MS.

Thou has full little *feil* of fair indyts.

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 *E. foam*, or with *fume*, 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*, xv. 514: *haill and feir*, safe and sound, *ib*, vi. 315, Skeat's ed. Isl. *faerr*, safe.]

FEIR, *s.* Demeanour, deportment.

Be kynd, courtas, and fair of *feir*,

Wyse, hardy, and fré.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 3. V. FAIR, *s.*

FEIR, FERE, FEARE of WERE, "a warlike expedition, a march in a hostile manner, processus seu apparatus bellicus," Rudd.

"It is treason, gif anie man rises in *feare of war* against the King, his person violentlie, quhat age the King be of, young or auld, or resets any that hes committed treason." Crimes, Tit. 2, c. 1, § 3. *Feir of weir*, Ja. II., 1449, c. 25.

Bostaris, braggaris, and barganeris,
Efter him passit iuto pairis,
All bodin in *feir of weir*.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 28, st. 4.

Rudd. derives this from A.-S. *far-an*, proficisci, 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 bellicus. Thus the phrase, *All bodin in feir of weir*, is immediately explained as referring to military accoutrements:

—In jakkis, stryppis, and bonnettis of steill,
Thair leggis were cheniet to the heill,
Frawart was thair *affeir*.

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 bugil blaw,
That nane durst ride but into *feir of weir*.

V. *Bannatyne Poems*, Note, p. 236.

This Lord Hailes renders "martial shew." Sibb. has adopted the same mode of expression; "shew of war."

It may be observed that Su.-G. *fara*, while its primary sense is to go, also signifies to dress, to put on; *Farr i sin baesta kladther*, optimas vestes suas induere; *Ihre. vo Fara*. I suspect, however, that this is the same with *Fair*, appearance, q. v.; also with *Affer*, *affeir*. This idea is supported by the use of *affeir*, 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, markit with the armes of the *feir* in Zeland," &c. Inventories, p. 248.
Vere, Campoveria, op[pidum] Zelandiae; Kilian.

[FEIRD, adj. V. FERD.]

[FEIRIE, adj. Active. V. FEERIE and FERY.]

FEIRINDELL, s. V. FIRNDAILL.

FEIRIS, s. pl. The prices of grain legally fixed; the same with *Fiars*.

—"Gevis full power and commissioun to the lordis auditouris of his hienes chekker—to sett and appoint certane indifferent and common prices als neir as may be to the *feiris* of the cuntreis." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 304.

I have not observed any earlier example of the use of this term. V. FIARS. After the words, "Rudd. and Sibb. write *feires*, *feirs*," dele "but I suspect improperly."

FEIRIS.

—The Paipis armis at point to blasone and beir,
As *feiris* for a Pursuivant.

Howlate, ii. 3.

"Affairs, actions," Pink. But the phrase seems equivalent to *as effeiris*, i.e., "as belongs to a Pursuivant."

FEIRS of the year. V. FIARS.

FEIST, s. The act of breaking wind in a suppressed manner from behind, Loth.

Teut. *veest*, *vijst*, crepitus ventris, flatus ventris, Fr. *veese*, O. E. *fiest*.

FEIT, pret. v. Held in *fee*.

"In presens of the lord Johne of Bosvilee, grantit that he had na right to the landis of Farleis bot for his lyfe tyme, and because he *feit* the lande be his wife Marion of Lothresk." Act. Audit., A. 1476, p. 49. V. FE, FEE, s.

FEIT, part. pa. Hired; from *Fee*, v., q. v.

"That none of the saidis craftismen tak any uther *feit* man to wyrk on the said craft quhill his prentischip be fulfillit;—nor lat wark within his buthe ony man, without he be uther [either] his prentiss or *feit* servand." Seal of Cause, A. 1496, Blue Blanket, p. 13.

In a MS. copy of another Seal of Cause, May 2, 1483, I find *seitman*, in two places, erroneously substituted for *feit man*.

FEITH, s. A kind of net. V. FEETH.

FEK, s. For its different senses, V. FECK.

FEKIT, FYKIT.

Agayn he turnyt till England haistely,
And left his deid, all *fykyt* in to fy.

Wallace, ix. 1863, Perth edit.

But in MS. *fykyt*.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase. It may either signify, "driven to shame," from Teut. *fyck-en*, to push, to drive; or troubled so as to be filled with confusion, as a thing is said to *fyke* one, S. when it occasions much trouble. By *deid*, we are to understand the work K. Edward engaged in.

In edit. 1648, and 1673, it is rendered,

And left his turne all *fickled* in *follie*.

FELCOUTH.

Than Butler said, This is a *felcouth* thing.

Wallace, v. 248, Edit. Perth.

Read *selcouth*, as in MS.

FELD, pret. V. FELT.

And thai, that at the fyrst meting,
Feld off the speris sa sar sowing,
Wandyst, and wald haiff bene away.

Barbour, xvi. 628, MS.

To FELL, v. a. To kill; used in a general sense, whatever be the instrument, S.

I wan the vogue, I Rhaesus *fell'd*,
An' his knabbs in his tent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 25.

This is meant to correspond to *peremi*, Ovid. Met. Lib. xiii. 250.

To FELL, v. n. To befall.

Well *felts* the lad that's farthest i' your books.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 34.

Ah Lindy, is this ye? well *fell* my sell!
But waes me that ye sud sic tidings tell.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 80.

That is, "happy am I in seeing you;" q. *Weel be-fal me!*

Su.-G. *fall-a*, accidere.

FELL, s. Lot, fate, destiny, Aberd., Ang., Mearns; *Faw* synon. "Wae's my *fell!*" "Alas my *fell!*" Aberd. *Wo is me*, is the nearest E. phrase; but these are more emphatic.

He kens the word, and says, Alake my *fell* !
Is that ys, Celen ? are ye there your sell ?
Ross's Helenore, p. 43, First Ed. V. FELL, v.
For naething's cheap 'at is to sell ;
And for the haddocks ! waes my *fell* !
They're out o' reason.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 17.

Teut. *val*, fortuna ; q. what *befals* one, or *falls* to him ; Isl. *afelli*, infortunium.

FELL, adj. 1. Keen, hot, biting, S.

The dame brings forth in complimental mood ;
To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck *fell*.

Burns, iii. 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* chield," &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 elocution.

"The Lord James, say they, beareth too much rule ; Lidington hath a crafty head, and *fell* tongue," ["i.e. clever," Marg.] *Keith's Hist.*, p. 205.

4. Capable of enduring great fatigue, Roxb.

5. Acute, as referring to the mind, S. *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.

"Depones, that upon the north side of the river, —there were the following shots when he became a fisher ;—to the south of it, the Ware-shot,—and another called the Neuks, opposite to the sandy beach, which shot is commonly used by *felling* 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. 55.

"Depones that the fishers pointed out to him a shot called the Mouth of the Alloehy, 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 Su.-G. *faell-a*, dejiere, demittere, vel potius facere ut quid decidat,—Ihre ; from *fall-a*, eadere. *Faella ankare*, to drop anchor ; Wideg.

FELL, s. 1. A wild and rocky hill, S. A. Bor.

Be-twens the *fellis* and the se
Thars thai fand a hale cuntrè
And in all gudis abowndand.

Wyntown, ix. 7. 41.

"Fintry 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*." *P. Fintry*, Statist. Ace., xi. 371.

The feynd fair with the forward ower the *fells*.

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. *faell*, a ridge or chain of mountains ; Alem. *felis*, Germ. *fels*, a rock ; Isl. *fell*, "a small mountain resting on one larger and longer," Gl. Rymbegla. *Fjoll*, mountains ; Edda Saemund. Suidas uses *φελλεύς* 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 ken the farm of Charlieshope—its sae weel stocked already, that we sell may be sax hundred pounds off it ilka year, flesh and *fell* thegither." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 224.

—Ben the blythsome piper crap,
As well's he dow ; and on a *fell*,
Hard i' the nook, he seats himsel'.

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. FEIL.

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.

"Twa or thrie of our condiseiples played *fellin weill* on the virginals, and another on the lut and githorn." *Melville's Mem.*, Dr. M'Crie's Knox, ii. 344.

Fellin is undoubtedly the corr. of *Fell and*, like *Gey-an* for *Gey and*. V. FELL WEILL 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 warne yow off a thing
That happyn thaim, as God forbed—

That thai wyn ws opynly,
Thai sall of ws haf na mercy.
And, sen we know thair *felony* will,
Me think it suld accord to skill,
To set stoutnes agayne felony.

Barbour, xii. 259, MS.

2. Violent, dreadful.

Strang luf beginnis to rise and rage agane,
The *felloun* stormes of ire gan hyr to schaik.

Doug. Virgil, 118. 44.

3. Great; denoting any thing in the extreme.

He wald resist, and nocht in Scotland gang,
He suld haiff dreid to wyrk so *felloun* wrang.

Wallace, vi. 289, MS.

Fr. *felon*, *fellon*, fell, cruel; A.-S. *felle*, Belg. *fel*.
O. Fr. *fel*, id.

[**FELLOUNLY, FELOUNLY, FELONLY**, *adv.*
Cruelly. *Barbour*, i. 315, 215.]

FELONY, FELOUNY, FELNY, s. 1. Cruelty.

How mycht he traist on hym to cry,
That suthfastly demys all thing
To haiff mercy for his crying,
Off him that, throw his *felony*,
In to sic poynt had na mercy?

Barbour, iv. 330, MS.

2. Wrath, fierceness.

An Erle than wes ner hym by,
That slwe a man in hys *felny*.

Wynntown, vi. 13. 90.

—In-til *felny* and dyspyte
All Scotland he gert interdyte.

Ibid., vii. 9. 139.

A.-S. *felnisse* is used in the same sense. But our word is evidently Fr. *fellonie*, id.

FELL-ROT, s. A species of rot in sheep, 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, FEILL SYSS, many times, often.

Me think we suld in barrat mak thaim bow,
At our power, and so we do *feill syss*.

Wallace, ii. 238, MS.

I thank yow gretly, Lord, said he,
Off mony largess, and gret bounté,
That yhe haff done me *felsyss*,
Sen fyrst I come to your service.

Barbour, xx. 225, MS.

A.-S. *fela*, many, and *sith*, tempus. V. **FEIL**.

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 *pirl-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. Anciently the stone.

They bad that Baich suld not be but—
The Frencie, the Fluxes, the Feyk and the *Felt*.

Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

V. **FEYK**.

It appears that this word was anciently used to denote the stone, although now, in vulgar language, this is distinguished from what is called the *Felt*, or *Felty Gravel*. Alex. Mylne, in his *Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld*, says of Bp. George Brown, who died 14th January, 1514:

"Cum sedem suam annos viginti novem vixisset, calculo (quem *lie felt* vulgo dicebant) depressus continuo usque mortem, vexatur." MS. Adv. Lib., Fol. 29.

This name would seem to have been borrowed from O. Sax. *velt*, Germ. *felss*, *petra*, *rupes*; 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 bare most patiently." *Spotswood's Hist.*, p. 101.

To **FELTER**, *v. a.* To entangle, S. B.

Thus making at her main, and lewdring on,
Thro' scrubs and craigs, with mony a heavy groan;
With bleeding legs, and sair massacred shoon,
With Lindy's coat aye *feltring* her ahoon.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

Skinner explains this term in the same manner, deriving it from Fr. *feultrier*, to cover with *felt*. "*Falter'd*, revelled, 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. *rede schanke*, "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.

FEMPLANS, 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 *Handsel Monday*, they were asked to come and get some of the *Femplans*.

To **FEMMEL, v. a.** To select the best, including the idea of the refuse being thrown out, Ayr.

I know not whether we should view this as an oblique use of Dan. *famler*, Su.-G. *faml-a*, manibus ultro citroque pertentare; as persons often handle articles a good deal in order to a selection.

FEMMIL, adj. 1. Firm, well-knit, athletic, Fife, Roxb.; synon. *Ferdie*.

2. Active, agile, Roxb.

FEMMIL, s. Strength, substance, stamina, Roxb.

This seems of Scandinavian origin; *fym-r*, *agilis*; *fymlega*, *agiliter*, *fymleiki*, *agilitas*; Su.-G. *fim-ur*, *celer*, *agilis*; *fimbligt medfære*, *gostando aptus*; Thre. Gael. *fionhalach* denotes a giant, a big fellow. But it must be pron. q. *fiovalach*.

FEN, s. Mud, filth.

He slaid and stummerit on the sliddry ground,
And fell at erd grufelings amid the *fen*,
Or beistis blude of sacrifice.—

Doug. Virgil, 138. 42.

Fimum Virg.

It occurs in Lybeaus Disconus:

Bothe maydenes, and garssoun,
Fowyll *fen* schull on the throwe.

Titson's Met. Rom., ii. 64.

i.e., "foul mud," a redundancy.

Mr. Took derives *fen*, as used by Douglas, from A.-S. *fyning-ean*, mucescere; "to wax musty, fusty, finneued or hoare;" Somner. But it is evidently the same with A.-S. *fenn*, lutum, sordes, Moes.-G. *fani*, lutum, Lat. *foen-um*.

To FEN. V. FEND, v. 2.

To FENCE, FENSS, 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 Monseour Desell—road [rode] in lykmaner to the tolbooth, and remained thair ane quhill till the parliament wes fenced." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 514.

"Thay sall begin and *fenss* thair air, call the suitis, and put the offendouris, gif ony be alreddy in prisoun, to the knowlege of ane assyiss," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 459.

"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 Lothian, 226.

This custom, after falling into disuse in the courts of law, has been hitherto retained in the service of Brieves 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 conjoined with *forbid*, perhaps from the same word as signifying prohibition.

2. To Fence the Lord's Table, or the Tables.

To counsel and direct intending communicants, after the *Action Sermon*, so as to debar the unworthy.

"Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth the tables." Pardovan, p. 140.

FENCE, s. The act of *fencing* a court.

"The keyis of court ar thir.—8. The affirmatioun and *fence* of the court, that na man tak speech upon hand, without leave askit and obtenit, except the persewar and defender." Balfour's Pract., p. 273.

To FEND, [an error for Faynd], v. a. To tempt. [A.-S. *fandian*, id.]

—Our lordis, for thair mycht;

Will allgate fecht agane the rycht.

But quha sa werrayis wrangwysly,

Thai *fend* God all to getrunly;

And thaim may happyn to mysfall.

Barbour, xii. 364, MS.

Offend occurs in edit. 1620. But the word seems rather from A.-S. *fand-ian*, tentare.

To FEND, FENDE, v. a. 1. To defend, S.

Wallace in ire a burly brand can draw,

Quhar feill Sothron war semblit vpon raw,

To *fende* his men with his deyr worthil hand.

Wallace, iv. 614, MS.

My trees in bourachs ower my ground

Shall *fend* ye fra ilk blast o' wind.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 32.

Fr. *de-fend-re*, id.

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2. To support, to maintain.

But there is neither bread nor kale,

To *fend* my men and me.

Battle of Otterbourne, Minstrelsy Border, i. 36.

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 grips 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. 89.

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., or from 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' sonsy hap-warm plaidin;

To bang the nippin frosts o' winter,

An' *fend* the heat o' summer's blinter.

Tarras'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 nae sae dooms bad a place as it was ca'd. Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend aff* 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 tressoun now is chereist,

Ar few for falsett now may *fend*.

Chron. S. P., ii. 46.

Then I knew no way how to *fend*;

My guts rumbled like a hurlebarrow.

Watson's Coll., i. 13.

"There is a great difference between *fen* o'er, 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 dune 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.

Ne *fend* he *fyndis* quiddir away to wend,

Nor on quhat wyse hym self he may defend.

Doug. Virgil, 446. 35, MS.

On the corns and wraith of labouring men,

As outlaws do, scho maid an easy *fen*.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 144, st. 1.

It is sometimes conjoined with *fight*, as denoting the union of art with vigorous exertion, S.

"I was lang aneugh there—and out I wad be, and out John Bowler gat me, but wi' nae sma' *fight* and

fend. St. Ronan, ii. 165. *Fecht* would have more properly expressed the Scottish phraseology.

"*Fend*, (vulg. *Feynd*), activity, management, assiduity, progress;" Yorks. V. Marsh, Prov. ii. 318.

2. Used in a general sense for provisions, S. B.

I ne'er was great, sae ne'er was proud,
Nae sumptuous *fend*, but hamely food.
I teuk with pleasure what was sent me.

Tarras's Poems, p. 54.

FEND-CAUL, *adj.* What is adapted for warding off the cold, Buchan.

O waes my heart ! to hear them bleatin,—
Wi' scarce a hap-warm *fend-caul* teat [tate] on,
But's torn and flafin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 60. 61.

FENDFOU, *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 *fendfou* 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 boot of all that, the best dancer of a strathspey in the whole strath." Waverley, i. 271.

Fendy, dexterous at finding out expedients." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 101. He improperly derives it from *find*.

A. Bor. *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 bield, to ilka chield
Wha bare a pack, was *fenny*.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 227.

FENESTER, *s.* A window.

In corneris and clere *fenesteris* of glas
Full besely Arachne weund was.

Doug. Virgil, 402. 9.

Su.-G. *fenster*, Alem. *venster*, C. B. *fenister*, id. all evidently from Lat. *fenestra*.

FENSABILL, *adj.* Suffieient for defence.

—"To consider and wesy euery nycthtour quhay hes *fensabill* geir & vappynnis." Aberd. Reg., V. 20.

[**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 shirt, coat, &c., S.

"He put his hand into her bosom, and the other hand into the *fent* of her petticoat." Law Case, 1814.

Fr. *fente*, a clift, rift, slit, &c., Cotgr. *La fente d'une chemise*, the *fent* of a shirt. It is evidently from *fend-re*, to cleave, to slit; Lat. *find-ere*.

[**FENYHE**, *v. a.* To feign, Barbour, i. 344; *part. pres. fenyband, feigning*, id. V. 622.]

[**FENYEYNG**, *s.* Feigning, deceit, Barbour, i. 74.]

FER, *s.* Preparation, or perhaps ado.

Than thai that in the schippis wer
Ordanyt a schip, with full gret *fer*,
To cum with all hyr apparail
Rycht to the wall, for till assaill.

Barbour, xvii. 400, MS. V. FAYR, *s.*

FER, *adv.* Far. On *fer*, from far.

From the cheif tempill, rynnand in full grete hye,
On *fer*, O wrechit pepil can he cry.

Doug. Virgil, 40. 2.

Fer by, far past, far beyond.

—My febil and slaw vnweildy age,
The dasit blude gane *fer by* the hate rage,
With force failyeit to hant the strang weris.

Doug. Virgil, 260. 43.

[*Fer out*, far out, i.e. very much, as in Barbour, vi. 666, *fer out the mair*, very much the more; V. Skeat's Gloss.]

Ferrar, farther.

Na *ferrar* thai mycht wyn out off the land.

Wallace, vii. 1044.

Apon fer, at a distance.

—You aucht to schame, pardé,
Sen Ik am ane, and ye ar thre
For to schute at me *apon fer*.

Barbour, V. 738, Ed. 1820.

A.-S. *foer*, *fyr*, Moes-G. *fairra*, Su.-G. *fiaer*, Isl. *far*, *fiar*, Alem. *ferro*, Belg. *varre*, *verre*, id.

FERCOST, *s.* "Ane kinde 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 maid of ane *Fercost*, quhilke 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 pennies." De Verb. Sign. in vo. See also Acts Alex. II., c. 25.

This extract should have been given under **FAR****COST**, 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, **FEIRD**, **FEYRD**, *adj.* Fourth.

Skars on the *ferd* day at morne did I aspie
Hie from the wallis croppis Italie.

Doug. Virgil, 175. 49.

"The foure marmadyns that sang quhen Thetis was mareit on month Pillion, thai sang nocht sa sueit as did thir scheiphyrdis, quhilkis ar callit to name, Parthenopie, Leucolia, Illigeatempora, the *feyrd* callit Legia." Compl. S., p. 99.

Su.-G. *fiaerde*, Isl. *fiorda*, Germ. *vierte*, Belg. *vierde*, O. E. *verthe*, *ferthe*.

And yut there was of Welsse men the *verthe* ost thereto.
R. Glouc., p. 452.

Sithen in his *ferthe* yere he went till Aluerton.

R. Brunne, p. 82.

FERDLIE, *adv.* Fourthly.

"*Ferdlie*—the said summondis of tresoun was resit aganis 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 Lett., i. 170.

In ferd seems to be used in a similar sense in O. E. Ecles with thar powere, barons that er of pris, Knyghtes gode & wight, sergeanz alle *in ferd*, Thise salle alle be dight, & help the with ther suerd. R. Brunne, p. 202.

Hearne improperly expl. the word, when thus disjoined, "in a fright," Gl. *Inferd*, used as one word, p. 23, he renders "fearless."

Bot the Scottes kyng, that mayntend that strife,
Open Elfride ran, als trayteure *inferd*.
Elfride he wended with dynt of a suerd.

Perhaps rather enraged, q. with great ardour of mind. V. FARD, s.

FERDE, s. An host, an army.

Ther fele me a *ferde* of fendes of helle.
They hurle me unhendeley, thai harne me in hight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 15.

A.-S. *faerd*, *fyrd*, exercitus, from *far-an*, ire, profiseci.

FERDELY, adv.

—With his fute the yett he straik wp rycht,
Quhill braiss and band to byrst all at anyss.
Ferdely thai raiss, that war in te thai wanyss.
The watchman had a fellowe staff of steill,
At Wallace atrake, bot he kepyt hym weill.
Wallace, iv. 244, MS.

Edit. 1648, it is changed to *frayedly*, i.e. "with affright."

It seems doubtful, whether it means "actively, cleverly," as being formed from *ferdy*, adj., or "under the influence of terror." The passage would admit of the former sense. But it may be an error of the writer for *ferdly*, q. v.

FERDER, adv. Farther.

And *ferder* eik perordeur mycht ye know,
Within the cheif deambulateur on raw
Of forefaderis grete ymagis dyd stand.
Doug. Virgil, 211. 16.

FERDINGMAN, s. V. FARTHING-MAN.

FERDLY, adv. Fearfully, timidly.

He sparyt at hir, quhat hapnyt in the ayr.
Soreu, scho said, is nothing ellis thar.
Ferdly scho ast, Allace, quhar is Wallace?
Wallace, vii. 255, and also v. 1042.

Ferdly is still used in this sense, Border.

FERDY, FEIRDY, adj. Strong, able, active.

A *ferdy man*, an able-bodied man, S.

Sibb. writes it *fardie*, *seardie*, *fierdy*, rendering it "expeditious, handy, expert." Its meaning is somewhat different, S. B.

I need na tell the pilgits a'
I've had wi' *feirdy* foes:
It cost baith wit and pith to see
The back-seams o' their hose.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

The superl. formed from this is *ferdilest*, strongest; S. B.

This might at first view appear derived from Ial. *faer*, able, powerful; *faere*, strength. But another word, *fery*, *ferie*, is formed from this. *Ferdy*, therefore, seems to be merely Su.-G. *faerdig*, paratus, Germ. *fartig*; from *faerd*, a journey, or course. Belg. *vaerdig*, ready, quick; *vertiga*, expeditus, paratos, Gl. Pez., p. 319. Su.-G. *ofaerdig* denotes any one who is lame, or unfit for a journey. V. TONGUEFERDY.

FERE, adj. "Fierce, wild;" Tytler. Lat. *fer-us*.

Of bestis sawe I meny diuerse kynd.
The lyen king and his *fere* lyennesse.

King's Quair, v. 4.

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 quethir ane, on the wall that lay,
Besid him till his *fere* gan say,
"This man thinkis to mak gud cher."

Barbour, x. 385, MS.

Off thair *feris* leyffand was left ne ma.

Wallace, v. 408, MS.

Chaucer, id. A.-S. *ge-fera*, Teut. *ge-ferde*, socius, comes. Skinner views *far-an*, ire, as the root. But it is more closely allied to Isl. *eg faer*, eo, ferer; whence *faer*, which not only signifies iter, profectio, but comitatus; G. Andr., p. 67. Isl. *faere* is also rendered, the power or opportunity of meeting, occasio aggrediendi, congregiendi facultas; Verel. Ind. Hence, perhaps, E. and S. *fair*, a market, i.e., a place where people have an opportunity of meeting; which Dr. Johns. derives from Fr. *foire*. 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 *feria* seems retained in a form more nearly resembling the original word. V. FIERY.

Feer for *feer*, every way equal.

—That's hearkning guesed, the match is *feer* for *feer*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

In fere, together, in company.

Thir feur, trewly to tell,
Foundis *in fer*.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 8.

i.e., "they go in company." Chaucer, id.

All in feris, altogether.

The last sex bukes of Virgil *al in feris*
—centenis strang battellis and weris.
Doug. Virgil, 7. 33.

Yfere, *yferis*, are used in the same sense.

Al samyn awan they hand in hand *yfer*.
—The chiftanis all joined with hale poweris,
And hendmest wardis awarmed all *yferis*.
Doug. Virgil, 322. 34.—331. 52.

A.-S. *gefer*, *gefere*, comitatus, consortium. Hence *yfer*, *ge* being softened in pronunciation into *y*, of which there are many instances. In Gen. *geferes*. *Eart thu ures geferes*, Es tu nostri comitatus? Jos. v. 13. Hence *yferis*.

FERE, FEIR, FER, adj. Entire, sound. *Hale* 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 company;
And wes set in full gret danger;
And yeit eschapyt haile and *fer*.

Barbour, iii. 92, MS.

So hele and *fere* mete sanz me Jupiter!

Doug. Virgil, 282. 21.

"In case of non-compearance in a court, in consequence of a summons, it is decreed, that the absent person 'ould not be decernit to be haldin *pro confesso*, except the persewer, be way of reply, alledge, and preive him to be *haill and feir*, rydeand or gangand, and may do his leasum bisnaises." A. 1568, Balfour's Pract., p. 361.

But Davie, lad, ne'er fash your head,
Tho' we hae little gear,
We're fit to win our daily bread,
As lang's we're *hale and feir*.

Burns, iii. 153.

This Rudd. traces to the same source with *in fere*, *ufere*, &c. But it seems rather allied to Isl. *faer*, Su.-G. *foer*, validus, C. B. *ffer*, robustus.

FERE of WEIR. V. FEIR.

FERE, s. A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *fiar*, 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 Latinus the grete here
Quhisperis and musis, and is in manere *ferē*,
Quham he sall cheis, or call vnto hys thraw
To be his douchteris spous, and son in law.

Doug. Virgil, 435. 9.

Of fere 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. *faer*, cassus, improvisus.

FERETERE, s. A bier.

How many *fereteris* and dule habitis schyne
Sal thou behald, as thou flowis at Rome
Down by hys new made sepulture or toume!

Doug. Virgil, 197. 32.

Lat. *feretrum*.

FERIAT, adj. Ferial tymes, holidays.

"The said advocates, clerks, &c. to testifie their godlie disposition to the furtherance of God's service, do offer to pay yeirlie, not excluding but comprehending herein all vacant and *feriat* tymes, to the provest, &c.—allendarlie to the behuif of the said minister serving the cure of the kirks within the said burgh, all and hail sum of 11 pennies money of this realm, furth of ilk twenty shillings of mail, quhilk sall be payit—for their housis, chambers and buiths occupied and possessit be thaim." Acts Sed. 29 July, 1687.

Lat. *feriati dies*, Plin., from *feriae*, holidays.

FERIE-FARIE, s. Bustle, disorder. V. FARY.

FERILIE, FEERILIE, adv. Cleverly, with agility, S. "Ferelie, nimble, cleverly;" Rudd.

Of that the Scottis tuke gude comfort,
Quhen thay saw him sa *ferelie*
Loup on his hors sa galyeardlie.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, A. viii. 6.

"I saw disputis running hy amang the maisters, some setts wad be for pitting out what ithers wad be for pitting in, and this wad mar the spirit o' the address; so I thoct it wad be better if it was a' dun bi' one that could gae throw it *ferily* and cannily, without being jüstled and jumbled as he wauked alang." Thom's Works, Donaldsoniad, p. 368.

FERINE, s. Meal.

"Sewin bollis *ferine*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16. Fr. *farine*, 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 molds that in a great measure it defeats their progress: for, being straightened by the *ferinness* of the mold, they die away, and leave the whole mass of it very solid." App. Agr. Surv. Banff., p. 38.

FERIS, v. n. Becomes, is proper.

———I dedeinye not to ressaue
Sic honour certis quhilk *feris* me to hane.

Doug. Virgil, 23. 30.

V. AFFERIS, EFFEIR.

FERITIE, s. Violence, ferocity; from Lat. *fer-us*.

"Shall a bare pretence of zeale, and intention of a good ende, make more than Cyclopieke *feritie*, and devilish deceite, to become good religion?" Forbes's Eubulus, p. 123.

FERKISHIN, s. 1. A crowd, a multitude, Teviotd.

2. A pretty large quantity, ibid.

Isl. *fara* (pret. *fer*) ire, and *kocs*, congeries, q. to go into a heap or gathering?

FERLE. V. FARLE.

FERLIE, FERELY, FARLIE, s. A wonder, a strange event, S.

This *ferely* befelle in England forest.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 29.

About this eik betid ane mare *ferlie*.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 5.

Ane grete *ferly* and wounder was perfay
To Turnus king of Rutilianis in that tyde.

Ibid., 324. 39.

It is used by Langland.

—On a May morning, on Maluerne hylles,
Me befel a *ferly*, of fayry me thought.

—Manye *feries* haue fallen, in few yeris.

P. Ploughman, Pass. I. Fol. i. a, ii. a.

In a poem, written before A. 1300, entitled "A Disputation bytwene a Crystene man and a Jew," the phrase, *heddle farly*, occurs.

The cristen mon *heddle furly*
What hit mihte mene.

Warton strangely mistakes the meaning, rendering it, "was very attentive, heeded;" 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. *faerolic*, *faerlic*, *ferlic*, subitus, repentinus; also, according to Sommer, horrendus. This is undoubtedly formed from A.-S. *faer*, subitus, and *lie*, q. having the appearance of suddenness. Hence it has naturally enough been transferred to what causes surprise. Su.-G. *farlig*, Isl. *ferlig*, are used in the sense of Lat. *mire*, as *farlig wacker*, *mire pulcher*, *ferlega diuþt fen*, *palus mire profunda*; Ihre, vo. *Fara*, p. 429. Thus *ferly* occurs in O. E.

He felt him heuy & *ferly* seke, his body wex alle seere.
R. Brunne, p. 18.

TO FERLIE, FERLY, FAIRLY, v. n. To wonder, S.

The fare portis alsua he *ferlyt* fast.

Doug. Virgil, 26. 10.

Nane *ferlies* mair than fulis.

Cherry and Slae, st. 16.

—I hae heard your tale,
And even *fairly* at it ilka deal.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

This *v.* has been formed from the *s.*

[**FERLY**, *adj.* Wonderful. *Barbour*, xi. 113.]

[**FERLY**, *adv.* Wonderfully. *Barbour*, xiv. 322.]

FERLYFULL, **FAIRLYFU'**, *adj.* 1. Wonderful, surprising.

—With *ss. ferlyfull* a mycht
Off men off armys, and archeris,—
He come, ridsand out off his land.

Barbour, xlii. 638, MS.

2. Filled with wonder or surprise, *Buchan*.

—“Adie's sheep's a' bleating i' the bucht.
Hech! aren' they out? I'm *fairlyfu'* o' that;
When a' the lav'rocks 'mang the briar-rigs chat.

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

FERLOT, *s.* The fourth part of a boll.

This seems the oldest orthography.

—“That the saidis [saidis] tenandis sall inbring & deliuer to the said Abbot, conment, & thar officiaris, the said xiiii bolis & iii *ferlotis* of melo within the said abbay.” *Act. Audit.*, A. 1484, p. 36. *V. FERLOT*.

FERLYST, *Wallace*, xi. 197, *Perth edit.*

Read *Terlyst*, q. v.

FERMANCE, *s.* State of confinement.

“In his first restraint, come to beo considered, the surenesse, end, and degree thereof. The surenesse is clered in the person apprehender, and manner of *fermance*.” *Forbes on Revel.*, p. 211. *V. FIRMANCE*.

TO FERME, *v. a.* 1. To establish, to make firm.

—Lat vs forment haist vs to the se,
And thare recounter our fais, or thay land:
Or thay thare futesteppis *ferme*, and tak array.
Doug. Virgil, 325. 28.

2. To close, to shut up.

Thus said he, and tharwith in his thoct
Denysis—
—quham he suld not from the sege vprais,
Bot still remane to *ferme* and elois the toun,
The wallis and the trinschis inuiron.
Doug. Virgil, 325. 35.

Fr. ferme-er, to fasten, *Lat. firm-are*.

FERME, *s.* Rent.

“The auld possessoures [of fews of kirk-lands, not having regular confirmation] sall not be prejudged be this act, and sall have their confirmations, for payement of the 4. mail, and the fermorares for doubling of their *ferme* :—seeking the samin within yeir and day, after the publication of this act, utherwaies to pay 8. mailles or three *fermes*.” *Acts Ja. VI. 1584*, c. 7.

Mr. Russel has justly observed, that “farm clearly signifies rent payable in *grain* or *meal*.” *Conveyancing*, Pref. 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 *mail*. Hence the compound term *tack-duty*.

Fr. ferme, a toll or rent. *L. B. firm-a*, id. which *Spelm.* deduces from *A.-S. fearme*, denoting food of every kind; because anciently lands were farmed out, not for money, but on condition of the tenants supplying their landlords with *vivres* in kind. Others derive it from *Arm. ferma*, rent, *fermi*, to hire, to pay rent. *V. Diet. Trev.*

FERMORER, *s.* A Farmer.

“All and sundry, Prelatis and benificed men,—ar charged, be vertew of the saids letters, now presently being in Edinburgh, or sall happin heireftir to repair thairto, thair Factours and *Fermorars*.” *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. FERME*, *s.*

FERMELANDE, *s.* Mainland, *terra firma*, as contradistinguished from islands.

“That proclamacioun [be] maid in Latyne & mis-syve lettrez to the effect foresaid to all persouns bath the ilis & *fermelande* in locis vicinis.” *Acts Ja. IV. 1503*, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

In like manner in *Sw.* the mainland is denominated *fasta landet*, “the fast land.”

FERN, **FEARN**, *s.* “A prepared gut, such as the string of a musical instrument,” *Gl. Sibb.* *S. tharm*, *E.*

A.-S. thearm, *Isl. tharm*, *Belg. darm*, *Sw. tarm*, in-testinum. This word is much corr. But *ferm* is used, *S. B.*

FERNTICKLES, **FAIRNTICKLES**, *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 *braken*; or from *Dun. fregne*, freckles.

“Lentigo, macula faciei ad lentis similitudinem, a *fairntickle*. Lentiginosus, *fairntickled*.” *Despaut. Gram. C. 2, b.*

Yorks. “*farntickles*, freckles on the face,” appears to be a corr. of the *S. term*. *Marshall's Yorks.*, ii. 318. *Grose* gives “*Farn-tickled*, freckled; *North*.”

FERNTICKLED, **FAIRNTICKLED**, *adj.* Freckled, *S. farn-tickled*, *A. Bor. id.*

And there will be *fairntickled* *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 ony gate she likes, like Jock the Giant-killer in the ballant, wi' his coat 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 to an auld travelling seer, wha gather'd it on the eve o' St. John, the only time in a' the year that ony mortal can see't.”

“He might have added, that it was an article in the conjuror's creed, that *fern-seed* became visible at the very moment of John the Baptist's birth.” *N. Dangerous Secrets*, i. 95.

Reginald Scott 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 *Malleus Maleficarum*. But perhaps its virtue was confined to our own island.

It was not, however, confined to the northern part of it. For *Shakspeare* alludes to this superstitious 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*,

I think rather you are more beholden to the night than the *fern-seed*, for your walking invisible." First Part Hen. IV., Act ii. sc. 2.

The fern has its seed on the back of the leaf, so small, it is said, as to escape the sight. Hence, while some said that the fern had no seed, others fancied that it cast its seed on a single night. From the notion of the seed being invisible, it was strangely inferred that this property would be communicated to the person who was possessed of it. V. Reed's Shaksp.

Pliny did not know the virtue ascribed to this seed. For he says; "Of Fern be two kinds, and they bear neither floure nor seed." Hist. B. xxvii. c. 9.

FERNYEAR, FARNE-YEIR, FAIRNYEAR, s.
The preceding year, the last year, S.

He, *fairnyear*, 'gainst the en'mle's power,
Wi' a choice gang had wander'd.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 3.

"Every one knows that the epithet given to Robert III. was *Faranyeir*: But the import of the word is not generally known. *Faren, faran*, is gone or past, as *farand* is going or passing.—Thus *faranyeir* means of the past year, or late; and Robert *Faranyeir* is precisely the late King Robert. Robert II. sometimes received the appellation of *John Faranyeir*, because his baptismal name was *John*. And thus he was distinguished from *John Balliol*, or *John the first*." Annals, Scot., ii. 282.

But the learned writer seems to err in his etymology. For although *farne*, as Sibb. has observed, vo. *Fare*, sometimes signifies "went, passed;" the term before us is more probably allied to Moes-G. *faerni*, old. *Fairnyi vein batizo ist*; Old wine is better. Alem. *forn*, olim. A.-S. *fyrn*, antiquitas, *fyrn-dag*, antiqui dies, olim. Teut. *vern*, anno superiore, *viene*, vetus. The Germ. yet say *lang zuvoorn*, diu ante; and call wine of the last year, *ferniger* or *firner wien*; Isl. Su.-G. *forn*, vetus.

Teut. *vaerint*, *verent*, anno preterito, anno superiori, q. d. *ver-iaerent*. Thus Kilian, apparently by mistake, views it as compounded of *ver*, intensive, and *iaeren*, annare, perennare.

I find, however, that both Wachter and Schilter derive the term signifying *old* from that which denotes distance. Thus Wachter, having explained *fern*, longinquus, the same with the word signifying *procul*, *far*, adds; Inde *firn*, vetus. To *fer*, *procul*, Schilter traces *firn*, old; Gloss., p. 292. Both these writers, of course, view this as the origin of Alem. *firn-en*, Germ. *fern-en*, Isl. *fyrn-ast*, veterascere, 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 *ifor* are used adverbially for "last year." The latter occurs in an old ballad in the celebrated *Kiaempviser*, or "Songs of the Warriors:"

Enten skulle I den skat udgive,
Som lovet var *ifor*.

"Either you must advance the money which was promised *before*," &c. Kong Dicteriks Kiaempers.

O. E. *ferne ago* is long ago.

—He was found once,

And it is *ferne ago*, in Saynt Frances time.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 80, b.

We also find *fele ferniers*, which must be understood as signifying many past years.

I haue followed the in fayth, thys XLV wynter,
And ofttimes haue mened the to think on thin end,
And how *fele ferniers* are faren, & so few to comen.

Ibid., Fol. 59, b.

In the first edit. it is printed *fernies*; but corrected as here in edit. 1561.

Ferne yere, Chaucer, according to Tyrwhitt, "seems to signify former years." But from the connexion, it can only mean, *last year*.

Farewell all the snowe of *ferne yere*.

Troil., B. v., 1176.

Junius therefore properly refers to Alem. *forn*, when expl. this phrase; Etymol. He derives *forn* from *foran*, or *forna*, ante before, Gl. Goth.; but Moes-G. *fairni*, from *fairra*, longe, procul.

Lesley, Bp. of Ross, uses *farna dayes*, but whether as signifying *old* or *past*, seems doubtful. In the former case, his language is tautological.

"I might here fetch the fourth old *farne dayes*. I might reache backe to the noble worthie Kings long before the conquest, of whose royal blood 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 designed "Robert 3, sur-named John *Farne-yeir*." 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*, nescio an sic dictus, a *Ferius*, &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 *Fernyear*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 41.

FERNYEAR'S TALE, a fabrication.

So with the lady on a time,
On his foot with her would he gang,
Then to his fellow would amang;
And then told him a *fern-year's tale*.
—But all was feigned each a deal.

Sir Egeir, p. 19

i.e. a story that had as little relation to the truth as what happened last year; equivalent to the modern phrase, *an old song*. *Amang* 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 tod 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*.

"The actionn—aganis Hew Campbell of Lowdoune—for the wrangwis detenciou and withholding—of xj ky with calf [i.e. pregnant], twa *ferow* ky, aucht yeld ky, twa oxin, & certane vtheris gudis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 363.

Can this term have any affinity to A.-S. *faer*, "vacuus, cassus, inanis; void, made void?" Somner. 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
Cumbryt thaim fast that ridand war.

Barbour, xv. 39, MS.

The schip-men sons in the mornyn
Thurst on twa hers thars flytting.
[Ane] a pair of coil crelis [bare],
That covryt welle wyth clathis are;
The tothir *barell ferraris* twa;
Full of wattyr als war tha.

Wyntonon, viii. 33, 53.

It is certainly the same word with Fr. *ferrière*, "a kinde of big Dutche leathern bottle;" Cotgr. Une grosse bouteille de métal, et ordinairement d'argent, dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est carrée, ou demironde 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. Trev. Perhaps from Lat. *fer-o, ferre*, to carry; or *ferrarius*, as probably bound with iron hoops.

FERREKYN, s. A firkin. "Ane *ferrekyn* of saip;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

FERRELL, s. "Ane *ferrell* of tallow," *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16, Qu. quarter? Teut. *vier-deel*, id.

[**FERRER, adj. comp.** Further; *sup. ferrest*, furthest. *Barbour*, xix. 530, 537.]

FERRICHIE, (gutt.) adj. Strong, robust, Upp. Clydes. Germ. *ferig*, expeditus, alacer. V. **FEERY, adj.**, and **FEEROCHRIE**.

To FERRY, v. a. "To farrow, to bring forth young," South of S. Gl. Sibb.

Su.-G. *faerr-ja*, porcellos parcere, from *farre*, verres.

FERRYAR, FERREAR, s. A ferryman, a boatman.

"All baitmen and *ferryaris*, quhair hors ar ferryit, sall haue for ilk baite a trenebrig, quhairwith they may ressaue within thair baittis trauellouris hors throw the realme, vnhurt and vnskaithit." Acts Ja. I., 1425, c. 66, edit. 1566.

Thir rueris and thir watteris kept war
Be ans Charon, ane grisly *ferrear*.

Doug. Virgil, 173. 42.

Su.-G. *faeria*, to ferry; *faerje-karle*, 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 *yeld*.

I suspect that the phrase is radically the same with Belg. *vare 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. FERYT.

FERS. On fers.

All hevinly thing mone of the self descend,
Bot gif sum thing *on fers* mak resistance;
Than mey the streme be na wayis mak offence,
Na ryn bakwart.—

Henrysone, Bannatyne 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., *farcy*, E.

"Fire is good for the *fersie*;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 12. V. **FARSY**.

FERTER, s. A fairy, Caithn.; pron. q. *fiarter*.

FERTER-LIKE, adj. Expl. "Like a little fairy," Gl.

Wi' sickness new he's *ferter-like*,
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 misunderstood in colloquial use, and that it has some affinity to *Fertour*, the word immediately following; ghastly, q. one who looks as if he were ready for his coffin.

FERTOURE, FERTOR, s. A little coffer or chest, a casket.

"King Alexander in the second yair of his regne connent all the prelatiss and baronis of his realme, & tuke vp the bonis of his grandame Sanct Margaret, & put thame in ane precious *fertour* of syluer the xxi. day of July." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii., c. 16. *Capsulae argentae*; Boeth.

L. B. *feretrum*, a sarcophagus; whence O. Fr. *fiertre*, a chest in which reliques 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 excellent 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 *fertre* tham laid a riche for the nones.

R. Brunne, p. 36.

FERTURE, s. Expl. "wreck and ruin," Strathmore; apparently from a common origin with *Ferter-like*.

FERY, FEIRIE, FEERIE, adj. Fresh, vigorous, active, agile, S.

All thoct he eildit was, or step in age,
Als *feri* and als swipper as ane page.

Doug. Virgil, 173. 54.

i.e. "as agile and nimble as a boy."

A King thair was sumtymes, and eik a Queene,
As monis in the land befor had bene.
The king was fair in persoun, fresh and fers;
Ans *feirie* man on fute, or yit on hors.

Priests of Pechlis, Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 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. 364.

It is said of one who is not fit for walking from lameness or otherwise: *He'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; "f. from A.-S. *far-an*, ire." It might seem, at first view, that this is most probably the same with *Ferdy*, q. v. especially as Su.-G. *ofaerdig*, comp. of o priv. and *faerdig*, has the same sense, as expl. by Ihre. Dicitur de claudio, aut membro quodam debili, proprieque notat cum qui itineri suscipiendo ineptus est. V. *Fuerd*, iter. But both *feerie* 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. *ferig*, promptus, expeditus, alacer; which seems formed from Isl. *fuer*, agilis, fortis. V. FERE, *adj.* 2.

I know not, if these words have any connexion with Isl. *flor*, vita, vigo; Landnamabok. A.-S. *feorh*, 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 *faer*; *ufaer*, *qfaer*, weak.

FERYALE, FERIALE, FERIALL, 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 processis of the breif of richt purchest be Robert of Spens—procedit & led befor the schiref of Fiff is vulachfully & vnorderly procedit, because the last court, when the assiss past & the dome was gevin, was within *feriale* tyme on gude Wednesday in Passione woulk." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 16.

"*Feriell* days at mattingis [matins], mess, ewinsang," &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

"The lordis—decretis—that the said balyeis wrangwisly & vnorderly procedit in the seruing of the said breif [of inquest], because thai gert it be serwit in hervist, quhilk is *feriale* tyme & forbiddin of the law." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, 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 Messinae* denotes the same thing; *Vacationes autumnales*. "In the laws of the Visigoths, the *Feriae Messinae* continued from the 15th of the kalends of August to the same date in September, and the *Feriae Vindemiales*, 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. Visigoth. l. 2, tit. 11, p. 18.

This custom also prevailed in France. Hence *le Mission*, "the vacation during vintage;" Cotgr. *Induces mestives*; Consuet. Turon., art. 56. Also in

Spain; as the *Feriae Messivae et Vindemiales* are mentioned in the decrees of the council of Toledo. V. Du Cange, *Feriae Messivae*.

Lat. *ferial-is*, id., synon. with *feriat-us*.

FERYS, *s. pl.* "For *efferies*, affairs, things," Rudd.

We hym behald and al his cours gan se,—
Hys talbart and array sewit with breris:
Bot he was Greik be all his vther *ferys*.

Doug. Virgil, 88. 30.

Ferys seems rather to signify marks; from *Fair*, *feyr*, appearance, q. v.

FERYT, FERRYIT, *pret. v.* Farrowed.

—On the wallis thai gan cry
That thair sow was *feryt* thar.

Barbour, xvii. 701, MS.

Anone thou sall do fynd ans mekyll swyne,
Wyth threty heds *ferryit* of grisis fyne.

Doug. Virgil, 241. 9.

Sw. Smoland. *faerria*, procellos parere, Seren. from *farre*, verres, A.-S. *feorh*, procellus. These are evidently allied to Lat. *verres*.

FERYT, *pret. v.* Waxed, grew, became.

Thair cheyff chyftan *feryt* als fers as fyre,
Throw matelent, and werray propyre.

Wallace, iii. 165, MS.

Su.-G. *far-a*, to act, to conduct one's self, whence *fora*, consuetudo vel modus agendi.

FESART, *s.* An impudent person. V. FAIZART.

To FESH, *v. a.* To fetch, S. Germ. *fass-en*, id.

And *fesh* my hawks sae fleet o' flight, &c.

"Conjugated, fesh, fuish, fushen."

Edin. Mag., July, 1819, p. 526, 529.

To FESH, *v. n.* Probably, to seek, to *fash*.

That backdoor is o'er strait to let you out,
Sae *fesh* nae mair for shifts to look about.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 101.

Seek, Edit. Third. Probably for *fash*; "Put yourself to no more trouble."

To FEST, *v. a.* 1. To fix, to secure.

Our seymly soverans hymself forsuth will nocht cese
Quhill he have frely fangit your frendship to *fest*.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 9.

Su.-G. *faest-a*, Belg. *vest-en*, to fasten, A.-S. *faest*, fast. A. Bor. to *fest*, to fasten, to tie, or bind.

2. To confirm, by promise or oath.

For thi manheid this forthwart to me *fest*,
Quhen that thou seis thou may no langer lest;
On this ilk place, quhilk I haiff tane to wer,
At thow cum furth, and all othir forber.

Wallace, xi. 487, MS.

—Fewte I you *fest* without fenyeing,
Sa that the cause may be kend, and knawin throw skill.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 26.

Harry the Minstrel uses it in the same sense.

Passand thai war, and mycht no langer lest,
Till Inglissmen, thair fewts for to *fest*.

Wallace, xi. 540, MS.

Fest, by mistake, in Perth edit.; but *fest* in MS., as in edit. 1648 and 1673.

Ihre's definition of Su.-G. *fast-a* shews that it is used in a sense nearly allied to *enfeoff*. *Fasta* dicitur actus ille forensis, quo emtori plenaria rei venditae possessio adjudicatur, postquam certo, et in lege definito, tempore contractus hic publice annuntiatus est. The origin seems to be *fast*, firmus. Germ. *fest-en*, *vest-en*,

stipulari, interposita fide vel juramento; Isl. *fest-a*. juramento confirmare, *festa kongdomi*, in sententiam regis jurare, *festa*, stipulatio fidei; Verel. Ind.

To FESSIN, *v. a.* To fasten, S.

"Sa mekil is the lufe of God & our nychbour *fessinit* and linkit togiddir, that the tane lufe can nocht be had without the tothir." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 42, b. 43, a.

[FESNYNG, FESTNYNG, *s.* Fastening, security. Barbour, xx. 57, Skeat's Ed.]

FESTNYNG, *s.* Confirmation of a bargain.

He gert stryk off hys twa handis,
That *festnyng* wes of the cownandis.

Wyntown, vi. 12. 76.

A.-S. *faestnung*, Isl. *festing*, id. V. HANDFAST.

To FESTER, *v. a.* Apparently, to roof.

"For the *festeryng* of ane barne." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 161, 443.

O. Fr. *faestiere*, *festiere*, a ridge-tile, a roof-tile; *fest-er*, couvrir un maison, *fastigiare*, Roquefort. L. B. *fest-um*, lignum in summitate 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 *Fastyn-cock*, *q.* the cock eaten at Shrovetide. V. FITLESS COCK.

To 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 schiref sall assigne xl dais to sic ydil men to get thaim masteris, or to *festyn* thaim to leful craftis." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 11, c. 20.

FESTYNANCE, FESTINENS, *s.* Confinement, durance.

—"The schiref sal ger arrest sic ydil men, ande ger kep thaim in *festynance* quhil it be knawin quhare one thai leif, and at the cuntre be vnscathit of thaim." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 11, c. 20.

"I will nocht slay him, becaus he is nocht dampnit; but I wil kepe him in *festynens*, quhil—that he may be punist and slane afore the pepill." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 226. In vinculis, Lat.

This may be corr. from A.-S. *faestenesse*, propugnaculum, munimen, whence E. *fastness*, A.-S. *faesten* and *faestenne* are synon., "a bulwarke, a fort, a fortress, a castle, a strong place," &c.; Somner. Su.-G. *faeste*, arx, munimentum.

To FETCH, *v. n.* To make inspirations in breathing, S.

Tam, *fetchin* fast to gain his win',
Laid down the muckle hammer,
Now try'd to thrust a sentence in,
To snib the sage's clamour.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 66.

It is often used of a dying person, who breathes with great difficulty, S. Hence,

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. n.* To fly, Aberd.

The millart's man, a suple fallow,
Ran's he had been red wud;
He *fethir'd* fiercely like a swallow,
Cry'd hech ! at ilka thud.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 181.

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 frizzle 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.

—"That Schir Jhone—pay for—ii mett bardis, iiii s., a *fethir lok* xviii d., coppis, dischijs, dublaris, iiii s." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 82.

Sw. *spring-fiaeder-laas*, a spring-lock, Seren.; *fiaeder*, "spring, an elastic body, which when distorted has the power of restoring itself;" Wideg. Belg. *veder*, "the spring of a watch or lock;" Sewel.

FETHOK, *s.* A polecat.

"And for x fulmartis skynnis, callyt *fethokis*, viii d." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814. A variety of orthography for *Fithowe*, *q.* v.

FETTL, FETTLE, *s.* 1. Expl. "Ease, condition, energy, power, strength," Gl. Shirr. *Her tongue tint fettle*, her tongue lost the faculty of speech, S. B.

The grip detain'd her, but she cud na speak;
Her tongue for fear tint *fettle* in her cheek.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28, 29.

His queets were dozen'd, and the *fettle* tint.

Ibid., p. 44.

Perhaps, *q.* lost the power of its strings or ligaments. V. FETYL, *v.*

Fettle, "dress, case, 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. *Faetil*, vinculum. V. FETYL, *v.*

This occurs as a *v. n.* in Forbes's Eubulus, p. 157; but it is probably an errat. for *ettleth*.

Not daring more our doctrine to oppose,
Hes *fettleth*, faltie to finde our vocation.

A. Bor. *fettle* signifies to prepare.

2. To put in order, to fit up, Renfrews., Dumfr.

Lonrie has caft Gibbie Cameron's Gnn,

That his suld gutcher bure when he followed Prince Charley:

The barrel was rustit as black as the grun',

But he's taen't to the smiddy an's *fettled* it rarely.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 169.

Isl. and Goth. *fil-a*, adparare; Seren. *Fettle* is used as expl. above in Lancashire.

D 2

To FETTLÉ, FETYL, *to any work*, to set about it keenly, Dumfr.; to join closely, to grapple in fight; perhaps allied to Su.-G. *faetil*, vinculum, q. bound to it.

The Scottis in-to gud aray
To gyddyr knyt thaim, apertly
Tuk the feld, and manlykly
Fetlyt wyth thare fais in fycht.

Wynlown, viii. 16. 197.

Su.-G. *fett-ia*, Isl. *fit-ia*, to tie, ligare, connectere; Isl. Su.-G. *faetil*, ligamen, cingulum, a band, a fetter, a girdle. Mr. Macpherson mentions the last word as used in the same sense, Westmorel.

FETTLÉ, *s.* A horse-girth made of straw, Shetl.

Ihre informs us that Su.-G. *faetil*, referred to *vo. Fettel*, signifies not only a bandage for wounds, but the rope with which porters bind their burdens on their backs, funiculus, quo bajuli onera sua, dorso imponenda, colligant. It is formed from *fitt-ja*, ligare.

FETTLÉ, *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 *fetyl*.

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.

FETTLÉ, *s.* A handle in the side of a large basket, &c., Caithn.

"Each cassie has a *fettle* or handle in each side and end, to carry it by." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 69.

"A short rope of the birch twigs, or hair, is fixed in the flat side of the basket, as a *fettle* to fix the basket in the *clubbar* on the horse's back." Agr. Surv. Sutherland, p. 60.

Tent. *vatsel*, capulus, ansa; id quo aliquid tenetur, is evidently from a common origin. This is *vat-en*, apprehendere, inuncare. Dan. *fattelse*, comprehension, is obviously allied. Isl. *fetill*, catenula, and Su.-G. *faetil*, vinculum, from *fatt-a*, apprehendere, are also cognates. From the latter is formed Sw. *fattan*, a handle.

FETUS, FETOUS, *adj.* Neat, trim, Rudd.

FETUSLY, *adv.* Featly, neatly.

His riche arrey did ouer his shulderis hyng,
Bet on ane purpoure clait of Tyre glitteryng,
Fetusly stekit with prinyt goldin thredis.

Doug. Virgil, 108. 51.

Sibb. has properly referred to O. Fr. *faictis*, -isse, id.

To FETYL, *v. n.* V. FETTLÉ.

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 *few-ferme*, the rent *few-dewtie*, or *few-maill*.

"In case it sall happen in time cumming ony vassal or *fewar*, halding lands in *few-ferme*,—to faillye in making of payment of his *few-dewtie*;—they sall amitte and tyme their said *few* of the saids 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 *feu*, *fee*, Fr. *fief*, "is an abbreviation of L. B. *feudum* or *feodum*, the original meaning of which was certainly neither more nor less than *bondage* or *slavery*." He adds that *feudum* comes from A.-S. *theudom*, *theowdom*, servitium, servitus, mancipatio; and that "those writers who had occasion to mention the word in Latin, took the liberty to write *feudum* instead of *theudum*, 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*, *feud-um*, as Somner acutely observes, seems to be merely A.-S. *feo-hod*, from *feo*, pecunia, and *had*, 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 *all-hod*, whence he derives L. B. *allodium*. But *allodial* rights are opposed to those that are feudal. V. Erskine'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 *Fe*, q. v.

Is it probable that *feudum*, a word generally used through Europe, should originate from *theowdom*, 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 *theudom*, how did our ancestors so readily give up their own primitive sound for one borrowed from barbarous latinity?

FEUAR, FEUAR, *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 few, 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 *fewed*, with that condition to be *fewdal*, if they desist 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 ane certaine yeirly dewty, *nomine feudi-firmæ*, may be recognosced be the superior, for none-payment of the *few dewtie*."

FEW-FERMORER, s. One who has a property in lands, subject to a superior, on condition of certain service or rent.

"The *few-fermorer* not paying his *few-ferme*, for his ingratitude and vnthankfulness, times and forefaltis his *few-ferme*." Skene, *ibid*.

SUBFEU, SUBFEW, 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 *subfeus* granted by his immediate vassals." Erskine's Inst., B. ii. T. 5, § 7.

To SUBFEU, 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.

L. B. *subfeod-are*, donner in arriere fief; Chart. Phil. Reg. Franc. A., 1271. *Subfeudatarius*, arriere-feudal, qui *retro-feudum* possidet. Du Cange.

To FEUCH, FEUGH, s. To take a whiff, S. B.

"*Feugh* at his pipe." Journal from London, p. 2.
Isl. *fiuk-a*, to be driven by the wind, vento agitari, ningere; *fiuk*, a cloud, or any thing driven by the wind; Belg. *fuyck-en*, to drive.

FEUCH, s. A whiff, S. B.

Isl. *fiuk*, tempestas rigida.

FEUCH, s. "A sounding blow, S. B." Gl. Shirr. *Feuchit*, Fife. Teut. *fuyck*, pulsus.

To FEUCH, FEUGH, v. a. To smoke, S.

They *feugh'd* the pipe, and argued het,
And wrangled loud like bulls.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 86.

FEUCHIT, (gutt.) s. A sharp and sudden stroke, Fife; apparently the same with *Feuch*.

FEUD, s. The supreme Judge in the Law-ting 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 himselfe that night) to incurre the *feude*, or the enmity and anger both of the house of Austria and kinge of Spaine, to do service to his deere aister, the queene of Bohemia." Monro's Exped., Part II., p. 93.

FEUERYHER, s. The month of February. V. **FEBRUAR**.

FEUG, s. A smart blow, Mearns.

FEUGH, s. A sounding blow, Aberd.

But in the midst o' his windy tattle,
A chiel came wi' a *feugh*,
Box'd him on the a—e with a bold bettle
Till a' the hindlings leugh
At him that day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805. V. **FEUCH, s.**

FEUGHIN, part. pa. Fought, Stirlings., Lanarks.

FEURE, s. Furrow. V. **FUR**.

FEVERFOULLIE, s. Feverfew, S. *Feather-wheelie*, S. B.

"*Matricaria, feverfoylie*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 18.

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. Gl., vo. *Quew*, q. v.

FEWE, adj. Fallow, or grey. V. **FAUCH**.

FEWLUME, s. "Forte, a sparrow hawk," Rudd.

He comptis na mare the gled, nor the *fewlume*,
Thocht wele him likis the goishalk glaid of plume.

Doug. Virgil, 271. 54.

FEWS, FOUETS, s. pl. Houseleek, also *Fows* and *Foose*, S. *Sempervivum tectorum*, Linn. A cataplasm 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 *Fews* seem to be of Welsh origin. Richards renders houseleek *y fyu-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 *Fow*, Myrrh, Nightshade, Plantain." St. Germaine's Royal Physician, p. 52.

FEWTE', s. Fealty, allegiance.

Of all Rauchryne bath man and page
Kneelyt, and made the King homage;
And tharwith swour him *fewté*,
To serve him sy in lawté.

Barbour, iii. 757, MS.

O. Fr. *feaulté, feuteé*, from *feal*, faithful, and this from Lat. *fidel-is*.

To FEWTER, FUTER, v. a. To bring close or lock together.

Nane vthir wyse the Troiane oistis in feild,
And Latyne routis *lokty* vnder schield,
Metis in the melle, joned samyn than
They *fewter* fute to fute, and man to man.

Futer, MS. Doug. Virgil, 323. 41.

Haeret pede pes, densusque viro vir. *Virg*.

According to Rudd. "their feet are entangled or faltered [feltred] together, from Fr. *feutre*, a felt."

Isl. *fodr-a*, subnectere, consuere. But I suppose that it is rather allied to *faetr-a*, compedibus constringere; *fiotur*, shackles for the feet; q. They *fetter* foot to foot.

FEWTIR, s. Rage, violent passion.

Thair cheyff chyftan feryt as ferss as fyre,
Throw matelent, and werray propyr ire;
As gret horsis, in till his glitterand ger,
In *fewtir* kest a fellone aspre sper.

Wallace, iii. 163, MS.

Isl. *fudra*, efflagro, citus moveor, more fulgoris:
fudr, calor, motus.

FEY, FEE, FIE, 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,
Quhar feill Sothron war semblit vpon raw,
To fende his men with his deyr worthi hand:
The folk was *fey* that he befor him fand.

Wallace, iv. 616, MS.

The hardy Erll befor his men furth past;—
A scherand suerd bar drawyn in his hand,
The fryst was *fey* that he befor him fand.

Ibid., viii. 833, MS.

Or thow be fulyeit *fey* freke in the fight
I do me in thy gentrice—

Gawan and Gol., iv. 9.

i.e. "Ere thou be dishonoured and devoted to death, as being under my power, I trust myself to your honour."

Vnsilly wicht, how did thy mind inuaid
Sa grete wodnes? Fells thou not yit (quod he)
Othir strenth or mannys force has delt 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 turnyt in thy contrare,
Obey to God. —

Doug. Virgil, 143. 25.

Non vires alias, conversaque numina sentis?

Virgil, v. 466.

Or is here used for *than*, as *nor* more commonly.

"Puir faint hearted thief," cried the Laird's ain Jock,
There'l nae man die but him that's *fie*;
I'll guide ye a' right safely thro';
Lift ye the pris'ner on ahint 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 any thing 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 *fey talkin*, S. B. a presage of approaching death.

"A neighbour endeavoured to comfort Margaret Cruickshank, when in the 99th 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. 'Aye,' said the good old woman with pointed indignation, 'what *fye token* do ye see about me?' P. Montquhitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xxi. 150.

"Fall on the *fayest*, the beetle among the bairns;" 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 *fay* blood in your head," S. Prov. "The Scots call a man *fay*, 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, beheld he Troylus
Wanting his armour, the *fey* barne fleand;
For to encounter Achilles unganand.

Virgil, 27. 49.

Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli.

Virg.

With ane grete fold of gold *fey* Priamus
Secretely vmquihle send this Polidorus.

Ibid., 68. 41. *Infelix*, Virg.

Nor yit be naturale dede perischit sche,
Bot *fey* in haisty furour inflammyt hie,
Before hir day had onuyslye hir self split.

Ibid., 124. 38.

Here it corresponds to *misera*, Virg.

It is applied to the love of Corebus for Cassandra, which was the cause of his death at Troy.

—Mydoneus son also, Corebus ynyng,
Quhilk in thay dais for *fey* luf hate burnyng
Of Cassandra, to Troy was cummyng that yere.

Ibid., 50. 33.

Insano Cassandreae incensus 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. Parcae jam nunc fila legunt, G. Andr.; morti imminenti propinquus; Verel. Su.-G. *fey*, nigh to death, natural, accidental, or violent. A.-S. *faege*, moribundus, morti appropinquans, ad moriendum destinatus; Hickeys. Alem. *vaig*, id. Belg. *veeg*, *veegh*, fatal; *veeg zym*, to give signs of death; *een veeg teyken*, a fatal presage; the very phrase mentioned above is still common in S. Fr. *fée*, fatal, destined, is undoubtedly from the same origin.

Germ. *feig* signifies timid, which, as Ihre observes, has doubtless originated from the vulgar belief, that those who were near death, as if they had a presentiment 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 thrallis leif sall our natue land,
And vnto proude tyrannitis, has the ouerhand,
Sall be compellit as lordis tyl obey,
That thus now sleuthfully sa *fant* and *fey*
Huffis still on thir feildis as we war dede,
And for our self list schupe for na remede.

Virgil, 416. 23.

The only Latin epithet used by Virg. is *lentus*.

Su.-G. *Jag tror han aer fey*, I believe that a fatality hangs over him; Wideg. *I trow that he be fey*, S. Isl. *ufeigr*, 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; mors imminens, G. Andr. V. FEYDOM.

FEY, s. 1. A fief, or possession held, by some tenure, of a superior.

Thai said, succession of kyngrik
Was nocht to lawer *feys* lik.
For ther mycht succed na female,
Quhill foundyn mycht be ony male.

Barbour, i. 53, MS.

i.e., Not like to inferior fiefs.

2. It seems used improperly for a kingdom.

—It myght fall lyk,
Sum hethyn man, or herytyk

Mycht wsurpe Crystyn *Fey*,
And wyn, and joys swyik dygnyteis.
Wyntonon, vl. 2. 49.

This is evidently the same with FE, FEE, q. v.

FEY, *s.* A foc.

I luf fredome; yet man I be subject;
I am compellit to flatter with my *feys*.
Mailand 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 laid, and laboured from time immemorial." Stat. Acc. P. Old Luce, xiv. 491.

Evidently allied to *Fey*, A. Bor. to cleanse, *faugh*, S. Teut. *vaegh-en*, *veegh-en*, purgare, tergere; Su.-G. *fei-a*, *fai-a*, Isl. *faeg-la*, Germ. *fegen*, id.

FEYK, *s.* This seems to signify that kind of restlessness, 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 Frensis, the Fluxes, the *Feyk*, and the Felt,
The Fevers, the Feareie, with the speinyie Flies;
The Doit, and the Dismal, indifferently delt;
The Powlings, the Palsey, with Pocks like pees;
The Swert, and the Sweting, with Sounding to swelt;
The Weam-ill, the Wild fire, the Vomit and the Vees;
The Mair and the Migraine, with Meaths in the Melt;
The Warbles and the Wood-worm whereof Dog dies;
The Teasick, the Tooth-ak, the Titts and the Tirls:
The painful Poplesie and Pest,
The Rot, the Roup, and the suld Rest,
With Parlesse and Plurisies opprest,
And nip'd with the Nirles.

Poltwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

It is possible, however, that the disease meant may be the same with *fykes*, expl. "an itching in the fundament," Gl. Sibb. V. FYKE.

[FEYLL, *adj.* Many. V. FEILL.]

FEYR. *In feyr*, in company, together;
Dunb. 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 *feed* with." Spalding, ii. 108.

This might seem to signify retainers, from Fr. *feal*, trusty, faithful, L. B. *fevalis*, and most probably *fealis*, as *fealiter* occurs. But from the connection with *feed*, i.e. hired, it may be a *s.* formed from the *v.* *Fee*, q. persons hired.

FIAL, FEAL, *s.* Vassalage.

"John Gray of Skibo had the lands of Ardrinch in *fall* from John, the fyfth of that name, Earle of Sutherland, which lands the grandfather of this Angus had in possession from John Macky, (the sone of Y-Roy-Macky), who, before Earle John his tyme, possessed lands in Breachat." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 253.

"In lyke wyse that the persones that has the landis in the Levenax in *feale* of the lord Glamys be warnit to be at the samyn day with thar lettres of thar *feis*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 10.

As L. B. *fidelis* signifies subditus, vassallus, in *fall*

seems equivalent to *in fideli*, i.e. on condition of acting a faithful part. O. Fr. *feall*, *fael*, *feiaul*, id. V. Gloss. Carpentier.

FIALLES, *s. pl.* Vassals, dependants, those holding by a feudal tenure.

"The Cardinalis banner was that day displayit, and all his *fiallis* war chargit to be under it."—Knox's Hist., p. 42.

MS. I. *ficallis*. London edit., *files*, p. 46.

L. B. *fevalis*, of the same meaning with *feudalis*, from *fevum*, used as *feudum*. Du Cange.

FIAR, *s.* One who has the reversion of property, S.

"I am *fiar* of the lands, she a life-renter." Tales of my Landlord, 1st Ser., i. 209. V. under FE, FEE, s.

FIARS, *s. pl.* The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year, S.

"Sometimes—the price in sales of grain is fixed by the *Sheriff-fiars*. 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 *fiars*." Erskine's Instit., B. iii., T. 3, s. 4.

Rudd. and Sibb. write *feires*, *feirs*, but I suspect, improperly. The former derives it from *fere*, entire; the latter, with much more plausibility, "from Fr. *feur*, estimatio venalium, pretii constitutio; *affeurer*, annonae venali pretium edicere; *foy*, fides, because the *affeurers* were sworn to give a just judgment." But *feur* is undoubtedly from Lat. *for-um*, the market place where commodities are purchased, and by which the price is generally regulated. V. Dict. Trev.

Fiars, notwithstanding the similarity, seems to have no affinity to *feur*. It is of Goth. origin; Isl. *fiar*, *feur*, the genit. of *fe*, *fie*, pecunia, opes, bona, thesauri, facultates, pecora, armenta, Verel.; a term including every species of wealth, real or fictitious. *Fiar audn*, consumptio facultatum; ibid. N. FE.

FICHE, *s.* A fish.

For Phebus was turn'd in a cat,
And Venus in a *fiche* maist flat.

Burel, 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. 125, 126. The fishermen on our own coasts believe that the fish have an unnatural redness during war.

The phrase, *a foul fish*, which we apply to one of a bad character, is used in Su.-G. A piscatoribus habemus, quod *ful fish*, hominem astutum, callidum, apellemus; Ihre, vo. *Fogel*.

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 indelicate 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. *feic-am*, to be in a continual motion. Or it may be traced to Su.-G. *fik-a*, desiderare, Isl. *fyk-ian*, avidē appetere, impotenti affectu rapi in aliquid, *fykia*, impotens aviditas.

FICH PLEW, apparently the same with what is now denominated a *fotch plough*.

"The lordis—decretis—that George Earl of Rothes sall content & pay to the abbot and conuent of Sanct Colmis Inche ten £ for the teynd schaffis of the kirk of Lesly of his manis twa *fich plewis* quhilk he grantit taken up be him in the yere immediate preceedand this yere." Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 123.

FICHYT, *part. pa.* (pron. hard). Fixed.

Myn hart *fichyt* sekryly was,
Quhen I wes in prosperité
Off my synyns to sauffyt be,
To trawail apon Goddis fayis,
Barbour, xx. 178, MS.

Fr. *fich-er*, to fix.

The *v.* occurs in O. E. "I *fych* (Lydgat) I stedye, or make ferme or stedfaste;" *Palsgr.*, B. iii. F. 235, b.

[**FICHT**, *v. a.* To fight. V. **FECHT**.]

[**FICHTYNE**, *s.* Fighting.]

FICKFACK, s. The tough, strong, elastic ligament, running along the vertebrae of the back, the ligamentum Neuchoe, Clydes.; also *Fix-fax* and *Camels Hair*.

From its being called *Camels Hair*, it might seem that the term is merely a reduplication of A.-S. *fez*, *feaz*, cesaries, trines.

FICK-FACKS, s. pl. Silly jargon, trifling sayings, Fife.

Su.-G. *fick-fack*, praestigiae, quicquid clanculum ad decipiendos alios suscipitur, *Ihre*. V. under **FIKE**, *v.*

To **FICKLE, v. a.** To puzzle, to perplex, to reduce to a nonplus, Loth.

It occurs apparently in this sense in Wallace, ix., 1863, edit. 1648.

And left his turne all *fickled* in follie.

Where it is used for *fykit* in MS. V. the passage, vo. *Fekit*.

Fikele is used O. E. in the sense of *flatter*.

This was lo! the gude doghter, that nolde *fikele* nogt.

R. Glouc., p. 36.

"'Sir,' replied the controversialist, who forgot even his present distress in such discussions as these, 'you cannot *fickle* me sae easily as you do opine.'" Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 168.

"Howsomever, she's a wel-educate woman, and an' she win to her English, as I hae heard her do at an orra time, she may come to *fikkle* us a'." Antiquary, iii. 219.

I find that in the Gl. to Waverley, &c., *Fickle* is viewed as a dimin. from the *v.* to *Fike*.

"*Fickle*, to make to *fike*, or fidget; to puzzle."

This is from A.-S. *ficol*, versipellis, "a wilie or crafty fellow," Somner. The other might seem to be a dimin. from *fike*. But it undoubtedly claims the same origin with Su.-G. *wickla*, pron. *vickla*, complicare, *Ihre*, vo. *wika*; *en-vikla*, to puzzle, Seren. from *veck*, a fold; *veckla*, to fold up, Wideg.

Junius, Skinner, and Johnston, all derive *fickle*, E., unstable, from A.-S. *ficol*, versipellis. But there is no relation, except in sound. Etymologists, by not attending to the near affinity, I might almost say, identity of the letters *f*, *v*, *w*, in the Northern languages, have often perplexed both themselves and the world with unnatural derivations. *Fickle* is evidently from A.-S. *wicel-ian*, vacillare, to wag, to stagger, to reel; Somner. Isl. *weikl-ast*, Su.-G. *wackl-a*, id. What is fickleness, but the vacillation of the mind? Although Su.-G. *wackla*, as well as *wick-a*, instabilem esse, motitari, are traced to sources different from that of *wik-a*, *wik-a*, pricare, (which also signifies flectere), and *envikl-a*, to puzzle; I am inclined to think that they are all from one fountain. For when the mind is puzzled or perplexed, it is reduced to a state of *fickleness*. It may also be observed that the Lat. term *vacill-are* has the same radical letters with the Northern words; if it be admitted that *c* was sounded by the Romans hard, like Gr. *κ*.

FICKLY, adj. Puzzling, Loth. V. the *v.*

FICKLE-PINS, s. pl. A game, in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends, Perth., Kinross.

FICKS, s. A disease of sheep, S. V. **FAGS**. Perhaps the same with *the Fykes*.

This designation seems of Teut. origin, *Fyck-en*, fricare, to rub, to scratch; *fyck*, a boil, an inflamed tubercle.

To **FID, v. a.** To move up and down, or from side to side, to wag, S.

On uplands skip the sportive lambs,
That lightly frisk and *fid* their tails,
And wanton cheery round their dams.

A Scott's Poems, p. 135.

Isl. *fett-a*, retrorsum flectere.

To **FIDDER, v. n.** To make a motion similar to that of a hawk, when he wishes to be stationary over a place; or like that of a bird in her nest over her young, Dumfr.

Teut. *veder-en*, plumare, plumas emittere, and Isl. *fidr-a*, leviter tangere, are the only terms that seem to have any affinity.

FIDDER, s. A multitude, a large assemblage:

The Pown I did persane,
Togidder with the furtill Dow,
The last of all the laue,
This *fidder*, togidder,
Unto the wood ar went.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Col., ii. 29.

This seems to be merely *fidder*, *fudder*, used improperly. V. **FUDDER**.

To **FIDDLE, v. n.** To trifle at work, by making no progress although apparently busy, S.

Perhaps from Isl. *fil-a*, palpito, modicum tango; *fite*, minusculi alicujus opera, aut tactas levis; G. Andr., p. 71.

FIDDLE-FIKE, s. 1. Troublesome peculiarity of conduct, Perth.

2. A complete trifle, Strathmore; a silly punctilious person, called a *fiddle-ma-fyke*, Roxb.

Composed of the v. to *Fiddle* (Isl. *fitla*, leviter digitos admovere, *fitl*, levis attractatio rei vel operis) and *Fyke*, q. v.

***FIDDLE**, *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 *Braes* of Angus. To *find a fiddle*, i.e. a *foundling*, applied to the finding of a child dropped by the Gypsies.

They fuish her hame, 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 nae bairns 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 sponser or surety: a term borrowed from the Roman law.

"For paiment of the quhilk the said Maister Jhone & Schir William tuke the said reuerend fader & certane vtheris his collegis caucioneris & *fide jussoris* actit in the Officialis bukis of Lothiane." Acts Ja. V., 1539, Ed. 1814, 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. Johus. 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 keenness, and sometimes of a high degree of satisfaction, S.

In the latter sense it is used, when it is said that one is *fidging fain*, as in *Maggie Lauder*.

Maggy, quoth he, and, by my bags,
I'm *fidging fain* to see you.

Ritson's *S. Songs*, i. 267.

Johns. without reason calls *fidge* a cant term. It seems to have many cognates in the northern languages. V. **FIKE** and **FITCH**.

FIDGE, *s.* The act of fidging or fidgeting, S. It does not appear that the *s.* is used in E.

Whan night comes on,
No ane g'ies e'er a *fidge* or fyke,
Or yet a moan.

Macaulay's *Poems*, p. 129.

FIE, *s.* Sheep. V. **FE**.

FIE, *adj.* Predestined. CUSSOR, V. and **FEX**.

FIE-GAE-TO, *s.* Much ado, a great bustle, Roxb.

"Sick a *fie-gae-to* as yon I saw never—I wadna live here an' there wadna another place to be had aneath the shoulder o' heaven." Perils of Man, ii. 149.

"Saw ever ony body sic a *fie-gae-to* as this? Thay that will to Cupar maun to Cupar." Wint. Even. Tales, ii. 135.

Fye go to, i.e. fye, make haste.

FIEL, Burns, iv. 317. V. **FEIL**, *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, sall, for thair awin sustentatioun, tak and ressave landis fra thair maisteris, and till and saw the samin." Stat. Alex. II. Balfour's Pract., p. 536.

Germ. *feldman*, id. expl. by Fr. *campagnard*, Schwan. Skene renders the term *agrestes* by *husband-men* and *landward men*. Stat. Alex. II., c. 1.

FIELDWART. A *fieldwart*, from home, abroad, S.

How anter'd ye a *fieldwart* sae your lane?
For what cud ye do, wandring 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 *fielert* is used; but the author had changed this corruption as less intelligible.

FIENDIN, *s.* The devil, Shetl.

Su.-G. *faenden*, cacodaemon. V. **FINNIN**.

FIENT, *s.* Corr. from *fiend*, 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 tredded corn, but *the fient* 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 spnn *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 *Fiars*.

FIERCELINGS, **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 hersell might be,
And if awaken'd *fiercelings* aff might flee.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 23.

——— I came *fiercelins* in,
And wi' my trantlins made a clattering din.
Ibid., p. 37.

It is sometimes used as an adj.
The *fiercelings* race her did so hetly cadge,
Her stammack cud na sic raw vittals swage.
i.e. "her violent motion." *Ibid.*, p. 56.

FIERD, s. A ford, Aberd.

What ails thee, Robert? hath auld Sautie's weird
Fortauld that ye maun corse some luckless *fierd*?
Tarras's Poems, p. 3. *Fierd*, p. 70.

This pronunciation nearly resembles that of Su.-G. *fiaerd*, fretum, a firth. This and A.-S. *ford*, vadum, have undoubtedly a common origin; *far-a* and *far-an*, to pass.

FIERY, s. 1. Bustle, confusion, S.

2. It is sometimes used to denote rage; also pron. *fieroch*, *furoch*, Perth.

Su.-G. *fir-a*, to celebrate; *fira ens* fodelse dag, to celebrate one's birth-day, Germ. *feyer-en*, id. Thre observes, that the learned are not agreed, whether this word has been preserved from the times of heathenism, and derived from *feur*, fire; or adopted, after the introduction of Christianity, from Lat. *feria*, a festival. The former seems most probable; as Teut. *vier-en*, not only signifies *feriare*, to keep a holiday, but festos extruere ignes, to kindle festival fires; and also, to celebrate the Vulcanalia, to keep the feast of Vulcan, who by the A.-S. was called *fyres-god*, by the Alem. *feur-gott*. Teut. *vier-en* corresponds to Franc. *fir-on*, *feriani*.

Perhaps, as used in the second sense, it is from Gael. *fearg*, *feirge*, anger, indignation. V. FARY.

Those who prefer the latter etymon, from Lat. *feria*, will please to observe, that *feria* has great appearance of a Goth. origin. For as Alem. *fira* signifies a festival, its primary sense is cessation from labour, being derived from *fiar*, *fiara*, semotus. This is evidently from *fiara*, Moes.-G. *fairra*, procul, far off.

FIERY-FARY, s. 1. Confusion, bustle, S.

All folks war in a *fiery fairy*.
Battle Harlaw, *Evergreen*, i., p. 78, st. 2.
Allace, I have not time to tarie,
To schaw you all the *ferie farie*;
How those, that had the gouernance,
Among them selfis raisit variance.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 269.

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, flum-flams, and *fearie-fairies*, could not be treasons." *Journal of Strafford's Trial*, Lett. i., 285.

This is evidently formed from the preceding word, conjoined with *Fary*, 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. gammarus; both these species are called in Angus-shire by the name of *Firy-tangs*, or Meg wi' 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 uncialis, a *Fiese Wilk*. *Sibb. Fife*, p. 134.

Denominated from its spiral form. V. FEEZE, v.

FIEVALIS, adj. Powerless, Shetl.

Isl. *fiðl*, signifies fatuus, and *fiðla*, infatuare. But it may be a corrupt pronunciation of *Thieveless*.

[FIEF, FYFFE, adj. Five. Barbour, xvii. 198.]

[FIEF-SUM. Five in all. Barbour, vi. 149.]

FIFISH, adj. Somewhat deranged, Loth.

"He will be as wouf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars—very, very *Fifish*, as the east-country fisher folks say." *The Pirate*, i. 220.

FIFISHNESS, 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 *bonnet*.

FIFT, Houlate, iii. 10.

—The *lilt pype*, and the *lute*, the *cithall* and *fiðt*.
Read as in MS. *in fiðt*; i.e. "the cithill in hand."

FIFTEEN, FEIFTEEN. *The Fyfteen*, 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 *feifteen*." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 323.

—"As the auld *Fifteen* wad never help me to my siller for sending out naigs against the government,—I thought my best chance for payment was e'en to gae out mysell; and ye may judge, Sir, as I hae dealt a' my life in halters, I think nae mickle 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 *feifteen*, and gat the bonnie baronie back, an' a'." *Waverley*, iii. 240.

Called also *Shirra-muir*, 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, Ayr.

2. Applied to conduct which is ludicrous or unbecoming, *ibid*.

Evidently a modification of *Fickfacks*, (q. v. under **FIKE**, v.); if not from A.-S. *ficol*, inconstant.

FIGGLE-FAGGLER, s. One who destroys good morals, *ibid*.

FIGGLELIGEE, (g hard) adj. Finical, foppish; ostentatiously and excessively polite, Aberd.

FIGMALIRIE, s. A whim, a maggot.

But Bess the whig, a raving rump,
Took *figmaliries*, and wald jump,
With sword and pistol by her side,
A cock a-stride a rowing ride
On the hag-ridden sumph, and grapple
Him hard and fast about the thrapple.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 496.

Perhaps originally the same term with *Whigmaleerie*, q. v.

TO FIKE, FYKE, FEIK, *v. n.* 1. To be restless, to be constantly in a state of trivial motion, without change of place, S.

If we had made our judgements lurk,
Till once we'd seen how things would work,
We should have met with little more
Of foul reproaches than before :
But we forsooth must *fyke* and *fling*,
And make our pulpits sound and ring
With bulkie words against the *Test* ;
And now we see the day I gest.

Cleland's Poems, p. 105.

—Fasheous Frederic gars her *fyke*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 435.

2. To move from one place to another in an inconstant and apparently indeterminate manner.

The Bee new seeks his byke ;
Quhills stinging, quhills flinging,
From hole to hole did *fyke*.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 26.

3. To be at trouble about anything, S.; synon. *fash*.

"At length, however, she departed, grumbling between her teeth, that 'she wad rather look up a hail ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle *fash* wi' their fancies.'" Guy Mannering, iii. 92.

4. To dally with a female; but not as necessarily including the idea of indelicacy of conduct, *Aberd.*

—No to *fike* wi' yon wild hizzle,
Janet's dochter i' the glen.

Tarras's Poems, p. 58.

5. As connected with *fling*, it sometimes denotes the motion of the body in dancing.

"I have often wondered thorow my life, how any that ever knew what it was to bow a knee in earnest to pray, durst crook a hough to *fyke* and *fling* at Piper's and Fidler's springs." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 60. V. FLING, *v. n.*

6. To *fike on*, to trifle, to dally about a business, to lose time by procrastination while appearing to be busy, S.

Gin we *fike on* till her ain fauks come here,
Ye'll see a' things into a bonny steer.

Ross's Melanore, First Ed., p. 85.

Isl. *fyk-iast epter*, avidere appetere, *q. v.* to *fyke after*; *fykinlacte*, aviditas, S. *fyky laits* or manners. V. LAIT. Mr. Todd gives *FIG*, *v. n.* as signifying "to move suddenly or quickly," adding; "perhaps a corruption of *Fidge*." I would rather view it as a vestige of the ancient use of our *Fike*.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *fick-en*, fricare. But it exactly corresponds to Isl. *fyk-a*, Su.-G. *fik-a*, citato cursu ferri, cursitare; *fiack-a*, hunc illuc vagari. This word *Ihre* views as formed from Isl. *fiuk-a*, to be carried or driven by the wind. A. Bor. *feck*, to walk about in perplexity, seems originally the same word; also *fick*, id., "to struggle or fight with the legs, as a cow in the tio, or a child in the cradle." Gl. Grose.

TO FIKE, FEIK, *v. a.* 1. To give trouble, to vex, to perplex. *This will fike him*, S., this will give him pain.

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2. To do any thing in a diligent but piddling way, S., used as a *v. a.*

"You *feik* 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 shou'lders up did *fyke*,
For blythness some did flirr
Their teeth that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poetry*, p. 123.

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 fistle

I had about it !

That e'er was knight of the Scots thistle

Sae fain, I doubted.

Hamilton, *Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 332.

2. Any trifling peculiarity in acting, which causes trouble, teasing exactness of operation, S.

"I dinna *fash* wi' sae mony *fykes*.—And indeed to be plain wi' you, cusin, I think you have our mony *fykes*. There did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' 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 *fykes* in your [bottom], or a waft clew." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 82.

A Briten free 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.

For gang to ony place we like,—

Whan night comes on,

No sne gies e'er a *fidge* or *fyke*,

Or yet a mean.

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 towmons or he gaed awa',

They had a *fyk* thegither ;

Ye ken fu' well baith ane an' a',

He made the lass a mither.

Cock'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.

E 2

Nor could she think of sitting langer there;
Weening that ane sae braw and gentle-like,
For nae gued ends was making sic a fike.
Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

Su.-G. *fykt*, studium. V. FEYK.

FIKIE, FIKY, adj. 1. Troublesome; especially as requiring minute attention. It is applied, indeed, to persons as well as things, S.

Then says auld auntie to her dather Bess,
You're nae like this wi' a' your *fyky* dress;
She dings you wi' her hamely gown of gray,
As far's a summer dings a winter day.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 28.

In the third Ed. this is changed to *fecky*. 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 *fykie*; there's a gale in his tail, say they, light where it may." R. Gilhaize, i. 154.

FIKERY, FYKERIE, s. Minute exactness, petty trouble about trifles, Ayr.

"'I canna understand,' said he, 'what for a' this *fykerie's* about a lump o' yird.'" The Entail, i. 306. V. FIKE, FYKE, v.

"'The English would no more eat lamb without mint, or a goose without apple sauce, than I would eat salt beef without mustard.' 'I dinna ken how ye do, Jeanie,' said Mrs. Baillie, 'but I couldna be fashed wi' sic *fikery*.'" Petticoat Tales, i. 330.

FIK-MA-FYKE, s. A silly, unsettled, troublesome creature, one busied with trifles, Fife.

V. FIKE, v. Under the Su.-G. word *Fick-fack*, Ihre introduces a variety of reduplicative terms, formed in a similar manner.

FIKE-MA-FACKS, s. pl. Used in Loth. in the same sense with *Fick-facks*, 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, factitare, *fickfacker*, ardelio, 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, FILL, v. a. 1. To dirty, to foul, to defile, S.

Quhat hard mischance *filit* so thy pleasand face.
Doug. Virgil, 43. 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. 384
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.

"Gif thair war ony persounis, that had na gudis to find thame self, put furth of ony towne, thay of the towne sould find thame, & not let thame pas away fra the place, that thay war depute to remaue, to *fyle* the countrie about thame?" Acts Ja. II., 1445, c. 63, Edit. 1566. This act is entitled, *The Reule for the Pestilence*.

4. To sully; used in a moral sense.

Is that trew luf, gude faith and fame to *fyle*?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 95, 12.

"It is a nasty bird that *files* its ain nest." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 44.
It is used by Shakspeare.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'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 pannelled. 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 Loneheade of Leswade; 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 *assoilzye*.

"Gif anie man is *fyled* or condemned of that crime, his judgement and punishment of his life and limme dependes only vpon the Kings benefite 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 thei chese to king.
—Eft we toke hims fled, brouht him ageyne to toun,
The courte opon him sat, the quest *fyled* him & schent,
For trespas of that, he toke jugement.
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 *fyle* my fingers wi't," S.

This is equivalent to the Lat. phrase, *Inquinare digitos*; Catull.

A.-S. *afyl-an*, *ge-fyl-an*, contaminare, polluere; Alem. *be-vel-an*, Teut. *vuylen*, inquinare; Moes-G. *fuls*, foetidus, Su.-G. *ful*, deformis, O. Goth. *fyll-skia*, sordes.

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 *brechean* into their girdle." Pennant's Tour in Scot., A. 1769, p. 210.

"Upon the road to Port-ree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with *philibeg*, 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 *sansculotte* 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 *breecheslesse* set,
At their coronement, as I can understande.
For holynes of it, so did they of debte.
All their kynges upon this stone was sette,
Unto the time Kyng Edward with long shankes
Brought if awaye again the Scottes unthanked;
At Westmonestery it offred to Sainte Edwarde,
Where it is kept, and conserued,
To tyme that kynges of Englande afterward
Should coroned be, under their *fete* observed;
To this entent kept and reserued,
In remembrance of kynges of Scottes alwaye,
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 Henryes daye,
Their siluer coigne was, as it ought to be;
The Kynges face loke on *syde* alwaye,
To his soueraine lorde of Englande, as I see.
Whiche to been hetherward of egalitee
Unto their lorde, they haue of newe presumed
To loke *euen 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 English readers, and most of the Scotch, will be surprized to understand that the kilt or *pheliebeg* was not the ancient Highland 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 Aberiachan, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, dated 1769, and inserted in the Edinburgh Magazine for 1785." Culloden Pap., N. p. 289. See also p. 103.

Gael. *filleadh-beg*, from *filleadh*, a fold, plait, or cloth, and *beg*, little. One might, however, bring as natural an etymon from the Goth. *isl. fila*, a light garment, *levidensa*, *levis vestis*, and *beig-a*, incurvo, flecto, arcuo; q. to surround one's self with a light garment, to wind it round one: that *kelt* 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 ressavit had the *fill*,
Yit in thaire age lakkit thame no gude will.

King's Quair, iii. 11.

Sw. *fylle*, id.; *fyll-a*, A.-S. *fyll-an*, implere.

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, *Quhil*, like the usual substitution of *f* for *wh* in some of our northern counties. V. *QUHILL*.

FILL AND FETCH MAIR, a proverbial phrase denoting riotous prodigality, S.

"We hae mense and discretion, and are moderato of our mouths; but here, frae the kitchen to the ha', it's *fill and fetch mair* frae the tae end of the four and twenty til the t'other." Rob Roy, i. 133.

FILLAT, FILET, s.

Eneas samyn while his Troyane menyne
Dyd of perpetuall oxin *fillatis* etc.

Doug. 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. *filet*, 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 small and grete pecis of tymmer serving to the said artailyearie, caunnone quheilis nev and auld, gunnis *fillies*, and spakis to be ither quheilis, swep hand spakis, trestis, nittis, oxin bollis, lymmeris for feilding peces," &c. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

E. *fellow* or *felly*; Teut. *velghe*, modiolus rotas.

FILLISTER, s. The plane used for *glass-chacking* windows, i.e. for making the outer part of a sash fit for receiving the glass, Loth., South of S.; pron. q. *Feelister*.

Probably from *File*, or Su.-G. *fil-a*, to file, Teut. *veyl-en*, laevigare, to smooth, Su.-G. *list*, a moulding, and the termination *er*; q. the instrument used for forming or *planing* mouldings.

FILLOK, FILLY, s. Properly a young mare; but used metaph. 1. For a giddy young woman.

The *fillock* hir deformyt fax wald haue ane fare face,
To mak hir maikles of hir man at myster mischeinis.

Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 39.

—Lat *fillok* ga fling her fill.

Bannatyne Poems, 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 fallow ane *filly* fair.

Bannatyne Poems, 205, st. 4.

C. B. *guilog*, equa, Lhuyd. According to Bullet, *feilog* is a colt or foal, and also denotes a woman of a wicked life. He deduces it from Heb.

פילגש, *pilgesh*, a concubine, referred to פלג, *palag*, divisit, as its root. This Heb. word is retained, indeed, both in Gr. *παλλακη*, and Lat. *pellez*. It may be observed, however, that Su.-G. *fioll*, signifies lascivus, *fioll-a*, lascivire, Ihre, vo. *Fole*; and Isl. *fygje kone*, concubina. *Filly* is originally nothing but the feminine of foal. Isl. *fil*, Sw. *foel*, pullus, equinus; fem. *foelja*, V. Linn. Faun. Suec.

FILP, s. A fall off one's feet, Dumfr.

Tent. *flabbe, flebbe*, vulnus in faciem incussum; alapa, colaphus. This is probably the origin of E. *flip*, a word that has hitherto perplexed etymologists. Johns. 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. *fel-a, fial-a*, to cover; whence *fell*, a covering of any kind, *fielster*, locus occultus, *fylskni*, occultatio.

FILSCHY, adj. A sheaf of corn is said to be *filshy*, 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*.

Teut. *fielt*, homo turpis, sordidus; *fielterye*, nequitia spurcitia.

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 writtin chargeing—the kingis liegis that nain of thaim tak apoun hand to mak any maner of persecucioun or folowing of the said mater at the Court of Rome [Rome],—or yet to fortify, mantere, or supple the said James in making of *finance* 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;" Cotgr.

2. To make a composition in the way of paying money.

"That Johne Eklis and Thomas Wallace sall content & pay to Johne Blare—of Adamtoun—xxx^{ty} merkis,—for the quihikis David Blare—the faider of the said Johne Blare become plege & borgh to our souerane lordis Justice for *finance maid* for the said Johne Eklis and Thomas Wallace in the Justice are of Are." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 111.

Probably for the payment of a fine.

L. B. *finire financiam*, praestare; componere, praesertim de certa pecunia summa exsolvenda.

FINANCE, s. Used as signifying fineness.

"His hieness—sall than, God willing, with the aviss of the lordis of his consale, mak a sett & reuyle [rule] of his moneye, baith gold & siluer, of the wecht & *finance* that it sall balde," &c. Acts Ja. III., A. 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 118.

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 *fynes*.

Finance is used in Acts Ed. 1566, as if it denoted fineness. But in that of 1814, from the MS. it is *finace*, as in other places in both copies *fynes*. 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 deary sought,
And *find* him skin and birn.

Ramsay's Poems, i., 276.

"I am much hurt, find where it pains me." Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 84.

2. To grope, to grubble, S.

3. To perceive by the taste, S.

In S. indeed, *feil* is used in the sense of *find*, and vice versa. Sw. *beffin-a* has a similar acceptation. Huru *beffinnen i eder*? How do you feel yourself? Isl. *dilfinning*, tactus, G. Andr., vo. *Finna*, p. 70.

FINDLE, s. Any thing found; also the act of finding, S. B.

A.-S. *fyndele*, adinventio.

FINDSILY, adj. Expl. "apt to be finding."

"A *findsily* 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 *saelig*, 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 *findy*." 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.

Eftyr swne thai passyd syne,
And held to Durame, or thai wald *fyne*.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 110.

Fr. *fin-ir*, Lat. *fin-ire*.

FINE, FYNE, s. End; Fr. *fin*, *id*.

"The governour—estemed the queine highlie, that shee—had brought the same to ane prosperous *fyne*." Pitscottie's Cron., i. 7. 8.

"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*." Pitscottie, 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 stockins*, S.

There *fingram* stockins spun on rocks lyes.—
Colvil's Mock Poem, ii., 9.

FINGROMS, 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 wollen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and *fingroms*, which were sold from 5d to 8d per ell." Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 203. V. preceding word, from which it seems corr.

FINGTED, s. A finger bandaged or tied up, Teviotd.; viewed as a very old word.

Isl. *fing-r*, digitus, and *ty-a*, part. pa. *tyad-r*, paratus, armatus; or merely corr. from *finger-tied*.

FINNACK, FINNOC, FINNER. A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario*, S. B.

"*Finnacs* 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 Statist. Acc., ix. 156, N.

"In those 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. Kilmalie, Inverness Statist. Acc., viii. 410, 411.

It is written *Phinnick*, Ibid. vi. 3; and *Phinoc* by Pennant.

"The whiting 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 *finnocs*, 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*, or 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. *feannog*, which, according to Shaw, signifies a whiting. But as *finner* is synon., I suppose that it has been given from the peculiar colour of the *fins*.

FINNAN HADDOCK, FINNON, FINDON, s. A species of smoke-dried haddock, S. The name is always pronounced q. *Finnin*.

"*Findon 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. *Findon* 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.

"Large lean whales are sometimes stranded in the creeks and sometimes chased ashore by boats. These commonly measure from 60 to 90 feet in length, and are denominated *finners*." P. Unst. Statist. Acc., v. 190.

This seems to be the *Balaena Physalus* of Linn. *Fin fish*, Marten's Spitzberg. V. Pennant's Zool., iii. 41.

Germ. *finnfisch*, Belg. *vinvisch*, Sw. *finnfisk*, Norw. *finnefisk*. This is the whale which Cepedo calls *Baleinoptre gibbar*, p. 114.

FINNIE, s. A salmon not a year old, S. B.

FINNIN, s. A fiend, a devil, Ang.

The name of the *Finnin's den* is still given to a place between Forfar and Dundee, according to the account given by Pitscottie, and the tradition of the country, once the residence of canibals.

"About this time there was apprehended and taken, for a most abominable and cruel abuse, a brigand, who haunted, and dwelt, with his whole family and household, out of all men's company, in a place of Angus, called the *Fiend's Den*. Hist. Scot., p. 65.

This name, given by the people of the country, might be viewed as a mere corr., were there not a striking analogy between the term *finnin* and Su-G. *fanen*, anc. *fiandan*, *fanden*, cacodaemon, of the same origin with *fiend*. V. *Fanen*, Ihrc.

FINNISON, FINNISIN, s. Anxious expectation, earnest desire, Fifes.

Teut. *vinnigh*, acer, vehemens; sordidé avarus; Kilian.

Finaison is an O. Fr. word signifying bargain, satisfaction. V. Cotgr. Perhaps our term is from *finass-er*, to act deceitfully, to manage with *finesse*; as originally denoting the eagerness of one who wishes to impose on others.

FINTOCK, s. The cloudberry or knout-berry, *Rubus chamaemorus*, Linn., otherwise called *Averin*; Perth.

This is evidently from Gael. *fundac*, id.

FINTRUM SPELDIN, s. A small dried haddock, S.

—"Cost me mair to that feckless emigram boddy than he is a' worth: if it be snails an' puddocks they eat, I canna but say he is like his meat; as din as a docken, an' as dry as a *Fintrum speldin*." Saxon and Gael, i. 107.

Fintrum is corr. from *Findon*, q. v.

FINZACH, s. Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*, Banffs.

"Such is the stubbornness of grass, *finzach*, and sorrel, and so deep are they rooted, that they often baffle the harrow, though ever so carefully applied." Surv. Banffs., App., p. 39.

To FIPPIL, v. n. To whimper, to whine, to act in an unmanly manner.

He *fippil* lyk ane faderles fole;
'And be still, my sweet thing.
'Be the halyrud of Peblis,
'I may nocht rest for gretting.'

Peblis to the Play, st. 25.

This may be allied to Isl. *fiñ*, a noted fool, extrémé stultus homo, G. Andr., *fiñ*, infatuare. But V. *Faiple*, which is undoubtedly from the same origin.

An ingenious correspondent suggests that as *faderles fole* may signify a featherless fowl, the sense may be,

he peeped, S. cheepit like an unfledged bird; Germ. *pfif-en*, pipire; *pfiften wie die jungen voegel*, frittinire, Fabr. Thesaur.

FIPPILIS, Maitland Poems, p. 49.

And quhen the smy on me smirks with his smaick smolat,
He *fipillis* lyk ane farsy aver, that flyrit on a gillot.

It seems doubtful 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. *fifla*, ad stuprum allicere, or *fifla*, attricare, libidinoso tangere.

FIPPLE, s. The underlip. V. FAIPLE.

FIR, adj. Far.

Thair speris in splendris sprent,
On scheldis *schonkit* and schent,
Evin our thair hedis went
In feild *fir* away.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 24.

Corr. from edit. 1508.

A.-S. *fyr*, Isl. *fir*, *fiar*, Su.-G. *fiar*, id.

FIR, FIR-CANDLE, s. A splinter from a *moss-fa'en* fir-tree, used as a light, Aberd.; also called *Candle-fir*, S.

An' little Pate sits i' the nook,
An' but-a-house dare hardly look,
But had, and snuff the *fir*:
He says, Yer light casts little shine,—
Had 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 scorch 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 befall them, S. B.

This may perhaps be viewed as a vestige of the Druidical proscription, 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 malignity than of superstition, have been known to leave a fire of this description behind them, when they reluc-

tantly left a habitation of possession, for the purpose of insuring *ill luck* to the family that succeeded them; especially if the newcomers 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 lettre maid to Robert Weyr of the escheit of all gudis quhilkis partenit to Adame Bell (and others), and now partening to oure Sovereane Lady, as escheit throw being and remaining of the saidis personis at hame, and byding fra oure Sovereane ladeis army and last field at Fawside besyde Musselburgh, for resisting of oure auld innemies of England; incurrand therthrow the panis of tinsale of lyfe landis & gudis incontrare to oure Sovereane ladeis proclamation maid therupone, *the fire Croce being borne throw the hale Realme*." At Ed^r. 14 Oct., 1547. Regist. Secr. Sigill., xxi. 45.

This signal has, however, been used in later times, in the name of royalty; even so late as the era of the last rebellion.

"The principal signal was the Cross Tarie 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 rendezvousing were frequent with us, as that of the Homes, *A Home, A Home*, intimating the meeting at Home Castle. The Mackenzies have for cry, *Tullochdar*; the Clan Chatons, *Craig-gow*, or *Craig-owie*; 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.

FIREFANGIT, FYREFANGIT, part. pa. 1. Laid hold of by fire.

—This Chorineus als fast
Ruschit on his fa, thus *fire fangit* and vnnsucht.
Doug. Virgil, 419. 24.

*Scott describing the cruelties of Popery, says :—
And quha eit flesch on Fridayis was *fyrefangit*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 10. V.

Note, p. 309, 310.

2. Cheese is said to be *firefangit*, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been dried, S. *Fire-fanged*, fire-bitten, A. Bor.

3. This term, sometimes without the mark of the participle, is provincially used in agricultural language, as signifying, injured by the heat produced by fermentation, S.

"*Firefang*, having the quality of a dunghill impaired by too high a degree of the fermenting heat." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

"If it [a heap of dung and peat earth] does not come up to near blood heat, it ought to be turned over, and more dung applied; and if it becomes hotter, a larger quantity of moss ought to be introduced, that it may not be *fire-fanged*, by which it is greatly injured." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 399.

It is not applied to liquids.

FIREFANGIN, s. Injury produced by fermentation in a cheese, S. O.

"Hoving or *firefanging*, is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county [Ayrshire], that nobody can tell from what it proceeds." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 456.

When a cheese is *firefanged* it becomes full of holes like a loaf, the curd is soft and tough, and the taste is peculiar and disagreeable.

FIREFANGITNESS, s. State of being *fire-fanged*, S. O.

FIREFLAUCHT, FYIRSLAUCHT, s. Lightning, a flash of fire, S. A. Bor. It is "also termed *slew-fire*," Gl. Compl. S.

Erth the first moder made ane token of we,
And eik of wedlok the *pronuba* June,
And of thare cupliug wittering schews the are,
The flam of *fyreflaucht* lighting here and thare.
Doug. Virgil, 105. 41.

"The *fyir slaucht* vil consume the vyne vitht in ane pipe in ane depe caue, & the pipe vil resaue na skaytht." Compl. S., p. 93.

Fyreflaucht is evidently from Su.-G. *fyir*, Teut. *vier*, ignis, and *black-en*, spargare flammam; vibrare instar flammæ; coruscare. Perhaps Su.-G. *flack-a*, Isl. *flak-a*, circumsistere, *fleck-ta*, motitare, are allied. *Fyirslaucht* is from Teut. *vierslaen*, excudere, sive excutere ignem, rapere in fomite flammam; Kilian. *Yæer-slag* seems to have the same origin, ferri scoria; q. the sparks which fly from hot iron when it is struck. By a similar combination it is called in A.-S. *legeth-slaucht*, from *leget*, fulgur, and *slaecht*, *slaeg*, percussio, ictus; also *thunres slaeg*, fulminis ictus.

[**FIRE-GALDIS, s. pl.** Barbour, xvii. 246, Skeat's Ed. **SPRYNGALDIS** in Jamieson's and Skeat's Ed.]

FIRE-KINDLING, 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?

Isl. *færk-a*, longè remove; Verel.

To **FIRL corn**, to measure it, Roxb.

This must be different from *Firl* 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 crukit tungis were dry for blude,
An' the red lowe *firled* at their flews.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 322.

FIRLOT, FYRLOT, FURLET, s. 1. A corn measure in S., the fourth part of a boll.

"They ordanit the boll to met vietuall with, to be denidit in foure partis, videlicet, foure *fyrlottis* to contene a boll, and that *fyrlot* not to be maid efter the first mesoure, na efter the mesoure now vsit, bot in middill mesoure betuix the twa." Acts Ja. I., 1526, c. 80, Edit. 1566.

—Ane furme, ane *furlet*, 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 alsuay, that na man doth licht ane lanterne, putting it vnder ane *firlot* bot in ane chandler, to the effect the haill hous may have licht." Refutation of ane Answer made be Sehir 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 *farlet*;" 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 *firlots* of bear.

Scot's Hist. Name of Scot, p. 42.

The etymon 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 regine xiiij celd. x boll. & una *firthe*."

"In servicio regis iij celd. ij boll. et j *ferthelota*." Comput. Vicecom. de Forfar, A. 1264.

Skinner derives it from A.-S. *feower*, quatuor, and *lot*, *hlot*, portio, q. the fourth part. Teut. *viertel*.

FIRMANCE, *s.* 1. Stability; Fr. *firmançe*, id.

"The Romanis—ar brocht to sic *firmançe*, that thay may, with ripe and strang pussance, sustene the ples and frute of liberte." 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 keeped in that *firmançe*, our familiar servitors and guard being debarred from our service, and we watched by the committars of thir crimes." Lett. Q. Mary; 9 March 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 332. "Prison or captivity;" Marg.

Fr. *ferm-er*, to shut, to lock.

FIRNACKIT, *s.* A fillip, Aberd.; *Penty*, synon, S.

Perhaps from Isl. *fioer*, vigor, whence Aberd. *vir*, force, and Su.-G. *knack-a*, to strike smartly.

FIRNDAILL, **FEIRINDELL**, *s.* A quarter.

"To desyr hir breif to be sarit [served] afor the provest ane *firndaill* of saip." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. Elsewhere *feirindell* of saip; also *firindail*.

It seems to denote the quarter of a hundred weight of soap. Belg. *vieren-deel*, a fourth part.

FIRNE, *adj.* V. **FIRON**.

FIRNIE, *s.* A quarrel, a broil, Fife.

A.-S. *firn*, *firen*, peccatum, Su.-G. *firn*, *firin*, scelus, Alem. *firina*, id., Moes.-G. *fairina*, crimen.

TO FIRPLE, *v. n.* To whimper, Roxb.

This must be radically the same with *Fippil*. But the origin is quite obscure.

FIRIN, **FIRON**, **FIRREN**, *adj.* Of or belonging to fir or to the pine tree.

"Ane thik *firrin* plank." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 225.

The *firon* closouris opnyis, but noyis or dyn,
And Greiks hid the hors coist within,
Patent war made.—

Doug. Virgil, 47. 34.

Su.-G. *fure*, Teut. *vueren*, Germ. *forhen*, *fueren*, abies. Many, we are informed by Ihre, think that this tree has received its name from the circumstance of its so easily catching fire, 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 *Fiery*, pron. *feerie*, id., conjoined with *Stoick*, perhaps the same with *Stech*, a crowd; q. the bustle caused by a crowd.

FIRSTIN, *adj.* First. V. **NIXTIN**.

The *firstin* man in counsall spak,
Good Errol it was he.

Battle of Balrinnes, Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 351.

FIRTH, *s.* 1. An estuary, S., *frith*, E.

"Fiffe is diuidit fra Louthiane be the reueir of Forth, quhilk rynnys with ane braid *firth* in the Almane seis." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 9.

2. Douglas uses it to denote a mere bay.

Thair standis into the sicht of Troy an ile
Wele knawin be name, hecht Tenedos umquhile,
—Now is it bot ane *firth* in the sey flude:
Ane rade vnsikkat for schip and ballingere.

Sinus, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 39. 21.

Su.-G. *fiærð*, Isl. *fiord-r*. Some have derived the word by transposition from Lat. *fret-um*, 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. *far-an*, navigare, as it properly denotes water that is navigable. G. Andr. refers it to Isl. *fiara*, litus, item, maris refluxus, et ejus locus; pl. *ferðer*.

Mr. Macpherson renders *Firth of Forth*, *frith of the wood*, adding that it is "translated by the Islandic writers *Mirknafjord*." But this, it would seem, rather signifies the dark *firth*.

FIRTH, **FYRTH**, *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.

He had both hallys and boursys,
Frythes, fayr forests wyth flowrys.—
—By forest, and by *frythe*.—

Rom. of Emaré.

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*, *fell*, and *fald*.

Be *firth* and *forrest* furth they found.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 1.

In this connexion, 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 *fellis*.

Gawan and Gol., i. 3.

Firth and *fell* may be equivalent to dale and hill, plain and mountain.

Gryt court hors puts me fra the staw,
To fang the fog be *firth* and *fald*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

Also Doug. Virgil, 193. 48.

Fald seems nearly synon. with *firth*; A.-S. *faeld*, campus, planities; with this difference, perhaps, that *fald* may denote open ground, and *firth*, what is inclosed or sheltered.

Hardynge seems to use it nearly as equivalent to garden or orchard.

—What kynde of ympe, in garden or in *frith*
Ymped is in stocke, fro whence it came
It sanoureth euer; and it nothyng to blame;
For of his rote, from whence he doth out spryng,
He must euer tast, and saour in eatyng.

Chron., Fol. 97, 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 latinism." 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 similar in signification to *Girth*, q. v. In A.-S. we find the compound word *firthgeard* denoting an asylum, although there is no evidence that *firth* by itself signified an inclosure. *Firth*, in this composition, is on the contrary understood as denoting peace. But in the Ostrogothic Laws *fridgiaerde* signifies that

fence by which animals are defended; sepimentum quod animalia arcet. *Fridgiarde skal varda til Martinmassu um aker, ok um ang til Michialsmessu*; An inclosure should be kept around fields till Martinmas, and around meadows till Michaelmass; Leg. Ostg. Ihre, vo. *Frid*.

Frydgiard, in the Laws of the Westrogoths, denotes a pasture common to different villages, inclosed by the same fence. The immediate origin is *frid-a*, tueri, which Ihre derives from *frid*, libertas. Our *firth*, or *frith*, seems to be the Goth. *fridgiard* without the last part of the word. It is highly probable, indeed, that A.-S. *frithgeard* originally had the same meaning with the Su.-G. term; as derived, not from *frith*, pax, which limits its signification to a sanctuary, but from *frith-ian*, tueri, protegere, denoting protection, or shelter, of whatever kind.

FIRYOWE, s. The cone of the fir or pine, Mearns.

FISCHGARTHE, s. A weir, for catching and retaining fish.

"Anent the article of the *fischgarthe* of Esk, debatable betuix the realmez, that of auld vse, quhar it wes put in be the Inglis partj & put out be our souuerane lordis liegis borderaris in tha partis, the lordis counsaillis the kingis hienes to write to the king of Ingland," &c., Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170. Su.-G. *fisk-gaerd*, id. V. YAIR.

[FISH AN' SAUCE, fresh haddocks cooked in sauce, Morays. Syn. fresh fish, Mearns.]

FISII-CARLE, s. A fisherman, S.B.

O mourn this loss which we deplore,
Ye sailors that frequent our shore;
Ye *fisk-carles* never lift an oar,
In codlin greed. *Tarras'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. *cwr*, a corner, a nook. From the connexion of Perths. with the Highlands, perhaps we ought to prefer this origin to Su.-G. *kur-a*, elanculum delitescere.

[FISH-GOURIES, s. pl. Garbage of fish, Mearns.]

FISHICK, s. The Brown Whistle-fish, Orkn.

"Brown Whistle-fish, Br. Zool. iii. 165.—*Fishick* in the Orkneys." Lightfoot, i. 57.

"The Whistle-fish (*gadus mustela*, Lin. Syst.) or, as it is here named, the *red ware fishick*, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea weed, 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 laird's *fishing-wand*, or buiking his flies, or may be catching a dish of trouts at an over-time." Waverley, i. 123.

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FISSENLESS, adj. Destitute of substance, or pith, S. V. under FOISON.

To FISSLE, FISSIL, 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 *fissil*, and out he lookit, fancying, puir man, it might have been the cat." *Antiquary*, i. 202.

—Wi' heedfu' step.

He rounds ilk bush, cautious, and starting aft,
Should at his feet a scared yorlin bir;
Or icicle drop frae the bended twig,
Wi' *fissling* din, amang the leafless bri'rs.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 151.

2. To make a rustling noise, as the wind when it shakes the leaves of trees, S.

"The wind again began to *fissle*, and the signs of a tempest were seen." R. Gilhaize, iii. 65.

3. Used to denote the noise made by the wind in the key-hole, Ayr.

Isl *fys-a*, sufflare, ventilare.

"Ex sono," according to Sibb. But it seems the same with Teut. *futsel-en*, agitare, facitare, attretare; nugari. Hence *futseler*, frivolarus; Kilian. A.-S. *fys-an*, festinare; Su.-G. *fos-a*, agitare; Isl. *fys-est*, concupiscere, *fysæ*, desiderium, *fus*, cupidus; *fussl-a*, to carry off by guile and clandestine arts, in which cleverness of hand is requisite. The general origin is *fus*, citus, promptus. Another etymon may however be preferred by some. As the term denotes the sound of slight motion, it might seem allied to Germ. *faeslein*, 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 *fussle* seems primarily to respect the motion of leaves.

FISSELE, FISTLE, s. Bustle, fuss, S.

The oddest fike and *fissle* that e'er was seen,
Was by the mither and the grannies ta'en.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13. V. FIKE, s.

FISTAND, part. pr. "Beating with the fist, cuffing, fisting;" Chalm. Gl. V. **FEIST, v.**

Quhat kynd of woman is thy wyfe?—
Soutar. —Ane storm of astryfe,
Ane frog, that fyles the winde,
Ane *fistand* flag, a flagartie fuffe,
At ilk ane pant, scho lets ane puffe,
And hes na ho behind.

Lyndsay, 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 undeniable from the uniformity of ideas conveyed by all the terms which the satirist employs;—*storm*, *winde*, *flag*, *fuffe*, and *puffe*. There is another mistake as to the meaning of *Fistand*. A *fisting squall* would be rather a new figure. There cannot be a doubt that it is the same with O. E. *Foist*. "To *Fizzle* or *Foist*, to break wind backward without noise," &c. Phillips. Not merely the connexion of the term with *winde* and a squall, but the idea of *fyling the winde*, as well as that of her having *na ho behind*, no stop or hold positively determine the sense.

F 2

Tent. *vijst-en*, pedere, crepitum ventris emittere, postico crepare; *vijst*, flatus ventris, sine strepitu aut sonitu; Sax. *fyst-en*, Isl. *fys-a*, pedere, *fys*, flatus, peditus.

FIT, s. Used as apparently synon. with *custom*.

"Fits and customs of the Border." Stair Suppl., Dec., p. 278.

This has probably had a Teut. origin, as *vits* signifies creber, frequens; and Flandr. *vits zijn*, habitum habere alicujus rei, assuetum esse frequenti actu.

To FIT, v. n. To kick, Roxb. The E. v. to *foot* is used in the same sense.

To FIT the Floor, to dance. *To hae a gueed fit on the floor*, to dance well, Aberd.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

O think that eild, wi' wyly fit,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit.

Fergusson'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 inauspicious to the bridegroom, and a *yeld* cow (not giving milk) to the bride." *Edin. Mag.*, Nov., 1818, p. 412.

The ancient Romans in like manner reckoned it unlucky to meet a hare, when setting out on a journey. Leporem inter inendum transversu saltu velut diremisse—infortunia praesagire, et infesta itinera creditum est. Rosin. *Antiq.*, p. 202, 203.

Inauspicatum dat iter oblatu lepus.
SENARIUS, ONEIROCRITICO.

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. That of a female, is deemed unlucky; there is no objection, however, to that of a man. As women are most apt to attend to these things, the reason of the preference may be, that the approach of a male seems to give a fairer promise of a sweetheart.

Ere new year's morn begin to peep,
Wi' glee, but little din,
At doors, the lasses sentrie keep,
To let the *first-fit* in.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 33.

"It is supposed that the welfare and prosperity of every family, especially the fair part of it, depend very much upon the character of the person who is *first* admitted into the house, on the beginning 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 lous [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, adv. With the greatest exactness; as, "I followed him *fit for fit*;" corresponding with Gr. *καταπόδα* or *καταπόδας*, è vestigio.

UPON THE FIT. *To sell grain upon the fit*, to sell it along with the straw before it is thrashed 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 *fit*; Germ. *fuss-en*, from *fuss*, id.

FITTIE-LAN', s. "The nearer horse of the hindmost pair in the plough," S., q. *foot the land*.

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-ahin*; the same on the right hand, the *fur ahin*." *Ibid.*, iv. 373, 374.

FITTING, s. Footing, S.

"Fight against iniquitie, as against a foraine enemy at the borders of your heart, euen at the first landing, before it get *fitting* in fast and stable ground." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 987.

FITTINMENT, s. Concern, footing in, S. B.

Bat why a thief, like Sisypheus,
That's nidded sae in hell,
Sud here tak *fittinment*
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 he *tint the fit*,
And tann'd his ain bum-lether.—
Christmas B'ing, Skinn. Misc. Poet., p. 142.

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. *votteer-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 succussions, from one place to another, S. E. to hitch.

As this word is nearly allied, both in form and meaning to E. *fulge*, it has probably had the same origin; perhaps Su.-G. *fik-a* or *fiaek-a*, circumsutare.

—Thou's get the gree
O' wallets, de'il's, or witches:
A speakin' Paek's owre learnt for me,
Or ane that steers an' *fitches*.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 63.

Tent. *wijck-en*, cedere, abscedere; Isl. *vik-ia*, id. movere, semovere; Dan. *vig-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 etymon.

To FITCH, *v. a.* 1. To move any thing a little way from its former place; to *fitch* a *marshstane*, 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 Semple, minister at Carsphairn, says: "This John was ordinarily called *Fitch-cape*, and Claw-poll [Claw-pow, it must have been], because in the time of preaching he used to claw his head, and rub his callet," [*calotte*, a cap or coif].

He describes the good man as one day thus addressing a neighbouring 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. *fite*, minusculi alicujus opera, aut tactus levis; G. Andr., p. 71; *fit-ia*, in rugas corripere, Haldorson; Dan. *fias*, trifling, *fiask-er*, to fumble.

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 war-ran' she'll keep her ain side of the house; an' a *fitgang* on her half-marrow's." Saxon and Gael, i. 108.

2. A long, narrow chest, extending alongside a wooden bed, Berwicks. V. FEDGAN.

[FITHER, *conj.* Whether. Aberd.]

FITHIT, *expl.* "An exclamation confirming what is said; as, 'Will ye dude? na, *fithit!*'" Upp. Clydes.

This I should rather view as equivalent to nevertheless, notwithstanding; and as the same with *Frithat* and *Fraat* of other districts.

"*Fithit*, *adv.* Corr. from 'for a' that;'" Gl. Surv. C. of Ayr, p. 689.

FITHOWE, FITHAWE, *s.* A polecat.

"That na man haue mertrik skinnis furth of the realme, and gif he dois, that he pay to the King 11.s. for the custome of ilk skin, and for x. Fowmarts skinnis called *Fithowis* x.d." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 24, edit. 1566. *Fithawe*, Skene.

E. *fitcheu*, *fitchat*. Belg. *ritche*, Fr. *fissau*, Sw. *fiskatta*, id. Gael. *fiadchait* signifies a wild cat. Report Comm. Highland Soc., App. p. 193, N. V. FowMARTE.

FITLESS-COCK, [*footless*]. A cake baked of lard and oat-meal, and boiled among broth; also denominated a *sodden banno'*, usually made about Fastern's Een, or Shrovetide, 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 prevails, 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 gamecock, when presented as a dish, after being battered and covered with blood, in consequence of the fatal fight. V. FESTYCOCK.

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 *Fit-Nowt*, the *Hind-Frock*, the *Mid-Frock*, the *Fore-Frock*, the *Steer Draught*, the *Wyners*, 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.

FITSTED, *s.* "The print of the foot," Gl. Shirr., S. B.

From Isl. *fit*, foot, and Isl. Su.-G. *stad*, A.-S. *sted*, locus; *q.* the place where the foot has been set, or stood; for *stad* is from *staa*, 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 *fittie* fairies liftit her,
Aneth them clave the yird;
An' down the grim how to the warl' below,
They bure that bonnie burd.

Ballad Edin. Mag., Oct., 1818, p. 328.

This seems the same with E. *feat*, especially as it is pronounced *q. feetic*. O. Fr. *faitis*, *faictis*, "neat, feat, handsome, well-made," &c., Cotgr.

FITTIE-FIES, *s. pl.* Used in the sense of quirks or quibbles, evidently used as the same word elsewhere written *whittie whaws*; only adapted to the provincial pronunciation of Aberd.

Your philosophic *fittie fies*,
Tho' clad in sweet poetic guise,
The ladies will them a' despise, &c.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 188.

FITTIN-ALE, *s.* An entertainment given by parents when a child *taks* 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. *parwax*, Norfolk; Gl. Grose.

Belg. *pees*, Germ. *flachs*, 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* or pillory, 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 Bydby's unco tale to ken;

And just at Lindy's door came slipping in,
When they are in the *fixfax* of their din.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

This is probably formed, as a duplicated term, from Su.-G. *fiks*, Germ. Su.-G. *fix*, promptus, alacer, denoting a state of action or bustle, from *fik-a*, citato cursu ferri; whence *fikt*, studium. Perhaps, it is merely *Fikefacks*, *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 *fizz* and freath
I' th' lugget caup.

Burns, iii. 15.

Isl. *fys-a*, flare, efflare, sufflare; *fys*, flatus. May we not view as cognate terms, Gr. *φυσ-aw*, *φυσσ-aw*, sufflo, inflo; and *φυσ-aw*, anhele, inflo?

FIZZ, FIZE, *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.

Douce wife, quoth I, what means the *fizz*,
That ye shaw sic a frightfu' *gizz*,
Anent a kyte-clung poet?

Tarras's Poems, p. 107.

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. *fys-an*, festinare; also, fugare; Su.-G. *foes-a*, agitare, *fys-a*, properare; Alem. *fusas-an*, id. Ihre views Isl. *pias-a*, niti, *pias*, nixus, nixus, as also allied. The origin seems to be Su.-G. *fus*, citus, promptus.

FIZZ, *s.* 1. A great hustle about anything, S.

2. A rage, heat of temper, S.

Su.-G. *fias* conveys precisely the same idea with *fizz* in sense 1. Discursus, qualis esse solet, dum magni hospites adveniunt, unde dicitur *goera fias af en*, multo apparatu aliquem accipere, aut etiam cuiquam quoquo modo blandiri, quod etiam *fiasa* dicitur uno vocabulo. Ihre, vo. *Fiaes*.

Fizz is undoubtedly the same with E. *fuss*, 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 *fizzen*."

FIZZENLESS, *adj.* 1. The same with *Foisonless*; used as signifying stupid, useless, Berwicks.

2. Insipid, applied to the mind; as, "a silly *fizzenless* creature," *ibid.* V. **FOISON**.

FLAA, *s.* A thin turf, Shetl.; synonym. *Flag*, S.

"The wood of the roof [of a cottage] is first covered with thin turf called *pones* or *flaas*, and afterwards thatched with straw." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 28.

Dan. *flaa*, Isl. *flae*, excoiare.

FLAB, *s.* Apparently signifying a mushroom.

"To make Catchup. Gather your large *flabs*, cut off the root enda, and take off the rough skins; knock them to pieces; and put them in an earthen jar," &c. Receipts in Cookery, p. 45.

Perhaps allied to *E. flabby*, as descriptive of their spongy nature.

To FLABRIGAST, *v. n.* To gasconade, Perth.

Flabrigastit is used as a participle, signifying, quite worn out with exertion, extremely fatigued, *ibid.* *Flabagasted*, "confounded;" Grose's Class. Dict.

FLACAT, *s.* Perhaps, something resembling the modern reticule.

"Ane litle *flacat* of yellow and reid silk with threid of gold. Ane litle coffer of crammosie satine broderit with gold full of litle fantaseis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239. V. FLAKET.

FLACHIN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A stroke given by something in the hand, Orkn.

Isl. fleig-ia, deicere, praeipitare; *Sn.-G. flect-a*, motitare.

FLACK, **FLAIK**, *s.* A square plaid, Mearns.

Perhaps because of its form, from Teut. *vlack*; Dan. *flak*, planua.

[FLACHTER-SPADE, s.] A spade for casting turfs. V. under FLAUCHTER, *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 *flik*, a lappet, *Isl. flacksa*, a cloak. This is called a *flet*, Caithn.

[FLADGE, FLAUGE, s.] A large piece, a flake.

"Shs gied him a bannock an' a fladge o' cheese," Ayr. *Ial. flagna*, to flake off; *flaga*, a thin slice.]

FLAE, **FLA**, **FLAY**, *s.* A flea, S.

"He—aprawls an' spraugles like—a dog rubbin the *flaes* aff him." Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

Lang eir me thoct yow had nouter force nor micht, Curage nor will for to haue greiuit a *fla*.

Palice of Honour, iii. 74. A.-S. *fla*, id.

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 vengeabil wraik in sic forme changit thus,
Euin in the face and visage of Turnus
Can fle, and *flaf*, and made him for to growe,
Scho soundis se with mony hiss and how.

Doug. Virgil, 444. 21.

Then doubt ye not a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.

Hudson's Judith, p. 28. V. TARGET.

2. To flutter.

Pallas him keppt sic wise on his braud,
That all the blade vp to the hilt and hand
Amyd his *flaffand* lungis hid has he.

Doug. Virgil, 329. 53.

Teut. *flabbe*, muscarium, a fly-flap. As this word originally denotes anything loose, flaccid, or pendulous, perhaps *Isl. flipa*, labrum vulneris pendulum, is a cognate term.

To FLAFF, *v. a.* To fan, in allusion to the raising of the wind by flapping, Dumfri.

—Love in youthfu' breasts was *flaffing*
A mutual flame.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 55.

To FLAFF, *v. n.* 1. To blow intermittently, S. B.

Lat hail or drift on lums and winnocks *flaff*,
He held the bink-side in an endless gaulf.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

2. To fly off, to go off as gunpowder with a puff, Fife; *synon.* *Fluff*, *q. v.*

—"The haill atreet greetin' a' the time; a' except the Bishops and their gang, that stood glowrin', and gaping', and gawfin', as the powther *flaffed* off." Tenant'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 cantie sing,
Or lav'rocks blythe on *flaff'rin'* wing,
But times ilk note whene'er ye ring.—

Music-Bells of Perth, Tarras's Poems, p. 89.

FLAFFER, *s.* The act of fluttering, S.

FLAFFERIE, *adj.* Light, easily compressible, Lanarks.; *synon.* with *Flownie*.

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 you, and a' your breed—
Set skimmin' in a broken boat,
An' twenty miles to row,
Whar *flaffins* ama' wad dreichly float, &c.

MS. Poem. V. FLAUCH, FLAUCHIN.

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. *flaicht*, a light turf, (T. Bobbins) evidently acknowledges a common origin. V. FLACHTER.

Dan. *flag-er*, Teut. *valegh-en*, deglubere, whence probably *vlack*, superficies. But *Ial. flag-a* has still more propinquity; excindere glebam; *flag*, locus ubi gleba terrae fuit descissa; G. Andr., p. 72. He derives it from *flaa*, deglubere.

Ial. flag-torf, caespites graminei; Haldorson.

FLAG, *s.* A squall, a blast of wind, or of wind and rain.

The aey thus trublit, and the tempest furth sent
Felt Neptune—

Lukand about, behaldis the sa oner all
Eneas nauy shatterit, fer in sounder;
With fludis oner set the Troianis, at and under
By *flaggis* and rane, did from the heuin descend.

Doug. Virgil, 17. 9.

Sibb., justly rejecting the conjectures of Rudd., has referred to Teut. *vlaeyhe*, procella, tempestas. It also

signifies, *repentina et praeceps pluvia*; Kilian. We may add Sw. *flage*, flatus, *flaegta*, vento agitari. Verel. Shaw renders Gael. *flaiche*, "a sudden blast or gust of wind." Not finding any similar word in C. B. or in Ir. 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.]

Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful leuin,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw,
Scharp soppis of sleit, and of the snyppand snaw.
Doug. Virgil, 200. 54.

Rudd. and Sibb. both appear to view this as the same with the last word. The Belg. phrase, *een donder vlaag*, a storm of thunder, would seem to support this idea. But I consider it as different, finding that Teut. *vlaek-en* signifies to flash as lightning, *spargere flammam*, *vibrare instar flammae*, *coruscare*; Belg. *vleug*, a blaze, a flash.

FLAG, s. A flake of snow, Moray.

Su.-G. *flage*, pars avulsa; *snoeflage*, flocculus nivis.

FLAGARYING, part. pr. V. FLEEGARY-ING.

FLAGARTIE, adj., "a cant word; flouncing: *A flagartie fuffe*, means a flouncing whiff, which the sowtar calls his wife, to denote her hasty temper." Gl. Chalm.

Ane fistand flag, a *flagartie fuffe*, &c.
Lyndsay, ii. 17. V. FISTAND.

But *flouncing*, although used to denote "passionate agitation," does not definitely express the meaning of the term. It undoubtedly signifies stormy; from *Flag*, a squall, (Teut. *vlaeghe*, procella,) and *Art*, disposition, q. "of a stormy nature."

FLAGGIS, s. pl. "Flanks," Lord Hailes.

Sic fartingnaillis on *flaggis* als fatt as qubailis,
Fattit lyk fulis with hattis that littil availis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 15.

FLAGRUM, s. A blow, a thump, Aberd.

Lat. id. a whip, a scourge.

FLAG-SIDE of a split haddock, the side without the bone, Aberd.

Isl. *flak-a*, discindere; *flak*, tomus, dissectum, veluti cum piscis in tomos oblongos et secatus; G. Andr., p. 72.

FLAIK, s. A square plaid. V. FLACK.

FLAIK, FLAKE, FLATE, s. 1. A hurdle.

With erd and stayne thai fillit dykis fast;
Flaikis thai laid on temyr lang and wicht;
A rowms passage to the wallis thaim dycht.
Wallace, vii. 984, MS.

"It had na out passage, bot at ane part quhill was maid be thaim with *flaikis* scherettis and treis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 38, b.

Sum of Eneas feris besely,
Flatis to plet thaim preissis by and by,
And of smal wikkis for to beild vp aene bere.
Doug. Virgil, 362. 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 shepheardis flit their flockis, they flit their *flaikis*." Bruce's Eleven Serm., H. 5, a.

"There are some cart and cartwheel wrights, with some carpenters for making *flakes* or paling for folding cattle in smummer, and inclosing fields." P. Dallas, Elgin. Statist. Acc., iv. 109.

3. A frame, above the chimney-piece, for holding a gun, Galloway.

Hameward he scours, wi' a' his spirits up;
An' frae the *flake*, aboon the ingle-en',
He whips the carabine.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 26.

"*Fleaks*; wattles; hurdles woven with twigs;" Yorks. Marsh., ii. 319.

"I understand by M. Brokesby, that this word *fleak* signifies the same as *Hurdle*, and is made of hazel, or other wands." Ray's Coll., p. 26.

Flake denotes a place for holding bread, A. Bor.

Fris. *vlaeck*, synon. with *horde*, Teut. *vlecht*, crates, gerrae; Su.-G. *flake*, Isl. *fleke*, *flack*, id. "For those who defend castles, it is proper, at *giora fleka mek storum eik-vondum*, crates viminibus quercinis contextas, to make flakes with *aikwands*." Specul. Regal., p. 415, 416. O. E. *fleak*. Ibre derives the term from Su.-G. *flaet-a*, nectere, because hurdles are plaited. Teut. *vlecht*, from *vlecht-en*, nectere, contexere, more clearly illustrates the connexion; 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—textunt. *Flatis* to plet.

I observe, however, that there is a *v*. in Isl. which retains a nearer resemblance of the noun. This is *flaek-a*, or *flaek-ia*, intricare; whence *flaekia*, *flaeking-r*, tricae, intricamentum, any thing that entangles, q. what is woven. Also *floke*, lana densata, E. a *flock* of wool. G. Andr., p. 72. He views Gr. *πλω*, necto, as the root, whence *πλεχω*, id.

In O. E. *fleke* occurs as a *v*., signifying to bend, to bow, Gl. Hearne; or rather to cover with hurdles.

Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere knytte,—
Thei *fleked* tham ouerthurt, justely forto ligge,
Ouer the wator smerte was so ordeynd a brigge.

R. Brunne, 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 oft wald scho turne agane,
And fleand with hir bow schute mony ane *flane*.

Doug. Virgil, 387. 52.

—The ganyeis and the *flanyis* flew.

Ibid., 301. 48.

A.-S. *flane*, sagitta, *flaene*, framea, hasta; Isl. *flaenn*, hasta, aculeus. A.-S. *fla* also signifies an arrow, a dart.

FLAIP, FLEP, FLIPE, 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, wi' a sma' sheep rodding through the linn not a foot wide; and if ye war to stite aff that, ye wad gang to the boddom of the linn wi' a *flaip*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 134.

2. A blow caused by a fall, and producing a dull flat sound, Selkirks.

"Ha, ha, ha! yonder's ane aff!—you's Jock o' the Meer-Cleuch; he has gotten an ill-faured *flaip*." Pastoral Life, Month. Mag., May 1817, p. 145.

Teut. *flabb*, vulnus in faciem incussum; et alapa, colaphus. *Flaip*, indeed, seems merely a variation of E. *flap*, as expressing the stroke received in a fall.

FLAIPER, *s.* A very severe fall, *ibid*.

FLAIR, *s.* The skate, a fish.

"Raia levis, the Skate or *Flair*." Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

To FLAIRY, *v. a.* To cajole, to flatter. V. FLARE, *v.*

FLAIT, *pret.* of the *v. to Flit*, to transport in whatever way, S. B.

— I've gotten a flay,
I gatna sic anither,
Sin Maggie *flait* the hankit quey,
An' reeve her o' the tether. —
Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

To FLAITHER, *v. n.* To use wheedling or fawning language, Perth. V. FLETCHER, *v.*

FLAKET, *s.* Apparently a small flagon.

"Aent the summondis—tuiching a pare of flakonis of siluer, a stope of siluer gilt, a cop with a covir of siluer gilt, & a goblet of siluer, &c. Defalkand of the soume that he prefis the vale of the fassoun and giltin of a stope the avale of iiij armcs of the *flakettis*, & the mending of a collare." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 26.

Fr. *flasquet*, a small flask. The word seems of British origin; C. B. *flaced*, lagena, uter, obba, ampulla; Davies. Here, however, *flakettis* seems to be used as synon. with *flakonis*. V. FLACAT.

FLALAND-CLAITH, Acts Ja. V. V. DRAWARIS OF CLAITHIE.

To FLAM, *v. n.* To fly out and in; used with respect to any cutaneous eruption, when inconstant as to its appearance, S. B. V. FLEM.

FLAM, *s.* A sudden puff, caused by a squally wind, Ang. V. FLAN.

"It blows squally, as the *flams* o' reek flappin' down the lum may tell ye." St. Kathleen, iii. 110.
A.-S. *flæm*, fuga; fugo.

To FLAME, FLAMM, FLAMB, *v. a.* 1. To baste roasted meat, while it is before the fire, by dripping butter on it; not, as Mr. Pink. supposes, to singe, S.

Scho thrangis on fat capouns on the spelt;—
And bade hir madin, in all haste scho may,
To *flame*, and turne, and rost thame tendyrlie.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

It occurs in a coarse, but emphatic Prov.

"Every man *flammis* the fat sow's arse," i.e. "They will be sure to get most gifts that least want them;" Kelly, p. 93.

"He raised his riding wand against the elder mairon, but she stood firm, collected in herself, and undauntedly brandishing the iron ladle, with which she had just been *flaming* (*anglice* basting) the roast of mutton." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 322.

2. To besmear one's self with the food which one is eating, Clydes.

Fr. *flamb-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 gandy trapping in female dress, Ayr.

2. A gaudily dressed female, one whose chief pleasure consists in dress, *ibid*.

Perhaps from E. *flam*, "an illusory pretext," or Isl. *flan*, cursus celer, and Teut. *foye*, *voye*, what excites disgust. This term, however, seems to be the same with O. E. *Flamefew*, "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. *Toies*, 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 *flanns* 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 hurries them into eternity. By such a *flan* the Laird of Munas, a Gentleman in this country, is said to have perished the former year 1699, when within sight of his own house." Brand's Deser. Shetland, p. 81.

Thair fell ane ferlyfull *flan* within thay fellis wide,
Quhair empreouris and erlis and vther mouny ane
Turnit fra Sanct Thomas before the Yule tyde;
They passed vnto Paris—

Rauf Colyear, Aij. a.

Isl. *flan*, præcipitania.

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. *Flennings 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.

FLAN, *adv.* Expl. "flat, not very hollow," Roxb.

This might seem to have a common origin with Lat. *plan-us*. Armor. *splan* is used in the same sense.

FLANDERKIN, *s.* A native of Flanders, a Fleming.

But Flanderkins they have nae skill,
To lead a Scottish force, man.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 8.

From Germ. *Flandern*, Flanders, and *kind*, a child.

FLANE, *s.* An arrow. V. FLAIN.

FLANNEN, s. Flannel: invariably pron. so by the vulgar, S.

Now Tam, O Tam! had they been queans
A' plump and strapping, in their teens;
Their sarks, instead of creeshie flannens,
Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen, &c.
Burns, iii. 333.

FLANNEN, adj. Of or belonging to flannel; as, a *flannen sark*, a shirt made of flannel, S.

As the E. word is deduced from C. B. *gwalen*, from *gulan*, *gulan*, wool, it may be observed that our *flannen* more nearly resembles this. The Sw. word, however, is *flanell*; Belg. *flannel*; Fr. *flanelle*.

To FLANSH, v. a. To flatter, to wheedle, Moray.

This is evidently of Gothic origin; Isl. *flens-a*, lam-bere, lingere; *flens*, serviles et ignobiles blanditiae; *flensari*, parasitus; Halderson.

To FLANTER. 1. To waver, to be in some degree delirious; used concerning persons under affliction, when the bodily disease affects the mind, Ang.

2. To waver, to flinch, 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,
Sae lamphis'd was she atweesh glee an wae;
Her in her oter hard and fast she gript,
An' prest her *flaunt'ring* mon' upon her lips.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 76.

Isl. *flan-a*, to be carried away with precipitation, praiceps feror, incertus ruo; *flan*, praecipitantia in eundo; *flane*, erroneus, importunus et praiceps fatuus. G. Andr., p. 72.

FLAP of a coat, s. The lap, S.

E. *flap*, originally denotes any thing pendulous. Su.-G. *flabbe*, labium, pendulum. The same word in Teut. denotes a *fly-flap*. Isl. *flap-r*, aura inconstans.

To FLAP, v. a. To turn inside out, Aberd.

Synon. with *Flipe*, but more nearly resembling a cognate of the Isl. term to which *Flipe* has been traced. This is Su.-G. *flabbe*, mentioned above.

To FLARE, v. a. To cajole, to coax, Loth.; *flairy*, Fife, id.

Isl. *flaar*, crafty, *flaerd*, guile, *flarad-r*, false; *flar-a*, to deceive; Su.-G. *flaerd*, guile, A.-S. *flaerd*, nugae.

FLARE, s. Flattering language, Loth. V. the v.

FLASCHE, s. Flesh.

"Sielyik, quhen Lucius Volumnius and Sergius Sulpicius var consulis in Rome, the lyft did rane rau *flasche*." 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 consul 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 *vlaesch* as an O. Teut. word synon. with *bosch*, a wood, a grove, a forest. This term, imported by mariners, may have been metaph. 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 elme for anc moyane." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 258.

"The futemenis armour compleit with the pick of the samyn prui for aughtene pundis. The hagbute with ane *flask* or band roll for sex pundis xiiij ss. iiij d." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 191.

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 pennon, can *flask* be for flag? This term is, in other acts, substituted for *foirchel*, which denotes the rest of a musket; and Fr. *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 allied to Su.-G. *flaes-a*, anhelare, synon. with *blaes-a*; as *blaw* and *blast* are used in the same metaph. sense, S. or Isl. *flas-a*, praiceps feror, a frequentative from *fian-a*, id. *flas*, praecipitantia.

To FLAT, v. a. To flatter.

Quhat slicht dissait quentlie to *flat* and fene?
Doug. Virgil, 98. 2.

This may be referred to Fr. *flat-er*, id.; but perhaps rather to Teut. *vlaed-en*, id. or Su.-G. Isl. *flat*, subdolus. Att. *tala fagurt oy theinkia flatt*, belle loqui, sed subdole cogitare. V. Ihre, vo. *Flat, flader*.

* **FLAT, s.** A field. This is used in a sense somewhat different from the E. word.

— The fire be felloun wyndis blast,
Is driuen amyd the *flat* of cornes rank.

Doug. Virgil, 49. 16.

Or how feil echeris of corn thick growing,
—In ane yellow cornes *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 *flact-a*, Germ. *flecht-en*, nectere.

FLATE, s. A hurdle. V. FLAIK.

FLATE, pret. Scolded, S.

How kindly she *flate* when I kiss'd her,
An' ca'd me a hav'rel tyke.

Picken's Poems, 1785, p. 139. V. FLYTE, v.

FLATLYNYS, FLATLINGS, adv. Flat.

And he donne to the erd gan ga
All *flatlynys*, for him faillyt mycht.

Barbour, xii. 59, MS.

Howbeit thay fall down *flatlings* on the flure,
Thay haue no strenth thair selfe to rais agane.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 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; *flaucht*, skinned; *Fife.*

2. To pare, *ibid.*

Expl. *vlaegh-en*, *deglubere*, *pellem detrahere*.

FLAUCH, *s.* A hide or skin, *Fife.*

FLAUCHTER, *s.* A skinner, *Fife.*

FLAUCH *o' land*, a division of land, *Fife*; *Flaucht o' land*, a piece of ground, a croft, *Angus.*

Expl. as equivalent to a *hide* of land; but I doubt whether the term is not rather allied to *Su.-G. flæck-a*, *findere*, *partiri*; or of the same origin with *Flaucht*, 1. *q.* something spread out.

FLAUCHT, **FLAUCHTER**, **FLAUCHIN**, *s.* A flake; as a *flaucht of snaw*, a flake of snow, *Ang.*; *snow-flags*, flakes of snow, *A. Bor.*

Flaslin is used as well as *flauchin*, *Fife*; *flchin* or *flighin*, *Loth.*

His locks seem'd white as new fa'n snaw,
That, fleecy pure, in *flaughins* fa'.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 43.

The *Yerks.* term approaches to the guttural sound, "*Flags*," flakes of snow are called "*snaw flags*;" *Marsh. Provinc.*, ii. 319.

Johnson derives *flake* from *Lat. floccus*. But *Teut. vlocke*, a flock or lock, would have been a preferable etymon; whence *vlock-en*, *ningere*, *synen*. with *sneeuw-en*. Our terms are more closely allied to *Isl. flak*, *tomus*, dissection, *Su.-G. flage*, a fragment, a part broken off from the rest; *snoeflage*, a flake of snow. This *Ihre* derives from *flæck-a*, *dividere*, *partiri*, which he views as allied to *Heb. palach*, *dividit*.

To FLAUCHT, *v. a.* *To Flaucht woo*, to card wool into thin flakes, *Perth.*, *Roxb.* Hence,

FLAUCHTER, *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 thousan's o' milk white hunds, nae bigger nor whittrets, an' souchan as gin they had been a *flaucht o' dows*." *Edin. Mag.*, Sept. 1818, p. 155.

FLAUCHT, **FLAUGHT**, *s.* A handful, *S. B.*

A mournful ditty to herself she sung,
In *flaughts* roove out her hair, her hands she wrung.
Ross's Helenore, p. 55.

He's sent to you what ye lo'ed maist,
A *flaucht o' his* yellow hair.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 20.

Sibb. views this as a *corr.* of *claught* from *claw*. But it seems to be merely the preceding word, used in a secondary sense.

FLAUCHTBRED, *adv.* 1. At full length, *S.*; *braidflaucht*, *synon.*

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Lindy bangs up, and flang his snood awa',
And i' the haste of running catcht a fa',
Flaucht-bred upon his face, and there he lay.
Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

2. With great eagerness, *S.*

Lindy looks also butt, and Nory spies,
And O my Nory, here's my Nory, cries,
Flaucht-bred upon her, butt the house he sprang,
And frae her mother's oter fiercelings wrang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

Sibb. views this as "perhaps the same with *belly-flaucht*, stretched flat on the ground." But this is not the proper sense of *belly-flaucht*. *Flaucht-bred* seems literally to signify, spread out in breadth, fully spread, as a hawk darts on its prey. The *Su.-G.* phrase *en flæckt oern*, may throw light on it, "a spread eagle," the arms of the Emperor of Germany; from *flæck-a*, *findere*, *partiri*. It may simply mean, spread out like a flock of wool, or flake of snow. *V. FLAUCHT.*

To FLAUCHTER, *v. a.* "To pare turf from the ground." *Shirr. Gl.*, *S. B.*

Dan. flag-er, *deglubere*; the earth being as it were *flayed*. *V. FLAG*, 1.

FLAUCHTER, **FLAUGHTER**, *s.* A man who casts turfs, by means of a *Flaughter-spade*, *Roxb.*

FLAUCHTER-FAIL, **FLAUCHTER-FEAL**, *s.* "A long turf cut with a *flaughter 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 *flaughter-feal*)." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 425.

"A sufficient quantity of *flaughter-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. 331.

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 *flaughter-spade*." *P. Killearn, Stirling. Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 120.

—"Twa hingand lokis, a *flaughter sped*, a cruk, thre bukkis, a pare of tangis, a pet [peat] spaid, price x s." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1492, p. 288.

—"Ane large pet, pan, and crook 16 lib.; 1 *flachter spade*, 2 peat spades, 1 syth, 2 wombles 8 lib." &c. *Acc.* Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 40.

FLAUGHT *o' FIRE*, a flash of lightning, *Ayrs.*

"There was neither moon nor stars—naething but a *flaucht o' fire* every new and than, to keep the road by." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 202. *V. FIRE-FLAUCHT.*

FLAUGHT, *s.* 1. Flutter, like that of a fowl, *Ayrs.*

"He—was ever noo and then getting up wi' a great *flaucht* of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair." *Sir A. Wylie*, ii. 5.

G 2

2. Bustle, hurried and confused exertion, Ayrs.

"It was burnt to the very ground; nothing was spared but what the servants in the first *flaucht* gathered up in a hurry and ran with." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 75.

FLAUCHT, *adv.* With great eagerness, q. with the wings fully spread, in full flight, Ayrs.

Then *flaucht* on Philip, wi' a rair,
She flew, an' pluck't his bosom bare,
Until the blood ran reeking down.

Sparrow and Hovet, Train's Poet. Rev., p. 80.

V. FLAUCHTBRED.

To FLAUCHTER, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, Gallo-way.

Frae the gray bank, where willows intertwine,
Wi' sedge an' rushes, o'er the limpid pool,
The wild duck, roused by the fowler's tread,
Fast *flauchters*, quacking to the farther shore.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 84.

2. To shine fitfully, to flicker, South of S.

"Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave *flauchtering* against the hazels on the other bank." *Antiquary*, ii. 144.

"*Flauchtering*, light shining fitfully; flickering." *Gl. Antiq.*

Teut. *vlaggher-en*, *flagger-en*, volitare, Su.-G. *flackt-a*, motitare. As this, and other words of a similar form, such as E. *flicker*, &c., suggest the idea of the motion of wings, they seem all deducible from the various verbs denoting flight; as Teut. *vlieg-en*, A.-S. *fleog-an*, Su.-G. *flyg-a*, &c., volare.

FLAUGHTER, *s.* A fluttering motion, Gallo-way; *Flaffer*, synon.

Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lazy *flaughter* on the gutter dub.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 42.

FLAUGHTERIN', *s.* A light shining fitfully, So. of S.FLAUNTY, *adj.* Capricious, unsteady, eccentric, Ayrs.

"I was fearful there was something of jocularly 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. *flan-a*, praeceps ruere, ferri; *flan*, praecipitantia.

FLAUR, *s.* A strong smell, Upp. Clydes.; merely a corr. of E. *flavour*.FLAURIE, *s.* A drizzle, Clydes.; synon. *Drow*.

Isl. *floegr-a*, volitare, Teut. *flagger-en*, id.; or Teut. *vlaeghe*, nimbus.

FLAVER, *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 *flaver*, or *avena fatua*, no such thing is now cultivated in any part of this county." *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 198.

I strongly suspect that the latter part of the word is from *haver*, the generic name of oats. This species is in the Swedish province of Scania called *Flyehafre*; Linn. Flor. Succ., N. 101. Can this be viewed as an abbreviation?

FLAW, *s.* 1. A blast of wind.

Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful leuin,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun *flaw*.

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, is [are] in this neighbourhood called St. Causnan's *Flaw*." P. Dnnnichen, *Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, i. 422.

3. A sudden flash of fire.

Sternys in the ayre fleand
Wes sene, as *flawys* of fyre brynnand.

Wyntown, vi. I. 78.

Hir ryal tressis inflambit euil at eils,
Hir crownell picht with mony precious stane,
Infirrit all of birnand *flawis* schane.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 17.

4. Rage, passion; used metaph. Ang.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *flatus*. But it is perhaps allied to Isl. *fla*, mephitis; or may be originally the same with *Flag*, 2, q. v. It was used in E. in the first sense, but is marked by Johnson as obsolete.

Norw. *flage*, *flaag*, expl. (in Dan.) "a sudden gust of wind; also, snow, rain, or hail, which comes suddenly, and goes quickly off again;" Hallager.

To FLAW, *v. n.* 1. "To lie or fib," Gl. Ramsay.

That makes me blyth indeed !—but dinna *flaw*,
Tell o'er your news again, and swear till't a'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 89.

2. To *flaw away*, to magnify in narration, South of S.; synon. *Bleeze awa'*.FLAW, *s.* A fib, a falsehood, S.

Well, since ye bid me, I shall tell ye a'
That ilk ane talks about you, but a *flaw*.

Ramsay's Gentle Shep., Act ii., Sc. 3.

I've heard the carle get the wyte
O' what it fa's na me to write;
But aiblins it was just thro' spite.

They tauld sic *flaws*,
An' wantit to mak black o' white,
Without a cause.

Picken's Poems, ii. 81.

"*Flaw*, lie, fib;" Gl. Shirrefs.

Allied perhaps to O. Flandr. *fleew-en*, Teut. *vley-en*, blandiri; if not to *flaw-en*, deficere, languescere.

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.]

Upo' their tongues the rising topics swell,
An' sometimes mix'd too wi' a lusty whid

About what *flaws o' peats* they've casten, and sae gude.

A. *Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 161.

Evidently allied to Isl. *flag*, terra nuda, post excisam glebam; or, q. the quantity of peats cast, i.e. *flayed*; Isl. *flag-a*, glebas tennes excindere; Haldorson. G. Andr. defines *flag*, Locus ubi gleba terrae fuit descissa, 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. *flaga*, Dan. *flage*, ramen, a splinter; Su.-G. *flage*, pars avulsa, fragmen. Ihre views *flaek-a*, dividere, partiri, as the root.

FLAW, *pret.* Flew, did flee.

—Dewy Iris throw the heayn
With hir saffroun wings *flaw* full euin.

Doug. 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. Scot., 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 hawbrekis forgis furth of plate,
Birnyst *flawkertis* and leg harnes fute hste.

Doug. Virgil, 230. 25.

I have observed no word resembling this, unless we should reckon Isl. *flæk-iaet*, to surround, to environ, worthy to be mentioned.

FLAWKIT, *part. adj.* White in the flanks, a term applied to cattle, Banffs.

FLAWMAND, *part. pr.* Flaming, fluttering.

Baneris rycht fayrly *flawmand*,
And penselys to the wynd wawsnd,
Swa fele thar war off ser quentiss,
That it war gret slycht to diuise.

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. *flaeme*, *flene*, flight, *flema*, a fugitive. V. FLAM, *v.*; or Fr. *flamme*, a pendant, a streamer. But the origin is uncertain.

FLAWMONT, *s.* A narrative, a history, Ayr., Renfr.

Perhaps at first a ludicrous term, meant to ridicule the prodigies sometimes narrated by travellers, from Fr. *flambant*, 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*, *flim*, 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 haudly then shook off their *flay*—

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 80.

TO TAK FLAY, *v. n.* To be panic-struck, S.
—Timorous fowk tak *flay*.

Ibid., p. 121. V. FLEY, *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 dyntis

That *flaw* fyr, as men *flayis* on flyntis.

Barbour, xiii. 36. Pink, edit.

Mr. Pink. renders *flayis*, flies. But *slew* and *slayis* are the words in MS.

[In Skeat's Ed. the line is given thus:—

That *slew* fire, as men *dois* on flyntis.]

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*, discindere, *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 yon *fla-luggit* thing, Jamie." The Entail, iii. 70.

And there will be Juden Macclourie—

Wi' *fla-lugged* sharny-faced Lawrie.—

Blythesome 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 flea, S. B.

Lancash. *fleigh*, a flea.

A.-S. *fleah*, Teut. *floh*, Alem. *vloh*, id. This like *flee*, 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 Teut. *vloy-en*, venari pulices, capture 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; *Flichts*, Ang., and generally through S.

This is equivalent to E. *fly*, as applied to machinery; as the *fly* of a jack; Su.-G. *flygt*, A.-S. *flyht*, Belg. *vlucht*, volatus.

FLECHYNG, *s.* Flattery. V. FLEICHING.

FLECKER, s. The act of fluttering, Ettr.
For. V. **FLEKKER, 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 sarum*, hiare vulneribus. This is more allied in signification than another term which has a nearer resemblance; Su.-G. *fleckr-a*, motitare. We may add Tent. *flaggheren*, flaccere, laxari.

FLECKIT, s. A small flask for carrying spirits, Merse; *flacket*, A. Bor., a bottle made in fashion of a barrel; Ray. V. **FLAKET.**

FLECKIT, 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., Ayrs., p. 517.

When the spots are very small, confused, and run into each other, *mirlit*, or *mirlie*, is used. *Mirlie* or *mirlit* is applied to any kind of colours whatsoever; *fleckit* seldom to any but white.

FLECKIT FEVER, a spotted fever, S. B.
Sw. *flaekk-feber*, Germ. *fleck-feber*, id.

FLECKY, FLECKIE, s. A fondling name for a spotted cow, S. A.

"At length the lasses entered, and while draining the well-filled udders of Hawkie, Hornie 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 corne, wine, &c. on this river of the Maine, where the townes and pleasant *flects* 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, corne, 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 *flects* walled about." Monro's Exped., P. ii. p. 88.

In the last words, he seems to use the term rather loosely, as it appears properly to denote an unwalled town. Germ. *fleck*, a borough, a market town; Belg. *flek* (*open steedije*), a town; Flem. *fleeke*, a village, bourg.

FLEDGEAR, s. One who makes arrows.

"It is decreetd and ordaind,—that there be a bower," bowmaker, "and a *fledgear* in ilk head town of the schire." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 65, Murray; *fledgear*, edit. 1566, c. 70.

A literary correspondent in E. remarks that Johns. is wrong in applying the term *Fletcher* to a manufacturer of bows;—as "Bowyer and Fletcher were distinct trades."

Germ. *flitsch*, *flitz*, Belg. *flits*, Ital. *flizza*. Fr. *fleche*, an arrow. *Flescher*, the Fr. derivative, denotes an archer. L. B. *flecharius*, *flecherius*, *flechiarius*, *sagittarius* vel qui facit sagittas; Du Cange. E. *fletcher* is used with more latitude than its origin admits; "a manufacturer of bows and arrows;" Johnson.

FLEE, s. A fly, S.

"Yee continuallie flit from one temptation to another, whereon yee feede like a *flee* happing from scab to scab." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 277.

Belg. *vliege*, from *vlieg-en*, to fly, as A.-S. *fleoqe*, from *fleoq-an*, id.

To let a *flee stick i' the wa'*, not to speak on some particular topic, to pass over it without remark, S.

"Fusht, fusht," said Francie, 'let that *flee stick i' the wa'*, when the dirt's dry it will rub out.'" Antiquary, ii. 311, 312.

"O whisht Colopel,—let that *flee stick i' the wa*. There were mony gude folk at Derby." Waverl., iii. 355.

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 hernes the rout vpstertis
Of thay birdis with bir and mony ane bray,
And in thare crukit clewis grippis the pray.
Euer as thay *fle* about fra sete to sete,
With thare vile mouthis infek thay all the mete.

Doug. Virgil, p. 75.

Fleen occurs in Chaucer.

Or if you list to *fleen* as high in the aire,
As doth an egle, whan him list to sore,
This same stede shal bere you evermore
Withouten harm.

Squires Tale, v. 10436.

A.-S. *fle-on*, volare, Teut. *vlieg-en*, verberare aëra pennis, Germ. *flieg-en*, Mod. Sax. *flæg-en*, id.

FLEE, s. The smallest thing, a whit, a jot, always preceded by a negative, S. B.; synon. *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.

Forbes's Dominie Deposed.

Perhaps a metaph. borrowed from the smallness of a fly; A.-S. *flege*, Teut. *vliegh*, musca.

To FLEECH, v. a. To flatter. V. **FLEICH.**

FLEECHIN, adj. Deceitful, not to be trusted.

Applied to the weather, when a fine morning begins to overcast; as, "*That's a fleechin day*," i.e., a day that promises to be fair, but will become foul, Fife; synon. *Gowanie*, q. v.

FLEECHINGLY, adv. In a flattering way.

"Though many be crying up the clemency 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. *vlied-en*, terga vertere?

FLEEFU', FLEYFU', adj. Frightful, Larnarks., Ayrs.

At the thirdeen blast ye sall gee,
Gin your bairn wants to be free,
A *fleeftu' fien'* will rise at your feet,
Wi' wauchie cheek and wauland e'e.

Mary o' Craignethan, Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 527.

"He held his richt han' ower us, cruman out some *fleyfu'* words as he gade souchan by like the wind." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

The swarms engag't wi' *fleefu'* din,
Death gaed wi' ilka stroke.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 130.

FLEEGARIE, FLEEGERIE, 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 those mad *figaries* her whole sex
Is infected with?—

Beaumont and Fletcher's Cupid's Revenge.

2. In pl. toys, gewgaws, S.

Ah! shou'd a new gown, or a Flander's lace ead,
Or yet a wee coatie, tho' never sae fine,
Gar thee grow forgetfu'!—
Rouze up thy reason, my beautifu' Annie,
And dinna prefer your *fleegeries* to me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 258.

It is often used to denote the showy flaunting attire of females, S. *Feegaries*, Dumfr.

"Thero's Bishop Gavin Dunbar's dochter,—as braw a hizzie, wi' her fardingales and her *fleegaries*, as ony Principal's dochter i' the three colleges." Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 26.

Grave dames, in a' their nice *feegaries*.—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 56.

"*Feegaries*—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. *figarie*.

FLEEGARYING, FLAGARYING, part. pr.

Busy-ing 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.

FLEEGET, s.

A piece of cut paper, hung up for attracting flies, Berwicks.

I know not if from A.-S. *fleoge*, musea, and Isl. *gist-a*, 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 *fly*, S. A.

FLEEING ADDER, a dragon-fly, Roxb.

FLEEING MERCHANT, a pedlar, an itinerant merchant, Aberd.

FLEEP, s.

A stupid fellow, Aberd.

Let gowkit *sleeps* pretend to skunner,
And tak offence.

Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 109.

Fleep, a thriftless, selfish, slovenly fellow;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

It is obvious that this is merely the local pronunciation of what is elsewhere pronounced *Flup*, 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 coff'd a braw new gown;
A' the next week I'm *fleer'd* an fykit,
Till Kate has coff'd another like it.

Picken's Poems, l. 122.

The mair I fecht an' *fleer* an' flyte,
The mair I think the jad gangs gyte.

Ibid., l. 125.

Most probably used in the sense of the *E. v.* to gibe. See, however, *FLEYR*, *FLEYR* up.

FLEER, s.

Floor, Aberd.

Says Bauldy, I maun to my bed,
Sae butt the *fleer* gaed stoiten.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 66.

FLEESOME, adj.

Frightful, S. O.

—Nae yarn nor rapes could hand him,
Whan 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. *FLEIT*, v. n.

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. 484.

Teut. *vliet*, flumen, *vliet-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 chafits to *fleg* us a'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 529.

TO FLEG, v. n.

To be afraid, to take fright, S. B.

Gib's dady aft wad claw his loof,
An' pinch an' pu' his jazy,
To see ilk *flegging* witless coof
Get o'er his thum a heezy.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 16.

This might seem allied to Isl. *fleigg-a*, incitare, Verel. Ind. or *fleg-ia*, praecipitare, mittere, G. Andr. As, however, A.-S. *fle-on* signifies *fugare*, as well as *volare*, it may be merely *fleog-an* or Isl. *flug-a*, Teut. *vliegh-en*, *volare*, 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 Isl. *myrkvaeflog*, 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 silk a *fleg*,
He look'd as he'd been doited.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

To *Tak Fleg*, to take fright, Ang.

"I ken weel enough what lassies like, an' winna *tak fleg* although ye sid dort a hale ook." St. Kathleen, iii. 191.

To **FLEG**, *v. n.* To fly from place to place, to flutter, Dumfr. A.-S. *fleog-an*, Isl. *flug-a*, volare.

But Nelly fled frae 'tween his arms,
An' aff wi' Gib the mason
Flegg'd fast that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 76.

They—round a tammock wheel an' *fleggin*, toss
The mouldy-hillan to the air in stoor.

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, Ayr.

2. A kick, Gl. Burns.

3. A fit of ill-humour, Ayr.

—When he saw the traitor knight was near,
—At full speed to claw his noddle flew;
Syn at the lown a fearfull *fleg* let flee,
That from his rumples shear'd away his thigh.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 45.

[4. A rash statement, a bounce, a falsehood, Ayr.]

FLEGGAR, *s.* One who talks loosely, who magnifies in narration, who overleaps the bounds of truth, Loth. A proclaimer of falsehoods, Ayr.

Can this have any relation to Su.-G. *flick-a*, Germ. *flick-en*, to patch, whence *skoflickare*, a cobbler; as in S. *cobbler* is metaph. used in the same sense with *fleggar*; and one who fabricates stories, is said to *cobble*? Or is it *q. flyer*, one who flies beyond the truth? V. *Fleg*, to Fly.

FLEGHINGS, *s. pl.* The dust which comes from flax in the dressing, Strathmore; synon. *Stuff*, *Stew*.

Teut. *vlaegh-en*, deglubere; because the flax is as it were *flayed*, when the useful part is separated from the rind.

To **FLEICH**, **FLEITCH**, **FLEECH**, *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. *flatch*, id. A. Bor. [Dutch, *vleijen*, id.]

But he with fals wordis *flechand*
Was with his twa sonnys cummand.

Barbour, v. 619, MS.

Except yee mend, I will not *fleich*,
Yee sall end all mischeuouslie.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 13.

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 Teut. *flets-en*, adulari, blandiri, assentari, alicui ad gratiam loqui, synon. with

vleyd-en, of which *flets-en* seems a deriv. *Vleyd-en* appears also in the form of *vley-en*, id. Alem. *flech-en*, adulari, also suppliciter invocare; whence *fleari*, adulator, *flehara*, adultores, *fleham*, blanditiae. Wachter views *vleyden* as the more ancient form. Isl. *fladra*, id. *fleta*, *flete*, adulator, a female flatterer; *bolle fledar*, to be overcome by flattery, *fledil*, a flatterer, also one who is inveigled by blandishments; G. Andr., p. 72. This writer views the term as primarily denoting the fawning of a dog. *Fladra*, adulator. Adulandiri more canum, dum mulcent suos heros seu homini gratulantur; *fladr*, adulatio canina. Lex., p. 71, 72. Fr. *flat-er* is evidently from this origin. Thus it appears that E. *flatter* and S. *fleich* are radically the same.

FLEICH, **FLEECH**, *s.* A piece of flattery.

"Fair fall you, 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.

FLEICHIING, **FLECHYNG**, *s.* Flattery, S.

— Part he assolyd thare,
That til hym mass plesand ware
Be gyftis, or be othir thyngis,
As qweyntis, slychtis, or *flechmyngis*.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 222.

How Camilla hir fais down can ding,
And vincust Aunus, for al his fare *fleiching*.

Doug. Virgil, 387. 35, Rubr.

FLEICHER, **FLECHOUR**, **FLEITSCHOUR**, *s.* A flatterer.

A-mang thame wes fals *flechouris* than,
That sayd, thare was na lyvand man,
That Edmund wald, fra he ware dede,
Prefere til Knowt in-til his stede.

Wyntown, vi. 17. 77.

And, gif I dar the treuth declair,
And nane me *fleichschour* call,
I can to him find a compair,
And till his barnis all.

Maitland Poems, p. 259.

Teut. *fletser*, adulator. V. the v.

FLEIG, *s.* Flight.

"The nobyllis that war conspirt aganis hym beand aduertist of his *fleig*, followit on him sa scharly, that he was finaly comprehendit and slane." Bellend. Cron., B. v., c. 5.

Teut. *vliegh-en*, to flee.

To **FLEIP**, *v. a.* To turn inside out. V. **FLYPE**.

FLEIT, *part. pa.* Afraid, S. V. **FLEY**.

"I hoip that the grete guidnes of that Lord—sall corroborat and strenthe also my present intention; quihk is, nocht to be sa feble and *Fleit*, for na tribie of tyme—that I be a temperizar in Godis cause contrar my conscience." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith, App., 224.

FLEITNES, *s.* Fear, affright.

"I began nocht littill to mervel—of the silence and *Fleitnes* of utheris," &c. N. Winyet. V. SUBDANE and FLEYTNES.

To **FLEIT**, *v. a.* "To flee, to run from," Rudd.

This sey that gois about mony grete land,
Thou beand my gyder, enterit haus I,

And sik the wylsum desert land Massyly,
Quhare the schauld sandis strekis endlaug the schore ;
Now, at the last, that *fleit* vs enermore,
The forthir coist of Italie hause we caught.

Doug. Virgil, 164. 39.

This respects the apparent motion of the land, to those who are at sea. Belg. *vlied-en*, to flee.

To FLEIT, FLETE, v. n. 1. To flow.

Nor yet thou, Tullius, quahs lippis sweet
In rettorik did intill terminis *fleit*.
i. e. "did flow in rhetorical language."
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 10, st. 8.

2. To float.

Gif thou desyres into the sels to *fleit*
Of heviny bliss, than me thy Lady trelt.
Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 40, st. 18.
Leander on a stormy nicht
Diet *fleit* und on the billous gray.
Evergreen, i. 110, st. 6.

Su.-G. *flyt-a*, Isl. *flot-a*, Tent. *vliet-en*, fluere, fluitare ;
Su.-G. *flyt-a*, natare, Isl. *eg fleite*, fluere facio.
Fleit, flett, pret. floated.

The Irland folk than maid tham for the flycht,
On craggis clam, and sum in watir *flett*.
Wallace, vii. 847, MS.
Part drownit, part to the roche *fleit* or swam.
Palace of Honour, iii.

3. To sail.

Wes nane that cuir disport mycht have
Fra steryng, and fra rowyng,
To furthyr thaim off their *fleting*.
Barbour, iii. 588, MS.

4. To abound.

That glorious garth of suery flouris did *fleit*,
The lustie lilleis, the rosis redolent,
Fresche hallsum frutes indecipient.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 248.

FLEIT, s. Overflowing of water, Loth. ;
synon. *Spate*. V. FLEET, v.

To FLEKKER, FLEKER, FLYCKER, FLYKER, v. n. 1. To flutter, S.

Scho warmyt watir, and her serwandis fast.
His body wousche, quhill filth was of hym past.
His hart was wicht, and *flykeryt* to and fro.
Wallace, ii. 267, MS.

It occurs in this sense in O. E.

"I *flycker* as a byrde dothe whan he houereþ or can
nat yet perfytely flye.—I wene yonder byrde be but
late hatched, for she can nat flye yet but *flycker*."
Palsgr. B. iii., F. 238, a.

2. To quiver, to shiver, to tremble.

I saw that cruell feynd eik thare, but dout,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,—
And the hait flesche vnder his teith *flekkerand*.
Doug. Virgil, 89. 34.

Doug. uses *flychterand* in the same senc. 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 *Ihre* does with
respect to Su.-G. *flekra*, adulari, and *stekra*, motitare,
with which the v. under consideration is closely con-
nected ; A.-S. *fliccer-ian*, Belg. *vliggher-en*, Germ.
flickern, id. ; 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 sall thi helpar be !
Quha sall the help ! quha sall the now radem !
Allace, quha sall the Saxons fra the *flem* !
Wallace, xi. 1124.

—We socht this cleté tyll,
As folkis *flemyt* fra thare natyus cuntré.
Doug. Virgil, 212. 53.

It is common in O. E.

Therefor kyng William did *fleme* alle that kynde,
Thar landes fra tham nam, that men not knows & fynde.
R. Brunne, p. 82.

Other *flemd* hem out of Engeland, non byleued nere.
R. Glouc., p. 315.

A.-S. *flym-an*, *ge-flym-an*, fugare ; Isl. *flaeme*,
extorrem facio, exulare facio, *eg flaemest*, exulo. *Flae-
mingr*, A.-S. *flyma*, *flema*, 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 *Flander-land*, q. *Fleondraland*, that is, the
land of runaways. V. Somner, vo. *Flyma*. *Flemere*,
a banisher, Chaucer.

FLEMENS-FIRTH, s. An asylum for out-laws.

And ill beseems your rank and birth
To make your towers a *flemens-firth*,
We claim from thes William of Deloraine,
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 Evi-
dent. Eccl. Cant., Des. Script. col. 2224, as used by
Edward, one of the Saxon kings.—"Grythbreke &
hamsockne, & forestalles, and infangen theofes, &
flemene fermthe." Somner thinks that this should be
read *Flymena fyrmthe*, from A.-S. *flyma*, fugitivus, and
fyrmthe, susceptio, admissio, sustentatio. He refers to
various Saxon laws. The title of one of the laws of
Ina is, Be tham the *flyman feormige* ; De eo qui
fugitivum admissit. In the law itself it is *flyman
feorminge*, translated, Fugitivo subministrasse cibum.
Cap. 29. In those of Henry I. it is *Flemenfirme*, and
Flymenfirma ; Cap. 10, 12.

Thus the latter part of the term must be traced to
A.-S. *feorm-ian*, suppeditare victum ; excipere hospi-
tio ; whence *feorm*, *feorme*, victus ; hospitium ; *fyrm*,
epulae, convivia, *fyrmth*, receptio ad victum. Somner
and Lye, therefore, properly give the word in the form
of *Flymen fyrmthe*, fugitivorum ad victum admissio.

The last syllable being at first pronounced *firmthe*
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-lauche*, in the nature
of a special custom." Chalmers's *Caled.*, i. 735.

He refers to the following passage ; "Carta to John
Marr, Channon of Ab^d. and Prebendary of the kirk
of Innerauchty, of the lands of Cruterstoun, in the
Garrioch, vic. de Ab^d. given by Thomas Earl of Marr,
lord Garrioch and Cavers, una cum *Lege Flemynge*
dicitur *Fleming Lauche*." Roll. of Da. II., Robertson's
Ind., p. 61.

FLENC, Barbour, vii. 21. Read as in MS. sleuth, q. v.

FLENC-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 barrelled up;" and that it is always pronounced *Flinch-gut*.

Su.-G. *flank-a*, to slice, to cut into flat pieces, Wideg. Su.-G. *flank*, portio grandior, segmentum; *flenga*, frustum. Isl. *fliecke*, id. Thre views E. *fitch* as allied; as, a *fitch* of bacon.

To FLEND, v. n.

Had ye it intill a quiet place,
Ye wald not wane to *flend*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 90.

Apparently, "think of fleeing."

FLENDRI, FLENDERS, FLINDERS, s. pl.

Splinters, broken pieces.

Smate with sic fard, the airis in *flendris* lap.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 27.

This vntrew temperit blayd and fikill brand,
That forgyt was bot with ane mortal hand,
In *flendris* flew, and at the first clap
As brukyll yse in litle pecis lap.

Ibid., 438. 52.

The bow in *flenders* flew.

Chr. Kirk, st. 9.

The next chain'd door that they cam at,
They garr'd it a' to *flinders* flee.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 178.

The tough ash speir, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. iii. 6.

Rudd. says, "f. a F. *fendre*, Lat. *findere*; q. *findulae*." According to Callander, the true origin is Goth. *finga*, which Thre explains frustum, utpote quod percutiendo rumpitur; or, a fragment, as being broken off in consequence of a stroke, from *flenga*, percutere; Isl. *isflingar*, pieces of broken ice. But neither of these writers has discovered the true etymon. Our word is undoubtedly the same with Belg. *flenters*, splinters, fragments, tatters. To this source may the E. word also be traced, s being frequently prefixed in the Gothic languages, and f and p interchanged. Perhaps the Belg. word is allied to Isl. *fleane flentae*, distraho, divarico; G. Andr., p. 75.

FLEOURE, FLEURE, FLEWARE, FLEWER, FLEOWRE, s.

Flavour; generally in a bad sense.

—His lang berde and hare

—Scaldit thus ane strang, *fleure* did cast.
Doug. Virgil, 419. 22.

Thar voce also was vgsom for to here,
With sa corruptit *fleure*, nane mycht byde nere.
Ibid., 75. 20. *Fleware*, 207. 39.

Of filth sic *flewer* straik till his hart,
That he behowit for till depart.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 309.

Of that rute the kynd *fleowure*,
As flouris havand that sawoure,
He had, and held.—*Wyntown*, ix. 26. 107.

Fleure is generally used in a bad sense. "*Fleure*—a stinking smell;" Rudd. vo. *Odoure*.

From Fr. *flair*, odor, whence E. *flavour*, Rudd. *Armor. fler*, odorat; Isl. *fla*, mephitis. Lye refers to C. B. *flair*, putor, foetor, Jun. Etym.

FLEP, s.

A fall. V. FLAIP.

FLESCH, s.

Fleece.

Quhen that I go to the kirk, cled in cairweeds,
As fox in ane lambis *flesche* feinye I my cheir.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 60.

A.-S. *fleos*, *flys*, Belg. *vlies*, id.

FLESCHOUR, s.

A hangman, an executioner.

"The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marcus suld rise sa haistelie to be thair new *fleschour* and skurgeare, or to have ony power of life or deith abone thame." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 160. *Carnificem*, Lat.

* FLESH, FLESCH, s.

1. The carcase of any animal killed for food.

"That all fleshers shall weekly give up upon oath to the collectors ane just—inventar of the whole *fleshes* slain by them; and pay the excise accordingly." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 263.

2. Butcher meat, Aberd. Reg., S.

* FLESHER, FLESCHOUR, 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-licht, and in his awin buith." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Pract., p. 72.

—"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 *flesher*, i.e., a dealer in *flesh*, one who sells animal food.

FLESHARY, s.

The business of a butcher; now called *Fleshing*.

"The counsall licent him to vse his craft of *fleshary* to outred his pennyworths." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 19.

FLET, pret. v.

V. FLYT, to scold.

FLET, adj.

"Prosaic," Gl. Compl.

"Sum vas in *prose*, & sum vas in verse: sum var storeis, and sum var *flet* taylis." 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 flett*, Ang. Perhaps, *sitten in the flete*, is equivalent to *kept 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 *fyr* & *flet*, woif [wife] & barnis, crwik & tayngis." A. 1543, V. 18.

But we have e'en seen *shargars* gather strength,
That seven years have *sitten in the flet*,
And yet have bangsters on their boddom set.

Ross's Helenore, q. 89.

A.-S. *flett* denotes, not merely a parlour, but a house, a dwelling, a fixed residence; Su.-G. *flet*, Isl. *flaet*, *flet*, id.; also, the area of a house.

2. The inward part of a house, as opposed to the outward; the principal part, the *ben-house*, synon.

"Bot his married wife induring her lifetime, sa lang as she remanes widow, sall possesse the inwarde parte of the house, called the *flett*." Burrow Lawes, c. 25, § 2.

"A fair fire makes a room *flet*." Ferguson's S. Prov. "because it makes people sit at a distance;"

Kelly, p. 24. He erroneously writes *slett*, rendering it "fireside."

—The Folis fend in the *flet*,
And monye mowis at mete
On the flur maid. *Houlate*, lili. 15.

Mr. Pink. leaves the word for explanation. Instead of *fend* read *fond*, as in MS. The meaning is: the two fools, formerly mentioned, after their sport at the expense of the bard, entered into the interior part of the house, or rather, farther within the *hie halle*, to afford diversion to the Lords while at table.

3. The word now generally denotes one floor or storey of a house; most commonly written *flat*, S. Thus we say, The *first flat*, the *second flat*, &c.

"To be sold—That house in Hill Street, being No. 11, consisting of four *flats*. The under floor consists of parlour," &c. Edin. Evening Courant, Dec. 19, 1803.

FLET, s. A mat of plaited straw, shaped like a saddle-cloth, for preserving a horse's back from being injured by his load, Caithn. synon. *flackie*, Orkn.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies,—and fixed over straw *flets*, on the horses backs with a clubber and straw ropes." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Ace., x. 23.

"The horse being equipped with a *feat* and clubbar on his back, the former a web made of straw, weaved with small ropes made of rushes, three feet by two and a half, and three quarters of an inch thick." Agr. Surv. Sutherland, p. 60.

FLET, s. A saucer, S.

Isl. *fleda* and *fleda bolle* are used in a similar sense; Vascula nullius fere profunditatis; G. Andr., p. 72.

FLET, pret. Floated. V. FLEIT.

FLETE, s. "Product," Rudd.

So thyk the plantis sprang in pete,
The feildis ferlyis of thare fructuous *flete*.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 30.

Belg. *vliet-en*, abundare. But this seems only a metaph. use of the v. as signifying to *flow*. Thus *flete* here properly means, the abundance covering the earth, like water in motion. In various languages, indeed, the same metaph. occurs. Lat. *superfluere*, abundare, Su.-G. *oefwerfloeda*, Germ. *uberflussen*, E. *overflow*, Teut. *vlieten*, all convey the same idea, borrowed from a flood of water.

To FLETHER, v. a. "To decoy by fair words; *flethrin*, flattering"; Gl. Burns.

Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleechin, *flethrin*, dedication,
To roose you up, an' ca' you guid.

Burns, lili. 221.

This is radically the same with E. *flatter*, and *Fludder*, l. q. v.

To FLETHER, FLAITHER, v. n. To use wheedling or fawning language, Perth.

"Lord. Come now, my good fellow, and—

"Wat. Aye, *flaither* awa! Since I'll no do wi' foul play, try me wi' fair play. But I'm proof against baith, when my duty's concerned." Donald and Flora, p. 13.

Isl. *fladr-a*, adulari, *flate*, adulatio; Su.-G. *flaeder*, nugae.

VOL. II.

FLETHERS, s. pl. Fair words, South of S.

"No, never! What! do you think to beguile me, wi' your fleeching and your *flethers* to do the devil's work?" Young South Country Weaver, p. 98.

FLEUK, s. A flounder, Dumfr. V. FLOOK.

FLEUME, FEUME, s. Phlegm.

"I sau brume, that prouokis ane person to vome ald *feume*.—I saw ysope, that is gude to purge congelie *feume* of the lyehtnis," Compl. S., p. 104. Written also *seume*, ibid. Teut. *fluyne*.

To FLEURIS, v. n. To blossom, to flourish.

The feildis grene, and *flurist* meldis
Wer spulyeit of thair plesand wedis.
Lyndsays Warkis, p. 43, 1992.

Fr. *fleur-ir*, id.

FLEURISE, FLUREISE, s. Blossom, flourish, S.

"The borial blastis of the thre borowing dais of marche hed chassit the fragrant *flureise* of cuyrie frute tree far athourt the feildis." Compl. S., p. 58.

"As the tree is first seene in the budde, and then in the *flourish*, and after in the frute, so must the life of man bee." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1101.

FLEWET, FLUET, s. "A smart blow," Gl. Rams.

If they and I chance to forgether,
The tane may rue it;
For an they winna had their blether,
They's get a *flewet*.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

"I'll give you a *fluet* on the cheek blade, till the fire flee from your een holes;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.

FLEWS, s. A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow, Roxb.; pron. q. *Fleuss*.

—Their crukit tongues were dry for blude,
An' the red lowe fired at their *flews*.
Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 322.

Teut. *fluyse*, aquagium, aquaeductus.

To FLEY, v. a. To give a slight degree of heat to any liquid. To *fley* a bottle of beer, or any other liquor, to take the cold air off it, by toasting it before the fire, Fife, Perth.

I have been informed that this is q. to *fright* away the celd. 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. *Eg flœ-a* is expl. precisely in the sense of our *fley*; Liqueorem calefacio, G. Andr., p. 74. In Upland, in Sweden, *fl-a* bears a cognate sense, as denoting the influence of the vernal heat in dissolving the snow and ice. *Fl-i-a*, Uplandis dicitur, quum calore verno nives glaciæve resolvantur; Ibre in vo. He justly views Belg. *flauw*, tepid, as a cognate term. A.-S. *flæcc*, id. may perhaps be viewed in the same light. Wachter gives *lauw*, tepidus, whence our *lew*, as the radical term.

To FLEY, FLEE, v. a. 1. To frighten, to terrify, S. *Fleyit*, *fleid*, part. pa.

Ceis not for to pertubil all and sam,
And with thy felloun dreddour thame to *fley*.
Doug. Virgil, 376. 54.

H 2

Thai war sa felly *fleyit* thar,
That I trow Schyr Richard of Clar
Sall haiff na will to faynd hys mycht,
In bataill na in forss to fycht.

Barbour, xvi. 217, MS.

And he the Dewil wes, that hym gat,
And had hyr noucht *fleyd* to be of that.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 82.

The eldest, Adam, might no man him *flee*,
So stout, tho' aged but eighteen was he.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 40.

They are but rackless, yung and rasche,
Suppose they think us *fleid*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 43.

"This being done, the Lords were delivered, and come a-land again, that were pledges, who were right *fleed*; and shew the Prince and the council, that if they had holden Captain Wood any longer, they had been both hanged." *Pittscottie*, p. 94.

Isl. *fael-a* is used in this sense, *terreo*.

2. To put to flight, to *fley* or *flee* away, S.

In this sense *fle* is used, O. E.

Folk inouh redy was gadred, to the cite
Thei went egrely, & did tho kynges *fle*.

R. Brunne, p. 39.

John quenched the fires, and *fley'd*, like rooks,
The boys *awa'*. *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 99.

To FLEY, FLY, v. n. To take fright, S. B.

Nory, poor 'oman, had some farder gane,
For Lindy *fley'd*, and standing was her lane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

My billie hs was at the moss,—

This feint a body was therein,

Ye need na *fley'd* for being seen.

Herd's Coll., ii. 216.

FLEY, s. A fright, S. B., Dumfri.

I watna, bit [but] I've gotten a *fley*;

I gatna sic anither,

Sin Maggie flait the haunkit quey, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

"To *Flay*, to frighten, in the general sense;" *Marsh. Yorks.*, ii. 319.

A. Bor. "to *flay*, to fright; a *flaid* coxcomb, a fearful fellow;" *Ray's Coll.*, p. 26. "Mains *flaid* is much afraid;" *Clav. Yorks.*

FLEY.

And fele that now of war ar *fley*
Intill the lang trew sall dey.

Barbour, xix. 179.

I had conjectured that this must be an error for *sley*, sly, experienced, and find that it is *sley* in MS.

FLEYD, FLEIT, part. pa. Affrighted. V. FLEY, 1.

FLEYITNES, s. Fear, affright.

"The herrons gaif an vyild skrech as the kyl hed bene in fyir, quhilk gart the quhapis for *fleyitnes* fle far fra hame." *Compl. S.*, p. 60. V. FLEY, v.

FLEYNE. Vnto fleyne.

Glade is the ground the tendir flurist grene,—

The very huntar to fynd his happy pray,

The falconere rich ryuir vnto *fleyne*.

Doug. Virgil, 125. 10.

This seems to signify, on flight. V. Ryuir.

To FLEYR, or FLEYR up, v. n. To distort the countenance, to make wry faces; also, to whimper, Ang. To *fleir* and *greit*, to whimper and cry: synon. *wheenge*.

After they gat him then they bound him,
And brought him headlong up the street;

Falsel began to *fleir* and *greit*;

But ere the Judges were aware,

They baltered him baith head and fest,

And harld him hard into the barr.

Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 100.

Fleere, Fleare, O. E. "I *fleere*, I make an yuell countenance with the mouthe by vncovering of the teths; Je *ricanne*. The knaue *fleareth*, lyke a dogge vnder a doore." *Palsgr.*, B. iii., F. 237, b.

Isl. *flyre* has a sense directly contrary, *saepius 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. *plor-a*, oculis semiclausis videre, as expressive of the contraction of the muscles already mentioned.

It is probable that *Flyrit*, as used by Dunbar, is the pret. of this verb.

He *fiipillis* lyk ane farsy aver, that *flyrit* on a gillot.

FLEYSUM, adj. Frightful, S. V. FLEY, v.

FLEYT, pret. of the v. Flyte, scolded; more generally pron. flait.

"They—banged off a gun at him. I out like a jerr-falcon, and cried,—'Wad they shute an honest woman's poor innocent bairn?' 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*, tattlers, trifling, witles," &c. *Aylmer's Harborowe*, McCre's Life of Knox, i. 227.

Flibbergibbe is "used by Latimer for a sycophant;" *Gl. Nares*.

"And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes*—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 Shakespear under the name of *Flibbertigibbet*. *Reed's Edit.*, xvii. 471. Heywood gives the name *Flebergibet* 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 *Flebergibet*, 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 volaticus. It occurs indeed, in Chaucer's Test. of Love, p. 500.

"*Flebring* and tales in soche wretches dare appere openly in every wight's ere with ful mouth," &c.

Urry renders it calumny. There is a considerable affinity in signification between this term and Isl. *fleipr-a*, ineptire, futilia loqui; *fleipr*, effutiae, futilis conjecturae eventuum; when probably Su.-G. *fleper*, 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*, futilis exaggeratio; *nugae*; *geip-a*, exaggerare; effutire; whence probably E. *gibe*.

FLICHAN, FLICHEN, FLIGHEN, FLECHIN, (gutt.) *s.* 1. Any thing very small, an atom.

2. A flake of snow, Loth., Dumfr.

This is perhaps all to *flauchin*, as a *flake* of snow. If not, to A.-S. *floh*, fragmentum, or *Flow*, S. B., an atom, *q. v.*

FLICHT, (gutt.) *s.* A mote or small speck of dirt amongst food, Roxb.

Teut. *vlecke*, macula, *vleck-en*, maculare, inquinare; Dan. *flek*, a spot: if not allied to Su.-G. *fleckt-a*, motitare, *q.* any light thing carried into one's food by the agitation of the air.

To FLICHT, *v. n.* To change, to fluctuate.

This world evir dois *flicht* and wary,
Fortoun sa fast hir quheill dois cary.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, 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. *flogett-an*, Teut. *vlett-en*, fluctuare. There is an evident affinity between the Goth. and Lat. term.

To FLICHT, *v. n.*

With sobbing, sighing, sorrow, and with site,
Thair conscience thair hartis sa did bite;
To heir them *flicht*, it was aye cace of cair,
Sa in despite, plungit into despair.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 235.

Flyte, edit. 1670. It seems to signify, bitter reflection on their fate.

To FLICHTER, FLYCHTER, FLIGHTER, *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 duschit the beist dede on the land can ly,
Sprouland and *flichterand* in the dede thrawis.

Tremens, Virg. Doug. Virgil, 143. 51.

My *flichterand* heart, I wats, grew mirry than.

Henryson, Evergreen, Lyon and Mous, 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.

A. Bor. "*fawter*, to be—afraid;" Grose. "*Flaughter'd*, affrightened;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., 327.

FLICHTERIFF, *adj.* "Unsteady, fickle, changeable," Gl. Buchan.

He's but a glomin *flichteriff* gnat,
Can bang nor win', nor wather.

Tarras's Poems, p. 47.

It is also used as if a *s.*

New-fangleness hath no been sparely,
Her *flicht'riff*'s given.

Ibid., p. 144.

FLICHTERIN-FAIN, *adj.* So foud of an object as to run to it in the manner above described, *ibid.*

The foule affrayit *flichterit* on hir wingis.

Doug. Virgil, 144. 39.

Ane fellow tryne come at his tall,
Fast *flichtren* through the skie,

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 34.

Amidst this horror, sleep began to steal,
And for a wee her *flichtring* breast to heal.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

FLICHTER of snaw, a flake of snow, Selkirks.

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 *Flichter*, *v.*, as respecting their fluttering motion. V. FLEKKER, *v.*

To FLICHTER, FLIGHTER, *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. Hackstoun of Rathillet 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 *flichter'd* with ropes; that the Executioner, with head covered, and his coat, lead his horse up the street to the Tolbooth, the said Hackstoun being bare-headed." Order of Council, Wodrow, ii. 141.

His legs they loos'd, but *flichter'd* kept his hands.

Ross's Helenore, p. 46.

This may seem to be allied to A.-S. *flyhten*, *flyht-clath*, ligatura, binding, or tying together, Somner; Teut. *vlicht-en*, neetere, to bind. But as the *v. flichter* 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 metaph. for pinioning a prisoner; alas constringere, revincire vel retorquere alicui manus post terga, Kilian; from *vleughel*, a wing, whence also *vlichel-en*, and *vlgghel-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 *flekter*, to shake, to flutter, as containing an allusion to the manner in which a bird moves its wings. *Flicer-ian* is indeed the term used Deut. xxxii. 11. *Sua earn his briddas spaenth to flichte, and ofer hig flicerath.* "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 Isl. Su.-G. *fleckra*, adulari, by the use of the same metaph. (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. *Fleckra*, as signifying motitare, although viewed by Ihre as radically the same with A.-S. *flicer-ian*, is applied to the fawning of a dog. *Lop hunden framfor aat, och fleckrade med sin rumpo*; The dog ran before and fawned with his tail. Tob. ii. 9. Hence *flickert*, adulatio. In Teut. we find a similar phrase, *vleyd-steerten*, blandiri cauda. Perhaps the word is originally from Isl. *flak-a*, pendulum motare; G. Andr., p. 72.

To FLICKER, *v. n.*

—Dorothy wean'd she mith lippen,
And flicker'd at Willie again,
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 296.

"Grinned," Gl. Perhaps rather, used flirting 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 *flieps* sall roose
Will Lor'mer dead.
Tarras's Poems, p. 9.

—— Drumly *flieps*
Sit thinkin' on their weidr.
Ibid., p. 15.

FLIET, *s.* Flute, Aberd.

Or wis my *fliet* or chanter ever dumb?
Tarras'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 championes be the space of ane *flight shott*."
Pittscottie's Cron., p. 525. *Flight shot*, Ed. 1728.

FLIGMAGEARIE, *s.* A wild freak of mind, a vagary; as, "a wild *fligmagearie*;" West of S.

Perhaps from S. *fleig*, flight, and *gear*, 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. *flam*.

Twas not wild haggard Fancy's *flims*,
Teazing a lover's brains,
Nor Brownie, Kelpie, Witch, nor Deil,
Nor Fiend, nor fashious Fane.
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 101.

Isl. *flim*, *flam*, *carmen famosum*, *flimt*, *nugae infamae*; Seren. But Verelius gives a sense still more allied, rendering *flim*, *irrisio*, and *flimandi madur*, *irrisor*, Ind. Ling. Scyth. 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. *flan-a*, *praeceps feror*, *incertus ruo*. Su.-G. *foi-a* is used with respect to the rambling of cattle.

FLINDERS. V. FLENDRIIS.

FLINDRIKIN, *s.*

Fiddle-douped, *Flindrikin*, &c.
Watson's Coll., ii. 54.

Perhaps it is the same with *Flandrekin*.

But *Flandrekins* 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.

Flindrikin is used as an adj. in the sense of *flirting*, *Fife*.

The sense being uncertain, the origin must be so too. Perhaps it denotes a restless person, who is still fluttering about, from the *v. flinder*, or Teut. *vleder-en*, *volitare*; whence the gout is called *vleder-cym*, 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 feet; as, "a *flinging* horse," S.

Su.-G. *fleng-a*, *tundere*, *percutere*; Lat. *plang-ere*, *synon*.

[2. To beat, to thresh grain; to work with a will, as, "*Fling* at it, man, when the airn's het;" Clydes.]

3. To dance.

"Quhat brute the *Maries* and the rest of the Dawners of the court had, the Ballats of that age did witnes, which we for modesties sake omit; but this was the comune complainy of all godly and wyse men, that if thay thoct that suche a court suld long continew, and if they luikit for none uther lyfe to cum, they wald have wischit thair sones and dauchters rather to have bene brocht up with Fiddlers and Daunsars, and to have bein exercisit in *flinging* upoun a flure, and in the rest that thair of followes, then to have bene nurished in the company of the godly, and exercised in vertew." *Knox's Hist.*, p. 345.

[But wither'd beldams auld and droll—
Lowping and *flinging* on a crummock.

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;" Clydes.][3. A dance; as, "Let's hae a *fling* before we part;" Clydes.]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, 2.

"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 Mordaunt." *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 thresher's weary *flinging-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 laird's a gude gentleman, he'll no bid's do what's wrang."—"Ay, ay, e'en to the threshin' o' a prelate's banes wi' our *flingin-trees*.—Nae man shall wrestle this *flingin-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.* *Flung*, baffled.

2. To jilt, to renounce as the object of love, *S.*

Wise heads have lang been kend to curb the tongue;
Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been *flung*;
Yet if fair speeches will, I'll win his heart.

Morison's Poems, p. 152.

The latter acceptation, 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. *fligo*, without once advert- ing to Su.-G. *fleng-a*, tundere, percutere, as at least the intermediate form. For, as Isl. *flieg-a* signifies con- jicere, mittere, Ihre views the Su.-G. *v.* as formed from it, *n* being used *per epenthesis*. From the simi- larity 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
Owre ilka ee;
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 unmanage- able; a metaph. borrowed from horses that kick behind.

Perchance his guds ane uthir yeir
Be spent, quhen he is brocht to beir,
Quhen his wyfe *taks the fling*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 180, st. 8.

Brocht to beir, dead, carried to the grave. Teut. *baer*, *baar*, signifies not only a bier, but the grave.

For gin we ettle anes to taunt her,
And dinna cawnly thole her banter,
She'll *tak the flings*, verse may grow scanter.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 344.

"Turn sullen, restive, and kick," *N.*

I'll gar the gudeman 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, Reufr., Dumfr.

Now, see! ye misbelieving sinners!

Your bloody shins,—your saw in *flinners*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 185. V. FLENDRIIS.

When his gun snappit, James M'Kee,
Charge after charge, charg'd to the eis;
At length she bounc'd out-our a tree,
In mony a *flinner*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 51.

To FLIPE, FLYPE, *v. a.* 1. To ruffle the skin, *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 in- to his presence, where he played his pavier, by *flyping up* the lid of his eyes and casting up the white." Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox, ii. 292.

"*Flipe* (of a hat); the brim;" Yorks., Marshall;

q. what may be turned up.

This word is given by Palsgrave. "I *flype* vp my sleues as one dothe that intendeth to do some thyng, or bycause his sleues shulde not hange ouer his handes: or, I turne vp the *flepe* of a cappe: Je rebrouce mes manches.—*Flype* up your sleues firste, I wolde aduyse you." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 238, a.

Than quhen thai step furth throw the streit,
Thair faldingis flappis about thair feit,
Thair laithlie lyning furthward *flypit*,
Quhilk hes the muk and midding wypit.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592 (*on Syde Taillis*), p. 309.

Isl. *flipa*, the pendulous lip of a wound; q. that part which is turned inside out, or hangs over.

FLIPE, *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 blew 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 *fliep-ey'd*.

"I will sooner see you *fliep-ey'd* [*r. fliep 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. 218. 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.

Whs s'er wad thought our dainty wenches
Wad gar their heads o'er-gang thair hainches?
To wear slim trash o' silk on a' things,

—Thae *flirds* o' alk, brought our the seas—

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 62.

3. *In pl.* Worn out clothes, Roxb., *ibid.*

Obviously the same with A.-S. *fleard*, *nugae*, "toys, trifles," Somner.

4. "*Flirds*, vain finery;" Gl. Picken.

To FLIRD, FLYRD, *v. n.* To flutter, Roxb.;
to be giddy-minded, to flirt, S.

Sum sings. Sum dances. Sum tell storyis.

Sum lait at ewin brings in the moryis.

Sum *flyrds*. Sum fenyais: and sum flatters.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 102.

A.-S. *flæard-ian*, nugari, *flæard*, nugæ; Isl. *flara*, *flarad-ur*, vafer. Ihre mentions *flærd* as the term anciently used in the sense of vanitas, ineptiae; *vo. flæder*. The *v. to flird* is also used S. as the E. *v. flirt*.

FLIRDIE, *adj.* Giddy, unsettled; often applied to a skittish horse, Loth.

FLIRDOCH, *s.* A flirt, Aberd.

To FLIRDOCH, *v. n.* To flirt, *ibid.*

FLIRDON, *s.*

Your mouth must be mucked while ye be instructed,

Foul *Flirdon*, Wansucked, Tersel of a Tade,

Montgomery, 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 allied to Su.-G. *flærd*, guile; Isl. *flara*, crafty; A.-S. *flæard-an*, to err.

To FLIRN the *mou'*, or *face*, to twist it, Aberd.

Isl. *flyre*, saepidus rideo; *flaar*, patulus, laxus; G. Andr.

To FLIRR, *v. a.* "To gnash," S. B., Gl. Skinn.

Some baith their shou'lders up did fyke,

For blythness some did *flirr*

Their teeth that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 123.

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 thus miscarry,
And be in such feiry ferry.

Cleland's Poems, p. 62.

Though when they're high they *flisk* and fike,
Yet dogs get of their bones to pike.

Ibid., p. 76.

To *flusk*, "to fly at as two cocks," Lancash., seems originally the same.

2. To be *fliskit*, to be fretted.

But, Willie lad, tak' my advice,

An' at it binna *fliskit*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 71.

Su.-G. *flas-a*, lascivire, vitulire, Isl. *id.* praeceps ferri; Su.-G. *flasot*, inconstans, vagus; Isl. *flose*, praeceps. Sw. *flasig*, frolicksome; or, perhaps a deriv. from Su.-G. *floci-a*, to break loose, used concerning horses or cattle. V. BRAINDGE.

Fr. *flisquant*, whisking, jerting, 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 hame;

But never ane will be sae daft

As tent auld Johnie's *flisky* dame.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 195.

FLISKMAHAIGO, *adj.* Trivial, light, giddy, Aysr.; generally applied to females.

"They wad hae it bnskit up wi' sae mony lang raids o' dandillie tehein' an' *fliskmahaigo* chit-chat, as wad gar a' thae scurriavaiging willfire gangrals—rak their chafts lauchin' 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 ostentatious person, Aysr.

FLISKMAHOY, *s.* A giddy gawky girl; *synon. Gillflirt*, Roxb.

"That silly *fliskmahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies," &c. *Antiquary*, iii. 116. V. EXIES.

"*Fliskmahoy*, gill-flirt;" Gl. *Antiq.*

The first syllable is obviously from the *v. Flisk*, to bounce, &c. Whether the last have any connexion with the *v. to hoy*, 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 *Helenore*, with his additions, it is

— she *flet*, and she flang.

p. 123.

Ben comes a *flistin* cankered wife

Just fra a neib'r in garret,

Cries, "Cease your whimsy rattlin scull," &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 106.

"*Flistin*, 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. *flits-en*, evolare, fugere: the others to Sw. *flaes-a*, anhelare, to puff and blow, a term often used concerning horses, when blowing hard after severe work, which Ihre considers as radically the same with *blaes-a*; whence *blæst*, ventus, tempestas. It may, indeed, be traced to Su.-G. Isl. *flasa*, 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. *Snifter*, 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.

Wi' tentle care I'll *flit* thy tether,
To some hain'd rig,
Whare ye may nobly rax your leather
Wi' sma' fatigue.

Burns, iii. 145.

"To *flit*, to remove any thing in general, particularly furniture." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 84.

2. To transport by water, to ferry over.

—James of Dowglas, at the last,
Fand a litill senkyn bate,
And te the land it drew fit hate.
Bot it sa litill wes, that it
Mycht our the wattr bot thresum *flyt*.

Barbour, iii. 420, MS.

3. To cause to remove; used in a forensic sense.

"Albeit scho be servit and retourit to ane tierce thairrof, and hir retour as yit standand unredueed, yit nevertheles scho may not *flit* nor remove the tenentis, occupiaris of the aamin, gif they (be way of exceptionn) alledge that scho hes na richt nor title thairto for the causis foirsaidis." 9th Feb., 1558. Balfour's *Practieka*, p. 106.

Sn.-G. *flytt-a*, *flytt-ia*, transportare ab uno loco ad alterum. Isl. *flytt-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*, Isl. *flait-a*, to float, q. to cause to float. For it is most probable that the primitive sense of *flytt-ia* was, to transport by water.

To FLIT, FLYT, *v. n.* 1. To remove from one's house, &c.

"The laird of Pitfoddels kindly lent him his house, and upon the last of January he *flitted* out of old Aberdeen, with his haill family and furniture, and there took up house." Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 104. 105.

"To *Flit*; to move, or remove, as tenants at quarter-day." Yorks., Marshall's *Province*, ii. 319.

2. To remove from one house to another, S.

Dr. Johns. 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 mealings dear;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 8.

"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. *flytt-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, flaks, *flit-folds*, or hurdles, 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 schip-men, sone in the mornyng,
Tursyt on twa hers thare *flytting*.

Wyntown, 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. Lyndaay, 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 pease, 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; Gl. Grose.

To FLITCHER, *v. n.* "To flutter like youngnestlings when their dam approaches;" Gl. Shirrefs.

I have some hesitation whether this word be not misprinted for *Flichter*.

To FLITTER, *v. n.* To flutter, Selkirks.

They turn'd the hare within her arms
A *flittering* reide het gand o' ern.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 326.

FLITTERS, *s. pl.* Small pieces, splinters, Roxb.; synonym. *Flinders*.

Isl. *flett-a*, diffindere, whence *fletting*, segmentum ligni.

FLOAMIE, *s.* A large or broad piece, Shetl.

Isl. *flaemi*, vast area, vel vas; expl. "something wide and strong;" Haldorson.

To FLOAN, **FLOAN ON**, *v. a.* To shew 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, endeavour to engage the affections of men, S. B.

And for yon giglet hussies i' the glen,
That night and day are *floating* 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 had their tongues, I'm sure that they
Had never ground the like on us to say.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 18.

Isl. *flon*, stolidus, fatuus; *flane*, erroneus, *flan-a*, praeceps feror, as respecting one who hurries on headlong in any course, especially in one that bears the mark of folly.

Isl. *flanni*, homo procax, lascivus, *flenna*, procax ancilla; Haldorson.

We may perhaps view Sw. *flin-a*, as allied—"to giggle, to laugh idly, to titter;" Wideg.

FLOAT, *s.* The act of floating, *At the float*, floating, Ang.

Flaught-bred into the pool myself I keest,
Weening to keep his head aboon at least;
But ere I wist, I clean was *at the float*.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 42.

FLOATHING, *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.

Isl. *foet*, area plana, parva planities; Teut. *vlaeden*, deglubere.

FLOBBAGE, *s.*

Than sic *flobbage* sche layis fra' hir
About the wallis.

Lyndsay, *Pink. S. P. R.*, ii. 88.

This seems to signify phlegm, q. *flabby* or flaccid stuff from the throat; allied perhaps to E. *flabby*, which Sren. derives from Sw. *flabb*, bucca, labium pendulum.

FLOCHT, **FLOUGHT**, *s.* 1. Perhaps, flight; *on flocht*, on the wing, ready to depart.

O suet habit, and likand bed, quod sche,
Sa lang as God list suffir and destanye,
Ressaue my blude, and this saule that *on flocht* is,
And me deluyuer from thir heuy thochtis.

Doug. *Virgil*, 123. 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 sessoun Venus al *on flocht*,
Amyd hir breist reuoluand mony ane thoct,
Spak to Neptune with sic pituous regrate.
Exercita curis, Virg. Doug. *Virgil*, 154. 7.

Feir pat my hairt in sic a *flocht*,
It did me mutch mischief.

Burel's *Pilg.*, Watson's *Coll.*, ii. 47.

"These horrible designs breaking out, all the city was in a *floucht*." Baillie's *Lett.*, i. 331.

Elsewhere he uses *a-flight* and in a *flight* as synonym.

"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 muse, and hes in thoct,
How this fals world is ay *on flocht*,
Quhair nothing ferme is nor degest.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 58, st. 1.

Alem. *flucht*, Belg. *vlucht*, flight; or A.-S. *flogett-an*, fluctuare. V. FLICHT.

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*, terrify.

To FLOCHTER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To give free scope to joyful feelings, Dumfr.

FLOCHTERSOME, *adj.* [Easily elated or hurried.] 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 stole away a part.

But *floughtrous* dreams strove what they could to spill

The bliss that sleep was making, to her ill.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 59.

Her *floughtrous* heart near brast wi' teen.

Jamieson's *Popular Ball.*, i. 241. V. **FLOCHT**.

FLOCHTY, *adj.* Unsteady, whimsical, volatile, Aberd.

FLOCKMELE, *adj.* In flocks, Teviotdale.

Evidently a word retained from the A.-Saxons; *Flocc-maelum*, gregatim, catervatim; Lye; "by flocks or herds," Somner. *Maelum*, though often used adverbially, is the dative or ablative plural of *mael*, pars, 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.* 1. To overflow.

The dolly dikis war al donk and wate,
The low valis *floodderit* all 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; synonym. *bluther*.

Wepand he went, for wo men mycht haue sene
With grete teris *floodderit* his face and ene.

Doug. *Virgil*, 363. 16.

—Pallas lyfeles corps was lland dede;
Quham anciant Acetes thare did kepe,
With *flottril* berde of teris all bewepe.

Ibid., 360. 33. *Flotterand* teris, 461. 32.

This seems a frequentative from Dan. *flyd-er*, to flow,
to flow down, Su.-G. *flod-a*, to inundate, to overflow.
V. FLUDDER, *s.*

FLOICHEN (gutt.) *s.* An uncommonly large flake of snow or soot, Aysr. For example, V. FURTHSETTER.

This seems originally the same with *Flichen*, although differently explained.

Belg. *flakken*, *vlakken*, flakes of snow; Su.-G. *flake* conveys the same idea, from *flack-a*, to split, to divide; C. B. *flochen*, pars abrupta.

FLOIP. V. FLUP.

FLOKKIT, *part. pa.* Having the nap raised; or, improperly thickened: applied to the weaving of cloth.

"That the auld actes maid anent webstaris, walaris, and makaris, of quhyte clayth be ratifit,—with this additioun that the said clayth be na wyiss *flok-kil*," Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 41.

Belg. *vloek*, "a flock of wool, a shag, a little tuft of hair;" *flokkig*, "shaggy, tufty;" Sewel. Isl. *flöki*, floccus densior, expl. by Dan. *felt*, i.e. felt. Hence *flökn-a*, to thicken, spissescere; Haldorson.

FLONKIE, *s.* A servant in livery, Dumfr. V. FLUNKIE.

FLOOK, *s.* A diarrhœa, South of S. *fleuk*, *fluke*, id. S. B.; corr. from E. *flux*.

FLOOK, **FLEUK**, *s.* 1. A generic name for various kinds of flat fish, S.

Isl. *flooki* has the same signification, Pleuronectes, passer, solea; Haldorson.

The term has been formerly used in E.

"*Flook*, a kynde of a plaice [plaice.] [Fr.] lymande;" Palsgr., B. III., F. 34, a.

This term is used in Lancash. and other northern counties of E.

2. Most generally used to denote the common flounder, S.

Sir R. Sibbald enumerates the *Gunner Flook*, pleuronectes maximus, or turbot; the *Turbot Flook*, pleuronectes hypoglossus, or halibut; the *Bonnet Flook*, pleuronectes rhombus, or the pearl; the *Mayock Flook*, pleuronectes flesus, or common flounder; the *Deb Flook*, pleuronectes limanda, or dab; the *Craig Flook*, supposed to be the Smear Dab; the *Rannok Flook*, and the *Sole Flook*, pleuronectes solea. Hist. Fife, p. 119. 120. V. Note. In his Scot. he writes *Fleuk*, p. 24.

A.-S. *floc*, passer; either a flounder, or plaice.

FRESH-WATER FLEUK, the name given to the Flounder which is found in rivers.

"Pleuronectes Flessus, Flounder, vulgarly called *Fresh-water Fleuk*, *Salmon Flounder*.—The Ythan produces excellent flounders." Arbutnot's Peterhead, p. 18.

Fleuk gives the genuine pronunciation of S.

FLOOK-MOW'D, *adj.* Having a crooked mouth, like that of a flounder, S. B.

FLOOK, FLUKE, LIVER-FLUKE. An insect which breeds on the liver of certain quadrupeds, particularly sheep when they are in bad condition. In form it resembles the leaf of the sloe-thorn. Orkney, Ross-shire, Inverness, Loth.

"Rotting grass—and particularly summer flooded pastures eaten off immediately thereafter, operate probably not only to prepare a nidus for the *fluke*, by rendering the liver of sheep diseased;—but also to convey the spawn of the insect itself into the sheep's body."—"The spawn of eggs of the *liver fluke* are most probably conveyed upon the grass by this operation, and afterwards taken into the stomach with it." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 478.

"Both upon the outside of the liver, and in its ducts, are found great numbers of an ugly flat insect, having some resemblance in their shape to flounders or *flukes* (*Jaciolæ hepaticæ*.)" *Ibid.*, p. 462.

FLOOKED, *adj.* Barbed; or perhaps, feathered.

"Death indeed is fearfull, armed with waues and snares: We in our weaknesse make it also fearfull, painting it with bare bones, with a skul girming with its teeth, and with its sting, like a *flooked* dart, for to pierce throw the heart of men." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, i. p. 14.

If it signify *barbed*, it may be allied to E. *flook* of an anchor, a term the origin of which is quite obscure; if *feathered*, from Teut. *vluggh-en*, plumare, Germ. *fluck seyn*, to be fledged. The first sense is preferable.

To FLOOR, *v. a.* To bring forward in argument, to table.

"I know not what you mean,—or whom your proposal, in its genuine sense, strikes against; save that you *floor* it, to fall on some whom you mind to hit right or wrong." M^Ward's Contendings, p. 177.

FLORENTINE, *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 baked 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 hae been at the cost and outlay o' a jigot o' muton,—and a *florintine* pye." The Entail, iii. 65.

FLORIE, *adj.* Empty, vain, volatile, S. A *florie fool*, an empty fellow; called a *flory-heckles* in Loth.

"*Flory*, (corrupted from *flowery*), showey, vain."

Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 102.

Teut. *flor*, homo futilis et nihili; Kilian.

[FLORIST, part. pa.] Flourished, decked. Barbour, xvi. 69, Skeat's Ed.]

FLORY, *s.* A frothy fellow, S.

"S——l,—tho' 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.

FLOSH, *s.* A swamp, a body of standing water, grown over with weeds, reeds, &c., but which has acquired no solidity, Gallo-way. It differs from a *Quaw*, as one cannot walk on a *flosh*; and from a *Flow-moss*, which signifies moss that may be used for fuel, although of a spongy quality.

—Ducks a paddock-hunting scour the bog,
And powheads spartle in the oosy *flosh*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

Some set astride on stools, are push'd along
Upo' the floored *flosh*.—

Ibid., p. 173.

This applies to a frozen swamp.

This term seems radically the same with *Flusch*, *q. v.* Hence,

FLOSHIN, FLOSHAN, *s.* A "*floshin* of water," a puddle of water, larger than a *dub*, but shallow, *ibid.*

FLOSK, *s.* The *Sepia Loliga*, a fish, Buchan.

"*Sepia Loliga*, Sea Sleeve, Anker Fish, vulgarly called *Flosk*." Arbutnot's *Peterhead*, p. 28.

Isl. *floesku* is applied to what is round; as *floeskubakr*, a man having a back shaped like a bottle.

FLOSS, *s.* The leaves of red Canary grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, Linn.; of which bands are made for threading *cassies*, Orkn.

Perhaps from Isl. *floe*, a moss; as this plant grows on the banks of rivers, and in marshy places. In some parts of Sweden, it is called *flaeck*. *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 sherreiff, with advice and consent for said, That no persone shall cut bent nor pull *floss* in time coming, before the first of Lammas yearly, under the paine of 10 £'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; *flood*, liquamen pingue, quod dum coquantur pinguis, effluit et enatat; G. Andr., p. 74. Su.-G. *flott*, ano. *flut*, is also used in the same sense with our word; adeps, proprie ille, qui juri supernatat; Ihre. Some derive the Goth. word from *flut-a*, to swim. A.-S. *flotsmere*, ollae pinguedo supernatans.

FLOT-WHEY, *s.* Those parts of the curd left in whey, which, when it is boiled, *float* on the top; Clydes. *Fleetings*, Ang.

"Thai maid grit cheir of—*flot quhaye*." Compl. S., p. 66. *V. QUHAYE.*

These terms have an evident affinity to Isl. *flaute*, lac coagulatum, et postea agitatum, ut rareseat, 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. *flox*, signifies a romp, and *flox-er*, to romp, to frisk about. Isl. *flíod*, virgo venusta. Ihre says, it was the name by which feminae ornatiores were de-

signed; vo. *Flicka*, puella. But I would prefer deducing it from old Fr. *flosche*, "faggie, weak, soft; as a bonelesse lump of flesh," Cotgr.

To **FLOTCH**, *v. n.* To move in a tawdry, ungraceful, and awkward manner; as, "See till her gaun *flotch*in' away there," *ibid.*

To **FLOTCH**, *v. n.* To weep, to sob, Aberd.

FLOTE, *s.* A fleet.

"King Ewin to meit thir attemptatis assemblit ane *flote* of schippis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 23, a.

—He had na ner socouris
Then the Kingis *flote*.—

Barbour, iii. 601, MS.

A.-S. *flota*, Su.-G. Ital. *flotta*, Belg. *vlote*, Fr. *flotte*; from A.-S. *fleet-an*, to rise or swim on the waves; Su.-G. *flyt-a*, Belg. *vlott-en*, natare. [Isl. *floti*, a fleet.]

FLOTE-BOAT, *s.* A yawl, or perhaps what we now call a pinnace.

"And attour that na man tak upon hand to carry away the *flote-boat* fra the ship to the shore,—for divers inconveniencies that may cum thairthrow to the ship and merchaudice, in wanting of the said *flote-boat*." Balfour's Pract., p. 615.

Q. the boat kept *afloat*. A.-S. *flotscip*, barca, celox, navicula levis; Lye. Belg. *vlotschuyt*, a lighter.

FLOTHIS, *s. pl.* Floods, streams.

The men off But befor thair Lord thai stud,
Defendand him, quhen fell stremys off blud
All thaim about in *flothis* quhair thai yeid.

Wallace, x. 251, MS.

Alem. *flout*, 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 exercise 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*, supernatare. *Jetsome* is traced to Fr. *jett-*, to throw.

To **FLOTTER**. *F. FLODDER.*

FLOTTINS, *s. pl.* The same with *Flotwhey*, Aberd.

FLOTTRYT, *pret.* [Tossed about, floundered.]

—Sum fled to the north;
VII thousand large at anys *flottryt* in Forth,
Plungyt the depe, and drownyd with out mercy.
Wallace, vii. 1209, MS.

This may be merely *flodder*, *flotter*, 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 flutter, 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.*

FLOUNGE, s. The act of *flouncing* in mire or water, Renfr.

Alangst the dam the bodie stoitet,
Wi' staucherin' *flounge*,
Till halesale, in the lade he cloitet
Wi' dreadfu' plunge.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 93.

Su.-G. *fluns-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. 322.

FLOUR THE LIS, an ornament resembling the Iris or Flower-de-luce.

"Item, an uche of gold like a *flour the lis* of damantia," &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 plumys eke like to the *flouris jonettis*.
King's Quair, ii., st. 28.

FLOURICE, s. A steel for striking fire from flint, Aberd.

Sw. *floret*, Dan. *floretto*, a foil.

FLOURIS, s. pl. Prime of life.

How euer it was, intill his *flouris*
He did of Deith suffer the schouris.
Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 80.

i.e. while he was *flourishing*.

FLOURISH, s. Blossom, S. V. **FLEURISE.**

To **FLOUSE, FLUZE** (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 bataill thar sa feloune was,
And swa rycht gret spilling of blud,
That on the erd the *floussis* stud.

Barbour, xiii. 20, MS.

In Pink. edit. erroneously *sloussis*. In edit. 1620,

While on the erd the *streames* yeode.

Teut. *fluyse*, aquagium, aqueductus, *fluyse-en*, fluere, meare cum impetu. Germ. *fluss* is used in a sense nearly allied to that of our *flouss*: Significat humorem fluentum, sanguinem aut pituitam; *fluske*, profluvio; 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. *fluse*, fluxus. Wachter derives the Germ. term from *flieas-en*, to flow. This word is evidently akin to *Flotlis*, q. v.

FLOW, s. (pron. as E. *how*). A jot, a particle, a small portion of any thing, S. B. *yin*, *hate*, *starn*, synon. A.-S. *floh*, a fragment, a crumb.

Buchan! ye flinty-hearted hows!
Fu' monie a pridefu' slieith ye stowe,
Wha on life's daluties nicely chow,—
Yet left yir bard wi' fient a *flowe*.

Tarras'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 *Flow-Moss*, where he could not get out till his enemies came upon him, and there murdered him, and cutted off his head, and took it with them." Pitscottie, p. 130.

"There are other extensive mosses in this district, commonly called *flowes*, which it is not probable ever will, or ever can be, converted into arable lands. Some of these *flowes* 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 muir there is a small piece of water called the *Flow*, which also gives its name to a good part of the marshy grounds, lying to the south and west of it." P. Fala, Loth. Statist. Acc., x. 601.

"In many of these morasses, or *flowes*, 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 flow*,"

Where we were all betray'd."

Battle of Philiphaugh, *Minstrelsy 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. *floe* is used precisely in the first sense. Loca palustria, vel stagnantes aquae; Ol. Lex. Run. Fluentum, palustria, a *floe*, fluo; G. Andr. Isl. *flo*, Su.-G. *fly*, palus. G. Andr. also renders *flaa*, palus; palustris terrae locus, p. 71. 74. Su.-G. *flotmosa* is synon. Locus palustris, ubi terra aquae subtus stagnante supernatat; Ihre. V. FLAWPEAT.

* **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 seems originally the same with E. *flue*, "a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke," Johns.

Of this, he says, he knows not the origin, "unless it be from *flow* or *fly*?" But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *vloegh*, canaliculi, cavi canaliculi columnae striatae; Kilian.

* To **FLOW, v. n.** To exaggerate in relating anything, Clydes.; synon. *Splute*.

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. *flur*, a diverging; *flu*, a breaking out; *flue*, a tendency to break out; Owen.

* **Flow, s.** An exaggerated story, *ibid*.

FLOWAND, part. adj. Unstable, changeable, fluctuating.

"He was *flowand* in his minde, and uncertane to guhat parte he wald assist." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 49. Lat. *fluctuans*.

"He counsallit thaym neur to make ane lord of the Illis; for the pepyll thair of ar ay *flowand* in thair myndis, and sone brocht to rebellyoun aganisthe kyng." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv., c. 17. *Eaque incolarum mobilitas ingeniorum*; Boeth.

From E. *flow*, Belg. *vloeij-en*, used metaph. ; or perhaps *vlug*, fickle, volatile.

FLOW DIKE, apparently a small drain for carrying off water, Banffs.

"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. Banffs., App., p. 31.

FLOWER, *s.* An edge-tool used in cleaning laths; an old word, Roxb.

FLOWER'D, FLOUR'D, *adj.* A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool, Teviotd.

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 trifling, who has no solidity, *ibid.*

This may be allied to Isl. *flog*, 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 roundels, raveand Royt,
Some short, some lang, some out of lyne,
With scabrous colours, fulsome *Floyt*,
Proceedand from a pynt of wine;
—Yet, fool, thou thought no shame to write 'm.
Potwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

2. A petted person, Dumfr.

Perhaps *q.* one spoiled by adulation; Tent. *vleyd-en*, adulari; Isl. *flete*, adulatrix; *fledu*, blanditias captans. *Fliod*, however, is expl. not only, virgo venusta, but amica, philotis; G. Andr., p. 74.

FLOYT, FLOWTE, *s.* A flute.

Their menstrall Diky Doyt
Fur befor with a *floyt*;
Than dantis Doby Drymouth
The sone schene in the South.
Cockelbie Sow, F. 1, v. 244.

Flowte, Chaucer, *id.*

And many a *flowte* and liltyng borne,
And pipes made of grene corne.

House of Fame, iii. 133.

O. Fr. *flaute*, [Cot. *flaute*, Burguy,] Tent. *fluyte*, *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. **FLUGHT**.]

FLUD, FLUDE, *s.* 1. An inundation, S.

This chapter tellis, that a *flude*
Nere the cytè owyryhude.
Wyntown, iv. 14. Rubr.

2. Flux of tide, S.

For Swlway was at thare passyng
All eb, that thait fand than on *flud*.
Wyntown, ix. 3. 47.

FLUDMARK, *s.* Watermark, S.

To **FLUDDER, FLUTHER**, *v. n.* To exhibit the appearance of great regard to any one, to cajole.

And quhan that my delyte is upon uthir,
Than many folk wil cum, and with me *fludder*;
And sum wil tel il tales of the Queene,
The quhilk be hir war nevir hard nor sene.
And that I do thay say al well is done.
Thus fals clatterers puts me out of tone.
Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. R., i. 34.

Mr. Pink. has misapprehended the sense, in rendering this *frolie*. It is evidently synon. with *Flether*, and respects the base means employed by flatterers; as allied to Isl. *fladra*, adulari, Su.-G. *flæder*, 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. *flutter*, Sw. *fladdra*, *id.* Belg. *flodder-en*, to flap.

FLUDDER, FLUTHER, *s.* Hurry, bustle, pothor, S.

FLUDDER, (pron. *Fluther*), *s.* When a river swells in some degree, so as to become discoloured, it is said, *There is a fluther 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. *flud*, a flood. V. **FLODDER**.

FLUET, *s.* A slap, a blow. **FLEWET**.

To **FLUFF**, *v. a.* To *flaff* 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 warn a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ae *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."]

FLUF-GIB, s. Explosion of gunpowder, S.A.

"I hae been serviceable to Rob or now—when Rob was an honest weel-doing drover, and nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and *fluf-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers." Rob Roy, iii. 108.

"*Fluf-gibs*, squibs;" Gl. 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.

FLUFF'D, *part. pa.* "Disappointed," Gl. Shirr. Teut. *flauwe*, fractus animo, *flauwen*, deficere, concidere animo? Dan. *forbluff-er*, to stun, to perplex.

To FLIGHT, FLUCHT, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, to make a great show, Renfrews.

—Now an' than we'll hurl in a coach;
To shaw we're gentle, when we wauk on fit,
In passin' poor fouk, how we'll *flight* an' skit.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 19, 20. V. FLOCHT.

2. To flirt, *ibid.*

This is merely a secondary sense of Teut. *vlucht-en*, Germ. *flucht-en*, to take flight.

[FLUGHT, FLUCHT, *s.* A bustling, bounding, or gaudy person; also, a flirt. *Flugliter* 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. FLOOK, *s.*

FLUKE, *s.* A diarrhœa. V. FLOOK.

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 eloquence the flude,
Maist cheif, profound and copious plenitude,
Sursc capital in vene poetieall,
Souerane fontane, and *flum* imperiall.

Virgil, 482. 16.

O. Fr. *flum*, water, a river; Roquefort.

To FLUNGE, *v. n.* To skip, to caper, Lanarks.; synon. with *Flisk*.

Evidently from the same origin with E. *flounce*, its proper synonym. This is not, as Johnson says, *plons-en*, Dutch, but Su.-G. *fluns-a*, immergere. This in W. Goth. signifies to dip bread in fat broth. Hence, *lhre* remarks the affinity of Isl. *flensare*, a parasite, q. one whose soul is always—in *pinguibus aliorum patinis*.

FLUNKIE, *s.* A servant in livery; a term now used rather contemptuously, S.

So *flunky* braw, when drest in maister's claise,
Struts to Auld Reekie's cross on sunny days.—
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 76.

Onr Laird gets in his racked rents,
His coals, his kain, and a' his stents:
He rises when he likes himsel:
His *flunkies* answer at the bell.

Burns, iii. 3.

Fr. *anquier*; "to be at one's elbow for a helpe at need;" Cotgr. Perhaps rather allied to A.-S. *flonca*, pomp; also, pride; or Su.-G. *flink*, clever, dextrous. *En flink gaasse*, a brisk lad, q. one fit to serve with alertness.

FLUP, *s.* One who is both awkward and foolish, Ang. Clydes. *Fliep*, Aberd., *Floip*, Perth. A *laidly flup*, an awkward booby, Ang. It seems also to imply the idea of inactivity.

Su.-G. *fleper*, homo ignavus, mollis, *lhre*; meacock. milksop; *flepig*, pusillanimous, cowardly, Wideg. Isl. *fleipr-a*, ineptire, futilia loqui; *fleipra*, effutiae, futes conjecturæ eventuum, G. Andr., p. 73; *fleip*, ineptiae, stoliditas. *Firi fleip thitt*; Propter tuam stoliditatem. Verel. Ind. Sw. *fleperij*, id.

FLUP, *s.* Sleet, Menteith.

This can hardly be viewed as a corruption of Gael. *fliehne*, id. Shall we view it as a cant term introduced perhaps by some seamen, from their favourite beverage *flip*, because of the mixture of rain and snow?

FLURDOM. [Prob. a bouncer, braggart, pretender. V. FLYRDOM.]

Ill-shriven, wsn-thriven, not clein nor curious,
A myting for flyting, the *Flurdom* maist lyke,
A crabbit, scabbit, ill-facit messen-tyke.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 31.
—the *flyrdom* lyke.

Edinburgh edit., 1508. Not understood.

FLURISFEVER, *s.* The scarlet fever, S. B., denominated from the ruddiness of the skin; Fr. *fleur-ir*, to bloom; *un teint fleuri*, a lively complexion. V. FLEURIS.

FLURISH, FLOURISH, *s.* Blossom on trees, S.

The *flurishes* and fragrant flowres,
Through Phoebus fostring heit,
Refresht with dew and silver showres,
Casts up an odor sweet.
The clogged bussie humming beis—
On flowers and *flourishes* of treis,
Collects their liquor browne.

A. Hume, *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 338.

"A. Bor. *flourish*, a blossom;" Grose.

FLURRIKIN, *part. adj.* Speaking in a flurry, Lanarks. [Used also as an *s.*]

FLUSCH, *s.* 1. A run of water.

The dolly dikis war al donk and wate,—
The plane stretis and enery hie way
Full of *fluschis*, dubbis, myre and clay.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 4.

Rudd. seems to render this *pools*, 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 flush on the ground*. It is also sometimes used to denote the overflowing of a river.

A. Bor. *fluish*, "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 a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it." Heart M. Loth., ii. 199.

Germ. *fluss*, aqua vel humor fluens; actus fluendi; Wachter. Sw. *fluse*, id. originally the same with *Flouss*, q. v. Isl. *flosn-a*, dissolvi. Hence,

FLUSH, adj. 1. Full, in whatever respect, S.

—You're unco frush
At praising what's nae worth a rush,
Except it be to show how *flush*
Ye're at sic sport.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 183.

By house-carpenters, a plank is said to be *held flush*, when it is full in its dimensions, rather exceeding than too small.

2. Affluent; 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. "*Yaur mains flush*, full-handed, prodigal, wasteful;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., 328. It is evidently allied to Teut. *fluys-en*, to flow, whence Germ. *uberflussig*, abundant.

FLUSH, s. A piece of moist ground, a place where water frequently lies; a morass, Roxb. V. **FLOSH** and **FLOUSS**.

* **To FLUSTER, v. n.** To be in a state of bustle, to do anything confusedly from hurry, S.

Teut. *vlugs*, *flugs*, quick; Lat. *velox*; Germ. *flugs*, Su.-G. *flux*, velocitür; Isl. *flose*, praeceps, praecipitans, a *flas* praecipitantiä.

* **FLUSTER, s.** Hurry, bustle, confusion proceeding from hurry, S.

FLUTCH, s. An inactive person; as, a *lazy flutch*, Loth. Teut. *flauw*, languidus, *flauw-en*, languidum et remissum esse. Hence,

FLUTCHY, adj. Inactive, Loth.

FLUTHER. V. FLODDER, FLUDDER.

FLUTHER, s. 1. Hurry, bustle, S.

But, while he spak, Tod Lawrie slie
Cam wi' an unco *fluther*,
He 'mang the sheep like fire did flee,
An' took a stately wedder.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 97.

Expl. "flutter." But the word, I suspect, primarily respects the sudden rushing of water. V. **FLUDDER**.

2. An abundance so great as to cause confusion; 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.

Teut. *vlaed-en*, deglubere, excoriare; Isl. *flus*, crusta, cortex; Su.-G. *flitter*, bractea.

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.

"The barons sounded the retreat, and came presently back to Turriff, where they took meat and drink at their pleasure, and *flyed* Mr. Thomas Mitchell minister at Turriff very sore." Spalding's Troubles, i. 152. V. **FLEY, v.**

FLY, s. The common designation for a Diligence, S.

"The written handbill,—pasted on a projecting board, announced that the Queensferry Diligence, or Hawes *Fly*, departed precisely at twelve o'clock on Tuesday," &c. Antiquary, i. 5.

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 reflections 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. 20, 21.

FLYAME, s. Phlegm.

First, for the fever feed in folly,
With fasting stomach take oyl-doly,
Mixt 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, Skeat's Ed.]

To FLYDE, v. n. To flutter, Pink., or rather to fly.

Man, thow se for thyself;
And purches the sum pelf.
Leyd not thy lyfe lyke an elfe,
That our feild can *flyde*.

Maitland Poems, p. 199.

Teut. *vlid-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. Dracovolans;] or *flying dragon* is very plentiful." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 397.

The Scottish form of the word is *Fleein'-dragon*. It is also called the *Ather-bill*, Clydes., and *Fleein' Adder*, Roxb.

FLYND, FLYNT, s. Flint.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis, and fellis,
Feill dais or he fand of *flynd* or of fyre.

Gairan and Gol., i. 3.

[*Flyntis, s. pl.*, in Barbour, xiii. 36.]

FLYNDRIG, s. Expl. "an impudent woman, a deceiver," Ayrs.

To FLYNDRIG, *v. a.* To beguile, *ibid.*

Dan. *flane*, "a giddy-brained man or woman;"
Wolf. Isl. *flon*, fatuus, from *flan-a*, *praeceps ferri*;
flenna, procax ancilla. Teut. *vlinder*, papilio.

[FLYNG, *v. n.* To kick as a horse. V. FLING.]

[FLYNGING, *s.* Kicking. Barbour, viii. 324, Skeat's Ed.]

FLYPE, *s.* Supposed to denote a sort of leather apron, used when digging.

He's awa to sail,—
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.

Sae may ye shook your brow an' skool,
And *flypin* hing yir head ay.

Turra's Poems, p. 71.

Skool, scowl. Dan. *flipp-er*, "to cry, to shed tears,"
Wolf. Su.-G. *flipa*, plorare; *flipa och grata*, plorare
et ejulare. As a person in this state appears quite
chopfallen, the root may be Isl. *flipa*, labrum vulneris
pendulum; or *flipe*, inferius labrum equinum.

To FLYRD, *v. n.* [To bounce, to brag;
also, to flirt. V. FLIRD.]

FLYRDOME, *s.* [Bounce, 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 him 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. *flæard*,
nugae.

To FLYRE, *v. n.* 1. To go about muttering
complaints and disapprobation, Roxb., syn-
non. *Wheamer*.

"Na, na, mother; I's no gang my foot-length. Ye
sanna hac 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
anxiously desire, Roxb.

This is different from *Flyre*, to gibe; being the
same with *Fleyr*, *q. v.*

To FLYRE, *v. n.* 1. To gibe, to make sport,
S. B. to *fleer*, E.

"To *flire*, or *fleer*, laugh scornfully;" Thoresby,
Ray's Lett., p. 327. Grose gives *flyre*, in the same
sense, as A. Bor. *Flyer*, *id.*, Lancash.

In come twa *flyrand* fulis with a fond fair,
The tuqlheit, and the gukkit gowk, and yede hiddie
giddie. *Houlate*, iii. 15.

Ial. *flyr-a*, subridere, saepius ridere; Su.-G. *plir-a*,
oculis petulanter ludere.

2. To leer, S. B.

He hunkert him down like a cloekin hen,
An' *flyret* at me as I wad hae him.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 348.

3. Expl. "to look surly," Ang.

How then he'd stare wi' sour grimace,—
Synne *flyre* like some outlandish rse,
At wretched me!
Morison's Poems, p. 96.

FLYRIT, Maitland Poems, p. 49, not under-
stood. V. FIPILLIS.

FLYROCK, *s.*

There is not in this fair a *flyrock*,
That has upon his feit a wyrock,
Knoul taes, or moulis in nae degree,
But ye can hyde them.

Dunbar, Soutar, &c., Evergreen, i. 254, st. 5.

Apparently a contemptuous designation for a man;
allied perhaps to Fland. *flere*, a lazy and deformed girl.

[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
flayt.

In cais thay bark, I compt it neuer ane myte,
Quha can not hald thare pece ar fre to *flite*,
Chide quhill thare hedis rife, and hals worthe hacc.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66. 28.

So fer he chowpis, I am constrenyt to *flyte*.

Ibid., 5, 47.

It occurs in an ancient work which ought undoubtedly
to be viewed as S.

—Men says sertayne,
That whso *flites*, or turnes ogayne,
He bygina al the melle.

Yrouine and Gawin, Ritson's Met. Rom., ver. 504.

She sat, and she grat, and she *flet*, and she flang.

Song, Ross's Helenore, 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 feels himself under so little restraint with
another, that he takes the liberty of scolding him.

A.-S. *flit-an*, contendere, rixari, to contend, to strive,
to brawle; Chaucer, *flite* and *fight*, pro increpare;
Somner. Alem. *fliz-an*, contendere; Su.-G. *flit-as*,
altereari, *fil*, *lis*, contentio, Germ. *fleess*, *id.* From the
Alem. *v.* the devil was denominated *uider-fliez*, adver-
sarius, literally, one who *flites against* another, as per-
haps corresponding to his character of the *accuser*.
Wachter derives it, but without sufficient ground, from
Lat. *lis*, contention.

2. To pray in the language of complaint, or
remonstrance. It is used in this singular
sense by Blind Harry.

Bot for his men gret murnyng can he ma;
Flayt by him self to the Makar off buffe,
Quhy he sufferyt he suld sio paynys pruff.

Wallace, v. 229, MS.

E. *flout*, Mr. Tooke has observed, is the part. past of
this *v.*, used as a noun.

3. To debate, to dispute, although without
scolding or violent language.

Tua leirnit in privie I hard talk;
Off many thingis thay did togidder *flyte*.
Declaratioun, &c., Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 267. 275.

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 Ywayne and Gawin.

Nae mar 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 Har'st Rig, st. 62.

The lamb's awa, and it'll near be mist.
We'll ablin get a *flyte*, and ablin nane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

"I think maybe a *flyte* wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns, or Miss Grizzel, wad do me some gude." *Antiquary*, iii. 215.

That's a foul flyte, is a phrase synon. with *Ill-fliten*, S.

FLYTER, s. One who is given to scolding, S.

"The Lord was not a *flyter*, a chyder, an vpbraider, a cryer," &c. *Rollocke on the Passion*, p. 500.

FLYTING, s. 1. The act of scolding, S.

"Much foul *flyting* was among them." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 51.

—While some try'd
To stop their *flyting*,
The crowd fell back, encircling wide
A space for fighting.

Mayne'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; "*fighting*, 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 *Flying*,
Warse than a warlo in thy wraying.

Stewart, Evergreen, i. 120. V. TENCHIS.

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 reprehension, S.

FLYTEPOCK, s. The double-chin, S. B.

Thus denominated because it is inflated, when one is in a rage, from *flyte*, v. and *peck*, a bag, as if this were the receptacle of the ill humour thrown out in scolding. *Choler churl*, synon.

FLYTEWITE, FLYCHT-VYTE, s. A fine for contention, or for verbal abuse.

"*Flycht-vyt* is liberty to hald courts, and take up the vnlaw *pro melletis*. Because *flycht* is called *flyting*,

in French *melle*, quihlk sometimes is conjoyned with hand straiques." *Skene, Verb. Sign. vo Melletum*.

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, *muletam ob contentiones, rixas et jurgia impositam*; observing that both *Skene* and *Cowel* improperly extend it to stroke. V. *Spelm. vo. Fletwite*.

A.-S. *flit-wite*, id. from *flit*, scandal, strife, and *wite*, a fine.

FOAL, s. A bannock or cake, any soft and thick bread, Orkn.

Teut. *bol*, panis rotundus, Belg. a small loaf; Su.-G. *bull-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 warsle hame,
The best they can for *fobbin*.

Tarras'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. *hvapp-a*, vagus ferri. This, however, is too remote both in form and in signification.

FOCHE, s. A pretence.

In this case to speik ony mair,
At this time is not necessair:
Thair friuole *foches* to repeat,
That this new ordour wald debait.

Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 26.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *puts-a*, decipere; *puts*, a fetch, techna; *Seren. V. FOTCH*, 2.

FOCHTIN 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. *fod-an*, A.-S. *foed-an*, pascere, alere.

FODE, FOODE, FWDE, s. Brood, Offspring.

—For I warned hym to wyve
My doghter, fayrest *fode* olyve
Tharfor es he wonder wrath.

Ywayne and Gawin, Ritson's Metr. Rom., i. 95.

That this is the true meaning appears from a passage in an O. E. poem.

With hem was Athulf the gode,
Mi child, my eune *fode*.

Geste, K. 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."

—Saxon and the Scottis blude
Tegyddyrr is in yhon frely *Frede*,
Dame Mald, oure Qwene, and our Lady,
Now weddyd wyth oure Kyng Henry.
Wyntown, vii. 4. 168.

Sibb. understands the term, as signifying perhaps "leader, chieftain;" adding that "*foode* occurs in the prophetic legend of Thomas the Rhymer, st. 26. 36.—where,—it has been rashly and unnecessarily altered to *brude*." But though such alterations are inexcusable in this instance the sense is retained.

On ilka syde sall sorow be acin,
Defouled is monie doughty *brude*.

With him cummis monys ferlie *brude*
To wirk the Scottis grit hurt and peyne.

Chron. S. P., lii. p. 132, 133.

Ritson renders it, "freely fed, gently nurtured, well-bred," from A.-S. *foed-an*, to feed. This sense has been adopted, *Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1803, p. 203, where *freely fode* is rendered "well nurtured." But it is radically the same with Su.-G. *affoeda*, brood, offspring; from Su.-G. *foed-a*, gignere, which *Ihre* derives from *Isl. fud*. V. FUD.

2. This is expl. as signifying a man.

God rue on thee, poor luckless *fode*!
What hast thou to do here.

Northern Antiq., p. 402. V. FOUT.

FODGE, *s.* A fat *pluffy-cheekit* person,
Roxb.; evidently the same with *Fadge*.

FODGEL, *adj.* Fat, squat and plump, S. O.

My mither can card and spin,
And I am a fine *fodgel* lass,
And the siller comes linkin in.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 242.

If in your bounds ye chance to light
Upon a fine, fat, *fodgel* wight,
O' stature short, but genia bright,
That's he, mark weel—

On *Capt. Grose's Peregrinations*, Burns, iii. 347.

Formed perhaps from Dan. *foede*, nutriment, feeding.
Teut. *voedse*, alimentum, cibus, from *voed-en*, Su.-G.
foed-a, alere; q. well-fed. V. FUDGIE.

FODYELL, *s.* A fat good-humoured person, Ettr. For.

FODYELLIN, *adj.* 1. Used to denote the motion of a lusty person; nearly synon. with *E. waddling*, ib.

2. To prosper, to thrive, Aberd.

FOG, FOUGE, *s.* The generic name for moss in S.

Gryt court hors puts me fra the staw,
To fang the *fog*, be firthe and fald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

—"Their houses were the most miserable hovels, built with stone and turf, without mortar, and stopped with *fog*, or straw, to keep the wind from blowing in upon them." P. Tungland, *Kirkeudb. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 325.

"A rowing stane gathers nae *fog*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 15.

"Be sixteen myle of sea to this ile towards the west, lyes aue ile callit Suilskerray, aue myle lang, without grasse or hedder, with highe black craigs, and black *fouge* thereupon part of them." Monroe's *Iles*, p. 47.

Dan. *fug*, *fuug*, Sw. *fuugg*, down, mossiness.

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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 bark-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. 87.

"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 peit-pots 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.

FOOGIE, FOGGIE-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 metaph. applied in any respect; *weel-foggit*, well-furnished, S.

For noucht but a house-wife was wantin,
To plenish his *weel-foggit* byke.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 293.

It also denotes wealth in general, S.

—She'd may be frae her test'ment score ye;
And better ye were mir'd or bogget,
In case auld lucky be *weel foggit*.

Shirrefs' 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. Traua.*, p. 100.

FOG-THEEKIT, *part. adj.* Covered, q. thatched with moss.

'Ae night on yon *fog-theekit* brse,
I streek't my weary spauls o' clay, &c.

Turra'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*, *foggage*, 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.

K 2

"Giff the King will set girrs, in time of *foggage*, the quihlk is fra the feist of All-hallowmass, to the feist of Sanct Patrick in Lentron, ilk kow sall pay viii. d. for *foggage*, and for ilk quoy ii. d." Leg. Forest. Balfour's Pract., p. 139.

It occurs also in Burns's beautiful address to the Mouse:—

Thy wee bit housie too, in ruin!
It's silly wa's the win's are strewin!
An' naithing, now, to big a new aue,
O' *foggage* green!

Works, iii. 147.

L. B. *fogag-ium*, quod aestate non depascitur, & quod spoliatis jam pratis, hiemali tempore succrescit; Du Cange. He quotes our Forest Laws; and I have not observed that the term occurs any where 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. *fogde*, formerly, one who had the charge of a garrison; but now much declined in its meaning, as being applied to stewards, beadles, &c. Belg. *voogd*, a guardian, a tutor; *stad-voogd*, a mayor. Teut. *voght*. 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;
Foggies 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. Legatees, p. 217.

FOGGIE, adj. Dull, lumpish.

"For this cause flee the *foggie* litherness of the flesh.—Put to the spure to this dull jaddle of my *foggie* flesh, that I may take more haste in my journey." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 954. 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 frien's the ——
Stan' 'gainst the warl crouse and stainch,
And how the bonny Fernig foichals
Gie G——n thieves and slaves their dichals.

Poems, Engl. Scotch, and Latin, p. 103.

The first blank undoubtedly denotes the French, G——n most probably German. *Fernig*, 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.

The term seems of Gael. origin, allied perhaps to *foichill-am*, to provide, to prepare. As here applied, however, it may be supposed to have fully as much apparent affinity, to *foghail-am*, which signifies to plunder, to spoil.

FOIR COPLAND; a phrase used in a deed regarding Orkney and Zetland, A. 1612.

—"Foir Copland, settertoun, anstercoip," &c. V. Roich, and Forcop.

FOIRGAIT, s. The high or open street. V. FOREGAIT.

FOIR-GRANDSYR, FORGRANTSIRE, FORE-GRANTSCHIR, s. 1. Great-grandfather.

My *foir grandsyr*, hecht Fyn Mackowll,

—He gatt my gud-syr Gog Magog.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 174, st. 4,

—"Thai fand the said Robertis *forgrantsire* deit last vest & sesit of the said landes." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 34.

Equivalent to Lat. *proavus*.

—"Vmquhile Patrick Butter his *foregrantschir*," &c. Acts Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 249.

2. In one passage, apparently, it should rather be rendered great-great-grand-father, because of the order of enumeration of degrees in the reign of Charles I.

—"To the forsaides persones abonenamit, thair fathers, guidshirs, grandschirs, *foirgrandschirs*, or any vthers thair prediceors of the father or mother syide." 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 "vmq' darrest father," Mary "his *guid-dame*," James V. is designed his *grand-schir*. Acts, Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 93.

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 consuetude of the barouny of Fingilton, kepit in all tyme past memoire of man, baith be his [Sir David Hamilton's] fader, gudschir, grandshir, and *forgrandshir*, lardis of Fingiltoun for the time." Books of Counc. and Sess., A. 1541, B. 18, fol. 44.

3. A predecessor; used in a moral sense.

"Frere Martine Lauter your *foirgrandschir* passed mair cannellie to vork, and did deny that euer S. James vrait ane epistle." Nicol Burne, F. 62, b.

From the connexion, it is plain that this signifies great-grandfather. *Foir*, 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 gown of sad cramasy velvott, with ane braid pasmont of silver and gold, and the slevis of the samyne, all pesmentit, the *foirsychtis* cramasy sating, and the leif with reid taffate." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100.

This may be equivalent to *foirbreistis*. "Item, ane gown of blak velvott, lynit with quhyte taffate, and the *foirbreistis* with quhyte letuis." *Ib.*, p. 101. V. SYCHTIS.

FOIRWAGEIS, s. Wages given before the performance of any work or service.

"The saidis coilyearis, coilberaris, and saltaris, to be estemit—as theifis, and punisshit in thair bodyes, viz. samony of thame as sall ressave *foirwageis* and feis" [fees]. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 287.

FOISON, FUSIOUN, FISSEN, FIZZEN, s. 1.
Abundance, plenty.

The lave, that ran with out the toun,
Sesyt to thaim in gret *fusioun*.
Men, armyng, and marchandiss.

Barbour, ix. 439, MS.

This sense is common in O. E. Fr. *foison*, id. mentioned by Johnson as an A.-S. word, undoubtedly by mistake. Menage derives it from Lat. *fusio*, as *maison* from *mansio*. *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 bracking into twa;
What *fusion's* in it I sail freely ware,
As lang's as I can, in seeking out my dear.

Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

Thus it is used by R. Brunne:—

It were than grets ferly how,
That tho stoness that thou of saiss,
Ere so heuy and of suilk pais,
That non has force ne *fosoun*,
To remoue tham vp ne down.

App. to Pref., excl.

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 glowran at me for, whan I'm at my meat? Ye'll tak a' the fizen out o't;" Roxb.

4. Bodily sensation, Aberd.; synon. with *Tabets*, *Tebbits*.

5. *Foison* is transferred to the mind; as, "He has nae *foison* in him;" he has no understanding, or mental energy, Loth.

A. Bor. *feausan*, taste or moisture, is evidently the same word, used obliquely;—as is also *fouzen*, expl. "substantial goodness;" Grose. This corresponds to our term, in sense 2.

FOISONLESS, FUSIONLESS, FISSENLESS, adj.

1. Without strength or sap, dried, withered, Roxb.

"And sic-liko dung as the grieve has gi'en;—its peas-dirt, as *fissenless* as chukie-stances." Rob Roy, ii. 10.

2. Insipid, pithless, without substance, S.

"Tho wine ! there was hardly half a mutchkin, and puir, 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 way-side;—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 throwless, thriftless, *fissenless* ministry of that carnal man, John Halfext, the curate." Talea of my Landlord, ii. 95.

"Fair folk is ay *fisonless*;" 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 *Hashter* or *Hushter*.

"But there's no sincerity noo like the auld sincerity, when me and your honest grandfather—came the-gither; we had no *foistiring* and parleyvoing, like your novelle turtle-doves; but discoursed in a sober and wise-like manner anent the cost and charge o' a family." The Entail, ii. 265.

Allied, it would seem, to Isl. *fys*, *fyst*, desiderium, impetus, *fys-a*, festinare; Su.-G. *foes-a*, propellare, agitare; A.-S. *fys-an* instigare; E. *fuss*, &c.; as its synon. *Hashter*, *Hushter*, to the terms expressive of haste.

FOISTEST, adj. [Next of age.]

Wi' yowlin' clinch aul' Jennock ran,
Wi' sa'r like ony brock,
To bring that remnant o' a man,
Her *foistest* brither Jock.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 202.

Gael. *foigseage*, next, proximate, *foigse*, id. ["*Foistest*, next of age," Gl. to Wilson's Poems, Grosart's Ed.]

FOITER'D, part. adj. In difficulty, puzzled, Fife; perhaps a provincially for *Fewter'd*. V. FEWTER.

FOLD, s. Earth, ground, the dry land.

Thus thai faught upone *fold*, with ane fel fair.

Gawain and Gol., ii. 21.

—I sail hoidword, but abaid, bring to you heir,
Gif he be friek on this *fold*, your freynd, or your fay.
Ibid., i. 5.

For *frick*, in edit. 1508, it is *freik*.

Wallace and he furth foundyt our the *fold*.

Wallace, xi. 640, MS.

A.-S. *folde*, id. terra, tellus, humus. *Folde waes tha gyt graes ungrene*; Terra nondum erat graminosa; *Grene fold*, terra gramine tecta; Somner. Isl. *folld*, 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 chace; the lord Fraser was said to have *foul foldings*, but wan away." Spalding, i. 151, 152.

[FOLELY, adv. Foolishly. Barbour, v. 350, Cambridge MS.]

***FOLK (pron. *fock*), s. Used to denote relations; as, "How's your *fock*?" 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 rangel o' the common *fouk*
In bourachs a' stood roun.]

[FOLLOW, s. A fellow, a companion. Barbour, v. 581. V. FALLOW.]

FOLLOWER, s. Used as equivalent to E. foal.

"From Duncan M'Arthour—by mares with their followers, 1 horse," &c.

"From Patrick M'Arthur—1 bull, 2 mares and followers, 1 staig." Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 60, 61.

The idea thrown out by Ihre, 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. Isl. *fyl*, pullus equinus, also resembles *fulg-ia*, the v. in that language signifying to follow. Also A.-S. *fola*, *fole*, might be traced to *folg-ian*, sequi; and Teut. *veulen*, *volen*, pullus, to the v. *volgh-en*, *volg-en*.

L. B. *Sequela* has a similar sense. Dicitur de pullis equinis, vitulinis, aliisque animalibus, quae matrem sequuntur. Concedimus—usagium pasturarum—pro equabus duodecim et earum *sequela*. Cart. Philipp. R. Franc., A. 1303. V. Carpentier, vo. *Sequela*, 7. 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-a* signifies to bring forth, in relation to mares, and *foelja* as well as *ifael*, 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 *fulls*, plenus, as the root; as Teut. *volen* resembles *voll-en*, implere. Thus it would originally refer to the appearance of the dam in *statu gravidæ*. But whatever be the root, Gr. *πῶλ-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. *fylgd*, comitatus; Sw. *foelje*, Dan. *følge*, *følgeskab*, 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 of 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*, obtegere. Mr. Todd mentions also *hwilm-a*; but I can find no vestige of it.

To FOLOW, FOLOWE, *v. n.* To pursue at law; a forensic term.

"And gif the trespass be donne of suddande chauld-melly, the party scathit sall *folowe*, and the party tres-

passande sall defende, eftir the cours of the auld lawis of the realme." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 9, s. 7.

—"Because Walter Ogilby gert summond Sir Ja. Stewart & A. Ogilby til a cortane day in the parlement, & comperit nouthir be himself nor his procuraturis to *folow* thaim, that therefore he be nocht herd again thaim in judgement, quhill he content & pay thare expences." Act. Audit. A. 1466, p. 5.

FOLOWAR, *s.* A legal pursuer or prosecutor.

"Gif—he be absent & contumace at the secunde summondis, he salbe condampnit be the Juge in the expensis of the *folowar*, & in xls. for the kingis vn-law." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 37.

"In the actione and causs movit be Alexander Erskin & Cristian of Crechtounne his spous, *folowaris* on the ta part again Alane lorde Cathkert defendur on the tother part, tuiching the wrangwiss occupacion & execucion of the office of balyery," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1466, p. 3.

This use of the term seems peculiar to our language. Su.-G. *foerfol-ia*, signifies persequi, Germ. *vervolg-en*, id.

FOLY, *adj.* "Belonging to fools," Rudd.

And now that second Paris, of ane accord
With his vnworthy sort, skant half men bene,
Aboue his hede and halfettis wele besene
Set like ane nyter the *foly* Troyane hatt.

Doug. Virgil, 107, 22.

I have observed it in two other places, 158, 23, 299, 38, and still with the same application. In the first of these, the *foly 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 crowd are thrown,
What fits you best take for your own.

Either from Fr. *fol*, foolish; or Su.-G. *follig*, id. from *fioll*, anc. *fol*, fatuus.

FOLIFUL, *adj.* Foolish, *q. full* of folly.

"*Foliful* affectionis vil be ther auen confusione quhen God pleysis." Compl. S., p. 195.

FON, FONE, *s. pl.* Foes.

He felt himself happynt amyd his *fon*.

Doug. Virgil, 51, 43. Fone, 387, 39.

—Turnyt is my strength in feblinesse,
My wele in wo, my freudis all in *fone*.

King's Quair, ii. 52.

To FON, v. n. To play the fool.

This was the practik of sum pilgrimage,
Quhen Fillokis into Fyfe began to *fon*;
With Jok and Thome than tuk thai thair veiage.
In Angus to the Feild Chappell of Dron.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 75.

"Or gif thay wald slay the Erle Bothwell, and spair the Quene, they wer in hoip scho sould mary Johne Hammiltoun the Dukis sone, quhome with merie luikis, and gentill countenance (as scho could weill do) scho had enterit in the pastyme of the glaikis, and causit the rest of the Hammiltounis to *fon*, for fainnnes." Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 19.

E. *fond* was formerly used in a similar sense. Hence Shakespear,—

Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance.

Troilus and Cressida.

A similar analogy may be remarked between E. *doat* and our *doitit*, stupid; also *dawtie*, *q. one* of whom another is *doatingly fond*.

Fonne, id. Chaucer also, a fool. Tyrwhitt mentions *fonne* as A.-S. But I have observed no similar word

in that language. It is the same with Su.-G. Isl. *faane*, fatuus; whence *faan-a*, *faan-ast*, fatue se gerere, Su.-G. *faanig*, delirus, stultus, Isl. *fanytr*, homo nihili; Germ. *fanz-en*, nugas agere.

Perhaps this is the origin of E. *fond*, and also of *fun*, sport.

To FONE, *v. a.* "To fondle," Pink.

Ane said, The fairest fallis me,
Tak ye the laif and *fone* thame.

Pebbles to the Play, st. 7.

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 *fonden* to fight?
i.e. "Who go to battle."

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., l. 21.

Fighting to fraist, I *fonded* fro home.

Ibid., ii. 6.

—The King in by
—Him rewardyt werthely :—
And syne our all the land gan *found*,
Settand in pes all the cuntries.

Barbour, x. 256, MS.

2. To found off, to go from, to depart.

The worthy Scottis so felloun on thaim dang,
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. *The fande with his*; qui contra eum profectus est; Lye. This seems radically the same with Isl. *finn-ast*, convenire in unum; whence *fund*, conventus. *Ther kommo maanga i hans fund*; Many came together to him; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Isl. *fara a fund*, to meet any one.

FONERIT.

But quhan I *founerit* had the ayr of substance in erde;—
Than with an stew stert out the stoppel of my hals;
That he all sstunneist of that stound, as of ane stell wapin.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57.

Read *seuerit*, as in edit. 1508.

FONNED, *adj.* Prepared; as, *ill-fonned*, ill-prepared, and *vice versa*, Ang.

Perhaps from A.-S. *fund-ian*, *fund-an*, disponere; unless allied to Teut. *vond*, Su.-G. *fund*, arts, wiles, whence *ill-fundig*, dolosus, callidus.

FONTE, *s.* Cast metal, or melting of iron.

"Ane moyane of *fonte* markit with the sallamandre having ane new stok without yron werk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 249. The same with *Found*, q. v.; only the Fr. term *fonte* is here used, "casting, melting of metals;" Cotgr.

FOOL, FULE, *adj.* Foolish, S. Fr. *fol*, id.

"A *fool* posture that would be, and no very com-modious at this time; for ye see my fingers are coomy." The Entail, ii. 22.

FOOLYIE, *s.* Gold leaf, foil, S.

Belg. *foeli*, Fr. *feuille*.

FOOR-DAYS, FAIR FOOR DAYS. *V.* FURE-DAYS.

FOOROCII, FOORIGH, (gutt.) *s.* Bustle, confusion caused by haste, or proceeding from tremor, Ang. Perhaps it is the same with *Furich*.

But hur nane sell, wi' mony a knock,
Cry'd, *Furich* whiggs, awa', man.

Ritson's Scot. Songs, ii. 46.

Gael. *feirge* denotes anger, indignation.

FOORIOCHIE, FOURIOGHIE, *adj.* Hasty, pas-sionate, Ayrs.

FOOSE, *s. pl.* The houseleek. *V.* FEWS, FOUETS.

FOOST, FOOSTIN, *s.* A nausea, Selkirks.

"I coudna swally my spittle for the hale day, an' I fand a kind o' *foost*, *foost*, *foostin* about my briskit that I couldna win aneath awa'." Brownie of Bods-beck, ii. 20.

[FOOSTIE, FUSTIE, FUSTIT, *adj.* Musty, mouldy, Clydes.]

Fr. *fust*, fustiness.

To FOOT, *v. a.* 1. To kick, to strike with the *foot*; a term used with respect to horses, Ang. A *footing horse*, one that kicks, S.

[2. To dance, S.]

[3. To walk, to travel a-foot. Clydes.]

To FOOT THE PEATS, a phrase used in preparing fuel of turf, S.

"When the peats have become so hardened by the drought that they will stand on end, they are placed on end three or four together, and leaning against each other; this is called *footing the peats*." Agr. Surv. Peebles-shire, p. 72, N. Q. setting them on *foot*.

FOOT-BRAID, *s.* The breadth of a foot, S. B.

Charge them to stop, nor move a *foot-braid* more,
Or they shall at their peril cross the score.

Ross's Helenore, p. 120.

FOOTMAN, *s.* An iron or brass stand for holding a kettle before the fire, having four feet, Lanarks. *Kettle-stand* suggests a different idea, being fixed on one of the ribs of the grate.

Denominated, perhaps, from its being substituted for the attendance of a *footman* at the breakfast table; like the common phrase, a *dumb waiter*.

FOOT-PEAT, FIT-PEAT, *s.*

"As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed *foot-peat*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 208. *V.* BREAST-PEAT.

FOOT-ROT, *s.* A disease of sheep, S.

"*Foot-rot*—is frequently occasioned in the milking season, by the bughts being dirty.—It resembles the whitlow, and it commonly affects the fore feet, but sometimes all four.—From the cleft, a sharp fetid humour exudes, sometimes engendering maggots, and corroding the flesh, and even the bone." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 431.

"Many of them [the sheep] are rendered lame, by prickles running into their feet, and, in some seasons, by an excoiation or soreness in their feet, which is contagious, and known by the name of *foot-rot*." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 165.

"The Merino sheep are also liable to the *foot rot*

It is caused by the sheep feeding or sleeping on wet or damp ground." Wilson's Renfrews., p. 150.

It has been said, that the only cure yet discovered, is to cut away the carious flesh into the quick, and apply what is denominated Butter of antimony, a caustic preparation.

FOOT-SIDE, FUTE-SYDE. 1. Reaching to the feet.

Gird 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 for 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 *fore*, corresponding to A.-S. *fore*, Su.-G. *foer*, *foere*, anc. *for*, Teut. *veur*, 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* Schyre Williame de Bowne
That Erle wes of Northamtown,
Helde the castelle of Louchinabane,—
He fand thare stalwart barganyng.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 189.

A.-S. *for*, Su.-G. *foer*, propter.

"Ande *for* the saide first payment of the finance may nocht be maid but chevasance of Flanderis to help and furthir with commissaris, our lorde the king sall sende his commissaris of burrovis in Flanderis to mak this chevasance," &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?

Thre gives an example of the same kind as to Su.-G. *foer*, which, he says, otiose ponitur post *huad*. *Huad foer en ar the?* quis vel qualis est ille?

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 tiens pour homme de bien et d'honneur*. Dict. Trev.

FOR, prep. Against.

—Ane Macgullane,
And ane othyr hat Makartane,
With set a pase in till his way,
Quhar him behowyt ned away.—
Men callys that place Innermallane:
In all Irland straytar is nane.
For Schyr Edunard that kepty thai;
Thai thought he suld 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. *Fortaivert* is used in the same sense, of which this may be a corr.

[**FORANENT, prep.** V. **FORE-ANENT.**]

FOR-AS-MEIKLE-AS, conj. For as much as, South of S. V. **FORSAMEKILL.**

FOR-A'-THAT, adv. Notwithstanding, S.

"His brain was awee 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 affrighten'd.
Rev. J. Nicol'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 buffed, from Fr. *buffe*; Gl. Sibb.

Thai off the ost, quhen nycht gan fall,
Fra the assalt withdrew thaim all,
Woundyt, and wery, and *forbefit*,
With mad cher the assalt thai left.

Barbour, xvii. 793, MS.

[Isl. *bægja*, to push back. The verb to *baff* is still used in Ayrshire, 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 *baff*, or *buff-the-beggars*.]

FORBEIT, pret.

I him *forbeit*, as ane lard, and laithit him mekil.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 58.

Read *forleit*, as in edit. 1508, *lothed*, Belg. *verleed-en*. V. *Forlethie*. Or perhaps from A.-S. *forlaet-en*, to forsake.

FORBLED, part. pa. "Bleeding, shedding blood," Rudd. But it signifies overpowered from loss of blood.

Thou wery and forfochin in that stede,—
Aboue the hepe of dede corps ouer ane
Fell down *forbled*, thare standing thyne allane.
Doug. Virgil, 181. 38.

FORBODIN, FORBODEN, part. pa. 1. Forbidden.

"I shew unto you that all those cares wer *forboden* gooddis, expreslie inhibite be the King of heauen." Bruce's Eleven Serm., H. 3, a.

2. Wicked, unlawful.

—The purpoure mantill and rich quent attyre,—
Sun time array of Helene Quene of Arge,
Quhilk from the realme of Mice with her sche brocht,
Quhen sche to Troy *forbodin* Hymeneus socht.
Doug. Virgil, 33. 36.

A.-S. *forbið-an*, to forbid. Su.-G. *foerbiud-a*, to debar from public worship. This differs in sense from *banna*, *foerbanna*, 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 hinder yere,
Vnkend in armour, *forbodin* for were,
Deliver he was with drawin swerd in hand,
And quhite targate vnsemlly and euil farand.

Doug. Virgil, 296. 48.

Vetitus armis, *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 *fōr*, privative, and *bodin*, prepared.

FORBOT, *imperat. v.* Forbid.

God *forbot*, he said, my thank war sic thing
To him that succourit my lyfe in sa euill ane nicht.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iij b.

It is erroneously printed *sorbot*.

FORBREIST, s. 1. The forepart of a coat or garment.

Of saffroun hew betuix yellow and rede
Was his ryche mantil, of quham the *forbreist* lappys,
Ratlyng of brycht gold wyre wyth gylytyn trappys,
Of cordis fyne was buklyt wyth ane knot.

Doug. Virgil, 393. 9.

2. The fore-part or front of any thing; as, "the *forebreist* of the laft," S. B. V. FORE-BREAST.

3. Front or van of an army.

At the *forbreist* thai prowit hardely,
Wallace and Grayme, Boid, Ramsay, and Lundy,
All in the stour fast fechtand face to face.

Wallace, vii. 1188, MS.

A.-S. *fore-breost*, Teut. *veur-borst*, thorax. Hence the word has been used metaph.

FORBUTHIT, s. A foreshop; *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1563.

FORBY, FORBYE, *prep.* 1. Past, beyond.

—Thai sped thaim fleand, quhill thai
Forby thair buschement war past.

Barbour, vi. 415, MS.

The buschment by some deill were past.

Edit. 1620.

Here it seems equivalent to the mod. vulgar term *Outby*, at a little distance.

2. Besides, over and above.

"*Forby* thir thre erllis and lord foresaid thair was xxx. knyghtis and landit men all of ane surname." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. xiii., c. 16. *Praeter*, Boeth. V. SAX.

"*Forbye* the ghaist, the Green Room doesna vent weel in a high wind." *Antiquary*, i. 233.

Su.-G. *foerbi*, Dan. *forbie*, by, past. Belg. *verby*, *voorby*, past; beyond; literally, past before. Teut. *veur-by*, trans, praeter, ultra.

FORBY, FOREBYE, *adv.* 1. Past, beyond.

When he cam to his lady's bour door,
He stude a little *forebye*;

And there he heard a fon fause knight
Tempting his gaye ladye.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 18.

It is sometimes conjoined with the v. *go*.

For-tirit of my thoucht, and wo-begone,
And to the wyndow gan I walk in hie,
To see the world and folk that *went forbye*.

King's Quair, ii. 11.

Teut. *veur-by-gaen*, praeterire, transire.

Forbi, O. E. is used as signifying "away, therefrom;" Gl. Hearne.

Tille his partie gan cheue the bisshop Oliuere,
He turned not *forbi* for leue ne for loth.

R. Brunne, p. 286.

2. Besides, over and above, S.

The other burgissis *forby*

Wer cled in thair pontificall.

Burel's Entrance, Q. 1590. *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 14.

Lang mayst thou teach—

What pleugh fits a wet soil, and whilk the dry;
And inony a thousand useful things *forby*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

3. Out of the usual way. Applied to one who excels, or who does something quite beyond expectation; as, *Foreby 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.

FORBY, *adj.* Extraordinary, Renfr.; synon. *Byous*, Clydes.

A *forby man*, one who is singular, or of a peculiar cast, S. O.

FORCAT, FOIRCHET, s. A rest for a musket.

"That euerie ane of thair nychtbouris burgessis,—be furnist with—an pik, ane halbert or tua handit suorde, or ells ane muscat with *forcat*, beadrole, and heidpece." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 169. V. BENDROLE.

—"Or ellis with ane muscat, *foirchet*, bandroll, and heidpeice."—"Or ellis ane muscat with heid peice, *foirchet*, and band roll." *Ibid.*, p. 191.

Fr. *fourchette*, primarily "a forket, or small forke;—also a musket-rest;" Cotgr.; L. B. *fourchata*. Una baston, appellé *forchat*, que est en maniere d'une forche. From Lat. *furc-a*.

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 *force*." *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 execucion thair of, tithingis come that the Volschis war cummand with strang armies to invaid the citie." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 262.

FORCHASIT, part. pa. Overchased.

*Radour ran hame, full fleyit and forchaist,
Him for to hyde crap in the dungeoun deip.
King Harl, i. 33.*

FORCOP, s.

—"Na *forcop* in all this parochin."—In malt scat an^t. xj. x. iij *ste* Jam tantum; et in *forcop* an^t. iij. s. iijid. Jam tantum."—"In malt scat an^t. xiiij m & na *forcop*."—"Jam tantum & na *forcop* quia double malt scat." Rentall Book of Orkney, pp. 3, 7, 8.

Su.-G. *forcop* denotes forestalling. Emtio anticipata, quum quis ante justum nundinarum tempus rem aliquid suam facit; *Ihre. Dan. forkioeb, id., Isl. for-kopt peninga, emptionis pretium. Teut. veur-koop doen, merces praeemere, veur-kooper, propola, a fore-staller.*

But it is obvious that the term, as here used, cannot admit of this sense. It evidently denotes some species of duty, distinct from *scat, wattil, &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, onto the tother syd.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 73.

Belg. *zich verkryt-en*, to hurt one's self with crying.
Tynt certainly ought to be *tyrit*.

FORCY. V. FORSYE.**FORD, s. 1. Way.**

Few men of fens was left that plce to kepe,
Women and preistis wpon Wallace can wepe;
For weil thai wend the flearis was thair lord,
To tak him in thai maid thaim redy *ford*,
Leit doun the bryg, kest wp the yettis wide.
The frayit folk entrit and durst nocht byde.
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. Kieraer summae grannae, at annaer man hafir hufat gatu oc forta*; If any of the neighbours complain that another has blocked up the way to his house; Skaane L., p. 11. ap. *Ihre, vo. Fort. Gatu* being conjoined with *forta*, it appears that the latter is synon. with our *gate, a way*. In the Laws of Jutland, *fort* is used in the same sense; as also C. B. *fford, Alem. furt. Ihre* thinks that *fort* has a common origin with *faerde, Isl. for, iter*. He also concludes, that this word is of the highest antiquity, from the use of Lat. *angiportus*, which he views as formed from Moes-G. *agguus*, pron. *anguus*, narrow, and *fort* a way.

2. Used also metaph. for the means to attain an end; or preparation for any work.

To leid the range ou fute he maid him *ford*.
Wallace to God his conscience fyrst remord;
Syne comfort thaim with manly contenance.
Wallace, iv. 589, MS.
Quhen Wallace was agreit, and this Lord,
To rewll the rewlin he maid him gudly *ford*,
Ibid., viii. 1588, MS.

[FORDALS, s. pl. V. under FORDEL, adj.]**FORDEDDUS, s.** Violence, applied to a blow, Angus.

Perhaps q. what has *fordyd* one, or destroyed them.
To a similar source *Ihre* traces Su.-G. *foerdaeda*, a witch, an enchantress.

FORDEIFIT, part. pa. Deafened.

Their yelpis wilde my heiring all *fordeifitl*.
Palice of Honour, i. 3.

Teut. *verdoov-en*, to deafen. V. DEVE.

FORDEL, s. 1. The first place, the precedence.

And eftir thaim elike furth in ewin space,
Pristis and Centaure straf for the first place:
And now has Pristis the *fordel*, and syne in hye
The big Centaure hir warris, and slippis by.
Doug. Virgil, 132. 40.

The word in this sense exactly corresponds to Teut. *veur-deel*, primae partes, primus in aliqua re locus, Kilian; from *veur*, 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 alios; hence it is used for profit, advantage, as Belg. *voordeel*. Su.-G. *foerdel*, quod quis praecipue habet prae reliquis, 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 *fordel*.

FORDEL, adj. Applied to what is in readiness for future use; as implying that it is not meant to be used immediately. *Fordel work* is work done before it be absolutely necessary, Ang.

When there are two stacks, one of these is called a *fordel stack*, which is to be kept till the other has been used, Mearns.

—Gin ye had heall,
I think ye'll hae laid by, gin Yeel,
A fouth o' *fordel* strae.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 36.

Fordals, used as a s., "stock previously prepared, or not yet spent," Buchan. Teut. *veur-deelen*, promote.

FORDELYD, part. pa. Wasted, caused to perish.

—Suppos I fand be name
Thame wrytyn all, yhit of the fame
Of mony, and the dowchtynes,
That lang tyme swa *fordelyd* wes,
Mater nane I worthy fand.—
Wyntown, Cron., ii. 10. 20.

A.-S. *fordilg-ian*, delere, obruere; *fordilgade*, delevit, from *for*, intensive, and *dilg-ian*, id. Belg. *verdelgh-en*, id.

To FORDER, v. a. To promote, to forward, S. further, E.

"The saidis rebels and their favorars 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 samyne to their uttermost power, not excepting our own person." Keith's Hist., p. 331.

—Was ne'er sic tumult and disorder;
Here Discord strave new broils to *forder*.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 72.

"Weel *forder* ye! Well may you speed!" Dumfr. Su.-G. *fordra-n*, Germ. *forder-n*, Belg. *voorder-en*, A.-S. *forther-ian*, id. The Su.-G. word is from Su.-G.

Isl. *ford-a*, nutrire, sustentare. This *Ihre* derives from *foer*, ante, *prae*.

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, stanning on her tae,
Pat a' into disorder.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

Wha fastest rides does aft least *forder*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 182.

FORDER, *adj.* 1. Further, progressive.

—“And gif he failies thairin, and that thairthrow outhir the writing beis copyit, or proceidis to *forder* knowledge among the peple, the first sear and findar thairof sall be punist in the samyn maner as the first inventar, writtar, tynar, and upaettar of the samyn.” Act, Mar. 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 380.

2. Anterior, equivalent to *E. fore*, *S. B. V.* FORTHIR.

FORDER, FORDIR, *adv.* Further, moreover.

“And *forder*, it is of trowth, that besydis the unreasonabill ransom,—thair is requirit for the Lord Keith's chargeis, being a singill man and presonar, that quhilk of resoun mycht stand for his full ransom, that is Twa hunder *Lib.* Sterling.” Q. Mary's Instructions, 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 363.

“*Forder*,—I say ye war entent with victorius ensenyeis in the capitol, or evir your inimys war doun fra the market.” Bellend. T. Liv., p. 234.

“And *forder*,—it is thoct expedient, statute & ordanit that the saidis prelaittis sall enerie ane of thame seueralie convene his haill fewaris,” &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 290.

Teut. *voorder*, ultra, ulterius; Germ. *forder*, id.

FORDERANCE, *s.* Advancement. *E. furtherance.*

—“For the greater *forderance*—of justice,—that the lyk lettres and executioun of horning, be direct—vpoun all actis, decreittis, &c.” Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

FORDER-’IM-HITHER, *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 eith hindered that are not *fordersome*,” Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 72.

Germ. *fordersamst*, without delay. *V. SUM.*

FORDID, FORDYD, *pret.* Ruined, destroyed; from a *v. common* in *O. E.*, *fordo*, not as Johns. writes it *foredo*.

Fordeden is used in the same sense, *O. E.*

Eft he seyde to hem selfe, Wo mote yn worthen
That the tombes of profetes tildeth vp-heighe,
Youre faderes *fordeden* hem, and to the deth hem
broughte.

P. Ploughman's Crede, D. ij. a.

Barbour, giving an account of the Castle of Forfar being taken by Philip the Foraster from the English, says that he

—Yaukt the castell to the King,
That made him rycht gud rewarding :

And syne gert brek doun the wall,
And *fordyd* well, and castell all.

Barbour, ix. 323.

In edit. 1620, *forded*. In MS., the word seems rather *sordyd*. If this be the true reading, it must mean, *defiled*. *Sordes* is still used Aberd. for filth.

[*Fordyd* is the correct reading here; and the same word occurs in v. 412, but Jamieson read it *sordid*, which may account for his doubt as stated above.]

By the way it may be observed, that we have here a proof of the accuracy of Barbour. For, among the ruins of the castle, within the walls, the remains of a well, nicely built, were lately discovered. It would appear that the castle had never been rebuilt since that time.

It is surprising that Mr. H. Tooke should so far mistake the sense of *fordo*, as used by Chaucer in the following passage:—

I se no more but that I am *fordo*;
Myne herytage mote I nedes sell,
And then a beggar, here may I no lenger dwell.

Frankl. T. F. 55, p. 2, col. 2.

“*Forth-done*, i.e., *done* to go forth, or caused to go forth, i.e., *out of doors*.” Divers. Purl., i. 495. Nothing can be more evident than that this is the same with *fordone*, *undone*.

A.-S. *fordo-n*, *fordo-an*, Belg. *verdo-en*, to waste.

FORDNAIT, *s.* Fortnight; Aberd. Reg.

FORDOUERIT, FORDOWERIT, *part. pa.*

“Wearied, over-toiled, over-waked,” Rudd.

The Rutulianis euerset with slepe and wyne,
Liggis soupit, *fordouerit*, dronnkyn as swyne.

Doug. Virgil, 283. 38.

The word seems rather to signify, *stupidified*; Teut. *verdoor-en*, synon. *versott-en*, infatuare; infatuari, stultescere; *door*, stultus, stolidus, socors, Kilian; whence Belg. *door*, a fool. *V.* however, DOWERIT.

To FORDRIUE, *v. a.* To drive out of the right course.

Juno inflammit, musing on thir casis nyse,
The quhille cure sey that salis the Troianis,
—Sche thame *fordriuis*, and causis eft go wyll
Frawart Latyn—

Doug. Virgil, 14. 5.

A.-S. *fordrif-an*, abripere, “to drive away.” Somner. Sw. *foerdriwa-a*, id. Tent. *verdryv-en*, pellere de medio, profligare.

FORDRUNKIN, *part. pa.* Very drunk.

Sowpit in slepe, his nek furth of the caif
He straucht, *fordrunkin*, ligging in his dreme.

Doug. Virgil, 89. 42.

A.-S. *for-drenc-an*, inebriare; Teut. *ver-drink-en*, to waste by drinking.

FORDULLIT, *part. pa.* Made dull, greatly confused.

My daisit held, *fordullit* disselé,
I raisit up half in ane lithargie.

Palace of Honour, i. 26.

Tent. *verduaal-en*, *verdol-en*, errare.

FORDWARD, FORDWART, FORTHWARD, *s.*

A paction, an agreement.

Of Schir Gologras' grant blith wes the king;
And thocht the *fordward* wes fair, freyndship to fulfill.
Gawan and Goh., iv. 26.

—Tarchon kyng

All reddy was to fulfyl his likyng,—
And vp gan knyt thare *fordheartis* and cunnand
Of amyte and perpetual ally.

Doug. Virgil, 319. 16.

—Off a thing, I pray the, let me feill.
For thi manheid this *forthward* to me fest,
Quhen that thow seis thow may no langer lest
On this ilk place, quhilk I haiff tane to wer,
At thow cum furth, and all othir forber.

Wallace, xi. 487, MS.

In edit. 1648, it is entirely cast out :
For thy manhood this to me manifest.

In edit. 1758, although *forthward*, is replaced, it is viewed as an adverb :

For thy manhood *thus forthward* to me fest.

A.-S. *for-word*, pactum, foedus, "a bargain, a league, a covenant, a condition, an agreement." Chaucer, *forward*, id. Teut. *veur-ward*. The A.-S. term seems comp. of *for*, and *word*, q. the word going before. Kilian says of Teut. *veur-ward*, q. *veur-woord*, which Rudd adopts. Kilian elsewhere observes that *waerd* is an old term synon. with *woord*, verbum. Otherwise we might have viewed the Teut. term as formed from *waerd-en*, cavere, curare, q. a precaution ; especially as A.-S. *waere*, and Germ. *wer* signify, both cautio, and pactio, foedus.

FORDWARTE, *adv.* Forward.

"The oistis cummys *fordwarde* arrayit in battell."

Doug. Virgil, 274. Marg.

Belg. *voordwaerd* ; id.

FORDWEBLIT, *part. adj.* Greatly enfeebled, S. B.

Her flouchtrous heart near brast wi' teen ;

Her limbs *fordweblit* grev.

Jamieson's Pop. Ball., 1. 241. V. DWABLE.

[**FORDYD**, *pret.* V. **FORDID**.]

To FORDYN, *v. a.* To make a great noise, to echo, to resound ; *part. pa.*, *fordynnyt*, overpowered with noise.

Of greting, goulung, and wyfelie womenting

The ruffis did resound, bray and rare ;

Quhilk huge bewailing all *fordynnyt* the are.

Doug. Virgil, 123. 35.

The land albale of Italy trynblit and quok,

And how cavernis or furnys of Ethna round

Rummyssit and lowit, *fordynnyt* with the sound.

Ibid., 91. 11.

For intensive, and A.-S. *dyn-an*, Isl. *dyn-a*, Dan. *dyn-er*, Su.-G. *don-a*, strepere.

FORE. This, which seems to be properly a *prep.* is sometimes used as a *s.*

To the fore. 1. Still remaining or surviving, according to the application. Any thing is said to be *to the fore*, when not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c. The phrase is also used concerning a person, when it is meant that he is still alive, S. "In being, alive ; unconsumed," Shirr. Gl.

—"That the said Lord John, after the death of his said father, being *to the fore*, and on life, by the grace of God, should be King of Scotland, as lawful heir of his said father." Lat. *superstes & vivus*. Act. Parl. 1371. Cromerty's Vindication of Rob. III., p. 41.

—"If Christ had not been *to the fore*, in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul." Rutherford's Lett., P. I., ep. 193.

"He adds, 'He found the King's memory perfectly fresh as to all things in Scotland ; that he asked by name, how it was with Mr. Douglas,—and having asked how Mr. Smith was, he said, laughing,

Is his broad sword *to the fore* ? I answered, I knew it was taken from him when he was made a prisoner, but his Majesty might be persuaded Mr. Smith would be provided of one when his service required it.'" Sharp's Lett. Wodrow's Hist., I. xxv. V. PUDDLE, v.

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 lavishment and dilapidation of what he had, to seek what he did not deserve." Baillie's Lett., i., 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 Manering, iii. 101.

5. *To the fore* has a singular sense in Roxb. ; signifying, in consideration of, or in comparison with.

OF FORE, *adv.* Before.

"The said Thomas Corry beand present be his procuraturis, & the said Cuthbert Murray beand summond apud acta of *fore*, of tymes callit & nocht comperit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 179.

From this conjunction it 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, furtherance. *A great fore*, a great help, S. B.

It is used in the same sense, S. O. ; "It's no mony *fores* 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 place ; it has mony *fores*."

Su.-G. *foere* denotes the easiness or convenience of a way, when it is rendered fit for travelling ; *godt foere*, viae commoditas ; from *far-a*, to fare. *Foer*, good, useful, convenient. *Fora*, 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 ashore 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. *fari*, vectura conducta.

FORE-ANENT, **FORNENCE**, **FORNENS**, **FORNENTIS**, **FORNENT**, *prep.* 1. Directly opposite to, S. *forment*.

"They are to say, Clangregore, Clanfarlane.——Likewayes a great number of wicked thieves, oppressours, and peace breakers, and receipters of theft, of the surnames of Armestranges, Ellotes,—and utheris inhabiting the bordouris *fore-anent* England." Acts Ja. VI., 1594, c. 227.

"This watter of Sulway rynniss in the Ireland seis : and is the marche of Scotland *fornece* the west boudouris.—*Fornens* Edail, on the tothir side lylis Eusdail." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 5. In *contrarium* littus, Boeth.

"He was haldyn kyng of Britonis *formentis* the Ireland seis." Bellend. Cron., B. vii., c. 11.

My faithfull heart I send it heir,
In signe of paper I present it;
Wald [that] my body war *forment* it.

Evergreen, i. 111, st. 8.

O. E. *for* *aghens*, over against, seems to be radically the same. It indeed scarcely differs from *fornens*.

"But the Centuryon that stood *for* *aghens* sigh that he so cryngne hadde died and seide veryly this man was Goddis sone." Mark xv.

Afore-nens has been derived from A.-S. *a-fore-nean*. But the word does not occur in this form. It is *scere-nean*; and this does not signify opposite to, but penes, prope, almost, near, nigh; Somner. *Fornens*, &c., are evidently from A.-S. *foran*, before, and *agean*, *ongean*, opposite to, against. *Foran* *ongean*, ex adverso; *Foran* *ongean* Galileam; over against Galilee; Luke viii. 26.

2. Against, as signifying, "in provision for," to—meet.

"The Hethruschis—had certane apparatouris and men of armis, reddy *fornece* all aventuris that might occur." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 15.

FOREBEARIS, FORBEERS, *s. pl.* Ancestors, forefathers, S. Sometimes corr. *for-beiraris*; synon. *Foreldris*.

Thare is the first hill, yclepit Ida,
Thare eur *forebearis* in thare credilliss lay.
Doug. Virgil, 70. 48.

This is the proper orthography.

His *forebearis* quha likis till wndirstand,
Of hale lynage, and trew lyne of Scotland.—
Wallace, i. 21, MS.

"I exhort you to proceed in the renown and fame which ye and your *forbeers* have conquest in times past." Pitseottie, p. 32.

—In this seiknes I was borne,
And my *forebeearis* ms beferne.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 159.

This word appears in no other language; but seems formed from A.-S. *fore*, before, and *ber-an*, *bear-an*, to bring forth.

FORE-BREAST, *s.* The front; as, *the fore-breast o' the laft*, the front-seat of the gallery in a church, S.

FOREBROADS, *s. pl.* The milk which is first drawn from a cow when she is milked, Ayr.

"The young calves are fed on the milk, first drawn, locally termed *forebreads*." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 443. Perhaps from A.-S. *fore*, ante, and *brode*, from *braed-an*, auferre; *ge-broden*, sublatus, "taken away, withdrawn," Somner.

FORE-BYAR, *s.* One who purchases goods in a market before the legal time, a fore-staller.

"And mair-over foistallers are challenged and accused,—that they sell their gudes privileie vpon their awin fluire, [floor], that they are *fore-byars* of quheate, beare, aites, cattel, & ar cowperis & sellers thereof, turnand the samin in merchandice." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Regrateris*.

FORECASTEN, *part. pa.* Neglected, q. 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. 35.

Su.-G. *foerkast-a*. abjicere, repndiare; *foerkastad*, reprobatus, 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 throate." News from Scotland, 1591. V. Law's Memor., 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 weel as it had been *fore-day*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, 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. Ayr., p. 115.

Teut. *veur-deure*, janua, 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' ha'rst*, and I trust to find ye baith haill and fere." 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.

"Sphaeristerium, the tinnice-court, or catchpel. Propylaeum, a *fore-entresse*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 11.

"To remoif, red & flit out of the said inland ther-tyrland yard & *forentrees*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

To FORE-FAIR, *v. a.* To abuse. V. FOR-FAIR.

To FOREFIGHT *one's self*, *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-coursing, 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, FORGANE, *prep.* Opposite to.

"There was 10,000 Irish thir two months lying on the coasts of Scotland *foregainst* our country, keeping

these in the west under Eglintoun and Argyle in suspense." Baillie's Lett., i. 205.

Wele fer from thens standis ane roche in the se,
Forgane the fony schore and colstis hie.
 Doug. *Virgil*, 131. 33.

And they *forgane* the schippis ay,
 As they sailit, they tooke their way.
 Barbour, Edit. 1620, p. 308.

In Pink. edit., xvi. 555, *aforgayn*, q. v.

FOREGAI, FOIRGAI, s. The high or open street.

"Gif there be ony penteissis, that is, under stairis, haldin on the *fore-gai*.—Gif thair be ony swine cruivis biggit on the *fore-gai*, stoppand the samin." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588. V. GAI.

—"That na sik vnworthy personis [as huris, harlottis, and vther pure and vn honest folkis] salbe sufferit to top ony wynis in tyme cuming in sic rowmes and vnmeet places [bak houses, choppis, cellaris, and priue cornaris], bot the samyn to be saulde and toppit be honest personis in the *foirgai*, in oppin and publick tavernis, as vse and wount wes," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, 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 Banffs. Gloss.]

[Further north this word seems to be in more general use; for, in Edmondston's Gloss. of the Ork. and Shet. Dialect, we find, "*Foregeng*, a foregoing or forehappening, an antecedence."] .

FOREGRANDFATHER, s. Great-grandfather.

"The pursuer libelled his interest as heir, at least apparent heir to his *fore-grandfather*." A. 1630, Spotsiswode, Suppl. Dec., p. 179.

"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, FOIRHAMMER, s. The sledge, or sledge-hammer, S. To throw the *forehammer*, to throw the sledge; a species of sport still used in the country as a trial of strength.

"Our soucrane lord, &c. considerit the tressounable, crwell and vnnaturall fact laillie committit be the personis following in company for the tyme with Frances suntyme Erle Bothwell,—in invading, assegeing, and persewing of his Maiesties maist noble persone be fyre and sworde, breking vp his chalmir durriss with *foirhammeris*, and cruellie slaying his hienes servandis cumand to his Maiesties rescoures," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel,
 Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,
 The strong *forehammer*,
 Till block an' staddie ring an' reel
 Wi' dinsome clamour.

Burns, iii. 15.

Teut. *veur-hamer*, tudes, malleus major; Kilian. As *veur* in the Teut. 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 Moxon.

"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.

FORE-HAND, 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, puir fallow, that I'll ne'er work ony mair." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 159.

The *forehand stane* is the stone first played in curling, Clydes.

[*Fore-han*-payment, is payment in advance, as is generally the rule with school fees.]

FORE-HAND-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 Banffs. Gloss.]

FORELAND, s. A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a *close* or alley, S.

"And als the actioun—aganis Alexr. Home—to werrand, kep, & defend to him a *foreland* of ane tenement liand in the said Canongate," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 149. V. LAND.

FORELDERIS, s. pl. Ancestors.

Thretty agane thretty then
 In felny bolnyt of auld fed,
 As thare *for-elderis* war slane to dede.

Wyntoun, ix. 17. 6.

Su.-G. *foeraelurar*, Isl. *foreltri*, majores; from *foer*, ante, and *alder*, A.-S. *aldor*, senior; Teut. *veur-ouders*, majores.

A. Bor. *fore-elders* is still used to denote ancestors; Grose. "*Fore-elders*, progenitors;" Yorks. Marsh., ii. 320.

To FORELEIT, v. a. To forsake, to desert. V. FORLEIT.

FORE-LOOFE, s. A furlough, leave of absence.

"The Lievetenant Colonell taking a *fore-loofe*, did go unto Holland." Monro's Exped. P. I., p. 34.

Su.-G. *foerlof*, id., from *foerlofva*, promittere; ex-auctorare; from *lofva*, permitttere, to give leave; and this, as Ihre shews, is simply and beautifully derived from *lofwe*, 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 Banffs. Gloss.]

FORENAIL, v. a. To spend money before it is gained; *part. pa.*, *forenail'd*, S.

Q. *nail'd before*, because it cannot be applied to another purpose? Teut. *ver-naeghel-en*, id. or perhaps from *verniel-en*, consumere, dissipare.

FORE-NAME, s. The christian name, as distinguished from the surname, S.

Teut. *veur-naem*, praenomen.

FORE-NICHT, 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' bridles, an' the clanking o' hoofs. We banged up, thinking they wad ryde owre us; we kent nae but it was drunken fowk riding to the fare, 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 merriment 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 *glomin*. It corresponds to the A.-S. term *Foran niht*, primum noctis. Lye also adds, crepusculum. But Somner more properly expl. it, "the first, or beginning of the night." In the same manner, the A.-Saxons said *farendæg*, tempus antelucanum, "before break of day;" *ibid.* Teut. *veur-nacht*, conticinium, prima pars noctis, secunda vigilia, Kilian; Belg. *voor-nacht*, id. The analogous term in Moes.-G. is *andanahiti*, vesper. Jnnius derives it from *andei* or *andi*, finis, and *nahits*; and thus, he says, the term was anciently used to signify the later part of the evening, de vespera profundiore, q. d. circa finem vesperae. Goth. Gl. But as *nahits* never denotes the evening, but invariably the night, it is obvious that the meaning of the word is changed in order to support the etymon. The *end* of the *night* can never be the *end* of the *evening*. *Anda* here 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 i. 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 Moes.-G. in the formation of *andverdar* or *onverdar vetur*, the beginning of winter; as *ofanverdur* denotes the end of it. *Onverd* is in like manner used to signify the beginning of any thing; as, *Tha jord, er at onverdu bar illgræsi*; That land, which in the beginning, or at first bore cockle, &c. Hirdskra, ap. Ihre, Spec., p. 289. From *and* or *on*, denoting priority, commencement, and *verd-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 *forenickit* B; Fife.

FORENOON, FORENOON-BREAD, s. A luncheon eaten by the peasantry, hinds, &c., Roxb.; synon. *nacket*, *nocket*, 'levn-hours, twal-hours.

FORENTRES, s. V. **FORE-ENTRESSE.**

FORES, s. pl. Perquisites given to a servant besides his wages, Selkirks.

These are considered as his due, being included in the bargain. V. **FORE, s.** Help.

Teut. *te veuren geven*, in sumptum dare.

FORESEENE, FOIRSENE, part. pa. 1. Provided, supplied.

"This leaguer—at all sorting ports, being well *foreseene* with slaught-bones and triangles; well fastened and close; his Majesty—made the retrenchment go likewise round the city." Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 133.

Sw. *foerse* id. *Han har foersett dem med full magt*; He has provided them with a full power. Belg. *voor-zien*, id.

2. Acquainted.

"The garrison of Heidelberg coming towards Wisloch,—by casting fire in the towne sets three houses on fire, whereof the Felt-marshal Gustavus Horne being made *fore-seene*, he with all his forces did breake up, and marched." *Ibid.*, p. 139.

3. Thoroughly understood.

"Thairfoir and for dyuers vtheris wechtie caussis and guid considerationis *foirsene* be his hienes and estatiss,—off his *certaine knaulege* and proper motiue,—Ratifies," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 627.

Teut. *ver-sein*, munitus, instructus, Kilian.

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-school* denotes what is worn before; Sw. *foerskiut-a*, to advance. The Sw. term for the projection of a building is *utskintande*, exactly corresponding with S. *outschot*. 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. foreshots* 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 essonyied at thrie courts; nevertheles he sould compeir at the fourt court, or else send ane *forespeaker* for him." Reg. Maj., B. i. c. 25, § 2.

"That all men that ar *foirspeikaris* for the coist, to haue habitis of grene, of the fassoun of a Tunikill, and the sleuis to be oppin as a Talbert. And quhilk of the *foirspeikaris* that wantis it in the tyme of the said Parliamentis, or generall counsallis, the said habitis, and efterwartis speikis for meid, sall pay v. pund to the King." Acts Ja. II., 1454, c. 52, edit. 1566.

Foirspeikaris for the coist, "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, Gl., p. 127.

The word is still used in this sense, S. B.

Mind what this lass 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 *Helenore*, p. 104.

2. *Forespekar*, the foreman of a jury; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

A.-S. *forespeca*, prolocutor; *veur-spraeke*, Sw. *foersprackare*, id. an advocate; A.-S. *forespraecan*, Teut. *veursprek-en*, to intercede.

To FORESTA, *v. a.* To understand. V. FORSTAW.

FORESTAM, *s.* 1. The prow of a ship.

Thay seuch the fludis, that souchand quhar thay fare
In sunder slidis, ouer welitit eik with airis,
Fra thare *forestammis* the bullir brayis and raris.

Doug. *Virgil*, 132. 19.

2. "The front," or forehead, Rudd. I have not marked this sense in Douglas. *Forestum*, id. Shirr. Gl.

His enemy in afore him cam,
Ere ever he him saw;
Raught him a rap on the *forestam*,
But had na time to draw
Anither sae.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 132.

Su.-G. *stamm*, pars navis prima velultima; *framstam*, prora, *bakstam*, puppis. Anc. *stamn*, Isl. *stafn*, Teut. *veur-steve*, Belg. *voor-steven*, 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. *Forenacht*.

Nae mair we by the biel hud-nook,
Sit hale *fore-sippers* ower a book,
Striving to catch, wi' tentie look,

Ilk bonny line,
Till baith our kittelt sauls flee up
Wi' fire divine. J. Scott's *Poems*, p. 316.

FORETERES, *s.* Fortress.

Turnus the prince, that was baith derf and bald,
Ane birnand bleis lete at the *foreteres* glide.

Doug. *Virgil*, 296. 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 appointed the *fore-troopes* of the army." Monro's *Exped.*, P. II., p. 116.

Germ. *vortrouppen*, Sw. *foer-troopar*, id.

FOREWORNE, *part. pa.* Exhausted with fatigue, S.

Hard did she toil the hare to save,
For the little wee hare was sair *foreworne*.

Hogg's *Hunt of Eildon*, p. 325.

Rather *forvorne*; from *for*, privative, and *wear*, *q. worn out*.

FORE-YEAR, *s.* The earlier part of the year, as the spring, Loth.

Teut. *veur-jaer*, annus incipiens; et ver; Kilian.

To FORFAIR, FOREFAIR, *v. a.* To waste; as denoting fornication, to abuse.

"Wemen,—gif they *forfair* or abuse their bodies in fornication, and are convict thereof: all they quha hes committed sic ane trespas, sall be disherissed." Reg. Maj., B. ii. c. 49, § 1.

It occurs in O. E. as signifying to destroy.

—In that ilk toun did he krie a krie,
That alle that him serued, & of his meyne ware,
Man, woman & childe, suld thei alle *forfare*.

Kastels suld thei bete down, kirkes suld thei brenne.

R. Brunne, p. 42.

"*Forisfactum*—is taken for fornication committed be ane woman being aire femaill within waird, *ut cum femina dicitur forisfacere de corpore suo*, to *fore-fair* or abuse her bodie." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Forisfactum*.

A.-S. *forfar-an*, perdere; Su.-G. *foerfar-a*, desperdere, to squander, to waste. One might suppose that this were composed of A.-S. *for*, Su.-G. *foer*, Belg. *ver*, negative, and *far-en*, *far-a*, *vaer-en*, valere. But as Ilre observes, the simple term *far-a* has the sense of *perdere*, in the O. Goth. and Isl.; whence *firifar-a*, to lose, and *firifar-as*, to perish.

To **FORFAIR, FORFAR, v. n.** To perish, to be lost.

Bot and thow will, son be the hour off three,
At that ilk tryst, will God thow sall se me.
Quhill I may lest, this realm sall nocht *forfar*.
Wallace, x. 521, MS.

Without God punis their cruell vice,
This world sall all *forfair*.
Spec. Godly Ball., p. 22.

Improperly rendered by Lord Hailes, *offend*.

Forfayr, part. pa. Lost, Barbour.

This Lord the Brwyss I spak of ayr,
Saw all the kynryk swa *forfayr*,
And swa trowlyt the folk saw he,
That he thar off had gret pitté.

Barbour, i. 478, MS.

A.-S. *forfar-an*, Teut. *vervaer-en*, perire.

FORFAIRN, part. pa. This is mentioned distinctly, because used obliquely by modern writers. 1. Forlorn, destitute, S.

'Tis right we together sud be ;
For nane of us cud find a marrow,
So sadly *forfairn* were we.

Song, Ross's *Helenore*, p. 150.

Syne I can ne'er be sair *forfairn*,
When I hae a plaid of haslock woo',
R. Galloway's *Poems*, p. 205.

2. Old-fashioned, Gl. Ross, S. B.

Up in her face looks the auld hag *forfairn*,
And says, Ye will hard-fortun'd be my bairn.
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 61.

Now, Sir, you hae our *Flaviana's Bracs*,
And well, ye see, our gossip did me praise,
But we're *forfairn*, and sair alter'd now.
Sie youngseme sangs are sareless frae my mou !
Ibid., p. 119.

3. Worn out, jaded, S.

This mony a year I've stood the flood an' tide ;
And the' wi' crazy eild I'm sair *forfairn*,
I'll be a *Brig*, when ye're a shapeless cairn !
Burns, iii. 55.

To **FORFALT, FORFAULT, v. a.** To subject to forfeiture, to attain.

"This Roger of Quineinis successioun (familia) was disherist and *forfaltit* for certane crymes committit aganis the kingis maieste." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii. c. 15.
Fr. *forfaire*, L. B. *forisfacture*.

FORFALT, s. Forfeiture.

"Eftir his *forfalt* the constabillary was geuyn to the Hayis of Arroll." Bellend. Cron. ubi sup.
Fr. *forfait*, L. B. *forisfact-um*, id.

FORFAULTRIE, FORFALTOURE, FORFAULTURE, s. Forfeiture.

"Our nobles, lying up in prisons, and under *forfaultries* or debts, private or publick, are for the most part either broken or breaking." Baillie's Lett., ii. 410.

"The said sentence of *forfaltoure* was gevine vpon the fift day of the samin moneth, & the granting of the suire passage to cum and defend thar causs was bot proclamit the second day of the samin moneth." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416.

"Considering that it was against all equitie—that the vassals, cautioners, &c. of any—*forfaulted* in this parliament—should be prejudged by the *forfaulture* of the saids persons off their right of propertie," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 167. Also *forfaultier*, *ibid*.

FORFANT, adj. Overcome with faintness.

Astonisht I stud trymbling thair,
Forfant for verie feir ;
And as the syllic huntit hair,
From ratchis maks retein.
Burel, Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 33.

For intensive, and faint, which is derived by Junius from Fr. *feind-re*, properly to dissemble ; by Skinner and Johnson from *fan-er*, to fade, to wither. Su.-G. Isl. *faene*, however, signifies *fatuus* ; Isl. *faan-a*, *fatie* se gerere, from *fae*, brutum. V. G. Andr. and Seren. vo. *Faint*.

FORFAUGHLIT, part. adj. Worn-out, jaded with fatigue, Roxb. ; nearly synon. with *Forjesket*.

Teut. *ver*, our *for*, intensive, and *wagghelen*, agitare, motitare, continuo motu huc illuc ferre ; Kilian. V. WAUCHLE, 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.

Forflee't wi' guilt * * * * *
In a swarf on the grun' she fa'a.
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.

FORFLITTEN, part. pa. "Severely scolded ;" Gl. Sibb.

To **FORFLUTHER, v. a.** To disorder, Lanarks. ; from *for*, intensive, and *Fludder*, q. v.

FORFORN, part. pa. Having the appearance of being exhausted or desolate, Perth.

The doctor ply'd his crookit horn,
Wi' wondrous art ;
But, oh ! puir Tamey look'd *forforn*,
An' sick at heart.

The Old Horse, Duff's *Poems*, p. 85.

The same with *Forfairn*. V. **FORFAIR, v.**

FORFOUCHT, FORFOUCHTEN, FORFAUGHTEN, part. pa. 1. Exhausted with fighting. This is the primary sense. V. **FOREFIGHT.**

Forfouchtyn thai war and trewald all the nycht ;
Yeit feill thai slew in to the chace that day.
Wallace, vii. 604, MS.

Sair sair he pegh'd, and feught against the storm ;
But aft *forfaughen* turn'd tail to the blast,
Lean'd him upo' his rung, and tuke his breath.

The Ghaist, p. 2.

2. Greatly fatigued, from whatever cause.

I wait [nocht] weil quhat it wes,
My awin grey meir that kest me :
Or gif I wes *forfochtin* faynt,
And syn lay down to rest me.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 18.

Into great peril am I nought ;
Bot I am sore and all *forefought*.
Sir Egeir, p. 52.

It occurs in the first sense in Hardyng.

Where than he fough, against the bastard strong,—
In battail sore *ferfoughten* there ful long.
Chron., Fol. 186, a.

Belg. *vervecht-en*, to spend with fighting ; *vervocht-en*, spent with fighting.

FORFOWDEN, *part. adj.* Exhausted, greatly fatigued, Aberd.; *synon. Forfouchten.*

—My breath begins to fail,
I'm a' *forfowden*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 13.

A.-S. *forfyliden* is rendered, obstructus, Lye; and Dan. *forfyld-er*, to stuff. Thus the idea may be closed up as one is with cold; as it is an apology for had singing. Dan. *forfalden* signifies decayed; *forfald*, an impediment.

To FORGADER, FORGATHER, *v. n.* 1. To meet, to convene.

And furth sche passit wyth all hir cumpany,
The Troiane pepill *forgaderit* by and by,
Joly and glaid. — *Doug. Virgil*, 104. 38.

It is still used in this sense, at least in the So. of S.

—The sey'n trades there
Forgather'd, for their Siller Gun
To shoot ance mair. *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 9.

2. To meet in a hostile manner, to encounter; improperly written *foregather*.

“Sir Andrew Wood—past furth to the Frith well manned, with two ships, to pass upon the said Englishmen, whom he *foregathered* withal immediately before the said castle of Dunbar, where they fought long together with uncertain victory.” *Pittscottie*, p. 100.

3. It is now commonly used to denote an accidental meeting, S.

This falconer had tane his way
O'er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
He there *foregather'd* with a gossip.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 536.

4. It signifies the union of two persons in marriage, S. B.

And though for you sic kindness yet she had
As she wad you afore anither wed;
How could she think that grace or thrift cud be
With ane she now does soe mansworn see?
Fouk ay had best begin with dealing fair,
Altho' they sud *forgader* ne'er sae bair.
Ross's Helenore, p. 105.

Teut. *ver-gaeder-en*, congregare, convenire.

FORGATHERIN, *s.* Meeting, S.

“You're awing me a pint o' gin for this *forgatherin*, the neist time your brig sails to Schiedam.” *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 32.

FORGANE. V. **FOREGAINST**.

To FORGATHER, *v. n.* V. **FORGADER**.

FORGEIT, *pret.*

With that ane freynd of his cryd, fy!
And up ane arrow drew;
He *forgetit* it sa fowrwusly,
The bow in flenders flew!

Chr. Kirk, st. 9.

“Pressed, Isl. *fergia*, in praet. *fergde*, fremere, compingere;” *Callander*. But I am much inclined to think that it rather signifies to let go, let fly; from A.-S. *forga-n*, Belg. *verga-en*, dimittere.

FORGET, *s.* An act of forgetfulness, S. A.

“The pair demented body—has been kenn'd to sit for ten hours together black fasting, whilk is a mere papistrie, though he does it just out o' *forget*.” *St. Ronan*, ii. 61.

FORGETTIL, *adj.* Forgetful, S. B.

A.-S. *forgytel*, *forgytol*, obliiviosus, Isl. *ofergeetol*, Belg. *vergeetelyk*, id.

FORGETTILNESS, *s.* Forgetfulness, Clydes.

R. Brunne uses *forgetilschip*, as denoting an act of forgetfulness.

So did kyng Philip with santes on tham gan pres,
Bot for a *forgetilschip* R. & he bothe les.

Philip left his engynes withouten keepyng a nyght.

R. Brunne, p. 176.

FORGEUANCE, FORGENYS, *s.* Forgiveness.

—“Sa mony personis—that were committaris of the said slanchter sall—cum to the merkat coss of Edinburgh in their lynyng claithis, with her sverdis in thair handis, & ask the said Robert & his frendis *forfuance* of the deth of the said Johne.” *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1490, p. 153. V. **KINBOT**.

Forgenys, id., *Aberd. Reg.*

To FORGIE, *v. a.* To forgive. This is the common pronunciation in vulgar language, S.

—“He saved mé frae being ta'en to Perth as a witch.—*Forgie* them that would touch sic a pair silly auld body!” *Waverley*, iii. 239.

FORGIFFYNE, *s.* Donation.

“We charge yhu straytly and commandis, that bute delay thir letteris sene, not agaynstanding ony relessing, gyft, *forgiffyne*, or accordyng, we hafe made with ony of our leeges of warde, relefe, marriage, or ouy uther profyt fallyn to us, of the quhilkis the said Bischop and kirk ar in possessioun, or war wont to hafe the second tende of, ye mak the said bischop 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-an*, the primary sense of which is to give; concedere; dare, donare. Teut. *ver-gheev-en*, Germ. *vergeb-en*, condonare. *For* and *ver* are here merely intensive.

FORGIFINS, *s.* Forgiveness, *Aberd. Reg.*

FORGRANTSIRE, FOREGRANTSCHIR, *s.* Great-grandfather. V. **FOIRGRANDSYR**.

FORHOUS, *s.* A porch, or an anterior building, as referring to one behind it; more properly *Forehouse*.

—“Quhen he remoife furth of the said *forhous*.” *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

Teut. *veur-huys*, primæ ædes, atrium, vestibulum; Sw. *fierhus*, portal, gate-house.

To FORHOW, FORHOY, *v. a.* To forsake, to abandon, S. B. [*Forhooie* is the form in Banffs., *part. pa.*, *forhooiet*. V. *Gregor's Gloss.*]

Thare housis thay *forhow* and leuis waist,
And to the woddis socht as thay war chaist.

Doug. Virgil, 220. 37.

Mind what this lass had undergone for you,
Since ye did her so treach'rously *forhow*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

In the same sense, a bird is said “to *forhow* her nest,” when she deserts it, S. B.

Su.-G. *foerhafw-a*, aspernari, contemtim habere; from *foer*, negat, and *hafwa*; or, as *Ihre* supposes, in

the sense of *gerere*, to conduct one's self; more probably in its original sense, to have, as *forhove* denotes the reverse of possession.

Since the publication of this work, I have observed that *Forhow* may with equal propriety be traced to A.-S. *for-hog-ian*, *for-hog-an*, *spernere*, *negligere*. Part. pa. *forhoked*, *spretus*. *Heora ecre haelo forhokedon*; They despised their eternal salvation. Bed. Hist., ii. 2.

FORHOWARE, s. A deserter, one who forsakes a place.

—Owthir sal I with thir handis twa
Yone ilk Troisane *forhoware* of Asia
Do put to deith—

Doug. Virgil, 405. 52.

FORINGIT, part. pa. Banished, made a foreigner; formed from Fr. *forain*.

—As the conde I no better wyle,
Bot teke a boke to rede upon a quhyle :—
Compilit by that nobil senatoure
Of Rome quhilome that was the warldis floure
And from estate by fortune a quhile
Foringit was, to povert in exile.

King's Quair, i. 3.

FORJESKET, FORJIDGED, part. pa. Jaded with fatigue, S. id., Gl. Shirr.

These are given as synonym. I have heard *forjudget* used in this sense, S. B.

Forjesket sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin the corn out-owre the rigs,—
My awkwart muse sair pleads and begs,
I would na write.

Burns, iii. 243.

Can' *forjeskit* have any affinity to Teut. *ver-jaeghen*, conjicere in fugam, profigare?

The latter seems merely a metaph. use of O. Fr. *forjug-er*, "to judge or condemn wrongfully; also, to disinherit, &c. to out by judgement;" Cotgr.; or of L. B. *forjudicare*, corr. from *forisjudicare*, both used in the same sense. V. Spelman, and Du Cange.

FORK. To stick a fork in the waw. 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 *Malleus Maleficarum*. V. the passage, vo. NINEVEN.

[To **FORK, v. n.** To search. Followed by the *prep. for*, and implying care for one's own interest; as, "He'll *fork for* himsel';" 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 metaph. application of the *v.* But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *neur-kenn-en*, *præcognoscere*, A.-S. *for-cunn-an*, tentare.

VOL. II.

FORKIN, FORKING, s. 1. Synon. with *Cleaving*, or the parting between the thighs, Roxb.

Now we may p—ss for evermore,
An' never dry our *forkin*,
By night or day.

Keichie's Wayside Cottager, p. 187.

C. B. *fforch*, "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.; synon. *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 earwig, Aberd.

FORKY, adj. Strong, same as *forey*; Dunbar.

FOR-KNOKIT, part. pa. Worn out with knocking, completely knocked up. V. FORCRYIT.

[**FORLAITHIE, v. and s.** V. FORLEITH and FORLETHIE.]

To FORLANE, v. a. To give, to grant; Gl. Sibb.

Su.-G. *foerlaen-a*, concedere, donare; Belg. *verleen-en*, Germ. *ver-leih-en*. Su.-G. *laen-a* was anciently used in the same sense; from Moes-G. *lew-jan*, Isl. *li-a*, *præbere*, donare.

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 porturit als ful weilawa,
The luf abhominabil of quena Pasiphe,
Full priuely with the bull *forlane* was sche.
The blandit kynd, and birth of formes twane,
The monstus Mynotaure doith thare remсне.

Doug. Virgil, 163. 16.

In the same sense it is used by Thomas of Ereil-doune.

As women is thus *for lain*,
Y may say bi me;
Gif Tristrem be now sleyn,
Yuel yemers er wa.

Sir Tristrem, p. 47. V. FORLY.

It is used, however, in the former sense by Henry-sone, Test. Creseide.

The sede of luve was sowin on my face :—
But now alas ! that sede with frost is slaine,
And I fro luvris lefte and al *forlaine*.

Chron. S. P., l. 161.

FORLANE, adj.

He lykes not sic a *forlane* loun of laits,
He says, thou skafts and begs mair beir and aits,
Nor ony erple in Carrick land about.

Dunbar, Evergreen, 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. *foerlaegen*, *solicitus*, qui anxie rem

aliquam cupit; qui anxius est, ut re, quam desiderat, potiat; Teut. *ver-legen*, 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.]

To FORLAY, *v. n.* To lie in ambush. Gl. Sibb.

Teut. *verlaegh-en*, insidiari; Su.-G. *laegg-a*, Alem. *lag-on*, Germ. *lag-en*, id.

[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 forsake, to quit, to leave off. R. Brunne, Chaucer, id.

Thome Lutar wes thair menstral meet;—
Auld lychtutts than he did *forleit*,
And counterfutin Franss.

Chr. Kirk, st. 6. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 361.

E'en cruel Lindsay shed a tear,

Forletting malice deep.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 236.

Wer he alyve, he wald deploir

His folie; and his love *forleit*,

This fairer patrone to adoir,

Of maids the maikles Margareit.

Montgomerie, Maitland Poems, p. 166.

It is also written *foreleit* and *forleet*.

"Some were for declaring that the king had *abdicated*, as they had done in England.—Others were for declaring that the king had *forleited* the kingdom (an old obsolete word for a bird's forsaking her nest)," &c. Life of Sir G. Mackenzie, Works, i. xliij.

"The speech is from common sense, whereby wee esteeme these desolate and *foreleited* places to bee full of foule spirits: which resort most in filthy roomes, as the demoniake of a legion abode amongst the graues." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 181.

Forlaten, desolo; *Forlatyn*, desolatus; *Forlate place*, absoletus; Prompt. Parv.

2. To forget, Ayrs.

For sleep—I could na get a wink o't,
An' my hair yet stauns up to think o't.

Sae let's *forleet* it—gie's a sang;

To brood on ill unken'd is wrang.

Picken's Poems, i. 121.

A.-S. *forlaet-an*, Su.-G. *foerlaet-a*, id. Isl. *forlaet-a*, deserere, *forleit*, pret. Teut. *verlaet-en*, Germ. *verlassen*, id. Ulph. *fralet-an*, dimittere. It is from *for*, *foer*, *ver*, intens., and Moes-G. *let-an*, A.-S. *laet-an*, Su.-G. *laet-a*, to leave.

To FORLEITH, [FORLAITHIE], *v. a.* To loath, to have disgust at; Gl. Sibb. [*Forlaithie* is the form in Banffs. V. Gloss.]

Teut. *ver-leed-en*, fastidire, A.-S. *lath-ian*, Sw. *led-as*, id.

FORLETHIE, [FORLAITHIE], *s.* A surfeit, a disgust, S. B.

"Ye ken well enough that I was ne'er very browd-en'd upo' swine's flesh, sin my mither gae me a *forlethie* o't." Journal from London, p. 9.

Lethie 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 *forloffs*, for furnishing of rick-masters," &c. Spalding, i. 299.

Su.-G. *foerlof*, id. from *foerloefw-a*, despondere, from *loefw-a*, promittere.

To FORLOIR, *v. n.* To become useless, q. to lose one's self from languor.

My dulè spreit dois lurk for schoir.

My hairt for languor dois *forloir*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 125.

FORLORE, FORLORN, *part. pa.* Forlorn, utterly lost; a word common in O. E.

It is used in two more ancient forms by R. Glouc.

Therfore gode lond men ne beth nogt al *verlore*.

P. 260.

He vndude alle luther lawes, that me huld byuore,

And gode lawes brogte vorth, that er were as *uorlore*.

Ibid., p. 281.

i.e. "that were formerly as it were lost."

[*Forlorn* occurs in Barbour, x. 246, Skeat's Ed.]

A.-S. *forleor-an*, Su.-G. *foerlor-a*, Teut. *verloor-en*, perdere. Hence the Fr. phrase, *tout est frelore*, all is lost.

FORLOPPIN, *part. pa.* Fugitive, vagabond; an epithet applied to runaways.

The terrour doubilis he and fereful drede,

That sic *forloppin* Troianis at this nede

Suld thankfully be resett in that ryng.

Doug. Virgil, 228. 7.

Me thoct a Turk of Tartary

Come throw the boundis of Barbary,

And lay *forloppin* in Lombardy,

Full long in wachman's weid.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19, st. 1.

Perhaps *wachman* should be *wathman*, a wanderer. V. WAITH.

"Ye conclude the kirk of God to tak the wingis of ane egle, and flee in the desert, ye cleirlye declair your self ane fals propheet.—For as to ws, we haue sene nane of thame, quhome ye say to haue bene in the desert, bot ane *forloppen* companie of monkis and freris, nocht out of the desert, bot of the closter to embrace the libertie of your euangell: suay I feir grethumlee, that in quhatsumeuir desert your kirk wes afoir you, it do as yit thair in remane." Tyrie's Refutation of ane Ansuer made be Schir Johne Knox, fol. 44, a.

"Is it nocht thoct, that the preist monk or fleschelye *forloppin* freir, followis treulie the verray doctryne of S. Paule: quhilk is rynnegan fra his religioun, & makis ane monstrous mariage, and it wer with ane Non? and yit he wyll sweir, and saye, that all that he dois, is for the glore of God, & the libertie of the Euangell. O intollerabyl blasphemation, fury, & wodnes. Now ar the wordis off the cheiff apostole Peter cum to in effect, sayand, that his deirly beluffit brother Paule, had wryttin mony thyngis, in the quhilkis ar sum harde to be vnderstand, quhilk men vnlearnit, and inconstant peruertis (as vtheris scripturis) to thair awin dampnatioun." Kennedy, Commendator of Crosrag-nell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 78.

Teut. *verloopen-en*, to run away, *verloopen knecht*, servus fugitivus; *loop-en*, Su.-G. *loop-a*, Germ. *lauff-en*, to run. V. LOUP.

To FORLY, *v. a.* To lie with carnally; [*part. pa.*, *forlane*, *forlyne*.]

Thar wyffis wald thair oft *forly*,

And thair dochtrys disputisly:

And gyff ony of thaim thair at war wrath,
Thai watyt him wele with gret skaith.

Barbour, i. 199, MS.

The quhilk Anchemolus was that ilk, I wene,
Defoult his faderis bed incestuoslie,
And had *forlyne* his awin stepmoder by.

Doug. Virgil, 330. 5.

By seems superfluous. A.-S. *forliġ-an*, Su.-G. *foerligg-a*, Alem. *furlicg-an*, fornicari; A.-S. *forleg-en*, fornicata est; *forlegani*, in Leg. Fris. scortatores et adulteri. V. FORLANE, *part.*

FOR-LYIN, *part. pa.* Fatigued with lying too long in bed.

For-wakit and for-wallonit thus musing,
Wery *for-lyin*, I lestnyt aodaynlye,
And sone I herd the bell to matins ryng,
And up I rase, na langer wald I lye.

King's Quair, i. 11.

Very here seems redundant. Teut. *verlegghen*, fessus; Kilian.

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. *fremoir*, *fermoir*, "a joyner's straight chisell;" *Cotgr.*

FORMOIS, *adj.* Beautiful; Lat. *formos-us*.

In to my gairth, I past me to repois,
This bird and I, as we war wont a forrow,
Among the flouris fresch fragrant, and *formois*,
Formous, Chaucer. *Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 137.

FORN, *pret.* Fared, *S. B.*; pron. q. *forin*.

But they that travel, monie a bob maun byde,
An' sae to me has *forn* at this tide.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 60.

And sae with me it happens, &c. Ed. Third.

A.-S. *foron*, third person *pl.* of the *v. for-an*; *transivimus*, *Lye*.

[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.*

—"That Archibald of Craufurde—sall gife ane obligacioun—that he sall nouthir sell, analy, na wed-set, na *fornale*, langar na seven yeris, nane of his landis of Craufurdeland," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 13.

The most proper orthography seems to be *Formale*. V. FORENAIL.

FORNE, *adv.* To *forne*, before, formerly.

He wes fer balder, cirtes, by his leif,
Saying he followit Virgillis lantern to *forne*,
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.

Doug. Virgil, 10. 37.

Su.-G. *forn*, praeteritus; A.-S. *forne*, prius; *foran*, ante. V. FERNYEAR.

FORNENT, *prep.* 1. Opposite to. V. FOREANENT.

2. Concerning.

But we will do you understand
What we declare *fornent* Scotland.

Rob. III.'s Answer to Henry IV. of Eng., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 4. V. FOREANENT.

3. Used in a singular sense, in relation to marriage. "Such a one is to be married."

"Ay! Wha *fornent*?" i.e., to whom, *Roxb.*

To FORNYAUW, *v. a.* To fatigue, *Ayrs.*

This seems originally the same with Teut. *vernoey-en*, id. taedere, taedium adferre, pertaedere; molestia afficere; or perhaps, Belg. *vernaauw-en*, to narrow. Hence,

FORNYAW'D, *part. pa.* Having the appearance of being exhausted with fatigue, *Ayrs.*; given as synon. with *Disjaskit*, *Forjeskit*.

This might seem to claim affinity with Teut. *vernoyt*, pertaesus.

FOROUCH, FOROUTH, *prep.* Before, as to time.

I sall als frely in all thing
Hald it, as it afferis to king;
Or as myn eldris *forouch* me
Hald it in freyast rewate.

Barbour, i. 163, MS.

In to that tyme the nobill King—
Is to the se, owte off Arane,
A litill *forouth* ewyn gane.

Ibid., v. 18, MS.

A litill *before* the even was gane.

Edit. 1620.

FOROUT, FOROWT, FOROUTEN, FOROWTYN, *prep.* 1. Without.

—Quha taiss purpos sekirly,
And followis it syne entently,
For out fayntice, or yheit faynding,—
He sall eschew it in party.

Barbour, iii. 289, MS.

This form of the *prep.* seldom occurs.
In *Rauchryne* leve we now the King
In rest, *for outyn* barganyng.

Ibid., iv. 2.

For is generally written in MS. distinctly from *out* or *outyn*.

2. Besides.

He had in-til his company
Foure scor of hardy armyd men,
For-out archeria that he had then.

Wyntown, viii. 42. 126.

Sw. *foerutan* signifies both *absque* and *praeter*.

FOROUTH, FORROW, A FORROW, *adv.* 1. Before, as to time.

In to Galloway the tothyr fell;
Quhen, as ye *forouth* herd me tell,
Schir Edunard the Bruys, with L,
Wencussyt of Sanct Jhone Schyr Amery,
And fyfty hundre men be tale.

Barbour, xvi. 504, MS.

For oft with wysure It hes bene said a *forrow*,
Without glaidnes awilis no tressour.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 54, st. 1.

i.e. in times of old. *Lyndsay*, id. V. FORMOIS. *Forou* occurs in the sense of *before* without a being prefixed.

"In presens of the lordis auditoria Dugal M'Dowel of M'Kerston chargit & bad Schir William the Hay cum & resaeue the castel of Morham on Friday *forou* Witsunday." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 35.

2. Before, as to place beforehand.

Syne tuk thai southwartis thair way.
The Erle Thomas wes *forouth* ay.

Barbour, xiv. 242, MS.

This seems a derivative from Moes.-G. *faura*, before. The form of *forouch* is nearly preserved in Germ. *vorig*, prior. S. *forat*, as to go *forat*, to go on, if not a corr. of E. *forward*, may be the same with *forouth*. It seems doubtful, however, whether *forouth* 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. *foerat*, *foerut*, before; *gaa foerut*, go before; *Se vael foerut*, a sea phrase, keep a good look out, S. *look weill forat*. Ihre writes *foerrut*, antea, vo. Ut.

FOROWSEIN, seen before, foreseen.

Walys ensample mycht have bein
To yow, had ye it *forow sein*.

Barbour, i. 120, MS.

Forow is written distinctly from *sein* in MS.

FORPET, s. The fourth part of a peck, S. It seems merely a corr.

I hae brew'd a *forpet* o' ma't,
And I canna come ilka day to woo.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 184.

"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 11 to 25 lb. of dressed flax from the mill." P. Culter, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., vi. 77.

This measure is designed in our laws a *fourth part Peck*.

"The wydnes and breadnes, of the which Firlot under and above even over within the buirds, shall contain nynteen inches, and the sext part of ane inche; and the deipnes, seven inches, and ane thrid parte of ane inche: and the Peck, halfe-Peck, and *fourth part Peck* to be made offeirand thereto." Acts Ja. VI., 1618, Murray, p. 440.

FORPLAICHT, [a mistake for SARPLAICHT, s. A denomination of weight applicable to wool = 80 stones. Fr. *serpilière*, a packing-cloth.

Jamieson gave as authority the Records of Aberdeen, but without an example. In the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for 1495, Vol. I., p. 220, occurs the following:—

"Item, tane fra Jhonne Williamssonne x *sarpleth* of pakkit woll; price of the *sarpleth* xl ti; summa iiii' ti." V. SERPLATHE.

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* piteously,
Ourset so sorrow had both hert and mynd,
That to the cold stone my hede on wrye
I laid, and lenit.——

King's Quair, ii. 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 exacte diligence, spendit his awin geire, & may sustene na *forrare* tharvpone." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 296.

To FORRAY, v. a. To ravage, to pillage.

Than gert he *forray* all the land;
And sesyt all that euir thai fand.

Barbour, xv. 511, MS.

Thir lordis send he furth in by.
And thai thar way tuk hastily:
And in Ingland gert bryn, and sla:
And wroucht tharin sa mekill wa,
As thai *forrayit* the countré,
That it wes pité for to se
Till thaim that wald it ony gud.
For thai destroyit all as thai yhud.

Ibid., xvii. 527, MS.

Yone detestabil and myscheuous Ence—
Ane certane horsmen, licht armyt for the nanis,
Has send before, for to *forray* the plauis.

Doug. Virgil, 382. 3.

Rudd, apprehends that the term, as here used merely signifies "to over-run, to take a view, what the Fr. call *reconnoître*." But it is meant to expl. the phrase used by Virg., quater campos, to scour the country. It occurs in the same sense in our Laws.

"—Sum quha nightlie and dailie rievis, *forrayis*, and committis open theft, riefie and oppression."—Ja. VI., 1593, c. 174. Here it is expletive of *rieving* or robbing.

In latter times, it was written *forrow*, *furrow*.

"Creighton—*furrowed* the lands of Corstorphin—and drave away a race of mares, that the Earle Douglas had brought from Flanders." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 167.

The word seems immediately from Fr. *fourrag-er*, *fourr-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. Johns. 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 *foderare*, *forrare*, *fodrum* exigere; *fodrarit*, qui ad *fodrum* exigendum, vel toliendum pergunt; nostris *Fourriers*; also *fortarii*, praedatores militares.

FORRAY, s. 1. The act of foraging, or a search through the country for provisions. In this sense it occurs more rarely.

—Quhill thai went to the *forray*;
And swa thair purchasesyn maid thai:
Ilk man treweillyt for to get

And purchess thaim that thai mycht ete.

Barbour, ii. 578, MS.

2. A predatory excursion, a foray.

—Quhen the Newill saw that thai
Wald nocht pass furth to the *forray*,
Bot pressyt to thaim with thair mycht,
He wyst weill than that thai wald fycht.

Barbour, xv. 468, MS.

This is expl. by what Newill says:—

Bot me think it spedfull that we
Abid, quhill hys men scalyt be
Throw the countré, to tak thair pray.

Ibid., ver. 457.

Thir four hundreth, rycht wondyr weyll arayit,
Before the toun the playn baner displayit:—
A *forray* kest, and sesit mekill gud.

Wallace, ix. 462, MS.

i.e., "planned a predatory excursion, and seized a valuable prey."

3. The party employed in carrying off the prey.

The *forray* tuk the prey, and past the playn,
Tewart the park. —

Wallace, ix. 467, MS.

V. the *v.* and next word.

4. It seems also to denote the prey itself.

That rad noucht gretly skathful was
Til the cuntré, that thai throwcht-rade
For thai na gret *forrais* made.

Wyntown, viii. 40. 264.

5. It would almost seem occasionally to signify the advanced guard of an army.

Willame of Dewglas, that than was
Ordanyd in *forray* for to pas,
And swa he dyd in the mornyn
Wyth the maist part of thare gadryng,
And tewart the place he held the way
All strawcht, qwhare that lds fais lay.

Wyntown, viii. 40. 136.

- FORRAYOURS, FORREOURIS, *s. pl.* A foraging party, or those employed to drive off a prey.

Than Wallace gert the *forreouris* leyff the prey;
Assenblyt sone in till a gud aray.

Wallace, ix. 472, MS.

In Perth edit. erroneously *ferreours*.

The word is certainly from L. B. *foriarii*. V. the *v.*
O. Fr. *forrier* and *fourrier*, often occur in the same sense.

Par li pias corroient le *Forrier*.

Roman d'Auberi.

Li *Fourriers* viennent, qui gastent le pais.

Roman de Garin; Du Cange, vo. *Forarii*.

This word occurs, in different forms, in most of the languages of Europe, as denoting a quarter-master; Ital. *foriero*, Hisp. *forerio*; Teut. *forier*, mensor, designator hospitiorum sive diversorium; *forier-en*, designare hospitium; Kilian.

Su.-G. *foerare* denotes an inferior kind of military officer, to whom the charge of the conveys of provisions belonged. Ihre says that he was anciently called *fourrier*. This would seem to point out a Fr. origin. But he gives the word as a derivative from Su.-G. *foer-a*, to lead, to conduct; often applied to the conduct of an army; *foera an enskeppshaer*, ducere exercitum, *foera krig*, gerere bellum, *anfoerare*, dux. Hence also *fora*, vectura, carriage of any kind. The root is *far-a*, ire, proficisci, corresponding to A.-S. *far-an*; whence *for*, a journey, an expedition.

- FORREST-WORK, *adj.* A term used as descriptive of a species of tapestry, distinguished from *Arras*. "*Forrest-work* hangings," Linlithgow Papers.

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 peces of tapestrie of grene velvot qhairin is the figures of greit *treis*, and the rest droppit with scheildis and *bransches* of *holene* all maid in broderie."

- FORRET, *s.* 1. "Front, forehead, corr: from *fore-head*," Rudd.

Alecto hir thrawin visage did away, —
And hir in schape transformyt of ane tret,
Hir *forret* skorit with runkillis and mony rat,
Doug. Virgil, 221. 35.

2. Metaph. used to denote the brow of a hill.

Rycht ouerforgane the *forret* of the bra,
Vudir the hingand rokkis was slsua
Ane coif, and tharin fresche wattr springand.

Doug. Virgil, 18. 16.

- FORRET, FORRAT, *adv.* Forward, S.

--Tweesh twa hillocks, the poor lamble lies,
And aye fell *forret* as it shoope to rise.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 14.

Syne Francie Winsy steppit in, —

Ran *forrat* wi' a furious din.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 124.

- 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 *forretsome lass*, one who does not wait on the formality of courtship, but advances half-way, Roxb.

- To FORREW, FORRUE, *v. n.* To repent exceedingly, *Forreyd*, pret.

The Kyng of Norway at the last
And hys men *for-royd* sare
That eyvre thai arrywyd thare.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 203.

For, intens., and A.-S. *hreow-an*, Alem. *riuw-on*, Teut. *rouw-en*, poenitere.

- FORRIDEN, *part. pa.* Worn out with hard riding, Clydes.

—Sare *forridden*, my merry menyie
Left my livan' lane.

Murmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., June, 1820.

- FORROW.

—Me think thou will be thair efter, as thow tellis,
Bot gif I fand the *forrow* now to keip my cunnand.

Rauf Coilyear, C. j. b.

Perhaps the same with *Forrew*, *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 Lochyiell and Tutor of Appyne, — 7 tydie coues with their calves, at 16 lb. 13s. 4d. for each coue and calf. — Sex *forrow coues* and sex stirks, at 13 lb. 6s. 8d. the peice." Acc't. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 61.

- FORROWN, FORRUN, *part. pa.* Exhausted with running.

Feill Scottis hors was drewyn into trawall,
Forrown that day so irkyt can defaill.

Wallace, x. 704, MS.

From *for*, denoting excess, and *rin*, to run.

- FORRYDAR, *s.* One who rides before an armed party, to procure information.

Their *forrydar* was past till Ayr agayne,
Left thaim to cum with pouer of gret waille.

Wallace, iii. 76, MS.

Sw. *foerridare*, Dan. *forridere*, one who rides before.

FORS, FORSS, s. A stream, a current.

On hors he lap, and throch a gret ront raid,
To Dawryoch he knew the *fors* full weil;
Befor him come feyll stuffy in fyne steill.
He straik the fyrst but baid in the blasouns,
Qubhill hors and man baths flet the wattri doune.

Wallace, v. 265, MS.

In going from Gask to Dalreoch, Wallace had to cross the river Earn. The word is *fors*, Perth edit., in others *ford*.

Su.-G. *fors* denotes not only a cataract, but a rapid stream. Isl. *fors*, *foss*; Verel. vo. *Foss*. *Fiskia alla fors*, piscaturum aut flumina; Ost. Leg. ap. Ihre. *Han com midt i fors en af stroommen*; He got into the mid-stream of the river; Wideg. Hence Sw. *fors-a*, to rush.

It is used in the same sense in Lapland.

"There 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 *Kingsfors*, or the Torrent of Kings, which is 11 miles further, till the 30th." Mortraye's Travels, ii. 289.

Skinner mentions *forses* as occurring in Eng. Dictionary 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-force*, *Scale-force*.

"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;" Yorks. Marshall, ii. 320. Johnstone expl. *Fossway* (the name of a parish in the county of Kinross), q. *Fosvege*, "the place near the cataracts." Lodbroskar-Quida, p. 100. Perhaps, "the way near the cataracts." This explanation exactly corresponds to the local situation; as the *Cauldron linn* and *Deil'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. Andr., however, under *Fors*, furor, gives *fossar* as signifying, effunditur praeceps; and *fors* is still used in Isl. for a cataract.

To FORS, v. n. To care.

So thay the kirk had in thair cnir,
Thay *fors* but lytill how it fuir.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, 105.

This *v* is often used impers. *It forst nocht*, it gave us no concern.

Apon the se yon Rewar lang has beyn,
Till rychtwyss men he dois full mekyll teyn,
Mycht we be saiff, it *forst* nocht off our gud.

Wallace, x. 819, MS.

—We *rek* not for our good. Edit. 1648.

i.e., "We value not our substance."

[—*Ma na for*, make no account, Barbour, v. 85.] *I do no force*, I care not, Chaucer. This *v* is formed from the Fr. phrase, *Je ne fait point force de cela*, I care not for, I am not moved by, that.

FORS, FORCE, s. Necessity. *Off fors*, on force, of necessity: [*mast fors*, most especially, 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." Pitscottie, p. 104.

Be our party was passit Straithfulan,
The small fute folk began to irk ilkane;
And hors, of *fors*, behuffyt for to fail.

Wallace, vii. 765, MS.

So lamp of day thou art, and shynand sone,
All vtheris *one force* mon thar lycht beg or borowe.

Doug. Virgil, 4. 9.

One is certainly an *erratum* for on.

* To FORSAKE, v. a. To leave off, [to shrink from, to avoid.]

Syn thai *forsuk*, and drust him nocht abid.

Wallace, B., xi. 11, MS.

[—that in to fycht

Forsuk na multitud off men,

Qubhill he had ans aganyis ten.

Barbour, xiv. 315.]

FORSAMEKILL, conj. For as much.

"It is statut,—that *forsamekill* as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyme, of siluer; that thairfoir ane new cunye be strikin." Stat. Dav. II., c. 46, s. 1.

From *for*, *sa*, *so*, and *mekill*, much, q. v.

FORSARIS, s. pl. Galley slaves.

"These that war in the galayis war threatnit with torments, gif thay wald not gif reverence to the Mess; for at certane tymes the Mess was said in the galayis, or ellis hard upoun the schore, in presence of the *Forsaris*, bot they culd niver mak the purest of that company to giv reverence to that idolle." Knox's Hist., p. 83. Id., MS. i. *Foraris*, MS. ii.

The latter is an error. For the word is undoubtedly from Fr. *forsaire*, a galley slave; Cotgr. As it is synon. with *forçat*, the origin is probably *force*, as denoting that they are detained in servitude by violence.

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 mysell* about this," Ang.

A.-S. *forse-on*, spernere negligere, "to despise, to neglect," Sommer; Teut. *versi-en*, malè observare, negligere, prætermittere, non advertere; negligenter præterire, Kilian.

[FORSENS, s. pl. The refuse of wool, Ork. and Shetl. Gl.]

FORSEL, 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., Orkn. *Flet*, synon., Caithn. V. CLIBBER.

Su.-G. *foer*, ante, and *sele*, helcium, the breeching of horses; or Isl. *sile*, ansa clitelis affixa; q. something placed before the *dorsets*.

To FORSET, v. a. 1. To overpower, to overburden one with work, S.

2. To surfeit, S.

Teut. *ver-sæt-en*, saturare, exsaturare, obsaturare; Kilian. In the first sense, however, the term seems to have mere affinity to A.-S. *for-swith-en*, reprimere. V. OUSERET.

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.

FORSLITTIN, part. pa. Left for expl. by Mr. Pink.

I have been threatnit and *forslittin*
Sa oft, that I sm with it bitin.

Philotus, S. P. R., i. 38, st. 101.

If not an *errat*, for *Forflitten*, perhaps it should be expl. worn out; Sw. *foersliten*, id.

This, I suspect, is an error for *forflitten*, scolded. If not, it might signify, worn out, q. with abuse. Su.-G. *foerslitt-a*, deterere, distrahere, from *foer*, intens., and *slit-a*, rumpere; Teut. *verslyt-en*, id. A.-S. *forsliten*, ruptus.

FORSLITTING, s. Castigation, chastisement; also expl. a satirical reprimand, Ayr.

A.-S. *forslit*, internecio; *forsliten*, ruptus, fissus; *forslitnys*, desolatio; Teut. *verslyt-en*, terere, atterere.

To FORSLOWE, v. a. To lose by indolence.

—"Besides that, [we] have advertised them of the daungier that may follow, if they *forslowe* the tyme." Sadler's Papers, i. 552.

A.-S. *forslaw-ian*, *forslaew-ian*, pigere.

FORSMENTIS, s. pl. Acts of deforcement.

"Ordanis the said Johne Lindissay to—pay to the said lord Hammiltoun the soume of sex pundis for vulawis of grenewod, mureburne, *forsmentis*, & vtheris takin vp be said Johne 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.*, *forsmo*, taken aback, disappointed, Orkn. and Shetl.; Isl. *forsmá*, to despise.]

[FORSMO, s. An affront, insult, Orkn. and Shetl.]

To FORSPEAK, FORESPEAK, v. a. 1. "To injure by immoderate praise," Gl. Sibb.

One is said to *forspeak* another, when he so commends him as to have a supposed influence in making him practically belie 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 *forspokin* 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 sair it*," [i.e., *preserve it*.] P. Forglan, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xiv. 541, N.

2. To bewitch; hence, *forspoken* water, Orkn.

"But whie should there be more credit giuen to witches, when they saie they hane made a reall bargain with the diuell, killed a cow, bewitched butter, infeeblid a child, *forespoken* hir neighbour, &c. than when she confesseth that she transubstantiateth herselfe, maketh it raine or haile, flieth in the aire, goeth inuisible, transferreth corne in the grasso from one field to another?" Reginald Scot's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, 1584, B. iii., c. 11.

"Parting with her, he immediately, by hir soverie, fell so strangely sick, that he was able to go no furdur; 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 *forspoken*." 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 fiddle, doubtless, in the ha' the night, amang a' the other elbo' 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-hough, "that she threatens me wi' mischief, and *forespeaks* me. If ony 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 *forespeaks*; 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 *forspeak*, 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.

"*Forspeken*, or charmyne, fascino." Prompt. Parv.

3. This term is used to denote the fatal effects of speaking of evilspirits 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 hac *fore-spoke* the Brownie.—They say, if ye speak o' the deil, he'll appear. 'Tis an unsensy and dangerous thing." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 278.

"Ye thinkna how easily he's *forespoken*. It was but last night I said he hadna wrought to the gudeman for half his meat, an' ye see what he has done already. I spake o' him again, and he came in bodily." *Ibid.*, ii. 9.

4. "A person is said to be *forspoken*, 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 *forspoken*." 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 *fore-spoken water*; wherewith likewise they sprinkle their boats, when they succeed and prosper not in their fishing." Brand's *Descr. Orkney*, 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 Canute. "He, who in a controversy shall presume to defend himself or his vassal by means of calumnies, *habbe that ealle for specen*, the whole of this shall be accounted for-

specen;" c. 24. Du Cange renders it *interdictum*, *forbidden*, but the term seems here to preserve the A.-S. sense literally, in *cassum*, vel *frustra dictum*.

In sense 3, it denotes *consecrated* water. It has been rendered *bewitched*; as in sense 2, it evidently respects the supposed power of incantation. Whether in this sense it simply signifies, q. *spoken against*, or has any relation to Germ. *spok*, Belg. *spook*, a spectre, I shall not pretend to determine. The latter idea might seem to have some degree of probability, as Belg. *voorspook* signifies a portent, an omen.

[FORST, *adj.* Embanked, Banffs.]

FORSTARIS, *s.* A female forester, or inhabitant of a forest.

Pandarus and Bitias, twa brethir germane,
By Alcanor engendrit that Troyane,
Quhame Hiera, the wilde *forstaris* knaw,
Bred and vpbrocht in Jouis haly schaw.

Doug. Virgil, 302. 10.

Q. *forstaress*, from Fr. *forestier*, a forester.

To FORSTAW, FORESTA', *v. a.* To understand, *S.*

A cripple I'm not, ye *forsta* me,
Tho' lame of a hand that I be;
Nor blind is there reason to ca' me,
Altho' I see but with ae eye.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 150.

Su.-G. *foersta-n*, Teut. *versta-en*, Germ. *versteh-en*, intelligere. Ihre thinks that these Goth. words were formed in resemblance of Gr. *επισταμαι*, scio, intelligo, which he derives from *επι* and *στηναι*, sto. But, indeed, the reason of this strong figure is extremely uncertain.

To FORSTAY, *v. a.* To forestall.

"*Forstaying* & regrating of this gud towne." *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1538, V. 16.

To FORSURNE, *v. a.*

—Gif that ye be ane counsellar sle,
Quhy suld ye sleuthfullie your tyme *forsurne*?

K. Hart, Mailland Poems, p. 29, st. 24.

Left by Mr. Pink, as not understood. But, either simply, or as conjoined with *sleuthfullie*, it signifies to waste, to spend, to consume. Singly, it may signify to care for; Teut. *veursorgh-en*, also, *versorg-en*, curare, procurare, prospicere; Moes-G. *saur-jian*, A.-S. *sorgian*, Alem. *suorg-en*, to be careful; Moes-G. *suarja*, care.

[FORSWAT, FORSWAYT, *part. pa.* Covered with sweat. *Barbour*, vii. 2, *Skeat's Jamieson's Eds.*]

FORSWIFTIT, *part. pa.* Bewildered, strayed.

Forswiftit from our rycht cours gane we ar,
Among the wyndy wallis wauerand fer.

Doug. Virgil, 74. 14.

This is rendered "driven swiftly," *Rudd. Add.* But it is certainly from *for*, intens., and Alem. *swif-an*, vagari, oberrare; Teut. *sweyv-en*, *sweyff-en*, id. Sw. *swæfva-a*, to fluctuate, to wander.

FORSY, FORSYE, FORCY, FORSS, *adj.* Powerful, full of force. Superl. *forseast*.

In warldynes quhy suld ony ensur?
For thow was formyt *forsye* on the feld.

Wallace, ii. 214, MS.

With retornying that nycht xx he slew.
The *forseast* ay rudly rabutyt he.

Ibid., v. 291, MS.

Perth edit. *fersast*.

Vnto an *forcy* man ar to be wrocht
Harneis and armour.—

Doug. Virgil, 257. 55.

I was within thir sextie yeiris and sevin,
Ane freik on feld, als *forss*, and als fre,
Als glaid, als gay, als ying, als yaip as yie.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, st. 4.

This may be immediately from Fr. *force*. Sn.-G. *fors-a*, however, signifies to rush. *Seren.* mentions Goth. *fors*, ira, furor, vehementia, as a cognate term, under *Force*, E.

FORTAIVERT, *part. pa.* Greatly fatigued, Fife. V. TAIVER.

[FORTAK, *v. a.* To aim and deal a blow, *pret.*, *fortook*; as, "He *fortook* him a lick on the lug." *Clydes.*, Banffs.]

FORTALICE, *s.* A fortress.

—"All and hail the lands of Newhall, with the toure, *fortalice*, maner place, orcheards," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vol. v. 123.

"The erles of Mortoun, &c. gaif command to the said Williame Dowglas,—to ressaif our souerane Lordis mother in keeping within his *Fortalice* and Place of Lochleuin." *Anderson's Coll.*, 225.

L. B. *fortalit-ium*, id. *Roquefort* gives *fortalisa* as used in Provence.

To FORTE, *v. a.* To fortify.

"We are also—informed, that the Frenches are to take summe other part of the country, and *forte* it." *E. Arran, Sadler's Papers*, i. 647.

L. B. *fort-are*, fortem reddere; *Fort-iare*, munire.

FORTELL, *s.* Benefit.

"The enemy also had another *fortell*, or advantage by reason of a new work, which was uncomplete, betwixt the raveline and the outward workes, where he did lodge himselfe." *Monro's Exped.*, P. I., p. 74.

This ought to be *fordel*, still used in a similar sense, S.; Dan. *fordeel*, advantage, profit, gain. V. FORDEL.

FORTH, *s.* An inlet of the sea.

"Under Lochrien at the back of Galloway, lies Carrik, declining easilie till it come to Clyddes-forth." *Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande*, 1593-6.

FORTH, FOIRTH, FORTHE, *s.* A fort.

—"Thair hes bene of befoir diuers large and sumptuous expensis, maid be our souerane lordis predecesours, & him self, in keiping, fortifying, and reparatioun of the castell of Dunbar, and *Forth* of Inchekeith, &c. The said Castell, and *Forth*, ar baith becumin sa ruinous, that the samin sall allutterlie decay," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 33.

—"The *foirthis*, castell steid, and baill precinet thair of [Dunbar]." *Ibid.* IV., p. 293.

"They brunt the castle of Waster Powrie,—and the *forthe* was biged on Balgillow law." *Pitscottie's Cron.*, p. 505.

FORTH, *adv.* The *forth*, without, out of doors, *Aberd.*

Some ventur'd in, some stood the *forth*,
And some the houses ca't.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 81. V. FURTH.

FORTHENS, *adv.* At a distance, remotely situated.

Thare lvis ane werlye cuntrie weill *forthens*,
With large fieldes lauborit ful of fens.

Doug. Virgil, 67. 32.

Q. *forth thence*, A.-S. *forth*, and *thanon*, hinc inde.

FORTHERSUM, FORDERSUM, adj. 1.
Rash; acting with precipitation, S. B.

Gin ye oe'r *forthersome* turn tapsie turvy,
Blame your ain haste, and say net that I spur ye.
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

2. Having a forward manner, S. B.

The ither was a richt setting lass,
Though *forthersome*; but meek this lassie was.
Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

3. Of an active disposition; as, *forthersome*
wi' wark, S. B., opposed to dilatoriness.

FORTHERT, adv. Forward; pron. *fordert*,
S. B.

—'Tweish twa hillocks the poor lambie lies,
An' ay fell *forthert*, as it shoepie to rise.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 8. V. FORDWARTE.

FORTHGENG, s. 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.

FOR-THI, FORTHY, conj. Therefore, A. Bor.

Agayne hym thal ware all irows:
For-thi thal set thame hym to ta
In-til Perth, or than hym sla.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 207.

Nocht for thi, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

— The tethyr failyeit fete;
And *nocht for thi* his hand was yeit
Wadyr the sterap, magre his.

Barbour, iii. 124, MS.

This is properly the A.-S. pronoun signifying *this* or
these, governed by the prep. *for*. Ihere has made the
same remark with respect to Su.-G. *foerty*, vo. *Ty*.
A.-S. *forthon*, nam, igitur, used as an adv., has been
formed in the same manner from *for* and *thon*, hoc, the
ablative of the article. Dan. *fordi* has the same mean-
ing with our *forthi*.

To FORTHINK, v. a. To be grieved for,
to repent of.

The day will cum that thou *forthink* sall it,
That thal have put sic lesings into writ.
Maitland Poems, p. 316.

Scho tauld him hir treasoun till ane end.—
At hir he speryt, gif scho *forthocht* it sar.
Wa, ya, scho said, and sall de enirmar.

Wallace, iv. 759, MS.

Thal *forthocht* that thal faucht.
Houlate, iii. 16.

He sighed and said, Sere it me *forthinketh*
For the dede that I haue done, I do me in your grace.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 93, a.

"*Forthought*, repented;" Lancash. Gl. T. Bobbins.
"*Forthinken*, penitet. *Forthinkinge*, penitudo."
Prompt. Parv.

It is often used by Chaucer. A.-S. *forthenc-an*,
perperam cogitare de. Su.-G. *foertank-a*, aliquid male
factum censere. Belg. *zich verdenck-en*, to grudge, to
waste away with thoughtfulness.

FORETHINKING, s. Repentance.

"Such a man also may haue—some secreto checkes
of remorse for his bygone follies, euen Judas bis
μεταμελεια, repenting or *forethinking*." Z. Boyd's Last
Battell, p. 447.

VOL. II.

FORTHIR, adj. Anterior, fore; S. B. *for-*
der. [*Forthirmar*, further, further on.]

"Item, ane uther coit of black velvot, cuttit out on
blak velvot, with ane small waiting trais of gold, and
lynit the *forthir* quarteris with blak taffiteis, and the
hinder quarteris with blak bukrum furnist with hornis
of gold." Inv. A. 1539, p. 36. V. FORDER.

This is opposed to *hinder*. *Foir* is elsewhere used as
synonyms,—"*the foir* quarteris lynit with blak vel-
vot." Ibid., p. 34.

FORTHIRLYARE, adv. Furthermore, still
more.

"And *fortherhyare* it is accordit that al the froytis
and revenowes belangand half the erldome of Marre—
sall remayne withe the said lord on to the ische of the
said terme," &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1440, 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, deport-
ment.

A ryoll King than ryngyt in to France,
Gret werschip herd off Wallace gouernance,
Off prowis, pryss, and off his worthi deid,
And *forthwart* fair, commendede off manheid;
Bath humyll, leyll, and off his priwytt pryss,
Off honour, trewth, and weid of cewatiss.

Wallace, viii. 1618, MS.

A.-S. *for-ward*, precautio. But perhaps the word is
allied to Su.-G. *Isi. ford-a*, precavere.

FORTHY, FURTHIE, adj. Forward; or per-
haps frank, familiar in manner.

"Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince,
they, that are most *forthy* in ingyring and furthsetting
themselves, live without measure or obedience after
their own pleasure." Pitscottie, p. 1. V. FURTHY.

In the Edit. of Pitscottie, 1814, it is *Furthie*, p. 1.

In one passage it would seem to be used in the sense
of brave, valorous.

"They war faine to thig and crave peace and guid
will of the Scottismen, when thair was peace and vnitie
amongest the nobles, leiving vnder the subjectionn and
obedience of ane *furthie* and manlie prince." Pitscot-
tie's Cron., p. 138. This word is omitted in Ed. 1728.

FORTHILY, adv. Frankly, freely, without em-
barrassment, S.

"I remember, in Mr. Hutchison's time, whan words
and things baith war gaen about the college like peas
and groats, and a'the lads tanked philosophy then just
as *forthily* as the Hiland lads tank Greek now."
Donaldsoniad, Thom's Works.

FORTHYR, s. Assistance, furtherance, any
thing tending to accomplish an end in view.

The lokmen then thal bur Wallace, but baid,
On till a place his martyrdem to tak;
For till his ded he wald na *forthyr* mak.

Wallace, xi. 1344, MS.

A.-S. *furthyrung* occurs in the same sense, expeditio
negotii. V. FORDER.

[**FORTIFEE, v. a.** To pet, indulge; *part.*
pa. and *adj.*, *fortifcet*, petted, Banffs.]

[**FORTIFNEA, s.** Petting, the act of petting,
Banffs.]

[FORTIG, *s.* Fatigue, *S.*]

[FORTIGGED, *part. pa.* and *adj.* Fatigued, *S.*]

To FORTOUN, *v. a.* To cause to befall, to allot.

"How can ye hald vp your faces, if God sall *fortoun* you to leive till the king our sovereign come to perfectione of yeiris, or what answir can ye give him, why ye have vnquyetit this his cuntries so lang with weir, by fyre, sword, and slaughter of his subjectis!" Bannatyne's Journal, p. 454.

Fr. *fortun-er* is used actively; to bless with good hap. Here the *v.* denotes allotment in a general sense.

FORTRAVALIT, FORTRAWAILYT, *part. pa.* Greatly fatigued, in consequence of travelling, and especially from watching, *S.*

Than danger to the duir tuik gude keip,
Both nycht and day, that Pitie suld noch pas:
Quhill all fordwart, in [the] defalt of sleip,
Scho bissilie as *fortravalit* scho was.

King Hart, i. 45.

The first *scho* is certainly by mistake for *swa*, so.

"I mon sojourne, quhar euyr it be
Leuys me tharfor per charyté,"
The King saw that he sa wes failyt,
And that he *tk* wes for *trawailyt*.

Barbour, iii. 326, MS.

Ik is used for *eik* also.

—To slepe drawys hewynes.
The King, that all *fortrawailyt* wes,
Saw that him worthyt slep nedwayis.

Barbour, vii. 176, MS.

Fr. *travaillé*, tired, fatigued; formed after the Goth. manner with *for* intens. prefixed.

FORTY, *adj.* Brave, valiant.

O you of Grekis maist *forty* Diomede,
Quhy mycht I not on feildis of Troye haue deid?

Doug. Virgil, 16. 10.

Fortissime, Virg. from Lat. *fortis*, or Fr. *fort*, id. Both Rudd. and Sibb. have conjoined this with *forsey*; but they evidently differ as to origin as well as signification.

To FORVAY, FORUEY, FORWAY, *v. n.* 1.

To wander, to go astray,

Full soberlie their haknays thay assayit,
Efter the faitis ould and not *forwayit*.

Palice of Honour, i. 9.

O. E. id. "I *forwaye*, I go out of the waye; Je me *forvoye*." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 241, b.

2. To err, either in judgment or practice; metaph.

The names of cieteis and pepyll bene so bad
Put be this Caxtoun, hot that he had bene mad,
The flude of *Touer* for Tyber he had write,
All men may know thare he *forueyit* quyte.

Doug. Virgil, 7. 8.

Ans brutell appetite makis young fulis *foruay*.
Ibid., Prol. 96. 15.

It seems comp. of *for*, negat. and *way*, or A.-S. *waeg*; although I have not observed a word of this formation in any other dialect. However, it may be from Teut. *verwaey-en*, vento agitari.

FORWAY, *s.* An error.

Tharfor wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Misknawis the crede, and threpiis vthir *forwayis*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 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 falowys thare were slayne;
Sum *for-wakyt* in trawalyng.

V. FORWALLOUT. Wyntown, viii. 16. 141.

Belg. *vervaakt*, "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-walloit* thus musing

Wery for-lyin, I lestnyt sodaynlye.

King's Quair, i. 11.

FORWARD, *s.* Paction, agreement.

Trestrem com that night;—
To swete Ysonde bright,
As *forward* was hem bitvene.

Sir Tristrem, p. 124.

R. Brunne uses the term in the same sense:—

Me meruailis of my boke, I trowe, he wrote not right,
That he forgate William of *forward* that he him hight.
Neuerles the *forward* held what so was in his thought.

Cron., p. 65.

Chaucer, *forward*, id. Same with FORWARD, q. v.

"*Forwarde* or counaunt. Conuencio, pactum." Prompt. Parv.

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. *foerty*, id. A.-S. *forthi*, *forthy*, ideo, propterea.

FORWEPIT, *part. pa.* Disfigured, or worn out with weeping. V. FOR-PLEYNIT.

FORWONDRYT, *part. pa.* Greatly surprised, astonished.

—He agayne to Lothyane
Till Schyr Amer his gate has tane;
And till him tauld all hale the cass,
That tharoff all for *wondryt* wass,
How ony man sa sodanly
Mycht do so gret chewalry.

Barbour, vi. 10, MS.

It occurs in O. E.

That was alle *forwondred*, for his dede com tene.

R. Brunne, p. 37.

Teut. *verwonder-en*, mirari.

FORWORTHIN, *part. pa.* "Unworthy, ugly, hateful;" Rudd.

Yone was ane cauerne or caue in auld dayis,—
Ane grisly den, and ane *forworthin* gap.

Doug. Virgil, 247. 35.

But it seems rather to signify lost, undone, cast away; and in its full extent, execrable.

Forworthin fule, of all the world refuse,
What ferly is thocht thou rejoyce to flyt?

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53, st. 8.

A.-S. *for-weorth-an*, perire; *forworden-lic*, dam-nabilis; *forwyrd*, an accursed thing; comp. of *for*, in the same sense in which Belg. *ver* is often used, directly inverting the meaning, and *weorth-ian*, to be.

I suspect that A. Bor. *forewarden*, overrun, is merely a corr. of this word. "*Forewarden* with dirt;" Grose.

FORWROCHT, *part. pa.* Overtired, worn out with labour.

Eneas and his feris, on the strand
Wery and *forevrocht*, sped them to nerrest land.
Doug. Virgil, 18. 3.

Sa famist, drowkit, maint *forevrocht*, and walk.
Forevrocht, edit. 1579. *Palace of Honour*, lii. 10.

Belg. *verwercken*, to consume with working; *He heest zich verwerkt*, he has hurt (or tired) himself with working. A.-S. *forwyr-an* is used differently; signifying to destroy, to lose.

FORYAWD, *part. adj.* Worn out with fatigue; nearly obsolete, Loth.; perhaps q. *foryede*, much fatigued with walking.

To FORYEILD, *v. a.* To repay, to recompense.

—For that cruell offence,
And outrageous full hardy violence,—
The goddis met condingly the *foryield*!
Doug. Virgil, 57. 2.

Here it is used in relation to punishment, as *foryelde* by Chaucer.

A.-S. *for-geld-an*, *for-gyld-an*, reddere, compensare.
Teut. *vergheld-en*, id. from *for* and *gild-an*, *gheld-en*,
Wedergheld-en is synonym, as also Su.-G. *wedergild-a*.

FORYEING, *part. pr.* Foregoing, taking precedence.

—*Foryeing* the feris of ane lord,
And he ane strumbell, and standford.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 111.

A.-S. *forga-n*, *præire*.

To FORYET, FORYHET, *v. a.* To forget, S. B.; *foryettin, foryet, part. pa.*, forgotten, S.

Se on this wise sche can *foryet* nething,
Chaucer, id. Doug. Virgil, 122. 31.

Foryet is also used as the *part. pa.*
Leill, loif, and lawt leys behind,
And auld kyndnes is quyt *foryett*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 184.

Quha will befer thire bukis rede,—
Sall find discendand lyneale,
Na persewne, that I fand, *foryhete*
Till Malcolm the spews of Saynt Margret.
Wyntoun, vi. 19. 69.

FORYOUDENT, *adj.* Tired, out of breath, overcome with weariness, Ang.; synonym. *forfouchtin*.

From *for*, intens., and the old pret. *yode*, went, like *Foryawd*; or *yoldin*, q. yielded, given up.

FOS, FOSS, *s.* A pit for drowning women.
V. **PIT** and **GALLOWES**.

FOSSA, *s.* The grass that grows among stubble, Ang.

Su.-G. *boss*, signifies stubble. But *fossa* is undoubtedly the same which occurs in a Lat. charter, A.D. 1205.—*Nen vidimus tempore Henrici et Richardi quondam Regum Angliæ quod quis redderet decimas de sertis aut de genestis aut de fossis ubi prius fuerint demonstratæ.* Du Cange thinks this an error, instead of *frosais*, which he renders, "waste and barren ground;" vo. *Fraustum*. But Cowel 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 Dict. vo. *Fossæ*.

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. *folse, fotz*, villus, pannus villosus?

FOSTEL, *s.* A vessel, a cask.

Grein Lust, I leif to the at my last ende
Of fantisie ane *fostell* fillit fow.

King Hart, ii. 61.

Fr. *fustaille*, L. B. *fustail-la*, a wine cask; from Teut. Fr. *fuste*, id. derived from Lat. *fust-is*, Diet. Trev.

FOSTER, *s.* Progeny, Gl. Sibb.

Sw. *foster*, child, embryo, foetus.

To FOTCH, FOUTCH, *v. a.* 1. To change one's situation; also written **FOCH**.

"Look in what maner wee see the sheepcards tents flitted and *fotched*, efter the same maner I see my life to be flitted and *fotched*." Bruce's Eleven Serm., K. 4. b.

—Bet flittis and *fochis* ever te and fra;
Than vane it is in thame for to confyde,
Sen that we se thame asweill cam as ga.
Davidson's Brief Commendation, 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 fouch with you*, I will make an exchange, S. B.
Su.-G. *byt-a*, mutare? V. next word.

To FOTCH, *v. n.* To flinch.

They band up kyndnes in that toun,
Nane frae his feir to *fotch*.
Evergreen, ii. 180, st. 11.

i.e., "to flinch from his companion."

The only words which seem to have any affinity are Isl. *fut-ast*, Su.-G. *fat-as, fut-as*, deficere, decesse, fugere; Isl. *eg fette*, retrorsum flector, G. Andr. As *flinching* is a change of conduct, a shifting of one's course, the senses formerly mentioned may be traced to this or *vice versa*. Or *fotch*, as signifying to flinch, may be radically the same with Su.-G. *puts-a*, decipere, circumvenire.

FOTCH-PLEUCH, *s.* 1. Apparently, a plough employed by more tenants than one.

—"That every pleugh of ancht oxen betwixt Lithgow and Haddington, in the sherifdome of Lithgow and Lowthian, furnisch ane man boddin as said is, for the space foirsaid; and ilk *fotch-pleuch* furnisch twa men, under the pene of 40 sh. to be upliftit be the saidis Commissioners for ilk pleuch." E. of Haddington's Coll. Keith's Hist., App., p. 57.

This denotes a plough which was the conjunct property of several smaller tenants, and alternately used by each of them. The design of this appointment was for erecting a fort at Inveresk, A. 1548.

2. A *Fotch-pleuch* now signifies one that is employed in two yokings each day, Loth.
V. **FOTCH**, *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 *Fatch-pleuch* is used Aberd. for a plough in which horses and oxen are yoked together.

FOTHYR, *s.* A cart-load. V. FUDDER.

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, Custumis, p. 87.

This word occurs in three different forms. It is written by Selden as here. Item, *charrus plumbi consistit ex triginta fotinellis, & quodlibet fotinellum continet sex petras minus duabus libris.*—Sic ergo fit rectum *fotinellum* ex septuaginta libris. *Fleta*, Lib. ii., c. 12, sect. 1.

It is also written *Formella*. La charre de plumbo constat ex 30 *Formellis*, et quaelibet *Formella* continet 6 petras, &c. Stat. de Ponder. Henric. III., A. 1267, ap. Du Cange.

Cowel writes *Fotmel*, from an old chartulary; and this is most probably the original form. He defines *Fotmeli* "a weight of lead of ten stone or seventy pounnds." Quaelibet *Wye* continet 26 petras, scil. 2 *cuttles, fotmel*, & 6 petras; quaelibet *petra* continet vii. libras cereae; & x petrae faciunt *fotmel*, ac *fotmel* ponderat 70 libr. Cartular. S. Albani, ap. Cowel.

This term seems to have been borrowed from measurement with the *foot*; from Su.-G. *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.

Teut. *voudigh*, plicatilis, from *voude*, plicatura, ruga; q. having many *runkles* 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. *foeite*, "a gadder, a gadding hussy; *foeit-er*, to ramble;" Wolff.

FOTTIT THIEF, a thief of the lowest description, q. one who has only worn *fots*, *hoeshins* 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 Teut. *vodde*, a rag, panniculus, pannus vilis, attritus, et laceratus; whence *vodde*, mulier pannosa, ignava. Isl. *vod*, pannus.

FOU, Fow, *s.* A firloft or bushel, South of S.; q. the full of a measure; as, "a *fou* of potatoes," "onions," &c., Clydes.

This is always supposed to be heaped, unless the term *sleek* be used, which is equivalent to *strait* or stroke.

— My last *fou*,
A heapit stimpert, I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.

Burns, iii. 144.

V. FULL and HALF-FOU.

[FOU, *adj.* Full. V. Fow.]

[FOU, *adv.* How. Ork. and Shet.]

[FOU'S-A-WI'-DEE, how is all with you? Ork. and Shet.]

FOU, *s.* A pitch-fork, Buchan. V. Fow.

FOUAT, *s.* A cake baked with butter and currants, something like the Scottish *bun*, Roxb.

This must have been originally the same with Fr. *foiace*, "a thick cake hastily baked on a hot hearth [hearth], by hot embers layed upon it, and burning coales over them; a round bunne;" Cotgr. L. B. *fogat-a*, *fugat-ia*, *focac-ia*, &c., from Lat. *foc-us*, the hearth. A.-S. *foca* signifies, "panis subcinericius, a cake baked under the ashes;" Somner. Thus the term is used in Aelfric's version, Gen. xviii. 6. "Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it, and *wirc focan*, and make cakes upon the hearth." V. FADGE, which seems to claim a common origin.

FOUAT, FOUET, *s.* The houseleek, S. Sem-pervivum tectorum, Linn.

"The kings leaving Scotland has taken all custom frae Edinburgh; and there is hay made at the cross, and a dainty crop of *fouats* in the grass-market." Nigel, i. 43. V. FEWS.

[FOUD, *s.* The thatch and dyvots of a house when torn from the roof; also, foggage, Banffs.]

FOUD, *s.* The name given to the president of the Supreme Court formerly held in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

"The President, or principal person in the *Lawting* was named the Great *Foud* or *Lagman*, and subordinate to him were several little *fouds*, or under sheriffs or bailiffs." Barry's Orkney, p. 217.

"Givand—to the said Lord Robert Stewart and his *foirsaidis*, heretabill iustices, schereffis and *fowdis* *foir-saidis*, full power, special mandment and charge," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

Brand writes *feud*, but it would seem erroneously.

"It was in this parish, in a small holm, within a lake nigh to this church, where the principal *Feud* or Judge of the country used to sit and give judgment," &c. Descr. of Zetl., p. 121. V. THING.

In MS. Expl. of Norish Words, one fact is specified which I have not met with elsewhere. This is the number of the inferior *Fouds* or Bailiffs.

"*Foud*, the name for the cheife Governour of the contry, invested with all power in civil and criminal matters. He had ten *Fouds* or Bailives under him. Their respective jurisdiction was called *Sucken*."

In addition to what is said as to the origin of this term, V. DUNIWASSAL.

Su.-G. *fodge*, anc. *fogat*, *fogati*, *fougte*, praefectus, Germ. *vogd*, *vogt*, praefectus regionis, nrbis, vel castri. I have seen no satisfactory conjecture as to the origin.

FOUDRIE, FOWDRIE, FAUDERIE, *s.* 1. The office of chief governor in Orkney and Shetland.

"Our sonerane lord—hauand perfytlie sene and considerit the infestment, &c. of the schirefship and *fowdrie* of Yetland, with all privilegeis," &c., "Genis and grantis to the said Lord Robert Stewart—to exerce

the saidis offices of iusticiarie, schirefeschip and *foudrie* be thame selfia and thair deputtis ane or ma, And with power alswa clerkis, seriandis, dempsteris, and vtheris memberis of court, to creat and deprive," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 254, 255.

2. The extent of the jurisdiction of the Foud, Orkn., Shetl.

"Our souerane lord—ratifies—the tua charteris—to vmquhile Patrick Cheyne of Essilmouth;—off all and sundrie the landis lyand within the parochin of Ting-wall and *fauderie* of Yetland." "The uther—of all the temporall landis—lyand within the diocie of Orkney, within the *fauderie* of Orkney and Yetland." Acta Ja. VI., 1592, *ibid.*, p. 610.

"Approves—the dispositioun maid be umquhile Patrick erle of Orknay—of the lands of Fluagarth, &c. within the said countrie and *foudrie* of Zetland and schirefdome of Orknay." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 527.

Su.-G. *foegderi*, praefectura; Dan. *fogderie*, "a bailiwick, a stewardship." The termination seems to be properly *rike*, regnum, juriadictio, the same with A.-S. *ric* in *bishopric*, in our old writings *bishopry*.

[FOUDAL, *adj.* Procrastinating, Ork.]

To FOUGE, FOODGE, *v. n.* To take undue advantage in the game of *marbles* or taw, by moving the hand forward before projecting the bowl, Roxb.

FOUGE, *s.* The act of playing in this unfair manner, *ibid.*

FOUGER, *s.* The person who takes this advantage, *ibid.*

Teut. *vuegh-en*, *voegh-en*, aptare, accommodare. *Fouge*, however, seems radically the same with *Fotch*, *v.* to change situation.

FOUGE. V. Fog.

[FOUK, *s.* Folk, people, Clydes.]

* FOUL, *s.* Used as equivalent to evil or ill; generally as a sort of oath or imprecation; as *foul a bit*, not a whit; *foul a styme*, not a gleam; *foul fa' me*, evil befall me; *foul tak ye*, &c., S.

It is evidently from the *adj.* *Foul*; and may perhaps be viewed as an ellipsis for a designation often given to the devil. V. FOUL THIEF.

O, aucht-pence drink, thou saul o' grain,
Thou makes the bardie blyth an' faim :—
O' a' the Nine, the *foul* a' ane
Inspires like thee.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 81.

Poor Picken himself was a striking example of the danger of this inspiration.

* FOWL, FOUL, *adj.* 1. Wet, rainy, S.

—She was not sae skeegh,
Nor wi' her answer very blate or dreegh;
But says, I'm wae, ye've got so *foul* a day.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

—An' glowerin round the lift, to see
Gif fair or *foul* the morn wad be,
Trudg'd wi' his collic, to his cot.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 84.

This is a Sw. idiom. *Fult* waeder, bad, or rainy weather; S. *foul* weather.

2. Guilty; a forensic term.

—"The secund of the afoirsaid thré offences sall be understuid to be committit efter the offendar be ania fund *foul* of the first offence; and the thrird offence to be takin ane offence to be committit efter the offendar be fund *foul* of the secund offence." Balfour's Pract., 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 embassadour's coming.'" Sadler's Papers, i. 46.

This resembles the use of Gr. *πονηρος*, 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* knotted the tether,
She lifted his head on hie,
The nourice drew the knot
That gar'd Laird Warristen die.

Jamieson's Ballads.

As A.-S. *ful*, Teut. *vuyt*, 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, *Fuch-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'a, thou *foul thief*,' said I," &c. P. 126.

* [FOULY, FOWLY, FOWLELY, *adv.* Foully, cowardly, disgracefully. Barbour.]

[FOUMART, *s.* V. FOWMARTE.]

FOUND, *s.* 1. Foundation, applied to a building of any kind, S.

"Our milkhouse—had wa's sae dooms strang that ane waud hae thoct it micht hae stude to the last day; but ita *found* had been onnerminit by the last Lammaa 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.; synonym. *Stance*.

3. Foundation, in a moral sense, as denoting consistency with truth; as, *That story never had ony found*, Ang.

Fr. *fond*, "a bottome, floore, ground, foundation, &c.; a plot, or peece of ground;" Cotgr.

FOUNDMENT, s. 1. Foundation of a building.
Fr. *fondement*.

—"Ordanis, that the Castell of Dunbar and Forth of Inchekeith be demolischit, and cassin downe vterlie to the ground, and destroyit in sic wyse, that na *foundment* thair of be occasioun to big thairupon in tyme cuning." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 33.

2. Foundation, in a moral sense.

"Hir Majestie nevir consavit ony sic opinionis of hir guid sister;—and gif the contrairie hes bene reportit, the samyn hes na *foundment*." Ans. Q. Mary to Mr. Thomworth, Keith's Hist., App., p. 101.

FOUND. *Cannonis of found.*

"Item, in the first on the fairwall foure new cannonis of *found* mountit upoun thair stokis quheillis and aixtreis garnisit with iron quhilkis wer 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 consisted of different pieces hooped together; or perhaps rather with others of forged iron, as in p. 250. Of this description one is mentioned, p. 253, "Ane grit peece of forgit yron callit *mons*." This is undoubtedly what was vulgarly called *Monts-meg*.

Fr. *fond-re*, to melt or cast. Hence *Founder*, the designation of that tradesman who casts metals.

To **FOUND**, *v. n.* To go. V. **FONDE**.

To **FOUNDER**, *FOONER, v. a.* To fell, to strike down, to give such a blow as to stupify one. It is also said, that one is *founded*, when he receives a stroke, as by a fall, which causes stupefaction, S.

It occurs in a similar sense, O. E.

He *founded*'d the Saracens o' twain,
And fought as a dragon.

R. Brunne, *Ellis's Spec.*, i. 122.

Mr. E. renders it *forced*. But he conjectures that "it is a mistake of the transcriber for *sonder*'d, i.e., sundered, separated."

Perhaps from Fr. *fondre*, to fall; *fondre d'enhaut*, to fall down plump; converted into an active transitive *v*.

FOUNDIT. *Nae foundit*, nothing at all, nothing of any description; as, *I hae nae foundit*, or, *There's nae foundit i' 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 wherewithall; he hath made no provision, or hut small provision in money."

But it elsewhere assumes another form the term being used without the negative. This is,

FOUNDIT, also **FOUNDIT HATE**, used for forcibly 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.; q. *fient whit*; *fient* being synon. with *deil* or *devil*. V. **HATE**.

To **FOUNDTY**. V. **FUNDTY**.

FOUNE, adj. Of, or belonging to, fawns.

And sum war cled in pilchis and *foune* skynnis.

Doug. Virgil, 220. 42.

[**FOURAREEN, s.** A four-oared skiff, S.]

FOURHOURS, s. The slight entertainment taken between dinner and supper; denominated 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 expended
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 *nackets*, roundabouts, sour cakes,
For Cheshire cheese, fresh butter, cookies, bakes,
For panches, saucers, sheepheads, *cheats*, plack-pyes.

Client's Complaint, Watson's Coll., i. 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 wer required to assemhle thame-selvis together for deliverance of thair Provest and Bailyes, bot they past to their *four houris 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 Birmingham is called a *four o'clock*.

FOURNEUKIT, adj. Quadrangular, having four corners, S.

"The mone beand in opposition (quhen it is maist round) apperit suddanly as it war *foure nukit*." Bellend. Cron., B. vii. c. 18.

Ne spare thay not at last, for laik of mete,

Thare fatale *foure nukit* truncheouris for til ete.

Doug. Virgil, 208. 52. *Quadræ*, Virg.

Belg. *vierhoekig*, *id.* E. *nook* has been viewed as formed from Belg. *een hoek*, *angulus*; which Lye approves. Add. Jun. Etym. Shaw mentions Gael. *nuc*, *id.* But I have not observed it in any other Celt. Dictionary.

FOURSUM. 1. As a *s.*, denoting four in company.

The *four-sum* baid, and huvit on the grene.—

With that the *foursum* fayn thai wald have fled.—

King Hart, i. 25. 26. V. **SUM**.

2. As an *adj.*, applied to four acting together; as, "a *foursum* reel," S.

FOUSEE, FOUSY, s. A ditch, a trench.

An oist of tentis, stentit on the grene,

With turetis, *fousy*, and erds dykis ilk dele,

He gan addres to closin wounder wele.

Doug. Virgil, 210. 35.

"The Proveist assembles the commonaltie, and cumis to the *fouseis* syde, crying, Quhat have ye done with my Lord Cardinal?" Knox, p. 65.

Fr. *fossé*, Lat. *fossa*.

[FOUSOME, FOUSUM, *adj.* V. FOWSUM.]

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 fout, a petted, spoiled, peevish child, Roxb.

"Fout, an indulged or spoiled child; North." Grose.

This is certainly the same with our old term *Fode*, *Food*, *Fude*, brood, offspring, *q. v.*; also *Fud*.

Dan. *foed* signifies "born, brought into the world;" Wolff.

To FOUTCH, *v. a.* To exchange. V. FOTCH.

FOUTCH, *s.* An exchange of one thing for another, S. B.

To FOUTER, FOOTER, *v. a. and n.* To bungle, Aberd.

FOUTER, FOUTRE, FOUTTOUR, *s.* [A bungler, a silly, useless person.] A term expressive of the greatest contempt, S.

I trow the *Fouttour* lysis in ane transs.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 90.

Mr. Pink. renders it *rascal*. But the sense is more general. It has evidently been borrowed from the Fr.

FOUTH, FOWTH, *s.* Abundance, plenty, fulness, S.

Of Helicon so drank thou dry the flude,
That of thy copious fouth or plenitude
All men purchesse drink at thy suggerit tone.

Doug. Virgil, 4. 6. V. ALMOUS.

"Ye sal eit your bred with fouth, & sall dwel in your land without feir." Abp. Hamiltoun'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 *fovo* for *full*, *q. fulth*. It is indeed from *full*; for Wyntown uses it in its primary form, *Fulth of mete*, abundance of meat. V. BRIST. But Teut. *vulte* is used precisely in the same sense; plenitudo, 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
[n]or beast.

When the wind is in the South, rain will be fouth.
Kelly's S. Prov., p. 353.

FOUTHY, (pron. *q. Footy*), *adj.* Having the appearance of fulness; a term applied to cattle that are gross in shape, or have their bellies filled with food, Lanarks.

FOUTHY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of abundance; applied to a peasant whose circumstances show no symptoms of poverty; Loth. V. FOUTH.

FOUTY, FUTIE, *adj.* 1. Mean, base, despicable, S.; pron. *footy*.

—He, 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 *fouty* rascal's brains.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 353.

An' Paean's sin was left, ye ken,
At Lemnos, to be sear'd
Wi' Vulcan's irns; then to blame me
Is *futie* and mislear'd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

Fr. *foutu*, a scoundrel, 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 indifference, 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. RAIK. 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-pit*.

Gael. *fuadar*, haste, preparation to do a thing. This is evidently allied to C.B. *fiud*, a quick motion or impulse; *fiudan*, bustle, hurry, agitation. We may add Isl. *fudr*, precipitantia manuum, *fudr-a*, flagrare.

FOUTSOME, *adj.* Forward, officious, or meddling, Teviotd.

Perhaps from *foot*, pes, and *sum*, *some*, expressive of abundance, *q.* prompt in action.

FOUTTOUR, *s.* V. FOUTER.

FOW, *s.* A houseleek.

"Sedum majus, a fow." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 18. V. FEWS, FOVETS.

To FOW, Fu', *v. a. and n.* To fill, Aberd.

Moes.-G. *full-jan*, Alem. *full-en*, Belg. *vull-en*, id.

FOW, Fou, Fu', *adj.* 1. Full, S.

Bot thir lawmakers that ar now,
Thinkis that the saull will be sa fow,
Anis in four oulkis, it will neid nane
Quhill the fourt Sunday cum agane.
It is ane takin, I yow tell,
Saullis honger they feill nane thame sell,
And thairfoir dois the word disdane;
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 *u* or *l* into *w*." This, however, has prevailed far more generally in conversation, than in writing.

2. Saturated with food, S.

"He's unco *fou* in his ain house that canna pike a bane in his neighbour's;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 33.

"You are never pleas'd *fou* or fasting;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 376.

3. Drunk, inebriated.

Na, he is drunken I trow;
I persaeve him weill *fow*.

Lyndsay, Pink., S. P. R., ii. 28.

For this our grief, Sir, makes us now
Sleep seldom sound, till we be *fow*.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 2.

"A *fow* heart is ay kind," spoken when one in his cups shews impertinent fondness; Kelly, p. 44.

Awa, she says, fool man ye're growing *fu*!

Ross's Helenore, p. 117. V. DAFT.

Haaf-fow, fuddled, S. This corresponds to Sw. *half-full*, id., Seren. vo. *Tipped*.

4. One in the lower ranks who is in good circumstances, is denominated "a *fow* body," Roxb.

Sw. *hafra fullt 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*, ebrius; hence, *fyll-a sig*, se inebriare, *fyllbukt*, helluo, *fylleri*, ebrietas, Ihre. Germ. *voll*, literally full, also signifies drunk; *Er war voll*, he was fuddled.

[FOU-HAN'T, 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 pait [paid];" Aberd. Reg.

FOW, (pron. like E. *how*) *s.* A corn-fork, a pitch-fork, Aberd., Moray, Dumfr., 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." Gl. Surv. Nairns.

This must be the sense of the word, as used in *The Priests of Peblis*.

Sumtyme, when husbandmen went to the weir,
They had ane jack, ane bow, or els ane speir:
And now befor quhair they had ane bow,
Ful fain he is on bak to get ane *fow*:
And, for ane jak, ane raggit cloke hes tane;
Ane sword, sweir out, and roustie for the rane.

Priests Peblis, 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 anciently 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. *just*, *fil*, 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 thrashed, Ayrs.

Isl. *falga*, foeni eumera; G. Andr.; probably from *ful*, plenus.

[FOWAN, *s.* 1. The act of throwing with a pitch-fork, Banffs.2. The act of kicking or tossing, *ibid.*][FOWDRIE, *s.* V. FODRIE.]

FOWE and GRIIS.

Robbers, for sothe to say,
Slough mine felawes, Y wis,
In the se;

Thai raft me *fowe* and *gruis*,
And thus wounded thai me.

Sir Tristrem, p. 77.

"*Fowe*, from the Fr. *fourrure*, signifies furs in general; *Griis* a particular kind of fur, so called from its grey colour." Note, p. 280. But it is not probable, that *fourrure* would be softened into *fowe*. Might not *fowe* rather refer to the fur of the polecat, Fr. *foine*, *fouine*? V. FOWMARTE.

To FOWFILL, *v. a.* To fulfil, Aberd. Reg.FOWMARTE, FOU MART, *s.* A pole-cat, S. A. Bor. *Mustela putorius*, Linn.

"It is ordanit, that na man have Mertrik skinnis furth of the realme; and gif he dois, that he pay to the King 11s. for the custome of ilk skin, and for x. *Fowmartis* skinnis callit Fithowis, xd." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 24, edit. 1566.

Ben Jonson uses *full-mart* in the same sense, although metaphorically.

Was ever such a *full-mart* for an Fluisher,—
Who, when I heard his name first, Martin Polcat,
A stinking name, and not to be pronounc'd
In any ladies presence, my very heart eene earn'd.

Works, ii. 76.

"*Fulmarde beest. Pitoides.*" Prompt. Parv.

Junius views *fullmer*, id. as comp. of O. Fr. *ful*, fetid, and *merder* a martin, observing that in Belg. it is called *vissc*, from its bad smell. Kilian accordingly renders Teut. *visse*, *fisse*, *vitche*, *mustelae* genus valde putidum; hence *fitchat*. In O. E. it is also written *fulimart*, and distinguished from the *fitchat*.

"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 *spytard* [i.e., an *hart* one hundred years old]. In the second class are placed the *fulimart*, the *fitchat* 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 dowsone of *fownskynnis*;" Aberd. Reg.

FOWNIT, *pret.* Furnished, supplied, Fr.

This penny, that xv yeir it nocht *fownit*,
He mvlteplyit moir than a thousand pound.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 883.

"This penny, which had no increase for fifteen years," &c.

FOWSUM, FOUSUM, adj. 1. Luscious, ungratefully sweet, S.

—Glaikit fools, owr rife o' eash,
Pamper their weyms wi' *fousum* trash.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 18.

2. Obscene, gross; as *E. fulsome* is used.

Qnhat is your lufe bot linst,—
Ane *fousum* appetyte,
That strenth of person waikis;
Ane pastance unperfyte,
To amyte you with the glaikis!
Scott, Chron. S. P., iii. 144.

3. Nauseous, offensive; like *E. fulsome*.

Kind Seota heard, and said, Yonr rough-spun ware
But sounds right douff and *fousome* i' my ear.
Ross's Helenore, Intro.

According to Sibb. "q. *foulsome*." It has evidently the same origin with *E. fulsome*; which has been generally derived from A.-S. *ful*, impurus, also, obscœnus, and *sum*, denoting quality, q. v.

4. Filthy; denoting bodily impurity.

"His clething, throw filth of persoun, wes vile and horribil, the habit of his body wes richt *fousum*; for he was lene, and nere consumit throw hunger." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 140. *Fœdior*, corporis habitis, Lat.

FOWSUMLIE, adv. Loathsomely large; applied to what is overgrown in size.

"Howbeit thow wer accompanyt with thaym all thair tender age, thow sall fynd thaym throw thair intemperance and surfet diet sa *fousumlie* growin in thair myd or latter age, that thay sall appeir als vncouth to thy sycht, as thow had neir knawin thaym in thair tender age." Bellend. Desc. Alb. c.

In tantam evadunt *deformatem*; Boeth.

FOWSUMNESS, s. Lusciousness, Clydes.

FOWSUM, adj. Somewhat too large; often applied to a garment, S. B., apparently from *foiw*, full.

To FOX, v. 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." Baillie's Lett., ii. 175, 176.

Isl. *fox-a* signifies fallere, to deceive; *fox*, false, adulterated; *Ved fox*, kaup fox, Falsa et fraudulenta venditio; Verel. 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 Bodsbeck, ii. 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.

Sailors lives are, my boy,
Full of pleasure and joy.—
Ere we sail there our *foy*.
Morison's Poems, p. 178.

Foi is used in Kent, as denoting "a treat at going abroad or coming home;" Gl. Grosc.

[In Ork. and Shet. *foy* has the more general sense of a feast, a festival. V. Gloss.]

Perhaps the origin of Teut. *voye*, also *foye*, given by Kilian, is to be preferred. As he expl. the term vinum profectitium, symposium viæ cauaa, "a comotation before setting out on a journey," he traces it to Fr. *voye*, a way.

2. Used metaph., as equivalent to wishing one a good journey in an ironical sense.

I hope we now may drink a *foy*
To frogs, wha did our trade destroy.
R. Gallioay's Poems, p. 105.

Belg. *de fœoi geeven*, coenam profectitiam dare; Skinner. Sw. *dricka foi*, id. Seren.; perhaps originally from Teut. *foey*, foedus; as this entertainment is meant as a seal of friendship, and it was customary among ancient nations, to confirm the covenants into which they had entered, by eating and drinking together.

FOYARD, s. A fugitive, Ayrs.

Fr. *fuyard*, a flyer, a runaway, from *fu-ir*, to fly.

FOYNYIE, FUNYIE, s. That species of polecat, called the wood-martin, or beech-martin, S.

There sawe I—
The bugill draware by his hornis grete,
The martik sable the *foynye*, and mony mo.
King's Quair, v. 6.

"Na man sall weir clathis of silk, na furringis of Mertrikis, *Funyeis* Purray." Acts Ja. I., 1429, c. 133. Edit. 1566, c. 119. Murray.

Fr. *fouine*, id. Teut. *fowyne*, mustela foemaria.

[FOYSOUN, FOYSOUNE, s. V. FOISON.]

To FOZE, v. n. To lose the flavour, to become mouldy, Perth. s.; *E. fust*. Fr. *fusté*, taking the cask, from *fuste*, a cask. Isl. *fue*, however, signifies putredo, *fuen*, putridus.

To FOZE, v. n. To emit saliva, Fife.

"He freathes (froths) and *fozes* ower muckle at the mou' for me; The head's aye dry where the mou's fozy." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 116.

[To FOZE, FOZLE, v. n. To wheeze, to wheezle, Banffs.]

[FÔZE, FOZAN, s. Difficulty in breathing; *fozlan*, continued difficulty in breathing; *fozle*, a wheeze, 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 *purpled*, or as we say, *blawn up*, S. B.

3. Deficient in understanding; metaph. applied to the mind. *A fozy chield*, an empty fellow, S. B.

A.-S. *vosig*, humidus, succulentus; Teut. *voos*, *vooghs*, *voosch*, spongiosus; *voose torven*, cespites fungosi, S. B. *fozy tures*. *Vodsigh*, palustris, marshy; Isl. *vos*, aquositas, *vaese*, *veskia*, humiditas. *Foss*, id. Verel. Ind. vo. *Vos*.

FOZINESS, *s.* 1. Sponginess, S.; *Duffiness* synon.

2. Metaph. obtuseness of mind.

"The weak and young Whigs have become muddled, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed, so we have no satisfaction now in playing with them at foot-ball." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 753.

FRA, FRAY, FRAE, *prep.* 1. From, S. O.E. A. Bor.

—Thai na mete thar within had,
Bot as thal *fra* thair fayis wan.

Barbour, iii. 447, MS.

The third tellis how *fray* Troyis cite
The Troianys carryit wer throwout the se.

Doug. Virgil, 12. 33.

The speat may bear away
Frae aff the houns your dainty rucks of hay.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

2. After, from the time that; used elliptically.

Than thocht he to have the leding
Off all Scotland, but gane saying,
Fra at the Brwce to ded war brocht.

Barbour, i. 581, MS. V. also ix. 110. 710.

Syne neyst he thowcht to be kyng,
Fra Dunkany's dayis had tane endyng.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 29.

3. Since, seeing. It is still used in this sense, S.

The king, *fra* Schyr Aymer wes gane,
Gadryt his menyie euirlikan.

Barbour, viii. 1, MS. V. *Wyntown*, ix. 7. 3.

Thai said it suld ful der be boght,
The land that thai war flemid *fra*.

Minot's Poems, p. 3.

Callander derives this from Su.-G. *fram*, prorsum. But it is more natural to trace it to *fraa*, a, ah, ex, A.-S. Isl. *fra*, id. It seems almost certain, that the origin is Moes.-G. *fairra*, longe, which Ulph. often uses in the same sense with *fram*; as, *Ni affidja fairra alh*, departed not from the temple, Luke, ii. 37. Thus *fra* seems merely an abbreviation of *fairra*, as denoting a place or distance. There is a striking analogy between this and Lat. *pro*, as well as Gr. *παρὰ*.

FRA TYME, *adv.* From the time that, forthwith, as soon as.

"But *fra tyme* the said Monsieur Derbine knew the King of France suspitioun in that matter, he was not myndit to stay longer in the realme, bot haistilie departed." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 250. *From time that* Monsiour Daubiney, &c., Ed. 1728.

TO AND FRA, to and fro.

—"Messingeris and passingeris carying lettrez 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 gueed I sanna ca't;
And yet intill't there something outhie *fraat*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 48.

[FRACK, *s.* A weak, delicate person, Ork.]

FRACK, FRAK, FRECK, *adj.* 1. Ready, active, diligent.

The riche and pure he did alyke regaird,
Punist the euill, and did the gude rewaird.
He wald not lat the Papiests cause ga bak,
Gif it were just, bot wald be for him *frak*.

Diallog, Honour, Gude Fame, &c., p. 12.

—I am assurit had ilk preichour

Into the mater bene as *frak*

As ye haue bene heir, seu ye spak,

It had not cum to sic ane heid

As this day we se it proceed.

Bot I can se few men among thame,

Thocht all the world suld clene ouirgang thame,

That hes ane face to speik agane

Sic as the kirk of Christ prophane.

Ibid., p. 29.

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 chield*, 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-waun, Sir:

The *freckest* whiles hae ow'n't her dought.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 159.

4. Open, ingenuous; as E. *free* is used.

"The first Lord that ever was specified in the summons, was Lord David Lyndesay of the Byres, because he was most familiar with King James III. and was *frackest* in his opinion, and used himself most manfully in his defence against his enemies." Pitcottie, p. 96.

TO FRACK, FRAK, *v. n.* To move swiftly.

—The Troianis *frakkis* ouer the fline.

Doug. Virgil, 14. 11.

Now quha was blyth bot Mnestheus full yore,

Quhilk—*frakkis* fast throwout the opin see,

Als swiftlye as the dow affrayit dois fle.—

Ibid., 134. 33.

Rudd. derives it from A.-S. *fraec*, profugus, or Teut. *vracht*, vectio. Sibb., without the slightest reason, refers to *flaggis* 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 ratefeit, the merchantis maik *frack* to saill, and to thair traffique, quhilk be the trouble of weirs had sum yeirs bein hinderit." Knox, p. 35.

"The said Johnne [Chatirhous] maid *frack* for the persuit; and upoun the Magdalene day, in the morning anno 1543, approachit with his forcis." *Ibid.*, p. 39.

Lord Hailes views *urak*, *wrek* as the same with this; observing, that it is frequently used by the Scottish writers. "Knox," he observes, p. 35, "says, *The merchantis 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*, goverus these words, "to thair traffique," as well as "to sail." Besides, it follows in the next sentence, "From Edinburgh were *fraucht*it

twelf shippis," &c. According to analogy, Knox must therefore have written, "maik fraught." According to Lord Hailes's interpretation, in what sense did Chatirhous "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 merchantis made *preparationis* to sail."

Frek occurs in O. E. in the sense of *ready* or *eager*.

Oure king and his men held the felde—
With lordes and with knyghtes kene,
And other doghty men bedene,
That war full *frek* to fight.—
Beth arblast and many a bow
War ready railed upon a row,
And full *frek* for to fight.

Minot's Poems, Warton's Hist., iii. 104.

The term is certainly allied to Su.-G. *fraeck*, alacer, strenuus. [A.-S. *frac*, *fraec*, bold.] Isl. *frek-r*, strenuus, citus, innitens operi; *frek-a*, celero, at *freka sparid*, accelerare gradum, to quicken one's pace.

FRAKLY, FRACKLY, adv. Hastily.

Na mare he said: but wounder *frakly* thay
Vnto thare labour can thame al addres.

Doug. Virgil, 258. 6.

FRACTEM MENTAR, equivalent perhaps to usufructuary; one who has the temporary use or profit of a thing. *Fractem* must be for *Fructum*.

"Besse Effek *fractem mentar* of the said land."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

FRACTIONOUS, 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 *fractionous* 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 Mannering, i. 96.

2. Irritable, irascible, S.

"The baron observed—he was the very Achilles of Horatius Flaccus.

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer. Which has been thus rendered vernacularly by Struan Robertson:

A fiery ettercap, a *fractionous* chiel,
As hot as ginger, and as stievs as steel."

Waverley, iii. 241, 242.

FRACTIONUSLIE, adv. Peevishly, S.

FRACTIONUSNESS, s. Peevishness, S.

FRAEMANG, prep. From among; contraction of *frae amang*.

Mordac, thy eild may best be spaird
The fields of stryfe *fraemang*.

Hardyknute, Pink. Trag. Ball., i. 7.

FRAESTA, adv. "Do sae, *fraesta*," by some given as synon. with *Pray thee*; by others, with *Friithit*; Roxb. [Signification, doubtful.]

FRAGALENT, 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 soms will *fraik*, 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 maks a great fraik*, 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 ithers' hands they're shakin',
Wi' friendship, love an' joy;
Ye never heard sic *fraikin*,
As does their tongues employ.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 135.

Isl. *fraeg-ia*, celebrare, laudare; *fraig-ur*, celebris; *fraegd*, celebritas.

FRAIL, s. Expl. *flail*, Gl.

The sheep, the plough, this *frail*, declare
The employments whilk they courtit.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 5.

This seems merely a provincial corr. S. A.

FRAM, adj. Strange; [in Ork. and Shet. *fram*.] V. **FREM**.

FRAINE, Poems 16th Cent., p. 350, an errat. for *Frame*, q. v.

To FRAIS, v. n. To make a crackling or crashing noise.

Soms efter this of men the clamor rais,
The takillis, grassillis, cabillis can frate and *frais*.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 45.

Rudd. offers various conjectures as to the origin of this word; Fr. *ecraser*, conterere, *croissir*, crepitare, *froisser*, contundere; Germ. *rauschen*, strepitum edere. But it is allied, as Sibb. has observed, to Su.-G. *fras-a*, crepitare. It may be added, that *fraes-a* signifies, stridere. This exactly corresponds to *stridor*, the word here used by Virg. *Fras-a* particularly denotes the sound of dry wood, when it catches fire. A. Bor. *frase*, to break.

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.

Teut. *frase*, vituli lactantis fissa intestina; Germ. *id*. Fr. *fraise*, a calf's pluck.

FRAIS'T, 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. *vrees-en*, pavere, horrere, inhorre; *vrees*, timor, pavor, terror; *vreesachtigh*, meticulosus, pavidus. Thus it would indicate the appearance of terror. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *frys-a*, fremorem naribus spirare; *frys*, equorum fremitus; as expressive of the noise made by a startled horse.

To FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, v. a.
To try, to prove, to make an attempt upon.

I rede ye mak furth ane man mekar of mude,
That will with fairnes *fraist* frendschip to fynd.

Gawan and Gol., i. 10.
He lamsit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte;
Quhair he sould *frastyn* his force and fauin his fight.

Ibid., iii. 20.
—Wondir freschly thair force thai *frest* on the feildis.
Ibid., iii. 4.

Twa rynnynng renkis raith the riolyse has tane;
Ilk freik to his feir to *frestin* his fa.

Ibid., iii. 21.

i. e. "Each took," literally, "two running races, with an intention to make an effort against his foe." It seems to be the same word which R. Brunne uses, p. 119, although Hearne renders it *fraughts*.

Mald in Bristow lettres fast sendes,
Bi messengers trowe, forto procoure frendes,
To burgeis & citez (the wardeyns alle scho *freistes*)
& to lordes of feez, that scho on treistes.

Su.-G. *frest-a*, Isl. *freist-a*, anc. *freiz-a*, Dan. *frist-er*, A.-S. *fras-igean*, Moes-G. *frai-an*, id. Thre refers to Gr. *νεπαζ-ουαι*, id.

To FRAITH, v. n. To foam, to froth, Buchan., Clydes.

Hail, nappy *fraithin* on a day!
Whan Phoebus 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, Ork. 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.

Quhen they wnto Strathbolgie came,
To that castell but dreid
Then to forsee how thingis might *frame*,
For they had meikle neid.—

It is expl. in Gl. "happen."

Teut. *vram-en*, O. Flem. *vrom-en*, prodesse; Isl. *frem-ia*, promover. Sw. *be-fræm-ja* signifies to promote.

A.-S. *frem-ian*, valere, prodesse; "to profit, to serve or be good for;" Somner.

FRAMET. V. FREMYT.

To FRAMPLE, 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 *framp-les* vp other mens trauels, that is vnlawfull eating." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 146.

2. To put in disorder, Ayrs.; [*part. pa. frampled*, confused, fankled.]

[**FRAMPLE, s.** A confused mass, a fankle, Ayrs.]

"*Frample*, disordered yarn or clothes," Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 691.

Teut. *verrompel-en*, corrugare.

FRANCHIS, s. pl. Frenchmen.

"It is reported here, there shoulde be 800 *Franchis* in readines;—and if it so be, it shulde be a greate furtherance to our affaires to have them cutt off." E. of Arran, Sadler's Papers, i. 632.

The vulgar still use the term *Frenches* in the same sense, S.

FRANCHIS, s. Sanctuary, asylum.

The king syne schew to him the haly schaw,
Quhilk strang Romulus did reduce and draw
In manere of *franchis* or of sanctuary.

Doug. Virgil, 253. 52.

Fr. *franchise*, id. Rudd., on the authority of Hotto-man, mentions L. B. *francia*, as used in the same sense. The origin is Germ. *frank*, liber.

FRANDIE, s. A small rick 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. *franand*.

Quhen it dois cum, all men dois *frane*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 118.

And al enragit gan efter harnes *frane*,
Armour al witles in his bed sekis he.

Doug. Virgil, 223. 15.

Now speris he *franand* with all his micht,
To knaw Eneas wandring be the se.

Ibid., 319. 36.

Freynd, enquired; P. Ploughman. Somner observes that *Frane* is used in the same sense, Lancash.

This occurs in O.E. as a *v. a.*, signifying to interrogate.

Than thought I to *frayne* the first of this fowre ordres,
And pressed to the Prechoures, to prounen her wille.

P. Ploughman's Crede, B. iii. a.

A.-S. *frægn-ian*, Moes-G. *fræhn-an*, Su.-G. *frægn-a*, Isl. *fregn-a*, interrogare. It occurs in a more primitive form in Alem. *frak-en*, Teut. *vraegh-en*, Isl. Su.-G. *fræe*, id.

FRANE, s. Interrogation, inquiry.

Quhen that scho spak, her toung was wonder slé,—
Hir *frane* was cuverit with ane piteous face,
Quhilk was the causs that oft I cryit, allace!

Bannatyne MS., Chron. S. P., iii. 235.

V. the *v.*

To FRANE, FRAIN, v. n. To insist, to urge warmly; the *v. to Orp* 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 Est-bordouris of Ingland, within the boundis of quhais office the said Capitane of Norhame, reiffar of the said fischemen, dwellis, hes bene diverse tymes requirit tharefor, alswele be my Lord Governouris awn special wrytting as be the Wardanis of Scotlande *franente* him." Instructions for Ross Herald, A. 1552, Keith's Hist., App. 68.

Contr. from *Fore-ament*, q. v.

FRANK, s. A piece of French money worth tenpence.

"Assignis to David Quhithed—to preif sufficiently that he has contentit & payit to William Knox—xiiij *frankis* & a half;—and how mekle of it com to his vse mare thane the said xiiij *frankis*," &c. Act. Dom. Cone., 1494, p. 361.

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.

—"Allegeit be the said lord Setoun, that the said Archibald, clamand him tennant to him, wes nocht entrit, quharethrow he intromett with the saidis landis bot be his grantschir, quhilk ves but *frankenementare* alanerly." Act. Dom. Cone., A. 1488, p. 92.

L.B. *franc-us*, liberus, and *tenementar-ius*, tenens, feudatorius; Fr. *tenement-ier*, id.

To FRAP, v. a. To blight, to destroy, Ayrs.

Fr. *frapp-er* signifies not merely to strike, to dash, but to blast.

FRA'T, conj. Notwithstanding, S.

But yet there's something couthe in it *fra't*.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 43.

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, cabillis can *frate* and frais.

Doug. *Virgil*, 15. 44.

Rudd. renders this word as if it denoted a noise or cracking, that made by the rubbing of cables, and were synon. with *fraise*. 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. *fraet-a*, to wear, to gnaw, to corrode.

FRATERIE, FRATOUR, s. The room, or hall, in a monastery, in which the monks eat together.

—"Confermes the charteris, infestmentis—grantit be William Commendator of Pettinveime—to the Baillies, &c., of Pettinveyme,—of all and hail that greit hous or greit building of the monasterie of Pettinveime, vnder and abone, with the pertinentis; contented the channonis or monkis *fraterie* and dortour of the said monasterie, with the cellaris beneth and loftis abone the samyn *fraterie* and dortour." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 552.

Thair loukers durst not kyth thair cure,

For feir of fasting in the *Fratur*,

Any tynsaill of the charge they bure.

Davidson's *Short Discurs*, st. 4.

The only word that resembles this is L.B. *frateria*, 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. *refectouër*, "a refectuarie, or *Fratrie*; the room wherein Friars eat together." *freytoure*, 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. *Freff*, Fife, seems synon.

Undoubtedly the same with Old Teut. *wreyt*, *wreed*, *austerus*, *acerbus*; Kilian. V. FREFF.

FRATHYNE, adj. Thence.

—"And taking of him furth of the said hous, &c. And thair haistly causit spulye the said Peter of the saidis lettrez. And *frathyne* send him agane to the said burgh of Hadingtoun," &c. Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 451. V. THINE, THYNE.

FRATHYNEFURT, FRATHINFURTH, adv. From thenceforth.

"Elizabeth Piores of Hadyngton—bindis and obliissis hir to cast down and destroy the samyn, swa that na habitatioun salbe had thairintill *frathynefurt*." Sed^t. Counc., A. 1547, Keith's Hist. App., p. 56.

Frethinfurth, Aberd. Reg., A. 1598, V. 20.

Comp. of *Fra*, from, and *Thine-Furth*, q. v.

FRATT, s. Synon. with E. *fret-work*.

"Item, ane paelott of crammesy satene with ane *fratt* of gold on it with xii. diamantis," &c. Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

L.B. *fret-a*, id. *Frectis* et scutis breudatus, &c. Visitat. S. Paul, London, A. 1295, ap. Du. Cange. The origin seems to be A.-S. *fraet-wan*, ornare.

To FRAUCHT, FRAWCHT, v. a. To freight, S.

—"And at nane of our Souerane Lordis liegis tak schippis to *fraucht* vnder colour to defraud our Souerane Lord nor his liegis." 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.

Teut. *vracht-en*, vectare, vectura onerare, Mod. Sax. *fracht-en*, Sw. *frakt-a*, id. Germ. *frett-en*, onerare, whence Seren. derives Isl. *fracke*, rudens, a cable.

FRAUCHT, FRAUGHT, FRAWCHT, s. 1. The freight of a vessel, that with which it is loaded, S.

A bate suld be on ilk syde

For to wayt, and tak the tyde,

Til mak thame *fraucht*, that wald be

Fra land to land be-yond the se.

Wynntoun, vi. 18. 217.

[In Banffs. *fraught* has a more general meaning, (1) two cart loads of anything; (2) two pailfuls of water—called "a *fraught* o' wattir." V. Gregor's Gl.]

2. The fair, or price of a passage, S.

"Tarry breeks pays no *fraught*;" S. Prov. "People of a trade assist one another mutually." Kelly, p. 318. Teut. *vracht*, Sw. *frakt*, freight.

FRAUCHTISMAN, s. One who has the charge of loading a vessel.

—"And this to be serchit to be the officiaris of the burgh, and the heid *frauchtsimen* of the schip." Acts Ja. III., 1487, c. 130, Edit. 1566. *Frauchtesmen*, Murray, c. 103.

FRAUGHTLESS, *adj.* Insipid?

Then they may Gallia's braggers trim
An' down their haffits kaim;
They're maughtless, they're *fraughtless*
Compar'd to our blue bonnets.

Turra's Poems, p. 139. V. MOW-FRACHTY.

FRAWART, FRAWARTIS, *prep.* From, contrary to.

Sche thame fordriuins, and causis oft go wyll
Frawart Latyne.—

Doug. Virgil, 14. 6.

Thy self or thame thou *frawartis*. God remonis.

Ibid., 95. 43.

A.-S. *framweard*, *aversus*, 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 wairld do change and vary,
Lat us in hairt nevir moir be sary;
Bot evir be reddy and address;
To pass out of this *frawfull* fary.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 59.

A.-S. *fraefel*, *fraefol*, *procax*, *protervus*. It may, however, be allied to Sw. *fraagsom*, inquisitive, from Moes.-G. *fraihn-an*, pret. *frah*, Sw. *fraag-a*, Teut. *vraag-en*, 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., i. 80.

The E. *v.* 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 thair wyfes dois them demand,
Thay wrik it many ways;
Ar *fraydant* at the man,
Quhil thay bring him our stayis.

Maitland Poems, p. 183.

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 an allusion to the nautical term *stays*.

FRAYING, *s.* [Clashing: O. Fr. *freier*, *froier*.]

Bot or all wp clumbens war thai,
Thai that war wachys till assay,
Hard stering, and priue speking,
And alswa *fraying* off armyng.

Barbour, x. 653.

This may signify, rubbing of armour, or the rattling occasioned by collision; Fr. *fray-er*, Belg. *vryv-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 *fraping*; from Fr. *frapper*, 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 wad, he sall give for ilk *frayl*, at the entrie, xxii. penies, and at the furthur passing, xxv. penies." Balfour's Practicks, p. 85.

"*Frayle* of frute. Palata; carica." Prompt. Parv.

"*Fiscina ficorum*, a *fraille* of figges;" Elyot Biblioth.

Minshew derives it from Lat. *fragilis*; 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. *fraellum ficorum*, as formed from this.

FRAYOR, *s.* That which causes terror; Fr. *frayeur*, affrighting.

"A fyre burst out in Mr. John Buchan's closet-window. It continued whill eleven o'clock of the day with the greatest *frayor* and vehemency that ever I saw fyre do, notwithstanding that I saw London burne." A. 1700, Culloden Pap., p. 27.

To FRE, *v. n.*

Be thou vexit, 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. *fra*, Isl. *frae*. V. *Frane*. Or perhaps for *fray*, take fright, stand aloof.

FRE, *adj.* Noble, honourable.

Schir Ranald come son till his sister *fre*,
Welcumnyt thaim hayme, and sperd of hir entent.

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 cairts accords
To thé, bot with thy *noble* lords,
Or with the Quene thy moder *fre*;
To play with pure men disaccords.

To King James V. *Bannatyne 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 S.

Moes.-G. *fri-ja*, liber, A.-S. *freak*, Belg. *vrij*, Germ. *frei*, id.

FRE, *adj.* Beautiful, handsome.

The Archebyschape of Yhork than—
Crownyd with solempnyté
Dame Malde, that suet Lady *fre*.

Wyntown, vii. 4. 48.

The term, however, may here signify, noble.

Of Ysonde than speketh he,

Her prise;

Hou sche was gent and *fre*

Of love was non so wise.

Sir Tristrem, p. 83.

Su.-G. *frid*, pulcher, anc. *fri*; Isl. *fryd*, Germ. *frey*, Belg. *fraai*; C. B. *ffrau*, Arm. *frau*, id. It has been supposed, with considerable probability, that the term as used in this sense, has some relation to *Frey-a*, the Gothic name of Venus, whence our *Friday*, Lat. dies *Veneris*; whence also, according to Ihre, the word *fru*, originally denoting a woman of rank, although now applied indiscriminately; Isl. *fry*, matrona; Teut. *vrouue*, domina, hera, magistra.

FRE, s. A lady.

I followit on that *fre*,
That semelie was to se.

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 *briht*, *clere*, &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, quhillk was convoyit to the castell of Edinburgh in a *freare* of feggis." Hist. James the Sext, p. 166.

"Fywe [five] half *frearis* of feggis;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1565, V. 25. "Ane dossand *frearis* of feggis;" *ibid.*, V. 17.

Apparently the same with E. *frail*, "a frail of figs;" and perhaps corr. from this as we find that the term, (L. B. *fræll-um ficum*), was used in E. so early as the year 1410. V. Du Cange. "Frayle of frute. Palata; carica." *Prompt. Parv.* It has been traced to Ital. *fragli*, 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, iii. 15.

To FREATH, FREATHIE, v. a. 1. To work up into froth, to make suds for washing, S.

— See the sun
Is right far up, and we've not yet begun
To *freath* the graith.—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 86.

2. To *Freethe 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 *graith* 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. *frada*, Dan. *fraade*, *frae*, spuma.

To FRAZOCK 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 flocks drawes to the shade,
And *frechure* of their fald;
The startling nolt, as they were madde,
Runnes to the rivers cald.

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

Fr. *fraischure*, id.

FRECK, *adj.* V. FRACK.FRECKLE, *adj.* Hot-spirited.

But this sad fraye, this fatal daye,
May breid baith dule and payne,
My *freckle* brithren ne'er will staye
Till they're avengit or slaine.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 44.

FREDE. Appar., freed, liberated.

—"That thai be chargeit to ward in the Blaknes, —thar to remane quhill thai be puinist for thair contempcioun & *frede* be the kingis hienes." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 116.

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.

FREEDOM, s. Liberality, generosity.

Quhen Wallace saw the *freedom* off the queyn,
Sadly he said; "The suth weyll hes beyn seyn,
Weinen may tempt the wysest at is wrocht.—
For your *freedom* we sall trowbill us ina.

Wallace, viii. 1453, 1462, MS.

It is used in the same sense by Chancer.

—He loved chevalrie
Trouthe and honour, *freedom*, and curtesie.

Prologue, v. 46.

This Phebus—was flour of bachelerie;
As wel in *freedom*, as in chivalrie.

Manciple's Tale, v. 17075.

FREDFULL, *adj.* Read *frendfull*. Friendly.

Gud Wallace sene throu a dyrk garth hym hyit,
And till a hous, quhar he was wont to ken,
A wedow duelt was *frendfull* till our men.

Wallace, ix. 1379, MS.

FREE, *adj.* 1. Brittle, as applied to stones, wood, &c., S. B.

—"In many places, the oatte seide was sooner done this yeire than many yeirs formerly: for the long frost made the grounde very *free*, 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. *fron*, friabilis, anc. *fraekn*; 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 denoting 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
O' mony a tree, herb, flower, and plant,
Yet still his breast confessed a want,
But coudna say,
After what thing, wi' secret pant,
His heart gae way.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 42.

Teut. *vry-lact*, libertinus; *frilass-us* in *Lege Salica*; Kilian. *Frilazin*, Leg. Boior. per manum liberi dimissi: Franc. Theotisc. *frilaza*, libertine; Gl. Lindenbrog. Germ. *frey lassen*, to enfranchise one, i.e., to let him go free. Du Cange, however, deduces *frilazin* from A.-S. *fre*, or *freoh*, and *lesan*, dimittere. *Frilasia*, *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 *nativus* or bondman possessed.

***FREELY, adv.** Used as a superlative, very, Ang.

"Ye'r a braw spoken man, I hear; an' by the siller ye sent me, I doofna bit ye've been *freely* lucky." St. Kathleen, iii. 163.

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. *fridge*, to fret, to rub in pieces.

[2. To work heartily.]

[3. To walk hurriedly.]

[4. To beat soundly.]

Teut. *vryv-en*, to rub.

FREESK, s. A hasty rub; metaph. any piece of work done expeditiously, Ang.

[FREISKAN, s. 1. The act of rubbing, working, or walking with energy.]

[2. A sound beating, Banffs.]

FREET, s. A superstition. V. FREIT.

[FREEVALOUS, adj. Weak, sickly, delicate, Orkn. and Shetl.]

FREFF, adj. 1. Shy, Roxb.; probably formed from *fra* or *frae*, from; like S. *fram*, strange, *fraward*, froward, and many Goth. words: or contr. from *fer*, or *far aff*, q. distant, like *frat*, "for a' that."

2. Intimate, as synonym. with *chief*, *ibid.*

FREIK, FREKE, FRICK, s. 1. Mr. Pink. renders this, *man*. But it is certainly too indefinite. For the term is frequently used in such connexion as to suggest the idea of a strong man, or an intrepid man, one who is fit to appear with honour on the field of battle.

Had never leid of this land, that had been levand,
Maid ony fenté before, *freik*, to fulfil
I suld sickirly myself be consentand.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 10.

—Wondir freschly thai *freikis* fruschit in feir.

Ibid., st. 20.

It is applied to Arthur and all his noble attendants.

Thus to fote ar thei faren, thes *frekes* unfayn.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 7.

I sall boidword, but abaid, bring to you heir,

Gif he be *frick* on the fold, your freynd, or your fay.

Gawan and Gol., i. 5.

Freik, edit. 1508.

Than Wallace said, with sobir wordis, that tid,

Schir, I am seik, for Goddis luff latt me ga;

Langcastell said, Forsuth it beis nocht sa;

A felloun *freik* thow semys in thi fair.

Wallace, ii. 395, MS.

Derfly to dede feyle *frekys* thar he dycht.

Ibid., v. 965, MS.

I was within thir sextie yeiris and sevin,

Ane *freik* on feld, als forss[y], and als fre,

Als glaid, als gay, als ying, als yaip as yie.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, st. 4.

Qnhat *freik* on feld sa bald dar maniss me?

Henryson, Ibid., p. 134, st. 2.

This designation is given to Conscience, in P. Plough-

man.

I am fayne of that forward, sayd the *freke* than.

Fol. 17, b.

Su.-G. *fraeck*, alacer, strenuus. Isl. *frek-r*, *id.* *Tho at badi vaeri sterker oc frekner*; although they were at the same time robust and active; Ol. Tryggu. S. ap. *Ihre*; Dan. *frek*, daring.

2. A fellow; but, as Sibb. has observed, "more commonly a petulant or forward young man.

—Quod I, Lonne, thou leis.

Ha, wald thou fecht, quod the *freik*, we haue bot few swordis.

Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 27.

The wyffs keist up ane hiddwous yell,

Quhen all thir younkeris yokkit;

Als ferss as ony fyre flauchts fell,

Freiks to the field thay flokkit.

Chr. Kirk, st. 21, Chron. S. P.

"*Freik*, a fool, a light impertinent fellow;" Gl. Shirrefs, S. B.

Su.-G. *fraeck*, in like manner, is used in two different senses; signifying not only strenuus, but tumidus, insolens. 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 thrasonical way. Wachter indeed defines Germ. *frech*, nimis liber, metu et pudore solutus; deriving it from A.-S. *freah*, *freoh*, free. If this be the etymon, the hypothesis given above must be inverted.

A.-S. *fraec-genga*, denotes a fugitive, a renegade; also, a glutton; and *ge-frec-nan*, exasperari, which Hiekes derives from Goth. *fraeck*. This has also been viewed as the origin of E. *freak*.

FREIR KNOT, FRERE KNOT, some kind of knot anciently made with precious stones.

"Item, ane bonet of clayth, with ane tergat and fourtie fyve settis lyk pillaris, and *freir knottis* betuix."

Collect. of Inventories, A. 1542, p. 69.

Frere knottis, ibid., p. 9.

FREIRIS, s. A friary, or convent of friars.

"Als sone as the Bruce had read thir writingis, he inquirit diligentlie quhair the Cumin wes. The seruand suspekand na euill, schew that he wes in the

freiris of Dunfreis." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv. c. 7. Choro Fratrum Minorum; Boeth. Fr. *frerie*, id. *frairie*, *frairies*, L. B. *fratreia*; Du Cange.

FREIS, adj. *Freis claiith of gold.*

"Item, ane gowne of *freis* claiith of gold, heich nekkit, lynit with martirikis sabill, furnist with buttonis of gold." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32. Hence,

FRESIT, part. pa.

"Item, ane gowne of claiith of gold, *fresit* with gold and silvir, lynit with blak jonettis." Ibid., p. 32.

At first view this might seem a translation of Fr. *frange d'or*, L. B. *aurifrigia*, *aurifrisia*, *aurifrisum*, *fimbria aurea*, *limbus aureus*, Du Cange; as denoting a fringe of gold. This sense might correspond with the participle. But the adj. will not admit of it. It might therefore seem that we were under a necessity of viewing these terms as denoting cloth resembling *frieze*; from Fr. *frieze*, to crisp; to raise. *Frisii Panni*, concerning which Du Cange queries; An quod crispatis lanei essent, *Draps Frieze*? *Frissatus Pannus*, *Pannus lancus crispus*, &c. It must be observed, however, that *Aurifrigium* was not always confined to fringes of gold. *Aceptum fuit Aurifrigium non pro fimbria tantum, aut limbo aureo, sed pro omni genere operis ac pietati*, Gall. *Broderie*. Ibid., vo. *Aurifrigia*. It is proved, under the same article, that Fr. *orfrais*, *orfroys*, was used with the same latitude.

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 *fret*, S. B., Loth.; *freit*, generally elsewhere.

Syne thai herd, that Makbeth aye
In fantown *fretis* had gret fay,
And trowth had in awyik fantasy,
Be that he trowyd stedfastly
Nevyre dyscumfyt for to be,
Quhil wyth hys eyne he suld se
The wode browcht of Brynnane
To the hill of Dwynsyne.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 362.

2. A superstitious observance or practice, meant to procure good or evil, a charm, S.

"His [the diuells] rudiments, I call first in generall, all that which is vulgarly called the vertue of word, herbe, and stene, which is vsed by vnlawful charmes, without naturall 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 sundrie of them will doe, by the power of the diuell for deceiuing men, and not by any inherent vertue in these vaine wordes 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 said he thane,
That the pepil of Ireland
Wnfaythful wes and mystrowand,
And lede thame all be *fretis* wyle,
Nowcht be the lauche of the Ewangyle.

Wyntown, vii. 7. 223.

But holie water in the ayre to tesse,
And with the finger heere and there to crosse,
Scorne thou, as fruitlesse *frets*, least Sathan slight,
And scorne such weapons should resist his might.

More's True Crucifix, p. 170.

4. This word is also used in a kind of metaph. sense. To stand on frets, to stickle at trifles, to boggle at slight matters, which deserve as little attention as any superstitious notion or rite, S. B.

Fouk need net on *frets* to be standing,
That's woo'd and married 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 luik to *frets*, my master deir,

Frets ay will follow them.

Pink. Select S. Ballads, i. 49.

It is thus expressed in prose:—

"He that follows *frets*, *frets* 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. *frist-an*, to interpret. But there seems to be no affinity. According to Sibb., "perhaps from Seand. *fraeyd*, fama, rumor; or quasi *frights*." There is not the least foundation 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 *fraeyd*, Sibb. has come nearer to the truth. For Isl. *frett*, which signifies a rumour, in the plural denotes oracles, prophecies, or responses of the dead; Edda Saemund. It is used in the same sense, Landnamabok, 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 *freg*, audio; imperf. *frae*, which is viewed as radically the same with Germ. *fragen*, interrogation. The connection, indeed, is very intimate; a great part of what we hear being 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. *fraett*, *frett*, an omen or oracle, is immediately from *fraette*, percipio, interrogo, relatu acquiro; G. Andr., p. 78, and that both are allied to Su.-G. Isl. *fraede*, wisdom, erudita institutio; from *fraede*, erudio, certiorum et gnarum facio; Ibid., p. 76. Kenna heilög *fraedi*, to know sacred wisdom; Tryggu. S. ap. Ihre. This corresponds to Moes.-G. *frath-jan*, cognoscere, sapere; *frathi*, 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 *wyss wife*, for denominating a witch. The very term *witch* has been supposed to have a similar origin. It is at any rate analogous to Fris. *wit-vrouwe*, *witlike wyfe*, mulier seiola.

I mention this only as the more immediate origin of

Isl. *frett*. For Ihre traces *fracta*, and the other terms expressive of wisdom, to *fracta*, *fraag-a*, interrogare.

FREITTY, FREETLY, FRETLY, adj. 1. Superstitions, given to the observation of *freits*, S.

Ah, Meg! fell weel I kend the other day,
You wad grow fause, an' gie your lad foul play!
For no lang syne, while beeking i' the sun,
I leuch to see my lambs scud o'er the lin,
Syne saw a blade fast sticking to my hose,
An', being *freetly*, stack it up my nose.
But, lack-a-day! although it sair did bite,
Nae blood cam out but what was unco white.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 122.

2. Of or belonging to superstitious ideas or observances, S.

"I knew the man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitious and *freetly* observances of his native land." *Edin. Mag.*, Sept. 1818, p. 154.

To FREITH, FRET, v. a. 1. To protect, to assist.

Nouthir Troianis, nor Rutulianis *freith* will I;
Lat aithir of thame thare awin fortoun stand by.

Doug. Virgil, 317. 25.

2. To secure.

In an old MS. belonging to the burgh of Ayr, the tenants are prohibited "to *tape* or sett in aikerdaillis the landis *frethit* to them by the towne."

A.-S. *frith-ian*, Su.-G. *frid-a*, tueri, protegere; often used to denote legal protection or security. To *tape* seems here to signify, to inclose in smaller divisions. The passage illustrates what is said in giving the etymon of the v. to *Tape*. V. ACKER-DALE.

A.-S. *frith-ian*, protegere.

To FREITH, v. a. 1. To liberate, to set free.

The rycht is ouris, we suld mor ardent be;
I think to *freith* this land, or ellis de.

Wallace, ix. 820, MS.

In other editions it is changed to *free*.

Quhen thai had brynt all tre werk in that place,
Wallace gert *freith* the wemen, off hys grace;
To do thaim harm neur his purpos was.

Ibid., ix. 1513, MS.

Frethit, Wyntown, ix. 24. 59.

This word is used by Hardyng, to denote the liberation of a captive.

Then was Humfrey erle of Herford *frethed* clene,
And enterchanged for kyng Robertis wyfe,
That holden was in England then full ryfe.

Chron., Fol. 170, a.

2. Used as a forensic term, signifying to release from an obligation, or pecuniary burden.

"And that thay quha ar challengit or attachtit, for oury trespas, sall be thair present, to *freith* and re-leave thair borghis, except thay have a lauchfull es-sonye." *Assis. Dav. II.*, Balfour's Practicks, p. 18.

"And attour the lordis ordanis the lord Cathkert to *freith* the said landis of Vchiltre of the v mercis [marks] that he grantis he promist to pay to Robert of....." *Act. Dom. Audit.*, A. 1466, p. 3.

Su.-G. *frid*, libertas, (whence *frid-a*, tueri), admits of different forensic significations; as denoting immunity from those who had a legal right to avenge a crime; also, judicial immunity from the consequences of *borrowgange* or suretyship, if I do not mistake the meaning of Ihre, when he defines the term, Immunitas forensis a vadimonio sistendo.

I have not observed that A.-S. *frith-ian* is used in this sense. The v. is *ge-frith-ian*, liberare; Su.-G. *freet*, free, *frid*, liberty.

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.

Quhat God has to him grantit sic *frelege*?

Doug. Virgil, 277. 31.

Still used in Sheffield, Ray. *Freelege*, A. Bor. *id.* Rudd. derives it from Fr. E. *privilege*. But it seems more closely allied to Germ. *frilatz*, free; *frei-gelassen*, a free man; Alem. *frilazin*, *frilazin*, a free girl. Du Cange derives *frilatz* from A.-S. *freoh* and *les-an*, to send away, manumittere. Su.-G. *fraels*, Isl. *frials*, free.

FRELY, [adj.] Noble. V. FRE.]

Then schippyt thai, for owtyne mar,
Sum went till ster, and sum till ar,
And rowyt be the ile of But.
Men mycht se mony *frely fute*
About the cost, thar lukand,
As thai on ayris raiss rowand.

Barbour, iii. 578, MS.

This seems for *frely fode* or *fude*, 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 remaynyt in till his mynd,
For to behald that *frely* off fassoun.

Wallace, v. 663, MS.

A.-S. *freolic*, liberalis, ingenuus; Teut. *frayelick*, belle, pulchre, eleganter; Kilian. Isl. *fridleik-r*, beauty. V. **FRE, adj. 2.**

FRELY, FREELY, adv. Entirely, completely, S.

Then quho sall wrik for world's wrak,
Quhen flude and fyre sall our it frak,
And *frely* frustir feild and fura,
With tempest kene and hiddous crak?

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 73.

Used in the same sense by Wyntown; and S. B. as augmenting the sense, *freely weil*, quite well, very well.

[She] did her jobs sae *freely* canny,
That mony ana laments poor Nanny.

Shirref's Poems, p. 266.

Su.-G. *friliga* is used as an affirmative, utique, omnino; Germ. *freylich*, assuredly.

FREM, FREMET, FREMYT, FREMMYT, adj.

1. Strange, foreign; S. *frem*, S., Roxb.; A. Bor. *fremd*, Ork. Gl.

—O fader maist dera
Anchises, desolate why left thou me here
Wery and irkit in ana *fremmyt* land?

Doug. Virgil, 92. 29.

Frem folks, strangers, S. A *fremd body*, a stranger, S. B. *Fremed*, *frim*, peregrinus, Lincoln.

2. Acting like a stranger, keeping at a distance, S.

"Better my friend think me *framet*, than fashious;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 72, i.e., it is better that one should

see his friend seldom, than be troublesome with his visits.

3. Having no relation or affinity. *Quite fremd*, nowise related, S. "Scotis *frem*, cui *sibb* opponitur," Rudd. A. Bor. *frem'd*, *fremt*, "far off, not related to;" Gl. Grose. V. FRENZ.

"Robert Grame, one of the murderers of James I., when on his trial, accused his prince of "tirannye immesurable, without pite or mercy to *sibbe* or to *freme*, to hie or to lawe, to poure or to riche." Shirley's Account of his Murder, Pink. Hist. Scot., I. App., 473.

"A stranger, or *fremmit* man *in blude* may be procuratour for ane uther, and the husband for the wife." Balfour's Pract., p. 298.

4. Expl. as signifying unfriendly, South of S. "*Fraim, frem, frem'd* ;—unfriendly;" Gl. Antiq.

5. Unlucky, adverse.

Ss infortunate was ws that *fremyt* dsy,
That maugre plainly quethir we wold or no,
With strong hand by forse schortly to say,
Of inmyis taken and led away

We weren all, and broucht in thaire contrée,
King's Quair, ii. 5.

It is used by R. Glouc. and Langland.

That chylde wax so wel & ythen, as seide *fremde* & sybbe,
That he wolde be a noble men, yf he meste lybbe.
P., 346.

Lightlys that they leanen, losels it habbeth,
Or dieth intestat, and the bishop entreth,
And makith mirth theiroidde, and his men bothe,
And siggen he was an niggard that no good might spare
To frend ne to *fremid*, the finde haue his soule.

P. *Ploughman*, Fol. 79, a.

- [FREM, FREMMED, s. A stranger, a foreigner, Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

This is simply the *adj.* used as a s.]

Germ. A.-S. *fremd*, Alem. *fremder*, Belg. *vremd*, Su.-G. *fraemmande*, Moes-G. *framathja*, peregrinus; all from the Goth. prep. *fram*, signifying *from*; as Gr. *ἐξωτός*, from *ex*; and Lat. *exterus*, from *e, ex*, to which fountain the E. word, *stranger*, may also be traced, as corr. in passing through the medium of Fr.; from Lat. *extraneus*.

- FREMITNES, FREMMITNES, s. Strangeness, distance of conduct.

My collar rent is he Dame *Fremitnes*,
The prenis thair of are reft be sad Nysenes.

Lament. Lady Scott., A. iii. b.

i.e., niceness, pride, personified.

Bot outhir man I use scurrilitie;
Or else sic straunge and uncouth *fremmitnes*,
That I wait nocht quhane to mak merines.

Maitland Poems, p. 152. V. *Fremyt*, 2.

A.-S. *fremdnysse*, peregrinitas.

- FREM-STED, *part. adj.* Left or deserted by one's friends, depending on strangers, Roxb.

From A.-S. *fremd*, or Teut. *vremd*, alienus, and *sted-en*, sisters, or *be-sted-en*, locare, q. "placed among strangers."

- FRENAUCH, s. Expl. a great number, a crowd.

Quhere the proude hiche halde, and heveye hand beire,
Ane *frenauch* shall feide on ane faderis *frene* feire.

Perils of Man, i. 16.

This word is not in use. *Frene* refers to pasture; Isl. *froen*, solum editius, elevated ground, *fron*, terra amoena; Gael. *fraon*, places of shelter in mountains. *Feire* must mean fair.

- FRENCH-GOWS, s. pl. A piece of female dress, apparently used in the seventeenth century; perhaps *gause*.

For she invents a thousand toys,
That house, and held, 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 England,
That than remanyd qwik lyvand,
Menyd be-for the Kyng rycht sare
Thare kyne, thare *frendys*, that peryst ware.

Wyntown, 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 framet folk; S. Prov., spoken to dissuade people from marrying those who are their kindred." Kelly, p. 247.

Su.-G. *fraende*, *frende*, Isl. *frendi*, a kinsman. This is the proper sense; although it is extended both to allies and to friends. V. Ihre, and G. Andr., p. 77.

Teut. *vriende*, agnatus, cognatus. Rudbeck derives *fraend*, consanguineus, from *froe*, semen, quasi sanguine eodem nati; Atlantic, P. II., 570.

A.-S. *freond* is merely the part. pr. of *fre-on*, amare; amans, amicus, Lye; q. a loving person. Wachter views Alem. *friunt*, and Germ. *freund*, id. as contr. from the part. of *frey-en*, to love.

Moes-G. *frijonds* 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 FRENNE, v. n. To be in a rage, Ang.

- FRENNISIN, s. 1. Rage, violent passion, Ang.; perhaps from Fr. *phrenesie*, madness, E. *phrensy*.

A. Bor. "*frandish*, passionate, obstinate," (Grose) would seem allied.

2. It seems to be the same word, although pronounced *Frenishen*, 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 frenishen*. This applies more particularly to children.

- [FRENNEZIE, s. A trifling thing, a trifle. Ork.]

- FRENYIE, s. A fringe.

—*Frenyeis* of fyne silk frettit full fre.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 1.

Teut. *frenzie*, *frenie*, fimbria, lacinia; Kilian.

"Item, ane gowne of blak velvot, heich nekkit, with ane *frenye* of gold, lynit with blak satyne, furnist with bornis of gold." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1539, p. 34.

To FRENIE, *v. a.* To fringe, *part. pa. frenieit*.

"Item, ane coit of quhite velvot *frenieit* with gold lynit with quhite taffeteis, & furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, ut sup., p. 35.

FRENSCHE LEID, probably black lead.

"He producit ane procuratorie wrytin in *Frensche leid*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

FRENSCHLY, *adv.* Frankly, readily.

—Cast this vther buke on syde ferby,
Quhilk vnder coulour of sum strange wycht
So *frenschly* leyes, vneth tuo wurdis gais rycht.

Doug. Virgil, 7. 54.

Germ. *frank*, liber.

FRENSWN, *adj.* Friendly.

—The Kyng of Ingland
Held sic frendschepe and company
To thare Kyng, that was worthy.
Thai trowyd that he, as gud nychtbore,
And as *frenswm* compositore,
Wald have jugyd in lawte.

Wyntown, viii. 2. 52.

To FREQUENT, *v. a.* To acquaint, to give information, Ang.

An improper use of the E. or Fr. *v.* instead of *acquaint*.

*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.

"To-morrow, in Stirling, is expected a *frequent* council," Ibid., p. 37.

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 lawde, nwnne and *frere*,
All wes slayne wyth that powere.

Fr. *frere*, id. *Wyntown*, viii. 11. 87.

FRERIS, *s.* A friary, or convent of friars.

"Tharfore ordinis him to deliuer and lay the said fourtj fuderis of pettis in the said *freris*—& yerely in tyme to cum one his expensis fre within the said *freris*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 181. V. FREIRIS.

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. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 319. N.

A. Bor. *fresh* means rainy. "How's t' weather to-day? 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 *fow*; wait till he be *fresh*," S. "You'll seldom find him *fresh*."

"There is our great udaller is weel enough when he is *fresh*, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang aae." 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.

2. A thaw, Aberd.

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. Teut. *vorsch*, udus, madidus, *vorsch-en*, humectare.

"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 *speat*, 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 *speat* 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 *speat*. But I apprehend that it is not, in its general use, quite so strong, but more properly synon. with *Fluther*, q. v.

FRESH WATER MUSSLE, the Mytellus Margaritifera, S. B.

"Mytellus M., Pearl Muscle, vulgarly called—*Fresh Water Muscle*." Arbuth. Peterh. Fishes, p. 32.

FRESIT, *part. pa.* Invent., p. 32. V. FREIS.

FRESON, FRESONE, *s.* [A Friesland horse.]

A freke, on a *freson*, him folowed in fay:
The *freson* was afered for drede of that fare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 5.

Gawan, his steed being skilled, orders his *freson* to be brought, st. 17.

Go feeche me my *Freson*, fairest on fote,
He may stonde thé in stoure in as mekle stede.

From the connexion, it certainly denotes a horse of some kind, perhaps a palfrey, as being used in place of the charger. Fr. *freson*, "a man, or horse, of Frizeland;" Cotgr.

To FREST, FRESTIN. V. FRAIST.

FREST, *s.* Delay.

With that thar bowys away thai kest,
And come on fast, but langer *frest*.

Barbour, vii. 447, MS.

This consaill thoct thaim wes to hest.
Then send thai furth, bot langer *frest*,
The woman that suld be thar spy.

Ibid., ver. 547, MS.

Mr. Pink. leaves this word without explanation. It is evidently the same with Su.-G. *frest*, *frist*, temporis intervallum. *Triggia natta frist*, the space of three days; Ihre. A.-S. *frist-an*, to make a truce, literally, to grant an interval or cessation of arms; *fyrst*, *frist*, time, respite, truce. Hence, according to Somner, *furst*, in the laws of Henry I., c. 46. *Nisi de furto, vel capitalibus sit, in quibus statim oportet responderi, de quibuscunque implicetur aliquis, furst et fondung habeat.* These words, he adds, "denote the respite granted to the criminal, or time for deliberating whether he shall plead or not; unless it signify a power of traversing the bill of indictment." He does not distinctly expl. *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 *fand-ian*, tentare, whence *fonde*, Chaucer, to search. V. FRIST, v.

To FRET, *v. a.* To eat ravenously, to devour.

—In sic hunger thou stad sal be,
As thou art caryit til ane strange coist,
That all the meissis consumit ar and loist,
Thou art constrenyt thy burdis gnaw and fret.

Doug. Virgil, 209, 18.

A.-S. *fret-an*, Teut. *fret-en*, *vret-en*, id. Moea-G. *fret-an*, Su.-G. *fraet-a*, Alem. *fress-en*, Germ. *fress-en*, comedere.

FRET, *s.* A superstition, an omen. V. FREIT.

FRETCH, *s.* A flaw, Roxb.

Old Teut. *vraet*, intertrigo, a galling; Su.-G. *fraet-a*, terere, rodere.

FRETE, *s.* Prob., a ring, band, hoop.

"Item, a *frete* of the quenia ours set with grete perle sett in fouris & fouris." Inventories, p. 9.

Fr. *frete* signifies "a verril or iron band or hoope," Cotgr. Can this term denote a large ring?

FRETHIT, *part. pa.* Liberated. V. FREITH.

FRETMENT, *s.* Freight, load of a ship.

"The shippea arrived yesterdaye in the Frythe. John of Forrett—cam this morning,—whome they had retayned 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 *fretment*, shall not be forgotten." E. of Arran, Sadler's Papers, i. 697.

Apparently, freight; from Fr. *fret-ir*, to fraught.

FREUALT. Read *serual*.

Graym preasyt in and straik ane Inglis knycht,
Befor the Bruce upon the basnet brycht,
That *seruall* stuff, and all his othir weid,
Bathe bayn and brayn the nobill suerd through yeid.

Wallace, x. 375, MS.

Frivole, edit. 1648, 1673 and 1758. But *servile* is certainly meant, as denoting the insufficiency of the metal of which the basnet 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. *froogh*, id.

"The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as *frough* as kail-castacks." Journal from London, p. 5.

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 haue affyance in thy blis,—
Whilk is alace sa *frough* and variant?

Palace of Honour, i. 7.

Wo worth this warldis *frough* felicitie!

Ibid., st. 56.

—This warld is verry *frough*,
And auld kyndnes is gyt foryett.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 185, st. 5.

This is probably from the same root with Su.-G. *fraekn*, friabilis, qui cito dissilit. Rotten hay in Isl. is denominated *frack* and *frugg*, G. Andr. The term more generally used for brittle is *Frusch*, q. v.

FREVOLL, FREWELL, *adj.* 1. Frivolous.

"The said reuerand faider sail nothir be him aelf, his procuratouris, nor nain vtheris in his name propone ony exceptioun of cursing led or to be led agane the said James, nor yit allege nor schew the retour maid & gevin in the said mater of be fore in stoping of the serving of the said breuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptioun," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 246. *Frivoll*, id. Reg. Aberd.

2. Used in the sense of *fickle*.

Fy on fortoun, fy on thi *frewall* quheyll,

Fy on thi traist, for her it has no lest.

Wallace, vi. 87, MS.

Teut. *frevol*, *wrevel*; Fr. *frivole*, Lat. *frivolus*.

FREWP.

Cryand Crawlis, and Kais, and that crewis the corne,

War pnir *frewp* forward

That with the leve of the lard

Will into the corne yard

At even and at morne.

Houdate, i. 15.

Dele 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 *pik-mawis* are priors, *herons*, 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 *frewp* is, that it is from Fr. *fripe*, broker's ware, frippery; also, worn to rags. *Puir frewp* may have been a phrase used in S. to denote either such trumpery, or a tatter-de-mallion. Thus to be *puir frewp 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 flint, if wee will find him tinder." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1266.

FRIAR-SKATE, *s.* The sharp-nosed Ray, Frith of Forth.

"Raia *oxyrhinchus*. Sharp-nosed Ray; *White-skate*; *Friar-skate*, *May-skate*, or *Mavis-skate*. This is now and then got, when the neta 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.

Teut. *frevel*, vanitus; *frevel-en*, perturbare.

FRICK. V. FREIK.

FRICKSOME, *adj.* Vain, vaunting, Aberd.

A stranger bra', in Highland claise,

Lett mony a sturdy aith,

To bear the ba, through a' his faes,

And nae kep meikle skaith.

Rob Roy heard the *fricksome* fraise.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 130.

"*Fricksome Fraise*, vain, idle talking," Gl. This, if not allied to E. *freakish*, may be traced to S. *Freik*.

FRIDOUND, *pret. v.* Quavered.

Compleitly, nair sweetly,

Scho *fridound* flat and schairp,

Nor Muses, that uses
To pin Apollo's harp.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 7.

Fr. *fredonn-er*, to warble or quaver, in singing, or playing on an instrument; *fredon*, a semi-quaver, warbling, quavering, Cotgr. The origin of the Fr. word is quite obscure.

FRIED CHICKENS, chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it, S.

"*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* mysell, and to the crappit-heads too." Guy Mannering, 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 Shakespear.

But say, is Warwick *friends with* Margaret?

Post. Ay, gracious Sov'reign, they're so link'd in friendship.

That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.

Third Part Hen. VI.

FRIEND-STEAD, *adj.* Possessing a friend.

"I am sure, while Christ lives, I am well enough *friend-stead*; I hope he will extend his kindness and power for me." Rutherford's *Lett.*, P. 1., ep. 144.

FRIGGIS, *s. pl.*

With forks and flakes they lait grip flappis,
And flang togidder lyk *friggis*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 14.

This seems to mean, stout men, fit for war. According to this view, *frigga* is the same with *freik*, sometimes written *frick*. In Mr. Pinkerton's copy, from Maitland MS. it is, with *friggis*. 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 routh of *friggle-fraggles* on that kimmer's cockernonie," Ayr.; 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 whaties, may imagine a hundred reasons for Abraham's going out of the land of Caldea."—Scotch Presb. Eloq., p. 145.

It is given as synon. with *whytie whatie*, and seems to denote a kind of silly shuffling or tergiversation;

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, *v. 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? Perth. In some parts, at least, of this county, it is pronounced *frist*.

Sen *fristet* goods ar not forgivin,

Quhen cup is full, then hold it evin.

Montgomerie, *MS. Chron. S. P.*, iii. 504.

This refers to the S. Prov., "The thing that's *fristet* is no forgiven;" Kelly, p. 305.

"That debt is not forgiven, but *fristet*: 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. 1., ep. 156.

Here there is only a slight deviation from the primary sense. For to give on credit, is merely to *delay* the exaction of what is owing by another.

A. Bor. *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; accommo; mutuo." Prompt. Parv.

Su.-G. Isl. *frest-a*, to delay. *Beiddu han fresta till morgin*; Orabant, ut spatium illis daret in diem posterum; "They bade him *frist* them till the morn," S. Ol. Tryggv. 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 tempus agendi vel patiendi, Wachter.

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 hen,—

Takis gudis to *frist* fra fremit men;

And brekis his obligationun.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 6.

A *frist*, *afrist*, 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."

"*Frest*, or to *frest*. Mutuum." Prompt. Parv.

Pitcottie, according to one MS., gives us this proverb in a more original form.

"All thir lordis war verrie blyth, thinking that all evil was guid of *frist*." Cron., p. 238. Absurdly in Ed. 1728, "all evil was good of *thirst*;" p. 99.

Isl. *frest-ur*, Germ. *frist*, a delay. V. the *v*. and *FREST*.

FRITHAT, FRITHIT, 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. *FRAAT*.

FRITTE, s.

Hale muder of our makar, and medecyn of miss!
Hale *fritte* and salve for the synnis sevin!

Houlate, iii. 7.

This is part of an absurd address to the Virgin Mary. *Fritte* 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. *friede*, Alem. *frido*, id.: or security, protection, as the same Germ. word also signifies. Su.-G. *frid*, id. A.-S. *frith*, peace, *froot*, liberty, manumission. This term is retained in O. E. as signifying peace, or rather security from death.

That bataille was hard, so men has no *frith*,
Slayn was that coward, & his sonne him with.

R. *Brunne*, p. 90.

Isl. *froc*, however, and *frygd*, 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 appellacioun, and convict him, than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit—and eftir all hingit on ane unhappy tro." 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. *fuile*, id.

[**FROAD, s.** Froth, Ork.; Isl. *froda*, foam.]

FROATHSTICK, s. A stick for whipping up milk, or making up a syllabub, S. B.

My bairn has tocher of her awn,—

A shode-shool of a holin club,

A *froathstick*, a can, a creel, a knock,

A break for hemp, that she may rub,

If ye will marry our Jennie, Jock.

Country Wedding, Watson's Coll., iii. 47.

* **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 hosiery." Thom's Hist. Aberd., ii. 250.

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*.

FRODY, adj. "Cunning," Pink.

Quhen freindis meltis, hairtis warmis,
Quod Johnie that *frody* fude.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 105.

Teut. *vroed*, wise, prudent; Leg. *frelic*.

FROE, s. Froth, S. O.; *Froie*, 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 Moes.-G. *fraino*, Isl. Dan. *froe*, semen. I apprehend that it has been primarily used in relation to animals, and may be traced to Moes.-G. *fri-jon*, amare, whence Su.-G. *fri-a*, prociari. In Isl. the term is applied indiscriminately to animals and vegetables; and in Su.-G. the *frog* is supposed to have its name *froe*—acopioso semine quod vere emittit; Ihre.

FROG, s. An upper coat, a seaman's coat, a frock.

In the begynning off the nycht,
To the castell thai tuk thair way.
With black *frogs* helyt war thai.

Barbour, x. 375, MS.

As I that grippit with my crukit handis,
The scharp rolkis toppio at the schore,
In heuy wate *frog* stade and chargit sore,
Thay gan with irln wappynnis me inuade.

Doug. Virgil, 176. 2.

i.e. "Bestead with a heavy wet coat."

Ten thowsand ells yied in his *frog*,
Of Hieland plaidis, and mair.

Interlude, Droichers, Bannatyne Poems, p. 174.

O. Flem. *frock*, lena, suprema vestis, Kilian. Fr. *froc*. L. B. *frocus*, *froccus*.

Nil toga ruricolae, nil *frocus* religioso.

Will. Brito, Philipp., p. 108.

I had conjectured that *frog* or *frock* was of Goth. origin, as formed from A.-S. *rocc*, 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. *F* or *v*. is often prefixed, when a word passes from one language to another. Ihre derives Su.-G. *rock*, from *rauh*, Belg. *ruych*, rough; as the inhabitants of the Northern countries generally wore the skins of animals in their rough state.

"*Frog*, *Frogge*, monkes habyte. Flocus, Cuculla. Prompt. Parv." Du Cange expl. *Floc-us*, as denoting a garment of monks, having wide sleeves, vulgo *Froc*.

Isl. *frikia*, pannus vilis—grossus, et apertus, Buirillum; 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. *fog*, nimbus, nix vento agitata. 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.

Quhat kin of a woman is thy wyfe?

S. ————A storm of stryfe;

A frog that fylis the wind;
A filland flagg; a flyrie fuiff;
At ilka pant sche lattis a puff.

Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 71.

This sense corresponds to *storm, flagg, fuiff*.

FROG, s. A young horse, more than a year old, but not two, Buchan.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *vroegh*, properly denoting the morning, but used in composition to signify what is early; *Vroegh ryp*, praemeturus, praecox. Or, to Su.-G. *frogth*, 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.

FROICHFU', (gutt.) *adj.* Denoting a state of perspiration, Ayrs.; evidently allied to E. *froth*; Su.-G. *fragga*, spuma; Mod. Sw. *fradga*, id.; whence *fradgig*, foamy, frothy.

FRONE, s. A sling, Ayrs.

C. B. *ffruyn*, 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.

"Rufis of beddis.—Item, ane rufe of gray dammas with the heid, thre pece of curtingis of the samyne, with ane *frontale* frenyeit with gold and silk, ane stikit covერთour of gray taffatiis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 47.

In another place, mention is made of an "over *frontale* of cramasay velvott with the story of the life of man upoun the samyne, comparit to ane hart, all of raisit werk in gold, silver, and silk." Also of a "nether *frontale* of the samyne bed." Ibid., A. 1542, p. 92.

2. A curtain hung before an altar.

"Item, thre pece of hingaris for the chapell, of dammes of the hew of the orange and purple. Item, ane *frontale* of the samyne dammas frenyeit with silk." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 51.

L. B. *frontale*, et *frontalis*, Linwodo 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 expence must have been lavished on ecclesiastical ornaments of this description. *Fruentell*, Frontellus. 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: *stoutlymys*, as given by Jamieson, is a mistake. V. Gl. and note in Prof. Skeat's Ed.]

[FROOTERY, 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.

[FROST, s.] Difficulty; to *fin' frost*, to meet with difficulties, Banffs.]

[FROTHE, v. a.] To wash slightly, Banffs. V. FREATHE.]

[FROTHE, FROTHAN, s.] A slight washing, Banffs.]

[FROTHY, adj.] 1. Good at early rising.

2. Early at work, and showing energy. V. FURTHY.

This Banffs. word is used chiefly in a disrespectful sense. V. Gl.]

FROUNSI, part. pa. Wrinkled.

His face *frounsit*, his lyre was lyk the lede,

His tethe chattrit, and shiveret with the chin.

Henryson's Test. Cresseide, Chron. S. P., i. 162.

Fr. *frons-er*, to wrinkle; also, to frown. Chaucer uses *frounceles*, as signifying without wrinkles.

FROW, s. A lusty woman, S.

Froe seems used in the same sense, Beaumont and Fletcher.

—They are now

Bucksom as Bacchus *Froes*, revelling, dancing,

Telling the musick's numbers with their feet,

Awaiting the meeting of permonish'd friends.

Wit at several Weapons, p. 3439.

It is singular that it bears a much worse sense A. Bor. "*Frow*, an idle, dirty woman; North." Grose.

The word, although used in this peculiar sense in S., is evidently the same with Germ. *fraw*, Belg. *vrout*, a woman. Wachter and Ihre view these as derived from Moes-G. *frawja*, a lord, as originally denoting domestic authority. Su.-G. *fru* properly signifies a woman of rank. V. FRE, *adj.* 2.

FROWDIE, s. 1. A big lusty woman, S. B.

This form may be accepted as a dimin. from *Frow*. But perhaps it is immediately allied to Sw. *frodig*, plump, jolly. *En fet och fredig karl*, a fat and plump man, Wideg.

2. A cap for the head, with a seam in the back part of it, worn by old women, Ang.

Perhaps q. Su.-G. *fru-tyg*, a lady's cloth or cap, as *natt-tyg* denotes a nightcap.

This piece of dress is also called a *sow-back*; most probably from the resemblance of the hinder part of the cap to the *back* of a *sow*, both being curved.

To FRUCT, v. n. To bear fruit.

How suld a penny *fruct* contrair nature,

Sen gold, siluer mettell, and alkyn vre,

Fynit be folkis, vnisnis and nochit inressis?

Colkelbie Sene, v. 766.

FRUCT, s. Increase, fruit.

—He wald preve the thrid penny, quhyle hid

Quhilk for the tyme no *fruct* nor proffeid did.

Ibid., v. 763.

Fr. *fruit*, Lat. *fruct-us*.

FRUCTUOS, adj. Fruitful.

There is ane place quham the Grekis they sa,

Vnto his name clepis Hisperia,

Ane nobill land, richt potent in bstall,

And *fructuos* grund, plentuos of vittall.

Lat. *fructuosus*, id.

Doug. Virgil, 29. 44.

FRUESOME, *adj.* Coarse-looking, frowzy, Roxb.

"'Werc you at the meeting of the traitors at Lanark on the 12th of January?' 'I never was amang traitors that I was certain of till this day—Let them take that! bloody *fruesome* beasts.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, 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 etymon in Junius or Skinner. He gives as its first sense, "fœtid, musty." Now this exactly corresponds with Isl. *frugg-a*, *mucescere*, *frugg*, *foenum mucidum*, *frugt*, odor, *fruggad-r*, *mucidus*.

* **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*, *laetitia*, *frogd-a*, *exhilarare*? Isl. *friale*, *largus*.

FRUMP, *s.* An unseemly fold or gathering in any part of one's clothes, Dumfr.

To **FRUMPLE**, *v. a.* To crease, to crumple, Upp. Lanarks. V. **FRAMPLE**.

To **FRUNSH**, *v. n.* To fret, to whine, Roxb.; [to gloom, to frown, to distort the face, as when one is displeased, Clydes.]

Teut. *frons-en het veir-hood*, *contrahere supercilium*, to knit the brows. Fr. *fronser le front*, id. The S. verb had been originally applied to that change of the countenance which indicates ill humour, or precedes crying.

FRUNSI, *part. pa.* Puckered, crumpled.

"Sevintene *frunsit* ruiffis of layn cordonit with gold silver and silk of divers enllours." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 234.

Fr. *froncé*, *fronsé*, id., from *fronc-er*, *fronser*, "to gather, plait, fold,—crumple, frumple;" Cotgr. It is originally the same with *Frounsit*, wrinkled, which is one of the significations given of the Fr. *v.*

FRUNT, *s.* In *frunt*, in the front.

Fergy in *frunt* past,

And Fynny followit him fast.

Colkelbie Sow, F. I, v. 217.

FRUNTER, **FRONTER**, *s.* A ewe in her fourth year; also pronounced *Thrunter*, Roxb.

From A.-S. *feoner-wintr*, *quadriennis*,—"of four yeares;" Sommer. 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 *Twinter*, 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 *twinteris*," thus renders Virgil's

language, *quintas bidentes*. Now, I need scarcely say, that *bidens* signifies a sheep two years old, as Cooper adds, "a hogrell, or hogatte." V. **TWINTER**.

FRUNTY, **FRONTY**, *adj.* 1. Free in manner, spirited; implying the idea of forwardness, Fife.

Davy's a decent thrifty chield,

A winsome lad, an' *frunty*.—

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. *wrantig* signifies "froward, cross, peevish;" Sewel. Fris. *wrantigh*, litigious, querulus, morosus; Kilian.

2. Healthy-looking, having the appearance of health, Kinross.

Sw. *frodig* 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**, **FRWSCH**, *v. a.* 1. To dash, to strike with violence.

Sa wondir freschly thai frekis *fruschit* in feir,

Throw all the harnes thai hade,

Baith birny and breist plade,

Thairin wappynis couth wade.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 20.

Fruschit in *feir*, i.e., "crushed, dashed, knocked, together."

Togidder duschis the stout stedis attanis,

That atheris counter *fruschit* vtheris banys.

Doug. Virgil, 386. 17.

2. To break in pieces. Part. *pa.* *fruschyt*, to *fruschyt*.

—The crag wes hey, and hidwouss,

And the clymbing rycht peralous:

For hapnyt ony to slid and fall,

He suld sone be to *fruschyt* all.

Barbour, x. 597, MS.

O. E. id. "I *frusshe* or brose a thing; Je brise. I hane wyst hym *frusshe* a hard appell at a stroke with his fyste." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 243, a.

3. To overthrow, to discomfit; to *fruschit*, pret.

The Sothroune part so *frusched* was that tide,

That in the stour thai mycht na langar bide.

Wallace, iii. 197, MS.

On thame we shout, and in thar myd rout duschit,

Hewit, hakkit, smyte down, and all to *fruschit*

They fey Gregious, on ilk syde here and thare.

Sternimus, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 51. 53.

Immediately allied to Fr. *froiss-er*, to dash, knock, or clatter together; also, to crash, burst, or break in pieces; to *qnash*; Cotgr. The Fr. word may perhaps be radically from the Goth.; as Su.-G. *frus-a* signifies, *cum fremitn et effusè procidere*. This, however, properly denotes the violent fall of water; although Iire views it as allied to *fraes-a*, *stridere*. V., however, the *adj.*

To **FRUSCH**, *v. n.* To break, to fall in pieces.

Ane othir he straik on a basnat of steille;

The tre to raiff and *fruschit* euire deille.

His steing was tynt, the Ingliss man was dede.

Wallace, ii. 52, MS.

O bruckle sword, thy mettall was not true,

Thy *frushing* blade me in this prison threv.

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 briar!
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* green kail-custock nature of bairns, is no an impossibility," &c. The Entail, i. 59.

In Prompt. Parv. the orthography differs from that of Palsgr. "*Fres*, or brokyll or broylls. *Fragilis*."

FRUSCH, s. Breaking, or noise occasioned by it.

Ther wes off speris sic bristing,
As athir apon othyr raid,
That it a wele gret *frusch* hes maid.
Hors come thar fruschand heid for heid,
Swa that fele on the ground fell deid.
Barbour, xvi. 160, MS.

FRUSHNESS, s. Brittleness; applied to plants, woods, &c., S.

Teut. *broosch*, *bruyisch*, Belg. *broos*, Germ. *bros*, C. B. *braa*, Arm. *bresg*, Gael. *brìsg*, id. Alem. *bruzh*, brittleness. Kilian not only explains the Teut. term as signifying *fragilis*, caducus, but also, *praeceps*, *ferox*. The latter sense would seem to mark some affinity with Su.-G. *frus-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 nae worth a rush,
Except it be to show how flush
Ye're at sic sport.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 183.

It has been observed under *Frusch*, brittle, that Teut. *broosch*, *breusch*, signifies *praeceps*, *ferox*. Isl. *frisk-r* signifies benevolens, vegetus.

[FRUSHIE-BAA, s. A mushroom. *Agaricus campestris*, called also *Fresti-baa*, Gl., Ork. and Shet.]

To FRUSTIR, v. a. To render useless, to destroy.

Than quho sall wirk for warld's wrak,
Quhen flude and fyre sall ourt it frak,
And frely *frustir* feild and fure!
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 73.

i.e., "Render both field and furrow, or every furrow of the field, completely useless."

Fr. *frustr-er*, to disappoint, to frustrate; Lat. *frustr-are*.

FRUSTIR, adj. 1. Frustrated, disappointed.

Thy modyr and thow rycht heir with me sall bide,
Quhill better be, for chance at may betyde.—
Quhat suld I spek of? *frustir* as this tyde,
For gyft of gud with him he wald nocht bide.

Wallace, i. 313, MS.

Edit. 1620, *frustrate*. It may, however, be used as a *s. q.* Quhy suld I spek of *frustir*? i.e., of his disappointment.

2. Vain, empty, inferior in worth.

The *frustir* luvs it blindis men so far,
Is to thair myndis it makis thame to vary;—
All luvs is lost but upone God allone.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 92, st. 12.

[FRUTT, s. A superstitious notion, a predilection, Gl., Ork. and Shet.]

FRY, s. 1. A disturbance, a tumult.

It sets them well into our thrang to spy;
They'd better whish't, reed I sud raise a *fry*.
Ross's Helenore, 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*, *fryg-ia*, carpere, vilipendere.

FRYME, Houlate, ii. 5, "seems *ryme*, prophecy," Pink.

But *fryme* is a palpable error of the copyist. In MS. the passage is:—

Our Souerane of Scotlandis armes to knaw,
Quhill sal be Lord and Ledar
Of bred Britains all quhair,
As Sanct Margaretis air,
And the *signe schaw*.

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 bure a lyoin as lord, of gowlis full gay,
Maid maikles of mycht, on mold quhare 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. *fraegn-an*, *frin-an*, interrogare; Moes-G. *fraihn-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 *vraegh-en* not only signifies interrogare, but laborare, angere, sollicitum esse de re aliqua; Kilian. I know not whether the *v*. may be a derivative from Isl. *fry-ia*, *fryg-ia*, carpere, exprobare, vilipendere; as *frynlaust* signifies, sine exprobare; Verel.

FRYST, adj. First.

This wes the *fryst* strak off the fycht,
That wes perornyst douchtely.

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 Ihre observes, is a superlative formed from the part. *foer*, before.

To FRYTHE, v. n. To fry; also, metaph., to feel great indignation, Renfr.

Owre lang I've borne your bleth'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*,
Scouth'ring the blood frae aff 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 firloft. V. FOW, and FULL, s.

FU', adv. The provincial pronunciation of *How*, in Aberd. and some other northern counties.

I wat right well he was fu' brain,
And fu' could he be ither?
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.
Fu' in the first line is for *fud*.

FUD, FUDE, s. 1. The matrix.

O worthi byrth, and blyssyt be thi *fud*;
As it is red in prophecy befor,
In happy tym for Scotland thow was born.
Wallace, viii. 1640, MS.

This word seems to have been still misunderstood by editors, and hence has been absurdly rendered *food*, in editions, 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 xi. 27.

A.-S. *foth*, matrix. But we have the very form of the S. word in Isl. *fud*, id.; G. Andr., p. 79. Hence Isl. *foed-ast*, to be born, Dan. *foed-er af sig*, to breed, *misfoed-er*, to miscarry, *foedsel*, nativity, *foede-by*, *foede-sted*, the place of one's nativity; Su.-G. Isl. *faed-a*, to bring forth, Germ. *foden*, *foed-en*, id. also to be born. Ital. *potta*, rendered by Veneroni, la nature de la femme, and *puttana*, a whore, have been traced to the same Goth. origin. The affinity of Gr. *φύρεν-ειν*, to generate, and *βύρρος*, matrix, has also been remarked.

2. The backside, or buttocks.

They'll fright the *fuds* of the pockpuds,
For mony a buttock bare's coming.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 56.

The English soldiers are here ludicrously denominated from their supposed partiality for *pock-pudding*.

An' fras the weir he did back hap,
An' turn'd to us his *fud*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

O an I war but where I wad be,
Just where a straik I cannie cud gie,
I aike, and wad yir heavy *fud* gie
A piercin pike. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 99.

3. A hare's, or rabbit's, tail or brush, S. Rudd.

Ye mauklns, cock your *fud* fu' brow,
Withouten dread.
Your mortal fae is now aw's.
Burns, iii. 119. V. FODE.

C. B. *fietog*, a seat; a short tail; which Owen deduces from *fud*, 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 *Quhid*, q. v.

To FUDDER, v. n. To move precipitately, Aberd.

Sae aff it *fudder't* owre the height,
As flest's a skullat.

Tarras'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*.

Syne s' the drochlin hempy thrang
Gat o'er him wi' a *fudder*.

"Hurry;" Gl. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 123.

4. A sudden noise of any kind; as, "The tod ran by wi' a *fudder*," Aberd.

5. A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Isl. *fudr* is rendered *præcipientia manuum*, and *fudr-a*, citus moveor. But *fudder*, I suspect, is merely the provincial pronunciation of *Quhiddir*, a whizzing noise, q. v.

Isl. *hvidr-a*, cito commoveri.

FUDDER, FOTHYR, FUTHIR, FIDDER, s. 1.

A large quantity, although indefinite. It seems primarily used to denote a cart-load. This is also written *Fuder*.

"That Lyone of Logy of that ilke has done wrang in the detencioune & withhaldin fra the prior & convent of the Freris predicatouris besid the burgh of Perth fourtj *fuder* of pettis [peats] of ane yere bipast: And tharfore ordinis him to deliuer and lay the said fourtj *fuderis* of pettis in the said freris," &c. Act. Dom. Cone., A. 1490, p. 180.

—With this Bunnok spokyn had thai,
To lede their hay, for he wes ner:
And he assentyt but daunger:
And said that, in the mornynge
Wele sone, a *fothyre* he suld bryng,
Fayrer, and gretar, and weile mor,
Than he brocht ony that yer befor.

Barbour, x. 198, MS.

Futhir, as used by Douglas, has been rendered "a thing of little or no value," Rudd.

Is nane bot thou, the Fadder of goddis and men,
Omnipotent eternal Joue I ken:
Onlie thy help, Fader, thers is nane vthir;
I compt not of thir pagane Goddis ane *futhir*,
Quhais power may not help ane haltand hene.

Doug. Virgil, 311, 29.

If this, mentioned by Rudd., be the proper meaning, it must be quite a different word, allied perhaps to Fr. *feutre*, 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 *fiddler* of lead contains neerby sexscore and aucht stane." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplath*.

It is used by Dunbar nearly in this sense, as denoting a certain weight of metal.

Out of thair throttis they shot on udder
Hett moltin gold, methocht, a *fudder*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 6.

3. A great number.

Quhen all wes done, Dik with ane aix
Cam furth to fell ane *fudder*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 23. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 336.

Fodder, fother, E. "Fodder, or fother 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, *fother*, "a carriage-load; an indefinite large quantity." Tyrwhitt.

4. Equivalent to E. *pack*, a confederacy; and like this term, which primarily signifies a bundle, load, &c.

Amang the first I favour flattering Brand,
Nixt men [man] be Craig Apostat, paillard brother,
I can not mark tua meater of the *futher*.
N. Burne's Admonition.

A.-S. *fother, fothur*, "a cart, a wain load, a fother, as of lead;" Somner. *Fother wudu*, a fother 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 Moes-G. *fidur*, quatuor, (A.-S. *feother, fyther*), as he says, we understand by *fuder*, as much as one *quadriga*, 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 *Petorium* was the name which the Gauls gave to a carriage; and that the name originated from the use of four wheels; adding that Celt. *pedwar* signifies four.

Although the origin is doubtful, yet Wachter seems not to have observed, that Kilian mentions *voer, voeyer*, as synon. with *voeder, yehes, vectura*; and Germ. *fuher, fahre*, as used precisely in the same sense. It may also be observed, that Tent. *voeyer* is equivalent to *voeder*, pabulum, our *fodder*; which, as Wachter himself observes, is in Germ. *fur*, per syncope, from *futer*. This, then, may be sufficient to set aside his objection as to the letter *d*. It must be evident, that the derivation from *voer-en, far-en*, to carry, is far more natural, than that from *fidur*, four. Thus it will correspond to Su.-G. *fora*, a cart-load; whence *foersel*, carriage.

FUDDER, s. Lightning.

—The wind, with many quhyd,
Maist bitterly thair blew.
With quhirling and dirling,
The *fudder* fell so thick,
Doun dryuing and rying,
The leices that thay did lick.
—Than fled thay, and sched thay,
Euery ane from ane vdder;
Doun louching, and couteching
To fle the flichts, of *fudder*.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

Fr. *foudre*, id. which is used by Chaucer in the same sense, H. of Fame, ii. 27. Some have derived the Fr. word from Lat. *fulgur*. But it certainly claims a Goth. origin; Isl. *fudra* denoting a rapid motion, like lightning; eflagro, citus moveor, more *fulguris*; *fudr*, calor, motus; G. Andr., p. 79. Ithre has observed this affinity.

Isl. *fudr* is calor, and *fudr-a*, flagrare, to blaze.

Probably from *Fud*, s., sense 2.

FUDDIE, s. A hare, Aberd., Banffs. V. WHIDDIE.

FUDDIE-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.

FUDDUM, 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.

FUDDY, s. A designation given to the wind, Aberd.

A puft o' wind ye cudna get,
To gar your canvass wag;—
Till I advis'd the King to sell
His daughter to the moon;
Syne *Fuddy* raise and flit your sails;
Ye gat your pipes in tune.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

In Caithness a sudden gust is called *fud*, *feud*.

This might seem allied to Isl. *fud-r*, motus. V. *Fudder*, 2. But, because of the change of *wh*, *quh*, into *f*, by the inhabitants of the Northern counties, *fuddy* is perhaps q. *whuddy* or *whiddy*. Thus it would resemble Isl. *hwida*, aer; also, fervida actio vel passio pressa; G. Andr. V. QUHD, and Note on this word, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 102, 103.

FUDDY, s. The bottom of a corn-kiln, the *kill-fuddy*, Aberd.

FUDGEL, adj. Fat, squat, and plump.

This is the orthography of Herd's Coll., ii. 82.

And I'm a fine *fudgel* lass. V. FODOEL.

FUDGIE, adj. Thick, gross, Loth., apparently the same with FODGEL, q. v.

FUDING, FUDDIN, part. adj. Gamesome, frisky, engaged in sport; as, "The lambs were *fudin* about their mother," South of S. V. FUD.

Dan. *foit-er*, signifies to ramble. But perhaps rather from C. B. *fiod*, a quick motion, whence *fied-an*, agitation, and *fiodan-u*, to be restless.

To FUER, v. a. To conduct a body of troops.

"Our Proforce 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." Monro's Exped., P. I., p. 45. V. FURE, v.

To FUF, FUFF, v. n. 1. To blow, to puff, S.

This word is used by Doug., although overlooked by Rudd.

The irne lumpis, into the cauis blak,
Can bysse and quhissil; and the hate fire
Doith *fuf* and blaw in bleisses birmand schyre.

Virgil, 257. 17.

Fuff and *blaw* is the phrase still commonly used in S.; sometimes *fuff* and *peg*h.

When strangers landed, wow sae thrang,
Fuffin and peghing, he wad gang,
And crave their pardon that sae lang
He'd been a coming.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 235.

"He brings me in mind o' a barrel o' beer, fuming and *fuffing*." Perils of Man, i. 39.

Fuff is used in the same sense, Yorks. "To *Fuff*, to blow in puffs;" Marsh. Yorks., ii. 318.

[*Fuffin*, *Fuffing*, is used as a *part.*, an *adj.*, and a *s.*, thus, *fuffin* an' greetin', the *fuffin* lowe (blaze), the *fuffin* o' the cat.]

2. Applied to a cat, when she makes a puffing sound, or spits at one, S.

3. To sniff, as conjoined with *Greet*, to make a noise through the nostrils when one is about to cry, Ettr. For.

"I should hae said something in return, but—I was like to fa' to the *fuffing* and *greeting*." *Perils of Man*, ii. 231.

Germ. *puuff-en*, id., the initial letter being thrown away. A. Bor. *fuff*, to blow in puffs, is evidently from the same source.

To FUFF, *v. a.* To blow intermittently, S.

She *fufft* her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin,
She notie't na, an aizie burnt
Her braw new worsset apren—

Burns, iii. 131.

Teut. *puuff-en*, *pooff-en*, id. The letters *b*, *f*, *p*, being nearly allied, the Fr. have changed this to *bouff-er*. E. *whiff* retains more of the form of C. B. *chwyth*, *halitus*, *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' snodly clean't the stuff,
Whan something hin' her, wi' a skyte,
Gat up, an' gied a *fuff*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 67.

This refers to the three *wechtfuls* of *nacething*, one of the unchristian 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 ither,
They fell in shairn.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 51.

4. A sudden burst of passion, Fife.

5. Metaph. transferred to the first onset of a lusty person.

"The first puff of a fat haggish 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.

FUFFARS, *s. pl.* Bellows, Ang.

Formed from *fuff*, *v.* in the same manner as Teut. *poester*, *puyster*, and Su.-G. *pust*, id. from Teut. *poest-en*. Su.-G. *pust-a*, to blow.

FUFFIN, FUFFING, *s.* 1. The noise made by a cat when she spits, S.

—"Mioling of tigers, bruzzing of bears, *aussing* [*r. fuffing*] of kitnings," &c. Urquhart's *Rabelais*. V. CHEEFING.

2. A puffing, S.

FUFF, *interj.* Expressive of dissatisfaction or contempt, Aberd.; equivalent to E. *Pshaw*.

Fuff, Robie man! cheer up your dowie saul;
The ley's nae grey, nor is the weather caul.

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. *Carfuffle*, 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 toying with young fellows. Hence one might also suppose that *fuffle* was originally the same with Isl. *fist-a*, and stuprum allicere; also, infatuare. This is derived from *fist*, *fust*, a fool; Landnamab. Gl. Montrosé blennus, et extremé stultua homo; G. Andr., p. 69. By the way, it may be observed, that this is probably the true origin of E. *whistle* and *whistler*.

Fuffle, indeed, may with great propriety be traced to Isl. *fip-la*, often confounded with *fista*, to touch frequently; contrectare; attricare, libidinosè tangere. *Fip-lar hond*, his hand frequently touches; Landnamab. Gl. Isl. *fip-a* also signifies, turbare. It is evidently, in a similar sense that Lyndaay uses *fuffilling*, in his *Answer to the Kingis Flying*.

FUFFLE, *s.* Fuss, violent exertion, Roxb.

Wheu muckle Pate, wi' desp'rate *fuffle*,
Had at Poltowa wan the acuffle,
Then all around the Swedes dominions—
On him turn'd a' their arms anon.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 14.

FUFFLE-DADDIE, *s.* A foster-father, Fife.

Apparently of ludicrous origin; q. one who plays the fool with a child by indulgence; Isl. *fista-a*, ludificare.

FUG, *s.* Moss, Aysr., Renfr. *Fog*, S.

—Green *fug*, mantlan' ewre the selates,
Held out the air.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 181.

FUGGY, *adj.* Mossy, *ibid.*

I spy'd a bonny wee bit wren,
Lone, on a *fuggy* stane.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 187.

FUGE, *s.*

—That wer ane mervale huge!

To by richt blew, that never ane hew had sene!
Ane servand be, that never had sene ane *fuge*!

King Hart, ii. 30.

Perhaps the same with Fr. *fouaige*, expl. by Roquefort, fouille; which signifies an instrument of husbandry not unlike a pick-axe.

FUGE', FUGIE, *adj.* Fugitive.

Ye *fuge's* lynnage of fals Laomedone,
Addres ye thus to mak bargane anone?

Doug. Virgil, 76. 2.

FUGE', FUGIE, *s.* 1. A fugitive, S.

How foul's the bible he spits out,

Fan he ca's me a *fugee*!

Achilles played na triumph about

Wi' 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 *Fugees*." 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.]

[FUGGIE, *v. a.* To run away from, to play the truant, and the truant is called *fuggie-bell*, or *fuggie-the-squeel*. 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 *meditatione 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 *fugie warrant* for debt." Antiquary, i. 129.

FUGITOUR, *s.* A fugitive; Lat. *fugitor*.

—"Traisting thaim to be sone advertist thair of be sindry *fugitours* daly departing of the cieté." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 123. *Perfugae*, Lat. Lat. *fugi-o*.

TO FUILYIE, *v. a.* To "gett the better of," Gl. Aberd.

Tam Tull upon him cuist his ee,
Saw him sae mony *fuilyie*;
He green'd again some play to pree,
And raise anither bruilyie.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 131.

In Edit. 1805, *foolyie*.

This is evidently the old national pronunciation of liquid sounds borrowed from the Fr., like *bruilyie* for *broil*, *fuilyie* for *foil* (gold foil), &c. It is from Fr. *fouler*, to presse, oppresse, *foyle*, overcharge, extreamely; Cotgr.

FUILTEACHS, *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 *Fuilteachs* 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 *Faoilteach*, or according to Shaw *Faoilleach*, "half of February and January, bad weather." Ir. *Faoilliah*, the name of February.

This mode of prognostication partly corresponds with that which is common in the Lowlands.

If Candlemas day be bouny 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 gane at Yule.

FUIR, *s.* The act of carrying, or as much as is carried at a time.

"Capons, n. 140. Hens, n. 106. Cheese, 269 st. Peats, 9 *fuir*." Rcmt. Abb. Kilwinning, Keith's Hist. App., p. 186.

Sn.-G. *fora*, vectura. Ponitur tam pro actu vehendi, quam pro ipso onere currus vel vehi; from *foer-a*, ducere; Ihre. *En fora med jaern*, several cart-loads of iron going the same way; Wideg.

FUIR-NIGHT, FUIRE-NIGHT, far in the night.

"Jam provecta nox est, it is now will [r. *well*, as in later editions] *fuire-night*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 34. A.-S. *forth-nihtes*, nocte longe provecta. V. FURE-DAYS.

FUIISH, *pret.* of FESS or FESH. Fetched, brought; part. pa. *fuishen*, *fushen*, S.

But someway on her they *fuish* on a change,
That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 56.

"'I'm glad to hear you hae gotten your lint again.' 'I hae nae just gotten it yet,' said Tibbie; 'but Lody tell't me it wad be *fushen* the day.'" Glenfergus, ii. 161.

FUISESSES, *pl.* Ditches.

—"All and hail the said burgh of Aberdeine with the precinct walles, *fuisses*, ports, wayes, streitts, passages," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v. 86.

O. Fr. *foussais*; fossé, retranchement. 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 *fulyt* for owtyrn wer,
That gaiff throuth till that creatur.

Barbour, iv. 222, MS.

Isl. *fol*, fatuus. V. THROUGH.

This is the ancient form of the word. Goth. *fol*, Su.-G. *fioll*, fatuus; C. B. *fol*, Fr. *fol*. Hence Su.-G. *fioll-a*, ineptire, Anc. Goth. *foel-a*, lascivire, catulire.

FULE, *adj.* Foolish; as, *Fule thing*, foolish creature, S.

FULEGE, *adj.* Foolish.

"Thir thingis I spek in na *fulege* confidence in my eruditoun, bot in sinceritie of conscience," &c. N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist., App., p. 223.

FULEGENES, *s.* Foolishness.

—"The *fulegenes* of thame salbe maid manifest to all men, as wes the *fulegenes* of Jannes and Mamores." N. Winyet, 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.

They jest it till it's dinner's past ;
Thus by itself abus'd,
The *fool-thing* is oblig'd to fast,
Or eat what they've refus'd.

Herd's Coll., li, 192.

*To FULFILL, *v. a.* To complete, to fill up.

"*Conscripti* war callit the new Faderis chosin at this time to *fulfill* the auld noumer of Faderis afore minist." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 107.

*FULL, *s.* A firloft or bushel of grain, South of S.

"They commonly yield between 11 and 12 stone of meal to the boll of corn which in this country is 5 *fulls* or firlofts for oats and barley, and 4 firlofts 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.

[FULLDIN, *s.* A length of time, Ork. and Shetl. Gl.]

FULLIT, *part. pa.* Fulfilled.

—"That the saidis persons sall mak na payment of the said soume quhill the poyntis of the said decrett be *fullit* efter the forme of the samyn, & of the indenturis maid tharapone." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 247.

Moes-G. *full-jan*, Teut. *vull-en*, implere. Su.-G. *fyll-a*, id. Est verbum juridicum, notans omnes probationis numeros implere ; uti, *fullt*, dicitur id, quod iudicium perfectum est ; Ihre, vo *Fylla*.

FULLYERY, *s.* V. under FULYIE.

FULLYLY, FULLELY, *adv.* Fully.

—Thai mycht nocht se thaim, by,
For myst, a bowdraucht *fullyly*.

Barbour, ix, 579, MS.

It is sometimes written *Fullalie*.

"Bot quhow ony historically narratioun culd haue correspondit to ane inuisibill kirk, I can nocht *fullalie* perceaue." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 39, a.

FULMAR, *s.* A species of Petrel, Procellaria cinerea, common in St. Kilda.

"The *Fulmar* 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 tidings, 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 *hav-hest*, Sw. *haf-haest*, i.e., sea-horse ; for Isl. *fula* signifies a foal, and *mar*, the sea, q. the colt of the sea.

*FULSOME, *adj.* Applied to the stomach when overcharged with food, South of S.

Destin'd by fate who thus on those must feed,
Emetics sure their stomachs seldom need,
For luxury by them sets never health adrift,
Nor fall their victims to a *fulsome* rift.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 40.

FULYE, *s.* 1. A leaf.

The variant vesture of the venust vale
Schroudis the scherand fur, and eucry fale
Ouerfrett wyth *fulyeis*, and fygyris ful dyners
The [s]pray byspret wyth spryngand sproutis dyspers.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 400. 39.

2. Leaf gold, S. *foil*, E.

The *fulye* of the fyne gold fell in the feild.

Garcan and Gol., iii, 23.

"Item, a buke with levis of golde, with xiii levis of gold *fulye*." Inventories, p. 11.

We still use *fulye* in the same sense, without the addition of the term *gold*. Fr. *feuille*, id.

FULLYERY, *s.* Leaved work, that which is wrought like foliage.

Fullyery, bordouris of many precious stone—

Palace of Honour, iii, 17.

Fr. *feuille-er*, to foliate. V. FULYE and SKARSMENT.

To FULYIE, *v. a.* To defile.

"He with vnbridillit lust *fulyeit* his anttis." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 1.

Moes-G. *fuls*, A.-S. Isl. *ful*, foul ; Teut. *vuyt-en*, Su.-G. *fylsk-a*, to defile.

FULYIE, FOULYIE, *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 *fulye*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"The Lords—considered a representation made by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, bearing that the muck and *fulye* of the toune being now roused and set in tack, the soum payable by the tacksmen for the same, is not sufficient to defray the expence of cleansing the streets." Act Sed., 4th Aug. 1692.

2. Manure.

"The saidis personis sall content & pay—for the wanting of the tatht & *fulye* of the said nolt and scheip." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 289.

"The Master's foot is the best *foulyie* ;" 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. *fuls*, putris, foetidus, Isl. *full*, *ful*, id. Belg. *vullis*, filth, dung.

FULYEAR, *s.* A defiler, one who pollutes.

"He was ane raisar of virginis, *fulyear* of matronis, gret nurisar and fauorar of detractouris." Bellend. Cron., B. viii. c. 7.

FUM, the corr. pronunciation of *whom*, S. B.

New he will get his choice, *fum* 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 *fum* meets I—but just my lord i' the teeth ?" H. Blyd's Contract, p. 4.

FUMART. V. FOWMARTE.

FUMLER, *s.* *Caik fumler*, "turn cake, a parasite, or perhaps a niggardly fellow, that will give none of his bread to others ;" Rudd.

I am na *caik fumler*, full weil ye knawe ;
No thing is mine quhillk sall nocht yours be,
Giff it efferis for youre nobilité.

Doug. Virgil, Prol., 482. 34.

Rudd. conjectures, that this is for *whumble*, 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. *fumla*, Belg. *vommel-en* ; q. one who awkwardly 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 grapple in the dark; transposed from *Isl. falma*, palpo in tenebris; *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. hviml-a*, vertigine laborare; and this from *Isl. hvim*, motus celer, *hvim-a*, cito movere. *Fum-a* also signifies, multum festinare, and *fum*, inconsiderata festinatio, as if there were an interchange in *Isl.* between *hvi*, corresponding with our *wh*, and *f*.

[**FUMMLE**, *v. a. and n.* To poke, to work in an awkward manner, to search aimlessly; *part. pres. fumlin, fummlin, funnmlan*, used also as an *s.* and an *adj.* As an *adj.* it often means weak, silly, awkward, *Clydes., Banffs.*]

[**FUMMLE**, *s.* A poke, poking, silly or careless handling, *Clydes., Banffs.*]

[**FUMMLER**, *s.* A bungler, a careless or slovenly worker, a silly body, *Clydes.*]

[*Fommelen*, to fumble, to grapple.]

[**FUMMLE**, *v. a. and n.* To turn upside down, to turn over, *Aberdeens., Banffs. V. WHUMMIL.*]

[**FUN**, *s.* The whin. *Ulex Europæus. Banffs. Gl.*]

[**FUN**, *s.* Fire (*u* as in French). *Isl. funi*, live coals. *Ork. and Shetl. Gl.*]

To **FUN**, *v. n.* To speak in jest, *Aberd. V. FUNNIE.*

FUNABEIS, *adv.* However, *S. B.*

Funabeis on she gaes, as she was hown,
An' mony times to rest her limbs lay down.

V. WHEN'A'BE. Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 59.

FUNDATOR, *s.* A founder, *Lat.; Aberd. Reg.*

FUNDMENT, *s.* Founding, or foundation; *Aberd. Reg.*

To **FUNDY**, **FUNNY**, *v. n.* To become stiff with cold, to be benumbed.

"An eating horse never *funnied*," *S. Prov., Kelly, p. 52. Fundied*, *Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 13.*

"The wile limmer was sae dozen'd an' *funied* wi' cauld, that she had neither farrach nor maughts." *Journal from London, p. 3.*

It is more generally pronounced *fundy*. The idea expressed, is that a horse will not catch cold while eating. *Kelly* renders this *foundered*; and as a horse is said to be *foundered*, 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 *fundy* is the *O. S.* word for this. It is still used in the same sense with *founder*.

Fundred and *Funnit* are used in the sense of coldrife; "*A foundy'd body*, one that cannot endure cold; *Foundy'd with cold*, rigens frigore." *Rudd. A cat is*

said to be a *funnit creature*, perhaps because fond of lying near the fire.

Sibb. refers to *Teut. ghe-wondt*, saucius. But it has no connexion with the idea of being wounded. We might suppose that, as *E. founder* seems formed from *Fr. fondre*, 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 auld trymblyng towart the altare he drew,
That in the hate blud of his son sched new
Founderit,—

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 *ane fundeyng*, as in the *Cambridge MS.* *V. under Enfundeyng.*]

FUNDYN, *part. pa.* "Founded, settled," *Pink.* But *Barbour* uses it in two other senses. 1. *Found.*

Bot the King—in all assayis,
Wes *fundyn* wyss and awise.

x. 37, MS.

2. Supplied, furnished with the means of sustenance.

For he had na thing for to dispend,
Na thair wes nane that evir kend
Wald do sa mekill for him, that he
Mycht sufficiently *fundyn* be.

Barbour, l. 322, MS.

A.-S. find-an, suggerere, suppeditare, subministrare. *E. and S. find* is still used in the same sense, "*He finds me in money and in victuals*," *Johns.*

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, *Mearns.*

Ye witehes, warlocks, fairies, fien's!
That squalloch owe the murky greens,
Daft *funging* fiery peats, an' stanes,
Wi' fuzzy gleed;
Sing out yir hellish unken't teens,
Yir en'my's dead!

Tarras's Poems, p. 142.

FUNG, *s.* 1. A sound of this description, *ibid.*

2. A stroke, *Clydes., Aberd., S. O.; Funk*, synon.

— His lang lay, wi' fearfu' *fungs*,
Shook a' the roofing tim'er.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 200.

Fir'd wi' indignance I turned round;
And bash'd, wi' mony a *fung*,
The pack that day.

Ibid., Edit. 1816, p. 125.

Auld Kate brought hen the maskin rung,
Syn'e Jock flew till't wi' speed,
Gae Wattie sic an awfu' *fung*,
That maistly laid him dead.

Cock'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* out o' the bottle," *Clydes., Banffs.*

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.

"For persewyng & stryking him with ano drawin *fungar*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"A *funger* with furnyst schaytht." Ibid.; apparently, ornamented *sheath*.

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." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. T. 1, § 18.

"They are called *fungibles*," this learned writer remarks, "*quae functionem recipiunt*."

Fungibiles res, dicuntur apud Jurisconsultos, quarum una fungi protest vice alterius, ut eae sunt quae constant numero, pondere et mensura; Du Cange.

[FUNGLAY, FUNGLIE, *adj.* Large, great, "a funglie-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*, *funking*, *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* nae mair at you.

—The good auld yaud

Could neither *funk* nor fling.

Jacobite Relics, i, p. 68, 69.

The white an' the blue,

They *funkit* an' flew,

Bnt Paterson's mare she cam foremost.

Ibid., ii. 254.

"Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn." M. Lyndsay, p. 294.

3. To *Funk aff*, to throw off, by kicking and plunging, Loth.

"The horse *funkit* him *aff* into the dub, as a doggie was rinnin' across." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1821, p. 393.

[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; part. pa. *funkit*; as, "You're *funkit*," you have lost courage, Lanarks.

[7. To die; used in a humorous sense, Banffs. Gl.]

FUNK, FUNG, *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. *fonck*; Turba, turbatio, perturbatio.

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 fugie blow, and became a *funkie*," *ibid.*

In the old language of Flanders, *in de fonck zijn* signifies turbare, in perturbatione esse; Kilian.

FUNKING, *s.* The act of striking behind, S.

"It's hard to gar a wicked eout leave off *funking*." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 313.

FUNNIE, *adj.* 1. Full of merriment, facetious, S.

Wi' merry sangs, an' friendly cracks,

I wat they did na weary;

An' unco tales, 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. *faegn*, merry, glad." But O. E. *fonne*, to be foolish, whence *fonne*, a fool, (Chaucer), certainly supplies us with a more natural etymon. Su.-G. *faane*, (pron. *fone*), fatuus, Isl. *fane*, id., whence *fanast*, fatuè 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, FUNSHICK, *s.* 1. Energy and activity in operation, Fife. *Throwpit*, synon.

2. A sudden grasp, Fife; synon. *Clatch*.

FUP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Buchan; the provincial pron. of *Whip*.

FUPPERTIEGEIG (*g* hard), *s.* A base trick, Banffs.

Here the initial *f* is merely the northern pronunciation of *wh*. The origin of the first part of the word must therefore be sought in *Whippert*, as primarily signifying hasty, sudden, curt in the mode of speaking or acting.

FUR, FURE, FEURE, *s.* 1. A furrow, S.

That Kyng off Kyll I can nocht wnderstand,
Off him I held neur a *fur* off land.
Wallace, viii. 22, MS.

Barronis takis fra the tennentis peure
All fruitt that growis on the *feure*.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 51, st. 3.

Hence *furlenth*, the length of a furrow. Here we see the origin of E. *furrow*.

To the lordly on left that lufly can lout,
Before the riale renkis, richest on raw;
Salust the bauld herne, with ane blith wout,
Ane *furlenth* before his folk, on feildis sa faw.
Gowan and Gol., iv. 22.

2. Something resembling a furrow; used metaph.

Thare followis ane streme of fyre, or ane lang *fure*,
Castaund gret licht about quhare that it schane.
Sulcus, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 62. 12.

3. A furrowing, ploughing. To get a fur, to be ploughed, S.

"It is advised to plow it with all convenient haste, that so it may get three *furs* betwixt and the latter end of April or beginning of May; the first to be cloven, the second a cross *fur*, the third to be gathered." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 21.

Dan. *fur*, Su.-G. *for*, *fora*, A.-S. *furh*, Belg. *vore*, id. Ihe derives Su.-G. *for* from *far-a*, terram exercere, to cultivate the ground.

FUR, FURE, *pret.* 1. Went, fared.

—Wallang with him *fur*,
Quhill he was brocht agayn our Carleill mur.
Wallace, x. 583, MS.

The wardane syne til his cuntrè
Fure and a qwhile thar restyd he.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 180.

A. Bor. "where *fured* you? whither went you?" Grose.

A.-S. *for*, *ivit*, *pret.* of *far-an*, ire.

2. Fared; with respect to food.

Yeit *fur* thai weill of stuff, wyn, aill and breid,
Wallace, xi. 441, MS.

FURAGE, *s.* Apparently, wadding; synonym. *Colfin*.

"George Fleman fir'd a pistol in at the north side of the coach beneath his left arm, and saw his daughter dight of the *furage*." Kirkton's History, p. 416.

FURC, *s.* Gallows. V. PIT AND GALLOWES.

FURCHTGEWING, *s.* The act of giving out; Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

[FURD, FURDE, *s.* A ford. Barbour, vi. 78.]

To FURE, *v. a.* 1. To carry, especially by sea.

"That the act of frauchting and lading of schippis, mycht be put till executioun efter the tenour of the

samin, and at na gudis be *furit* be the maister vpon his ouerloff." Acts Ja. III., 1487, c. 130, edit. 1566. *Fured*, c. 109, Murray.

2. To conduct, to lead.

For thoct a man wald set his bissy curis,
Sae far as labour used his wisdom *furis*,
To fle hard chance of infortunite,—
Ths cursid weird yet ithandly enduris,
Gien to him first in his nativitie.

Bellend. Evergreen, i. 83, st. 5.

Or it may simply signify; "as far as labour and wisdom can go."

Su.-G. *foer-a*, to carry, also, to lead; Belg. *voer-en*, to carry.

FUREING, FURING, *s.* Fare, freight.

"Ane ship beand in ony strange countrey, or sic place quhair the ship or gudis may, be suddane storm, or uthere aventure, be in peril, it is defendit, that na man, quhilk takis hire and *fureing* tak upon hand to depart fra the ship, and ly upon the land on the shore, but the master's license, under the pane of ane doubill mendis." Balfour's Pract., p. 615.

It is printed as if meant for *sureing*.

Su.-G. *fora*, vectura; Belg. *voering*, carrying.

FURE, *pret.* V. FUR.

FURE, *adj.* "Firm, fresh, sound, in good plight.—On *fute fure*, sound in the feet;" Gl. Sibb.

This is radically the same with *Fery*, q. v.

FURE, *s.* Apparently, a strong man, the word last mentioned used as a *s.*

—A forky *fure*—

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 47.

Mr. Pink. on this word refers to A.-S. *fur*, promptus, Lye's Dict. But the word is *fus*. Su.-G. *en foer karl*, vir fortis, is very nearly allied.

FURE-DAYS, FUIR-DAYS, FOOR-DAYS. 1.

Late in the afternoon, S. B. *Furedays dinner-time*, a late hour for dinner. *Foor-days*, A. Bor. id.

Fuir-days, or "*Furd-day*," is expl. in Roxb., by some, "The morning is advanced;" by others, "it is far in the day."

O. E. *ferre dayes*; also, *forth dayes*. Thus Robin Hood is introduced as saying:—

It is *ferre dayes*, god sende us a gest,
That we were at our dyners.

Ritson's R. Hood, i. 7.

"And whanne it was *forth dayes* his disciplis camen and seiden, this is a desert place and the tyme is now passide." Mark vi. 35. "The day was now far spent." Mod. Vers.

A.-S. *forth dayes*, die longe provecta; *forth nihtes*, nocte longe provecta; *forth*, provectus, "advanced, farre spent," Somner; and *dayes*, the genitive of *dag*, a day. He expl. *forth* as if he had viewed it as a part of the *v. far-an*; evidently distinguished it from *forth*, prorsum.

2. *Fair-fuir days*, broad day-light, as contrasted with night, S.

Be that time it was *fair foor days*,
As fou's the house could pang,
To see the young fouk ere they raise,
Gossips came in ding dang.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 271.

Then lat Ulysses now compare
 'Rhaesus an' mangleless Delen,
 An' Priam's son, an' Pallas' phizz
 That i' this night was stolen:
 Fer [ne'er a protick] has he deen,
 Fan it was *fair-fair days*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

This phrase seems radically different from the former. Sibb. in explaining the former, says; "The same word might, however, signify *before day-light*; from Teut. *veur-dagh*, tempus antelucanum." This is certainly the origin of the latter.

FURFELLES, *s. pl.* Skins with fur.

"Ilk serplaith of *furfelles*, containing 4000, iiij ounce burnt silver." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bullion*. From *fur* and *fell*, a skin.

FURFLUTHER'D, *part. pa.* "Disordered, agitated;" Gl. Surv. Aysrs., p. 692.

FUR-HORSE, *s.* The horse on the ploughman's right hand; *q.* the horse that treads on the *furs* or ploughed land, S. B.

FURICH, *s.* Bustle. **V. FOOROCH.**

FURIOSITE, **FURIOSITIE**, *s.* Madness, as distinguished from *folly*, which is meant to express a lower degree or species of insanity.

—"That in tyme to cum the said breife be reformit, and a clauss put tharin to inquire of the foly and *furiosite*, &c.—The inquest fyndis that he was ouden [either] fule or furiously," &c. Acts. Ja. III., 1475, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

FURIOUS, *adj.* Extraordinary, excessive, Aberd.; pron. *feerious*. Also used as an adv. in the sense of uncommonly, excessively.

FURISINE, *s.* A steel to strike fire with.

"He that was found in the army but flint and *furisine*, or but his sward beltit fast to his sidis, was schamefully scurgit." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16. Igniario, Boeth.

Apparently corr. from Teut. *veur*, or *vier-ijser*, id. from *veur*, *vier*, fire, and *ijser*, steel.

FURK AND FOS, a phrase used in old charters, signifying *Gallows and Pit*.

Lat. *furca*, a gallows, and *fossa*, a pit. **V. PIR.**

[FURKIN, *adj.* 1. Melting, Orkn.

2. Hungry, disposed to take a bait; applied to fish, S. **V. Orkn. and Shetl. Gl.]**

[FURL, *s.* 1. A short time of; as, "a furl o' rain."

2. A sharp attack of, as in the case of pain, disease, &c., Banffs.

This is evidently the local pron. of *whirl*, in the sense of a turn, a round, which is confirmed by the next word, *Furlie*, a turner; i.e., a whirler. Besides, a *whirlwind* is, in the same district, called a *furl o' fairy ween*, as it was believed to be the work of the fairies.]

FURLENTH, *s.* The length of a furrow. **V. FUR.**

FURLET. V. FIRLOT.

[FURLIE, *s.* A turner, Banffs.]

[To 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 *Whirliecha*, *q. v.*]

[FURLIEFA, *s.* 1. A trifle, gew-gaw, a showy ornament of little value.

2. A trifling excuse, Banffs.]

[FURLIEFAAN, FURLIEFAIN, *adj.* Silly, trifling, fussy.]

FURMAGE, *s.* Cheese; Fr. *fourmage*.

Furmage full fyne scho brocht insteld of geil.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 150, st. 18.

FURME, *s.* A form or bench.

—Ane *furme*, ane *furlet*, ane pott, ane pek—

Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

"Item, in the hall thre stand burdis sett on branderis with thair *furmes*, with ane irne chimnay." Inventories, A. 1550, p. 301.

FURMER, *s.* A carpenter's flat chisel.

Fr. *frempoir*, id. "a joyner's straight chisel," Cotgr.

FURRENIS, *s. pl.* Furs, or rather *furrings*.

This is the title of one of the divisions of the "Inventairis of the Movables pertaining to the Quenis Grace Dowriare and Regent and to our Sovereane 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 guidis [guides], we marched off severally, by companies." Monro's Exped. P. I., p. 33. **V.** the etymon, *vo. Forreouris*, under **FORRAY**.

FURROCHIE, *adj.* Feeble, infirm; generally applied to those who are afflicted with rheumatism, or oppressed with age, Aysrs., Renfr.

Gael. *fuarach-am* is to cool. But there scarcely seems to be any affinity.

To FURROW, *v. a.* To depredate. **V. FORRAY.**

FURROW COW, a cow that is not with calf.

"Item, from him sex *furrow coies*, and sex stirks at 13lb. 6s. 8d. the piece, is 80lb." 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—spulyeit—the hail tenmentis' insicht of the hail bairnie that was *fursabil*." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 306.

Fr. *forceable*, id. Perhaps it should rather be *tursabil*, 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 *furscam*, the third the *volar-scam*, and the fourth the *outend* horse, Orkn. and Shetl. Gl.]

FURSDAY, FURISDAY, FOURISDAY, s. The vulgar corruption of Thursday, S.

Wow, Jamie, man, but I'd be keen,
Wi' canty lads like you, a wheen,
To spen' a winter *Fursday* teen.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 98.

"It is statute and ordanit, that thair be thre mercat dayis ouklie in the said towne [Edinburgh], for selling of flesche: that is to say, Sondag, Monunday, and *Furisdai*." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 104. *Foursday*, Skene, c. 122.

This is evidently a corr. of *Thursday*; from *Thor* 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. Shirr. This is merely the adv. *furth*, forth, abroad, out of doors, used as a s.

FURTH, adj. and adv. 1. Forth, abroad, out of doors, S.

Could nor hunger never dang her,
Wind nor wet could never wrang her,
Anes she lay an ouk and langer
Furth aneath a wreath o' snaw.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., (Ewie) p. 142.

This is viewed as corresponding with Lat. *foras*, 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.

—"Verray desyrus—to hef reducit, sa fer as lay in me, the wilsum wandering unto the rieht way agane; or to hef bene assuirit be the licht of Godis word (quhilk our adversaris boistit thame to hef hald) that we had bene *furth* of that way in ony poynt, incontinent deliverit thame—to Johne Knox, as—principall patriark of the Calviniane 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 leful to schireffis, stewartis, ballies, and vtheris the kingis officiaris to ryde with gretar novmer, for the excucioune of justice and *furth-bering* of the kingis autorite." Acts Ja. V., 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 351. V. QUHARE.

—"The haill clergie, prelattis and beneficed men of this realme laitlie grantit to my Lord Governour for the *furth-bering* of our soverane Ladyis auctorite, and

repressing of faltors,—the sowme of 2500 Lib. to be payit be thame to his Grace at the feist of Midsomer last bipast," &c. Sedt. Conc., A. 1547, Keith's Hist., App., p. 55.

A.-S. *forth-ber-an*, proferre, efferre, perhibere.

FURTH-BRINGING, s. The act of bringing out of a place.

—"That nother prelatis, erlis, &c. nor vtheris oure soueraue ladyis liegis that convenit at Striueling and Linlithqw for the *furth-bringing* of our soueraue lady furth of the palice of Linlithqw—committit ony cryme." Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 429.

FURTH-CASTING, s. Ejection.

—"Anent the wrangwis *furth-casting* of Thomas of Lowis of Mennare, the lordis Auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 59.

FURTHFILLING, s. Fulfilling; Aberd. Reg. [To FURTHIR, 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 soueraue lord sal rid in proper persoune about to all his aieris." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 208.

2. Ejection, expulsion.

—"Toward the contravening of the ordinans in *furth-putting* of the tenentis of the said rowme," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.

To FURTH-RUN, v. n. To expire, to elapse.

"It is devisit and ordanit that quhen thir five moneths ar *furt runnin*, and the Lordis hes bidden thair moneths,—the remanent of the Lordis above-written to cum and remane be the said space of ane moneth, ilk ane of thame in thair 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 DISSOLAT) most probably where *t* was written in MS. as an abbreviation for *th*; thus, *furt*.

"It salbe lesun to the annuellaris to persew thair annuellis,—or to recognosce the tenement for non-payment of the samin, the saidis twa yeiris being *furth-running*," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

This should certainly be *furthrunnin*; the part. pr. being here used for the past.

To FURTH-SCHAW, v. a. To manifest, to display.

"Thus mouit of zeile, but knowledge puttande my heale confidence in hym onelie, quha causit the dum to speke, the blind to se, the ignorant to vnderstand, haue I *furthschawin* the sobir fruct of my ingine: nocht doutyng (gude redare) bot thow wyll luke on the samyne with siclyke fauour & gude mynde, as did the gude Lord on the pure woman, quha offerit hir sobir ferding with als gude hart, as vtheris that offerit mekil mair conforme to thair puissance." Kennedy of Crossraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 2, 3.

To FURTHSETT, v. a. To exhibit, to display; conveying the idea of splendour.

"And his saidis nobilitie, counsall, and esteatis foirsaidis promittit to honnour, advance, and *furthsett* the said baptisme, with thair awne presens and vthir wayes according to thair habilitie and power." Acts Ja. VI., 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 101.

FURTHSETTER, s. A publisher; sometimes an author, Ayr.

"I am assurit (benevolent redare) quhen thow dois mark and considder the tytlo of our lytle tractiue, thairefter persauis quha is the *furthsetter* and author of the samyn, thow wyl wounder gretlie and meruell: that I (quha am ane man void of all eloquence, rude of ingyne, and judgement) durst be sa baulde, as to attempt sua heych ane purpose, speciallie in this miserable tyme, quhairinto there is sua gret diuersitie of opinioun amangis swa mony pregnant men of ingyne." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 2.

"What's the reason that the beucks whilk hao Scotch charicters are sae muckle tane tent o', when them that hae nane fa' nnaecht for like a sloichen o' snaw on a red het aizie tho' they be written by the same *furthsetter*?" Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 353.

FURTH-TAKING, s. The act of liberating from confinement.

"Tueching the taking oute of twa personis furth of the kingis irlnis put in be the schiref,—the lordis auditors deliueris & findis that the sadis persons has done wrang in the *furth-taking* of the sadis persons oute of the irlnis." Act. Audit., A. 1476, p. 49.

[FURTHWARDIS, FURTHWARDE. adv.]
Forwards, Barbour, iv. 488.]

To FURTHYET, FURTHYET, v. a. To pour out.

On thé fresche Venus keist his amorous ee,
On thé Mercurins *furtheyet* his eloquence.

Ballade, Stewart of Aubigny, Pink. S. P. R., iii. 139.

A-S. *forth-get-an*, profundere; *forth-get-en*, profusus, effusus. V. YET, v.

FURTHY, adj. 1. Forward.

He was a man of stout courage,
Furthy and forward in the field;
But now he is bonden with eild.

Sir Egeir, p. 53.

2. Frank, affable, of easy access, S.

"Weel an it he sae ordered—I hae naething to say; he's a sonsy, *furthy*, honest-like lad."—Saxon and Gael, ii. 34. V. FORTHY, adj.

This winsome wife, wha lang had miss'd him,
Press'd thro' the croud, caress'd and kiss'd him:
Less *furthy* dames—th' example take.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 53.

3. Expl. "courageous, unabashed."

Johnny said, Gin ye be civil
Come in owre; ye're welcoms here,
In he cam fu' blyth an' *furthy*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 102.

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 joyned with chastity, modesty, and shamefastness; there is a gadding, 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 shews," &c. Durham, X. Commands, p. 360.

FUSCAMBULUS, adj.

"The end of August 1600, being in Falkland, I saw a *fuscambulus* Frenchman play strang [strange] and

incredible prattiks upon stented takell, in the palace clos, before the king, quein and hail court." Melville's Diary, Life of Melville, ii. 173, N.

Evidently an error for *funambulus*, a rope-dancer, from Lat. *funis*, a rope, and *ambul-are*, to walk.

FUSII, pret. v. Fetched.

Her aunt a pair of tangs *fush* in,
Right bauld she spak and spruce.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 272. V. FUSH.

FUSHICA'D, s. A foolish term, used as an apology when the name of any thing is forgotten, S.

"As I cam near hand I thought it was a market, an' put my hand i' my *fushica'd*, for something to the cus-tom wife." H. Blyd's Contract, p. 3.

Here it is substituted for pocket. *Fushica'im* is used in the same way when a man is spoken of.

"Up by comes *Fushica'im* that dwells at the briggen [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* for *H*, one would suppose that the phraseology had originated on the north side of Tay.

FUSHLOCH, (gutt.) s. The waste of straw about a barn-yard, Upper Ward of Lanarks.

Teut. *futsel-en*, agitare. Isl. *fys-a*, 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 flail, *fust-a*, 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 sall call before thame all suche persones as sall straithe these passages, or vther wayes, by casting of ditches and *fusies* throche the same, sall mak thai hie wayis noyesum and trublesum vnto passangeris." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 536.

FUSIONLESS, adj. V. FOISONLESS.

FUSIOUN, Fusoun. V. FOISON.

FUSLIN', part. adj. Trifling; synon. *Pow-slin'*; Fife.

Teut. *futsel-en*, nugari, nugas agere, frivola agere. The v. to *Füsse* 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.]

[FUSSCHLE, s. A small bundle carelessly made up, Banffs.]

[FUSSLE, s. A sharp blow, Banffs. The local pron. of *whistle*.]

[FUSSLE, v. a. To beat smartly, Banffs.]

FUST, adj.

The wyfe said, Speid, the kaill or soddin,
And als the laverok is *fust* and loddin;
When ye haif done tak hame the brok.

Bannatyne 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 wooer is represented, st. 1, as coming about evening. Ir. *fois-im*, signifies, to rest; *foistine*, resting, *foist-am*, to stop. *Loddin* appears to be *lowden*, the same as *Loun*, quiet, silent, q. v.

FUSTIE, FUSTIT, adj. Musty; "a *fustit* smell," a mouldy smell, S.

Fustit is indeed merely the part. pa. of the E. v. to *Fust*, according to our pronunciation.

[FUT-BREID, s. Foot's breadth. Barbour, xi. 365.]**[FUTE, Fut, s.** A foot.]**[FUTE, 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. *foot-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. *Barnsoel* denotes the baptismal hanquet; *kirkgaangsoel*, that given after a puerperal woman has been at church, &c. Ihre, vo. *Oel*. V. KIRK, v.

FUTEBAND, FUTBAND, 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 *fut 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. Moes-G. *fofabord*, id.**FUTEHATE, FUTHATE, FUTEHOTE. 1.** Straightway, immediately, without delay.

The king send a gret company
Wp to the crag thaim till assaile,
That war fled fra the gret battaill:
And thai thaim yauld for owtyne debate,
And in hand has tane thaim *fute hate*.

Barbour, xlii. 454, MS.

Sute hate, edit. Pink.

"King Athelstane to dant thir attemptatis come in Louthiane with mair diligence than was beleuit, and followit *hait fute* on the Pichtis." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 5. Hostium haerens vestigiis; Boeth.

And forth scho drew the Troiane swerd *fute hate*.

Doug. Virgil, 122. 51.

In this sense *foot hot*, *fote hote*, frequently occurs in O. E.

The table adoun riht he smot
In to the flore *foot hot*.

King of Turs, Ritson's E. M. R., ii. 160.

Chaucer, Gower, id.

2. Closely, exactly, accurately.

Syne I defende, and forbiidis euery wicht,
That can not spell ther Pater Noster richt,
For to correct or yit amend Vyrghill,
Or the translater blame in his vulgar style:
I knaw what pane was to follow him *fute hate*.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 8. 16.

3. As denoting proximity of situation.

Vnder the montane law thare stude *fute hote*
Ane bling of erth, vphepit like ane mote.

Doug. Virgil, 396. 12.

Rudd., who has marked only the first and most common sense, explains it, "*e vestigio*, verbatim, with a hot foot, i.e., pede festinante, hard at the heels."

Mr. Tooke renders it, "—without giving time to the foot to cool; so our court of *Pie Poudre*, *pied poudre*, in which matters are determined before one can wipe the dust off one's feet." Divers. Purley, I. 487.

"*Haut le pied*, in Fr." says Tyrwhitt, "has the same signification.—So that I should suspect *hot*, in our phrase, to be a corruption of *haut*." Note, iv. 260. But this conjecture has not the least probability.

Fancy might trace this phrase to Isl. *folhuatur*, pedibus celer, from *fol*, foot, and *huatur*, Su.-G. *hvat*, swift. But it is undoubtedly a metaph. phrase borrowed 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 *reid 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 hagle-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. 308.

Sir James Balfour uses the phrase *hot tred*.

"It sall be lauchful to the said wardane to persew the chase in *hot tred*, until sic time and place as [the] fugitive or offender be apprehendit," &c. Pract., p. 610.

FUTFAILL, FUTFELL, FITFEAL, s. A species of dressed skin formerly exported from Scotland.

"Ane dossund of *futfaill* sufficient stuf," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15. "*Futvale* skynniss;" Ibid., A. 1541.

"*Fyutfells* & skaldings ilk thousand," &c. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

"*Fitfeals* and scaddings (*sic*)," Rates, A. 1670.

It is *futseels*, Rates, A. 1611.

—"Skynniss vnderwritten callit in the vulgar tounge scorlingis, scaldingis, *futefaillis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592. V. SCORLING.

Footfalls, I am informed, are the skins of those lambs that have died soon after they were dropped—perhaps q. *fallen* at the dam's *foot*.

FUTFAIL, FYTWALL, *adj.* Of or belonging to the skins described above.

"Vij dossund of *futfaill* skynniss & vij dossane of Lentrene veyr skynniss." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.
"Vij dossane of *fytwale* skynniss." Ibid.

[**FUTHIL, *v. n.*** To work or walk in a hasty or awkward manner; part. pr., *futhilin, futhilan*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

[**FUTHIL, *s.*** 1. Hasty, awkward working or walking, Banffs.

2. One who works or walks in a hasty, awkward manner, *ibid.*

3. A fat, dumpy person, *ibid.* V. **FODYELL.**]

FUTHIR, *s.* 1. The whizzing sound caused by quick motion, Aberd. Rudd. vo. *Quhidder, s.*

[2. Great haste, and little better than confusion resulting; *synon. flustir.*]

[**FUTHIR, FUTTER, *v. n.*** To make great haste and bustle with little or no result; part. pr., *futhirin, futhiran, futteran*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*; as, "He's a feckless *futherin* body." Banffs.]

FUTHIR. V. FUDDER.

FUTIE, *adj.* Mean, base, despicable, S. V. **FOUTY.**

FUTIT, *part. pa.*

—"He was ordinit be oppin proclamatioun at the market corss of Edinburgh, the tyme that his compt wes *futit*, that he suld pay all the soumez awand be him the tyme he wes Comptroller." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 176.

Perhaps *q. footed*, i.e., [added up, audited. *To foot a sum* is still used in Clydes. for *to add, to sum up.*]

FUTITH, FUTOTH, FOOTITH, FUTTITH, *s.*

1. Bustle, pucker; as, "In a sad *futith*," in a great bustle, Dumfri.

2. A riot; as, "There was a great *futoth* at the fair," Roxb.

3. An awkward predicament, a dilemma; as, "He was in an unco *futith*," *ibid.*

This term, I suspect, especially as retained within the line of the ancient Cumbrian kingdom, is of C. B. origin. *Fud*, "an abruptness; a quick motion or impulse;" whence *fudan*, "bustle, hurry; flurry or agitation;" *fudan-u*, "to bustle, or toil hard; to be in agitation or restless;" Owen; Richards. It may, however, be a corruption of *Futehate*, *q. hot pursuit*. [V. **FUTHIR.**]

[**FUTRAT, *s.*** A weasel, Banffs.; same as *quhittret, whittret.*]

[**FUTTLE-THE-PIN, *s.*** An idler, Banffs.]

To **FUYN, *v. n.*** Apparently the same with E. *foin*, "to push in fencing."

Ane young bullok of cullour quhite as snaw—
With hede equale tyll his moder on hicht,
Can all reddy with hornes *fuyne* and put,
And sraip or skattir the soft sand with his fut.
Doug. Virg., 1st. Ed. V. Jun. vo. *Fuym*.

In Rudd. Ed. *kruyn*, which does not so well correspond with the preceding words, *with hornes*.

FUZZY, *adj.* Making a hissing or buzzing noise, Buchan.

—Fungin fiery peats, an' stanes,
Wi' *fuzzy* gleed—

Tarras's Poems, p. 142. V. **FUNO, v.** and **FIZZ.**

[**FWAIL, *s.*** Fuel, Barbour, iv. 64; 170.]

FWDE. V. FODE.

FWLTH, *s.* Fulness. V. **FOUTH.**

FWYNGYT, Barbour, viii. 307. V. SWYNGYT.

FY, *interj.* Makehaste, quickly, Upp. Lanarks.

"I canna be fashed to argue wi' ye e'ennow. *Fy*, gang on man, and let us hear the sermon out." Duncan'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.

Herd'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.

Isl. *fyl*, id. But whence the guttural sound? Sibb. gives *Feyhal* in the sense of *foal*.

[**FYCHT, *s.*** Fight, battle, Barbour, ii. 242.]

FYCHYT, *pret.* Fetched.

Ilkane of thir wyth thare streynth
Fychyd the tre ane akryleynth.

Wyntown, vii. 4. 162.

A. S. *fecc-an*, to fetch.

FYDRING, *s.*

Bewar now, ore far now
To pas into this place;
Consydring quhat *fydring*
Lyes in your gait alace;

—With sackles blud, quhilk heir is shed,
So ar thair placis hail orespred,
Lamentabil to tell.

Burel. Pilgr., Watson's Col., ii. 39.

This term, from what follows, seems to imply the idea of danger or hostility; *q. confederation*, abbr. from Fr. *confeder-er*. Or it may merely denote the collection of a multitude. V. **FIDDER.**

FYE, *adj.* On the verge of death, S.; Aberd.

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 his arrows." P. Montquhitter, Stat. Acc., xxi. 148, 149. V. FEY.

FYELL, PHOLL, *s.* "A cupola, or round vaulted tower," Rudd.

Pinnakillis, *fyellis*, turnpekkis mony one,
—Thair micht be sene.—

Palice 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.

Towris, turettis, kimalis, and pynnakillis his,
Of kirkis, castellis, and ilk faire ciété,
Studs payntit, euey fans, *phioll* and stage,
Apoune the plane ground.—

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 400. 21.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *firole*, E. a vial, as Ital. *cupola*, according to Evelyn, is from Lat. *cupa* or *cuppa*, a large eup, which it resembles.

But the origin is certainly Lat. *Phalae*, which, according to Vitruvius, were towers of an oval form; denominated from the *Falae* 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 institui ligneae castra, quae nos summus soliti vocare *Phalas*. 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 causes; q. *fy*, an interjection, equivalent to, make haste; *gae by*, give me liberty to pass. For the same reason it is also called the *Backdoor-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. Clydes.; perhaps in allusion to the hurry occasioned by the *Fy-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 Cruciata, 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 wald I wit, quoth the *fyle*, or I furth fure,
Quha is fader of all foule, pastour and Paip!
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 Su.-G. term *fogel* is often used metaph. A man of a bad character is called *enful fogel*, literally, "a foul fowl." By a similar metaph. 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 *fynkle* fadit in oure grene herbere.

Ball. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 127.

This pronounciation is also retained in "Dog *finkil*, maith-weed;" A. Bor. Grose.

A.-S. *fynel*, Germ. *fenchel*, Belg. *venckel*, Alem. *fin-achol*, Lincolns. *fenkel*; all from Lat. *foeniculum*, id. *Finkil* is the term still used, Moray.

FYNYST, *part. pa.* Limited, bounded.

Hale he is all quhare, not deuidit, na *fynyst*;

Without all thing he is, and nocht excludit.

Lat. *finitus*. *Doug. Virgil*, Prol. 310. 13.

[FYRE-GALDIS, *s. pl.* Barbour, xvii. 246, Hart's Ed.; *Spryngaldis* 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-pikis* auld and of small avail." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

FYRIT, *pret. v.*

"Otheris kest thair ankeris to eschew the cragis, nochtheles be stormy wallis thay *fyrir* thair takillis." Bellend. Cron., B. iv., c. 14. Illis *revulsis* (per saevientes undas), Boeth.

Perhaps it signifies, dragged, from Isl. *faer-a*, dueere.

[FYRTH, *s.* A firth, Barbour, xviii. 267.]

[FYSCHIT, *part. pa.* Fixed, Barbour, xx. 168.]

FYSIGUNKUS, *s.* Expl. "a man devoid of curiosity," Perth's.

Gael. *fiosaigh-am*, signifies to know, *fiosrach*, inquisitive; and *gunta*, 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 *quhyte*, *part. pr. fyitin, fytan*, used also as a *s.*, cutting, the act of cutting, Banffs.]

FYVESUM, *adj.* Five together, or in company. V. the termination SUM.

G.

THE letter *G* in Gael. has generally the sound of Gr. *καρρα*; although there is no such letter in the Gael. alphabet as *K*.

It must be observed, that in modern words, derived from those which are ancient, the letter *G* is often lost, as in *E. fair, fain, gain, rain*, from *A.-S.*

To GA, GAE, *v. n.* 1. To go, *S.*; used in a general sense; [*gae we*, let us go, Barbour, ii. 49.]

The battails than to giddy fast thai *ga*.
Wallace, i. 106, MS.

To follow Virgill in this dark poetrye,
Conuoy me, Sibyll, that I *ga* not wrang.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 153. 14.

It seems doubtful whether this was anciently pron. *ga* or *gae*, or if there was any uniformity. For in different counties the part. pr. is still *gaain*. Pret. *gade*, *S. anc. yhed, yheid, yhude*; part. pa. *gane, gayne*.

A.-S. ga-n, pret. *eode, geode*; Isl. *ga*, pret. *od*; *Su.-G. Dan. gaa*; Belg. *gaa-n*, Germ. *geh-en*, Precop. *ge-en*. V. GANG.

2. To walk, to use the limbs, *S.*

—Schyr Ednard the Bruce is gane
Rycht to Strabolghy, with the king;
And swa lang thar mad soirnyngh,
Till he begonth to cowyrr and *ga*.
Barbour, vi. 711. Edit. 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 hoar-frost in the morning, and dissolves before the influence of the sun can affect it, Lanarks., Tweedd. 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 walls,
Crying, "Hughie the Graeme thou'se ne'er *gae down*!"
Then hae they chosen a jury of men,
The best that were in Carlisle town,
And twelve of them cried out at once,
"Hughie the Graeme thou must *gae down*."

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 89.

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 til himself* is vulgarly used. V. HAND.

5. To GAE in. To shrink, to contract, *S.*

6. To GAE *i' twa*. To break over, to snap, to divide into two pieces, *S.*

This is completely a Sw. idiom; *Gaa i tu*, to break, to part in two, Widg.

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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 *gaed out* in the Forty-five," *S.*

"As the auld *Fifteen* wad never help me to my siller for sending out naigs against the government,—I thought my best chance for payment was e'en to *gae out* mysell." 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-n*, exire. V. OUTER.

9. To GAE or GANG owre. To transcend; as, "That *gaes owre* me," it surpasses my ability, *S. B.*

10. To GAE or GANG, owre a brig. To cross a bridge, *S.*

11. To GAETHROUGH. 1. To bungle any business. *He gaed through his discourse*, *S.*; he lost his recollection, so as not to deliver it rightly. *He stickit it*, *S.*, synon.

The sameness of signification 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 gaed 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 gegaan*, 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, adversus; as, *with magan*, contra valere; *with don*, contra facere; *with-gan*, or *-gaen*, contra-ire, oppugnare.

[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 tod's, and sicken a blithe *gae-down* as we had again e'en!" Guy Mannering, ii. 11.

GAE-THROUGH, s. A great tumult, or prodigious bustle, often about a small affair, Roxb.; [labour, difficulty, Banffs.] *Ca-through*, synon.GAE-TO, s. 1. A brawl or squabble, Lanarks.; from the idea of *going to*, or engaging with each other. *To-gäin*, synon.2. A drubbing, *ibid*.[GAA, GAD, s. A small rainbow in the sky portending bad weather, Ork. and Shet. Isl. *galadr*, vitiatu's.]

[GAA, s. A defect, blemish. V. GAW, s.]

[GAA, s. The gall of an animal. V. GAW, s.]

[GAA, v. To gall. V. GAW, v.]

[GAABRIL, s. A big, uncomely person of ill-natured disposition.]

[GAA-BURSEN, *adj*. Short-winded, Banffs. Isl. *gall*, bilus. Ork.]GAADYS, s. *pl*.

"It sets you well to slaver, you let such *gaadys* 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. *gaad*, *gad*, stimulus, whence E. *goad*; 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 gall-sickness, 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. *góna*, 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. "*gor*, miry, dirty;" Clav. Dial. Gael. *goorr*, dirt.

2. The rheum that flows from the eyes, when in a hardened state, S. B.

A.-S. *gor*, coenum, dirt, mire; Flandr. *goor*, limus, lutum. 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. *gob*, 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 thrav my *gab* and gloom,
And ca' your hundred thousand a sour plum.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 323. V. WEIRDED.

2. The taste, S.

Be that time baunocks and a shave of cheese
Will make a breakfast that a laird might please;
Might please the daintiest *gabs*, were they sae wise,
To season meat with health, instead of spice.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 73.

Ir. *gob*, a beak, bill, or mouth; or *cab*, the mouth. V. *Gob*.

To STEEK THE GAB, to be silent, Aberd.

Or tent me, Billie, gin ye like
To say, fa'se tongue ye lied,
An' a' the night your *gab* to *steek*
Syne we'se be shortly greed.
—His menseless *gab* was fairly *steeket*,
I trow for ance he got it.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 134, 136.

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 modyr herd
How hyr sone in the bataill ferd;
And at he swa wes discomfyt;
Scho resyt the ill spyryt als tyt:
And askyt quhy he *gabyt* had
Off the ansuer that he hyr 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-a*, A.-S. *gabb-en*, deridere, illudere. The phrase, *gabyt off*, is very similar to one in which the Su.-G. s. occurs. V. the s.

Gabbin has been used much later in the sense of jeering, mockery. V. the s.

C. B. *goapa*, *jocari*, *goapaer*, irrisor; Fr. *gabber*, to mock. As Ital. *gabbo* signifies sport, a joke, *gabbare* is to illude. Thre, vo. *Gabb*, mentions E. *gibe*, Belg. *gabber-en*, *nugare*, and L. B. *gabator*, Isidor. *gabarus*, insulsus, as cognate terms. Junius refers E. *gabble* to the same origin. But this seems more immediately allied to Isl. *geijl-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 lefe to *gabbe*.

Miller's T., 3510.

Chaucer also uses it as signifying, to lye; *Gabbe* I of this?—Num id mentior? Boeth. Lib. 2. Also, Gower.

— *Gab* nought

But telle, if euer was thy thought
With fals Semblaunt, and Couerture.

Conf. Am., Fol. 38, a.

This term has been used in O. E. in a bad sense even before the time of Gower and Chaucer.

"*Gabben*, mencior. *Gabbar*, mendax. *Gabbinge* or lye, mendacium." Prompt. Parv.

4. It is sometimes used indefinitely, as signifying to speak, S. B.

—Ye and I have had a trock
This forty year.
Sae what I *gab* in sooth er jeke,
Ye e'en maun bear.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 176.

GAB, *s.* 1. Prating, saucy talking. *A gude 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 lassies hearts gang startin.

Burns, iii. 126.

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, appelle cela *gaber*. *Les treze gabs* qu'on y lit sont autant de rodomontades. The account refers to Charlemagne and his twelve Peers. Hence the writer speaks of thirteen *gabs*.

Su.-G. gabb, *irrisio*, *The giorde gabb of them*; They mocked them; 2 *Cron.*, xxx. 10. *C. Br. goab, 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,

Auld-gabbit, sagacious, *S.* *synon. auld-mou'd.*

—Resembling a late man of wit,
Auld gabbit Spec, wha was sae cunning,
To be a dummie ten years running.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 362.

GABBER, GABBIE, *s.* A prater, one who is loquacious and rather impudent in conversation, Clydes., *S. B.*

"*Gabber*, an idle talker;" *Gl. Sibb.*

Drouthie fu' aft the *gabber* spits,
Wi' scaddit heart.

Tarras'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 Paris, and he did richt swa;
Folowand sic a mengye,
That neur, in his lyf tyme, he
Had sic a mengye in leding.
Now seis thou I mad na *gabbing*.

Barbour, iv. 300, MS.

2. Jeering, raillery.

At bughts in the morning nas blyth lads are scornin,
The lassies are lenely, dowie and wae;
Nae dafin, nae *gabbin*, but sighing and sabbing, &c.
Flowers of the Forest, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

3. Idle prating, *S.*

Was it net eik as possibill Enens,
As Hercules or Theseus to hell to pas?
Quhilk is na *gabbing* unthly, nor na lye.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 6. 42.

Here the word might perhaps be rendered as in sense 1.

A.-S. gabbung, derisio, illnsio; *Isl. gaabbun*, delnsio.

GABBY, GABBIE, GABBIN, *adj.* Chatty, loquacious, *S.* [*Gabbie* is also used as a *s. V. GABBER.*]

"It was a bit fine *gabby* thing, toddlin a' gate its lane." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 189.

And en condition I were as *gabby*
As either thee or honest Habbie,
That I lin'd a' thy claes wi' tabby,—

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 335.

Altho' mair *gabby* he may be
Than Nestor wise and true,
Yet few will say, it was nae fan't
That he did him furbow.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

"—Yet he was a fine *gabby*, auld-farren early."

Journal from London, p. 2.

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. *knassch-en*, stridere; nearly an inversion of the *synon. Snash-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. gobbet*, 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. *gabberlatie*, *nugae*, *Kilian*. [*Isl. gabba*, to mock, *gabb*, mocking, mockery.]

GABBIT, *s.* A fragment, a bit of any thing. *S. B.* *There's no a hale gabbit o't*, it is all to rags, *S. B.*

Gobet is used by Wiclif 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 *gobbet* of the saile
Which Seint Peter hadde, whan that he went
Upon the se, till Jesu Christ him hent.

Prof. Pard., 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*.

— Ye're yet our young,
And ha' na lear'd the beggar's tongue,
To follow me frae town to town,
And carry the *Gaberlunzie* on.

— She's aff with the *gaberlunzie*-man.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 166, 167.

On what authority *gaber* is rendered a wallet, I have not been able to learn. Sibh. expl. it "a basket or wallet," deriving it from Fr. *gabarre*, "originally a wicker boat covered with leather." But the only word that seems to have any semblance of affinity is Fr. *giberne*, a kind of sack used by Grenadiers for carrying their grenades; Dict. Trev.

GABERLUNZIE-MAN, s. A *Blue-gown*, or beggar who wears the king's badge; also, a beggar with a wallet.

By some of the peasantry in Loth. this term is still used; but confined to a *Bluegown*, or beggar who wears the king's badge, and pronounced, according to the erroneous orthography, *Gaberlunzie*.

Teut. *loenie*, *longie*, a loin. Were not *gaberlunzie* so used as apparently to signify something from which the owner is denominated, it might have been supposed that the person had his name, q. A.-S. *gebeor*, hospes, and *lan*, egeus, i.e., a poor guest; or as in the song, the *poor man*.

GABEROSIE, s. A kiss, Roxb.; synon. *Smeeq*.

The first syllable may be from *Gab*, the mouth.

C. B. *goby*, however, signifies a recompense, wages, hire, and *osi*, to attempt; perhaps q. "to attempt or offer to give a recompense."

GABERS, s. pl. Shivers; applied to what is dashed to pieces, Perth.

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 *gaberts*, get them a little cheaper." P. Kilfinnan, 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, Teviotd., Loth. "*Gobstick*, 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. *gag*, an aperture; a cleft, a chink.

GAD, GAAD, GADE, GAUD, s. 1. A rod, S.; pron. *gaud*.

"Ane rod is ane staffe, or *gade* of tymmer, quhair-with land is measured." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particula*.

2. A spear.

—"That thei wear found right often talking with the Scottish prikkers within les then their *gads* length a sunder." Patten's Acc. Somerset's Expedition, ap. Dalryll's Fragments, p. 76.

3. A fishing-rod, S. A.

4. A goad.

"Afflictions to the soule is like the *gade* to the oxe, a teacher of obedience." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1068.

Hence, *gadwand*, S., a goad "for driving yoke-horses or oxen;" Rudd.

In enery age wyth irne graith we ar boun,
And passand by the plewis, for *gadwandis*
Broddis the oxin with speris in our handis.

Doug. Virgil, 299. 25.

5. A bar of metal, of whatever kind, S.

"Fyw [five] silver *gadeis*, & tua sylner buttunnis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, v. 17.

"Gin they diuna hunger them out o' their haundin, 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 het *gad* down her throat," cried he in a rhapsody of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge." Waverley, ii. 126.

This is undoubtedly from the same origin with E. *goad*; A.-S. *gaad*, *gad*, Su.-G. *gadd*, Isl. *gaddr*, stimulus, 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 goad, whip, whipstock, Barbour, x. 232.]

GAD, s. A troop or band; a very old word, Roxb.

Teut. *gade*, socius, socia, *gad-en*, convenire, congregari; Su.-G. *gadd-a*, Moes.-G. *gaidd-ja*, id.

GAD of Ice, s. A large mass of ice, Dumfr.

Isl. *gadd*, nix condensata, et in callum obducta; G. Andr.; Nix pedibus compacta, Verel.; Terra congelata et conculcata, Haldorson; apparently from *gadda*, coarctare, coassare.

To GADGE, v. n. "To dictate impertinently, to talk idly with a stupid gravity;" Gl. Rams.

It sets ye well indeed to *gadje*!
Ere I t' Apollo did ye cadge,—
A Glasgow capon and a fadge
Ye thought a feast.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 339.

GADMUSSIS, s. pl. V. ROUBBOURIS.

To GADYR, GADER, v. a. To gather.

In-til the wyntyf folowand
Nest eftyr Ottyrburne, of Scotland
The Kyng gert *gadyr* a cownsale
At Edynburgh. *Wynlown*, ix. 9. 5.

A.-S. *gaderian*, id. Seren. views this as allied to Isl. *gieadi*, res, opes.

GADDRYNG, GADDERING, *s.* Assembly; applied to a Parliament.

—To the lord the Brws send he
Word to cum to that *gaddryng*.

Wyntown, 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*.

"*Gadza* of all sorts without gould or silver the elne
—xvi s. *Gadza* stript with gould and silver," &c. Rates, A. 1611.

O. Fr. *gaze*, "cushion canvas, tiffany," &c. Cotgr.

[GAE, GA', *pret.* of GIE. Gave, Clydes.]

To GAE, *v. n.* To go. V. GA, GAE.

GAED, *pret.* Went, S.

"If ye be thinking of the wreek-wood that the callants brought in yesterday there was six unces of it
gaed to boil your parritch this morning." The Pirate, i. 95.

GAE, *s.* The jay, a bird; *Corvus glaudarius*, Linn.

The Hobie and the Hedder-bluter
Aloud the *Gae* to be their tuter,
Thame to conduct and gyde.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's *Coll.*, ii. 28.

Aloud, permitted, *allowed*.

This seems to approach to the more ancient orthography; Fr. *gay*, *gaey*, O. Teut. *gay*, *gaey*, id. perhaps from the lively humour and motions of this bird, Teut. Fr. *gay*, brisk, merry. The name of the *jack-daw* has probably a similar origin. This in Teut. is *gacke*, Germ. Sax. Sicamb. *gack*. Now *gack-en* is given by Kilian as synon. with *gheck-en*, to sport, to be playful, and *gack* with *gheck*, play; also, a fool, a mountebank. Isidore supposes that the jay is called *graculus*, a garrulitate. [V. under *gay* and *jay*, in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

[GAE-LATTAN, *s.* Accouchement, Banffs.]

[A.-S. *ge-laecht*, seized, or *ge-lætan*, to let go.]

[GAEN, *part. pa.* Gone, departed, S.]

[GAEN-AFORE, as in, "Yea, lamb, he's *gaen 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 thai *gaf* assent thartill.

Barbour, xv. 460. MS.

—Gret giftis to thaim *gaff* he.

Barbour, xviii. 544. MS.

[*Gaf the bak*, turned their backs, fled, Barbour, xviii. 323.]

To GAFF, *v. n.* To talk loudly and merrily, Roxb.

This is given as synon. with *Gab*, and *Gabble*, 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 *gaffs*, 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 Phillips, as signifying "an iron-hook to pull great fishes into a ship." It seems to have the same origin with GAVELOCK, 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, GUFFA, *v. n.* To laugh aloud, S.

—To bend wi' ye, and spend wi' ye
An evening, and *gaffaw*.—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 73.

GAFFAW, GUFFA, *s.* A loud laugh. V. GAWF.

GAFFOL-LAND, *s.* 1. Land liable to taxation, Roxb.

2. Also denoting land rented, *ibid.*

A.-S. "*gaffold-land*, *gafol-land*, terra censualis, land liable to taxes; rented land, or land letten for rent." Somner. *Gafol*, exactio.

GA-FUR, GAA-FUR, *s.* A furrow for a run of water, q. for letting the water go; Loth.

[GAG, GAGGER, *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*, *gaggeran*, 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 gaper." Peter's Lett., iii. 241.

GAG, GEG, *s.* The thing imposed on the credulity of another, *ibid.*

"Whether the *gag* come in the shape of a compliment to the *Gaggee*,—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 geck*, to deride, if not borrowed from the game called "Smuggle the *Geg*." V. *GEG*.

It is singular that Isl. *gag-r* signifies impudicus; and *gayare*, sciolus imprudens, immodestus sycophanta, scurra; G. Andr. *Gaegr*, dolus, *gaegiur*, clandestinus speculatus; Haldorson.

To GAGOIUN, v. a. To slander, to dishonour.

Yet and thou glaike or *gagoiun*
The trueth, thou sall come downe.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 9.

"Dally with a *gagui*, Fr. fille de joie;" Lord Hailes. *Gagioun*, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 167.

Fr. *gouge* is used indeed to denote a soldier's trull, and *gougner* signifies to be frolick, merry, &c., to enjoy all wished delights. But the meaning may be; "If thou either trifle with the truth, or slander it." C. B. *gogan*, to slander, to satirise; Bullet.

O. Fr. *gogay-er*, *gogoy-er*, *goguy-er*, *gogu-er*, moquer, plaisanter. *Gogue*, raillerie, plaisanterie; Roquefort.

GAIBIE, s. A stupid person, Roxb.

Perhaps it might seem to be the same with *Gebbie*, the crop of a fowl, as denoting one who knows only how to fill his maw; or from Su.-G. *gabb-a*, irridere, q. one who exposes himself to derision. But it is more probably, as being a Border word, from Dan. *gab*, "a silly man or woman, a booby, a simpleton," Wolff; from *gab-er*, to gape, to yawn.

GAID, pret. Went, S.

—"Hee *gaid* to the cross." Bruce's Serm. on the Sac., H. 7, a. V. *GA*.

GAIDIS, s. pl. Tricks; Legend. Bp. St. Androis. V. *GAUD*.

GAIG, s. "A rend or crack in flesh brought on with dry weather." Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *gag*, an aperture; *gagen*, a cleft, a chink; a chap; Owen. Ir. *gag*, id. V. *GEG*, v.

To GAIL, GALE, v. a. "To pierce, as with a loud and shrill noise. Isl. *at gal-a*, aures obtundere;" Gl. Sibb.

I am at a loss whether to view this as an active use of *Gale*, v., or of *Gell*, to tingle.

To GAIL, GALE, v. n. To break into chinks; applied to inanimate objects, as unseasoned wood; Roxb., Ayrs.

GAIL, s. A chink, *ibid.*

This is merely a variety in the pronunciation of *Gell*, v. and s., q. v.

To GAIL, GALE, v. n. To ache, Roxb. V. *GELL*, v. 1.

GAIL, GA'ILL, s. Gable, Aberd.; for S. *Gavel*.

—And o'er fell he, maist likes to greet,
Just at the eemost *ga'll*
O' the kirk that day.

Christmas B'e'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.

In Ed. 1805, *gail* occurs. V. *GAVEL*.

[**GÄIN, GÄAN, 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, by sockmen or *villani*; an old term, *ibid.*

Isl. *goegn*, instrumenta et utensilia familiaria, G. Andr. The term, however, is immediately connected with L. B. *gagnag-ium*, *gaenag-ium*, *ganag-ium*, *wanag-ium*, &c. It is indeed a term used in the E. law, properly denoting the instrument of husbandry; O. Fr. *gaignage*, id. V. Cowel and Jacob. The origin is supposed to be Su.-G. *gagn*, Isl. *gegn*, gain, profit.

GAIN-CUM, GAYN-CUM, s. Return, coming again.

—That wyth thame fra thine thai bare
Til Kyncardyn, quhare the Kyng
Tylle thar *gayne-come* made bydyng.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 404.

But quhan he sawe passit baith day and hour
Of her *gaincome*, in sorrows gan oppresse,
His woful herte in cair and hevynesse.

Henryson's Test. Cresseide, Chron. S. P., i. 159.

GAINCOMING, GAYNE-COMEING, s. Return, second advent.

—"The same religioun—they preachit and establischt among his faithfull, to the *gayne comeing* of our Lord Jesus Chryst." Answers of the Kirk, A. 1565; Keith's Hist., p. 550.

"Then must I explaine my minde, what masse it is that I intend to impung,—not the blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be vsed in his kirk to his *gain comeing*," &c. Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, c. ii. a.

To GAINDER, (g hard), v. n. To look foolish, Ettr. For.

"Poor tafferel ruined tawpies! What are ye gaun *gandering* about that gate for, as ye didna ken whilk end o' ye were uppermost?" Perils of Man, iii. 202.

Supposed to signify, to look like a *gander*. But it is perhaps originally the same with *GAINTER*, q. v.

GÄIN GEAR, 1. The moving machinery of a mill, as distinguished from *stannin graith*, i.e., the fixtures, such as posts, &c.; Fife.

2. The phrase, *Gude gäin gear*, is used when all the implements about a mill are *going well*, S.

3. *Gäin 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, Ayr.; the same with *Geing*, *q. v.*

To GAINTER, *v. n.* To use conceited airs and gestures; *Gainterin'*, having the appearance of assuming conceited airs; Upp. Clydes. V. GAINDER, *v.*

GAINTERER, *s.* One who puts on conceited airs, *ibid.*

Isl. *gant-a*, ludificare, scurrare, to act the buffoon; *gante*, scurra; morio, fatuus; Su.-G. *gant-as*, pueriliter ludere, aut ut solent amantes; *ganteri*, facetiæ, 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.

Amiddis quhom born in ane goldin chair,—
Was set a Quene, as lylie sweet of awair,
In purpoure rob hemmit with gold ilk *gair*,
Quhilk gemmit claspis closed all perfite.
Palice of Honour, i. 10.

His garment and his gite ful gaie of grene,
With goldin listis gilte on every *gare*.
Henryson's Test. Crescide, Chron. S. P., i. 163.

Mr. Pink. renders it *border*. But this does not express the meaning. The border and *hem* 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. B. *goror*, ora superior.

The same word occurs in Chaucer, although not understood by Tyrwhitt.

A barme-cloth eke, as white as morowe milk,
Upon her lendes, full of many a *gore*.
Milner's T., v. 3237.

An elfe quene shal my lemmen be,
And slepe under my *gore*.
Sir Thopas, v. 13719.

Mr. Ellis has entirely mistaken the sense of *gore*, as it occurs in an old love song.

Gainest under *gore*,
Hearken to my roun. *Spec. E. P.*, i. 111.

"*Gore*," he says, "appears to be the same with *gear*, dress, from the Saxon *gearra*, vestis."

We have both the form, and precise meaning, of our word in Isl. *geiri*, segmentum panni figura triquetra; G. Andr., a cutting of cloth of a triangular figure. The sense is varied in Teut. *gheere*, lacinia, sinus vestis, limbus. Another sense is added, however, which coincides with the former; Pars qua largoir, 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, percoctus. 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 *gairs*, that is, strips of very fine grass." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl., iii. 524.

"The wind had been east about a' that harst,—and they had amaist gane wi' a' the *gairs* i' our North Grain." Brownie of Bodbeek, i. 37.

—"Stogs aye on through cleuch and gill, and a' the *gairs* that they used to sponge," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 38.

It is undoubtedly the same term that is still used in Iceland. Halderson, when explaining *geiri*, segmentum panni figura triquetra, adds; Ita etiam in acclivitatibus montium, ab eadem figura vocantur *gras-geirar*; i.e., *gairs* of grass. Thus he renders *gras-geiri*, area oblonga, gramine obsita.

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., Banffs.

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 Crommy, and syne she drank *Garie*,
And syne she drank my bonny grey marie.
Kitson's S. Songs, i. 229.

GAIRIE-BEE, *s.* Apis terrestris, Linn. S. The A. muscorum is called the *Todler-tike*, and the A. hypnorum, the *Red-arsy* bee. Their names occur in the following puerile rhyme.

The *Todler-tike* has ne'er a good bibe,
Nor yet the *Gairie-bee*;
But the *Red-arsy* has the best bibe,
Allow'd among all the three.

GAIR, *adj.* Keen, covetous, S.; the same with *Gare*, *q. v.*

"He's a wee *gair*, I allow; but the liberal man's the beggar's brother, and there's ay something to get by key or claut frae the miser's coffer." Sir A. Wylie, i. 227.

GAIRDONE, *s.*

Na growine on ground my *gairdone* may degraide,
Nor of my pith may pair of wirth a prene.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, st. 3.

This word is overlooked by Lord Hailes. As the writer speaks of his *bran* and *breist* 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 porpoises, or *Gairfish* as they are called, which devour so many salmon, might be destroyed." P. Monifieth, Forfars. Statist. Acc., xiii. 493.

Geir Walur is one species of whale mentioned in Spec. Reg., c. 21, and by Verel. vo. *Hwalur*.

GAIS, *imperat.* Go ye, from *ga*.

Thus suld a prync in battale say,
—'Cum on, falowis,' the formast ay.
A pryncis word of honeste
'Gais on, *gais* on,' suld nevyr be.

Wyntown, ix. 27. 374.

GAIS, *s.* Gauze.

"Mair, ane litle pece of *gais* of silvir and quhite silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 159.

"Ane pair of slevis of *gais* of silvir and reid silk." Ibid., p. 227.

Fr. *gaze*, "cushion canvass;—also, the sleight stuffe, tiffany;" Cotgr. The latter is undoubtedly meant; as tiffany 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, *synon.* *Ill-muggent*, S. B.

An' John will be a *gaishen* soon;
His teeth are frae their sockets flown,
The hair's peel'd aff his head aboon,
His face is milk an' water grown.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 195.

Moes-G. *us-gaisitho*, insanit, extra se positus est, (Mer. 3. 21,) is viewed by Junius as allied to the Runic or old Isl. *geisan*, grassatio, i.e., vis aliqua repentina, quae, injecto mortis aut gravioris alicujus periculi metu, periculum animum de statu suo demovet ac deturbat. Gl. Goth.

GAISLIN, *s.* A young goose. S. *geislin*, Ang. *gosling*, E. *gesling*, Lancash. Westmorel.

"If I may not kep goose, I shall kep *gaislin*;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 20.

Su.-G. Dan. *gaas*, Isl. *gas*, *gæs*, a goose; Su.-G. *gaasling*, Germ. *gänslein*, a gosling.

GAIST, GAST, *s.* 1. The soul, the spirit.

The Erie Thomas, that qwhill than lay
In hard seknes, yhalld than the *gast*
Til God, that wes of mychtis mast.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 5.

2. A spirit, a ghost, S.

All is bot *gaistis*, and elrische fantasyis;—
Out on the wanderand spretis, wow, thou cryis.

Doug. Virgil, 153. 25.

A.-S. *gaste*, Belg. *gheest*, Su.-G. Dan. *gast*, id. Manes *Gastæ* dicti, vulgo *Gaster*; Wormij Literat. Dan., p. 19.

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 etymon 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.

GAISTCOAL, *s.* "A coal that when it is burned becomes white." Gall. Encycl.

GAIT, GATE, *s.* 1. A road, a way, S. A. Bor., Lincoln.

At Corssenton the *gait* was spilt that tide,
For thi that way behowed thaim for to ride.

Wallace, iii. 81, MS.

In this sense it is also used metaph.

It is richt facill and eith *gate*, I the teli,
For to discend and pas on down to hell.

Doug. Virgil, 167. 21.

In the same sense it occurs in O. E.

—Er this day thre dayes, I dare vnderaken,
That he worthe fettred that felon faste wyth chaines.
And neuer eft greus gome that goeth this ilke *gate*.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 92, b.

It is still very frequently used in this metaph. 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 *gaits* now, and she lookit up and lengh." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 261.

"Gate or way. Via." Prompt. Parv.

Su.-G. Isl. *gata*, semita, via.

2. An indefinite space, a little way, some distance.

Sa tha sam folk he send to the dep furd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spykis off burd.
Bot ix or x he kest a *gait* befor,
Langis the schauld maid it bath dep and schor.

Wallace, x. 43, MS.

3. A street, S. Yorks.

All curious pastimes and consaits,
Cud be imaginat be man,
Wes to be sene on Edinburgh *gaits*,
Fra time that brautlie began.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 5.

"Hence the names of streets in York, Stone-gate, Peter-gate, Waum-gate, &c. And so in Leicester, Humbaston-gate, Belgrave-gate," &c. Ray's Coll., p. 30.

"—The names of the streets—are the Castle-gate, the Braid-gate, the Overkirk-gate, the Netherkirk-gate, the Gallow-gate.—We almost never hear now of the Braid-gate and the Castle-gate. They are become universally the Broad-street and the Castle-street." Statist. Acc. (Aberdeen,) xix. 183.

Moes-G. *gatvo*, platea; *Usgang sprato in gatrons jah staigos bawrgs*; Go quickly into the streets and lanes of the city; Luke xiv. 21. Su.-G. *gata*, O. Teut. *gatte*, Alem. *gazzo*, *gazza*, 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 Ihre 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 verb 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*.

Than Schir Gawine the Gay
Prayt for the *journey*,
That he might furth wend.
The king grantit the *gait* to Schir Gawane,
And prayt to the grete God to grant him his grace,
Him to save and to saif.—

Gawan and Gol., iii. 12.

- [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*, Doug. S. after this manner. *Mony gatis*, in various ways, Doug. 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 loonie better?" "Hoot I, he's *at the gate* agehn, an' fell strong." Banffs.]

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 turnes, betimes. P. 143.

— *Gang thy gait*, and try
Thy turnes 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 dout the shirra wants him, but he's *gaen 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, Banffs.]

"Hold ay your shoes on your feet, and in God's name I promise you ye shall *ha'de the gate*, fail who will." M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 22.

2. To prosper, to have success; a metaph. borrowed from one's "keeping the highway," (Gl. Rams.) or rather, holding straight on a road, S.

Resenius derives Isl. *gata*, a street, a way, from *gat-a*, perforare; as being an opening. But the conjecture

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of Ihre seems more probable, that it is from *gaa*, to go, as Lat. *iter*, from *eo*, 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, Banffs.]

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 duerwe *toke the gate*,
And Mark he teld bidene.

Sir Tristrem, p. 117.

Now by this time the evening's falling down,
Kill-heads were red, and hews were eery grown;
Yet with what pith she had she *taks the gate*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

R. Brunne uses this phrase, p. 141.

My sonne, myn heyre, that was coreuned late,
Of his lif was my speyre, he myght haf *taken the gate*.

i.e., engaged in an expedition to the Holy Land.

To York *the gate* he *toke*, & souht Saynt Willism.

Ibid., p. 304.

Mr. Macpherson properly mentions the S. phrase, *Gang your gate*, begonc. Barbour uses a similar phrase, in the sense of departing, going away.

With that thair *gate* all ar thair *gane*,
And in thre partis thair way has tane.

Barbour, vi. 549, MS. V. How, s. 1.

And our poetical prince, James I.—

He said, Quhair is yon culreun knaif?

Quod scho, I reid ye lat him

Gang hame his *gaites*.—

Pebblis to the Play, st. 17.

This idiom was not unknown in O. E.

— *Ik man gede his weis*.

R. Brunne, Add. to Pref. CLXXXVIII.

Gang your ways is also used, S.

"Jam in procinctu sum, I am now going to *take the gate*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 36.

Spalding uses this phrase sometimes without the article. "Marischal upon the 9th of July rode down to Kelly, 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.

"*Gatelins*, the way to;" Gl. Shirrefs.

GAITSMAN, GAITISMAN, *s.* One employed in a coal pit for making the passages.

—"Gaitismen, quho workis the wayes & passages in the saids hewghis, ar als necessar to the awneris—as the coilhewaris." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 509.

A GAITWARD, *adv.* Directly on one's way.

"After that the Lord of Mortoun had put the Regentis Grace *a gaitward*, purposed to have gone to Dalkeyth; bot seing thame of this town as farre furtle as Merchinstone vpon the borrow moore, drew neir hard in be Braid." Bannatync'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 *Isl. gat*, foramen, *gat-a*, perforare.

GAITIN, GATING, *s.* 1. A setting up of sheaves singly on their ends to dry, *S.*

"This *gating* 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.

Su.-G. get, *A.-S. gât*, *Belg. ghiete*, *gheyte*, *Isl. geit*, *id.*

GAIT-BERRY, *s.* Given as an old name for the bramble-berry, *Teviotd.*

Perhaps from *S. gait*, *A.-S. gât*, *Su.-G. get*, a goat; as the shrub itself, *Rubus fruticosus*, is in some parts of Sweden called *Bioern-bær*, or the bear's berry.

GAITER-TREE, *s.* An old name given to the bramble, *Teviotd.*

GAITEWUSS.

"And the avale & quantite of the said land to be modifeit, considerit & set be the sycht of nychtbouris of the said *gaitewuss* to the said land, and to pay the same within terme of law." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1542, V. 18.

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 *ewuss*, or most adjacent to the property in question.

GAIT GLYDIS.

—Quhair that mony gay gelding
Befoir did in our mercat ling,
Now skantlie in it may be sene
Tuelf *gait glydis*, deir of a preine.

Maitland Poems, p. 183.

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.*]

[GAITHER, *adj.* Rich, wealthy; as, "He's an aul' *gaithert* bodie," *ibid.*]

GAITLING, GYTILING, *s.* An infant, *S. a* dimin. from *GET*. q. v. [*Getling*, *Clydes.*]

The wives and *gytlings* a' spawn'd out
O'er middings and o'er dykes,
Wi' mony an unco skirl and shout,
Like bumbees frae their bykes.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

This seems to have been also written *gedling*, *O. E.*, although used in an opprobrious sense. The passage in *P. Ploughman*, in which this term occurs, is curious, as shewing the ideas entertained in an early age with respect to the moral qualities of those who were begotten in bastardy.

—He made wedlocke firste, and hym selfe saide,
Bonum est ut unusquisque uxorem suam habeat propter fornicationem.

And they that othergates be geten, for *gedlings* ben hold,
As falce folke, fndlings, faytours and liers,
Ungratious to get good, or loue of the people,
Wandren and wasten, what they catche maye,
Agayne dowell they do euyl, & the deuyl serue,
And after their deatnes daye, shal dwell with the same,
But God giue hem grace here, hem selues to amende.
Fol. 45, a.

To GAIVEL, *v. n.* 1. To stare wildly; most commonly used in the part. pr. *Gaivellin'*, *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, Gove*, &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.*]

[GAIVLE, 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. galoche*, a wooden shoe. *O. E. galache*, denoted a low shoe with a latchet. "*Galeche* vndershoyng, crepita," [i.e., *crepida*]; "obstrigillus [obstragulum]; *Galloche*; *galach*, calopodium [calopodium]." *Prompt. Parv. G. iij. a.*

GALATIANS, *s. pl.* 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 Philip sic rout he raucht,
That thocht he wes off mekill maucht,
He gert him *galay* disyly;
And haid till end gane fullyly,
Ne war he hynt him by his sted.

Barbour, ii. 422, MS. Edit. 1620, *stakker*.

A.-S. gael-an, ambigua animi reddere.

GALAY, *s.* "A kind of great gun: *O. Fr. galez*;" *Gl. Lynds.*

Then neid thay not to charge the realme of France,
With gunnis, *galayis*, nor uther ordnance;
Sa that thay be to God obedient, &c.

Lyndsay's Ep. Nuncup. Works, iii. 179.

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*, *Carpentier*, and *Roquefort*. I therefore hesitate, whether the term does not merely signify galleys. The connexion with *ordnance* does not necessarily imply that *galays* were a species of ordnance. 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. *gaberðine*;" Gl. Lynds.

GALCOTT, GELCOIT, *s.*

"Ane new sark, ane *galcott* & ane pare of schone." Aberd., V. 16.

"Ane *gelcoit* of quhit tertane." Ibid., V. 20.

"Ane *gelcoit* of tertane work v sh. Scottis moné." Ibid. V. 19. Perhaps a jacket is meant.

GALDEIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane pair of beidis of raisit wark with *galdeis* of agēt." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 62.

This seems to denote the smaller kind of beads which are placed between the larger ones in a rosary. *Gaudia*, Rosariorum aliorumque hujusmodi piorum instrumentorum globuli, quos percurrimus recitando *Ave Maria*.—Unum par de Pater noster de auro cum *Gaudiis* de cruallo;—et unum par de Pater noster de curallo cum *Gaudiis* de ambre. Rymer., A. 1415.

From the phraseology, *unum par de Pater noster*, it appears that *ane pair of beidis* is equivalent, denoting a complete rosary. Fr. *gaudez*, "prayers (whereof the Papists have divers) beginning with a *Gaudete*;" Cotgr. Under the word *Precula*, which Du Cange expl. as synon. with Fr. *Chapelet*, we find the expression, *Unum par Precularum de coral. cum 16 gaudeys ar genti deaurati*. Monast. Anglican., Tom. 3, p. 174. V. GAUDEIS.

GALDEIT, part. pa. Having small globes or *gaudeis*.

"Item, ane pair of beidis of jasje *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, Teviotd.

2. Expl. as also signifying usury, *ibid.*

This may be a corruption of A.-S. *gafol-gyld*, census; item, usura. But perhaps the term may be from Dan. *gialld*, Isl. *giald*, which signify money, also debt, and *gilde*, duty, impost. *Ol* signifies drink or a feast. But I do not see what sense the terms could consistently bear, when combined.

GALDRAGON, *s.* Perhaps, sorceress.

"Come forth of the tent, thou old *galdragon*,—I should have known that thou canst 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. *galldra-kona*, venefica, saga, from *galdur*, incantatio, and *kona*, fœmina.

GALDROCH, *s.* "A greedy, long-necked, ill-shaped person;" Gall. Encycl.

This might seem to be compounded of Isl. *galli*, vitium, naevus, and *droch*, homuncio.

To GALE, GAIL, v. n. To cry with a harsh note; a term applied to the cuckoo.

The gukkow *galis*, and so quhitteris the quale, Quhil ryveris reiridit, schawis, and every dale.

Doug. Virgil, 403. 26.

In May begins the gowk to *gail*.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 187, 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. Ithre. Dan. *gal-er*, to crow. Isl. *gallr* denotes the crowing of a cock, *gala*, to crow. *Gal-a*, aures obtundere, to stupify 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. Ithre views this as the origin of Lat. *gall-us*, the name for a cock. Su.-G. *gaell-a*, and Germ. *gell-en*, sonare, seem to acknowledge this as their origin. Hence also E. *yell*.

In Prompt. Parv. we find the *v.* "*Galy*n, as crowes or rokes, [rooks]." But it is expl. by Cresco.

As the *s.* *Rane* has a striking resemblance to Heb. רננה, *ranah*, clamavit, and רנה *ranah*, clamor, cantus, [V. RANE]; it may be worthy of remark, that *Gale* would seem to claim affinity with גול *gool*, exultavit, and גיל *geel*, exultatio; גילה *geelah*, id. The learned Vitringa, on Isa. lxv. 19, has taken notice of the resemblance of Gr. α-γαλλ-ουαι, to leap for joy, and of the Belg. synon. *guyt-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. 1357, where the nightingale is said to "cry and *gale*." Hence, as Tyrwhitt observes, the name *Night-gale*, or *Nightengale*, i.e., the bird that "sings by night."

Elsewhere he uses it to denote loud laughter.

The frere *lough* when he had herd all this—

And whan the Sompnour herd the frere *gale*—

Prol. W. of *Bathe*, v. 6411. 6413.

Now telleth forth, and let the Sompnour *gale*.

Freres T., v. 6918.

[**GALDER**, *s.* A noisy, vulgar laugh, Shet.

Isl. *galtr*, 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 GALLYE, GALLYIE, v. n. To roar, to brawl, to scold, Ang.

Su.-G. *gaell-a*, Isl. *giall-a*, to vociferate. V. **GALE**.

GALYIE, GALLYIE, GELLIE, s. A roar or cry expressive of displeasure, Ang.; *gowl*, synon.

Su.-G. *gaell*, vociferatio.

GALE, s. A *gale of geese*, a flock of geese, Teviotd. This is said to be a very ancient phrase.

Isl. *gagl*, signifies pullus anserinus, a gosling, 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 obtundere, q. to deafen the ears with noise; *gaell-a*, sonare; *gal*, vociferatio; whence, as has been supposed, Lat. *gall-us*, a cock; as well as A.-S. *nightgale*, 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 *gagylling* of geese;" although I suspect that this is equivalent to modern *cackling*, especially as Juliana was so ill-bred as to illustrate it by the following, "A *gagylling* of women." 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; "*Gaggelinge* of gese, or ganders."

GALENYIE, s. A cavi, a quibble, a quirk.

"Than the consullis sett be *galenyieis* to exoner and discharge the pepill of the aith be thaim maid." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 235. This corresponds with *cavilari cum tribunis*, Lat. It should have been rendered *tribunis* instead of *consullis*.

This seems to be the same term which was in a later age pronounced *golinie*, q. v.; also *golinger*, and *gileynor*.

GALLACHER, (gutt.) s. An carwig, Clydes.; the *horn-golach* of the north of S.

[**GALLAFER, 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.

"—Flae him belly-flaught, his skin wad mak a *gallant* tulchin for you." Journal from London, p. 2. V. SAX.

* **To GALLANT, v. a.** To shew attention to a female, to escort her from place to place; as, "I saw William *gallantin'* a young leddy," 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-ear*, to pay court to a female; O. Fr. *galant-ir*, faire le galant; Roquefort, vo. *Galantiser*.

* **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 the practice of *gallanting* over field and flood after sun-set, in the shape of cats 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 fav'rite haunt,
Without a dread o' him to cant
O wicked deed.

Tarras'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 presbyterians; 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, ruthless man, Roxb.

"Wae be to them for a pack of greedy *Gallayniels*—they haena the mense of a miller's yaud, for though she'll stap her nose into every body's pock, yet when she's fou she'll carry naething wi' her." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 207.

Cotgr. defines Fr. *galin-galois*, "a merry scabd 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*.

GALLEHOOING, s. A stupefying noise without any sufficient reason, Ayrs.

"Thae haumshoch bodies o' critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit *gallehooings*," &c. Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

Perhaps from *Isl. gaul-a*, boare, or *gaul*, stridor, and *ho-a*, properly conclamare 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 convenience required.

"I—causit tham graith me—an e reid bed dismemberit, ane tanny bed, ane reid chyre, ane 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 anamallit with gold, with ane dowbill standart;" and which is conjoined with "ane reid chyre of crammase velvot."

GALLEPIN, GALOPIN, s. An inferior servant in a great house.

"Christell Lamb, *gallepin* in the kitching." Chalmers's Mary, i. 177.

"'What *galopin* 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 Chamberlain down to our least *galopin*, follow us to prepare our court." Ibid., p. 188.

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. *happelopin*, *wailopin*, *walopin*, domestique de cuisine, marmiton; goujat, bas valet Roquefort. *Gallopins*, "under cooks, or scullions in monasteries;" Cotgr. *Galopin*, vulgo dicimus famulum culinarium similisve conditionis adolescentulum; Du Cange.

In one use of the term, it seems equivalent to errand-boy. *Petit garçon que l'on envoie çà et là pour différentes choses*; Dict. Trev. This might seem its primary signification; as formed from *galop-er*, to run. It is singular, however, that *Isl. galapin* is expl. *Pu-sillus procax*.

GALLET, 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 *galla*, brightness, beauty?

GALLEY, *s.* A leech, Perth. V. GELL.

GALLIARD, *s.* V. GALYEARD.

GALLION, *s.* A lean horse, Tweedd.

To GALLIVANT, *v. n.* To gad about idly, Teviotd.; 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 *giolla*, a servant, and *gleachd*, fight, conflict. Hence the term *Gallowglass*.

— The merciless Maedonwald—
(The multiplying villainies of nature
Do swarm upon him) from the western isles
Of Kernes and *Gallowlasses* is supplied.

Shakesp. Macbeth.

Ware says that those called *Gallowlasses* had axes and iron breast-plates, being infantry wearing heavy armour. Ant. Irel., c. 6. He gives another, and perhaps a better etymon, of the term, according to its original use, which seems to have been, not in the Hebridae, 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 *galloglasse* useth a kind of pollax for his weapon." Deser. Irel., c. 8. This writer gives a strange etymon of *Kerne*; "*Kigheyren* signifieth a shower of hell, because they are taken for no better than for rake-hells, or the devil's blackgarde." *Keathern*, which is the original term, is expl. by a royal Glossarist of the 10th century, *q. kith-orn*, from Ir. *kith*, a battle, or, to burn, *guin*, to slay. V. Ware, *ibid.* *Kerns* is merely another form of *Cateranes*, *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 'tis said kill'd about a dozen of them." Lord Loudoun's Acc't. 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. 39.

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 Su.-G. and Germ. word, *wallach*, cantherius, corresponding to E. *gelding*, from *gall*, testiculus, or *gall-a*, Isl. *geld-a*, castrare. Ihre, 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. RICKLE-DYKE.

Sometimes, it would appear, this name is given to a double wall. "Inclosures, 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. 587.

GALLOWES, *s.* 1. Expl. An 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.

2. Three beams erected in a triangular form, for weighing hay, S.; synon. *Gaberts*.

GALLOWSES, *s. pl.* Braces for holding up the breeches, S.

GALLOWES-FAC'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 sea, wherein sinne like a *gall winde* or strong tyde carrieth many tribulations and destructions from countrie to countrie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 544.

In another place, the orthography is different.

"Our life like smoke or chaffe is carried away as with a *gale winde*, and yet we cannot consider." P. 1256.

The term is used as if it were an adj., from Isl. *gol*, ventus frigidior, Verel.; *gola*, flatus lenis et subfrigidus; G. Andr. Both the latter writer and Ihre view Su.-G. *kuł*, gelu (cold), ventus acrior et cito transiens, as the root.

GALLYTROUGH, *s.* A name given to the char, Fife; elsewhere called the *red-belly*, *red-wame*.

"The *gallytrough*, 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 *gerletroch*, mentioned by Sir R. Sibb. Piscis in Lacu Levino—*Gerletroch* 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 *Gerletroch*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 16.

Geallog is the Gael. name for a salmon trout, Shaw; and *deargen* or *tarragan* for char. *Gallytrough* might be viewed as comp. of both terms. V. RED BELLY.

GALMOUND, GALMOUDING. V. GAMOUNT.

GALNES, s. "Ane kind of mendis, assithment or satisfaction for slaughter," Skene.

"Gif the wife of ane frie man is slane, her husband sall haue the Kelchyn, and her friend sall haue the *Ore* and *Galnès*." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 33, § 5.

According to Dr. Macpherson, "*Galmes* is a Gaelic word, and means a pledge, or compensation for any thing that is carried away or destroyed."—Gael. "*Gial* is a pledge, and *Meas* an estimate." Critical Dissert., p. 13.

Ir. *gal*, kindred, and *nas*, death, or *neas*, a wound. Gael. *Geall*, however, signifies not only a pledge, but the price paid for a crime.

To GALOPE, v. n. To belch, to eruct; an old word, Teviotd. Kersey gives *Galpe* as an O. E. word of the same signification.

GALOPIN, s. V. GALLEPIN.

GALORE, s. Plenty. V. GELORE.

To GALRAVITCH, v. n. To feed riotously, Ayr. V. GILRAVAGE.

[GALSOCH (ch gutt.), adj. Fond of good eating, Banffs. V. GULSOCH.]

GALT, s. A young sow, when castrated; also *Gilt, Gaut, Roxb.*

This pig, quhen they hard him,—
Thay come golfand full grim,
Mony long tuthit bore,
And mony *galt*, come befor.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i., v. 160.

It appears that, when this singular poem was written, these two words were viewed as bearing different senses.

Many *galt* mony *gilt*,
Come let the pig to be spilt. *Ibid.*, v. 179.

i. e. "came to prevent the destruction of the sow."

Su.-G. *gallt*, sus exsectus et adultus, from *gaell*, testiculus, or rather immediately from *gaell-a*, castrare, to geld. But *gylla* signifies a young female of this species, porcestra, Ihre; A.-S. *gilte*, suilla, vel sucula, Lye; Teut. *ghelte*, sus castrata, porca castrata, et porcestra, Kilian. He subjoins E. *galte*. But in the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, A. 1514, suella is rendered "a *gyllte*." *Gyllt swyne* is translated by the same word, *ibid.* "*Galte swyne*. Nefrendis." Prompt. Parv. L. B. nefrendis, a weaned pig.

[GALT, s. A pig, Shet. Isl. *galti*, id.]

GALY, s. Expl. "reel; abbrev. of *Galliard*, a quick dance." Gl. Sibb.

GALYEARD, GALLIARD, adj. 1. Sprightly, brisk, lively, cheerful.

Ouer al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful *galyear*d in thare bardis and werely wedis.
Doug. Virgil, 385. 34.

"Among our yeomen, money at any time, let be then, uscs to be very scarce; but once having entered on the common pay, their sixpence a-day, they were *galliard*." Baillie's Lett., i. 176. "Brisk, lively," Gl.

2. Wanton. Rudd. gives this sense; and it seems to be that of the following passage:—

The *galyear*d grume gruntschis, at gamys he greuis.
Doug. Virgil, 238. a. 38.

Fr. *gaillard*, id. But this must be traced to A.-S. *gal*, Teut. *gheyl*, lascivus; Isl. *gial-a*, illicebri inescare, Su.-G. *gelning*, juvenis lascivus.

GALYEARD, GALLIARD, s.

"William Johnstone of Wamphray, called the *Galliard*, was a noted freebooter.—His *nom de guerre* seems to have been derived from the dance called *The Galliard*. The word is still used in Scotland to express an active, gay, dissipated character." Minstrelsy Border, i. 230, 231.

GALYARTLIE, adv. In a sprightly manner.

Thow saw mony ane fresche galland,
Weill ordourit for ressaung of thair quene;
Ilk craftsman with bent bow in his hand
Full *galyartlie* in schort cleithing of grene.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 293.

GAM, adj. Gay, sportive, cheerful.

Now wo, now weill, now firm, now frivolous,
Now *gam*, now *gram*, now lous, now defyis;
Inconstant world and quheill contrarious.

Palice of Honour, i. 6.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase, expressive of the character of an inconstant person, as here of Fortune; q. "now playful, then sad," or perhaps *angry*; A.-S. *gram*, ira, molestia. *Grame* is used by Chaucer as signifying both fury and grief. *Gam* is from A.-S. *gam-ian*, ludere, or Isl. [*gama*, 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 companeouns ledis of the preis,
Harlaod his very limbis dolf as lede,
For sorow schakkand to and fro his hede,
And scheddis of blude furth spittand throw his lippis,
With bludy *gammis*, led him to thare schyppis.
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 beistis bowellis thrymlis through,
Hurkilland thareon, quhare he remanit and stude,
His gredy *gammes* bedyis with the rede blude.

P. 345. 31.

As it is with his teeth that the lion *thrumlis through* or penetrates the bowels, Doug. would scarcely say that the *gums*, which are naturally red, were *bedyed* with blood. Besides, the epithet *gredy* 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 scho, my clip, My unspaynd lam,
With mithers milk yit in your *gam*.—

Evergreen, ii. 20, st. 6.

The word is still common in Ang. It seems especially to denote a large tooth. Thus they say, *greit gums*, large teeth; sometimes, *gams o' teeth*.

The only word which this seems to resemble, is Gr. γομφος, dens molaris. A.-S. *gom-teth* has the same seuse; but apparently from *gom-a*, palatum, gingiva.

[GAM, adj. Overlapping and twisted, applied only to the teeth, Gl. Banffs.]

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, GAMT, *part. adj.* Having the teeth overlapping each other, *id.*]

[GAM-TEETHIT, *adj.* Having *gam* teeth, *id.*]

GAMALD, *s.* Appar., an aged sow.

Thay come golfand full grim—

—Mony grit gunnald,

Gruntillot and *gamald*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 162.

Su.-G. and Isl. *gamal*, vetus, A.-S. *gamol*, Dan. *gamel*, *id.*, A.-S. *gamele*, senex.

GAMALEERIE, *adj.* The same with *Gamareerie*, Fife, Perth. ; applied both to man and beast; and conjoining 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, Perth. ; *Gilliegapus*, synon.

According to this orthography, the term seems to claim a very ancient origin. Isl. *gamal-aer* signifies an old dotard; Pro senio delirus, G. Andr., p. 83. Pro aetate nulli rei amplius utilis; Verel. Ind. Delirus senex; *Hann giordist nu gamalaer*, Coepit pro senio delirare; Olav. Lex. Run. 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 grisly appearance; appropriated to a female, S.

Perhaps from E. *gammer*, a term applied to a woman. Or, V. GIMMER.

2. Foolish, Fife.

GAMASHONS, GRAMASHONS, *s. pl.* "Gaiters," Ayr. Gl. Surv., p. 690.

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. *gamna*, jocare.

GAMBET, *s.* A gambol, the leaping or capering of one dancing.

Vpster Treyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubl brangillis and *gambettis*,
Dansis and roundis trasing mony gatis.

Doug. Virgil, 476. 1.

Gambade 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. 1502, 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 harness of Goldsmythe warke, and thorough that sam was sawen small bells that maid a mellodious noyse, without sparyng *gambads*."

Elsewhere it seems to denote ceremonious reverence or obeisance.

"Before the said Scottysmen passed the Lords, Knyghts, and Gentlemen, makinge *gambaude* to the grett gowre;" i. e., to the splendid company, which represented the kingdom in general, as welcoming the Queen; from Fr. *gorre*, gorgeousness, pomp, magnificence.

Perhaps both *gowre*, and Fr. *gorre*, are allied to Isl. *gaar*, vir insolens (Gr. *γᾰυρ-ος*, superbus); *gaura gamy*, insolentia et strepitus; 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 Scrop the Father, and many others that returned ageyn, takynge ther *congie*." Leland's Collectan. Vol. IV., p. 276, 281. Edit. 1770.

Fr. *gambade*, Ital. *gambata*, crurum jactatio; from *gamba*, Fr. *gambe*, crus.

GAME, *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 Banffs., *game*, in the sense of bold, impudent, bardy, is applied to a woman of easy virtue.]

[GAME, *s.* Courage, pluck, endurance, Clydes., Banffs.]

GAMESONS, GAMYSOUNS, *s. pl.* Armour for defending the forehead of the body.

His gloves, *gamesons*, glowed as a glede;
With graynes of reve that graied ben *gay*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 5.

Mr. Pink. by mistake renders it "armour for the legs." But it scarcely differs, save in name, from the *acton* 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. 1298. Grose on Ant. Armour, p. 247.

Fr. *gamboison*, a horseman's quilted coat. O. Fr. *gambeson*, *gaubeson*, *gobbison*. It appears in a variety of forms in old MSS.; *gambeso*, *gambesum*, *gambacium*, *wambasium*. The latter is perhaps the more ancient form; Germ. *wammes*, *wambs*, Belg. *wambes*, *wambeis*, thorax, from *wambe*, venter, as being properly a covering for the belly. V. *Wambs*, Wachter, and Cluver. Germ. Antiq., Lib. 1. c. 16, § 8.

To GAMF, *v. n.* 1. To gape, Galloway.

"*Gamfin*. Gaping, like an half-hanged dog," Gall. Encycl. V. GAMF, v. 1. and 2.

2. To be foolishly merry, Lanarks.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *gam-a*, jocor, delecto; or to *gempene*, ludificatio, sarcasmus, *gems*, *gensi*, *id.*

GAMF, *s.* "An idle meddling person," Gall. Encycl.

GAMFLIN, *part. adj.* Neglecting one's work from foolish merriment, S. B.

This may be from the same root with Su.-G. *gaft-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.

[GAMMELOST, *s.* Old cheese, Shet. Dan. *gammel*, old, *ost*, cheese.]

GAMMERSTEL, *s.* A foolish girl; synon. with *Gaukie*, Lanarks.

GAMMES. V. GAM, 2.

GAMMONTs, GAMMONS, *s.* The feet of an animal; often those of pigs, sometimes called *petit-toes*, Roxb.

It is expl. with still greater latitude, "*Gamountis*, limbs, all below the waist." Gl. Sibb.

From Fr. *jambe*, the leg or shank; whence *jambon*, E. *gammon*.

To GAMMUL, *v. a.* To gobble up, Fife.

Su.-G. *gam* denotes a vulture, and *mule*, the mouth or beak. But perhaps it may rather be viewed as a dimin. from the old Goth. retained in Isl. *gumm-a*, *heluari*, *gummi*, *heluo*, q. "to gobble up like a glutton."

GAMOUNT, GALMOUND, *s.* A gambol.

He bad gallands ga graith a gyis,
And cast up *gamountis* in the skyls,

The last came out of France.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27, st. 1.

Castand *galmoundis* with bendis and bekis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 266.

V. also Knox, p. 15, rendered *gambade*, Lond. edit., p. 16.

Hence *galmouding*, *gamboling*.

"It was ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, *galmouding*, stendling bakuart & forduart." Compl. S., p. 102.

"Ab antiq. Fr. *jalme*, pro *jambe*; hence, *jalmade*, or *gealmade*, *gambade*;" Gl. V. GAMBETTIS.

To GAMP, *v. a.* 1. To gape wide, Roxb.

2. To eat greedily, to devour, to gulp, *ibid.*; synon. *Gawp*.

A wally dish o' them weel champit,—
How glibly up we'll see them *gampit*,
As clean's a bead.

On Potatoes, A. Scott's Poems, p. 154.

The verb *Gamp* is thus distinguished from *Gansch*. The latter refers to opening of the mouth, and the showing of the teeth; *Gamp*, to the opening of the throat, Roxb.

Teut. *gumpe*, (*gompe*) gurgles; Isl. *giaeme*, however, signifies, hio, *pateo*, *capio*, and *giaema*, gulu, the gullet. This corresponds with the definite sense of *Gamp*, above mentioned. *Gumm-a*, to gormandise, and *gummi*, a glutton.

GAMPH, *s.* The act of snatching like a dog, Tweedd.; synon. *Hansh*, q. v.

The only similar term is Isl. *gambr-a*, gannire.

To GAMP, GAUMP, *v. a.* To mock, to mimic; Ayrs.

GAMP, GAWMP, *s.* A buffoon, *ibid.* V. GAME, *v.*

GAMP, *adj.* Apparently,—playful, sportive.

In yonder town there wons a May,
Snack and perfyte as can be ony,
She is sae jimp, sae *gamp*, sae gay,
Sae capernoytie, and sae bonny.

Herd's Coll., ii. 23.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Gymp*, *v.* and *s.*, q. v.; Isl. *gamm*, hilares *facetiae*; Haldorson.

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. *gamm-a*, *jocari*, laetum reddere; or rather *gamb-ur*, *blateratio*, idle talk; Verba *jactationis plena*; Olav. Sex.

GAMPH, *s.* An empty fellow who makes a great deal of noisy mirth, Upp. Lanarks.

GAMPHRELL, *s.* A fool, Roxb.

2. A presumptuous forward person; Gl. Surv. Ayrs. V. GOMRELL.

GAMPHER'D, GAWMFERT, *part. adj.* Flowery, bespangled, adorned; Ayrs. V. GOUHERD.

GAMYN, GAMMYN, *s.* Game, play, sport.

The gud King, upon this maner,
Comfort thaim that war him ner,
And maid thaim *gamyn* ec solace.

Barbour, iii. 465, MS.

A.-S. *gamen*, id. Su.-G. Isl. *gaman*, laetitia. V. GAM, *adj.*

GAN, *pret., used as an auxiliary.* Began, began 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 ou ane,
And *gan* embrace half dede hir sister germane.

Doug. Virgil, 124. 18.

Thus it is used in O. E.

Age this thre lounderdinges the king *gan* luther to be.
R. Glouc., p. 524.

"*Gan*, began," Gl. Thus it is also used by Lydgate.

This is evidently the *pret.* of A.-S. *gann-an*, Germ. *ginn-en*, incipere; Moes-G. *du-ginn-an*, *uf-ginn-an*, id. Alem. *gonda*, incept. Wachter views Isl. *inn-a*, to begin, as the radical word. Junius thinks that *beginn-en* is from Teut. *be* or *bi*, signifying *to*, and *gan*, *gen*, to go. Ihre deems this conjecture not improbable; Lat. *ingredi* signifying to begin, to enter upon; and *initium* being from *ineo*. This seems much confirmed by the use of Belg. *gaan*, to go, in the same sense; *aan gaan*, to go to; to begin, to undertake; *gaande raaken*, to begin to stir, the *part.* being used. The *v. gaan* indeed is employed in a great variety of combinations, to denote entrance on any work; *gaan kyken*, to go and see, *gaan slaapen*, to go to sleep, &c. This is sometimes written *Can*, q. v.

GANAND, *part. adj.* V. GANE, *v.*

GANARIS, *s. pl.* Ganders.

Yit or evin enterit that bure offyce,—
Grit *Ganaris* on ground, in gudlie rayce,
That war demit but dont Denys duchtly.

Houlate, i. 16.

A.-S. *gandra*, Gloss. Aelfr. *ganra*, anser; Germ. *gans*, id. It has been supposed that the name had its origin from the whiteness of the goose. Candidi anseres in Germania, verum minores, *ganrae* vocantur. Plin. Nat. Hist., L. x., c. 22. C. B. *cann*, white, V. Wachter, vo. *Gans*. Wynt. writes *gannyr*; Doug. *ganer*.

Thare was also ingrauit al at rycht
The siluer *ganer*, flichterand with loud skry.

Doug. Virgil, 267. 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. *gangdagar*, denoted the days of Rogation, or Perambulation, observed in the times of popery, called also A.-S. *gangweuca*, 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 Rubigalia, or Ambarvalia, (i.e., Amburbalia) 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 *Gangdays*, but those called *micela*, i.e., *mickle* or great. The earliest of these was on the 25th of April.

We learn, however, from Wormius, that it appeared from ancient Norwegian historical manuscripts, that certain days in spring were called *Gang-dagene*, and that these fell in the month of March. Fast. Dan., p. 159. The more ancient mode of writing this term in Norw. and Isl. MSS. was *Gagndagar*. V. Gudm. Andr., p. 82, and Haldorson. Hence it appears that *Gandays*, or *Gaundays*, had been retained in Sutherland from the ancient Norwegian colonists there.

GANDIEGOW, s. A stroke; also punishment; Shetl.

As viewed in the latter sense, this term may be allied to Isl. *gand-r*, veneficium; 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*, Banffs.]

[GANDY, s. A brag, vain boast, *ibid.* [*Gannyie*, Banffs.]

GANDIER, s. A vain boaster, *ibid.* [*Gannyie*, Banffs.]

GANDYING, s. Foolish boasting language, *ibid.* [*Gannyiein*, Banffs.]

Ganien, Banffs., is the corr. of this word, which is common over all the north of S.

Isl. *gante*, scurra, moria, ineptus; *gant-a*, ludificare, scurrari; Su.-G. *ganteri*, ineptiæ.

To GANE, GAIN, GAYN, v. n. 1. To be fit, to be proper, to become. *Ganand*, part. pr.

—Lat it duel with the, as best may *gane*,
Within that wrechit corps, and there remane.
Doug. Virgil, 377. 21.

Likl'd he was, richt byge and weyle beseyns,
In till a gyde of gudly *ganand* greyne.
Wallace, i. 214, MS.

Gaynand price, a fit or sufficient price; Acts Ja. V., c. 29.

2. To belong to.

This singil substance indifferentile thus *ganis*,
To thre in ane, and ilkane of thay thre
The samyn thing is in ane maiesté.

Doug. Virgil, *Prol.* 309. 24.

Goth. *gan-ah*, sufficit; Su.-G. *gagn-a*, Isl. *geg-n-a*, prodesse; from *gagn*, commodum, utilitas, whence

E. *gain*. The first form in which we trace the *v.* is Moes-G. *gagelig-an*, 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.
Clont the auld, the new s're dear;—
Ae pair may *gain* ye ha' 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, iii. 66.

GAINE, GAYN, adj. 1. Fit, proper, useful. *Gaynest*, superl.

With that, was comen to toun,
Rohand, with help ful gode,
And *gayn*. — *Sir Tristrem*, p. 49.

Thair of gromys wes glaid, gudly, and *gane*,
Lovit Criste of that case, with hartis sa clene.
Gawan 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 thai had slayne and woundyt mony man,
Till Wallace In, the *gaynest* way thai can,
Thai passyt some, defendand thaim rycht weill.
Wallace, vi. 175.

She ran and scream'd, and roove out at her hair,
And to the glen the *gaynest* gate can fare.
Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

Palsgrave, in one instance, uses the phrase, *at the gaynest*; but, as would seem, improperly as equivalent to *at random*. "I stryke *at the gaynest*, or at all adventures as one dothe that is in afraie, & taketh no hede where nor howe he stryketh: Je frappe, and ie rue atort et a trauers. I toke no hede what I dyd, but strake *at the gaynest*, or at all adventures." B. iii. F. 371, a.

"*Gain*, applied to things, is convenient; to persons, active, expert; to a way, near, short. Used in many parts of England." Ray's Coll., p. 29. *Gainer*, 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 *gin* de viis usurpatum, compendium itineris denotare; *genwaeg*, via brevior, quo aliquid itineris facimus compendii. Thre, vo. *Gogn*.

GANELIE, adj. Proper, becoming, decent, Loth. Su.-G. *ganelig*, commodus, utilis.

GANENYNG, s. Supply of any kind that is necessary.

Heir is thy *ganenyng*, all and sum:
This is the cowl of Cullielum.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 110.

This seems to be an errat. for *Tullielum*.

GAINE, s. "The mouth or throat," Rudd.

The hartis than and myndis of our menyne
Mycht not be satisfyt on him to luke and se,
As to behald his ouglie ene twane,
His teribill vissage, and his grislie *gane*.
Doug. Virgil, 250. 29.

———Saif the alane,
Nae leid haif I invid all this owk,
Fow leis me on that gracles *gane*.

Evergreen, ii. 19, st. 4.

Rudd. refers to A.-S. *gin*, C. B. *gyn*, rictus; Sibb. views it as "slightly varied from *gaum*, palatum." But if it signify mouth, its origin seems to be C. B. *gen*, *genae*, Corn. *gene*, Arm. *genu*, Ir. Gael. *gion*, all denoting the month. [Isl. *gin*, mouth of beasts.]

I have been informed, that *gane* and *ganyie* signify 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 partiis sall stand at thar deliuerance irrevocably but only *gane calling*." Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 142.

"And ordanis the samin to stand in strenth, force, and effect in all tyme cuming, without ony *gancalling*, reuocationne, or retractatiounne." Acts Mary, 1549, Ed. 1814, p. 602.

[GANE-CUMMIN, GAYNE-CUMMYNG, *s.* Against coming, attack, Barbour, ii. 450. Skeat's Ed.]

[GANE-GIVIN, GAYNE-GEVYNG, *s.* Giving again, restoring, Barbour, i. 155. Skeat's Ed.]

[GANE-SAYING, *s.* Contradiction, Barbour, i. 580.]

GANETAKING, *s.* The act of forcibly taking again.

"Deforsing of the officiare in execucion of his office in the *gane taking* of ane caldrown poundit be the said officiare." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

GANER, *s.* Gander. V. GANARIS.

GANERIT, *part. pa.* Gendered, engendered. V. EIFFEST.

[GANFIR, *s.* A ghost; Dan. *gienfaerd*, id.]

To GANG, 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 *gang* with the, quhen thow sleipis, lat thame keip the, & quhen thow walknys, speik with thame." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 79, a.

Ben Jonson frequently uses this, as a North country word, in his *Sad Shepherd*.

—A poplar greene, and with a kerved seat,
Under whose shade I solace in the heat,
And thence can see *gang* out, and in, my neats.

2. To walk, to go out; applied to a child, S.

Quhen thow was young, I bure the in my arme,
Full tenderlie till thow begonth to *gang*,
And in thy bed oft *happit* the full warme.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 224.

3. To proceed, in discourse.

Of Cornikle quhat suld I tary lang?
To Wallace agayne now briefly will I *gange*.

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 do't, though I sud creep.

Ross's Helenore, p. 39.

5. To pass from one state to another.

The fassouns and the ritis, that nocht *gang* wrang,
Of sacrifice to thaym statute I sall.

Doug. Virgil, 443. 9.

6. To proceed in any course of life.

"Thair is now (sais he) na damnatioun vnto thame that ar in Christ Jesu, quhilk *gangis* nocht efter the flesh, bot efter the spirit." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 74, b.

7. To have currency, S.

"The said penny of gold to haue passage and *gang* for xxx. of the saidis grotis." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, c. 10. Edit. 1566.

8. To be in the state of being used, to be employed in work, S.

"Ordanit of euery *gangang* pan [for making salt] thre bollis to be deliuerit ouklike to sic persoun as sould haue commissioun to ressaue the same to the furnishing of the cuntre for x s. the boll." 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 whan they wan the height, and in the how
Spy'd out the bigging by a bonny know;
She says, My heart is *like to gang awa'*,
And I maun e'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 thegither*, or *together*, to be married, in vulgar language, S.

We are bnt young, ye ken,
And now we're *gaun* the *gither*.

Ritson'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,

GAÏN-TO, GANGIN-TO, *of the sun*, S. The setting of the sun, S.; "or the sone *ganging to*," before sunset; Aberd. Reg., A. 1543. V. 18.

14. To *Gang to gait*. To go abroad.

———Ye sall weir even as ye would,—
Your myssell quhen ye *gang to gait*,
Fra sone and wind baith air and lait,
To kepe that face sa fair.

Philotus, Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 14.

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 in a brattle to the gate are gane.

Ross's *Helenore*, 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 wa's*. To go away, to take one's self off, S., as, "*Gang your wa's, my man*;" "*He gae'd his wa'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 grosets," the children are destroying the gooseberries. "He'll sune *gang wi'* his fortune;" "The sheep hae *gane wi'* the turnips," Roxb., Loth., Upp. Lanarks.

"The wind had been east about a' that harst,—and they had amaist *gane wi'* a' the gairs i' our North Grain." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 37. V. WITH, *prep.*

This seems formed from *gae*, as A.-S. *gangan*, from *ga-n*, *gaa-n*. Su.-G. *gaang-a* from *gaa*, ire, and *faeng-a*, from *faa*, accipere. There is one circumstance, however, that creates a difficulty. In Moes-G. the oldest known dialect, the *v.* appears only in the form of *ga-ggan*, pron. *gang-an*. Alem. *gang-an*, Belg. *gangh-en*, Isl. *gang-a*. In Ang. the word is pron. *geng*, like Isl. *ge geng*, I go. V. *GA*, *GAE*, *v.*

- GANG*, *s.* 1. A journey. *A fer geng*, S. B., a long journey, or a long walk; A.-S. *gang*, Isl. *gang-r*, iter, ambulatio, 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. *raik*, synonym. 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 kye,—
An' bring a *gang o' water* frae the burn.

Donald and Flora, p. 37.

4. In composition, a passage. *Throu-gang*, a lane, an alley. Sw. *gaang*, a passage: *en morek gaang*, a dark passage.

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 referris—the actionne betuix the lord Grahame & Wilyam Grahame of Morfy anent the abstractionne of the water of Northesk fra the ald *gang*, & fra the mylne of Kynabir, & fra the lord Grahamys fisching," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1467, p. 8.

"In the actionn—for the wrangwis broiking of the said Robertis grond & land of Auchinane, & drawing of the watter out of the auld *gang*, & for diuerss vtheris causis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1493, p. 307. V. *WATERGANG*.

6. Pace; as, *He has a gude gang*, he goes at a good pace, Perth.

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.*

- GANGAR*, *GANGER*, *GENGER*, *s.* 1. A walker. *A gude ganger*, a good walker, S. B. A.-S. *gangere*, pedes, pedester, "a footman," Somner.

"The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel-kenn'd *ganger*; they ca' it souple Tam." Rob Roy, ii. 305.

2. A pedestrian, one who travels on foot, as distinguished from one mounted on horseback.

"And gif ony complaynt be of sik ridaris or *gangaris*, the kyng commandis his officiaris—till arest thame, & put thame vnder sikkir borowis quhill the kyng be certifyt tharof," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 1.

—"That thar be ordanyt hostilaris and resettis haifande stabillis and chawmeris to ridaris and *gangaris*." *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.]

- GANGAREL*, *GANGREL*, *s.* 1. A wandering person, one who strolls from place to place, a vagabond, Ang.

How scho is tute-mowit lyk ane aep;
And lyk a *gangarel* onto graep.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 97.

Perhaps it means, to grope on like a blind beggar. Isl. *gongufolk*, those who beg from door to door, mendici ostiatim petentes; G. Andr., p. 83. V. L., *term.*

2. A child beginning to walk, Ang.

—Nory now a *gangrel* trig was grown,
And had begun to toddle about the town.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 13.

3. Metaph. used to denote a novice.

Take yet anither *gangrell* by the hand :
As gryt's my mister, an' my duds as bare.
Ross's Helenore, 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 mekil to be your messoun,
Madame I red you get a les on ;
His *gangarris* all your chalmers schog.

V. GANOAR. *Dunbar, Mailland Poems*, p. 91.

GANG-BYE, *s.* The go-by, *S.*

"Mercy on me, that I suld live in my auld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer ! Sheriff-clerk !!!"
Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 283.

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 institut the processoun of the *gangdayis* in France, thre dayis afore the Ascension day, be Mamercius byshop of Veen." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. ix., c. 6.

A.-S. *gang-dagas*, Su.-G. *gangdayar*, id.

GANGING, GANGIN, *s.* Going, progress.

—Quhen the Erlè Thomas persawing
Had off thair cummyng and thair *ggingin*,
He gat him a gud company.

Barbour, xiv. 400, MS.

"The bailye continevit the *ganging* of the actioun,"
&c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

GANGING FURTH, exportation.

"Ane article for *ganging* of fische *furth* of the realme." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

[GANGING or GANGING-GRAITH, *s.* The furniture of a mill, which the tenant is bound to uphold, *S.* V. next word.]

GANGING GUEDES. This phrase is used by Callander, MS. Notes on Ihre.

He refers to Su.-G. *gangande fae*, mobilia, as distinguished from *li ggannde fae*, bona immobilia, *S.* *lying graith*.

S. *ganging graith*, or gear, denotes the furniture of a miln which a tenant is bound to uphold ; *lying graith*, that which is upheld by a landlord. *S. B.* *gaain graith*, 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 mysell—a *ganging plea* that my father left me, and his father afore left to him." *Antiquary*, i. 23.

GANGLIN', *part. adj.* Straggling, *Roxb.*

A diminutive from *Gang*, *v.* to go,—or Isl. *gang-a*, id., whence *goengull*, ambulatorius, ititans, fond of walking. Germ. *gengel-n* is used of children, who are beginning to walk, and do not yet know how to use their feet.

GANGREL, GANGRIL, *adj.* Vagrant, strolling, *S. B.*, *Roxb.*

There's mony a sturdy *gangril* chiel,
That might be winning meat fu' weel ;—
Ye're just fit to mak muck o' meal ;
Sae swith awa'.

The Farmer's Ho', st. 37.

"Black be his cast ! he's nae gentleman, nor drap's bluid o' gentleman, wad grudge twa *gangrel* puir bodies the shelter o' a waste house, and the thristles by the road side for a bit cuddy, and the bit's o' rotten birk to boil their drap parridge wi'." *Guy Mannering*, 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 thegither, without *gangrel* men and women coming thigging and sorning anc after anither, like a string of wild-geese ?" *The Pirate*, i. 116.

In the same sense is the phrase, *gangralis puirralis*, used in *Aberd. Reg.*

"And that na strangeais, nor *gangralis puirralis* be ressatte nor haldyn in this tovnne, quhill the tovnne be forthir auisit." A. 1538, V. 15.

"*Gangarell*, 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 Drum-shourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I darena for my life open the door to ony of your *gang-there-out* sort o' bodies." *Guy Mannering*, i. 10.

"We *gang-there-out* Hieland bodies are an unchancy generation when you speak to us o' bondage." *Rob Roy*, ii. 205.

To GANGE, GAUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To prate tediously, *Moray*.2. To Gaunge, Gaunge up, expl. "to chat pertly," *Aberd.* V. GADGE, *v.*

This *v.* seems to be merely a variety of *Gunsch*, as properly denoting indiscreet and snappish language, in allusion to the manners of a dog.

GANGIATORS, *s. pl.* V. GAUGIATORS.GANIEN, *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 gueeds ill was I paid.
What *ganks* I met with, now I sanna tell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

Perhaps radically the same with *begunk*. V. BEGECK. There are different Isl. words, however, to which it might seem allied ; as *guncke*, a morass, palustria et periculosa loca ; G. Andr., p. 100.

Could we suppose that it originally denoted a hurtful trick or stratagem, it might be traced to *kank*, gesticulatio, (*Ibid.*, p. 140 ;) *g* and *k* being frequently interchanged in the Goth. dialects. We may perhaps add L. B. *ganc-are*, per vim auferre, *Du Cange*.

[GANNERS, *s.* The inside of a cow's lips : also, a disease to which cows are subject, *Shet.*]

GANS, *s. pl.* The jaws without teeth, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Corn. *ganau*, *gene*, C. B. *genae*, Armor. *genu*, Ir. Gael. *gion*, all signifying the mouth.

GANSALD, GANSELL, *s.* 1. "A severe rebuke, *S.*" Rudd.

"Its a gude grace, but an ill *gansell*," *S. Prov.*; spoken of those, who, having commended 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 *ganzeild*, ought undoubtedly to be *ganyield*. Now, although the *y* has by the ignorance of copyists been written *z*, it has never in one instance been pronounced in this manner, in the language of the vulgar.

"*Gansell*, scolding," *Gl. Surv. Ayr.*, p. 698.

2. Also expl. as equivalent to "an ill-natured *glour*," Perth.

Su.-G. gensaegelse signifies contradiction. Our word, however, may be rather *q. gen*, against, and *sael-ia*, to deliver, to pay, whence *aal*, 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 *gansell*, "gabble."

GANSCH, GAUNCH, *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 boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 234.

2. The act of gaping wide, Roxb.

3. The person who gapes in this manner, *ibid.*
Perhaps per metath. from the same origin with *E. gnash*.

To GANSCH, GAUNCH, *v. n.* 1. To make a snatch with open jaws, *S.*

They gird, they glour, they scouk, and gape,
As they wad *ganch* to eat the starns.

Jacobite Remains, i. 119.

"*Gansh*, to snap greedily at any thing, like a swine." *Gall. Encycl.*

2. Expl. "to snarl, 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. gaen-a*, &c., to gape; as the word, I suspect, corresponds with *E. to snap*, and implies the primary act of distending the jaws. [*Dan. knaske*, to gnash, *Isl. gnastan*, a gnashing.]

GANSELL, *s.* A severe rebuke. *V. GANSALD.*

[GANSKA. "An expression used by fishermen, meaning *very good, quite well*, *Shet. Dan. ganske*, id." *Ork. Shet. Gl.*]

To GANT, GAUNT, *v. n.* 1. To yawn, by opening the mouth, *S.*

—Down thrung vnder this mont
Encladus body with thunder lvis half bront,
And hiduous Ethna aboue his bely set;

Quhen he list *gant* or blaw, the fyre is bet,
And from that furnis the flambe doith brist or glide.

Doug. Virgil, 87. 55.

Gaunting bodes wanting, one of three,
Meat, sleep, or good company.

S. Prov.

"When people yawn, they are either hungry, sleepy, or solitary;" Kelly, p. 119.

A.-S. *gan-ian*, *geon-ian*, *gin-an*, *gin-ian*, Alem. Belg. *gien-en*, *Isl. gyn-a*, id.; *gaen-a*, *Sw. gan-a*, ore deducto *adspicere*; Gr. *χᾶω-ω*, *hiare*.

GANT, GAUNT, *s.* A yawn, *S.*

Sum rasiit ane cry with walk voce as thay mocht:
Bot al for nocht, thare clamour was ful skant,
The soundis brak with gaspyng or ane *gant*.

Doug. Virgil, 181. 18. *V. the v.*

When the lang drawlin *gaunt*, an' drowsy ee,
Shaw't bed-time come, he was led up the stair,
Whare ne'er a fit for munny a day had gane.

The Ghaist, p. 4.

O. E. *gane* has the same signification. "He *ganeth* as he had nat slepte ynoughe: Il baille," &c. *Palsgr.*, B. iii., F. 243, b.

GAUNTING, *s.* The act of yawning, *S.*

"Oscitare, to gaunt. *Oscedo, gaunting.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 19.

"*Gaunting* goes from man to man." *S. Prov.*
"Spoken when we do a foolish thing in imitation of others." Kelly, p. 122.

GANTCLOTH, *s.* A pair of *gantcloths*, apparently a mistake for *gantlets*.

"As to the armor to provide thy self—and bring with the ane hors,—a tuo handit sword, a pair of *gantcloths*, two sword strypes, or pleatis, for the theis and leggis." *R. Bannatyne's Transact.*, p. 201.

GANTREES, *s.* A stand for ale-barrels, *S.*

Syne the blyth carles tooth and nail
Fell keenly to the wark;

To ease the *gantrees* of the ale,
And try wha was maist stark.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 275.

"A. Bor. *gauntry*, that on which we set barrels in a cellar; a beer-stall." *Ray's Coll.*, p. 30.

As *goan* is the same with A. Bor. *gaven*, probably contracted from *gallon*, or C. B. *galwyn*, id.; this is perhaps merely a *tree*, or piece of wood, for supporting *gavens*. *V. GOAN.*

The last part of the word seems to be merely *trees*, as denoting barrels. It is probable that this stand was originally employed for supporting barrels or casks of ale when in a state of fermentation; from Teut. *gaen*, fermentescere.

It is also written *gantry*, which seems the pron. of *Aberd.* from *tree* in sing.

May—bottled ale in mony a dozen,
Aye lade thy *gantry*!

Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, st. 3.

GANYE, GAINYE, GENYIE, GAYNYHE, *s.*

1. An arrow, a dart, a javelin.

—Sche that was in that craft rycht expert,—
Glidis away vnder the fomy seis,

Als swift as *ganye* or fedderit arrow fleis.

Doug. Virgil, 323. 46.

So thyk the *ganyeis* and the flansy flew,
That of takyllis and schaffis all the feildis

War strowit.— *Ibid.*, 301. 48.

Willame of Dowglas thare wes syne
With a spryngald *gaynyhè* throw the The.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 59.

i.e., Shot through the thigh with an arrow or javelin thrown from an engine.

"The Lord Jesus—will haue the honour of the wreck of the Antichrist. Now, what armour vses he? Commes he on with this worldly armour, gunnes and *ganyies*, I aske 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 Johnstoun of Corheid, 5 Nov. 1608, the *Reddendo* or blench duty runs thus; "Pro annua solutione unius miscilis vulgo *ane lie Ganyie*," &c.

Miscilis is evidently for *missilis*, a missile weapon. I am disposed to think that the term *Ganyie* or *Genyie* 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 *ginys* occurs in the same sense. Et faen fer *Ginys* 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 fle fra yon barge wait I weill,
Weyll stuf thai ar with gwn *gunye* of steill.
Wallace, x. 816, MS.

"Ir. *gaine*, reed, cane, (Lhuyd) arrow, (Bullet) Isl. *gan-a*, to rush;" Gl. Wynt. *Ganeo*, hasta, 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-ium*, applied to military engines.

GANYEILD, GENYELL, s. A reward, a recompence, a requital.

The goddis mot condingly the foryeild,
Eftir thy deserte rendring sic *ganyeild*.
Doug. Virgil, 57. 3. Also 284. 17.

Thay wald haif wating on alway,
But guerdonn, *genyeild*, or [regard].
Bannatyne Poems, p. 209, st. 11.

Out of your shins the substance rins,
They get no *genyell* ells.

Balnevis, 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. *gagnialld*, retributio, talio, (G. Andr., p. 81.); Dan. *giengield*, recompence, remuneration, from *gagn*, *gien*, again, and *gialld-a*, *gielld-er*, solve, q. to *yield again*. Haldorson explains Isl. *gagnialld* as denoting a gift conferred at the time of marriage: Donatio propter nuptias. Sw. *gagneld*, profit.

Lord Hailes strangely fancies that *genyieild* is q. *yield gain*, or profit. It is evidently from A.-S. *gen*, again, and *gild-an*, to pay. [Isl. *gegn*, against, in return, and *gielld*, payment.]

GAPPOCKS, s. pl. Gappocks of skate, "Gob-bets, morsels, pieces," Gl. Sibb.

There will be tartan, dragen and brochan,
And fouth of good *gappocks* of skate.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

Gabcock, 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-gawpy*, and *gillygacus*, S.

"On a suddenty, our great *gilligapous* fallow o' a coachman turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o' shirrrels an' peat-mow." Journal from London, p. 3. Here it is used as an adj.

"Pottage," quoth Hab, "ye sennseless tawpie!
Think ye this youth's a *gilly-gawpy*;

And that his gentle stamock's master,
To worry up a pint of plaster?"
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

Thus to Leuconoe sang sweet Flaccus,
Wha nane e'er thought a *gillygacus*.
Ibid., p. 349.

Gilly Gawpus is improperly defined by Grose, "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 pauky *Gillygapus*!" Here the subjective and adjective are at war with each other. It is much the same as if it were said in E., "You are an artful blockhead."

This word nearly retains the form of Isl. *gapuri* homo infrunitus, praecipitans; Haldorson. This is rendered in Dan. "one who is foolish and improvident." We may add *gapi*, homo futilis.

Isl. *gape*, id.; fatuus, hiulus; Su.-G. *gaper*, a braggadocio. G. Andr. derives the one, and Ihre the other, from *gap-a*, to gape, q. inhians captator. Belg. *gaaper*, spectator defixus, qui spectandi aviditatem oris hiatu prodit. Hodie—dicitur tantum de pueris et stultis, qui res omnes, etiam fuitiles, et nullo hiatu dignas admirantur. Isl. *gapasyn*, vana circumspectio; Verel. Isl. *gilia* signifies to entice, to allure to love; faemellas fascinare in Venerem. Thus *gilligapus* might originally denote a fool that might be easily enticed. V. JAIR, v.

To GAR, GER, v. a. 1. To cause, to make, S. A. Bor., Lancash.

Within sa stoutly thai thaim bar,
That the schipmen sa handlyt war,
That thai the schip on na maner
Mycht *ger* to cum the wall sa ner,
That thar fallbrig mycht neych thairtill.
Barbour, xvii. 418, MS.

Waynour *gared* wisely write in the west,
To all the religious, to rede and to singe.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 29.

First I mon *gar* the vnderstand,
How Adam gaue expresse command,
That those quhilks cum of Sethis blude—
Suld not contract with Caynis kin.
Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Than the nynt speir, and monar principall
Of all the laif, we veseit all that heuin,
Quhais daily motioun is continuall;
Baith firmament, and all the planetis seuin,
From eist to west, *garris* thame full euin,
Into the space of four and twenty yeiris.
Dreme, *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 thai put then,
And stuffyd it wyth thare awyne men,
And *gert* the King of Scotland
And the Qwene be thare bydand.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 123.

Hence the S. Prov. "*Gar* 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, 119, 120.

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 moe to argue I taught,
Grammer for gyrles I *garde* firste to wryte,
And beat hem with a bales, but if they would learne.
P. Plowman, F. 48, a.

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 *gearw-ian*, to prepare, should be viewed as the same. As Langland, the supposed author of the Vision, is said to have lived in Yorks., he might have borrowed this word from some of the Northern counties. It is used, however, by Minot, Chaucer, &c.

Su.-G. *goer-a*, anc. *gier-a*, *gar-a*, Dan. *gior*, Isl. *gior-a*, *facere*. Thre views Alem. *gar-en*, *garuu-en*, and A.-S. *gearw-ian*, *parare*, as allied. He observes that Arm. *te gheure* signifies, thou hast done, *ef gheure*, he hath done, from *gra*, *facere*. He also mentions the consonancy of Lat. *gero*, which often signifies, to make, as *gerere bellum*. Among terms supposed to be allied, Pers. *kerd-ia*, to do, to make, has been taken notice of.

GARATOURIS. V. GREIS.

GARA'VITCHING, s. Applied to high living.

"Poor Mrs. Pringle would have been far better looking after her cows,—and keeping her lasses at their work, than with all this *garavitching* and grandeur." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 170. V. GILRAVAGE.

GARB, s. 1. A young bird, Ang.

2. Metaph. a child, Ang.; *gorbet*, synon.

Perhaps from Isl. *gaer*, vorax; or rather Norw. *gorp*, *gorpr*, a raven.

GARBEL, GORBLIN, s. A young unfledged bird, Fife. V. GORBET.

To GARBEL, v. n. To produce such a noise as proceeds from two persons scolding each other, Ayrs.

Fr. *garbouil*, "a hurlyburly, horrible rumbling," Cotgr. Querelle, desordre, confusion; Roquefort.

GARBULLE, s. A broil, the same with E. *Garboil*.

"In all those *garbulles*, I assure your honour, I never saw the queen merrier." Randolph, Chalmers's Mary, i. 86. V. GARBEL.

GARDELOO, s. A cry which servants 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. *gure* being rendered, Prends garde à toi, évite le danger; Roquefort.

GARDENAT, s.

"That William Halkerstoun—has done wrang in withalding fra Johne of Knollis—a hingand laware, a butter plait, a *gardenat*, a met almery," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131.

The first part of the word is evidently from Fr. *gard-er*, to guard, as in *Gardervyance*. Fr. *natte* signifies a mat.

GARDENER'S-GARTENS, s. pl. Arundo colorata, S.

"Would you like some slips of apple ringy, or tansy, or thyme, or *gardener's garters*, or batchelor's buttons?" Petticoat Tales, i. 240.

GARDEROB, s. Wardrobe.

"An acquittance & discharge to the Earle of Dumbar of the kings jewels & *garderob*." Table unprinted Acts, Ja. VI., Parl. 18.

Fr. *garde-robe*.

GARDEVIAINT, GARDEVYANCE, s. A cabinet.

"Memorandum, fundin in a handit kist like a *gardeviant*, in the fyrst the grete chenye of gold contenaund sevin score sex liukis." Collect. of Inventories, p. 7. This is also written *Gardeviat*.

"Ane Franche *gardeviat* with thre pundis, full of my writings & evidentis," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 20. The *n* has probably been marked as a contraction in the last syllable.

Quhaire he left blude it was no lawchtir,
Full meny lustrument for slawchtir
Was in his *gardevyance*.

Dumbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20, st. 5.

Fr. *garde de viandes*, a cup-board.

This word must have been used in O. E. For Palsgr. expl. *gardevyans* by Fr. *bahu*, a trunk for carrying things in; B. iii. F. 35. It is also written *Gardeviant*.

GARDEVINE, s. "A big-bellied bottle," Dumfr. Expl. "a square bottle," Ayrs.

"That your tale and tidings sha'na lack slockening, I'll get in the toddy-bowl and the *gardevin*." The Provost, p. 45.

—While the muster-roll was calling,
Mull'd ale and wine
Were dealt about in many a gallon,
And *gardevine*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 15.

"The Scotch *Gardevine* holds two quarts;" Gl. ibid. Said to be from Fr. *gar-de-vin*, signifying a wine-bottle. But I have not met with this word.

GARDIN, s. Prob., a chamber pot.

"The air sall haue—an luggit disch, ane *gardin*, ane sauser, ane trunscheour," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

From the connexion, this must denote a large urinal or night-pot. E. *jorden*, *jurden*. V. JOURDAN.

GARDIS, s. pl. Yards.

The femy stoure of sevis rayis thare and here,
Throw fers bak dranchtis of sere *gardis* square
They seuch the fludis—

Doug. Virgil, 132. 16.

Rudd. views *gardis* as the plur. of *gardy*, the arm. But the expression here evidently means, "several square yards."

The word, as thus used, is merely A.-S. *geard*, *gyrd*, Belg. *gaerde*, a rod, corresponding to *elkwaand*.

GARDMAR, s. "A *gardmar* of bress [brass]." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

GARDMET, s. "Ane bassyng, ane lok & ane kay, ane *gardmet*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

Perhaps formed in the same manner with Fr. *garde-manger*, "an ambric, cupboord to keep meat in;" Cotgr.; q. what *guards meat*.

GARDNAP.

"Bassun with lawar, chargeour, plait, deiche *gardnap*, trunsconr of tyne [tin]." Aberd. Reg., A. 1539, V. 16.

Fr. *garne-nappe*, "a wreath, ring, or circlet of wicker, &c., set under a dish at meale times, to save the

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 hunter of Coninghis contening sevin peces.—In Feb. 1567 six of thir peces was tint in the K. [King's] *gardrop* at his death." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 145 ; 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. *gardeis*, *gardyis* ; S. B. *gardies*.

Thus said he, and anone with ane swak
His *gardy* vp has bendit fer abak.

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 *gairdy*. Lacertus, the *gairdy* from the elbow to the shekle bone." Wedderburn's Vocabulary, p. 29. In later editions, *gardy*. It still retains this limited sense, Aberd.

Rudd. and Sihb. 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*, *elh*, *alleina*, &c., which properly denote the bending of the arm, are employed to express the same measure, it might be supposed that the name *gardy* had originated from *gard*, a yard of measure, the arm being the original and primitive standard. V. GARDIS. But it is more probably of Celt. origin ; as C. B. *gurhyd* signifies, *ulna*, and Gael. *gairdain*, the arm.

GARDY-BANE, s. The bone of the arm, S. B.

—He rumbl'd o'er a ramage glyde,
And peel'd the *gardy-bane*
O' him that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

GARDY-CHAIR, s. An elbow chair, Aberd.

"He was well wordy o' the *gardy-chair* itself."
Journal from London, p. 1.

Now I gat welcome, an' a seat
Just i' the *gardie chair*.

Cock's *Simple Strains*, p. 121.

Jocosely, i' the *gardy-chair*,
He tells the day's adventures there.

Mayne's *Silber Gun*, p. 100.

This term is also used in Dumfr.

GARDY-MOGGANS, s. pl. *Moggans* for putting on the arms, Aberd.

GARDY-PICK, s. "An expression of great disgust ;" Gall. Encycl.

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
Ressane the dignite and state Consulare,
With heding swerd, bayth felloun, sharp, and *gare*,
Before hym borne throwout all Romes toun.

Doug. *Virgil*, 194. 53.

2. Greedy, rapacious, covetous.

But fears of want, and carking care—
By night and day oppress 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 Muirland's *gear* that gars her like the carl.
But nature bids thee spurn the silly tyke,
An' wha wou'd wed wi' aney 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 *yare hook*, for a sharp hook ; Jun. Etym. It is, however, the same with E. *yare*, Chaucer, ready ; written *gare* by R. Glouc., *gere* by R. Brunne. A.-S. *gearo*, *gearu*, expeditus, promptus, paratus ; from *gearo-ian*, parare.

In the second sense, it seems more allied to Moes-G. *gair-an*, desiderare, Sw. *be-gar-an*, appetere ; Isl. *girn-ast*, id. De avaris plerumque accipitur, Verel. ; *gior*, ingluviosus, vorax ; *giri*, avaritia ; Su.-G. *girig*, avarus. [Isl. *gerr*, greedy.] V. YARE.

GARE, an err. for Gate. V. GLASTER, v.

GARE, s. The great auk ; *Alca impennis*, Linn.

"There be many sorts of these fowls (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 Acc. Hirta, affixed to Monroe's Isles, p. 62.

Isl. *gyr*, *geyrfugl* ; *goirfugel*, Clusii 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 *gargrugous carl* ; Fife.

Shall we view the first syllable as synon. with *Gyre* or *Gyre-carlin* ? It might be traced to Isl. *ger*, vultur, and Su.-G. *girug-as*, avarum esse. *Gar*, however, would seem to be frequently used as intensive. V. the particle CUR.

GARMUNSHOCH, adj. Crabbed, ill-humoured. It is thus used ; "What for are ye sae *garmunshoch* to me, when I'm sae *curcudget* to you ?"

Curcudget seems merely a provincial corruption of *Curcuddoch*, cordial, q. v. It would scarcely be to suppose a much greater deviation, to view *garmunshoch* as corrupted from E. *curmudgeon*, or Fr. *coeur mechant*, whence it has been deduced.

GARNEL, *s.* A granary, Ayrs.

"He brought in two cargoes to Irvine,—making for the occasion a *garnel* of one of the warehouses of the cotton-mill." Ann. of the Par., p. 313. V. GERNALL.

O. F. *grenaille* and *greignaille* 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.

BAK GARNESSING, the ornamental string for the hinder part of a bonnet.

—"His Majesties bonnat string, quhilk in the principall Inventarie is callit ane *bak garnessing* contening ten roses of rubyis, and ten settis of perll, everie ane contening foure." Invent., A. 1584, p. 315.

FOIR GARNISSING.

"Ane *foir garnessing*, contening nyne roses of rubyis, and ten settis of perll, everie ane contening foure." Ibid., p. 293.

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.

"*Mala granata, apple-garnets.*" Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 17.

GARNISOUS, *s.* 1. A garrison.

Evandrus horsemen clepit Archadianis—
Thay placis new quhare as thou gaif command,
Can occupy, al biding thy cumming:
Bot Turnus has determit, as certane thing,
Grete *garnisouns* to send betuix thaym sone.

Doug. Virgil, 328. 27.

2. A body of armed men.

Ane cist of fute men, thik as the hale scheur,
Followis this Turnus, driuand up the stour,—
The power of Aurunca thidder send,
The *garnisouns* also of Rutilianis,
And the ancient pepyl hait Sicania.

Ibid., 237. 47.

[3. Provision, store, Barbour, xvii. 294, Herd's Ed.]

Fr. *garrison*. The origin is Su.-G. *warn-a*, which primarily signifies to beware, and secondarily to defend; whence *warn*, 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.]GARRAIVERY, *s.* Folly and rioting of a frolicsome kind, revelling, Fife.

This is evidently corr. from *Gilrevery*, which see, *vo. Gilravaging*.

GARRAY, *s.* Preparation, dressing.

All the wenches of the west
War up or the cok crew,
For relling thair nicht na man rest,
For *garray*, and fer glew.

Peblis to the Play, st. 2.

A.-S. *geara*, apparatus; or *gearwa*, habitus, vestis apparatus.

VOL. II.

[GARRIS, GARS, *v.* Makes. V. GAR.]GARRIT, GARRET, GARROT, GARET, GERRET, *s.* 1. A watchtower.

Bot, neurtheles, the Scottis that was with out
The toun full off thai set in to grit dout,
Thair bulwerk brynt rycht brymly off the toun,
Thair barnukyn wan, and gret *gerretis* kest down.

Wallace, vill. 781, MS.

Misenus the wats on the his *garrit* seils,
And with his trumpet thame sne 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 Philipp. c. 2. V. Du Cange. Fland. *gariete*, eminentiae murorum, Kilian; Fr. *garite, guerite, garite*, a lodge for a centinel placed on high; also, a sentrie; Cotgr. The origin is Su.-G. *waere, waerie*, arx, castellum, from *waer-a*, to defend; or *war-a*, 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 E. *garret*.

2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.-G. *war-a*, videre, tueri, from *wari*, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a mountain. V. Ihre, *vo. Wara*, videre.

GARRITOUR, GARITOUR, *s.* The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Than on the wall ane *garitour* I consider.

Palice of Honour, iii. 55.

Garitour, K. Hart.

"Item, in the windie hall in the chalmers abone, ane stand bed. Item, in the quhite toure in the over chalmers thair of ane stand bed, and in the nedder hous thair of ane stand bed for the *garritoure*." Inventories, A. 1580, 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, GERON, *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. Kiltarn, Ross, i. 266.

"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. Edderachylis, Sutherl., *Ibid.*, vi. 285.

The term properly denotes a coarse-made animal, one employed in work.

"This bog was stiff enough at that time to bear the country *garrons* 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 bogs and rough ways; but has a sizeable horse led with him, to carry him through the deep and rapid fords." Burt's Letters, ii. 29, 30.

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 stont 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 acquite himself 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 coves 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 difficultie of getting *garrons*, (that is, *carriage jades*), or by some negligence, victuals were not put into Mount Norreys." Itinerary, p. 111.

2. An old stiff horse, Loth.

3. It seems to be the same term used metaph. which is applied to a tall stont 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. *gorr*, *gurr*, C. B. *gorwydd*, equus; Teut. *gorre*, equa, caballus; dicitur plerumque equus annosus et strigosus, Kilian. Sw. *gurre*, equa, used in the same sense as Teut. *gorre*, Wachter. Isl. *joor*, equus, jumentum.

Spelman, however, says; Jumenta, seu cabilli colonic, are "in Ireland called *garrons*." Ir. *garran*, "a strong horse, a hackney or work horse, perhaps a dimin. of *gabhar*, a horse, pronounced and written *gearran*, or *giorràn*;" Obrien. Gael. *gearran*, a work-horse, a hack; Shaw. It must be observed, however, that L. B. *warranio* signifies a stallion, equus admisarius; Hisp. *guaragn-on*, Ital. *guaragn-o*, Fr. *ferrand*, id.

GARRON NAILS, large nails of different sizes, spike nails, S.

These seem to be the same with *Garrons*, in the Book of Rates, A. 1611.

"*Garrons*, single, the hundredth - - xx l.
— double, the hundredth - - xl l."

GARROWN, s. "Grit treis, rwif sparris, *garrownis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

Probably the same with Fr. *jarron*, the felly of a wheel. O. Fr. *jarion*, is a branch or stick of oak; Roquefort. *Garrownis*, from the connexion, 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*.

"Twa burdclathis price viij s. a pare of slevis of *garsay* price xvij d. a curche of sevin quarteris," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 282.

Belg. *garseye*, Fr. *carisée*, O. E. *carsey*. Junius derives the term from Gr. *καρσιος*, obliquus, 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 somewile, brighter of browes
Then Berell, or Brangwayn, thes burdes so bolde;—
Gretter than Dame Gaynour, of *garson*, and golde.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 12.

Fr. *garçon*, a boy; from *gars*, a male. Su.-G. *gasse*, puer.

Skene expl. L. B. *garçifer*, used in Leg. Burg. "Ane *garson*, ane servand quha serves in the myln, ane myln-knave." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Garçifer*.

GARSTY, s. Something resembling the remains of an old dyke, Orkn.

Isl. *gardsto*, locus et longitudo sepimenti, cum ipso sepimento; Verel. Or from *gardr*, an inclosure, and *stiga*, saginarium, a place in which weaned lambs are inclosed; G. Andr., p. 224. Sw. *gaardstia* has been given as synon. with *svinstia*, 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 tinsil *Garsummer*.

King of Fairy, Watson's Coll., i. 133.

Johns. derives the E. word from L. B. *gossipium*. As, however, the Germans call it *sommerueben*, and *weibersommer*, 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 *wormwebs*, Border. Teut. *herfst draet* seems equivalent; fila sereno coelo in aere texta, praecipue autumnii tempore; Kilian, q. *harvest threads*. V. LAMP, 2.

GART, GERT. Pret. of GAR, GER, q. v.

GARTAINE, GAIRTAIN, s. A garter, S.

—Syne clampit up Sanct Peter's keiss,
Bot of ane auld reid *gartane*.

Symnyne and his Broder, Chron. S. P., i. 360.

"Ane stik of Colyne silk for beltis & *gartains*, the price viij sh. grit." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.
Gael. *gairtein*, id. Goth. *girtur*, Isl. *giorde*, cingula; from *giord-a*, to gird.

To GARTANE, v. a. To bind with a garter, S.

For cruel love has *gartan'd* low my leg,
And cled my hurdies in a philabeg.
Robertson of Struan's Poems; Waverley, ii. 301.

[GARTANE-LEEM, s. A small portable loom for weaving garters, Mearns.]

GARTEN BERRIES, *Lady Garten berries*, "bramble berries, *rubus fruticosus*;" Gl. Sibb.

GARTH, *s.* 1. An inclosure.

Yhit this gud wiff held Wallace till the nycht,
Maid him gud cher, syne put hym out with elycht,
Throw a dyrk *garth* scho gydit him furth fast,
In cownt went, and vp the watty past.

Wallace, l. 257, MS.

"*Gaith*, [l. Garth] a small pattle of enclosed cultivated ground, with waste land around it." Barry's Orkney, p. 224.

"*Garth*, a yard, a backside, a croft, a church-garth, a churchyard; North." Grose.

2. A garden.

I nauit furth alane, quhen as midnicht wes past,
Besyd ane gudlie grene *garth* full of gay fleuris,
Hegeit, of ane huge hicht, with hawthorne treis.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 44.

3. In Orkney, *garth* denotes a house and the land attached to it; as *Kong's garth*, in the P. of Sandwick, i.e., the King's house; and *Mirigarth*, in Cross P. Sanday. It is now the Manse, and signifies the house of the *mire*, contiguous to which it is situated. The *th* is lost in the pronunciation; as they are pron. *Kongsger*, *Miriger*.

The term *garth* is applied to a smaller possession than *Bee* or *Bool*, sometimes spelled in old writings *Bowl*. For there is seldom but one *Bee* in a parish; though often several *garths*.

4. An inclosure for catching fish, especially salmon.

"All & haill the salmon fischeing and vther fische within the watter of Annane,—comprehending the *garthis* and pullis vnder written, viz., the kingis *garthis*, blak pule," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

It is also used in composition. V. FISCHGARTE.

Mr Pink. derives it from Celt. *ghwarth*, a fort or castle, literally, an inclosure. But it is evidently from A.-S. *geard*, an inclosure, also a garden. *Grene geardas*, green gardens; Somner. Su.-G. Dan. *guard*, hertus. [Isl. *gadr*, *gerdi*, a field or enclosure.] Seren. derives the Su.-G. word from *gaard-a*, to hedge. Ulphilas uses *aurtigards* for garden, A.-S. *ortgeard*, *weortgard*; 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 *Garvie*." Sibb. Fife, 127.

"—They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, *garvies*, or sprats, *sparlings* or smelts." P. Alloa, Statist. Acc., viii. 597.

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 *meerhering*, from *meer*, the sea, and *hering*, 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 an 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. 609.

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 *Gur*, and C. B. *ewynawl*, plaintive, from *ewyn-aw*, to complain, *synon.* with Moes-G. *quain-on*, *id*.

GASCROMH, *s.* An instrument of a semi-circular form, resembling a currier'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." Pirate, ii. 11.

Gael. *cascromh*, from *cas*, foot, and *cromh*, 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 conjoined.

2. To talk pertly, to give an insolent reply, S.

Wi' this the wife sets up her *gash*,
And says, ye ken I like ne fash.

W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 19.

Wad ye set up your *gash*, nae faut,
Ye crustie foul-meu'd tyke!

Cock's *Simple Strains*, p. 135.

3. To talk freely and fluently, S. *synon.* *gab*.

The ceuthy cracks begin when supper's o'er,
The cheering supper gars them glibly *gash*.

Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 56.

She lea'es them *gashin* at their cracks,
And slips out by hersel.

Burns, iii. 129.

In the second, at least, it seems nearly allied to Fr. *gauss-er*, to scoff, to gibe; *goss-er*, *id*. Ihre mentions the latter as akin to Su.-G. *gas-a*, effuse lactari. It is not improbable, however, that Su.-G. *kauz-a*, altercari, from *kifwa*, *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 wily, witty was, and *gash*,
With my auld felni packy pash.

Watson's *Coll.*, i. 69.

--Wha gart the hearty billies stay,
And spend their cash,
To see his snowt, to hear him play,
And gab sae *gash*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 233.

Here the adj. is used adverbially.

2. Conversable, lively and fluent in discourse, S.

Good claret best keeps out the cauld,
And drives away the winter soon;
It makes a man baith *gash* and bauld,
And heaves his saul beyond the moon.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

3. Having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance, S.

Here farmers *gash*, in ridin graith
Gaed hoddin by their cotters.

Burns, iii. 31.

4. "Well prepared;" metaph. used in a general sense, S.

The saft o'en cakes, in mony stack,
Are set in order rarely,
Fu' *gash* this night.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 147.

5. Trim, well-dressed; having a certain appearance of dignity.

At that time men con'd gang to market,
Wi' plaiding hose, and straiken sarket,
Wi' coat of kelt, and bluish bonnet,
And owrlay white, as wife cou'd plan it,
And garters ty'd aboon the bran;
And *gash* they thought such country-man.

R. Gallaway's Poems, p. 111.

The same conjecture has occurred to me, which Sibb. mentions that it may be an abbreviation of Fr. *sagace*, from Lat. *sagax*.

- GASH, *s.* A projection of the under jaw, S.
"One with a long out chin, we call *gash-gabet*, or *gash-beard*;" Gl. Rams.

- To GASH, *v. n.* 1. To project the under jaw, S.

2. To distort the mouth in contempt, S.

In this sense, or in one nearly allied, it is evidently used in the following passage:—

Ye needna doubt but Mrs Suckie,
Will crook her mou' like ony buckie,
And *gash* her teeth at me.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

Fr. *gauche*, awry; *gauch-ir*, to writhe, Germ. *gosche*, rictus, grinning or opening the mouth in scorn; also contemptuously applied to the mouth itself.

- GASH-GABBIT, *part. adj.* 1. Having the mouth distorted, Aberd., Mearns.

—A' teethless and *gash-gabbit*
The bags that night.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 125.

2. Having a long projecting chin, Ang.

"*Gash-gabbit*, long-chinn'd;" Gl. Ayrs.

3. Loquacious, and at the same time shrewd in conversation, East of Fife.

- To GASHLE, *v. n.* To argue with much tartness, Ayrs.; apparently a dimin. from the *v. Gash*.

- GASHLIN, *s.* A bitter, noisy argument, in which the disputants seem ready to fly at each other, Ayrs.

- To GASHLE, *v. a.* To distort, to writhe; as, "He's *gashlin'* his beik;" he is making a wry mouth, Aberd.; evidently a diminutive from *Gash*, *v.*, to distort the mouth.

- GASHLIN, *part. adj.* Wry, distorted, *ibid.*

- GASKIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to Gascony.

"That George Robisounne—sall content & pay to William Cathkin—for—a pip of *Gaskin wyne* xxj lb., —j gallounne, ij quartis of *Gaskin wyne* xij s." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 97.

- 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.

"This done, the woman in a *gast*, and pale as death, comes and tells her lady who had stolen her things she missed, and that they were in such a chest in her house." Law's Memorials, p. 220.

This term has been traced to *Gaist*, *q.* seeing a ghost. But this is not satisfactory; especially as it will not account for the phraseology, *getting a gast*. I would rather view it as originally the same with O. Fr. *gaste*, ruin, devastation; whence *faire gast*, *mettre a gast*, *faire du dégât*, ravager; Roquefort. Lat. *vast-are*, *vastatio*.

- GASTROUS, *adj.* Monstrous, Dumfr. Germ. *gastrig*, *squalidus*?

O. E. *gastfull* is expl. by Palsgr., "as a thyng that moueth one to drede, Fr. espouventable;" B. iii., F. 88, b.; also the *v.* "I *gaste*, I feare; Je baille belle paour. I *gasted* hym as sore as he was these twelue monethes." *Ibid.*, F. 244. Hence, to *gaster*, to scare or affright suddenly, Essex; *gastred*, *perterrefactus*; Skinner.

"Either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* 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 *gast* 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. *Kestrel*, "a little kind of bastard hawk," Johns. The Fr. name also appears in the form of *Cresserelle*, and *Quercelle*, Cotgr.

- GATE, *s.* A way. V. GAIT.

- GATE, *s.* Jet. V. GET.

Or than amyd the blak terebynthie
Growis by Oricia, and as the *gate* dois schyne.

Doug. Virgil, 318. 29. Yet, Dunbar.

Teut. *ghet*, Belg. *git*, Fr. *jayet*, A.-S. *gagat*, Lat. *gagat-es*.

- GATE, *s.* A goat. V. GAIT.

GATELINS, adv. Directly; the same with *Gatewards*, S. B.

And mair ntoure, his mind this mony a day,
Gateins to Nery there, my dother, lay.
 V. GAIT, s. a road. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 101.

GATEWARD, GATEWARDS, adv. Straight, or directly, in the way towards, S. B.

—"The inhabitants of Cattoynes gathered and came *gateward* thither, to attend the issue of all matters." *Gordon's Hist. Earls. of Sutherl.*, p. 354.
 There me they left, and I, but any mair,
Gatewards my lane unto the glen gan fare.
Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

Down *gatewards* to the burn his course he steers,
 But 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 plunging 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.* anywise) 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,
 Ner answer gae to eught that she could speer.—
 Nae answer yet,—for he had fa'en aswoon.
 —But howaomever in a little wee,
 Himsel he *gathers* and begins to see.

Ross's Helenore, 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.

"'Hout—lassie,' said Robin, 'hae 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 present,
 So they war trapit in the snair,
 Into an accident:
 Still waiting and *gating*,
 Quhill thay wer all oretane.
Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 33.

The word from its connexion, suggests the idea of *gazing*, *looking around*, or perhaps *conjecturing*. If the former be the sense, it must be allied to *Isl. gæta-a*, observare; *gaa*, attendere, curare, cavere, pret. *gaede*; whence *gaat*, cura, ad *hafa gaat a*, curam ad inspectionem habere; *gaatlaus*, negligens. If the latter; to *Isl. Su.-G. gæt-a*; A.-S. *get-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 lieftenant o' a ship, a *gaucy*, swack young fallow." *Journal from London*, p. 1.

For [ne'er a protick] has he deen,
 Fan it was fair fuir days;
 Ner without *gaucy* Diomede,
 Who wis his guide aways.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

2. Applied to anything large, S.

His *gaucie* tail, wi' upward curl,
 Hung o'er his hurdies wi' a awirl.
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 *gaucy* air
 In gude braid clint.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 21, 22.

Lang syne, my Lord, I had a court,
 And nobles fill'd my cawsy;
 But since I have been fortune's sport,
 I look nae hawff sae *gaucy*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 48.

C. B. *guas*, Arm. *goas*, *goase*, denote a youth; *Su.-G. gaasse*, a male as opposed to a female; also, a boy. As Servius, in his Notes on Virgil, observes that the Gauls called strong men *Gaesi*, *Aeneid*. lib. 8.; Iire views the *Su.-G.* word as originally the same. The Gauls, in their own language, according to Polybius, called mercenary troops *Gessatae*. Camden has observed, that the Britons give the name of *guessin* to

those whom he calls *servi conductitii*. This is merely the pl. of C. B. *guas*; or of the compound word *gaigeach*, a champion, i.e., *guas gwygh*, a stout lad; Letter to the Welsh, Transl., p. 21.

Servius says, that as the Roman *hasta* or spear was by the Gauls called *gessa*, they denominated strong men, *gaesi*, 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 *gesi*, hommes *vallans*. Froissart calls soldiers *geus*; and *ghaes* is a combatant.

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 *vassellet*, whence *valet*, a servant. I here observes, that as Su.-G. *gasse* denotes a boy, soldiers are called *gassar*.

The term being adopted by the Germans, it frequently occurs in their compound names; as *Ariogaeus*, strong in battle; *Lanogaeus*, powerful at the sword. Many examples may be found in Wacht. vo. *Gesus*. The word came afterwards into disrepute, so as to denote a person of the meanest or vilest character. Thus *gheus*, mendicous impudens, Kilian; what we would call a *sturdy beggar*, or in vulgar language, a *randy beggar*. This is viewed as the origin of Fr. *gueux*, a beggar; a name given from contempt to the first Protestants 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 *gaise*, *gaigse*, valour, feats of arms, *gaigeachd*, id., *gaidsidheach*, a champion, *gaigal*, valiant.

GAUCINESS, *s.* Stateliness in appearance, arising from size, *S.*

GAUCKIT, *adj.* Stupid. *V.* GOWKIT.

GAUD, GAWD, *s.* 1. A trick.

Quhat God amouit him, with sic ane *gaude*
In his dedis, to vse sic slicht and frande?

Doug. Virgil, 315. 31.

Simple uses *gaidis* in this sense, if it be not an error of the press.

Thair Holieglas begane his *gaidis*,
As he was learned amangis the laidis.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 328.

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 gaude*.

It is used by Chaucer as signifying a jest, a trick; and has been derived from Fr. *gaud-ir*, to be frolicksome; also to jest. Serenius refers, without any good reason, to Goth. *gaud*, latratus. There might seem to be some affinity with Isl. *gaed*, Ol. Lex. *ged*, indoles, affectus, to which Belg. *gade*, cura, is evidently allied.

But supposing Fr. *gaud-ir*, the origin, this must certainly be traced to Su.-G. *gaed-as*, Isl. *gaed-ast*, *gaet-ast*, laetari, Belg. *gad-en*, placere. The root is Isl. *gaa*, gaudium, gesticulatio.

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 *Gaudeamus*.

"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 *gaude'-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, GAWDES, *s. pl.* Precious ornaments; *synon.* *Gowdy*. *V. GALDEIS*.

"Item, ane pair of bedis of curale with vi *gaudeis* of perle estimat to x crownis of wecht.—Item, ane pair of bedis of quernell with *gawdes* of gold estimat to vi crownis of wecht." *Inventor*, A. 1516, p. 26.

This is *synon.* with *Gowdy*, a jewel, or any precious ornament. Serenius traces E. *gaudy*, which seems a cognate term, to Isl. *gaul*, originally the pagan name of the deity, but after the introduction of christianity transferred to any thing trifling. But it is evidently from Lat. *gaudete*. *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.

GAUFFIN, GAFFIN, *adj.* Lightheaded, foolish, thoughtless, giddy, *Roxb.*

But man, 'tis queer to mak sik fike
About an useless *gauffin* tike;
That ne'er dide gie a decent turn
At sheddin', fauldin', bought, nor burn;
But ran wi' inconsiderate force,
An' bate their heels as they'd been horse.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 20.

"Goff, a foolish clown, North," (*Grose*), may be allied. Shall we trace this to Germ. *gaff-en*, os pandere, hiare; or to S. *gawf*?

GAUGES, *s. pl.* Wages, salary.

"It is desyrit of our saids Lords and College of Justice, for bettir expeditioun of the multitude of actionis that presentlie cumes befor you and thaim, to haife the said College eiked the nowmer of six, and in the meyn tyme, the *gauges* to be eiked and augmentit, to the effect the said Lords may bettir wait upon the administration of the justice." *Acts Sed*, 2 March, 1562.

Fr. *guges*, id., most probably anc. written *gauges*; L. B. *gag-um*, id., *guag-um*, pignus.

GAUGIATORS, *s. pl.* "(In Scotch law) Officers whose business is to examine weights and measures," *Kersey*.

"*Gangiatores*—signifies them quha suld mark the clait, bread, or barrells before they be sauld, with the mark of their office: or tryis or examinatis al measures and weichts, baith dry & weete.—For the French *Jage* is that quihlk we call Jug, met or measure." Skene, Verb. Sign.

Kersey, in giving this word, very properly adds—"or *Gaugiators*." For he had justly conjectured that *Gangiator* was an error. This is evident from the reference made by Skene to Fr. *jage* as the origin; and still more so from his quoting the *Iter Camer.*, c. 14. For there the term is *Gaugiatores*: and in the same work, c. 39, § 46, we read, *De gaggis, seu mensuris pannorum, & vinorum qualiter observantur*.

It is strange, however, that this error has been retained by *Glendoick*, and also by Mr. Bell, Dict. Law Scotl. Cowel derives *Gawger*, L. B. *gangeator*, from Fr. *gawch-ir*, [r. *gauch-ir*] in gyrum torquere. But Du Cange gives L. B. *gagga* as synon. with Fr. *jouge*.

GAUGNET, s. The sea-needle, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Syngnathus Acus*. Sea-needle; Needle-fish; *Gaugnet*;—found lurking among the sea-weeds, in shallow water." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 22.

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. *geck-as*, ludificari; Dan. *giekk-er*, id.

To GAUKIE, v. n. The same with *Gauk*, Roxb.

GAUKIE, GAWKY, s. "A foolish, staring idiotical person." Sometimes it also implies the idea of some degree of lightness of conduct, S.

Wert thou a giglit *gawky* like the lave,
That little better than our nowt behave;
At naught they'll ferly, senseless tales believe,
Be blyth for silly hechts, for trifles grieve;
Sic ne'er could win my heart.—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 108.

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 *gawky*.

Ibid., ii. 229.

Sw. *gack*, Su.-G. *geck*, a fool, Germ. *gacke*, a simpleton. This seems the same with O. E. *goky*.

A charter is chalencheable, before a chiefe justice
If false laten be in that letter, the laweis impugne,
Or painted pentrelnisrie, or percell euerskipped,
The game that gloseth so charteris, for a *goky* is holden.

P. Plowman, Fol. 57, b.

Skinner renders this, vir vilis, tenebrio, as if it meant a rascal, a lurker, deriving it from Fr. *coquin*. But he certainly mentions a better etymon, as communicated by a friend, Sw. *gook*, a cuckow, 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 ca'd swift whoa ne'er a race has run.

Morison's Poems, p. 137.

"*Gawky*, awkward; generally used to signify a tall awkward person, North." "*To gokee*, 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 snp very greedily, as if in danger of swallowing the spoon," Roxb.

Isl. *gileme*, hio, pateo, capio, *giaema*, gula; *kiams-a*, buccas 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 Jehnnie Corrie's corn; but they lap a' owre't like sparrows, an' gallop't into a green knowe beyond 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 amang my *gaun-a-du's*," Loth. Corr. from *gaun* or *gaain*, i.e., going to do.

GAUN DAYS.

"Ye had the *gaun days* of prosperity for twenty years! But instead o' 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 *Gangdayis*, (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 *gaun-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. GANSCH, v.

GAUNCH, s. A snatch. V. GANSCH, 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 Isl. *gambr-a*, id. Lat. *gann-ire*.

GAUNER, s. 1. The act of barking, ibid.

2. A loud fit of scolding, ibid.

- [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*, *gannyie*: but in *gaunge* the main idea is that of boasting; in *gannyie*, that of silliness.]

- [GAUNGE, *s.* 1. Pert, foolish speaking.
2. Boasting, Banffs.]

[GAUNGEIN, GAUNGIN, *part.* Bouncing, bragging, 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 yawn. V. GANT.

GAUNT-AT-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 yawn.

GAUNTIE, *s.*

Ou! gaen like *gaunties* in a styel!
The fowk 'll think, 'at's gaen by,
We keep a bordel house.

W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 32.

Isl. *gante*, a fool. But corr. perhaps from Dan. *galte*, Su.-G. *gallte*, 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 gaup up*, *ibid.*

Was worth ye, Wabster Tam, what's this
That I see *gaupin* gumlie?—
Some waefu' quine 'll ride the stool,
For you, afore the Reeday,—

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 71.

Quine, quean; Reeday, Rood-day.

In this sense it is nearly allied to *Goup*. V. GOIF, *v.*

[GAUP, *s.* A stupid person, other forms are *Gaupus*, *Gaupie*, Banffs.]

[GAUPIN, GAUPING, *part.* Gaping, staring foolishly; used also as an *adj.* and as a *s.*, Banffs.]

GAUT, *s.* "A hog, a sow; as, a *mill-gaut*;" S. Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 180.

In the South of S. it denotes a young sow after it has been castrated.

"*Gauts* and *gits* are hog-pigs and sow-pigs." Yorks. Dial. Clav.

This is an O. E. word. "*Galt*, or yonge hogge or sow, Porcetra." "*Hogge* called a barrow hogge or *galt*, Maialis." Huloeti *Abcedarium*, Lond., 1552.

It is evidently the same with Isl. *galt*, *golt*, Su.-G. *gallt*, *sus exsectus et adultus*, from *gaell-a*, castrare. Su.-G. *gylta*, porcetra, Isl. *göltr*, A.-S. *giltes*, E. *gelt*, Belg. *gelte*.

GAUTSAME, *s.* "Hog's lard," Gall. *Encycl.*; from "*Gaut*, a male swine," *ibid.* V. GALT.

Same is evidently the same with E. *seam*, lard.

GAVAULING, GAVAUILLING, GAVAWLLING, *s.* Gadding about in an idle or dissipated way, Ayrs.

"But thir jocose *gavaulings* are worthy of the occasion." The *Entail*, iii. 282.

"Bailie M'Lucre—one night in going from a *gavawlling* with some of the neighbours,—having partaken largely of the bowl,—was overtaken by an apoplexy just at his own door." The *Provost*, p. 170. Fr. *guaeive*, waif, and *aller*, to go.

GAVEL, GAWIL, *s.* The end-wall of a house, properly the triangular or higher part of it, S.; *gable-end*, E.

—The Northsyd swa westwart,
And that west *gawil* alsua,
In-til hys tyme all gert he ma.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 275.

Su.-G. *gafwel*, Belg. *gevel*, id. Moes-G. *gibla*, a pinnacle; Isl. *gafl*, the end of any thing, as of a ship, a house, &c. This G. Andr. traces to Heb. גבל, *gebel*, 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 discrimine sexus vel ætatis." MS. *Explic.* of *Norish words*.

GAVELOCK, *s.* An earwig; also *Gelloch*, Ayrs.; *Golach*, Loth.

Shall we suppose that it has received its first designation from its resemblance to the instrument called a *Gavelock*, as being forked?

GAVELOCK, *s.* An iron crow or lever, used in quarrying stones, S.

The ancient Goths gave the name of *gafflack* to a kind of dart which they used; A.-S. *gafeluca*, hastilia. Matth. Paris, A. 1256, observes that the Frisians used missile weapons, which they called *gaveloces*. Hence Fr. *javelle*, *javelot*, E. *javelin*.

"The said second of June the drum goes through Aberdeen, charging the hail inhabitants incontinent to bring to the tolbooth the hail spades, shovels, mells, mattocks, barrows, picks, *gavelocks*, and such instruments within the town, meet for undermining, whilk was shortly done." Spalding, i. 220.

"The air sall haue—an pick, a mattock, an *gavelok*, an shoole, an ax, an pair of turkisiss, an hand-saw," &c. Balfour's *Practicks*, p. 235.

"Item, ane litle *gavelok* of irne." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

Ihre explains *gaffel* as signifying whatever is forked, or has two branches, quiquid bifurcum est. Hence our *gavelock* receives its name, as being generally divided into two toes at the lower end. Su.-G. *gafflack* denotes an ancient javelin or dart used among the Goths. Pelletier, (*Dict. Celt.*) derives *gafflack* from two Celt. words, *galf*, forked, and *flach*, a staff or rod, as signifying a forked staff. But Ihre views the Celts as borrowing from the Goths in this instance. And it deserves notice, that A.-S. *gafla* 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 churlish rascalls, that caused complaints to be heard, which made our proforce or *gavileger* get company and money, for dis-

charging his duty; for neither officer nor souldier escaped due punishment, that was once complained on, untill such time as his Majestie was satisfied with justice." *Monro's Exped.*, P. I., p. 34; also p. 45.

I have not observed this word in any of the northern languages. But it is undoubtedly from *Isl. gaa*, prospicere, curare, cavere; *Dan. gau*, cautelous; *Teut. gaww*, cautus, attentus ad rem; and *leger*, a camp, q. "he who has charge of the camp, who narrowly prospiciates 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 clattern Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws,
Whene'er our Meg her cankart humour *gaws*.—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 117.

To GAW, v. n. To become pettish, Loth.; q. to be galled.

Yet prudent fonk may tak the pet:
Anes thrwart porter wad na let
Him in while latter meat was hett,
He *gaw'd* fou sair,
Flung in his fiddle o'er the yett,
Whilk ne'er did mair.

Ramsay'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 shoven shuders shawes the marks no doubt,
Of teugh tail; there's tyres and other tawes,
And girds of galeys growand new in *gaws*.

Poikart, Watson's Coll., iii. 24.

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 cicatrices."

Gaw is the same with *E. gall*, as denoting a slight hurt or fretting of the skin. *Isl. galli*, vitium, naevus.

2. Used metaph. 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.

3. A crease in cloth, Upp. Clydes.

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 *gaws*." *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 obligated, at a royal coronation, to have a *gaw* in the Earl's [Marshal] back, and takes this method to shew

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 *gaw*;"

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 44.

Su.-G. galle, 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 Stewarton by a *gaw*, in which it runs at some distance, and then seeks a course for itself." *P. Kilmaurs Ayrs. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 354, N.

"Open drains, called *sloped gaws*, 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. goww, agger *focsa* sive *aquagio* obductus; *Isl. gíaa*, chasma, hiatus oblongus; *Haldorsen*.

2. A hollow with water springing in it, Ang.

This, although the *l* is lost in pronunciation, is probably allied to *Isl. geil*, fissura, ruptura, in monte, &c. *gil*, in clivis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu vallis angusta; *alveus profundus et laxus*; *G. Andr.*, p. 85. 88.

GAW, s. The gall of an animal, S.

Gut an' Gaw, is one of the many phrases, often alliterative, used in S. to denote all without the slightest exception; originally used to denote the effect of violent reteling.

Flesh an' Fell, Skin an' Birn, Stoup an' Roup, are used in a similar mode.

GAW o' the Pot, the first runnings of a still. Aberd.

Whether as being inferior, or less safe, (*Isl. galle*, 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 shew yourself.

Then says to Jean, come out afore the *gawd*,
And let folks see gin ye be what ye'er ca'd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 128.

V. GAD.

GAWDNIE, GOWDNIE, s. The yellow Gurnard, or Dragonet of Pennant, a fish; *Callionymus Lyra*, Linn.; Fife.

"The *Gaudnie*, 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 new caught. The blue in particular is of inexpressible splendour, having the richest caerulean tints, glowing with a gemmeous brilliancy. Hence the name *Gowdnie*, i.e., *gold-fish*." *Ibid.* N.

The name *Goldeney* has been given to the *Sparus lunula aurea*, Linn., as well as that of *Gilt-head*, for a similar reason. It corresponds with Gr. χρυσόφρυς of *Oppian*; *Lat. Aurata* of *Pliny*; *Fr. la Dorade*.

To GAWE, v. n. To go about staring in a stupid manner; the same with *Gauwe*; *Teviotd. V. GORE*, v.

To GAWF, GAFF, *v. n.* To laugh violently and coarsely, to give a horselaugh, S.

Gaffin they wi' sides sae sair;
Cry, "Wae gae by him!"

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 351.

—Who gart the lieges *gawff* and girn ay,
Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn.

Ibid., i. 327.

Su.-G. *gaffla sig* has the same meaning; *cachinnare*, immoderato risu ora distorquere, Sw. *gaffelung*, derisio. These seem derived from Germ. *gaff-en*, to gape, os pandere, hiare; if not from Isl. *gaa*, irrisio. V. Kristnisag. Gl.

GAWF, GAULE, GAFF, GAFFAW, A horselaugh, S.

"The Quene Regent sat at the tyme of the assault—upoun the foir-wall of the castell of Edinburghe, and quhen sche perceived the overthrow of us, and that the Ensenyeis of the Frenche war again displayit upoun the walls, sche gave ane *gawf* of lauchter, and said, *Now will I go to the Mes, and prays God for that whilk my eyis 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 principall point, *to wit*, womanly gravity; for quhen sche saw Johne Knox standing at the uther end of the tabill bairheidit; sche first smylit, and efter gave a *gawff* lauchter." *Ibid.*, p. 340.

"When he came into the house, the devil gave a great *gawf* of lauchter. '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 thou dost afflict.'" Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 48.

Syne circling wheels the flattering *gaffaw*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 327.

Perhaps the word in this form may have originally denoted a universal roar of laughter in a company; q. the *gawf* of *a'*, i.e., *all*. It is still said, *They gat up wi' a gaffaw*, *They all* laughed loud.

"Presently again the younker gave another *gaffaw*, still more dreadful than the first." The Steam-Boat, p. 86.

GAW-FUR, *s.* A furrow for draining off water, E. Loth., Renfr.

"An oblique furrow for carrying off surface-water is a *gaw-fur*." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 803.

"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 haue hecht, I sall hald, happin as it may,
Quhiddir sa it gang to greif or to *gawin*.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. b.

Either from Fr. *gaigne*, gain, the word being prolonged to rhyme with *knawin* and *dawin*; or from A.-S. *ge-win*, *lucrum*, gain.

GAWKIE, *adj.* Foolish, S.

"As for the town of Brighton, it's what I would call a *gawkie* piece of London." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 288. V. GAUKIT.

GAWKIE, *s.* The horse-cockle, a shell, Venus Islandica, Linn.; Loth.

GAWLIN, *s.*

"The *Gawlin* 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 Norvegi sic vocant, (gagl) anseris genus, quod Islandis est Helsingie*; p. 81. Pennant says that they give the name of *Goul* or *Gagl* to the Brent Goose.

To GAWMP, *v. a.* To mock. V. GAMP.

To GAWP, *v. n.* To yawn, Loth. Hence, GAWPISH, *adj.* Disposed to yawn, *ibid.*

Isl. Su.-G. *gap-a*, hiare, patere; *gapandi*, hiatus.

To GAWP UP, *v. a.* To devour, to eat greedily, to swallow voraciously, S.

Syne till't he fell, and seem'd right yap

His mealtith 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. *gap-a*, hiare. But I suspect that it is radically the same with E. *gulp*.

And so sitten they to euensong, & songen itherwhile,
Tyll Glotton had *igolped* a gallon and a gill.

His guttes began to gothlen, as two gredy sowes.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 25, b.

In edit. 1561, it is *igalped*.

Sw. *gupa*, buccis vorare deductis, Belg. *golp-en*, ingurgitare, avidè haurire.

GAWP, *s.* A large mouthful, S.

GAWRIE, *s.* The name given to the Red Gurnard, S. Trigla cuculus, Linn.

"The Red Gurnard, or Rotchet; our fishers call it the *Gawrie*." Sibb. Fife, 127.

Perhaps corr. from Fr. *gourneau*, or Germ. *kurre-fische*, *id.* Schonevelde gives it the latter name.

GAWSIE, *adj.* Jolly. V. GAUCY.

GAY, *adv.* Pretty, moderately; also GAYLIE, GAYLIES. V. GEY.

GAY, *s.* Observation, attention.

Bot I mon yit heir mair quhat worthis of him anis,
And eirnestly efter him haue myne *gay*.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. a.

Isl. *gaa*, attentio; *gaa*, observare, attendere; *eg gae*, prospicio; Teut. *gaye*, custodia.

GAYING, *part. pr.* of the *v. to Gae*. Going, S.; also written *gäin*.

"That it may be knawin quhat maner of personis ar meant to be ydill and strang beggaris and vagaboundis, —it is declarit that all ydill personis *gaying* about—vying subtil, crafty and vnlauchfull playis, as iuglerie, fast and lowiss, and sic vtheris; the ydill people calling thame selfis Egiptianis," &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*;" Brechin Reg.

GAYNE-COMEING, s. Second advent.
V. **GAIN-COMING.**

—"The same religioun—they preachit and establischt among his faithfull, to the *gayne comeing* of our Lord Jesus Chryst." Answers of the Kirk, A. 1565; Keith's Hist., p. 550.

"Then must I explaine my minde, what masse it is that I intend to impung,—not the blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be vsed in his kirk to his *gain coming*," &c. Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, c. ii. a.

GAYNE-CUM, GAYN-CUM, s. Return, coming again. V. **GAIN-CUM.**

—That wyth thame fra thins thal bare
Til Kyncardyn, quhars the Kyng
Tylle thar *gayne-come* made bydyng.

Wyntoun, vi. 18. 404.

But quhan he sawe passit baith day and heur
Of her *gaincome*, in sorrowe gan oppresse
His woful herts in cair and hevynesse.

Henryson's Test. Cresseide, Chron. S. P., i. 159.

GAYNIS, s.

The *gaynis* of my yeiris gent,
The flouris of my fresche youthheid,
I wait nocht how away is went.

Maitland Poems, p. 192.

"Properties," Pink. It may perhaps bear this meaning, from Su.-G. *gagn*, commodum, whence E. *gain*. But it is more natural to understand it as merely put for *gayness*, cheerfulness, gaiety.

To GEAL, v. n. To congeal, Aberd.

Wer't no' for houp, that darling bliss,
That cheers us wi' a fancied kiss,
Our very hearts wou'd *geal*.

Turra's Poems, p. 19.

Gellyn was used in O. E. as synon. with *Congellyn*. "Gellyn or Congellyn, Congelat.—*Gelled*, Congelatus." Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *gel-er*, "to freeze; to thicken, or congeale with colde;" Cotgr. Lat. *gel-are*, to freeze. Ihre seems justly to view Su.-G. *kall*, frigidus, A.-S. *ciele*, *cyle*, id., Isl. *kal-a*, obrigescere, &c., as from a common origin with Lat. *gel-are*.

[GEAL, v. a. To expose so as to become very cold; as, "He sat down on a stane till he *gealt* himsel," Banffs. Gl.]

GEAL, s. Extreme coldness, as of water in winter; frostiness; Aberd.

[GEAL-CAUL, adj. Cold as ice, Banffs.]

GEAN, GEEN, 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. Petty, Inverness. Statist. Acc., iii. 26.

Sir Thomas Urquhart writes *guinds*. Speaking of the diligent engagement of "counterfeit saints,—tough fryars, buskin monks," &c., in what he calls "*diabliculating*, that is, euluminating," he subjoins; "Wherein they are like unto the poor regues of a village, that are busie in stirring up and scraping in the ordure and filth of little children, in the season of cherries and *guinds*, and that only to finde the kernels, that they may sell them to the druggists, to make thereof pomander-oilc." Rabelais, B. II, p. 221. In the original *guignes*.

Fr. *guigne*, *guine*; "*guignes*, a kind of little, sweet and long cherries, termed so, because at first they

came out of *Guyenne*;" Cotgr. Others derive the name from *Guines* in Picardy.

GEAN-TREE, GEEN-TREE, s. A wild cherry-tree, S.; sometimes simply *gean*.

"These *geen-trees* were sent there from Kent, about a century ago, by Alexander, Earle 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. 307.

GEAR, GEARED, GAUN-GEAR. V. GERE.

GEAR-GATHERER, s. A money-making man, S. V. **GER, GERE.**

GEARKING, part. adj. Vain; Lyndsay.

A.-S. *gearc-ian*, apparare, preparare.

GEASONE, adj. Stunted, shrunk.

—"For their wode is *geasone* and scant, their common fewell is of stoness, which they dig out of the earth." Pitseottie's Cron., Introd. xxiii.

Isl. *gíain*, rarus, 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, Etr. For.

"Callant, elap the lid down on the pat; what hae they't hinging *geaving* up there for?" Perils of Man, i. 55.

This we may certainly view as originally the same with S. *Goiif*, *Gove*, to throw up the head; A. Bor., *Geb*, to hold up the eyes and face; *Gauve*, to stare about like a fool; Grose. Isl. *gid* is rendered chasma, hiatus oblongus; Haldorson.

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 nicest bits.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 4.

I see no word to which this may be allied, save Gael. *ciaban*, the gizzard. Now, Su.-G. *krafve* denotes both the crop and gizzard.

A learned friend remarks that this may be derived from Fr. *jabot*, which has precisely the same meaning. But thus the sound is much changed.

To GECK, GEKK, 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 derision; evidently from the same origin with the v.

Why have yon 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
Sall at your guckrie *geck*.

Philotus, Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 39.

She Bauldy loves, Bauldy that drives the car,
But *gecks* at me, and says I smell of tar.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 68.

To say that ye was *geck'd* yese hae nae need,
We'll gee a hitch unto your toucher guede.

Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

3. To befool, to cozen.

His precept of pensione furth he tuike,
Biddand my Lord subscribe ane letter;

And swa he did, but not the better.
Hame to the Prowest it was directit;
But ye shall heir whow he was *geckit*, &c.
Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems, Sixteenth Century, p. 336.

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 scorn,
Nor wad civilities return;
But *gecking* up her head, quoth she,
"Poor animal! I pity thee."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 476.

And Bessie, nae doubt o't, *geckit*,
And looked down paunchy enuech,
To think while the lave were *negleckit*,
That she wad get Hab o' the Heuch.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 295.

Teut. *gheck-en*, *be-gheck-en*, deridere. Su.-G. *geck-as*, ludificari. A.-S. *gecance*, ludibrium. Seren. gives Sw. *gæck-a* as signifying, to jilt. Dan. *geck-er*, to jest, to sport, to jeer, to scoff; *giecket*, mocked, laughed at.

GECK, GEKK, s. 1. A sign of derision.

Quhill preistis cum with bair schevin nekks,
Than all the feyns lewche, and maid *gekks*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27, st. 3.

2. A taunt, a jibe.

Quha cum uncalt, unservd suld sit,
Perhaps, Sir, sae may ye.
Gudeman, Gramercy for your *geck*,
Quod Hope, and lawly louts.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 78.

Teut. *geck*, *gheck*, jocus.

3. Cheat, act of deception. To gie one the *geck*, to give him the slip; generally including the idea of exposing him to derision, S.

The man believand it he spak,
Vnto this sophist sone consentit;
But he had afterward repentit,
Were not a mau amongis them sell,
Whose conscience causit him to tell,
And quyetlie his counsall gave him,
That Holieglass wald sone deceave him.
The man perceaving it was sua,
Gave him the *gek*, and lute him gea,
Thankand his God, and gud men baith,
For his delyvering of that skeath.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 329.

[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*.]

GECK-NECKIT, *adj.* Wry-necked, Aberd.

Gael. *geochd*, a wry neck, *geochdach*, having a wry neck.

GED, (*g* hard) s. 1. A pike, a jack, Lucius marinus; *pl. geddis*. A term pretty generally used, S.

And with his handys quhile he wrocht
Gynnyys, to tak *geddis* and salmonys,
Trowtis, elys, and als menovnyss.

Barbour, ii. 576, MS.

Mr. Pink. is strangely mistaken in his note on this passage, when he speaks of the *gedd* as "a small fish rather larger than minnows." The very connexion shews the error.

Now safe the stately sawmont sail,
And trouts bedropp'd wi' crimson haill.
And eels well kent for souple tail,
And *geds* for greed. —

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 *Vitulus* was a calf, of *Putealis*, a well, &c. Armorial bearings have been assumed in our own country, with a similar humour. Mackenzie mentions that "*Ged* of that ilk" had "3 *geas* or pyks hauriant argent;" and Geddes of Rachie "3 pyke or *geds* heads coup'd or." Crab of Robslaw had in like manner "a crab in base or;" and the name of Garvey "three fishes called Garvine fishes nayant." V. vo. *Garvie*. 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. 62.

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 voraciousness of the pike.

Su.-G. Isl. *geddā*, id. *Ihre* derives this from *gadd*, aculeus, 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 *hecht*, from *heck-en*, to bite; Belg. *snock*, from *snoy-en*, to strike. Fr. *brocher*, from *broch-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, *hack-an*, to hack, hash; concidere, secando comminucere.

GED-STAFF, (*g* 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 extremo *Jeduardienses* artifices ponunt; Rudd. Sibb. adopts the latter hypothesis; adding, that "the phrase, *Jethart staffs* and *Kelso rungs*," is still common.

Some jarris with ane *ged staff* to jag throw blak jakkis.

Doug. Virgil, 239. a. 1.

It seems rather to signify, a pointed staff, from Su.-G. *gadd*, aculeus; or perhaps a staff made for the very purpose of *jagging throw*, pricking or killing *gedds*. 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 *Gadyr*, to gather.

GEDLING, *s.*

He met ane porter swayne
Cummand raith hin agayne—
Quho gangis thow, *gedling*, thir gatis sa gane?
Rauf Coilyear, C. ij. b.

Gadling, "an idlo vagabond;" Chaucer. V. Tyrwhitt. But perhaps the term properly signifies, companion, fellow-mate; as Somner renders A.-S. *gaedeling*; in Lat. comes, consors, socius, sodalis. This is deduced from *gegad*, *gegada*, id.

GEDWING, *s.* "An ancient-looking person; an antiquary;" Gall. Encycl. The author expl. it "a fisher of *geds*," i.e., pikes.

[To GEE, *v. a.* To give. V. GIE.]

To GEE (*g* soft), *v. n.* To stir, to move to one side. V. JEE. Hence,

GEE-WAYS, *adv.* Not in a direct line, obliquely.

Kelly mentions a foolish Prov., in which this term occurs, p. 121, synon. *agee*; although perhaps *geeways* expresses a slighter degree of obliquity, q. merely an inclination to one side.

GEE, (*g* hard) *s.* To *tak the gee*, to become pettish and unmanageable, S. *tig*, *dorts*, *strunt*, synon.

—Lang or e'er that I came hame,
My wife had *ta'en the gee*.—
The ne'er a bed will she gae to,
But sit and *tak the gee*.
Ritson's *S. Songs*, i. 90, 91.

—Lads, gin your lasses grow dorts,
Let never their *gees* mak you wae.
Jamieson's *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 *ta'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 barme and blaidry buists up all my bees;
Ye knaw ill gyding genders meny *gees*,
And specially in poets for example.
Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 500.

Isl. *geig-r*, *geig*, offensa, perniciēs.

[GEEBLE, *s.* A small quantity of any liquid; a contemptuous term, Banffs. Synon., *jibble*, Clydes.

If the contempt of the speaker is strong, a small quantity is called a *jibble*; 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. Banffs. Gl.]

[To GEEBLE, *v. a.* To agitate a liquid. To *geeble up*, to bespatter; to *geeble out*, to spill; and metaph. to *geeble at*, to spoil. part. pr. *geeblin*, used also as a *s.* with preps. *up*, *oot*, or *oot-our*, and *at*. V. Banffs. Gl.]

To GEEG, GIG, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To quiz, Dumfr.

This is probably allied to *Gegger*.

GEELIEWHIT. V. GILLIEWETFOOT.

GEELLIM, *s.* A rabbit-plane, a joiner's tool, S.

GEEN, *s.* A wild cherry. V. GEAN.

GEENYOCH, *adj.* 1. Gluttonous, Upp. Lanarks.

2. Greedy of money, *ibid.*

GEENOCII, *s.* A covetous insatiable person, expl. as nearly allied in signification to gluttonous, Ayrs.

Gael. *gionach*, hungry, gluttonous, voracious; perhaps from *gion*, the mouth. This seems radically the same with C. B. *gwancus*, *gwangcus*, voracious; *gwanc*, voracity. *Gen* denotes the mouth.

GEENYOCHLY, *adv.* 1. Gluttonously, *ibid.*

2. Greedily, *ibid.*

GEENYOCHNESS, *s.* 1. Gluttony, *ibid.*

2. Covetousness, *ibid.*

GEER, GEERS, *s.* The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, S. *Graith* and *Heddles* 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 *gegg*, 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 *gegg*, 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-spy* only by the use of the *gegg*. 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 *gegg*. If he who holds the *gegg* gets in the *den*, the *outs* are winners, and have the privilege of getting out again. The *outs*, before leaving the *den*, shuffle the *gegg*, 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 *gegg*, 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 *gagie*, merces, premium, had been also hard.

GEGGERY, *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.; *Gell*, *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 clinks 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 geggers*, to let the under-lip fall, to be chop-fallen, Perth.; apparently a cant term.

[**GEHL-ROPE**, *s.* The rope that runs along the end of a herring net; prob. a corr. of A.-S. *ge-heald*, keeping, Banffs.]

GEIDE, *pret.* Went. Wallace, i. 246. Perth. edit.

Thai wüst nocht weyllis at quhat yett he in *yeide*.

MS.

To **GEIF**, *v. a.* To give; the most common orthography of the word in our records.

"That euery erle, &c., cumand to the saidis wapin-schawingis *geif* the names of the personis that sall cum with thame thareto in bill to the schireff," &c. Acts. Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363. *V. Gif*, *v.*

GEIF, *conj.* If. *Ibid.*, col. 2, l. 20.

"*Geif* ony heretikus haue bene abiurit or vtherwayis half bene admittit lauchfullie to pennance & grace, nane of thai sall converss nor commone with vtheris of ony materis tuiching our haly faith vnder the pane to be haldin as relapss." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 370.

To **GEIF**, **GEYFF**, *v. a.* To give. *Geif*, part. pa.

Quhat? sall our child Laninia the may
To banyst men be *geif* to lede away?

Doug. Virgil, 219. 15.

Su.-G. *gef-a*, *gif-wa*, A.-S. *gyf-an*, Moes-G. *gilban*, *id.*

To **GEIG** (*g* soft), *v. n.* To make a creaking noise, as a door when the hinges need to be greased, *S.*

Vnder the paysand and the heuy charge
Gan grane or *geig* the euil ionit barge.

Doug. Virgil, 178. 11.

"Evidently the same with A. Bor. *gike*, or *jike*, to creak as wheels and doors do," Grose.

Rudd. and Sibb. both view the word as formed from the sound. Perhaps it is allied to Germ. *geigen*,

fricare, to rub, whence Wachter derives *geige*, a fiddle; marking the resemblance of Gr. *γυργα*, stridulum canere, Lat. *giugrire*. Teut. *ghiegaeg-en*, to bray. *V. GEEG.*

GEIG, *s.* "A kind of an old fashioned net used now for catching of spouts." Note, Evergreen, i. 261.

Teut. *jaght-garen*, *jaght-net*, plagae, retiae, casses; Sw. *jagt-neat*, hunter's net.

Belg. *zeege*, a scan, Sewel; i. e., a seine. He expl. it, "great fish-net."

GEIK-NECK (*g* hard), *s.* A wry neck, Mearns.

GEIK-NECKIT, *adj.* Having the neck awry, *ibid.* For etymon, *V. GECK-NECKIT.*

GEIL, **GEILL**, *s.* Jelly, *S.*

Furmage full fyne scho brocht insteid of *geil*.

Henryson, *Evergreen*, i. 150, st. 18.

Of Venisoun he had his waill,

Gude Aquavit, wyne and aill;

With nobill confettis, bran and *geill*.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, B. vi. 6.

Fr. *gel*, *id.*

[**GEILANS**, *adv.* Pretty well; as, "Foo's a' the bairns?" "Thank ye, they're a' *geilans*." Banffs.]

GEILL POKKIS.

—Of fyne silk thair furrit cloikis,

With hingand sleivis, lyk *geill pokkis*.

Maitland Poems, p. 326.

This is rendered by Mr. Pink. *jelly-bags*. But the expression obviously denotes the bags worn by mendicants; from Teut. *gheyl-en*, *ghyl-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; "Bra'ly, finely, *geily* at least;" i. e., "indifferently," p. 400.

"*Geily* is sing Walloway's brother," *S. Prov.*, "spoken when we ask how a thing is done, and are answered *Gaily*, 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* confairin." Journal from London, p. 2.

—"How do the people of the country treat you?" "Ow! *gailies*: particularly we that are Scotch: we had but to show our petticoat, as the English ca' it, an' we're ay weel respected." Scott's *Parns Revisited* in 1815, p. 253, 254.

"*Gayly*, in good health and spirits, North." Grose. As used in relation to health, it might seem allied to Teut. *gheef*, *gheve*, *gave*, *gæve*, sanus, integer. Thre renders Su.-G. *gef*, usualis, *gaef*, felix, probatus; from *gifwa*, 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 cant term, seems to claim high antiquity. It is undoubtedly the same with Isl. *genjd*, cerevisiae motus, cum maturat se; *golid gungr*, cerevisia ebullit. It seems to have originally denoted ale in a state of fermentation.

GEING (*g* hard), *s.* Dung, sterens humanum, Border.

A.-S. *gang*, *geng*, latrina, a jakes; *gang-wytte*, id. Chaucer *gong*, A.-S. *gongstole*, a close-stool.

Palsgrave mentions *gonge* as synon. with draught, (a privy); Fr. *ortarit* [r. *ortrait*] B. iii. F. 37, a. "I fowe a *gonge*: Jo eue vng retraict;" Ibid. F. 241, b. *Fowe* is radically the same with the S. v. *Fauch*, *fangh*, A. Bor. *fev*, *feigh*. "*Gonge* or preuy; Cloaca. *Gonge feyar*; Cloacarius. *Gonge hole*; cumphus." Prompt. Parv.

One might almost suppose that the name of the manor held for acting as Chamberlain to the Queens in former times, had some affinity to this term. It certainly has an uncommon formation. "In the time of King Edward I., Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, —and Matilda his wife, held the manor of *Ging-Regnue* by the seijeanty of keeping the chamber of our Lady the Queen on the day of the coronation." It is also called *Gignes*. Blount's Anc. Tenures, p. 26.

"At the coronation of James II. the lord of the manor of Tyngrith, in Essex, claimed to be Chamberlain to the Queen for the day, and to have the Queen's bed, and furniture, the *basons*, &c. belonging to the office." Ibid.

[GEING, GEIN, *part. pr.* of GIE, Giving.]

[GEING, GEIN, *part. pr.* of GEE, Stirring, moving aside or to one side, Clydes.]

GEIR, *s.* Accoutrements, &c. V. GER.

GEISLIN. V. GAISLIN.

GEIST, *s.* 1. A gallant action, an exploit; Lat. *res gestae*, *gesta*.

The woful end per ordoure here, allas!
Followis of Troy, and *geistis* of Eneas.

Doug. Virgil, 51. 12.

2. The history of any memorable action, or a song in praise of it.

—Cretens also was the Muses freynd,—
That in his mynd and breist al tymes bare
Sangis and *geistis*——

Doug. Virgil, 306. 7.

According to Hearne, those who proposed truth in their relations, called them *gests*, which word was opposed to the French *Romance*. Pref. to Langtoft's Chron. xxxvii.

GEIST, GEST, *s.* 1. A joist, or beam for supporting a floor, S.

Thare hethis, and thare ouerloftis syne thay bete,
Plankis and *geistis* grete square and mete.

Doug. Virgil, 153. 3.

2. A beam, used in a general sense.

Off gret *gestis* a sow thai maid,
That stalwart heildyne aboyn it had.

Darbour, xvii. 597, MS.

Edit. 1620, *geists*.

GEIT, *s.* A contemptuous name for a child. V. GET.

GEIT, *s.* A fence or border.

"Item, ane kirtill of tweldore, with ane small *geit* of cramsay velvott." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100.

GEITIT, *part. pa.* Fenced. V. GETIT.

Fr. *guet*, ward.

[GEIT, GYTE, *adj.* Mad, wild, stupidly wrong, extravagant, Clydes.]

[GEITTER, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To talk in a silly, twaddling manner, Clydes., Banffs.

2. With *prep. at.* To do any kind of work in an awkward, bungling manner; *part. pr.*, *geitterin*, used also as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

[GEITTER, *s.* 1. Nonsense, foolish talk, *ibid.*

2. A stupid, talkative person, *ibid.*

3. Metaph., ruin, *ibid.* V. Banffs. Gl.]

[GELAEGIT, *adj.* Applied to animals,—coloured, Shet.]

To **GELL** (*g* hard), *v. n.* To tingle, to thrill with acute pain, S.

—Trust ye well and certainly.

As soon as love makas you agast,
Your oyntments will you nothing last;
Your wounds they will both glow and *gelt*,
Sow full sore, and be full ill.

Sir Egeir, p. 13.

The growlan fishwives hoise their creels,
Set a' their banes a *gelling*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 49.

Germ. *gell-en*, to tingle; used in Luther's Vers. 1. Sam. iii. 11. Teut. *ghjēl-en*, fervere.

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.*

"I stevellit back, and lowten doun, set mai nebb to ane *gell* in the dor." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41. [Isl. *galli*, a defect, flaw, fault.]

To **GELL**, *v. n.* 1. To sing with a loud voice, to bawl in singing, Fife.

[2. To yell, to roar loudly, Clydes.]

[3. To brawl, to scold, *ibid.*]

This is undoubtedly the same with *Gale*, to cry with a harsh note, q. v. for the etymon.

[GELL, *s.* 1. A brawl, a shout, a roar, *ibid.*]

[2. A brawl, a squabble, a noisy quarrel, *ibid.*]

GELLOCH, *s.* A shrill cry, a yell, Selkirks.

"We'll never mair scare at the pooly-wooly of the whaup, nor swirl at the *gelloch* of the ern." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 288. V. GALE and GALYIE.

GELL (*g* hard), *adj.* 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, *Fife*.
3. On the *gell*, a phrase used in regard to one who is bent on making merry, *Upp. Lanarks.*

Isl. gall signifies insanus; *gall*, laetus fervor; *gael-a*, exhilarare; *gal-a*, concurrere. The phrase, *Er gällinn á hönum* might seem analogous; *Animo est alacri*; *Haldorson*.

But it is more probably an oblique use of the adj. used in various northern dialects, in the sense of lascivious, lecherous: *Isl. gíal*, Dan. *geil*, A.-S. *gal*, libidinosus, salax; Teut. *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 horseleech; Su.-G. *igel*, Alem. *egal*, Germ. *egel*, *igel*, Belg. *echel*, Kilian, *eich-el*, Su.-G. *blodigel*, Germ. *blutegel*, for *blod*, *blut*, blood, and *igel*. In Luther's Vers., *engel* signifies a horseleech, Prov. xxx. 15. The E. term *leech* has been transferred to this animal, from its original sense as denoting a physician, A.-S. *laec*, 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 *peel*, *Aberd.* i.e., whelped in a pool.

GELLIE. V. GALZIE.

GELLIE, adj.

He never huntit benefice,
Nor catchit was with Couatrie,
Thocht he had offers mouy one:
And was als meit for sic office
As outhir *gellie* Jok and Johnie.

Davidson's Schort Discours of the Estaitis, 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, 1788, p. 180.

The term is here applied to a door. V. **JELLY**.

GELORE, GALORE, GILORE, pron. *gelyore, s.* Plenty, abundance, S. B. It is also used adverbially.

Gin she came well provided ay afore,
This day she fuish the best of cheer *gilore*.

Ross's Helenore, 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 tippled strong liquor *gillore*.

Ritson's R. Hood, ii. 144.

Galore is used in the same sense, South of S.

Good turfs he had ever *galore*;

His eildon he seldom saw done.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 197.

i.e., he had abundance of turf.

"*Golore*, is great plenty, or abundance." *Yorks. Dial. Crav.* "*Gallor*, plenty, North;" *Grose*.

Ir. *gleire*, much, plenty, a great deal. Gael. *leor*, go leoir, 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 gimlet, a carpenter's tool, *Roxb.* In the latter form it nearly resembles O. Fr. *guimblet*, *id*.

GEMMLE, s. "A long-legged man;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *gamele*, *gamol*, a camel. This word also signifies senex, an old man; *Isl. gamall*, *gamle*, senex; *gemler*, *extremè senex*.

GEN, prep. Against. A.-S. *gean*, *id*.

GEND (*g* hard), adj. Playful, frolicsome; foolish.

Scho was so guckit, and so *gend*,
That day ane hyt scho eit nocht;
Than spak hir fallowis that hir kend;
Bestill, my joy, and greit not.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 3.

My gudams was a gay wif, bnt scho was rycht *gend*.

Ballad, printed A. 1508. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 142.

Thus ferlyit al thair was, baith he and he,
Quhat maner of ane thing micht this be;
And like to ane was nocht into Rome,
Yit than his word was ful of al wisdom.
For he as fule began guckit and *gend*,
And ay the wyser man neirar the end.

Priests of Pebblis, Pink. S. P. R., i. 24, 25.

This word is omitted in the Gl. Elsewhere Mr. Pink. mistakes its sense, expl. 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-alaete*, scurrilitas, i.e., the manners of a buffon. V. *Laits*. Ihre views Gr. *γάρωα*, exilaro, *γάρωαα*, gaudeo, as cognates. We may perhaps add Teut. *ghen-en*, subridere.

GENER, s. A gender, in grammar; pl. *generes*; Lat.

"Bot thow sall vnderstand thatt all pronownes of thare nature are adiectiues, and therefore tha ar all *gener* vndir ane terminations.—How many *generes* is thare in ane pronowne?" &c. *Vaus' Rudiment. Dd.* iiij, b.

[GENG, *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 saidis Johne Soutar and Robert Carmylie; and for the mair certane tryale of the verite in the said matter, and sik manifest falsettis as thay haif accusit uthers of, to put thaim or either of thaim in the buittis, *genis*, or ony uther tormentis, and thairby to urge thaim to declair the treuth." Act Sed^r. 29 June, 1579.

The *buittis*, we know, denotes *boots* of iron, into which the legs of prisoners were thrust, and wedges of iron driven in by the strokes of a maul or hammer. This barbarous mode of examination was used so late as the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

The *buittis* denoting one species of torture, it seems evident that another is meant by *genis*; especially as it is added,—“or ony uther tormentis.” Most probably the rack, or something resembling it, is intended; as the word is evidently formed from Fr. *geheene*, *geine*, *geme*, all signifying the rack; *gehenn-er*, to stretch upon the rack. These terms are undoubtedly from Lat. *gehenna*, 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’ *gentin’* there for?” Roxb.

Su.-G. *gant-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 *genty*.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 226.

It is evidently the same with O. E. *gent*.

Elizabeth the *gent*, fair lady was sche,
Two sons of ther descent, tuo deuthers ladies fre.
R. Brunne, p. 206.

Fr. *gent*, *gentil*, *id.* *Gant*, 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 warrant it will wash to the last.” Saxon and Gael, ii. 154.

Teut. *ghent*, *jent*, bellus, scitnus, elegans, pulcher.

GENTIL, *adj.* Belonging to a nation, Lat. *gentil-is*, *id.*

—Thou Proserpyne, quihlk by our *gentil* lawis
Art rowpit hie, and yellit loude by nycht.

Doug. Virgil, 121. 31.

GENTILLY, *adv.* Neatly, completely.

Bot yeyt than with thair mychtis all,
Thai pressyt the sow toward the wall;
And has hyr set tharto *gentilly*.

Barbour, xvii. 689, 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.

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“He vsed meikle hunting and hawking, with other *gentlemanie* exercise.” *Pittscottie’s Cron.*, p. 178. *Gentlemanny*, Ed. 1728.

GENTLEWOMAN, *s.* The designation formerly given to the house-keeper in a family of distinction, S. B.

This is distinguished from *waiting-maid*.

Go call on Kate my walking-maid,
And Jean my *Gentlewoman*.

The Lord of Aboyne, Old Song.

GENTRICE, GENTREIS, *s.* 1. Honourable birth; Dunbar.

“I am ane that ken full weel that ye may wear good claithes, and have a soft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as of *gentrice*.” *Redgauntlet*, i. 222.

2. Genteel manners, honourable conduct.

I knaw he will do mekill for his kyne;
Gentryss and trewtht ay restis him within.

Wallace, iii. 274, MS.

3. Gentleness, softness.

Gentreis is slane, and Pety is age.

Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 114, st. 24.

4. It seems to be used as equivalent to *discretion*, in the following phrase:—“I wadna put it in his *gentrice*,” Fife.

GENYEILD, GENYELL, *s.* V. GANYEILD.

GENYIE, *s.* Perhaps a cross-bow.

I trow he was not half sae stout,
But anis his stomach was asteir.
With gun and *genyie*, bow and speir,
Men nicht see monie a cracked croun!

Reid of Reidswire, *Minstrelsy Border*, i. 118, 119.

Ramsay, Gl. Evergreen, expl. this “dart or arrow.” But it in general signifies “engine of war,” as rendered by my friend Mr. Scott. It may indeed denote firearms, as expletive of *gun*; especially as *pestelets* are mentioned in the following stanza, as used by those on the other side.

Sir W. Scott thinks that the term, as used in the *Raid of Reidswire*, may “signify a cross-bow, as firelock is applied to a musket.”

2. A snapwork or apparatus for bending a cross-bow.

This is reckoned among *Airschip Gudis*.

“The air sall haue—an steil bonnet, ane sallet, ane jak, ane sword, with ane buckler, ane hand-bow, with ane schcife of arrowes, ane cross-bow, with *genyies*, ane ryding sadill,” &c. *Balfour’s Pract.*, p. 234.

GENYOUGH, GINEOUGH, *adj.* Ravenous, voracious, Lanarks., Ayrs.

“*Gineough*, greedy of meat,” Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 692.

Gael. *gionach*, “hungry, keen, gluttonous, voracious;” Shaw; most probably from *gion*, the mouth.

Germ. Sax. *ghien-en*, hiare, hiscere; Kilian. A.-S. *geon-an*, “to gape;” Sommer. It may, however, be a relique of the Welsh kingdom; from C. B. *gwang*, greediness, voracity; Owen: *guangkys*, vorax, *guangkio*, voro; Lhuyd.

We cannot overlook the obvious affinity between the Celt. and Goth. languages here: Isl. *gin-a*, hiare, os deducere; *gin*, rictus, oris deductio.

Y 2

GENYUS CHALMER. The bridal chamber.

War not also to me is displeant,
Genyes Chalmer, or matrimonye to hant;
 Perchance I might be vincust in this rage,
 Throw this ans cryme of secund mariage.

Doug. Virgil, 99. 53.

Si non pertaesum *thalami* taedaeque fuisset. Virg. Rudd. overlooks the word *genyus*, which is either from Fr. *gendre*, *engendre*, to beget, whence *geneux*, casters of natiivities; or Gr. *γενος*, *γενεος*, genus.

GEO (*g* hard), *s.* A designation for a deep hollow, Caithn. synon. *Gil*, *Gowl*, *q. v.*

"Betwixt Brabster and Freswick there is a deep hollow, called, in the dialect of the parish, the *Wolf's geo*, 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. *gya*, hiatus vel ruptura magna petrarum; G. Andr., *gia*, fissi montis vel terrae hiatus; alias, *gil*, *geil*, *giel*; Verel. Ind. V. Goe.

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, GERE, GEIR, GEAR, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. Warlike accoutrements in general.

Quhen thai with in hard swilk a rout
 About the hous, thai rais in hy,
 And tuk thair *ger* rycht hastily,
 And schot furth, fra thai harnasyt war.

Barbour, ix. 709, MS.

"*Graithed in his gear*, i.e., having on all his armour, and so in readiness;" Rudd.

Isl. *geir* 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. *dyn geira* is rendered *strepitus armorum*, the *din* of *geir*, or as we now say, of *arms*; as *geira* signifies *lancea*, and also *bellum*. 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 *Geirsodde* and thus claimed as his property all who were slain in battle; asserting that he should immediately go to *Godheim*, or the seat of the gods, that he might there gladden the hearts of his friends."

On this Keysler observes, that *Geirs-oddr*, "with which it was the will of Odin to be marked, was nothing else than a slight wound by a sword; *geir*, with the ancients, being a kind of dart or spear. King Haquin, being brought into Valhalla (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 *Haconarmatum*, as expressing himself thus; *Gott er til geir at taka*, i.e., It is good to have *geir* at hand." Snorro also relates, that Niordir 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 burnt." Goth. Hist., Lib. 2, ap. Antiq. Septent., p. 141. 143.

Su.-G. *geir*, a spear; A.-S. *gar*, 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-raudur*, a red or rusty javelin; *Geir-thiofr*, one who steals a javelin; *Geir-tholdur*, Gyrald, one who holds a javelin; *Geir-man*, 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 *geir*, as denoting some piece of armour, is the primitive one. Isl. *ger* signifies, finished; also, furnished, provided; totus absolutus, perfectus: 2. instructus, (Gunnlaugi S. Gl.) from *gior-a*, facere, instruere. Thus, as denoting, like its synon. *grath*, that which prepares or makes one ready for any work; it may also have a similar origin, from the *v.* signifying to prepare; with this difference, that *geir* more nearly resembles Su.-G. *giaer-a*, Isl. *gior-a*, A.-S. *gearw-ian*, parare, and *grath*, A.-S. *ge-raed-ian*, Isl. *reid-a*, Su.-G. *red-a*, id. V. GERIT, and GRAITH.

2. Goods, effects. "*Goods and gear* is an ordinary S. phrase, especially in law;" Rudd.

"Quhasaeuir dois ony deid commandit be God mair for lufe of temporal *geir*, or for feare of temporal paine, than for ony lufe thai haif to God, thai lufe nocht God with all their saule." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 16, b.

Ben Jonson uses it in the same sense, as a Northern provincialism.

I am na' Fay! na' Incubus! na' Changlin!
 But a good man, that lives o' my awne *geere*,
 This house! these grounds! this stock is all mine awne.
Sad Shepherd.

3. Booty, prey.

Aft hae I brought to Breadislee,
 The less *gear* and the mair,
 But I ne'er brought to Breadislee,
 That grieved my heart sas sair.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 80.

"*Gear*—usually signifies *goods*, but here *spoil*." N. ibid.

4. "It signifies all kind of tools or accoutrements 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 *gear*
 Than all the land or rigs could bear.

Watson's Coll., i. 30.

GERIT, GEARED, *part. adj.* Provided with armour.

Them Halyday in wer was full besye;
A buschement saw that cruell was to ken,
Twa handreth hail off *weill gerit* Ingliss men.
Wallace, v. 806, MS.

i.e., Well provided with armour.

"It is ordanit, that all maner of men, that hes land or gudis, be reddi horsit and *geirit*, and efter the faculte of his landis and gudis, for the defence of the realme." Acts Ja. II., 1456, c. 62, Edit. 1566. *Geared*, c. 57. Skene, Murray.

This seems merely the A.-S. part. pa. *ge-gered*, *ge-gyred*, vestitus, from *ge-gearw-ian*, *ge-gyr-ian*, prae-parare, vestire.

[To GER, v. a. To cause, to make. V. GAR.]

[GERBICK, s. A strip of grass between corn ridges, Shet.]

GERLETROCH, s. A species of fish mentioned, Sibb. Scot., p. 28. V. GALLYTROUGH.

GERMOUNT, s. A garment; [*garmoun*, *garmound*, Sir D. Lyndsay, Gl.]

"Yet nochtwithstanding in our days the samin wes abusit among mony in idilnes and welthy lyfe, and eloikit with glistering ceremoneis of *Germountis* and siklyke mair than in trew religioun." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Quest., Keith's Hist., App., p. 251.

GEROT, adj. Perhaps q. *gairit*, streaked. V. GAIRD.

The gray, the *gerot*, and the grym,
Hurliekill hoblit with him.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 175.

GERRACK, s. The name given to the Coalfish (*Gadus Carbonarius*, Linn.) of the first year, Banffs.

Five gradations of size are marked by different names in this county. It is called *Queeth* in the second year. This is merely the northern pron. of *Cuth*, q. v. *Saith*, third year; *Lythe*, the fourth; and *Comb*, the fifth; *Colmie*, Mearns.

For similar distinctive names in other counties, V. SEATH.

GERRIT, GERRAT (*g* hard), s. A samlet, Roxburghs.; *Par* in other parts of S.

Gael. *gearr*, short, from the smallest of its size; A.-S. *ge-aerwe*, parvus? Isl. *aurride*, however, signifies trutta, a trout. If there were a similar term in A.-S. with *ge* prefixed, it would give us the name.

GERRON, GAIRUN, s. A sea-trout, Ang.

The trout and *par*, now here new thare,

As in a wuddrum bang;

The *gerron* gend gair sic a stend,

As on the yird him flang:

And down the stream, like levin's gleam,

The fleggit salmond flew;

The otter ysap his pray let drap,

And to his hiddils drew.

Addit. stanza to Water Kelpie, Minstrelsy Border,
iii. to be inserted after st. 9.

GERs, GERSS, GYRS, s. Grass, S.

—Sum bet the fyre—

On the grene *gers* sat down and fillit thame syne.

Doug. Virgil, 19. 39.

—Sum steddys grewys sa habowndanly

Of *gyrs*, that sum tym, [but] thair fe

Fra fwlth of mete refrenyht be,

Thair fwde sall turne thame to peryle.

Wynntown, i. 13. 11.

Both modes of pron. are used at this day.

A.-S. *gaers*, Belg. *gars*, *gers*, id.

To GERSS, 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 gerss*, or a *gerssing*.

The phrase is evidently borrowed from the custom of putting out a horse to graze, when there is no immediate occasion for his service.

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 or lasts long." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 380.

GERSS-FOULK, GIRSS-FOUK, s. pl. The same with *Cottar-fouk*, Aberd.

GERSS-HOUSE, GIRSS-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. *Graes-fari*, a farmer who is expelled before his lease expire, and thus obliged to leave his harvest green, *messemque in herba deserit*; Thre. *Graessaeti*, 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. *Dicitur nempe ita, quia arum quod colat non habet; sed graminis 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. LOUP.

GERSS MALE, s. Rent for grass, or the privilege of grazing.

"James Weir—grantit that he resavit the said scheipe in gresing [for grazing] fra the said lady, & tuke & is paid of his *gerss male* tharfor." Act. Dom. Cone., 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, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars, and *Grassmen*, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there," &c. Spalding, ii. 187.

In an agreement between the churches of Eeles and Stirling, which was made before David I., his son Earl Henry, and his Barons, mention is made de *Hurdmannis*, et *Bondis*, et *Gresmannis*, et *Mancipis*, MS. Monast. Scotiae, p. 106, ap. Caledonia, p. 720, N. (u). Hence perhaps *Gersmanystoun*, 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.

This word, though now not in general use, is perfectly intelligible to elderly people in Aberdeenshire. According to their accounts, *girsman* and *cottar* were terms exactly synonymous.

GERSS-TACK, s. The *tack* or lease which a *gerss-man* has; sometimes, a lease in consequence of which the tenant has no benefit of the grass on the farm, for the first year, Ang.

The S. as well as the Su.-G. words of this family seem to have been formed a *privatione*, and remind one of the whimsical etymon given of *lucus*, a grove, *a non lucendo*.

GERSY, adj. Grassy, full of grass, S.

He held doun swymmand the clere ryuer streme,
To cule his hete under ane *gersy* bra.

Doug. Virgil, 224. 74.

GERSOME, GERSSUME, GRESSOUME, s. A sum paid to a landlord or superior, by a tenant or fiar, at the entry of a lease, or by a new heir who succeeds to a lease or feu, or on any other ground determined by the agreement of parties, S.

Barronis takis fra the tennentis peure
All frutt that growis on the feure,
In mailis and *gersomes* raisit our hé.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 51, st. 3.

"It salbe lesum to his hienes, to set all his proper landis,—in fewferme,—swa that it be not in diminution of his rental, *grassumes* or any vther dewteis." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 97. Edit. 1566. *Gerssumes*, Skene, c. 116. It is now pron. *grassum*. It is explained by the phrase *entresse silver*, Acts Mar., c. 6. Ja. VI., c. 43. Murray.

Some have supposed that the term is merely Lat. *gratiam* in the accus., as denoting the sum given as a donative.

Because "grass is called *gerss* by the vulgar in many parts of S." it is strange that the learned editor of the Bannatyne Poems should imagine, that the word *grassum* originally meant "an allotment of grass or pasture;" Note, p. 261. In proof of this, he observes, that "in a grant by William the Lion to the Monastery of Coldingham, it is said, Et omnia nemora et *gressuma* sua sint sub defensione Prioris et custodia." Ch. Colding. p. 29." But all that this can prove, is the corrupt use of the word in that age; or perhaps only the ignorance of the monk who wrote this charter, and who had been misled by mere similarity of sound.

It is the same with A.-S. *gaersuma*, *gersume*, a compensation, a reward, a fine; L. B. *gersuma*, used in old charters to denote the money paid on the conclusion of a bargain, as earnest. *Gorsum*, in the Danish Laws, signifies compensation, which the heirs of one, who has been killed by another, demand from the slayer, in addition to what is fixed by law.

Su.-G. *gersim*, Isl. *gerseni*, Dan. *gorsum*, *giorsum*, res pretiosa. *Gersemar* occurs in the pl. in a Norwegian work assigned to the twelfth century, as simply denoting treasures. *Tok ek gull ok gimsteina,—herfegnnar gersemar*; I took gold and gems,—spoiling treasures. Spec. Regal., p. 631.

Sturleson gives a whimsical account of the origin of this word, as used in the sense last mentioned. "Freya," he says, "had two daughters, exceedingly beautiful, *Hnossa* and *Gerseme*, from whom henceforward whatever was most precious received its designation;" Ynglinga S., c. 13. *Hnos*, according to G. Andr., was a heathen goddess, e cujus nomine res pretiosae vocantur *hnoser*.

Somner derives A.-S. *gaersuma* from *gearo*, paratus, and *sum* as expressive of quality; founding his deduction on this circumstance, that in old charters a certain sum was said to be given in *gersumam*, as equivalent to the more modern expressions in *manum*, or *prae manibus*, i.e., in hand. As *gearo* signifies ready, he also thinks that the common phrase, *ready money*, contains an allusion to the meaning of *gaersuma*. This etymon would have been more complete, if, instead of considering *sum* as a termination merely denoting quality, he had viewed it, as it is also used, in the sense of *aliquid*, q. something ready, or in hand. G. Andr. adopts a similar etymon, deducing the term from Isl. *giaer-a*, parare, facere.

GERSOMED, GRESSOMED, part. adj. Burdened with a *Gersome*, Aberd.

GERT, pret. Caused. V. GAR, GER.

[GERTS, s.] A common for cattle, waste land, Shetl.]

To GES, GESS, v. n. To conjecture, to guess; Wyntown.

Su.-G. *giss-a*, Germ. Belg. *giss-en*. Isl. *gisk-a*, id.

GESNING, GESTNING, GUESTNING, s. (*g* hard). 1. Hospitality, hospitable reception. A. Bor. *guesnting*.

I the beseik, thou mychty Hercules,
Be my faderis *gesning*, and the ilk deis,
Quhare thou strangeare was ressaute to herbry.
Assist to me. — *Doug. Virgil*, 333. 20.

Bot to quhat fyne richt soon it dredis me,
Sall turn this pleasand *gestnyng* in Cartage.
Ibid., 34. 23.

2. Reception as a guest, without including the idea of kindness.

"Paul saies,—*Griene not the holy Spirit*. It is a simple [i.e., poor, mean] *guesnting* to make thy guest sad, make not the spirit of Christ sad." Rollock on 1. Thes., p. 317.

Sw. *gaestning*, receiving of guests.

It is a fancy unlike the mind of Rudd., to suppose that this word should have any connexion with Fr. *gesine*, lying in childbed; as if one received the name of a *guest*, because being a stranger he got the hed appropriated on such occasions to the *mater-familias*; especially as he refers to Dan. *gisting*, hospitii sumptus. V. *Jizzen-bed*. Isl. *gistaing* is used in the same sense with our theme; A.-S. *gest*, Su.-G. *gaest*, Isl. *gest-r*, a guest; Su.-G. *gaest-a*, Isl. *gist-a*, to visit, to go as a guest. Some derive *gest* from Isl. *gist-a*, to take food. G. Andr. says that this was anciently *gisla-a*, whence *gisle*, obses, an hostage. Here, indeed, the connexion of ideas merits attention.

To GESS (*g* hard), v. n. To go away clandestinely, Upp. Lanarks.

Isl. *geys-a*, cum vehementia feror; *geys*, cursus vehemens.

GESSERANT.

—Dressit thame to sprede
Thaire curall fynis, as the ruby rede,
That in the sonne on thaire scalis brycht,
As *gesserant* ay glitterit in my sight.

King's Quair, c. v. st. 2.

"Like some precious stone, sparkled in my eye;" Note. But on what authority is it thus rendered? Notwithstanding the redundancy, this seems *sparkling*; Teut. *ghester*, *ghenster*, a spark, *gheynsteren*, to sparkle.

GEST, s. Ghost, spirit.

The gud king gaif the *gest* to God for to rede.
Houlate, ii. 12. V. GAIST.

GEST, s. A joist; also an exploit. V. GEIST.**GEST, s.** Motion of the body, gesticulation.

"*Des Treffices*, in Latine *Tubera 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 *treffice* 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 feck o' them sae upish grown,
 The like o' me they'll har'ly own,
 But geck their head, and *gester on*.
J. Scott's Poems, p. 339.

GESTION, s. The conduct of one who acts as an heir; a forensic term.

"That disposing or selling of lands is a *gestio pro haerede*;—but it is doubted by some, if the renouncing a reversion, legal or conventional, for a sum of money, be a *gestio* or not." Fountainh., iii. 39, Suppl.

"*Gestio pro haerede*, 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. t. 8, § 82.

***To GET, v. n.** To be struck, to receive a blow, S. B.

This corresponds with the v. *to Gie*, to strike, as if it were its passive, being used invariably with the same prepositions; as, "I *got wi'* a stane *upo'* the lug," I was struck with a stone upon the ear. "*To get upo'* 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, GEAT, GEIT, s. 1. A child.

—Set of hys *get* fell other ways,
 And to be gottyn kyndly,
 As othir men ar generally.
Wynntown, vi. 18. 102.

— — Saturnus *get* Juno,—
 Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy
 Iris—
Doug. Virgil, 148. I.

The quene hir self Saturnus *gett* anone
 Set to hir hand, and vndid the bstel.
Ibid., 217. 50.

2. A contemptuous designation for a child, S.; *brat*, synon.

Feyndis get is an opprobrious 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 geit*, Abbot of Lundoiris, and Bischope of Rois." Hist., p. 86. *Gett*, MS. I.

Then Cupid, that ill-deedy *geat*,
 With a' his pith rapt at my yeat.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

They've gotten a *geet* that stills no night or day.
Ross's Helenore, p. 19.

This is the modern sense.

3. Offspring, progeny; used as a collective term.

—Edgars ras, that wes eldast,
 And that tyme to the crowne nerrest
 Of all than lyvand of the *get*
 That Malcolme had of Saynt Margret.
Wynntown, vii. 3. 157. V. also v. 165.

4. Applied to the young of brutes.

—Jouis big faule the erne,
 With hir strang tallouns and hir punsis sterne
 Lichtand had claucht the litil hynd calf ying,
 Toring the skyn, and made the blude out spring;
 The moder this behaldyng is al ouerset
 Wyth sorow, for slauchtir of hyr tendir *get*.
Doug. Virgil, 465. 42.

This is evidently from Goth. *get-a*, *gignere*; 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 well, a woman was the best.
Praise of Women, Fol. 262.

GETTLING, s. A young child. V. GAITLING.**GET, s.** JET. V. GEITE.**GETHORN. V. GYTHORN.****GETIT, GEITIT, part. pa.**

"Item, twa dowblettis of cramasie sating, euttit out upon reid taffate, *geit* with the self, the ane with the buttonis of the self, the uther with buttonis of sewing gold." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 88.

"Item, ane dowblett of gray sating, *geitit* and buttonit 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. *gat*, a hole, and *skord*, a slit.]**GETTABLE, adj.** Attainable, Aberd.

"Horribly uncouth and unkindly weather at this time, frosty and cold, marvellous to see in April; fishes, fowls, and all other commodities scarce *gettable* in Aberdeen." Spalding, ii. 82.

[GETT-FARRANT, adj. Comely, Banffs.]**GETTWARD, adv.** Directly towards.

"So Sir Robert haveing conveyed Macky tuo myles from Weik, still marching with his company as avant-guard, he returned back the same way *gettward* to Strathnaver." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 380. V. GAITWARD.

GEVE, conj. If.

"The said Maister Mark Schaw, *geve* ony decret be gevin, as the aduocat allegis, betuix thame be the Papis halines, or counsals of cardinalis depute tharto, that he wald abid at the said decret," &c. Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 469. V. GIF.

[GEVIN, GEVYN, part. pt. Given: *gevin* to housse, taken home, Barbour, xx. 102, Skeat's Ed.]**[GEWE, pret. of GIF.** Gave, Barbour, xvi. 130, MS.]**GEWE, conj. If. V. GIF.**

GEWGAW, *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.
Ball. printed Edin., A. 1508, Pink. S. P. R., iii. 142.

Not, as might at first appear, *gay* as to dress; but, indifferently good. In the same sense we still say, a *gay* body, i. e., not bad, moderately good, S.

A *gay wheen*, a considerable number; a *gay pickle*, a middling quantity, S.

2. Considerable, worthy of notice.

"Becauss vertew wes honorit in this wise, it gaif occasion to women to do *gay* vassalage." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 127.

Poeminae quoque et publica decora excitatae, Lat.

3. It is often used in connexion with the word *time*, in a sense that cannot well be defined; as, "Tak it in a *gay time* to you," S. B.

This phraseology is always expressive of displeasure; as when one grants, in consequence of teasing importunity, what one has no inclination to give. It even conveys the idea of a kind of *malison*, 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. GEILY.

GEY, GAY, *adv.* Moderately, indifferently.

Gey and weil, pretty well; *gey and soon*, pretty soon, S. The copulative is often thrown away, S. B., *gey hard*, moderately hard.

Last morning I was *gey* and early out,
Upon a dyke I lean'd, glowing about.

Ramsay'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 *gaie* (very) *bonnie* place to be out of the world.'" Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 212.

It has not, however, the force of E. *very*.

"As to murmur against them, its what a' the folk that losses their pleas, and nine-tenths o' them that win them, will be *gay sure* to be guilty in." Heart M. Loth., i. 313.

GEYELER, *s.* Jailor.

Celimus was maist his *geyeler* now.

In Ingliss men, allace, quhi suld we trow?

Wallace, ii. 233, MS.

Fr. *gayoler*, id. *geole*, C. B. *geol*, a prison.

GEYL (*g* hard), *s.* The gable of a house, Dumfr. V. SHEYL, *v.*

GEYTT, *adj.* Of or belonging to jet.

"Ane pair of *geytt* beiddis [beads], contenand fifty beidis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

"Geet for bedis [beads] Gagates." Prompt. Parv. Cooper renders this Lat. word by *Jeate*.

To GEYZE, GEISIN, GIZZEN, GYSEN, (*g* hard) *v. n.* 1. To become leaky for want of moisture, S. *Guizen'd*, A. Bor.; "*kizened* (Grose), dried up," seems merely a corr. pron. of *geizen'd*.

—My barrel has been *geyz'd* ay.—

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 62.

My kirstaff now stands *gizzen'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 snell,
And nips with frost the *gizzen'd* gowan.
Yet frosty winter, strange to tell!
Has set my thrawait heart a-lowin.

Song, Handsome Katie.

Su.-G. *gisin-a*, *gisn-a*, id. Dicitur de vasis ligneis quando rimas agunt; Ihre. Isl. *gisinn*, leaky, *gisna*, to become leaky. This is derived from *gia*, to yawn; *gy*, yawning, opening. C. B. *gyystn*, dry.

[GHAIST, *s.* V. GAIST, and GAIST-COAL.]

[GIVALIS, *adj.* Awkward, careless in handling, Shet.; Isl. *gafa*, Dan. *gave*. Gl. Ork. and Shet.]

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.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 152, st. 24.

Shakspeare uses the term *gibcat*, "I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd 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. *gibb-ier*, 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, Ettr. For.

"*Gib*, a hook. A *gibby* stick; a hooked stick. North." Grose.

Fris. *ghebbe*, *gheepe*, is expl. Acus, piscis longissimo rostro. As there is a very great affinity between the S. and Frisic, 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 often 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 they 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 luif 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 luif 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. pp. 48-50.

In an act of Parliament we have a ratification of the "charter, gift, & infeftment of the landis of Kamour lyand within the erldome of Rosse maide by the king to his familiar *seruitour Robert Gib* in feufierme." Acts Ja. V. 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 seruitour*, it is somewhat unfavourable to the idea of Robert's disinterestedness.

GIBBERS, s. Gibberish, nonsense, Aberd.

[GIBBERY, GIBBRIE, 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 *giblet*, 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 loon
Rears up his market shop;
An' a' his *gibbles* looses down;
Crys, "Nane wi' mine can cop."

Morison's Poems, p. 13.

Teut. *gaffel*, furca, furcilla, radically the same with *gavelock*.

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. *gaft-a*, blaterare. This indeed seems to be the origin of E. *gabble*.

Gibble-gabble is used by Cotgr. as an E. word in explaining Fr. *barragonin*, which Sir T. Urquhart renders *gibble-gabler*; Rabelais, B. ii. c. 11, p. 75.

To GIBBLE-GABBLE, v. n. To converse confusedly, a number of persons speaking at once, S. B.

Syn s' yok'd to to *gibble-gabble*,
And mak a din.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 211.

GIBLICH, RAW GIBLICH (gutt.), *s.* An unfledged crow, Roxb.

This can scarcely be viewed as corr. from C. B. *dibly*, *diblye*, implumis.

GIBLOAN, s. A muddy *loan*, or miry path, which is so soft that one cannot walk in it, Ayr.

The first part of the word is probably akin to Isl. *geip-r*, hians.

GIDD, s. A pike, Lucius marinus, Moray; the same as *Ged*, q. v.

"It [the river Lossie] abounds with pykes or *Gidds*, and is in winter haunted by swans." Shaw's Hist. Mor., p. 78.

GIDDACK, s. The Sand-Eel, Shetl.

"Anmodytes Tobianus, (Linn. Syst.) *Giddack*, Sand-Eel." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 307. [Dan. *giedde*, a pike.]

GIDE, GYDE, s. Attire, dress.

Thus Schir Gawan, the gay, Gayneur he ledes,
In a gloterand *gide*, that glemed full gay.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 2.

Her *gide* was glorious, and gay, of a gresse green.

Ibid., ii. 3.

Liklè he was richt byge and weyle beseyne,
In till a *gyde* of gudly ganand greyne.

Wallace, i. 213, MS.

In edit. Perth. erroneously *wyde*.

This seems radically the same with E. *weed*, Isl. *vol*, vestis, pannus. The *g* 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 *guise*. Even in A.-S. *giwaede* is used as well as *waede*; Alem. *giuatt*, 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 lug,—o'er 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.

Nae mair the jocund tale he'll tell,
For Death has *g'en* him *wi'* his mell,
And dung him dead.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 243.

In a similar sense one threatens, "I'll *gie* him't," i.e., I will drub or thrash him. Here the phrase seems elliptical; q. I will give him a drubbing.

To GIE *o'er*, *v. n.* To stop in eating, S.

To GIE *o'er*, *v. a.* To *gie o'er* 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., Banffs.]

GIED, *pret.* Gave, S.

At length, however, o'er his mind
Love took a dousy swirl;
An' the fu' pow'r o' Elspith's charms
Gied his poor saul a skirl.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 53.

To GIE (*g* hard), *v. n.* To pry, Galloway. Hence,

GIEAN CARLANS, "a set of carlins, 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.*

Isl. *eg gae*, at *gaa*, prospicio, attendo, curo, caveo, G. Andr.; *gá*, attentio; *gaeg-iaz*, latenter prospectare; *gaeg-iur*, clandestinus speculatus; Haldorson.

[GIEL, *s.* The ripple of the sea on a sunken rock, Shet.]

GIELAINGER, *s.* A cheat. V. GILEY-NOUR.

GIEST, a contr. of *gie*, or *give*, *us it*, give it to us; still much used by children, S.

Quoth I, Maister, Is ther moralitie
Into this fable?—"Son," said 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 GIF, GYF, GIFF, *v. a.* To give; now generally softened into *gie*, S.

It is the mast ferlyfull sycht
That enir I saw, quhen for to fycht
The Scottis men has tane on hand;
Agayne the mycht of Ingland,
In plane hard feild, to *giff* batail.

Barbour, xii. 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 ae yeir to me.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 65.

A.-S. *gyf-an*, Isl. *gifu-a*, Su.-G. *gifu-a*, O. Dan. *gief-a*, Moes-G. *gib-an*, id. *pret. gaf, gef*.

GIF, GYVE, GEUE, GEWE, *conj.* If.

Gif thay haue sic desire to Italy,
Do lat thame beild thare clete wallis square.

V. GEWE. *Doug. Virgil*, 373. 26.

Gyve thai couth, thai suld declere
Of that gret dystans the matere.

Wynntown, viii. 5. 107.

"For *gyve* it had plesit God to haue geuin me gretar knowlege, & ingyne, gretar fruct sulde thow haue had of the samyn." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 3.

Or yet *gyve* Virgil stude wel before,—

Gif I have faillyeit, baldlie repreif my ryme.

Doug. Virgil, Pref., 12. 4.

Skinner has deduced this from A.-S. *gif-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 *jabai* 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 *gib-an* is *gibith*, 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. Γ. Thus Ulphilas writes the same letter, instead of the Gr. Γ in *iwra*, *iwdas*, *iwdaios*, &c. *Gau* itself is in different instances written in the same manner. Besides, *ibu*, *iof*, *ob*, *oba*, occur in Alem., and *if* in Isl., in the sense of *si*. A.-S. *gu* also signifies *if*, which can have no connexion with the *v. gif-an*, but seems immediately formed from Moes-G. *gau*. The learned Ihre views what he calls the dubitative particle *if*, *gif*, as well as the Moes-G. conjunctions, as allied to Su.-G. *jesf*, dubium. It is also written *ef* and *if*; whence, *an iwa*, without hesitation. This is the origin of the *v. jefw-a*, Isl. *if-a*, to doubt.

GIFF-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 not there is a moral defect on the failing side." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 344.

"*Giff gaff* makes good fellowship." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 114; more commonly, "*giff-gaff* maks gude friends."

The term seems composed of the pres. and *pret.* of *gif*, or A.-S. *gif-an*, *gif*, and *gaf*, q. I give, he gave.

GIFFIS, GYFFIS, *imper. v. Gif*.

Quha list attend, *gyffis* audience and draw nere.

Doug. Virgil, 12. 18.

Mr. Tooke has fallen into a singular blunder with respect to this word. Douglas, he says, uses *gyffis* in the sense of *if*. In proof, he quotes this very passage; *Divers. Purl.*, i. 151, 152. But beyond a doubt this is the imperat. 2d. pl. used in its proper sense. There are innumerable instances of the same kind, as *heris*, hear ye, *Virg.* iii. 27.

GIFT, s. A disrespectful and contemptuous term for a person, S.

—By comes some ill-deedy gift,
Wha in the bulwark maks a rift;
And, wi' ae stroke, in ruin lays,
The work of use, art, care and days.

Ramsay, Rise and Fall of Stocks.

"A roguish 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. *Giggie* is a diminutive, *giggum* an emphatic form from *Gig*, Banffs.]

[**GIGGIE**, *adj.* Tricky, full of tricks, Banffs.]

[**GIG** (*g* soft), *v. n.* To walk briskly, 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.]

Sprush i' their graith, the ploughmen loons,
To see their joes fu' *giggie*,
Cock up their bonnets on their crowns.

Tarras's Poems, p. 64.

Perhaps from E. *jig*, to dance, or the *s.* denoting a light tune. O. Fr. *gigu-er*, courir, sauter, gambader; *giques*, fille gaie, vive, réjouie; Roquefort.

GIGGLE-TROT, s. A woman who marries when she is far advanced in life is said to *tak the giggle-trot*, S.

[**GIGLOTTIS**, *s. pl.* Playful, wanton wenches, Sir D. Lindsay, Gl., Clydes.]

[**GIG-TROT, s.** Habit, Banffs. V. JOG-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 doun derne in delf by ane dyke;
Had me hard by the hand quhare ane hurd lay;—
I gryppit graithlie the *gil*,
And every modywart hil;
Bot I mycht pike thare my fyl,
Or penny come out.

Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

It seems to be used in the West of S. for a kind of small glen or defile.

2. A steep narrow glen, 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.

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"A *gill*, a *glen*, a *cleugh*, and a *haugh*, are all of the same family, but differing in magnitude." Gall. Eneyel.

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 partienlar, an eminence near the Galla-law; and a place called Wallace *Gill*, in the Parish of Loudon, a hollow glen, 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 Bognon, excellent grindstones have been taken."—"Gill, —a name commonly given to a deep, narrow glen, with a small rivulet in the bottom." Ure's Rutherglen, p. 72.

O'er mony a hill, thro' mony a *gill*,
He gras'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 inclose;
The other side great grizly *gills*,
Did fence with fenny mire and mess.

Weber's Flodden Field, p. 85.

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 Denzil! is it thou?" he said,
"Do we two meet in Scargill shade?"

C. iii., p. 117.

—Remember'd Thor's victorious name,
And gave the dell the Thunderer's name.

C. iv., p. 154.

"Thorsgill—is a beautiful little brook and dell, running up behind the ruins of Eglistone Abbey."

Thorsgill is evidently the defile or *glack* of Thor. It is undoubtedly the same word which is pronounced *gowl* 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. *gil*; In clivis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu vallis angusta; alveus, profundus et laxus. Arngrim Jonas expl. it in the same manner; Montis ejusdam raptura; Diet. Isl. ap. Hickes, p. 92.

Rudd. properly refers to Isl. *gil*, hiatus montium, fissura montis. *Geil* also denotes a fissure of any kind. *Geil*, interstitium inter duo praecepta, Gl. Orkneyinga S.

[**GILBERT, s.** Any ill-shapen piece of dress, Banffs.] V. GALBERT.]

GILBOW, JILLBOW, s. A legacy, Duunfr.

GILD, s. Clamour, noise, uproar.

The *gild* and riot Tyrrianis doubtit for ioy;
Syne the reird followit of the younkeris of Troy.

Doug. Virgil, 37. 11.

For throw the *gild* and reid of men sa yeld,
And eirnes of thare freyndis thaim beheld,
Schoutand, *Row fast*; al the woddis resoundis.

Ibid., 132. 26.

Throw all the land great is the *gild*
Of rustik folk that cry;
Of bleiting sheep, fra they be fild,
Of calves and rowtting ky.

A. Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 391.

Isl. *gellð*, clamor, tumultus, from *giel*, vocifero; Dan. *giell-er*, resonare; Teut. *ghill-en*, stridere; Heb. גיל, *gool*, exultavit, tripudiavit. *Yell*, E. has the same source. Only we have retained the *g*, as also in *Gool*, and *Gale*, q. v.

GILD, *adj.* Loud. "*A gild laughter*, i. e. loud;" Rudd., S. B.

Gild of lauchin, loud laughter, Fife.
From the same origin with the *s*.

GILD, *adj.* 1. Strong, well-grown, full-grown.

"Ane *gild* oxe is apprised [in Orkney] to 15 meales, and ane wedder is four meales." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith*.

This is a Su.-G. phrase. *Ihre* informs us, that *en gild oxe* is one that is full-grown. A person come to maturity, especially if robust, is called *en gild man*; *gild*, *gill*, validus, robustus. 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.]

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 samine; with libertie to buy and sell in all places, within the bounds of the liberties of burghis." Stat. K. W., c. 35.

For guarding the honour of this fraternity, a Law was made in the Boroughs, perhaps in a later period.

"Na Sowter, Litster, nor Flesher, may be brether of the merchand *gilde*; except they sweare that they sall not vse their offices with thair awin hand, bot onlie be servants vnder them." Burrow Lawes, c. 99.

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 & kept within our burgh hitherto sall be discharged and abrogat. And that all cattell (or moveable *gudes*) awand to them, be law and reason, sall be exhibit, and pertaine 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 counsal to discharge, puneis and unlaw all persouns unfriemen, usand the libertie of ane burges, *gild-brother*, or frie-dome of craftis," &c., A. 1585. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 239.

GILDRIE, *s.* 1. That body in a burgh which consists of the members of the *gild*, S.

—"The Dean of Gild may assemble his brether and counsell in their Gild Courts, conforme to the ancient

lawes of the *gildrie*, and priviledges theirowf." A. 1583. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 233.

2. The privilege of being a member of the *gild*.

—"The dewtie payit to the Dean of Gild for his burgeship or *gildrie*,—is twenty punds for his burgeship, and fourtie pund for his *gildrie*." Ib., p. 234.

"*Gylde*, *gilda*, fraternitas;" Prompt. Parv.

Palsgrave uses it in the latter application. "I begge for the *guyld* of Saynt Anthonye: Je queste pour la *confrayrie* Saynt Anthonye." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 159, b.

A.-S. *gild*, which primarily signifies tributum, solutio, from *gild-an*, solve, was secondarily used in the sense of fraternitas, sodalitium; *ceapmanne-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 Spelm. supposes, from their sometimes exacting the *weygeld*, or compensation for the slaughter of one of their number. Hence *gild-scipe*, fraternitas, and *gegylda*, socius, rendered L. B. *congildo*. The latter term occurs in the Laws of Ina; "If any one shall demand the *were* (or compensation) for one slain, (a stranger who did not cry out), the slayer, on making oath that he killed him as a thief, *na laes thaes ofslae genan gegyldan, ne his hlaforð*, shall be free of all payment, either to the companions (S. *gild-brether*) of the person slain, or to his lord." C. 20, Edit. 1563. V. also Leg. Alured., c. 27.

In England, fraternities of this kind having become so rich as to have lands and possessions of their own, these were taken from them by the first of Ed. VI., c. 14, and appropriated to the use of the royal exchequer.

Bartholinus gives a particular account of these, as subsisting in the North of Europe. "There were instituted," he says, "in honour of St. Olaf, of St. Canute King and Martyr, of St. Canute the General, and of King Eric, who is also denominated *Saint*, *convivia*, meetings, held according to certain regulations, they being such fraternities as are commonly called *Gilds*. The statutes of these fraternities, which are still extant among us in MS., principally bear on this point, that the slaughter of any one of their *gild-brothers*, *congildis suis*, should, if possible, be avenged by the rest. For the law of the Convention of St. Canute the General is inscribed, and commences in the following manner: *This is the law, convivii, of the friendly convention of St. Canute of Kincstadd, which ancient and wise men instituted, and ordained to be every where observed for the benefit of the gild-brothers of this convention. If one, who is not a gild-brother, non gilda, shall have killed congildem, one who is, and the gild-brethren be present, they shall all, if possible avenge his death.* Conventions of this kind were therefore instituted for mutual assistance, and members of such a fraternity agreed, for the preservation of concord, that, if necessary, they should meet together for reconciling those who were at variance." De Causis Contempt. Mortis, p. 130—134.

Associations for mutual defence had been formed in France, under the same name; *gilde*, *geldon*. V. *Gilde*, *gildia*, Du Cange. Teut. *gilde*, *gilde*, societas contributionum, Kilian; *quildionia*, Leg. Longobard.

Fraternities of a similar kind had been formed as early as the reign of Charlemagne; but, it would appear, had been abused as scenes of disorder and intemperance. Therefore, A. 789, we find the Emperor, prohibiting all such *conjuraciones*, "as are made by St. Stephen, by us, or by our sons." He indeed forbids every mode of swearing in such societies. St. Anselm complains of Lord Henry, who was Chamberlain, that in many respects he conducted himself

most irregularly, and particularly in drinking, so that, in *gildis*, 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 must evidently be viewed as a relique of heathenish idolatry.

Keysler 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 computations. Hence Su.-G. *jugildie* still signifies the feast of Yule. The sacred convivial meetings, according to Keysler, were called *Offergillen*, or *Offergilde*; because, as would seem, the meat and drink used at these *gilde* were consecrated or *offered* to their deities. Antiq. Septent., p. 349, 350, 362. Snorro Sturleson gives a particular account of their mode of celebrating these feasts. V. SKUL.

GILDEE, s. The name given on the west coast, to the Whiting Pout, or *Gadus Barbatas*, Linn. V. Statist. Acc., v. 536.

GILDEROY, s. The name given to a celebrated outlaw, in a beautiful song, ascribed, in Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum*, to Sir Alexander Halket.

Gilderoy was a bonny boy,
Had roses till his shune, &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 unacceptable 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; had I not met with some hints in the Continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earls 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 Gilderoy 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 Anne 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*—Mac-Gregar.)" Hist. ut sup., p. 460.

"About this time was Patrick Macgregar, alias *Gilleroy* Macgregar (a notorious rebel and outlaw), with three of his accomplices, taken by the Lord Lorne, and presented by him to the lords of the council. Some of Gilleroy's associates were also apprehended in Marr, by one John Stewart, and sent by him to Edinburgh; for the which cause this John Stewart was afterwards killed by John Dow-garr, and by Gilleroy his brother, and other outlaws of the Clan-gregar."

"After divers examinations, John Grant, *Gilleroy*, and John Forbes, with seven of their accomplices, were hanged at the mercate cross of Edinburgh, as I have touched already. Thereafter, the brother of *Gilleroy* was apprehended, and hanged upon a gallows set up of purpose for him, betwixt Leith and Edinburgh." Ibid., 481-2.

Spalding writes the name *Gilderoy*, as in the *Lament*. "*Gilderoy*," he says, "and five other lymmers were taken and had to Edinburgh, and all hanged upon the —day of July." *Tronbles in Scotl.*, i. 53.

"This John Dugar was the father of Patrick Ger, whom James Grant slew, as is said before; he did great skaith to the name of Forbes, such as the lairds of Corse, Lesly, and some others, abused their bounds and plundered their cattle, because they were the instruments of *Gilderoy's* death." Ibid., p. 98.

"The lords of council granted to the name of Forbes a thousand pounds, for taking of *Gilderoy*." Ibid., p. 71.

There is not another name in Scotland, for which the same apology could be made for spoliation, as for that of Macgregor. For as the clan had been outlawed without exception, they had no other means of subsistence. They had also great ground of exasperation against a government that seems to have punished them for a breach of faith chargeable against their very accusers. V. Gordon ut sup., p. 246-7.

GILEYNOUR, GILAINGER, GIELANGER, s.

1. A cheat, a deceiver, a miser.

"The greedy man and the *Gileynour* are soon agreed." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 307.

It is thus expressed by Ramsay: "The greedy man and the *gielanger* are well met;" p. 66. Kelly explains it: "The covetous man will be glad of a good offer, and the cheat will offer well, designing never to pay."

A late worthy friend, well acquainted with Gaelic, has expl. this word to me as signifying not only a cheat, but a miser; and resolved it into Gael. *gille an òir*, i.e., "the man of gold."

2. It is certainly the same term which is rendered "an ill debtor," Gl. Rams.

Proud shafts, dull coofs, and gabbling gowks,
Gielangers, and each greedy wight,
You place them in their proper light.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 134.

It is printed *gee langer*, Gl. Shirr., as if it signified *give longer time*.

Su.-G. *gil-ia*, *gyl-ia*, to entice, to entangle, to deceive. O. Fr. *guil-er*, Languedoc *ghil-ia*, id. Su.-G. *gylningar*, fraudes. Isl. *riel*, deception, *rael-a*, to deceive (whence Ihre deduces the word *felon*) E. *wily* and *quile* are evidently allied. V. GOLINGER, and GOLINTIE.

GILL, s. A leech, Galloway; Mactaggart's Encycl. V. GELL, s.

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 brushwood, Galloway.

"*Gill-ronnies*, glens full of bushes." Gall. Encycl. From *Gill* and *Rone*, 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 *Rabbit Plane*. When the iron is placed to a certain angle across the sole of the plane, it is called a *Skewed Gillem*.

GILLET, *s.* A light giddy girl. V. JILLET.

GILLFLIRT, *s.* A thoughtless giddy girl, *S.*

"It is better than to do like yon bits o' *gillflirts* about Edinburgh; poor shilly-shally milk-an'-water things!" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 74.

Su.-G. gil-ia, *procare*. The last syllable may be from *flaerd*, ineptiae, or merely *E. flirt*. V. FLYRD.

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, *Annan-dale*.

"*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 *Isl. geil*, *gil*, hiatus, 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; Gael. *gille*, M'Alpine's Gael. Dict.]

"I cannot forbear to tell you before I conclude that many of those private gentlemen 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.,

The Hanchman,
Bard,
Bladier,
Gilli-more,
Gillie-casflue,

Gilli-comstraine,
Gilly-trushanarnish,

The Piper,
And Lastly,
The Piper's Gilly,

before describ'd.
His Poet.

— spokesman.

Carries his broadsword.

Carries him when on foot
over fords.

Leads his horse in rough
and dangerous ways.

The baggage-man.

Who being a gentleman I
should have nam'd him
sooner.

Who carries the bag-pipe."

Concerning the Piper, this amusing writer subjoins the following curious trait of the pride of clanship.

"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* snatches it up, which is, that the pipe may not suffer indignity from his neglect." *Ibid.*, ii. 153, 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 chieftain's *tail*. V. TAIL.

This word must be traced immediately to *Ir. gilla* and *giolla*, a servant, a footman, O'Brien; *gille* and *giolla*, a man-servant, a stripling, a male, Shaw.

[*Isl. gilli* 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! 'Twa wanton glaikit *gillies*, I'll uphau'd,' said Pate." Perils of Man, i. 54.

Auld guckis the mundie, scho is a *gillie*,
Scho is a colt-foill, not a fillie.

S. P. Repr., i. 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. gjael-a*, *gil-ia*, pellicere, inescare, fascinare in Venerem; *gjael-ur*, illecebrae, *gili-are*, proci; Teut. *gheil*, 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 sea. Burns, iii. 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*, *Birse*, 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 chieftain's body-guard, whose business it was to carry him over fords."

"Roban's father had been *gillie-casfue* [r. *gillie-casfue*] to the old laird, 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, *casfue*, I suppose, is compounded of Gael. *cas*, a foot, and *fiuch*, wet, moist. Thus it appears that *Gillie-wetfoot*, q. v., is merely a literal translation of this term. V. GILLIE, a man-servant.

GILLIEGAPUS, GILLIEGACUS. A fool.
V. GAPUS.

"*Gilly Gaupus*. A Scotch term for a tall awkward fellow." *Class. Dict.*

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 foolish servant-girl." 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.

"There's the Cardinal's ain lang *gilly-gapus* dochter, Tibbie Beaton, married to nae less a man than my Lord Crawford himsel." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 26.

[GILLIEGASCON, s. An empty, talkative, vapouring person, Banffs.]

To GILLIEGAWKIE, v. n. To spend time idly and foolishly, Loth. V. GAUKY.

GILLIEWETFOOT, GILLIWETFIT, 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 tynes,—
Like *Gilliewetfoots* purging states
By papers thrown in pocks or hats,
That they might be, when purg'd from dung,
Secretaries for the Irish tongue.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i., p. 83.

As this work is at the same time nonsenical 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. SORN.

I suspect that *gilliewhitfoot* is the true orthography; perhaps from Su.-G. *gylt-a*, Isl. *gil-ia*, decipere, and *huida*, actio fervida, *huidr-ar*, pernix fertur, or Su.-G. *hwat*, celer, citus, *fothuer*, pedibus celer; 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 *Gillies*." It appears, that he views *Gillie-white-foot* as the proper orthography; as if it referred to the bare feet of the persons thus denominated. But if *Gillie-casfue* be properly explained, the other mode of expression must be preferred.

[GILL-KICKERTY (g soft), s. Used only in the expression, "Gang to *gill-kickerty*;" 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 *Goulmaw*. V. GORMAW.

GILLON-A-NAILLIE, s. pl. Literally, "the lads with the kilt."

"I've tak care your counting-room is no cleared out when the *Gillon-a-naillie* come to redd up the Glasgow buiths, and clear them o' their auld shopwares." *Rob Roy*, ii. 207.

This, I am informed, should be written *Gillean-naillie*, from *gillean*, the pl. of *Gilla*, a stripling, *an*, the article, and *feiladh*, 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, *Cill-Fhinn*, the burial place of Fingal. *Stat. Acc.*, xvii. 368.

GILLOT, GILLOTE, s. Supposed to signify a filly or young mare.

He fillis lyk ane farsy aver, that flyrit at ane *gillot*.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 49.

This is the reading of Edin. edit. 1508, instead of *gylat*.

"Anent the action and cause persewit be Malcolm Forester of Pettintoskare again Edward the Broiss, for the wrangwis occupation and manurin of the tak and maling of four ox gang of land, &c. And for the wrangwis spoliation, awaytakin, and withaldin ont of the said tak of twa *gillotis*, price of the pece xxx s." &c. *Act. Audit.*, p. 137.

"That Maister Johnne Lyone, &c. sall restore & deliver to Katrine Gardenare ix oxen, thre kye with calfs, thre yung nelt and a *gillot*, quhilk was takin out of the landis pertening to the lorde Monypenny," &c. *Act. Audit.*, A. 1471, p. 16.

"That Richard Bronne did wrang in the takin—out of the saidis landis—of xij hed of nelt youngare & eldare price xij lb., xx bollis of aitis price fiftj s., viij bollis of ber price xi s., & ane *gillote* price xi s." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1491, p. 201.

This might seem allied to A.-S. *gilte*, snilla vel sucula, Lye; Sw. *gylta*, a sow-pig, or a little sow, *Seren*; Ir. *kuillte*, *gillin*, maialis, a barrow pig, a hog; Lhuyd. 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 ryding gere, price v. crevnis." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1494, p. 321. This is valued at a lower price than "a *hors* & a *sadill*," mentioned in the act immediately preceding, in reference to a different depredation made by the same persons, and rated at xl s. The word must undoubtedly be traced to C. B. *guil*, *guil*, equa, a mare; also written *guilff* and *guilog*; Davies, Lhuyd.

It has been conjectured, that *Gillot* is retained, in a metaph. sense, in S. *Gillet*, the name given to a light giddy girl: and indeed E. *filly*, and C. B. *fillog*, both not only denote a young mare, but a wanton girl.

GILLOUR, GILLORE, s. Plenty, wealth, Roxb.

I haws castles, and lands, and flocks of my ain,
But want ane my *gillour* to share.

Wind. Ev. Tales, ii. 207. V. GELORE.

GILL-TOWAL, s. The horse-leech, Gall.

M'Taggart strangely derives *Towal* from E. *tail*, q. "leeches at either end;" Encycl. But as Shaw gives

Gael. *deal tholl* as the name of the horse-leech, the latter part of the word may be from *toll-am*, to perforate, or *toll*, hollow; this animal being viewed as a hollow tube that lets out the blood as fast as it receives it.

GILL-WHEEP, GELL-WHEEP, s. "The cheat," Gl. Shirr. *To get the gill-wheep, to be jilted, S. B.*

Sane [soon] as ane kens a lass gets the *gill-wheep*,
Scandal's o'er guid a tale to fa' asleep.
Whae'er was thrangest wi' the lass before,
They lay the blame for common at his door.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 67.

This may be from the same fountain with E. *jilt*; which Junius properly derives from Isl. *gil-ia*, amoribus circumvenire; or from Su.-G. *gyll-a*, to deceive; conjoined with *wheep, whip*, as denoting something sudden and unexpected. V. *WHIP*. Or, the last syllable, as expressing that celerity of action which is common to sharpers, may be allied to Isl. *huapp-ast*, repente accidit; also, *vagus ferri*.

[GILP, GILPIN, 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 GILP (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,
Gaed *gilpin* roun' like wash,
On sic a night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 7. 3.

2. It seems used to denote what is thin or insipid; like *Shilpit*.

Lang winter nights we than could't tout
It swack an' sicker;
Whan now there's naething *gilps* but scout
In ilka bicker.

Ibid., p. 133.

Nor did we drink o' *gilpin* water.
But reemin nap wi' houp weel heartit,
An' dram o' whisky whan we partit.

Ibid., p. 2.

Originally the same with *Jarp*, v., q. v. *Jalp* 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 roguish boy," Gl. Rams.

A *gilpy* that had seen the faught,
I wat he was nae lang,
Till he had gather'd seven or aught
Wild hempies stout and strang.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

2. It is also used to denote a lively young girl, S.

"When she and I were twa *gilpies*, we little thought to hae sitten doun wi' the like o' my auld Davie Howden, or you either, Mr. Saddletree." Heart M. Lothian, i. 107.

"I mind, when I was a *gilpey* of a lassock, 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 lassie,' (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. *ghilpen*, 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. *glæp-az*, lascivire; *glæp-r*, facinus, also *præcipientia*; *glæpuy-r*, facinorosus.

A.-S. *gylp-an*, to boast, q. a young braggadocio? *Gilp*, ostentation, boasting, arrogance; Isl. *gialf-rc*, incondite loqui.

To GILRAVAGE, GILRAIVITCH, GALRAVITCH, GULERAVAGE, 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 *Gild*, a society, a fraternity, q. v., and the v. to *ravage*, or Fr. *ravag-er*; q. the riotous meeting of a *gild* or fraternity. Could we suppose, that the proper pronunciation were *Guleravage*, it might be derived from Fr. *gueule*, the month, the throat, also, the stomach, conjoined with the v. already mentioned; q. to waste, to make havoc, with the maw or throat, to gormandize. *Galravitch* seems to be the pronunciation of Ayr.; but rather a deviation from that which is more general.

"At all former—banquets, it had been the custom to give vent to meickle wanton and luxurious indulgence, and to *galravitch* 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. *Belraive*, synon.

4. In Lanarks. the term properly respects low merriment.

GILRAVAGE, GILRAIVITCH, 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 *gilraivitch* was amang them, gaffawan an' lauchan." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

2. Great disorder, Ayr.

"I hae lived to see—something like wedding doings in my family—Watty's was a walloping *galravatch* o' idiocety, and so cam o' t'." The Entail, iii. 282.

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, Ayr.

"But I mann tak a barlie wi' thae *gilravachers*." Ed. Mag., April, 1821, p. 151.

2. A wanton fellow, S.

"Our gracios master is auld, and was nae great *gilravager* among the queans even in his youth." Nigel, iii. 181.

3. A depredator.

"'And wha's this?' he continued, — 'Some *gillravager* that ye hae listed, 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.

GILRAVAGING, GILRAVITCHING, s. 1. Riotous and wasteful conduct at a merry meeting, S.; *Gilreverie* 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 sinful possets and *galravitchings*." Ann. of the Par., p. 26.

2. Used to denote depredation.

"Ye had better stiek to your auld trade o' theft-boot, black-mail, spreaghs, and *gillravaging*—better stealing nowte than ruining nations." Rob Roy, ii. 207.

GILSE, s. A young salmon. V. GRILSE.

GILT, pret. v. Been, or become guilty.

—Quhat have I *gilt* to faille

My fredome in this world and my plesance?

King's Quair, ii. 7.

A.-S. *gyll-an*, reum facere; *gilt*, debitum.

GILT, s. Money. S. *gelt*.

But wishing that I might ride East,

To tret on foot I soon would tyre;

My page allow'd me net a beast,

I wanted *gilt* to pay the hyre.

Watson's Coll., i. 12.

Thought he had *gilt* that gat hyr han',

Na *gilt*, na gear, ane herte dow wyn.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 321.

—All eur *gelt* goes up to London town,

And ne'er a farthing we see coming down.

Pennecut's Poems, p. 15.

Shakespear, in one instance at least, which is overlooked by Dr. Johns., uses *gilt* for golden money, or perhaps for money in general. In some copies it is printed *guilt*, so as to obscure the sense.

—Henry Lord Screeop 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.

Rudd., while he derives this from Germ. *geld*, Teut. *geldt*, id. strangely apposes that these words are derived from A.-S., E. *gold*, S. *goud*, 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-en*, A.-S. *gild-an*, to pay.

GILTING, adj. Used for *gilt*, i.e., gilded.

"Item, ane harnessing of blak velvett, with *gilding* stuthis. Item, twa harneasingis of grene, reid, and quhite velvett, with *gilding* bukkilis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53.

GILTIT, adj. Gilded, S.

O. E. "*gylted*, as a vessel or any other thing is, [Fr.] doré." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 83, b.

Gylt was used in the same sense. "*Gylt* with golde. Deauratus." Prompt. Parv.

[**GILTOCKS** of **THECK**, *s. pl.* Long, low stacks of heather, built loosely in order to be thoroughly dried and made fit for *theck*, or thatch; Isl. *gil*, vallis angusta, Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

GILTY, adj. Gilded.

All thought he be the lampe and bert of heuin,

Forfeblit wox his lemand *gilty* leuin.

Doug. Virgil, 200, 15.

A.-S. *gild-an*, deaurare. While some derive *gold* from Isl. *gul*, yellow, Skinner prefers *gild-an*, solvere, and Wachter 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 (*g* 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 laif of ther fat flockis folouit on the fellis baytth youis and lammis, kebbis and dailis, *gylmyns* and dilmondis, and mony herueist hog." Compl. S., p. 103.

The editor has observed that "a lamb is smeared at the end of harvest when it is denominated a *hog*; whence the phrase, *harvest hog*: 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. *gimbur*, id. and *lam-gimbur*, a ewe-lamb which is one year old.

G. Andr. renders *gimbur*, agnella, as *gimlingr* signifies a male lamb of the first year; Su.-G. *gyimmer*, *gimmer*, id. Bidentem vel oviculam denotat, quae aemel peperit; Ihre, vo. *Gymse*. This learned writer derives it from *gunse*, 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. *gammer*, the usual compellation of a woman of the lower order. But Stadenius, Explic. Voc. Biblic., p. 724, has derived *gunse*, a ram, from *gumme*, a man, which is evidently the root of E. *gammer*; and Ihre himself has remarked that *gumme*, or *gumma*, in Goth., anciently signified a woman in a general sense. He also admits that *gumme* 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, *gumma* 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 lads upon their lasses ca'd,

To see gin they were dress'd;

The mim-mou'd *gimmers* them misca'd;

Ye're sure they maun be press'd.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 90.

"*Ugly gimmer*, coarse, ill-favoured woman," Gl. Shirr.

She round the ingle wi' her *gimmers* sits,

Crammin' their gabblies wi' her nicest bits;

While the gudeman out-by maun fill his crap

Frae the milk coggie, or the parritch cap.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 4.

Perhaps from *gimmer*, a ewe, or as having the same origin with E. *gammer*. It may, however, be merely a vitiated pron. of *Cummer*, q. v.

GIMP, adj. Slender, slim, small. V. GYMP.

GIMPLY, JIMPLY, adv. Scarcely, hardly, S.

GIN, *conj.* If, S. A. Bor.

Than with his speir he turn'd her ower—

O *gin* her face was wan!—

He turn'd her ower and our again—

O *gin* her skin was white!

Adam o' Gordon, st. 24, 25. *Pink. Sel. Ball.*, i. 45.

"*Gin* is no other than the participle *given*, *g'en*, *g'n*."

Divers. Purl. I. 155.

This hypothesis, however plausible, is liable to suspicion on the grounds already mentioned, *vo. Gif*. *Moes.-G. gan, jan*, 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., Ayrs.*; more commonly *Gen, S.*

Gin night we came unto a gentle place,
And as he promis'd sae I fand the case.

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn,—

Gin gloamin hours reek't Eben's haun.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 176.

V. Johnson, *vo. Against*, sense 8; V. also *GEN*.

GINCH, *adj.* *Corr.* from *ginger-bread*.

The huxter carlins baul fu' loud,

"Come buy the guskie fairin;

Ginch bannocks sweet mak noble food

To chew wi' reestit herrin."

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

GINCH (*g* soft, *ch* soft), *s.* A small piece.

Ginchie and *ginchiek*, and *ginchikie* are diminutives; *ginchoch* is the augmentative, *Banffs. Gl.*

GINEOUGH, *adj.* Voracious. V. *GEN-YEOUGH*.

GINGE-BRED, *s.* Ginger-bread, S.

"There was of meats, wheat-bread, main-bread, and *ginge-bred*." *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.

GINGEBREAD-WIFE, *s.* A woman who sells gingerbread, S.

GINGEBREAD, GINCHBREHD, *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?

[GINGGO, *s.* 1. A confused mass.

2. Nonsense, *Banffs.*]

GINGICH, *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 *Gingich*, 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. gengi*, itio, incessus; concursus ad aliquid per perpetrandum; *Verel. Ind.*; from *geng-a*, 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. *gwen-u*, subridere, arridere, *Davies*; to smile, to look pleasantly; *gwen*, a smile, *gwenawg*, having a smile, smiling; *Owen*. *Gink* may be merely *gwenawg* abbreviated in the lapse of ages. What gives greater probability to this etymon 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.*]

GINKER, *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. *schwinck-en*, *schwenk-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 claise,

My jupe, an' my heich heel'd shune;

An' dressit mysel like the *ginkie* gaes,

When they dance i' th' sheen o' the moon.

MS. Poem.

[GINNLE (*g* soft), *v. n.* To shake with a tremulous motion, *Banffs.*]

[GINNLE (*g* soft), *v. a.* To shake, so as to cause a tremulous motion; *part. pr.*, *ginnlin*; 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.*]

[GINNLE, *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.*

"*Ginners*, the gills of a fish.—He had swallowed the bait greedily, the huik was sticking in his *ginners*." *Gall. Encycl.*

"*Ginners*, the gills of a fish, North." *Grose*.

GINNLES (*g* hard), *s. pl.* The gills of a fish, *Ayrs*.

To GINNLE, GINLE, *v. a.* To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, Roxb., Ayr., Lanarks.; synon. *Guddle*, Clydes., *Gump*, Roxb.

"Ye—took me aiblins for a black-fisher it was gann to *ginle* the chouks o' ye, whan I harl't ye out till the stenners, as wat's a beet o' lint, and lingin' your lugs like a dronkit craw, or a braxy sheep at the deein." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

GINNLIN, GINNELIN, *s.* The act of catching fish with the hands, *ibid.*

C. B. *genau*, denotes the jaws, *genohyl*, the mandible or jaw. Or shall we view it as rather allied to Isl. *ginn-a*, allicere, seducere; as those who fish in this manner, boast the influence of tickling the fish? *Gin-a*, however, signifies hiare, and *gin*, biatus.

GIO (*g* hard), *s.* A deep ravine which admits the sea, Shetl., Orkn.

By air, and by wick, and by heler and *gio*.

The Pirate, ii. 142. V. AIR, *s.*

This is the same with *Geo*, *q. v.*; also *Goe*.

GIOLA, *s.* "Thin, ill-curdled butter-milk," Shetl.

Allied, perhaps, to Isl. *goell*, detrimentum, damnum. It may, however, be from *giogl*, which signifies serum, *blod-giogl*, sanguis serosus; 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 twa brethren in the Snipes,
Wha, though they be but greedy *gipes*,
Yet being once in Cramond
Storm-sted, and in gret miserie,
For very hunger like to die,
Did give me lodging chearfullie,
And fed me well with salmond.

Watson's Coll., i. 61.

Isl. *gypa*, vorax; item, capedo, excipulus.

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. *gypa*, hians rostrum. But V. GIPE.

[GIPPIC, *s.* A small knife for gutting fish, Shet.]

* GIPSEY, *s.* "A young girl; a term of reproach," S. Gl. Shirrefs.

GIPSY, *s.* A woman's cap, or *mutch*, 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 Forth, intermixed 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, Perth.

[2. That by which anything is bound or girt; as, *cairt-girdans*, the ropes used to bind bulky loads on a cart, Banffs.]

Su.-G. *giord*, cingulum.

GIRD, GYRD, *s.* 1. "A hoop," Rudd. a twig bent in a circular form, S. It is also pron. *girr*, Aberd. *girth*, Gl. Shirr.

Has your wine barrels cast the *girds*,
Or is your white bread gone?

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 120.

The word, in this sense, approaches nearest to the original meaning, A.-S. *gyrd*, virga, Isl. [*gjörd*, hoop, girth, girdle]. Sw. *gere*, circulus, vasa vitilia continens; Ihre.

2. A stroke, a blow, S.

The brodyr, that the hand ax bar,
Swa saw his fadyr liand thar;
A *gyrd* rycht to the King he couth maik,
And with the ax hym our straik.

Barbour, v. 629, MS.

Hence to *let gird*, to strike, to give a blow.

He *leit gird* to the grome, with greif that he had,
And claif throw the cantell of the clene schelde.
Gawan and Gol., iii. 23.

They girnit and *leit 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 bustouns lance, with grundin hede full kene,
That lang while tait he in propir tene,
Lete gird st Pallas.

Jacit, Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 334. 12.

Yerde seems used in the same sense by Chaucer, although by Tyrwhitt and others rendered, a rod.

But sore wept she if on of hem were dede
Of if men smote it with a *yerde* smert.

Prod. Cant. 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 *gerden*, 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. *gerd*, *giaerd*. These terms, which properly denote a work or deed, from *goer-a*, anc. *giaer-a*, facere, (S. *gar*, *ger*) also signify a stroke. *An tho at giaerd komi theru maellum*; quamvis plagae intercesserint; Dal. Leg. ap. Ihre. *Fulgaerd*, gravior vulneratio.

3. A trick, a stroke of policy.

Was it not cuin be sic ane fenyet *gird*
Quben Paris furth of Phryge the Troyane hird
Socht to the cieté Laches in Sparta,
And thare the douchter of Leda stal awa
The fare Helene, and to Troy thnsrit raith?

Doug. Virgil, 219. 22.

Gird, E. signifies a twitch, a pang; a sarcasm. This, I think, may be viewed as a metaph. sense of our term

as denoting a stroke. When Churchyard uses the phrase, "A *gird* to the flatterers and fauners 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." Discoverie of Witchcraft, B. xi., c. 12, Marg.

But Seren., under this word, refers to Isl. *gaur*, vir insolens, *gaarungr*, 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 *souple 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. *goer-a*, facere, as signifying incantare. Thus *utgiord* denotes the evil arts of necromancers; Isl. *giærningar*, pl. malæ artes, magia.

GIRDER, 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 Catillus stalwart schaft of tre
Throw girdis baith his braid schulderis banis.
Doug. Virgil, 387. 23.

Hypanis eik, and Dymas als alsua,
War by thar fallows *throw gird* bayth tua.
Confici a sociis. Ibid., 53. 21.

Gird throw, pierced.
Out throw the scheild platit wyth stele in hy,
Duschit the dynt, and throw the corslettis glydis,
Gird throw the coist persing baith the sydia.
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, a.

—To thise cherles two he gan to preye
To slen him, and to *girden* of his hed.
Chaucer, Monkes T., v. 14464.

—Through-girt with many a wound—
—His entrails with a lance through-girded quite.

Tottel's Collect, Songs and Sonnets, 1559.
Warton's Hist. E. P., iii. 53.

The primary sense is evidently to strike; that of *piercing* being expressed by the aid of a prep. Teut. *gord-en*, signifies, caedere loris; from *gord*, vinoulum, lorum. But *gord* seems to be merely *gheerde*, virga, a little transformed; especially as *gord-en* 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 *gyrdand*, in a lyug,
Crystall of Seytoun, quhen he swa
Saw the King sesyt with his fa,
And to Philip sic rout he raucht,—
He gert hym galay dislyly.
Barbour, ii. 417, MS.

"Piercing up," Pink.

With that come *girdand* in greif ane wonnd grym
Sire.
With stout contenance and sture he stude thame
beforne. Gawan and Gol., 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 Dominie Depos'd, 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 posteriore* with force, Banffs.]

GIRDLE, *s.* "A circular plate of malleable or cast-iron, for toasting 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 baken."

—"The Scots in general are attached to—their oatmeal 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." Smollet'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 het *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 restlessness.

There lyes of oat-meal ne'er a peck,
With water's help which *girdles* hot bakes,
And turns to bannocks, and to oat cakes.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. II. p. 8.

"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." Dalrymple's Fragments, p. 13.

Sibb. mentions Fr. *gredill-er*, to scorch, to broil. But it properly signifies to curl, crisp, or crumple with heat; Cotgr. With more propriety he refers to Su.-G. For the shovel, on which bread is put for being baked in an oven, is called *grissel*. This, I here conjectures, had been originally *grædsel*, from *grædd-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. *gril*, q. *gril-iron*, and Lye from A.-S. *grindle*, a rail, from Isl. *grind*, id.

GIRDLE. *Spæing 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 toasting 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

carrying in one's naked hand a burning iron, as a proof of innocence. V. *Ferrum Candens*, Du Cange. This had often the form of a plate, hence denominated *Lamina candens*. V. *Delrii Disquis. Magic. L. iv.*, p. 234, 235. Instead of this, the *girdle*, consisting of a plate of iron, and being always at hand, had been substituted by the vulgar.

One might almost suppose that this species of ordeal had been a remnant of that mode of torture inflicted on criminals by the ancient Romans, in laying burning plates of metal on them; to which barbarous custom Cicero alludes in the phrase, *Laminas candentes admoveere*.

GIRDSTING, GYRCHTSTING, GYRTHISTING, GRIDSTING, s. Apparently a *sting* or pole for making a *gird* or hoop.

"*Girdstings* the hundreth contening sex score—xls." Rates, A. 1611, 2, i. a.

"The balyes charygt Robert Stewart pay Archd. Stewart, &c., iiii lb. for I.M. *gyrchstingis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1534, V. 16, p. 523.

"Three hundreyth *gyrthstingis*." Ibid., p. 656.

"Ane thousand half *girdstingis* & vi^e hail *gridstingis*." Ibid. V. 19.

If I am not misinformed, the rods of which hoops are made are still called *stings*, Perth.

[GIRESTA, s. A strip of grass between ridges of corn, Shet. V. GERBICK.]

To GIRG, JIRG, v. n. To make a creaking noise, S. *Girgand*, part. pr.

Ne ceels thay not apoun the *girgand* wanyas
The greit aikis to tars away attanis.

Doug. *Virgil*, 365. 17.

Vox ex sono efficta, Rudd. But V. CHIRK.

GIRKE, s. A stroke, E. *jerk*.

"Now must he runne into ruine: Let mee giue him a *girke* with my rodde;" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1216.

Lye (Jun. Etym.) derives the E. word from A.-S. *geracc-an*, corrigere; Seren. from Isl. *hreck-ia*, pulsare, or *jarke*, pes feriens.

GIRKIENET, s. A kind of bodice worn by women.

"Item, 1 stone of wool 7 marks, 2 coats, 2 shirts, 3 *girkiensets*, 2 playds, 2 pair drawers worth 14 lib. 13s. 4d." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 32.

Apparently q. *jerkinets*, a dimin: from E. *jerkin*, or jacket. The origin seems to be Belg. *jurk*, *jurkie*, a frock. This is probably the same with *serkinet*, p. 114; "Ane linen *serkinet*." V. JIRKINET.

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, Selkirks., Roxb.

3. To thrill with horror, ibid.

"Its no deth it feers me, but the after-kum garis my hert *girle*." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 64.

4. To shudder, to shiver; synon. *Groose*, ibid.

"But, oh! alak! and waes me! what's to come on's? Ye hao gart a' my flesh *girrel*, John; to think that ever my gudeman sude hao been made a mither!" Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 336.

Su.-G. *kriel-en* signifies to creep; *grill-en*, to shiver. Hy *grill'er van*, he abhors it; Sewel. V. GRILL, v.

GIRLSS, s. A young salmon. V. GRILSE.

"In the actiouns—tuiching the sounes of ix barrellis of salmond & a barrell of *girlis* yerly," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 345.

To GIRN, v. n. 1. To grin, S. *Girmand*, part. pr.; *dentibus infrendens*.

He vnabait about on euery syde
Behaldis, *girmand* ful of propir tens.

Doug. *Virgil*, 345. 10.

"It is mickle that makes a taylor laugh; but sowters *girns* ay," S. Prov.; "a ridicule upon shoemakers, who at every stich grin with the force of drawing through the thread." Kelly, p. 212.

2. To be crabbed or peevish, to snarl, S.

What sugar'd words frae wooers lips can fa',
But *girning* marriage comes and ends them a'.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 128.

Ye sages tell! was man e'er made
To dree this hatefu' sluggard trade!
Steekit frae Nature's beauties a',
That daily on his presence ca';
At him to *girn*, and whinge, and pine
For fav'rite dishes, fav'rite wine.

Fergusson'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.

Thay lay into thae flammis fleiting,
With cairfull cryis, *girning* and *greitting*.

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 chinks, S.

Johnson mentions *girn* as still used in S. as a corr. of *grim*. This is probable, as the cognate terms are most nearly allied to *grin*; A.-S. *gremian*, Su.-G. *grin-a*, Isl. *grenia*, Dan. *grine*, Belg. *grin-en*. Ihre derives the word from *grenia*, 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 *grann*, Fr. *grion*, S. *grunye*."

As used in sense 2, it may however be allied to Moes-G. *gaern-an*, desiderare, Isl. *girn-ast*, concupiscere, whence *girn-d*, 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 etymon, that, as Wachter observes, Belg. *gryn-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.

GIRNIE, adj. 1. Peevish, S. B. V. GIRN, v.

[2. As a s. One who is given to crying, whining, or fretting, S.]

GIRNIGO, GIRNIGAE, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a peevish person, *S.*

Auld *Girnigae* o' Cragend's dead.
V. GIRN, *v.* *Gl. Compl. S.*, p. 318.

GIRNIGO-GIBBIE, *s.* Of the same sense with *Girnigo*, *S.* [*Iu 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.

Sic gyrning, granyng; and sa gret
A noyis; as thai gan othyr beir.
Barbour, xiii. 157, *MS.*

GIRNING, GYRNING, *adj.* 1. Grinning, *S.*

2. Crabbed, ill-tempered, *S.*

"The cappernoity, old *gyrning* alewife may wait long enough or I forward it." *St. Ronan*, iii. 119.
Gyrnin' 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 haris be——tane be nettis or *gyrnis*, becaus haris wer oftymes mrdrist be sic maner but ony game." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. 5, c. 11.

"Sanct Paul sais thus;—Thai that will be riche, fallis into temptatioun, and in the *gyrne* of the deuil." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, Fol. 61, b.

2. A snare of any kind, metaphor.

Impos'd on by lang-nebit jugglers,—
Wha set their gowden *gyrnas* sae wylie,
Tho ne'er sae cautious, they'd beguile ye.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 330.

Foorth of his *gyrne* 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 *gearn*; yet Germ. *garn*, and Teut. *gaeren*, equally denote thread, and a gin or snare. Su.-G. *garn*, in like manner, signifies thread, and a net. Wachter unnaturally derives *garn*, thread, from *garn*, a snare.

IN THE GIRN. Secured, *S. B.* *Gl. Shirrefs.*

To GIRN, *v. n.* 1. To catch by means of a *gyrn*. Thus hares, rabbits, &c., are taken in *S.*

2. To catch trouts by means of a noose of hair, which being fixed to the end of a stick or rod, is cautiously brought over their heads or tails; then they are thrown out with a jerk, West of *S.*

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, GRAINEL, *s.* 1. A granary, *S.*

"The Bischopis *Girnell* was kept the first night be the laubour of Johne Knox, quho by exhortatioun removed suche as wald violentlie have maid irruptioun." *Knox*, p. 145.

Hence, *girnal ryver*, 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." *Pitscottie*, p. 5. V. also *Acts Ja. II.*, 1452, c. 38. *Murray*.

Their sick and old at home to keep the skore,
And ouer *grainels* great they take the charge.
Hudson's Judith, p. 13.

It is also written *garnell*.

—"And if the poor labourers be not able for povertie to deliuer the bolls, he shall take no higher prices than is appointed, nor put up in the *garnell*, where he may have the prices befor appointed." *Gen. Assembly*, A. 1567, *Keith's Hist.*, 589.

Shaw gives *geirneal* 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.*

"*Girnalling* of victuallis forbidden." *Acts Ja. II.*, 1452, c. 38, *Tit. Skene*.

—"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 *garnet*, *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, seth, *girnot*, rock-fish, or sca-parch, &c." *P. Kilfinichen, Argyles. Statist. Acc.*, xiv. 175.

GIRR, *s.* A hoop, *S.*; the same with *Gird*.

"*Rowing girrs* (rolling hoops) forms another healthy exercise to the boys of Edinburgh." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug. 1821, p. 35.

To play at the *girr*, to play at Trundle-hoop, *S.*

GIRRAN, *s.* A small boil, *Dumfr.* V. GURAN.

GIRREBBAGE, *s.* An uproar; a corr. pron. of *Gilravage*, q. v.

To GIRREL, *v. n.* To thrill, &c. V. GIRLE.

GIRS, *s.* Grass. V. GIRSS.

GIRSILL, *s.* A salmon not fully grown; the same word written *grilse*.

"For the multiplicatioun of fishe, salmound, *girsillis*, and trowtis, &c.—it is auisit," &c. *Acts Ja. III.*, 1469, c. 45. *Edit.* 1566, c. 37. *Murray*. V. GRILSE.

GIRSKAIVIE, *adj.* Hairbrained, *Mearns*.

This might be traced to Isl. *gerr*, factus, or as signifying perfectius, clarius, and *skef*, *skeif-r*, Dan. *skiaev*, obliquus; q. placed awry, or completely so. V. SKAIVIE.

GIRSLE, GIRSSILL, *s.* A gristle or cartilaginous substance, *S.*

"Gif thay happin to be convicted, to be adiudget to be scourgeit and burnt throw the *girsill* of the ryche eare with ane het iren of the compass of ane inche about." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1574, *Ed.* 1814, p. 87.

This act regards "strang and ydill beggaris."

GIRSLIE, *adj.* Gristly, S.

—His *girsle* nose was crashin
Wi' thumps that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 155.

GIRSLIN *of Frost*, *s.* A slight frost, a thin scurf of frost, S.

Not, as might seem at first view, from *Girsle*, mentioned above, but from Fr. *gresillé*, "covered, or hoare, with reeme;" Cotgr., i.e. hoar-frost.

GIRSS, GIRS, *s.* Grass.

This is the pron. of Angus.

—Nane but meadow *girs* was mawn,
An' nane but hamit linjet sawn.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

It appears that the phrase, *on the girs*, had been anciently used in S. to characterise a certain season of the year, in contradistinction from another—designed, *on the corne*.

"It is thoct expedient—for the eneres of justice & tranquillitie in the realme, that our souueran lord causs his Justice airis to be haldin vniuersaly in al partis of his realme, twys in the yere, anys *on the girs*, and anys *on the corne*, vnto the tym that the realme wer brocht to gude rewle." Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

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. GERSS, *v.*

GIRSE-FOUK, formerly the same with *Cottar-fouk*, S. B.

GIRSE-GAW'D, *adj.* *Girs-gaw'd taes*, a phrase applied to *toes* which are *galled* or chopped by walking barefoot among *grass* that has been recently mown, S.

"*Girse-gaw'd*, cut by grass. Those who run barefoot, as herds do, know well what these cuts are." Gall. Encycl.

GIRSE-MAN, *s.* Formerly synon. with *Cottar-man*, Aberd. V. GERSS-MAN.

[GIRSE-STRAE, *s.* Hay, Shet.]

[GIRSIE, *adj.* Mixed with grass; applied to cereal crops, Banffs.]

GIRSING, GIRSIN, GIRSAN, *s.* Pasturage. *Ffealing and girsing*. 1. The place for cutting *feals* or *turfs*, and for grazing cattle.

"The *ffealing and girsing* of Aldinalbanagh, and the hill Rinhie, wer appoynted to be the marches betuein Southerland and Strathnaver, at that part of the countrie." 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 Dounrobin, with the *girsin* of Badinlogh." *Ibid.*, p. 351. V. GERS.

[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. *grist*.

"Item, aw to pay to the *girst* of the said myle." Reg. Brechin, Fol. 33, 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——s my accusers." Speech for D—sse of Anistown, p. 5, 6.

Now *girt* an' sma' may him lament;

To his lang hame auld Harry's sent.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 118.

I glowr't a while wi' *girt* conceit, &c.

Ibid., p. 125.

GIRT, *pret. v.* Made; also, *gert*.

"*Girt* it ground," caused it to take root. Houlate, iii. 20.

GIRTEN, *s.* A garter.

Their *girtens* wer of gold bestreik;

Their legs wer thairwith forneist eik.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 12. V. GARTEN.

GIRTH, GYRTH, GIRTHOL, *s.* 1. Protection; in a general sense.

Wallas ratornd, sa sodeynly him saw;

Out at a syde full fast till him he yied;

He gat no *gyrth* for all his burnyst weid,

With ire him straik on his gorgeat off steill;

The treusand blaid to persyt euiry deill

Throu plaitt and stuff, mycht nocht agayn it stand.

Wallace, iv. 660, MS.

i.e., "His armour proved no defence."

Few men or nain would give him *girth*.

Penny's Truth's Travel's Pennecuik, p. 85.

2. A sanctuary, an asylum.

"He sall make securitie to the Schiref, anent that crime, before he pas furth of the immunitie, or *girth*, to the quhilk he did fle." Stat. Rob. II., c. 9.

He myslyd thair gretly but wer,

That gave na *gyrth* to the awter.

Barbour, ii. 44, MS.

— At the portis or cloister of Juno,

Than al bot waist, thoch it was *girth* stude tho

Phoenix and dure Ulixes, wardenis tway,

For to obserue and keip the spreith or pray.

Doug. Virgil, 64. 10.

Corresponding to Junonis *asilo* in the original.

Skene derives *girth* from A.-S. *geard*, Rudd. from *girth*, an inclosure; Sibb. with more propriety from A.-S. *girth*, peace.

Isl. *grith*, *grid* is used, in the Edda, in the sense of *gratia*, *securitas*. *Gridastadur* exactly corresponds to our *girth*; *Loca pace constituta, asyla*, *Templi et refugii loca*; from *grid*, a truce, a covenant; *induciae*, *foedus*, *pax temporis destinata et data*; and *stadt*, a place; G. Andr., p. 97. *Hofa grid*, *jus asyli in templis*; Verel. Ind.

Su.-G. *grid*, *pax*, *incolumitas*. Ihre supposes that *grid* and *frid*, corresponding to Alem. *grith* and *frith*, were originally the same word. This appears not improbable, as *gawairthi*, the Moes-G. synonyme, assumes a sort of intermediate form; which, *w* being sunk, would be pronounced as *gairthi*, or *ga* being thrown away, as *vairthi*, *fairthi*, or *frith*, *w* and *f* being frequently 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 *Grith-men*, i.e., *Girth-men*. Foedera, V. 328." Annals, ii. 210, 211. N.

3. The privilege granted to criminals during Christmas, and at certain other times.

"Ilke Lord may tine his court of law, twelfe moneths and ane day. And gif he halds his court in time defended 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 schireff courts, or mutes." Baron Courts, c. 26. This is expl. in the parallel passage, Quon. Attach., c. 9, "after the *King's peace* publickly proclaimed—before Yule, or in Harvest," &c.

Thus it appears, that from the traditional 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 foirfault the samin for the space of yeir and day, gif he halds the court in time forliddin and defendit be the law, that is to say, fra *Yule girth* be proclamit, quhill efter the halie dayis, viz. fra the sevint day befoir Yule unto *uphalie day*." Balfour's Pract., p. 279.

This time, being viewed as *halie*, 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 *uphalie 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 metaph., in the sense of sanctuary, or privilege,

Than suld I worth red for schame,
And wyn, til succoure me fra blame,
The *Gyrth* of excusatyowne,
Gud will pretendand for resowne.

Wyntown, vii. Prol. 27.

Perhaps *girthol*, mentioned by Skene, (Verb. Sign.) is merely *Yule girth* inverted.

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 *Kills* or *Temples*, the judicial circles are denominated *Girths*. These *Girths* are numerous, such as *Auld Girth*, *Apple Girth*, *Tunder 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 endeavours, 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 procedure. 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. Now, 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-garth*, *Tunder-garth*, &c., from A.-S. *geard*, sepimentum, Su.-G. *gard*, *gord*, id., also, *area clausa*, *arx*, &c.

The Icelanders had also their privileged seasons; as *Varfrid*, Justitium, vel cessatio a litibus forensibus vernali tempore ne a labore rustici avocentur. Verel. Ind. The same learned writer, besides *Jula-fridr* *Disatings fridr*, and *Ledung fridr*, mentions *Anfridr*, tempus faeniseeii et messis; from *ann*, a term denoting rustic labour in general; Cura rustica, arationes, sationes, faeniseeii, messis; *ann-a*, metere, opus rusticum facere. V. Verel. vo. *Fridr* and *Annfridr*.

Su.-G. *frid*, already mentioned as equivalent to *grid*, *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 Sweden is called *Jula fridher*; that during spring, *Var fridher*; *Ledungs fridher*, feriae expeditionis militaris. Another season of the same kind is denominated *Disatings fridher*, that is, the time of the fair of Upsal. This had its name from *Disablot*, the great annual sacrifice celebrated at Upsal, during heathenism, in honour of all the goddesses worshipped by the Goths; from *Disa*, a goddess. V. Ihre, vo. *Frid*, *Disa*. G. Andr. indeed expl. Isl. *Dys*, as corresponding to the Roman goddess *Ops*.

GIRTHOLL, *s.* A sanctuary; (synon. with *Girth*,) a term still retained in Ayr.

"*Girtholl*, *Girth*, sanctuarie, in Latine, asylum." Skene, De Verb. Sign. in vo.

* GIRTH, *s.* The band of a saddle, E.

To SLIP the GIRTHS, to "tumble down, like a pack-horse's burden, when the girths give way;" Gl. Antiq., South of S.

GIRTHSTING, *s.* V. GIRDSTING.

[GIRTLE, *s.* 1. A small quantity of any liquid or fluid; as, "She got but a *girtle* o' milk frae the coo," Banffs.

2. A small quantity of any thing; as, "He gets his bits o' bawbees in *girtles*," *ibid.*]

[To GIRTLE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To pour in small quantities, Banffs.

2. With prep. *out* or *out our*; to spill in small quantities, *ibid.*

3. With prep. *up*; to throw up, to spill, to splash, *ibid.*

4. With prep. *at*; to use constantly, but in small quantities, *ibid.*]

[GIRTLIN, GIRTLAN, *part. pr.*, used also as a *s.* in each sense of the *verb*, q. v.]

GIRZY, the familiar corr. of the name *Grizel*, from *Grizelda*. V. *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow*.

GISSARME, GISSARNE, GITHERN, *s.* A hand-axe, a bill.

"He quha hes les nor fourtie schilling land, sall haue ane hand axe (*gyssarum*, Lat. Ed.) ane bow, and arrowes." Stat. Will., c. 23, § 4.

Du Cange thinks that this ought to be read *gysarm*.

—In thare hand withhaldand euery knyght
Twa jawilling speris, or than *gissarne* stauis.

Doug. Virgil, 267. 17.

The same word seems to have been corrupted to *Githern*.

Rest from Troianis in the bargane, bare thay,
Baith helmes, hors, scheildis and vther gere,
Swerdis, *githernis*, and mony stalwart spere.

Ibid., 461. 26.

Ensesque et tela ferentes; *Maffei*.

Fr. *guisarme*, id.; although *guysarme*, is improperly rendered, espece de sabre, ou d'épée, Gl. Romm. de la Rose. It seems merely a corruption of Lat. *gesum*, by which Du Cange renders it, *Gesa*, a *gero*, is, genus armorum quod Gallicae dicitur *Gisarma*; Joan. de Janua, *ibid.* *Gesum*, asta, [hasta] Jaculum; Isidor.

GITE, *s.* A gown.

His garmond and his *gite* ful gay of graie,
His widret wede fre him the winde out wore.

Henryson's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P., i. 162.

Chaucer. *id.*

Perhaps radically the samo with weed; Alem. *giuatt*.

GITHERNIS, *Doug. Virgil*, 461. 26. **V. GISSARME**.

GITIE, *adj.* Shining as an agate.

Vpon thair forebrows they did beir—
Pendants and careants shining cleir,
With plumages of *gitie* sparks.

V. GATE, GET.

Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

GITTER, *s.* Mire, Dumfr. **V. GUTTER**.

[**GIURDACK**, *s.* Something valuable; "to get a *giurdack*," to get a prize, Shet.]

[**GIVAMILD**, *v. a.* To give freely, to give without condition, Shet. Dan. *gavmild*, Isl. *gjafmildr*, 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, twiesh him an' the sky,
Set up a frightfu' *gizz*;
An' wha was this but daft Jean Carr,
Wi' twa lang scrogs o' wattle!

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

Douce wifo, quoth I, what means the *gizz*,
That ye shaw sic a frightful *gizz*! &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 toppers, when drink is withheld.

Ne'er lat's *gang gizen*, fy for shame,
Wi' dronthy tusk.

Tarras's Poems, p. 134. **V. GEISEN**.

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. *glæhein*, 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 *glebberin'* fule."

2. To chatter, to talk idly, Roxb., Dumfr.

Gael. *gliobher-am*, to chatter.

Teut. *klapper-en*, *klepper-en*, crepitare; *klepper-tanden*, crepitare dentibus. Gael. *glafaire*, a babbler; Shaw.

GLACK, *s.* 1. A defile between mountains or hills, Perth. Ang. It denotes a more extensive hollow than the word *Sware*.

Whan words he found, their elritch sound

Was like the Norlan blast,

Frae yon deep *glack* at Catla's back,

That skeeks the dark-brown waste.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 359.

2. "A ravine in a mountain," Gl. Pop. Ball.

—The wolf wow'd hideous on the hill,

Yewlin' frae *glack* to brae.

Jamieson'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, Perth.

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 shade us,

As we were courting, frae the sun and rain;

And that's the braid wide *glack* we used to sit on.

Donald and Flora, p. 155.

The ingenious Editor of these Ballads derives it from Gael. *glac'*, 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 glen, *glaic*, a defile. As denoting the hand, it seems the same with the following word.

In Gael. it strictly denotes the hollow "of a glen." 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 blythness fidge,
Taks frae her pouch a *glack* of bread and cheese,
And unto Lindy with a smirtle gees.

Ross'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. *glaic*, a handful, Shaw; Ir. *lan glaiice*, id. *Glac*, the hand, Lhnyd.

To GLACK *one's mitten*. To put money into one's hand, as a gift, or as a bribe, S. B.

"I hae been sae eident writing journals that I hae been quite forfoughten wi' them: but [ne'er] ane has *glacked* my *mitten* for as sair as I hae been niddered wi' them." Journal from London, p. 1.

This may be allied to A.-S. *ge-laec-an*, to lay hold of; but rather, I suspect, to the *s.* last mentioned; Ir. Gael. *glac-am*, to take, to receive.

*GLAD, GLAID, GLADE, GLID, *adj.* 1. Smooth, easy in motion. "Spoken of doors, bolts, &c. that go smoothly," Rudd.

2. Slippery; *glid ice*, S. B.

3. It is sometimes metaph. applied, to a person who is not to be trusted; borrowed from the idea of what is slippery, S. B.

A.-S. *glid*, Belg. *glad*, Su.-G. *glut*, lubricus; *glatte is*, *glid ice*, S.

* [GLAD, GLAID, *v. a.* To gladden, Gl. Lyndsay, Laing's Ed.]

[GLADER, *s.* A gladdener, *ibid.*]

[GLADSCHIP, GLAIDSCHIP, *s.* Gladness, joy, Barbour, viii. 253, v. 298, Skeat's Ed. A.-S. *glædsceipe*.]

[GLADSUM, *adj.* Glad, blithe, merry. Barbour, xi. 256.]

[GLADSUMLY, *adv.* Gladly. Barbour, xvi. 20.]

GLADDERIT, *part. pa.*

—Gor is his tus grym ene *gladderit* all about,
And gorgit lyk twa guttaris that wer with glar stoppit.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

"Collected;" Pink. It may indeed be a derivative from A.-S. *ge-lath-ian*, congregare. But it seems rather allied to Teut. *kladder-en*, maculare, to bedaub; or the same with *gludderit*. V. GLUDDER.

GLAFF, *s.* A sudden blast; as, "a *glaff* o' wind," a puff, a slight and sudden blast, Upp. Clydes., Loth., Border.

[GLAFTER, *s.* A burst of laughter, Shet. Ger. *klaffer*, *id.*]

[GLAFTERIT, *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*, *glaggan*; 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 *cluck*; Dutch *klokken*, Dan. *klukke*, 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 *gleikes*, "reflection of the sun from a mirror;" it has been observed, that "in this sense it seems only provincial;" Gl. Sibb. 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.

Greit in the *glaiks*, gude Maister Gwiliame Gowkks;
Maist imperiye in poetrie and prose.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 32.

Here it is pretended that Dunbar shone 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. 257.

3. A prism, or any thing that prodnees reflection.

In one nook stood Lochabrian axes,
And in another nook the *glaze* is.

Adamson's Muses 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 canna deport 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 butterfly 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, thay sall beir their pa'kis.

I se thay *playd* with me the *glai'kis*.

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.—glancing-glasses they are, fit only to *fling the glaiks* in folk's *een*, wi' their pawky policy, and earthly ingine." Heart Mid Loth., i. 319, 320.

To Get the Glaik. To be gulled or cheated,

Yet routh o' honour he has got,
 Even tho' he gets the glaik,
 Fan he's sae croust that he would try
 To be brave Ajax' maik.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

"Glaik, cheat;" Gl. V. FOX.

This sense would suggest that it is radically the same with A. Bor. *gleck*, to deceive or beguile. As it is used by Shakspeare: "I can *gleck* 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 [thus] sylit, begylit,
 They will but get the glaikis;
 Cum they heir, thir tuo yeir,
 They sall not misse their pakis.

Grange's Ballad, 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 glaikis*;
 For after we had got our pakis,
 They took us every one as prizes,
 And coude n'd us in assizes.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 55.

Yet with the *glaikis* he was overgane,
 And in adulterie he was tane.

Legend Bp. St. Andrews, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 317.

6. The act of jilting. To *gie the glaiks*, to jilt one, after seeming to give encouragement in love, S.

I helpit a bonnis lassie on wi' her claiths,
 First wi' her stockins and then wi' her shoon:
 And she gave me the *glaiks* when a' was done.

Hurd's Collection, ii. 230.

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 ane now will hae 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*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 23. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 366.

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. *glij*, ludibrium; or Moes-G. *laik-an*, Su.-G. *lek-a*, Isl. *leik-a*, to play, to sport. As Ulphilas uses *bi-lalk-an* in this sense, the same v. might also assume the form of *ga-laik-an*. It may, indeed, be merely Teut. *glick-en*, nitere, fulgere, rutilare.

To GLAIK, GLAIKE, v. n. To trifle with; to spend time idly or playfully, S.

Yet and thou *glaike*, or gagoian
 The trueth, thou sall come downe.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 9.

I wat thair wes ten thousand score
 Of birds and beists maist brude:

To ken thame, or pen thame,
 My wit it wes to walk;
 Or yit thair, to sit thair,
 On sick consaits to *glaike*.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 29.

GLAIKING, s. Folly; wantonness.

Sum takkis our littill autoritie,
 And sunn oure mekle, and that is *glaiking*;
 In taking sould Discretioun be.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 51, st. 1.

GLAIKIT, GLAYKYT, GLAKYT, part. adj. 1. Unsteady, light, giddy, frolicsome, S.

"The civil laus deffendis & forbiddis al monopoles and conventions of the comont pepil, be cause the maist part of them ar euil condicionet, & ar obediēt to there apētītis and to there *glaykyt* affections." Compl. S., p. 219.

A Macaronie, proud and *glaikit*,
 —A' his life, had, throwless, sneakit
 Thro' clartie streets to ladies' tea-bells.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 101.

2. Foolish, rash, inconsiderate.

Quhen Jhon off Lyn saw thaim in armour brycht,
 He lewch, and said thir haltyn words on lycht;
 Yon *glakyt* Scottis can ws nocht wnderstand;
 Fulys thai ar, is new cummyn off the land.

Wallace, x. 845, MS.

Quhattane ane *glaikit* fule am I,
 To slay myself with melancoly,
 Sen weill I ken I may nocht get hir?
 Or quhat suld be the caus, and quhy,
 To breke my hairt, and nocht the bettir?

Scott, Chron. S. 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 giglottis ar bot *glaikit*;
 Withont profite to hae sic pride,
 Harland thair elaggit taillis sa syde.

Lindsay, On syde taillis, 1592, p. 308.

A spendthrift lass proves ay a *glaiket* wife,
 And that maks duddie weans and mickle strife.

Morison's Poems, p. 131.

4. Stupid; synon. with Doitit, Roxb.**GLAIKITNESS, s.** Giddiness, levity, S.

"Bid her have done wi' her *glaikitness* for a wee, and let's hear plain sense for ance." Reg. Dalton, iii. 171.

GLAIKRIE, GLAIKERY, s. Lightheadedness, giddiness, Perth.

"Ane change from that, quhilke keipit your voman-kynd in al vomanlie grautite, to this that leidis the

zelous imbracearis thairof vnto al *glaikrie*." Nicol Burne, F. 189, a.

It denotes coquettish lightness, as appropriated to females, Perth.

O! wad ye listen to a sound advice,
Ye'd quite your *glaikery*, an' at last be wise;
The lad that likes you for your duds o' braws,
Will soon detest you, and perhaps hae cause.

Duff's Poems, p. 81.

GLAIKIE, GLACKIE, *adj.* Expl. "pleasant, charming, enchanting," Ayrs.; allied perhaps to Teut. *glick-en*, nitere.

[**GLAIM**, *s.* A flame, blaze, Banffs. A.-S. *glæm*, id.]

[**TO GLAIM**, *v. n.* To burn with a bright flame, to glow, to gleam. *Part. pr. glaimin*, *glaiman*, used also as an *adj.*, and as a *s.*, *ibid.*

This form is closely allied to E. *gleam*, of which the formation is rather obscure. The final *m* is merely suffixed (as in *doo-m*); the Teut. base being *glo* or *glā*, put for an older base *gal*. V. Prof. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under **GLEAM**.]

GLAIR-HOLE, *s.* A mire, Tweed.; from *Glaur*, *q. v.* *synon. Champ.*

GLAIRY-FLAIRY, *adj.* Gaudy, shewy, S. B., from the E. *v. glare*, and its *synon. flare*.

GLAIRIE-FLAIRIES, *s. plur.* Gaudy trappings of little value, and unbecoming in the wearer, Ang.

GLAISE, *s.* A *glaise o' the ingle*, the act of warming one's self hastily at a strong fire, Selkirks.

Su.-G. *glesa*, prunæ foci igniti. V. **GLOSE**.

TO GLAISTER, *v. n.* V. **GLASTER**, *v.*

GLAISTER, *s.* A thin covering; as, of snow or ice. "There's a *glaster* o' ice the day." Ettr. For.; *Glister*, Berwicks.

This term is evidently the same with Isl. *glæstr*, pruina, vel nive albicans. Haldorson gives this as the secondary sense of the word primarily signifying, splendidus, politus. It is a derivative from *glæst*, splendor, albities; whence the compound *glæsis-vellir*, campi amœni sive glaciales. The root is *glo-a*, to shine.

GLAISTERIE, *adj.* 1. A *glasterie* day, one on which snow falls and melts, *ibid.*

2. Miry, Upp. Clydes.

GLAIZIE, *adj.* "Glittering, smooth as glass," glossy, S.

I've seen thee dappl't, sleek, and *glazie*.
V. **GLEIS**. *Burns*, iii. 141.

GLAMACK, *s.* A grasp. V. **GLAMMACH**.

GLAMER, GLAMOUR, *s.* The supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it

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 stair,
And a' her maids before her;
As soon as they saw her well far'd face,
They coost the *glamer* o'er her.

Johnny Faa, Ritson's S. Poems, ii. 176.

It had much of *glamour* might
Could make a ladye seem a knight;
The cobwebs on a dungeon wall
Seem tapestry in lordly hall;
A nut-shell seem a gilded barge,
A sheeling 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 *glamer*. To this ridiculous idea Z. Boyd refers in the following passage:—

"What euer seemeth pleasant into this world vnto the natural eye, it is but by juggling of the senses: If we haue the grace of God, this grace shall be indeede like as a *fourè nooked clauer* is in the opinion of some, viz. a most powerfull meanes against the juggling of the sight." Last Battell, i. 68.

This superstition is probably as ancient as the time of the Druids. The wild trefoil, 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 culled according to the ancient rites.

"In the list of plants, must be reckoned the *seamrog*, or the wild trefoil, in great estimation of old with the Druids. It is still considered as an anodyne in the diseases of cattle: from this circumstance it has derived its name *Seimh*, in the Gaelic, signifying pacifick and soothing. When gathered it is plucked by the left hand. The person thus employed, must be silent, and never look hack till the business be finished." P. Kirkmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xii. 453, 454, N.

This is the *seamrog* or *shamrog* 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. *glimbr*, splendor. It might seem to confirm this idea that, as some Philologists have observed, the Heb. word לַהֲחַל *lahhal*, 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 "*Glámr*, 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 com-

mou to Scotland and Iceland." Another form is *glam-syni*, *glam-skygni*, lit. "*glam-sight*," 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 skygn* signifies, squint-eyed, blear-eyed, 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 *glamer*. *Limus*, *lippus*, *glaucoma* seu *glauimas* in oculis gestans, maxime autem visu hebes et *fascinat* 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. *vagl*, *glaucoma*; whence *vagla auga*, a cloud in the eye, *nubes* in oculo, *albugo*; G. Andr. He refers to Gr. *αγληη*, *subalba cicatrix* in oculis.

GLAMERIE, GLAMOURIE, GLAUMERIE, GLAMMERIE, s. The same with *Glamer*; Ayrs.

"It maun surely be the pithiness o' the style, or some bewitching *glamerie* that gars fowk *glam* at them whare e'er they can get a claught." Ed. Mag., Apr. 1821, p. 352.

"Andrew read it over studiously, and then said, 'My Lord, this is *glammerie*.'" Sir A. Wylie, i. 256.

GLAMOUR-GIFT, s. The power of enchantment; metaph. applied to female fascination.

May be some wily lass has had the airt,
Wi' spells, an' charms, to win our Robin's heart,
An' hauds him, wi' her *glamour-gift*, sae fell,
That, tho' he wad, he couldna break the spell.

Picken'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 lordly hall;
A nut-shell seem a gilded barge,
A sheeling seem a palace large,
And youth seem age, and age seem youth—
All was delusion, nought was truth.

Sir W. Scott's Lay Last Minstrel, C. iii. st. 10.

GLAMOURIT, part. adj. Fascinated, under a deception of vision.

All this and mair maun cam to pass,
To cleir 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, on nycht thay did persave him
At supper tyme, quhair he was in hir chalmir,
Than came your King, & sum Loris with ane *glamer*,
And reft him from hir, in spyte of his nois,
Syn he schot him furth, quieklic amang his fois,
Quhs stiekit him, withouttin proces moir;
Bot all this mischief come sensyne thairfor.

Diallog, Honour, Gude Fame, &c., p. 6.

One might suppose that this word were merely a corr. of Lat. *clamor*, did not several similar terms occur in other Northern dialects; as Isl. *glamr-a*, Su.-G. *glamm-a*, strepitum edere. *Wapnaglam* signifies

the noise of weapons; Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre. Isl. *glamr*, noise; *Er her mi glamur mikill*, multus hic strepitus est; "there's mekill *glamer* here." S. Isl. *glamur* also denotes joy; as Su.-G. *glamm-a* is rendered, not only *garrire*, but *laetari*. To this corresponds Gael. *glam*, noise, an outcry, a shout, *glamm-am*, to cry out; *glamaire*, a noisy silly fellow. Isl. *glamr* is beyond a doubt radically the same, gemere subitus; G. Andr., p. 91. The origin is perhaps *ghym-ia*, clamare, vehementer sonare.

GLAMROUS, adj. Noisy.

The Byschop Beik was braithly born till erd,
At the reskew thar was a *glamrous* rerd;
Or he gat wp full feill Sotheroun thair slew.

Wallace, viii. 302, MS.

Editors, not understanding this word, have substituted that very useful one, *felloun*; as in edit. 1648, and 1673. V. GLAMER, 2.

GLAMMACH, s. 1. A snatch, an eager grasp at any thing. It generally denotes an effectual effort, Ang. Also written *Glamack*, Aberd.

The case is clear, my pouch is plackless;
That saves me frae the session's *glamack*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 24.

2. A mouthful, Ang. *Glam*, *glammie*, S. A.

Gael. *glaimm*, a large mouthful, a gobbet; *glamham*, to catch at greedily; *glamm-am*, to eat voraciously, *glaimsair*, a voracious eater.

[To GLAMMACH, v. n. 1. To grope in the dark; part. pr. *glammachin*, *glammachan*, used also as a s.; prel. *glammacht*, Banffs.]

[2. To poke or search with the hand in a hole or any covered place, *ibid.*]

[GLAMMACHAN, s. The act of poking or groping in the dark or in a covered place, *ibid.*]

GLAMMIS, GLAUMS, s. pl. 1. Pinchers.

"Item, in the smiddie ane irne studie, ane licht hammer, ane littil pair of *glammis* but the vys, and ane pair of bellies [bellows] uncovertit." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 302.

2. "*Glaums*, instruments used by horse-gelders, when gelding." Gall. Encycl.

This is evidently the same with *Clams*, *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 coup'd frae its hool.
And sae I waken'd *glamping* here and there.

Ross'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 sprain, in consequence of reaching too far, or making a hasty exertion, Ang.

This seems to be a frequentative from the v. *Glaum*; 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 bauld, half fear'd, he *glampin'* raise,
An' tremblin', pat his claise on.
—But horrid pelting they did thole,
When *glampin'* i' the dark.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 79, 83.

But weary fa' the faithless light,
It quickly vanish'd frae his sight,
An' left him in an eerie swither,
Glampin' round, he kendna whither.

John of Arnha', p. 25.

It has great appearance of affinity to Dan. *glams-e*, expl. by Haldorson as synonym. with Isl. *gleps-a*, *dentibus arripere*; as *glams* signifies *morsus*.

GLANCING-GLASS. A glass used by children for reflecting the rays of the sun on any object. The term is metaph. applied to a minister of the gospel, who makes a great shew, 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, s.] A stone kept in the boat by fishermen to sharpen their knife upon, Shet. Isl. *glæhein*.

GLANT, pret. Literally, shone; from *Glent*, *Glint*.

Or when the summer *glant* wi' nature braw,—
He aft wad trystit's a' to tak a rest, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

"Smiled, looked gay," GL.

GLAR, GLARE, GLAUR, s. 1. Mud, mire, slime, S. pron. *glaur*.

They "chasit thaym throw the watter of Dune;
quhair mony of tham ouirset with silk and *glar* thairof
wer slane." Bellend. Cron., B. vi. c. 17.

—Sliddry *glar* so from the wallis went,
That of thare fete war smytin vp on loft.

Doug. Virgil, 326. 27.

Saunfie sche brocht bayth prophets and man,
And furth thame set amaye the foule *glare*.

Ibid., 178. 16.

—Geordie—spat out
The *glaur* that adown his beard ran.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 160.

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, S.

2. Any glutinous substance.

"For tua houris lang, baytht my eene greu as fast
to gyddir as thai hed bene glenit vitht *glar* or vitht
glen." Compl. S., p. 105.

This in Gl. is rendered "mud, mire." But from the effect, and also the connexion with *gleu*, the term seems used in a more definite and restricted sense, as denoting glutinous matter; like Fr. *la glaire d'une oeuf*, the white of an egg. A.-S. *glære*, *succinum*, "*Glare*, as *glayre* (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.

ler, 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 gredy mynd, and *glaschave* gane;
Mell hedit lyk ane mortar-stane.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 111.

This probably signifies, a voracious mouth, as corresponding to a greedy mind; Su.-G. *glupsk*, vorax; Sw. *glufs-a*, Isl. *gleypp-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 jakes.

GLASENIT, GLASENED, pret. Glazed, supplied with glass.

"He—maid staitlie stallis and *glasenit* mekle of all the kirk." Addic. Scot. Corn., p. 20.

"*Glasyn*, of glasse. Vitreus." Prompt. Parv. Tent. *glasen*, vitreus.

[GLASGOW MAGISTRATE, s.] A red herring, S.]

GLASHIE, adj.

Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly shed: the rest with reckless art
With many a curling ring decor'd her face,
And gaue her *glashie* browes a greater grace.

Hudson's Judith, p. 55.

"Quære, *Glassy*?" 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, s.] 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, GLASYNWRYCHT, s. The old designation in S. for a glazier.

"And als in name and behalf of the hail cowpers,
glasinwrichtis," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814. V. 540.
"To leyr the pratyk & craft of *glasyn-wrycht*."
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, Sutherland.

"In summer, *glassocks*, or Says, are got in great plenty." P. Edderachylis, Statist. Acc., vi. 290.

"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, *cuddies*; in Sutherland, *glassocks*; in Orkney, *cooths*; and in Shetland, *pillocks*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 7.

The *Say* is undoubtedly the *Seath* or Coal-fish. Perhaps from Gael. *glas*, grey, as expressing its colour. In C. B. it is called *Chivetyln glas*; Penn. Zool., iii. 348. Gael. *glaisain* is expl. by Shaw, a sort of fish. Both in the West Highlands and in Caithness, *Seaths* are called *Gray Fish*, q. v.

To GLASTER, v. n. 1. "To bark, to bawl," Rudd. Gl. Shirr. *glaster*.

2. To boast.

Sum *glasteris*, and thay gang at al for gate woll :
Sum spendis on the auld vse,
Sum makis ane tume 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 makis ane tume ruse*, i.e., they boast where they have no reason. Besides, this is perfectly analogous to the sense of the *s. Glasterer*, q. v.

3. To babble ; pron. *Glaister*.

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. *glaf-s-a*, which not only signifies to bark, but to speak foolishly, inconsiderate loqui ; *glæpp-a*, id. *glæppe*, nugator, *glopska*, 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 paine not themselves to read and consider difficulties." Course of Conformitie, p. 150.

GLASTRIous, *adj.* Apparently, contentious ; or perhaps expressive of the temper of a braggadocio.

"If I was magstravigant and *glastrious* as other lads, I sud ken whether ye 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. Shep. ; apparently for *Claude* or *Claudius*.[GLAUE, *s.* A sword ; *pl. glavis*. Doug. *Virgil*, Gl. Fr. *glaiue*, Lat. *gladius*, id.]To GLAUM, GLAMM, *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 cluds
O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
Wha *glau'm'd* at kingdoms 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, he had fearful visions of bloody hands and glimmering daggers *glaming* over him from behind his curtains," &c. K. Gilhaize, ii. 26.

"Wha kens what micht hae been the upshot, wi' the wee drap royal bluid he carried in his veins ? he might hae *glamm'd* at our royal crown itsel." St. Johnstoun, iii. 145.

In Fife the word *glau'm* is applied, not merely to the action of the hands, but of the mouth or jaws. Thus a dog is said to *glau'm* at a thing, when he opens his jaws and attempts to snatch it.

3. "To take hold of a woman indecorously," Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 692.

This seems nearly allied to Su.-G. *glims*, in the phrase, *taga i glims*, used in a signification nearly equivalent, errare in capiendo, frustrari, q. to let a *glam* at a thing, S. V. GLAMP, *v.*

Isl. *gams* is used in the same sense, frustratio ; *ad snapa gams*, frustra malè 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, GLAWR, *v. a.* 1. To bemire, S.

2. "To make slippery," Gl. Aberd.

Just whare their feet the dubs had *glaur'd*,

And barken'd them like swine,

Gley'd Gibby Gun, wi' a derf dawrd,

Beft o'er the grave divine—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 132.

V. GLAR.

This has most probably had the same origin with O. E. "*Glory-en* or with fowle thinge to defylen. Deturpo, Maculo." 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 *yn*.

GLAURIE, *adj.* Miry, S.

Through *glaury* holes an' dykes nae mair

Ye'll ward my pettles frae the lair. —

Picken'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 Rorie More's time." Boswell's Journ., p. 235.

Gael. *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 reiling thair micht na man rest,

For garray, and for *glew*.

Pebbles to the Play, st. 2.

2. Metaph. and proverbially applied to matters of great importance, as, the fate of battle.

Thomas Randell off gret renowne,
And Adam alsua off Gordoun,
—Thocht in to the Forest to ly,—
And with trawail, and stalwart fycht,
Chace Dowglas out off the countré,
Bot othyr wayis then yeid the *gle*.

Barbour, ix, 701, MS.

Thai thocht that all that thai fand thar
Suld dey, but ransoun, cuirilkane:
Bot wthyr wayis the *gle* is gane.

Ibid., xv, 176, MS.

The Kyng said, "As the *glew* is gane,
Better than thow I mycht it do."

Ibid., vi, 658, MS.

A.-S. *gle*, *glie*, *gleo*, *gliv*, id. It is not improbable, that the root is Isl. *gli-a*, Fris. *gli-an*, splendere, to shine; as light is both the cause and the emblem of joy. Thre, however, views A.-S. *gle*, gaudium, as radically allied to Su.-G. *le*, Isl. *hlæg-a*, *hlac-a*, *hlej-a*, Gr. *γῆλαω*, ridere, to laugh. V. next word.

GLE-MEN, *s. pl.* Minstrels. The words are used as synon.

Na *menstrallis* playit to thaim bnt dowt,
For *gle-men* thair wer haldin ont.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 30.

A.-S. *glig-man*, *gli-man*, a musician; also, an actor, a mimic; from *gleo*, *gli*, *glig*, music, minstrelsy, and *man*. Isl. *glyare*, scurro, ludio, from *glyr*, *gly*, cachinnus.

GLEESOME, *adj.* Gay, merry, S. B.; *gleeful*, E.

Now i' the dark Tam was na idle;
He was a *gleesome* chiel.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.

Gie's Tullochgorum, Watty cries,
It's sic a *gleesome* spring.

Ibid., p. 123.

GLEAM. "*Gane gleam*, taken fire, gone in a gleam or blaze," S. B.

In spite o' Ajax muckle targe,
The barks had a' *gane gleam*;
If ither fouk had na been there,
He'd been sent roaster hame.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

Perhaps rather q. *gan gleam*, begun to gleam.

To GLEBBER, *v. n.* To chatter. V. GLABBER.

GLEBBER, *s.* 1. Chattering, Roxb.; synon. *Clatter*.

2. In pl., idle absurd talking.

GLED, *s.* The kite, *falco milvus*, Linn.

As this name is used in E. *glead*, I mention it merely to observe, that in S. it is very generally known by the designation, the *greedy gled*.

The S. orthography is in some instances *glaid*.

—And be as tenty to bear off all harm,
As ever hen upon the midden head,
Wad tent her chickens frae the *greedy glaid*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

A.-S. *glida*, *glide*; supposed to derive its name from its *gliding* "through the sky, without the least apparent motion of its wings." Pennant, i, 141.

A.-S. *glide*, *glida*, Su.-G. *glada*. Rudd. adopts the idea of Somner, ad Gloss. Lips. that the name is from *glid-an*, to *glide*, "because he *glides* easily through the air with very little motion of his wings."

GLED'S-CLAWS, *s. pl.* "We say of any thing that has got into greedy keeping, that it

has got into the *gled's-claws*, where it will be kept until it be savagely devoured." Gall. Encycl.

GLED'S-GRUPS, *s. pl.* Used in the same sense; as, "He's in the *gled's-grups* now;" i.e., there is no chance of his escaping, S.

GLED'S-WHUSSLE, *s.* Metaph. used to denote an expression of triumph, S.

"*Gled's-whistle*. Kites, when they fall in with prey, give a kind of wild *whistling scream*. We apply this, metaphorically, to the ways of men, in the phrase 'Its no for nought the *gled whistles*,'" &c. Gall. Encycl.

GLED-WYLIE, *s.* The same game with *Shue-Gled-Wylie*, and apparently with *Greedy-Gled*, q. v.

"*Gled Wylie*,—the name of a singular game played at country schools." Gall. Encycl.

The author of this singular work gives not only a particular description of this game, but specifies the traditional rhymes which are repeated in it.

To GLEDGE, *v. n.* 1. To look askint, to glance at, to take a side view, Fife, Border.

Here cantious love maun *gledge* a-squint,

And stonnins feast the ee,

Least watching birkies tak the hint,

And let the secret flee.

St. Boswell's Fair, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 56.

—She blnsh'd, an' *gledgin* slee,
Flang ay the tither sweetest smile on me.

Ibid., 1811, p. 98.

2. To look cunningly and slyly on one side, laughing at the same time in one's sleeve; to leer, Roxb., Dumfr.

"The next time that ye send or bring ony body here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side of ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family," &c. *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii, 290.

"*Gledging*, looking silly at one;" Gl. Obviously an errat. for *slyly*.

This might seem allied to Isl. *glidsa*, divaricatio; q. striding or straddling with the eyes. But it seems to be merely a derivative from Isl. *glo*, *gloedt*, lippio, (whence *glid*, lippitudo oculorum, Haldorson). V. GLEY.

GLEDGE, *s.* 1. A glance, a transient view; "*I gat a gledge o' him*;" Loth.

"Sae I e'en tried him wi' some tales o' lang syne, and when I spake o' the brose, ye ken, he didna just laugh—he's ower grave for that now-a-days,—but he gae a *gledge* wi' his ee that I kenn'd he took up what I said." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv, 177.

2. An oblique look, Border.

GLEDGING, *s.* The act of looking slyly or archly, *ibid.*

GLEED, *s.* A spark, &c. V. GLEID.

To GLEEK, *v. n.* "To gibe, or sneer." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 85. A. Bor. id. V. GLAIK, *s.*

GLEEMOCH, *s.* A faint or deadened gleam, as that of the sun when fog intervenes, Ayrs.

"Whar's the leefn-hearted Caledonian wha wad be dreech in drawing to gar the wallowit [wallowit] skaud o' our mither tongue shyne like the ronky *gleemoch* in a cranrouchie morning?" Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 352.

[**GLEESH**, **GLEESHIACH**, *s.* 1. A large bright fire.]

[2. A large bright flame, Banffs. V. **GREENSHOCH**.]

[**GLEESOME**, *adj.* V. under **GLE**.]

To **GLEET**, *v. n.* To shine, to glance.

In mouldie auld bags, and sew'd up in rags,
The deep yellow dearies lay snug;
In auld stockin feet, the siller did *gleet*,
That the miser won't often to hug.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 122.

Isl. *glitt-a*, splendere, *glitta*, nitela; Su.-G. *glatt*, 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 frae W—ha',
Some rising rival that he saw,
Wi' 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.

Gleg of the ee, sharp-sighted, S.

In this sense Isl. *glaggur*, is used, Edda Saemund. rendered, perspicax, lynceus; acer visu, G. Andr.

The gods the' look on mortal men
Wi' *eyn* baith just and *gleg*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8. Hence,

Gleg-eyed, sharp-sighted, S.

Yet *gleg-eyed* friends throw the disguise
Receiv'd it as a dainty prize.—

Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.

Gleg of the lug, or of hearing, quick in hearing, S.

The unlait woman the licht man will laith,—

Wyth prik youkand *eeris*, as the awsk *gleg*.

Fordun, Scotichr., ii. 376. V. LAIT, *v.*

Bellenden uses it as applicable to the senses in general.

"Thir mussillis ar sa doyn *gleg of twiche* and *heryng*, that howbeit the voce be neur sa small that is maid on the bra beeyde thaym, or the stane be neur sa small that is cassin in the watter, they douk haistelie and gangis to the ground." Deser. Alb., c. 12.

Applied to the motion of the eye.

Kin' luv'e in meny a ce,

For *gleg's* the glance which lovers steal.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 73.

"*Gleg o' tho glour*," is a phrase commonly used in the sense of sharp-sighted, Loth.

2. Bright, vivid.

"Baith the armyis mete afore the day; but the mone wesa *gleg*, schinand alnicht, that the batall wess foichtin to the uter end als weil as it had been day licht." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 441.

3. Sharp, keen; applied to edged tools; as, a *gleg razor*, a *gleg needle*, S.

—Death snaps the thread

Wi' his *gleg* shears.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 107.

4. Clever, quick in motion, expeditious, S.

I may as weel bid Arthnr's Seat

To Berwick-Law make *gleg* retreat.—

Fergusson's Poems, li. 104.

Forbye, he'll shape you aff fu' *gleg*

The cut of Adam's phillibeg.

Burns, lii. 349.

Here the *adj.* is used as an *adv.*

5. Lively, brisk, Loth.

—"The body, as she irreverently termed the landed proprietor, looking unco *gleg* and canty, she didna ken what he might be coming out wi' next." Heart of Mid Lothian, 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 *gleg* as if ye had got a prize in the lottery.'" Petticoat Tales, i. 226.

6. Sharp, pert in manner, Ayrs.

"The drivers were so *gleg* and impudent, that it was worse than martyrdom to come with them." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 236.

7. Smooth, slippery, glib; *gleg ice*, ice that is very smooth, because it facilitates the motion of any body, S. The term opposed is *tauchie*.

8. Having a keen appetite, South of S.

"If we had—milk and meal, and greens enow, for I'm gay *gleg* 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 load of care,
When interest points he's *gleg* and gare,
And will at naithing stop or stand,
That reeks him out a helping hand.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 441.

10. Attentive, S.

—The lad wha *gleggest* waits upon it,
Receives the bubble in his bonnet,

Ramsay's Poems, i. 330.

In this sense it is used to denote the vigilance of a sentry who is on the alert, S.

"I have kept guard on the outposts—in mony a waur 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 *gleg* at my duty—naeboddy ever catch'd Edie sleeping." Antiquary, ii. 251.

Isl. *glogg-r*, perspetus, considerans. This word is also rendered attentus. Moes-G. *glagweuba*, diligenter, accurate; Luk. i. 3. xv. 8.

11. Transferred to the mind; acute, clever, quick of apprehension, S.

There was a sage call'd Albumasor,
Whase wit was *gleg* as ony razor.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 528.

I need na tell you how you sud behave,
But a' unto your *glegger* wisdom leave.

Ross's Helenore, p. 41.

For he's a man weel vers'd in a' the laws,
Kens baith their outa an' ins, their cracks and flaws;
An' ay right *gleg*, whan things are out o' joint,
At settlin' o' a nice or kittle point.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 5.

"In that case I'll employ my ain man o' business, Nichel Novit (auld Nichel's son, and amaist as *gleg* as his father) to agent Effie's plea." Heart of Mid Loth., ii. 251.

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 you to disgrace afore folk; but ye maun ken I'm *gay gleg* at the *uptak*." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 19.

The Isl. term appears to have been primarily applied to vision; as the *v. glogg-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 corr. of *glad*, *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. *gleaw*, guarus, sagax, industrius, prudens, peritus, disertus; as it is so nearly allied in some of its significations, and especially in the primary one, as denoting quickness of perception. Had we any evidence that *gleaw* had ever been compounded with *eye*, the eye, q. *gleaw-eye*, 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 *gleg*. *Gleaw* by itself, however, as signifying sagax, nearly approximates to Su.-G. Dan. *glo*, attentis oculis videre.

GLEGGLY, *adv.* 1. Expeditiously, S.

Some fock, like bees, fu' *gleggly* rin,
To bikes bang'd fu' o' strife and din.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 105.

"He's a clever lad, though he be a proud ane; he casts his sickle *sae gleggly* round the corn, and rolls a lauchter like a sheaf." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 403.

2. Attentively, S.

To this auld Colin *gleggly* 'gan to hark.
Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

GLEG-LUG'D, *adj.* Acute in hearing, S.

—Fow 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 Alem. *geleibu*, reliquum, q. fragments.

GLEID, GLEDE, *s.* 1. A burning coal, S.

—With eighen holked full holle,
That gloed as the *gledes*.
Al glowd as a *glede* the goste there ho glides.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 9, 10.
Thare standis ane yle, wyth reky stanyas as *gledis*,
Vpstreking hie betuix the coist Sicille.
Doug. Virgil, 257. 5.

Fumantibus ardua saxis, Virg.

This is evidently the primary sense; A.-S. *gled*, Teut. Su.-G. *gloed*, Germ. *glut*, pruna. C. B. *glo*, id. from Su.-G. Isl. *glo-a*, splendere, scintillare; A.-S. *glow-an*, Teut. *gloyen*, *gloed-en*, ignescere, candescere.

2. A strong or bright fire.

Allace, scho said, in warld that I was wrocht!
Giff all this payne on my self mycht be brocht!
I haiff seruit to be brynt in a *gleid*,

Wallace, iv. 751, MS.

All Duram toun thai brynt wp in a *gleid*.

Ibid., viii. 515, MS.

This sense is retained S. B.

Ys ken right well, fan Hector try'd
Thir barks to burn and scowder,—
—I, like birky, stood the brunt,
And slocken'd out that *gleed*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

3. Fire, in general.

—Furth sche sprent as spark of *glede* and fyre;
With spedy fute so swiftly rinnis sche.

Doug. Virgil, 390. 29.

Here *glede* seems synon. with *fyre*. It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

He sent hire pinnes, methe and spiced ale,
And wafres piping hot out of the *glede*.

Müllere'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 fyre, freind, thocht it be bot a *gleid*,
It warimis weill, and is worth gold to the.

Henryson, 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," Dumfr.

6. A mass of burning metal.

Sum of the trouch apoun the sperkland *gledis*
The bissand watteris strinklis and ouer spredis.

Doug. Virgil, 253. 20.

Stridentia æera, Virg.

7. A hot ember. *There's nae gleid*, S., the fire is quite gone out.

8. "A spark of fire," Gl. Sibb.

In this sense it is used in O. E.

Al wickednes in the world, that man mai work or think,
Is no more to the mercy of God, than in the sea a *gled*.
Omnis iniquitas quantum ad misericordiam Dei, est quasi scintilla, in medio maris.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 25, a.

Chaucer, id.

Foure *gledes* have we, which I shal devise,
Avaunting, lying, anger, and covetise.
These four *sparkes* longen unto elde.

Reves Pr., v. 3380.

9. A sparkle or splinter from a bar of heated iron, Roxb.

On *gleid* occurs, but whether as signifying, in the flame, q. in *gleid*; or glittering, seems doubtful. The allusion is to swords.

Gaudifeir, and Galiot, in glemand steil weidis,
As glavis glowand on *gleid*, grymly thai ride.
Gawan and Gol., ii. 20.

To GLEID, GLEED, *v. a.* To illuminate.

The fyre flaucht *gleeds* the sky.
Baronne o' Gairtly, A. Laing's Anc. Ball., p. 13.

GLEIS, s. Splendour.

This goddesses arrayt in this fine ways,—
Afore this prince fell down upon thair kneis,—
Qubair he rejoiced in his heavenly gleis.

Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, l. 36, st. 10.

Isl. *glis*, nitor, Germ. *gleiss-en*, fulgere. A. Bor.,
*glis*h, to glitter or shine.

To GLEIT, GLETT, v. n. 1. To shine, to glitter.

Sum companyis, with speris, lance and targe,
Walkis wachand in rewis and narow stretis,
Arrayit battallis, with drawin swordis that *gletis*.

Doug. Virgil, 50. 18.

Yit I now deny now,
That all is gold that *gleits*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 92.

Or Phebus' bernes did *gleit* aganes the West,
I rals, and saw the feildis fair and gay.

Maitland Poems, p. 260.

2. It is used metaph. to denote the polish given to language.

Yone are the folkis that comfortis euerie spreit,
Be fine delite and dite angelicall,
Causand gros leid all of maist gudness *gleit*.

Palace of Honour, ii. 3.

i.e., "making rude language to shine with the greatest polish."

Teut. *gloed-en*, ignescere, candescere; Isl. *gloed-a*,
prunas succedere, whence *glitt-a*, fulgere. Su.-G.
glatt, splendidus. This is evidently from the same
fountain with *Gleid*, s.

[GLEMAND, part. pr. Gleaming; Barbour, viii. 226.]**GLE-MEN, s. pl.** Minstrel. V. GLE.**GLEN, s.** A daffodil, Ayrs.**GLENDER-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; Perth. Loth.

The idea is probably borrowed from *glanders*, S. *mortersheen*, a disease of horses which is generally considered as incurable.

GLENDER-GEAR, s. Ill-gotten substance, Fife.**GLENDRIE-GAITS, expl.** "far away errands," 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 *Glanders*, or to one *far gone* in a decline. Isl. *glundr-a*, however, signifies turbare, confundere.

GLENGORE, GLENGOUR, GRANDGORE, s. Lues Venerea.

—So many *glengour* markis
Within this land war nevir hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 42, st. 4.

"That all manner of persons, being within the freedom of this burgh, who are infected with the said contagious plague called the *Grandgore*, devoid, rid and pass furth of this town, and compeir upon the sands of

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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. 1497. Arnot's Edinburgh, p. 260.

Als John Mackrery, the kingis fule,
Gat doubill garments agane the Yule;
Yit in his maist triumphand gloir
For his rewaird gat the *grandgoir*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 263, 269.

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 *gorgies*. The reason given by Arnot is in the words of a Fr. writer, Bouchet, Ann. d'Aq. fol. V. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., ii. 34, N. But as Fr. *gorre* 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 as *gorre* also signifies pomp, gorgeousness, it has given birth to the phrase, *Femmes à la grand gorre*, "huffing or flaunting wenches;" Cotgr.

If *glengore* be the original form; it may be, as Sibb. conjectures, q. *glandygore*. It would appear that this disgraceful disease was sometimes simply called *Gor* in former times.

Sum deis in hydropesie,
And vtheris strange infirmiteis,
Qubairin mony ane thousand deis:
Qubhik humane nature dois abhor,
As in the Gut, Grauell and *Gor*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 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 offered a bet to Jekyl of a mutchkin of *Glenlivet*, that both would fall by the first fire." St. Ronan, iii. 317. *Glenlivet*, Stat. Acc., vii. 364.

To GLENT, GLINT, v. n. 1. To glance, to gleam, S.

Phoebus well pleas'd, shines from the blue serene,
Gleints on the stream, and gilds the chequer'd green.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 126.

O'er lang frae thee the Muse has been,
Sae frisky on the Simmer's green,
Whan flowers and gowans went to *glent*
In bonny blinks upo' the bent.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 92.

The rising sun owre Galston muirs,
Wi' glorious light was *glintin*;
The hares were hirplin down the furs,
The lav'rocks they were chantin.

Burns, iii. 28.

It is used in the same sense in Cumberland.

Wi' *glentin'* spurs an' weel clean'd buits,
Lin sark, an' neyce cword breeches,
The breydegroom roun' the midden pant,
Proud as a peacock stretches,
Reeght 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-flaught darted through the rain,
Whare a' was mirk before,
And *glinted* o'er the raging main.—

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 338.

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours,
The joyless day how dreary:

C 3

It was na sae, ye *glinted* by,
When I was wi' my dearie.

Burns, iv. 178.

It signifies, glided, in an O. E. Poem, Harl. MS.

In at the gape he *glent*,
By the medyll he was hent.

The Pryorys, Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 261.

"To *glent*, to start aside;" *Clav. Yorks. Dial.*

3. To peep out; applied to the first appearance of the sun when rising, S.

The lift was clear, the morn serene,
The sun just *glinting* ower the scene.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 12.

"Peeping," *Gl. ibid.*

4. To peep out, as a flower from the bud. S.

Could blew the bitter-biting north
Upon thy early, humble, birth;
Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth

Amid the storm,
Scarce rear'd above the parent earth
Thy tender form.

Burns, iii. 202.

5. To squint. "*Glenting*, squinting," *Gl. Shirr.* "leering," *Gl. Sibb.*; to look askew, A. Bor.

—Then he brought his right leg foremost,
As he had been to make a sore thrust;
Glinting and squinting with his eyes.

Cleland's Poems, p. 97.

It may, however, signify, looking askance.

- GLENT, GLINT, *s.* 1. A flash, a transient gleam, S.

—Where was an opening near the hou,
Throw whilk he saw a *glent* of light.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 523.

2. The transient view which the eye has of a sudden flash, as, a *glint* of lightning, S.

3. A glimpse, a transient view of any object, S. *I got but a glint o' him*, I had only a transient view of him, S.

Lancash. *glent*, "a glance, or sly look;" T. Bohhins. Both *v.* and *n.* may be formed from the old participle; Alem. *gluent*, candens; *gloande*, the part of Isl. *glo-a*, to shine; the idea being borrowed from the expansion of the rays of light.

4. A moment; used as *blink*, *gliffin*, S. *In a glent*, or *glint*, in a moment, immediately.

—By my guess I strove to set them right;
Syne *in a glent* they were out of my sight.

Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

The bonny bairn they in the hurry tint;
Our fouks came up and fand her *in a glent*.

Ibid., p. 127.

5. A smart or sudden stroke; as, "I'll tak ye a *glent* below the haffets." "He gae him a *glent*," Dumfr.

Perhaps an oblique use of the term, as denoting a stroke given suddenly, and which comes unexpectedly like a flash of light.

The most natural origin is Teut. *glants*, splendor, fulgor, jubar; *glants-en*, splendore, fulgere. It must be acknowledged, however, that in sense 1 it has a great resemblance to Su.-G. *glacnt*, *glint*; *doer-en staa paa glaent*, the door is a jar; from Isl. *glen-a*, *glent-a*, pandere, divariare; G. Andr., p. 92.

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.

Isl. *glepp-a*, voro, deglutio; Dan. *glub-e*, Norv. *glupp-e*, id.; Su.-G. *glup*, faux. Hence the proverb: *Then aer allid god, som glup fyller*; Semper ille laudatur, qui fauces aliorum replet. This the S. Prov. resembles, "They're ay gude that gies." Lat. *glubere*, id. The E. word *gulp* seems originally the same; but has undergone a transposition.

[GLEP, *s.* The act of swallowing, Ork. and Shet.]

GLESSIN, *part. adj.* Glazed. "Ane *glessin wyndok*," Aberd. Reg. V. GLASENIT.

[GLET, *s.* An intermission of rain, Orkn.]

To GLEUIN, *v. n.* To glow.

—Haboundit smokkis dirk,
With huge sope of reik and flambis myrk,
So that the caue did *gleuin* of the heta.

Doug. Virgil, 250, b. 14.

V. GLIFFIN, *v.*

To GLEW, *v. a.* To make merry.

Thy tresour have thai falsly fra thé tane;—
For think, Thai never cum thé for to *glew*.

King Hart, ii. 18.

A.-S. *gleow-ian*, jocular.

GLEW, *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.; *gley*, *glee*, A. Bor.; *skellie*, synon.

"Laborat strabismo, he *glieth*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20.

Haldorson renders *glia*, lippitudo oculorum; viewing it as a secondary sense of *glia*, nitela, nitor, ah effectu, he says, "*Glyar* or *gogyll iye*. Limus; Strabo. *Glyinge*, strabocitas." Prompt. Parv.

[2. To look steadily, to aim, as in using fire-arms, Banffs.]

3. Metaph. to overlook.

"There's a time to *gleye*, 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.]

GLEY'D, 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.*]

Amang Sotheroun full besyly he past;—
Spyand full fast, quhar his awail suld he;

And couth weyll luk and wynt with the tae.
Sum scornyt him, sum *gleid* carll cald him thar.
Wallace, vi. 466, MS.—i. 211.

Ritson has *gleed*, S. Songs.

"Saw you that, and shot not at it, and you so *glyd*'d a gunner?" S. Prov. "A reprimand to meddling boys, that take up things that they have nothing to do with." Kelly, p. 294.

Skinner derives *gly*, without any congruity, from A.-S. *glow-an*, Belg. *gloy-en*, ignescere, candescere. Our word, according to Sibb., is "perhaps from Teut. *gloeren*, limis oculis aspicere, quasi *glo-ey*'d." But it is certainly more nearly allied to Isl. *gloe*, *gloedt*, lippie, lippe prospecto, to be sand-blind, pur-blind; *glyn*, lippitudo oculorum. This seems the origin of Teut. *gloer-en*. As *glent* to shine, in a secondary sense signifies, to squint; *gley* might be viewed as radically from Isl. *gli-a*, splendore. For *gleying* seems primarily to denote the act of looking askance, q. 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 staro cruribus; *glid-na*, distorteretur. A. Bor. *glea*, *a-glea*, significat, crooked.

4. Used to denote moral delinquency; as, "He gaed *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 umquhile Lady Huntin-glen—ganging a wee bit *gleed* in her walk through the world. I mean in the way of—casting a leggingirth, or the like?" Nigel, iii. 230.

GLEYIT, *part. pa.* The same with *Gleyd*.

"In the actionne—persewit be David Wemyss aganis Schir Johne of Wemyss of that ilk knyght, Henry Malevil, Johne Dawsons, *gleyit* Andro, & lital Johne," &c. "The said *gleyit* Andro being oft tymes callit & nocht comperit," &c. Act. Audit, A. 1482, p. 101.

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.

GLEIDNESS, GLEYTNESS, GLEEITNESS, s. 1. The state of being squint-eyed, S.

"Strabus, *gleid*, strabismus, *gleidness*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20. "Strabo & Strabus, *gleyd*." Despaut. Gram. D. 12, a.

2. Obliqueness, S.

GLEYD, GLYDE, s. An old horse, S. B.

—Ane crukit *gleyd* fell ouer ane huch.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 6.

i.e., a horse that was lamed by falling over a precipice.

Fan his peer *glyde* was sae mischiev'd,
He'd neither ca' nor drive,
The lyart lsd, wi' years sair dwang'd,
The traitor thief did leave.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

Sibb. derives this from A.-S. *gilte*, castratus. But if we suppose 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. *glad-r*, equus gradarius.

GLIB, *adj.* 1. Smooth, slippery, S.; as in E.

Wi' channelstanes, baith *glib* an' strong,
His army did advance.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 161.

2. Applied to any thing that is easily swallowed, S.; as, "Sowens gang *glibly* oure." Flummery is a dish easy of deglutition.

They gar the scuds gae *glibber* down. — Song.
i.e., more glibly.

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-GABBET, *adj.* Having a glib tongue, S.
—And that *glib-gabbet* Highland Baron,
The laird o' Graham.
Burns, iii. 22

"Twa wolves may worry ane [ac] sheep. I kam to tal ye that yeer *glib gabbit* steward, and his compcer, Grime, are too [twa] scoundrels." 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 off the cut of a sword." Tales Landl., 2 Ser. iv. 297.

"As the Britons (according to Cæsar) 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 *Glibbs*) hanging down their backs." Ware's Antiq. Irel., i. 16.

Ir. *glib*, a lock of hair, Obrien.

To GLIBBER-GLABBER, v. n. To talk idly and confusedly, Fife. To *gibber-gabber*, Ang. id.

GLIBBER-GLABBER, s. Frivolous and confused talk, Fife; synon. *lig-lag*; E. *gibble-gabble*.

The only word that has any resemblance is Isl. *glappi-yrdi*, verborum precipitantia. But, if not merely from the sound, more probably from *glib*, as denoting the power of speaking with fluency.

GLID, *adj.* Slippery. V. GLAD.

[GLIDE, also GLIDE-OVER. V. GLYDE.]

To GLIFF, GLOFF, GLUFF, v. n. 1. To be seized with sudden fear. It seems to be more generally used impers. *It glift him*, Loth. Border, *gluft*, id. Caith.

That dolefu' day, in whilk the lift
Sent down sic show'rs of snaw and drift,
To smuir his sheep—he was sas *glift*,
He ran wi' speed
To save their lives—ah! dreadfu' shift,
It was his dead.

Berwickshire Poems, p. 11.

"I'm seer you wou'd hae laughin sair, gin ye had
seen how the auld hag *gloffed* fan she fell down after I
gat ower her." *Journal from London*, p. 4, 5.

Glop seems to be used in the same sense in Cumber-
land—

The people, *glop'd* wi' deep surprise,
Away their wark-gear threw.

Stagg's Poems, p. 37.

2. To take fright, to be seized with a panic,
S. B.; to feel a sudden shock or to be
startled as when one is plunged into water.

I gar'd a witch fa' headlins in a stank
As she was riding on a windle-strae;
The carling *gloff'd* and cry'd out, Will-awae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

Oglift, O. E. must be viewed as radically the same.

— The Londreis wer in speyr,
Him for thar kyng vplift, his name was kald Edgar.
For William thei wer *oglift*, & said, "That we ne dar.
"For slayn is kyng Harald, & in lond may non be
"Bot of William hald for homage & feaute."

R. Brunne, p. 72.

Teut. *glipp-en*, fugitare, transfigere clanculum.
Or shall we view it as allied to Belg. *gluypp-en*, to
sneak, to snudge; or to our *gloppe*, as this denotes the
falling of the countenance, in consequence of fear or
sorrow. But V. GLIFFIN.

- GLIFF, GLOFF, GLUFF, *s.* 1. A panic, a
sudden fear, Loth. *gliff*, id. A. Bor.

"There came never sic a *gliff* to a daw's heart;" S.
Prov. Ramsay, p. 72. *Gloff*, Kelly, p. 337, 338.

"They are as great cowards as ither folk, wi' a' their
warrants and king's keys. I hae gi'en some o' them
a *gliff* in my day, when they were coming rather owre
near me." *Antiquary*, ii. 147.

2. "The shock, felt in plunging into water;"
Gl. Ross, S. B.

Flaught-bred into the pool mysell I keest,
Weening to keep his head aboon at least:
But e'er I wist, I clean was at the float,
I sanna tell yow, what a *gloff* I got.

Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

3. Glow, uneasy sensation of heat, producing
faintishness, Ang. Germ. *gluth*, id.

To GLIFF, *v. a.* To affright or alarm, South
of S.; as, *He gliff't me*.

"And now that ye hae *gliffed* us amaiest out o' our
very senses, the house is to be rugget down neist about
our lugs." St. Johnstoun, iii. 144. V. GLUFF.

- GLIFFIN, *s.* 1. A surprise, fright, Ayrs.

To the spat as Watty keekit,
Nell slade reckless i' the tide,
Hech! it was ah unco *gliffin*.—

Picken's Poems, ii. 47.

2. A sudden glow of heat, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

To GLIFFIN, *v. n.* To startle, to look up
quickly, as when awakening from a dis-
turbed sleep or dream.

The King then wyntyk a litill wey;
And slepyt nocht full encrely;

Bot *gliffnyt* up oft sodanly.
For he had dreid off thair thre men,
That at the tothyr fyr war then.

Barbour, vii. 184, MS.

Instead of *glissnyt*, Pink. edit. It is *gliffnyt* also in
edit. 1620.

This may be allied to Teut. *gluypp-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. *glo*, anc. *gli-a*;
especially as *gleuin*, which is nearly allied, signifies to
glow.

As *gliffin* 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*, *Glent*, *Gliss*, *Glisk*, *Glisnyt*, and
perhaps in *Gley*, q. v.

Isl. *glapn-ar syn* is rendered, Visus hebescit;
glapeygdr, hebes oculis; and *glep*, caliginem oculis
effundere; Haldorsen.

- GLIFRING, *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 grippe,
he cannot holde himself vp, but it is the grip of the
nourse, that holdes vp the chylde. It is so betweene
God and vs, we are all infantes, Jesus hes vs in his
hand, we make a *glifring* to grip him againe, but when
he lettes vs goe, then we fall: So this is our comfort
that we are gripped by God, and his grip vpholdes us,
for when he gripes to the heart of any man, his hand
never lowes againe, and thou shalt neuer goe out of
his grippe." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 212.

[This is evidently a frequentative 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. *Gliffe*, 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 *Glisk*. "*Gliff*
is the short view; *glisk*, 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,"
Dumfr. V. GLIFFIN, *v.*

"The mirk came in *gliffs*—in *gliffs* the mirk gade."

Edin. Mag., May 1820, p. 423.

Glisk 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 phrase-
ology 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
man are baith come*; then rin in on him, take his arms,

and bind him till the blood burst frae his finger-nails." Guy Mannering, iii. 281.

This secondary sense of the term, primarily signifying a glimpse, is strictly analogous to the use of *Glent*, *Glint*, which has both significations.

4. A short sleep, Dumfr.

GLIFFIE, GLIFFY, *s.* A moment, *S.*; a diminutive from *Gliff*.

"My mother had—read the guidman into a sort o' dover, and had thrown hersel' 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 sea', or *glim*, to clear ye,
Sal Nit; ant forte Hydrargyri;
An' sic like cures, in common canting,
War never to the Doctor wanting.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 174.

GLIM, *s.* An ineffectual attempt to lay hold of an object, Aberd.

—Ane, like you, o' skilly ee,
May mony *glim* and snapper see,
Yet spare your blame.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 336.

Glim is also used as an adj. signifying blind, Aberd. Hence, *glim-glam*, blind man's buff, from *glim* and *glam*, to grasp at an object.

Glim may be allied to Isl. *glam*, visu habes. *V.* GLAUM, *v.*

To GIE one the GLIM, to give one the slip, to disappoint one, Aberd.

But, sang, I ga'e mysel' the *glim*,
For a' my cracka.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 8. *V.* GLIM.

I know not if there be any affinity with Isl. *gleym-a*, Dan. *glamm-er*, to forget, to leave out.

To GLIME, *v. n.* To look askance or asquint, Roxb.

2. To cast a glance on; used in a general sense, Selkirks.

"In half an hour they had sic a squad gathered together as e never *glimed* on. There ye might hae seen auld gray-bearded ministers, lairds, weavers, and poor hinds, a' sharing the same hard fate." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 49.

3. To view impertinently with a stolen side-look, continued for some time, Upp. Lanarks.

It differs from the *v.* to *Gledge*; as the latter signifies to look with a quick side-glance.

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.

GLIMMIE, *s.* The person who is blind-folded in the sport of Blind-man's-Buff, Aberd.

Isl. *glymt-a* signifies insultare. 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-leom-an*, retained in the participle *geleomand*, radiatus, radiis spectabilis; Lye.

[Dan. *glimme*, to shine; Swed. dial. *glim*, a glance; Rietz.]

*To GLIMMER, *v. n.* To blink, to wink, to look unsteadily, *S.*

GLIMMER, *s.* A smooth shining lamellar stone, Mica of mineralogists, Loth.; in some parts of *S.* called *Sheeps siller*.

Teut. *ghe-linck-en*, *ghe-lick-en*, *glick-en*, nitere, splendere; Kilian.

[To GLINDER, *v. n.* To peep through half-shut eyes, Shet. Isl. *glynnr*, 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 *leam* or *leme*, 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 *glaiks*.

[GLINKIT, *adj.* Giddy, light-headed, unsettled, Shet.; synon. *glait*.]

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 ae morning siccan a fright as I got! twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccan ploy, 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. 238.

"The flocks thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the ruddying 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 *auga*, oculus, q. *glis-auga*, the glance of the eye.

But whatever be the origin, it seems to have been anciently the same with O. E. *gluske*. "*Gluscar* is given as synon. with *Glyar*, one who looks asquint; and *Gluskyng* with *Glyenge*." Prompt. Parv. Now, *glisk* may have primarily denoted a side-glance, or looking at any object askance.

Joost then, he to the barn-door drew
An' got a *glisk* o' Willie.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 157.

Isl. *glis*, nitor; or it may be a deriv. from *gliss*, *v*.

2. A transient view, a glance, *S*. Synon. *glint*.

It has been understood as denoting a glance with the corner of the eye in passing. This corresponds with the sense of the *A. Bor. v*. "*Glent*, to look askew. North." Grose.

3. It is sometimes used to denote a light affection in any way; as, "*A glisk o' cauld*," 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 sterte on fete.

Doug. Virgil, 49. 11.

The Quene is walknit with ane felloun fray,
Up *glisnit*, and beheld sche wes betray'd.

King Hart, i. 48.

Glissnyt occurs Barbour vii. 184, rendered glanced by Mr. Pink. But it is *gliffnyt* in MS. *V. Gliffin*, *v*. This is radically the same with *E. glisten*, *A.-S. glisen-ian*, *coruscare*. *V. GLEIS*.

To GLISS, *v. n*. 1. To cast a glance with the eyes.

He *glissed* up with his eighen, that grey wer and grete.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 2.

This is merely an oblique sense of *Gleis*, *q. v*.

2. To shine, to glisten.

Her girdle shaw'd her middle jimp,
And gowdin *glist* her hair.

Hardyknote, Sel. Scot. Bal., i. 2.

Glyste up, *O. E.*, although not expl. by Ritson, must be understood in this sense.

Sche *glyste up* wyth the hedeows store,
A sorowfull wakening had sche thore.

Le Bone Florence, Ritson's E. M. R., iii. 70.

Isl. *glyssa-a*, scintillare; *glys*, nitor, splendor. Verel. gives Sw. *glants* as the synonyme.

GLISTER, *s*. Lustre, glitter.

"The *glister* of the profeit, that was jugeit heirof to have insewit to Scottis men, at the first sicht blindit mony menis eyis." Knox, p. 110.

Su.-G. *glistra*, scintilla, Teut. *glinster*, id. *glinster-en*, *glister-en*, 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. glidan*, to glide. Both words certainly have a common origin; Isl. *glat*, *glaet-a*, humor, liquor; Landnam. *Gl.*, p. 414. Humor vel vapor perlucidus; *G. Andr.*, p. 91. This he derives from *glaer*, *glaett*, vitreus. Perhaps Lat. *glis*, *glitis*, 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 sei-mewe couris on his *glittye* stene,
For it's greine with the dewe of the jaupying maine.
Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 71.

The water-asks, sae cauld and saft,
Crawl'd ouer the *glittie* flure.

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

GLITTILIE, *adv*. "In the manner of ooze," Clydes. *Ibid.*, p. 452.

GLITTINESS, *s*. Ooziness, 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*, lubricus, viewed by Ihre 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 GLLAMNICH, *v. a*. To eat greedily. *V. GLAMMACH*.]

[GLOCK, *v. and adv*. *V. GLOCK*.]

[GLOAGS, *s*. A mixture of burstin and milk, Shet. *V. GLUGS*.]

[GLOAM, *s*. The moon, Shet.; Isl. *ljomi*, *A.-S. leoma*, brightness, radiance.]

GLOAM. *It gloams, v. imp*. Twilight comes on, *Aberd*.

GLOAMIN, GLOMING, *s*. Fall of evening, twilight, *S*.; *gloming*, *A. Bor*. This is sometimes called *the edge of the e'ennin*, *S. B*.

The *gloming* comes, the day is spent,
The sun goes out of sight,
And painted is the occident
With purpore sanguine bright.

A. Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 390.

Shaw gives *glomuin* as a Gael. word signifying "the evening." But it seems to be an adopted term, having no cognates.

A.-S. glommung, glomung, id.

In *A.-S.* this word was applied to the dawn as well as to the twilight; *morgen-glommung*, crepusculum matutinum, *aefen-glommung*, crepusculum vespertinum. Wachter, mentioning the *A.-S.* word, views it as derived from Teut. *glimm-en*, to glimmer, to shine faintly. As Germ. *glum* signifies turbid, he thinks that there has been a transition from the idea of obscurity to that of muddiness, because of the natural resemblance.

GLOAMD, *s*. The twilight, Loth.; synon. with *Gloamin*. This appears to be the same with *Gloam't*, *q. v*.

GLOAMIN, *adj*. Belonging to twilight, *S*.

The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn,—
Gin *gloamin* hours reek'd Eben's haun.

Picken'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 kempt by the side o' bonny Mary Dinweddie, —I dinna ken but I might bribe ye, wi' a cannie hour at *gloaming-fa'*, under the hazel bower birks, and no ane o' a' the boors bo 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 more roved out 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, Coila, whispered me the following." Burns'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. *skumrask* 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. *Skymning*, under *Skumm*; Thre.

GLOAMIN-STAR, s. The evening-star, Loth.

GLOAM'T, part. adj. In the state of twilight.

—"By this time, it was turn't gay an' *gloam't*, an' the hie scans looket sae elriehlike,—that I grew a wee thing eerie." Saint Patriek, i. 166.

GLOAN, s. Substance, strength; as, "It has nae *gloan*," it has no substance, Aberd.

Gael. *glonn*, a fact, deed; q. a person who performs nothing. C. B. *gallu* 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. *klock-en*, sonitum reddere, qualem angustis oris vasculum solet; Su.-G. *klunk-a*, Dan. *glunk-a*. According to this analogy, our *clunk* must be a cognate to *glock*. Gael. *glug*, 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.

GLOCKEN, GLOCKENIN', s. 1. "A start from a fright;" Gall. Encycl.

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 unclo *glockenin*."

Isl. *glug-a*, apertè oculis perquirere; q. to open the eyes hastily, when one is alarmed.

To GLOFF, GLIFF, v. n. 1. To feel a sudden shock, in consequence of plunging into water; or perhaps to shudder from the shock, S. B.

I gar'd a witch fa' hesdlin in a stank,
As she was riding, on a windle strae;
The earling *glaff'd*, and cryd out Will-swae.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 64.

"*Glaff'd*, shivered;" Gl. Shirrefs.

2. To take fright, to be seized with a panic, S. B.

GLOFF, s. A sudden fright, S. V. GLIFF.

[*Gloff* and *Gliff* are similarly related to *top* and *tip*, *drop* and *drip*, and like them are often confounded.]

To GLOFF, v. n. To take unsound sleep, Fife.

Undoubtedly from the same source with the old term *Gliffin*, 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 fand 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, Perth.

Perhaps q. *ghe-lugg*, from Fris. *lugg-en*, ignave et segniter agere. Gael. *glog*, however, is expl. a soft lump, and *gliogar*, slowness; Shaw. The latter is perhaps radically the same with Isl. *kloek*, *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. *glugg-r*, denotes a hole, an opening, but, without suggesting the ideas of depth or darkness.

GLOGGIE, adj. Dark and hazy, misty; applied to the state of the atmosphere, Loth.

To GLOG owre, 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.

GLOIT, s. 1. "A lubberly inactive fellow," Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

Perhaps only a variety of *Gloyd*; or allied to *Gloit*, v.

2. "A soft delicate person;" Gall. Encycl.

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*, *efter fiskar*, to grope for fish; *gloet-a efter aal*, turbare aquam, to brogue for eels; Seren. vo. *Grope*, Brogue. V. GLUDDER.

GLOITTRY. V. GLUDDERIE.

GLONDERS, *s. pl.* In the glonders, in a state of ill-humour, to be pouting, to have a frowning look. I am informed that the phrase is sometimes used in this sense, Loth.

"The Quein, with quhome the said Erle [Bothwell] was than in the *glonders*, promiseit favours in all his lawfull suitis to wemen, gif he wald deliver the said Mr. George [Wischeart] to be keipit in the castell of Edinburghe." Knox, p. 50.

This is the word used in both MSS. Lond. edit., p. 55, *glunders*.

I have observed no similar word, unless we should suppose this to be a corr. of Isl. *glamoegder*, qui aspectu est terribilis; Verel.

To GLOOM, GLOWM, *v. n.* 1. To grow dark, S. B.

At last and lang, when night began to *gloom*,
And eery like to sit on ilka howm,
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.
Gloom'd, Ed. First. *Ibid.*, p. 45.

On second thoughts I am inclined to view *Gloamin* as allied to this term.

2. To look morose or sullen, to frown, to have a cloud on one's aspect, S. V. GLOUM.

[GLOOMS, *s. pl.* The sulks, a sulky state; as, "He's in the *glooms* the day," Clydes.]

To GLOPPE, GLOPPEN, *v. n.* Perhaps to pout, to let the countenance fall, as when one is about to cry or weep.

Hit yaules, hit yamers, with waymyng wete,
And seid, with siking sare,

"I ban the body me bare!
"Alas now kindeles my care!
"I *gloppe*, and I grete."

Then *gloppenet*, and grete, Gaynour the gay.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 7, 8.

He folowed in on the freke, with a fresch fare,
Thorgh blason, and brene, that burnished were bright,
With a burlich brand, thorgh him he bare:
The broude was bloody, that burnished was bright.
Then *gloppened*, that gay:

Hit was no ferly, in fay,—

He stroke of the stede-hede, streite there he stode.

The faire fole fondred, and fel to the ground.

Gawayn *gloppened* in hert,

Of he were hasty and smert.

Out of his sterops he stert.

Ibid., ii. 15, 16.

Gloppen is overlooked in Gl. *Gloppe* is mentioned interrogatively, *sol?* 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*, oculos vultumque demittere; *gluper*, qui, neminem erecto vultu adspicere audet; Wachter. Isl. *glupn-ast*, vultum demittere; *glup-ur*, tristis vel vultu nubilo, Verel.; *glupn-a*, contristari, dolere, ad lacrymas bibulas effundendum moveri; *glupn-a vid*, in lacrymas solvi; G. Andr., p. 92, 93. Perhaps Belg. *gluy-en*, to sneak, to snudge, 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; *glopp'nt*, frightened, Lancash.; and *gloppen*, surprise, Westmorel.; *glopp* and *gloppen* may be equivalent to GLIFF, GLOFF, *q. v.* This seems the most natural sense in last extract.

GLORE, *s.* Glory. Fr. *gloire*, id.

Thou haldis court ouer christall heuinnis clere,
With angelis, sanctis, and heuenlye apretis sere,
That but ceissing thy *glore* and louyngis syngis.
Doug. *Virgil*, *Proh.*, 311. 40.

To GLORE, *v. n.* To glory.

Quhy *glore* ye in your awin vnthriftiness?

Doug. *Virgil*, *Proh.*, 96. 37. From the *s.*

To GLORG, *v. n.* To work in some dirty business, Ang.

GLORG, *s.* A nasty mass or compound of any kind, Ang.

GLORGIE, *adj.* *Glorgit*, *part. pa.* Bedaubed, in consequence of being engaged in dirty work, or travelling on a miry road, Ang.

GLORGIE, *adj.* Sultry; applied to a warm suffocating day, with a darkened sun, Ayrs.

GLOSE, GLOIS, *s.* 1. A blaze, S.

2. The act of warming one's self at a quick fire, S.

Till suppertyme then may ye choise,
Unto your garden to repoise
Or merelie to tak ane *glois*,

Philot. Pink., S. P. R., iii. p. 12.

Germ. *glauz*, Isl. *glossi*, flamma; *gloss-ar*, coruscat. This G. Andr. derives from Gr. γλαύω, splendeo. But it is evidently of Goth. origin, either from *glo-a*, id., or from *lios*, lux, lumen, whence *lyse*, luceo, with *g* 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 could an' clammy." St. Kathleen, iii. 167.

Germ. *glauz-en*, to shine. Isl. *gloss-a*, flagrare, flammam emittere. V. the *s.*

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."

"*Gloss*, a comfortable 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.

Isl. *gloss*, *glossi*, flamma, *gloss-a*, flagrare, flammæ 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 hors fast on the gret est raid;
The reid at rayss quhen sperys in sendyr glaid,
Duschyt in *gloss*, dewyt with speris dynt.
Fra forgyt steyll the fyr flew out but stynt.

Wallace, x. 284, MS.

This passage has been much altered in editions, because of its obscurity; as in edit. 1648, and 1673.

The rierd then rose when speare in sunder glade:
Dusched in *drosse duntit* with speares dint.

In edit. 1753, it is changed to *glass*.

The meaning of *gloss* must be left undetermined, unless we view it as the same word pron. *Glush*, *q. v.* It may be read *glosch*, 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, *deaved* or stunned the ear."

To GLOTTEN, *v. n.* 1. To thaw gently, Loth., Roxb.

2. A river is said to be *glottenit*, when it is a very little swelled, its colour being somewhat changed, and the froth floating on its surface, Roxb.

GLOTTEN, GLOTTENIN, *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 mollifies the surface, but scarcely penetrates farther. In this case it is said, *There was only a glottenin the day.* Sometimes pron. *Gloutenin*, Roxb.

2. A river is said to have got a *glottenin*, when a little swelled, as above described, Roxb.

Su.-G. *glopp*, pluvia copiosa nive mixta?

As it immediately refers to the effect of heat, and particularly of the solar rays, it may be allied to Alem. *gluot*, Su.-G. Belg. *gloed*, 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. *glæta*, humor.

To GLOUM, GLOOM, *v. n.* To frown, to look sour, to knit the brows, S.

"Sche *gloumed* both at the Messinger, and at the request, and scarselie wald give a gude word, or blyth countenance to any that sche knew earnest favorars of the Erle of Murray." Knox's Hist., p. 321.

To be *glum*, Lincolns. frontem contrahere, to frown, Skinner; *gloom*, A. Bor. *id.*

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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.

Lye and Johns. rather oddly refer to A.-S. *glomung*, crepusculum. A more natural cognate is Germ. *glum*, turbidus; to this corresponds Su.-G. *gluuminig*, qui faciem subnridam 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 rechigne. It is a saver [sour] wyfe, she is ever *gloming*." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 250, a.

GLOUM, GLOWME, GLOOM, *s.* A frown, [a sulky look; *pl. glooms, gloums*, the sulks, a sulky state, Clydes.]

But sick a *gloom* en ae brew-head,
Grant I ne'er see agane.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 16.

"Nowe God's *glowmes*, 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 Palsgrave mentions "*glumme*, a sower loke;" Pol. 36, b. *Gloming* 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, GLOWR, *v. n.* To look intently or watchfully, to stare; S. *GLOUR*, Westmorel. *id.*

He girnt, he *glourt*, he gapt as he war weid.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 77.

He *glouris* evln as he war agast,
Or field for ane gaist.

V. HABOUND.

Lyndsay S. P. R., ii. 23.

Belg. *gluur-en*, to peep, to peer. Teut. *gluyer-en*, to look asquint. This sense is retained in E. *glour*. Isl. *glor-a*, lippe prospicere. The common origin is Su.-G. *glo*, attentis oculis videre,

To GLOUR out, *v. a.* To *glour out the een*; to dazzle the sight by constant gazing, S.

"They followed him ay till he was caught up into glory, and there the poor men stood gazing and *glour-ing out* their cynce, to be hold the place where he ascended." W. Guthrie's Sermon, p. 7.

GLOUR, *s.* 1. A broad stare, S.

What shall I say of our three brigadeers,
But that they are incapable of fears,
Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward,
That every *glour* they gave would fright a coward!

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 22.

2. Sometimes used for the power of vision in general. *Gleg o' the glour*, sharp-sighted, S.

GLOURER, GLOURIE, *s.* A starrer, 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.]

GLOUSHTEROICH, *s.* The offals of soup, Ayr.

GLOUSTERIE, GLOUSTEROICH, GLOUSTERIN, *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, Perth. In Tweedd. it is applied to a day in which there is rain accompanied with a pretty strong wind; pron. also *Glysterie*, *Glysterin*. When there is some appearance of a fall of snow, the term *Gloushteroich* is applied to the weather, Ayr.

To GLOUT, *v. n.* "To pout;" Sir J. John Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 85.

This seems S. B. Can it be corr. from GLOPPE? q. v. Dr. Johns. justly observes, that this word is still used in Scotland. It is common in Fife and Perth., pron. q. *gloot*.

The northern term which makes the greatest approximation is Isl. *glott-a*, indignanter subridere, whence *glott*, risus malignus at suppressus, subrisus indignantis; Haldorson.

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 chymnis calendare,
Quhais ruffis laithly ful rouch thekit war
Wyth stra or *gloy* by Romulus the wycht.
Culmus, Virg. Doug. *Virgil*, 267. 3.

2. This word in Orkney is understood differently; 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. *gluy*, straw; Fland. Holl. *gluye*, *gheluye*, fascis stramentorum, stramen arundinaceum. I suspect that Tent. *klye*, *kleye*, Su.-G. *kli*, Franc. *cliuva*, Germ. *kley*, *klev*, fufur, 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 hae I felt the loss
O' *gloyd* or cow, ouse, goat or yowe.
Taylor's *S. Poems*, p. 42.

Than into Leith I rade straight-way,
Put in my *gloyd* where he gat hay.
Ibid., p. 56.

Shall we view it as an oblique use of Gael. *gleoig*, a sloven, from the slow motion of a horse of this description.

GLU, *s.* A glove, S. B. *Glur*, Wynt.

—Hawand thare-on of gold a crowne,
And *gluwys* on hys handis twa.

Wyntown, vii. 8. 443.

Goth. *gloa*, Isl. *glafe*, anc. *klofe*, id. This G. Andr. derives from *klyfwa*, to cleave, because of the division of the fingers.

[GLUD, *s.* A glow of heat, Shet. Isl. *glöd*, id.]

To GLUDDER (pron. *gluther*), *v. n.*

Thir syllie freys with wyfis weil can *gludder*;
And tell them tales, and halie mennis lyvis.
Richt wonder weil thai pleisit all the wyvis.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 66.

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. GLOIT. Here it seems to signify, to carry on in a facetious, but low and cajoling style. I cannot think that it has any affinity to Isl. *glott*, species sarcasmi, *glotte*, subrideo; Ol. Lex. Run.

Isl. *glutr-a* signifies, prodigere, dilapidare, to play the prodigal; *glut*, vita dissoluta; 2 prodigalitas.

GLUDDER, *s.* The sound caused by a body falling among mire, Ayr.

"As he was coming proudly along,—his foot slipped, and down he fell as it were with a *gludder*, at which all the thoughtless innocents on the Earl of Angus' stair 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, Ayr.

C. B. *gluth* denotes a glutton.

GLUDDERY, GLOITTRY, *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. *glidir*, lubricum, Schilter. A.-S. *glid*.

GLUFF, *adj.* To look *gluff*, to be silently sullen, whether seriously or under pretence, Dumfr.

Isl. *gliup-ur*, tristis vel vultu nubilo; whence *gli upn-a*, *glupn-a*, vultum demittere, tristari; animum despondere.

To GLUFF, *v. a.* To affright, Orkn.

Isl. *glop-r* 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 *gliupn-a*, *glupn-a*, animum demittere. V. GLIFF, *v.*

[GLUFFED, *part. adj.* Made to start back from sudden fright, Shet.]

[GLUFFIS, *s.* A boisterous, brawling person, a frightful appearance, Shet.]

GLUFF o' heat. V. GLIFF, *s.*

GLUFF, *s.* A glove.

"Ane twa handit sword with ane *gluff* or plait, the price iij lb." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.*

To GLUFF, *v. n.* V. GLIFF.

To GLUGGER, *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat in swallowing any liquid, Teviotd.

Gael. *glug*, the motion and noise of water confined in a vessel.

GLUGGERY, *adj.* Flabby, flaccid; applied to young and soft animal food, as veal, Ang.

[GLUGS, *s.* Oatmeal stirred in cold water, and consistent as porridge, Shet. V. GLOAGS and GLOGGO.]

GLUM, *adj.* Gloomy, dejected, S. "*Glum*, gloomy, sullen, Norf." Grose. [V. under *Gloom* in Etymol. Dicts. Wedgwood, Skeat.]

"Ou, dear Monkbarns, what's the use of making a wark? 'I make no wark, as you call it, woman.' 'But what's the use o' looking sae *glum*—about a pickle banes?'" *Antiquary, i. 191.* V. GLOUM, *v.*

GLUMCH, *s., adj., and v.* V. GLUMSH.

To GLUMP, GLUMPH, *v. n.* To look gloomy, unhappy, or discontented, Loth., Aberd. V. GLUNSH.

Aft fidgein wi' a dourlike grane,
Glumpin wi' a sour disdain,—
She wi' a youl began to mourn.

Tarras's Poems, p. 52.

GLUMP, GLUMPH, *s.* A sour or morose person, Buchan. Gall. Glumph, Ayr.

Black be his fa', whase meagre face
Maun shaw his saul a dronnin' bass,
A peevish girnin' *glump*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 131.

"*Glump*, a sulky fool;" Gall. Encycl.

GLUMPIE, GLUMPIEH, *adj.* Sour-looking, morose, Loth., Fife.

"*Glumping*, sullen, or sour-looking. Exm." Grose.

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. *glupn-a*, *glupn-a*, tristari, animo despondere, Halderson; as denoting that dissatisfied look which indicates depression of mind.

[To GLUMPSE, *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 pout, 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. Glunsh*, also used; as the latter merely conveys the idea of looking sour, discontented, or displeased.

An' whan her marriage day does come,
Ye maun na gaug to *glunch* an' gloom.

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.*]

[GLUMSHIN, GLUMCHAN, *part. and s.* 1. Lowness of spirits, *ibid.*

2. The act of showing a sulky, surly temper, *ibid.*]

GLUNDERIN, *part. adj.* Glaring; applied to any thing very gaudy, calculated to please a vulgar taste, Roxb., Loth.

Isl. *glindr-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, Ayr., Perth., Mearns; given as equivalent to S. *Gomrell*.

"*Glundie*, an inactive person, a fool;" Gl. Picken.

O. Fr. *goalon* is a provincial term, denoting a sloven; Cotgr. Isl. *glundr-a*, confundere, turbare. But it may be allied to Belg. *klont*, a mass, whence *klintie*, a little mass; as we say of a dull or inactive person that he is "a heavy lump."

2. Expl. "a fellow with a sulky look, but not sulky for all;" Gall. Encycl.

3. Also rendered "a ploughridder;" *ibid.* This would seem to denote one whose work is to attend the plough for removing earth, &c., from the coulter.

GLUNIMIE, *s.*

Upon a time, no matter where,
Some *Glunimies* met at a fair,
As deft and tight as ever wore
A durk, a targe, and a claymore.

Meston's Poems, p. 115.

In Mearns, I am informed, *Glunimie*, or *Glunimae*, is given as a fondling name to a cow.

This seems to be originally the same with *Glunjiem-an*, *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 pout, S.

But when ane's of his merit conscious,
He's in the wrang, when prais'd, that *glunshes*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 361.

Does ony great man *glunch* an' gloom?
Speak out, an' never fash your thumb.

Burns, iii. 20.

This may have the same origin with *gloum*; if not allied to Isl. *glenska*, cavillatio.

Haldorson expl. Isl. *glenska*, jocus mordax ; q. a biting or sarcastical joke.

2. To be in a dogged humour, Roxb.

To **GLUNCH** and **GLOUM**, *v. n.* To look doggedly, S.

GLUNSH, *s.* 1. A frown, a look expressing displeasure or prohibition, S.

May gravels round his blather wrench,
Wha twists his gruntle wi' a *glunch*
O' sour disdain !

Burns, iii. 17. V. GRUNTLE.

2. A fit of doggedness, Roxb.

GLUNSH, **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 banes ?" *Antiquary*, i. 191.

GLUNSHOCK, *s.* A sour fellow, one who has a morose look.

—Glowrand, gapeand fule, thou art begyld ;
Thou art but *Glunshock* with the giltit hipps,
That for thy lounrie mony a leisch has fyld.

Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 53, st. 7.

GLUNSHYE, **GLUNCHYE**, *adj.* 1. Morose, in bad humour, Selkirks.

"Heiryne [hearing] that scho was wilsum and *glunchye*, I—baid na langer to haigel." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

2. Dogged, Roxb.

"Heiryne that scho was wilsum and *glunchye*, I airghit at keuillyng with hir in that thraward paughty moode." *Ibid.*, ii. 41.

To **GLUNT**, *v. n.* To emit sparks, Ang., *brund*, synon. V. **GLENT**.

To **GLUNT**, *v. n.* To pout, to look sour, Perth., 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 *Glout* and *Glunt*, but between *Glunt* and *Glumsh*, and also between *Glumsh* and *Glunsh*. To *Glunt* is not only to look sour, but to express dissatisfaction in a *whenging* 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 *Glunsh*, V. **GLUMSH**.

Isl. *glett* and *glettnei* signify irritatio, *glett-az*, irritare, lacerare, and *glott*, risus malignus. The letter *n*, it is well known to philologists, is frequently inserted, especially when a word passes from one language into another.

GLUNTER, *s.* One who has a morose or sour look, *ibid.*

GLUNTIE, *s.* A sour look, *ibid.*

GLUNTIE, *adj.* Tall, meagre, and haggard, Roxb.

Perhaps from Teut. *klonte*, globus, massa ; *g* and *k* being often interchanged. Hence, says Ihre, quod vel obesum, vel alias prae more est, *klunsig*, appellare solemus.

GLUNTIE, *s.* An emaciated woman, *ibid.*

GLUNTOCH, *s.* A stupid fellow, Roxb. ; evidently from the same origin with *Glundie*.

GLUNYIE-MAN, *s.* A rough unpolished boorish-looking man ; a term generally applied to a Highlander, Banffs.

GLUPE, *s.* A great chasm or cavern, Caitlm.

"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 *Glupe*) stretching all around perpendicularly down, till its dusky bottom comes on a level with the sea, with 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. *gulf*, Teut. *golpe*, vortex, vorago. It seems, however, nearly allied to Isl. *gliuf-r*, fluminum inter montium et rupium confragosa et praecipitia decursus, vel ipse hiatus, per quem precipitantur flumina ; Verel. Ind.

Another Isl. term not only corresponds exactly in signification, but exhibits nearly the same form. This is *glapp-r*. *Ogorleg fjalla glaypr* ; *Damascen.*, p. 148. Fissura et hiatus montium.

[To **GLUSH**, *v. a.* To devour, to gobble, Shet.]

GLUSH, *s.* Any thing in the state of a pulp ; particularly applied to snow, when beginning to melt, S.

GLUSHIE, *adj.* Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction ; as, "The road's awfu' *glushie*," Ang. ; synon. *Slushie*, S.

GLUTHER, *s.* 1. A rising or filling of the throat, a guggling 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 wi' sik a dunt he gart a' the moss shake again." *Perils of Man*, ii. 262. V. **GLUDDER**, *s.*

2. The ungraceful noise made in swallowing, S.

To **GLUTHER**, *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*, pars quaedam 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. *gloutoyer*, manger goulument ; Lat. *glutire*.

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 *hooding* of a flail, *ibid.*

GLUTTRE', *s.* Gluttony.

In their bráwnys sene slaid the sleuthfull sleep.
Throuch full *gluttré* in swarft swappyt lik swyn;
Thar chyftayne than was gret Baachus off wyn.
Wallace, vii. 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, *Aberd.*

—O'er a knabbllick stane,
He rumbl'd down a raimage *glyde*,
And peel'd the gardy-bane
O' him that day.

Christnas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

This is perhaps originally the same with *E. glade*, an opening in a wood, which *Screnius* traces to *Isl. hlád*, *platea*, or *gleid-r*, *expansus*.

GLYDE, *s.* 1. An old horse, *Aberd.*

Gloyd, *id.*, *Mearns*, *Banffs.* V. *GLOYD*.

[2. A person of a disagreeable temper, *Banffs.*]

GLIDE-AVER, *s.* An old horse or mare, *South of S.*

"If ye corn an auld *glide-aver* weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, and fling i' your face." *Hogg's Brownie*, &c., ii. 202. V. *GLEYD*, *GLIDE*.

GLYSSORT, *s. pl.* Grilses, 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* [*Grilsee*, *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.* *Neffit*, *nyeffit*, *q. v.*, is nearly allied; but properly applied to persons.

"Atweel Jean ye'se no want an oranger, aye twa. What are ye seeking for the piece o' thae bits of *gnaffs*, my woman?" *Saxon and Gael*, i. 120.

Isl. *gnaf-er*, *prominet*, *gnoef*, *nasus prominens*; *q. any small object that juts out.*

To GNAP, *v. n.* To chirp as a grasshopper.

The greshoppers amangis the vergers *gnappit*.

Palace of Honour, Proh., st. 5.

Teut. *knapp-en*, *crepitare*; *Su.-G.* *gny*, *susurrus*; *Germ.* *kny*, *mutire*.

To GNAP, GNYP, *v. a.* To eat, properly to gnaw, *Aberd.*

— Guid scuds she maks,
At three bawbees the chappin,
An' disna spare her cheese an cakes
To had our teeth a *gnappin*,
Fu' crump, that night.

V. *GNYP.* *Cock's Simple Strains*, 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 disjune:
And when I saw their piece was but a *gnap*,
Thought with myself of mending their mishap.

Ross's Helenore, 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 'tis very true;
But he had naithing but a jamphing view:
But she in *gnaping* earnest taks it a'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

The term is perhaps used metaph., from the eagerness of a hungry person in eating.

To GNAP, *v. n.* 1. "To attempt;" *Gl. Shirr. S. B.*

But keep me frae your travel'd birds,
Wha—only ken to *gnap* at words,
And that P stands for pye.

Shirref's Poems, p. 293.

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 metaph. 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 Earle of Morton was standing *gnapping* on his staffe end, and the king & Monsieur d'Obignie above," &c. *Melville'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." *Gnappin'*, 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 auld Scots I mean,
Your Soudland *gnaps* I count not worth a preen;
We've words a fouth, we well can ca' eur ain,
The' frae them now my bairns sair refrain.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

GNARR, *s.* A hard knot in wood, *S. B.* *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.*; *Arctostaphylus 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.* *gnag-an*, *Su.-G.* *gnag-a*, *Isl.* *nag-a*, *Alem.* *chneg-an*, *Belg.* *gnagh-en*, *knagh-en*, *Germ.* *nag-en*. *Isl.* *knot-a*, however, signifies to pluck, vellico, *G. Andr.*, and *gnoed-er* is nearly allied to the word in sense 2. *Stridet*, *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 metaph. 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.* *gneckan*, *gneckin*, used also as an *s.*, meaning the act of cutting notches; *part. pt.* *gneckit*, used also as an *adj.*, cut into notches, notched. Banffs.]

GNEEP, **GNEIP**, *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. *gnap-a*, in altum se elevare et introspicere, Verel.; intentus intueri, also inhiare, Haldorson. Verel. translates *gnip-a* by Sw. *koxa*, 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. **GNEIGIE**.

2. A hot, fiery flavour, generally applied to eatables, *ibid.*]

GNEIGIE, *adj.* Sharp-witted, Moray.

Auld farran and *gneigie* was he, ay,
As travelt folk are wont to be.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 302.

Apparently the same with **KNACKY**, *q. v.*

To **GNEISLE**, **GNISLE**, *v. a.* To gnaw, Aberd.

Su.-G. *gnisl-a*, stridere, stridulum sonare. This *Ihre* traces to Isl. *gnyst-a*, *nyst-a*, *id.* The root would seem to be *gny-a*, fricare.

[**GNEUT**, *s.* A stupid person, Banffs.]

GNIEW, *pret. of the v. to Gnaw.*

—Wi' the grips he was baith black and blue,
At last in twa the dowie raips he *gnevo*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

GNIB, *adj.* 1. Ready, quick, clever in motion or action, S. B.; *synon. glib.*

Says a *gnib* elf; As an auld carl was sitting
Among his bags, and loosing ilka knitting,
To air his rousty coin, I loot a claught,
And took a hundred dollars at a fraught.

V. **RAUGHT**, *s.* *Ross's Helenore*, p. 64.

An' wi' mischief he was *sae glib*

To get his ill intent,
He howk'd the goud which he himsell
Had yerded in his tent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

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, citus, velox. Hence *knapphaendig*, qui manu promptus est; *knapp-a*, tenacem esse; Dan. *knibe*, arcte tenere, sive prehendere.

[**GNIBBICH**, *adj.* 1. Curt in manner, Banffs.

2. Not inclined to be liberal, *ibid.*]

[**GNIBBICH**, *s.* A little person, with sharp features and curt manners; stinginess of manner is also implied, *ibid.*]

To **GNIDGE**, *v. a.* 1. To press, to squeeze, S. B. One is said to *gnidge* another, when he presses him down with his knees, S. B.

An' Aeacus my gutcher was,
Wha now in hell sits jidge,
Whare a fun-stane does Sisyphus
Down to the yerd 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. *knog-a*, to strive with fists and knees; Isl. *knos-a*, *knos-a*, to thrust, to push; Teut. *knuds-en*, to beat, to knock; Belg. *knutsch-en*, *id.* Isl. *hny-a*, *kny-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 frae our fingers to *gnidge aff* the hide,
With the wearisome wark of the rubbing o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

Sw. *gnid-a*, to rub; Seren. *gnugga*, *id.* Wideg. V. **KNUSE**.

[**GNIDGE**, *s.* A squeeze; a nudge, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**GNIDGEAN**, **GNIDGIN**, *s.* Squeezing, a continuance of squeezing, Banffs.]

To **GNIP**, **GNYP**, **GNAP**, *v. a.* 1. To crop, to gnaw.

Hers first I saw, apoun the plesand grene,
Ane fatail takin, four hors quhite as snaw,
Gnyppand greissis the large feildis on raw.
Doug. Virgil, 86. 30.

Hir feirs steid studs stamping reddy ellis,
Gnyppand the fomy goldin bit gingling.
Ibid., 104. 27.

Rudd. derives this from A.-S. *gnypp-an*, stridere. But there is no such word; it is *gnyrr-an*. Sibb. refers to Teut. *knabbel-en*, morsitare, frendere. But it is more nearly allied to *knapp-en*, mandere, Germ. *knweif-en*, *kneipp-en*, vellere, vellicare; Isl. *knypp-a*, vellere, secare; Su.-G. *knæpp-a*, frangere.

Hence probably E. *nip*, as applied to the action of the teeth in browsing.

I have no doubt that Lancash. *knep*, to bite easily, is radically the same with our *gnip*.

2. To eat, S. B. "Hence," says Rudd., "*Gnipper* 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 frae your travell'd birds,
Wha never ance dree'd Fortune's dirds,
And only ken to *gnap* at words.

"Attempt," Gl. *Shirref's Poems*, p. 293.

[GNIP, also GNIPPER, *s.* A morsel of any thing, but generally applied to catables. *Gnipick* and *gnipickie* are diminutives, Banffs.]

[GNIP, *v. n.* To throw out taunts in dark words; *gnippan*, *gnippin*, *part. pr.*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

GNIPPER FOR GNOPPER, an alliterative phrase used to express the sound made by a mill in grinding grain.

They cowit him then into the hepper,
And brook his banes *gnipper* for *gnopper*.
Allan o' Maut, Jamieson's Pop. Ball., ii. 237.

Su.-G. *knaepp-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 Christes natural bodie? by myracle, it flies to the heauen againe, if the papists teach treulie; for how sone soenir the mouse takes hold, so sone flieth Christ away & letteth her *gnow* the bread. A bold and puissant mouse, but a feble and miserable god!" *Reussening betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, *v.* *V.* sense 2.

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, Banffs., *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 *goadloup*." *Wedrow'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. *gatalopp*, *gallopp*, which *lhre* 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 *loop-a*, to run, because the person condemned has to run between them. Fr. *haie*, 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*, punger, and *rute*, a rod.

GOAFISH, *adj.* Stupid, foolish, *Gall.*

Ilk clanchan's fill'd wi' *goafish* bards,
The ——— a mailen's free o' them;
Tie their bladders to their beards,
And swe the brig o' Dee wi' them.
Auld Galloway Song, Gall. Encycl., 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 ewe 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*, *gaum*, to understand. "I dunna *gaum* ye, I don't understand you;" *Grose. V.* the origin under *GUMPTION*.

To the cognate terms mentioned under *Gumption* may be added Germ. *gaumen*, Teut. *goom-en*, observare, considerare, curare; *goom*, observatio, consideratio; cura; *goomer*, curator, custos; Isl. *gaum-a*, euran gerere. This seems to have the same root with *Goi'*, *q. v.* that is, Isl. *ga*, *gaae*, to give the mind to any object.

To GOAM, *v. n.* To gaze about wildly, applied either to man or beast, *Loth.*; *synon. Goave.*

GOAN, *s.* A wooden dish for meat; *Loth.*

On whomelt tubs lay twa lang dails,
On them stood meny a *goan*.

Kamsay's Poems, l. 267.

Apparently the same with *A. Bor. gun*, a flaggon for ale; *gawn*, *goan*, *Chesh.* a gallon, by contr. of the latter term; *Kay*. 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. *gogn* signifies, instrumenta et utensilia familiaria; *busgagn*, supellex domestica. But it is doubtful if there be any affinity. These seem formed from *gagn-a*, *prodesse*.

Perhaps originally the same with *Gawn*, or *Goan*, a gallon, *Chesh.* "*Gun*, *id. North.* *Gawn-pail*, a pail with a handle on one side, *Gloue.*" *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. *gidni*, socors, lazy, indolent, *goan-a*, *gon-a*, intentus spectare.

GOARE, *s.* A hurt, a wound.

"A man hath a *goare* in his legge; which legge, al-be-it, in an hudge degree festered; yet walketh and mooveth," &c. *Forbes's Eubulus*, p. 152.

Evidently formed from the *E. v.* to *gore*, the origin of which is uncertain.

GOAT, *s.* 1. A narrow cavern or inlet, into which the sea enters, *Ang.*

Isl. *gioota*, caverna terrae, seu cisterna sine aquis; G. Andr., p. 89. I know not, if *gat*, foramen, from *gata*, perforare, be allied. V. Gor.

2. A small trench.

"Pila clavaria. A Goulfe ball. Fovea, A *goat*.—Percute pilam sensim, Give the ball but a little chap.—Immissa est pila in foveam. The ball is *goated*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 38.

TO GOAT, *v. a.* To drive into a trench; a term formerly, at least, used at golf. V. the *s.*

GOAT-CHAFFER, *s.* The *Cerambyx aedilis*, Linn.

"Capricornus, the *Goat-chaffer*, Sibb. Scot., p. 31.

TO GOAVE, *v. n.* V. GOIF.

TO GOAVE, *v. n.* To go about staring in a stupid manner, Roxb.

"*Gauve*. To stare about like a fool. North." Grose.

GOAVE, *s.* A broad vacant stare, *ibid.* V. GOIF, *v.*

GOB, *s.* 1. The mouth.

And quhair thair *gobbis* wer ungeird,
They gat upon the gemmis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 20.

i.e., their mouths being defenceless; an allusion to those who being armed with warlike *geir*, 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, *GEBBIE*.

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. Kilmuir, W. Muir, Statist. Acc., xii. 270.

From the description it might seem to be the Pipe-fish misnamed.

GOCK, GOCKIE, *s.* A deep wooden dish, Aberd.; probably from a common origin with *Cog*, *Coag*, *q. v.*

[GOCKIE, *s.* A stupid person; same as GAUKIE, Banffs.]

GOCKMIN, COKMAN, *s.* A sentinel.

"They had a constant centinel on the top of their houses, called *Gockmin*, or in the E. tongue, *Cockman*, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the approach of any body, to ask, *Who comes there?*" Martin's West. Isl., p. 103. V. also p. 91.

It is written *Gokman*, more properly; P. Harris (Island) Statist. Acc., x. 37.

This name has most probably been left by the Norwegian possessors of these isles. *Cockman* is merely a corruption of *Gokman*.

It is perhaps allied to Germ. *guck-en*, Su.-G. *kox-a*, Isl. *glaeg-ast*, intentis oculis videre, S. to *keek*, *q.*

speculator; although adopted into Gael. For Shaw renders *gochdman* "a watchman."

GODBAIRNE, *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.

Bot quhat sall be my *Godbairne* gift?

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 111.

i.e., the gift conferred by the sponsor. A.-S. *god-bearn*, Sw. *gud-barn*, puer lustricus. V. Gossop.

We find another proof of the use of the phrase, *Godbairne Gift*, in an act of Parliament formerly unprinted.

"And in the meantyme being persewit be thair enemyes to remove fra thair kyndlie rowmes;—albeit the samyne landis beand gevin in *godbairne gift* to the erle of Huntly be the Cardinall, he wes nevir myndit to put the kyndlie possessouris thairfra, bot contentit with thair auld dewiteis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 164.

"The king [Ja. VI.], who was certainly of a generous 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.* Sluttish, 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 *raed*, consilium; *q.* in consequence of good or divine counsel. Teut. *godsraed* signifies oraculum; Isl. *godraedi*, pietas; *godraedr*, pius consultor.

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, iii. 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 Teut. *gods-loon*, Germ. *godes-lohn*, merces divina.

GOE, GEU, *s.* A creek.

"The names of the different creeks, (in the provincial dialects, *goes*) are numberless,—as *Whalegoe*,—*Redgoe*,—*Ravengoe*,—*Todsgoe*, or the shelter of foxes, &c." Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc., x. 2, N.

"Guiodin is a rocky creek, situated near the farm of Kerbuster. The name is supposed to mean the *geu* or creek of Odin." Neill's Tour, p. 25.

In Orkney, a creek or chasm in the shore is called *geow*. 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.

GOFÉ, GOIF, GOYFF, GOWFF, GOWCHT, GOW, s.

—"Wordis fals and said in fwme, and his crag & handis to stand in the *gofe*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 141.

"His crag to be put in the *goif*." Ibid., A. 1543, V. 18.

"Wnder the pane of standing in the *goffis* quhill thait that schostrublis mak request for hir." Ibid., V. 16.

"Hir crag selbe put in the *goffis* wnto the townis will." Ibid.

"Ordanit to stand in the *gowis* quhill sax heuris at ewin." Ibid.

It seems the same instrument that is meant in the following language: "Put his crag in the *gowcht*." Ibid., Cent. 16.

It would appear that this term, which assumes so many forms, properly denotes the jugs or pillory. Whether it was always restricted to this sense, or denoted the stocks or gyves, does not appear. The C. B. term for pillory is *carcar-gwddf*, literally a prison for the neck, *gwddf*, signifying the neck. *Gofé, goyff*, &c., more nearly resemble C. B. *gefyn, gevyn*, a fetter, a *gyve*; a manacle, a shackle. This is obviously the origin of the E. word *gyve*. V. GOWISTAIR.

GOFF, s. A fool, Roxb.

"A. Bor. *goffe*, a foolish clown, North." Grose. V. GUFF, GOVUS, and GOAFISH.

To GOFFER, v. a. To pucker. V. GOUPHERD.

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. 35.

Most probably a cant term.

Isl. *gag-iaz*, latenter prospectare. It can have no affinity to *gogg-r*, uncus ferreus piscatorum, which seems from a common origin with C. B. *gwæg*, "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. *gogawr*, "food for cattle, fodder;" *gogar-iaue*, "to supply with fodder;" Owen. Davies renders it by *Seges*.

GOGAR-WORM, a worm of a serrated form, (a species q. *Nereis* Lin.) used for bait in fishing; different from the *lug*, Fife.

Apparently a Scandinavian term; Isl. *goggr*, uncus ferreus piscatorum, *gogg-a*, unco attrahere; Halderson; q. the *hook-worm*.

To GOGGE, v. a. To blind, to blindfold.

"Glad was he to *gogge* the worlds eyes with the distinctions: of vsurie he made a byting & a toothlesse: lyes he diui-ded in officious and pernicious." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1208.

GOGGLES, s. pl. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind, S.

The E. v. *goggle*, to look asquint, according to Junius, is from Lat. *cocles*, having one eye only. See

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ren. derives it from Isl. *gag-r*, prominens. Perhaps, the *s.* is rather from Alem. *gougul-are*, Teut. *guychelen*, to juggle, *praestigiis fallere*.

GOGGIE, adj. Elegantly dressed, Fife.

This is probably from the same origin with E. *agoy*, which Johns. derives from O. Fr. *à gogo*, having all to one's wish; though perhaps rather from *gogue*. *Etre en ses gogues*, to be frolicsome, wanton, &c. Cotgr. It may, however, deserve to be noticed, that Isl. *gaufug-r, gogug-ur*, signifies dotatus, praestans; whence *gofug-leikr*, corporis dignitas, as evidently referring to the external appearance, from *gofy-a*, to venerate. *Ogoofy-ur*, ignobilis.

GOGLET, s. A small pot with a long handle, Moray.

Shall we view this as corr. from E. *goblet*? Isl. *gioegl* signifies water; but the connexion is too remote.

GOHAMS, s. pl. Apparently synon. with *Hames*.

"A crooksaddle, with a pair of creels and *gohams*." Hope's Minor Practicks, 1734, p. 540. V. HOCHIMES.

GO-HARVEST, GO-HAR'ST, 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 *go-harvest* 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 spouty nature." Maxwell's Select Transactions, p. 10.

"You have seen," said he, "on a fine day in the *go-har'st* (post-autumnal season) when the fields are cleared, a number of cattle from different farms collected together, running about in a sort of phrenzy, like pigs boding windy weather," &c. Northern Antiq., 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 *Goss-hairst*. An old adage prevails in Tweeddale; "If the hart and hind meet dry and rise dry on Rood-eeen, it will be a good *goss-hairst*." This is otherwise given; "If the deer ly down dry, and rise dry, on the day of Eddlestone Fair (Sept. 25), we will hae a gude *goes-hairst*."

[GOIACK, s. A piltack, Shetl.]

To GOIF, GOUE, GOVE, GOAVE, GOUP, v.

1. To stare, to gaze, to look with a roving eye, S. *Gawve*, to stare, Clav. Yorks. Dial.

His face he schew besmottrit for ane bourde,
And all his membrs in mude and dung bedoyf,
That leuch that riall prince on him to *goif*.

Doug. Virgil, 139. 32.

Thus in a stair, quhy standis thou stupifak,
Gouand all day, and nathing hes vesite?

Palace of Honour, iii. 20.

But lang I'll *gove* and bleer my ee,
Before alace! that sight I see.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 399.

Goup is used in this sense, Ang.

As they're sae cracking, a' the house thrangs out,
Gouping and gazing at the new come rout.

Ross's Helenore, p. 97, 98.

2. To examine, to investigate.

Sic way he wrocht, that quhay thare tred lyst *goif*,
Na taikynnia suld conuoy tham to his colf.

Quaerenti. Virg.

Doug. Virgil, 243. 26.

3. It is frequently used as signifying, "to look broad and stedfastly, holding up the face." Shirr. Gl., pron. *gove*, also *goup*, S. B.

—How he star'd and stammer'd,
When *goavan*, as if led wi' branks,
An' stumpan' on his ploughman shanks,
He in the parlour hammer'd.

Burns, l. 139.

Expl. "walking stupidly." But this does not convey the meaning.

Some glow'd this way, some that about,
Some *goup'd* in air. *Shirref'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. *Goave* 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 gliff at gloaming under the Tryste bower birks; I would rather add a whole night to the hour than Ronald Rodan and yon *govan* widow should waur us." Blackw. Magazine, Jan. 1821, p. 402.

Germ. *gaff-en*, adspectare, Sw. *gap-a*, avide intueri, Belg. *gaap-en*, id. Isl. *gap-a*, hiare, also circumspicere, explained by the synonymous phrase *gapa och kosa*; Verel. V. Gouk. Isl. *goon-a* seems to have the same origin. It conveys the vulgar idea attached to *goif*, of looking upwards; Prominens prospecto, veluti qui nubes suspicit; *goon-r*, prospectatio in altum suspectantis, G. Andr., p. 94. *Goni*, inepte et stultè intueor, Gunnlaug. S. Gl. According to Wachter, Germ. *gaff-en*, as signifying to stare, must be traced to the idea of *gapping*; 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.

GOIF-BAW, s. A ball for playing at golf.

"The bailie is chargit Besse Senyor in iugement to deliuer Besse Malysoun thre dossoun and thre *goif barwis*, and ane dosoun of hennip, or the prices 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. *gagntack*.]

[GOIT, GUYT, s. Road or way; "the gate," Shet.]

GOIT, s. A young unfledged bird, Gall.

"*Goits*, 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. GET, s. As Isl. *gyt-a*, *giot-a*, parere, is applied both to birds and fishes, *gyta*, *got*, and *gota*, signify foetura 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 *Gulghy* is used instead of *golach*.

Gael. *forchar-gollach*, an earwig. *Gollach* is said to signify forked. Sw. *klocka* also denotes an earwig; Seren. vo. *Ear*.

GO-LAIGH, GO-LAIGHIE, 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 bear your *golders*." Saint Patrick, iii. 206.

Isl. *gaul*, boatus; A.-S. *galdor*, Isl. *galdur*, incantatio, from *gal-a*, canere, incantare.

GOLDFOOLYIE, s. Leaf-gold, S.

"Orichalcum, *goldfoolyie*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20. V. FULYE.

GOLDIE, GOOLDIE, GOWDIE, s. A vulgar or boyish name for the Goldfinch, S.; abbreviated from *Goldspink*, q. v.

Spink is given by Phillips and Cotgr. as an E. name for the chaffinch, in S. *Shilshaw*.

GOLDING, s. A species of wild fowl.

"They discharge any persons whatsoever, within this realme in any wyse to sell or buy—Atteilles, *Goldings*, Mortyns." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, 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. 498; *Goldymtis*, Acts Ja. VI., 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 180; *Goldynkis*, ib., p. 236. As this fowl is joined with the duck, teal, and atteal, it is most probable that it belongs to the *Anas* genus. The only term which I have met with that has any resemblance, is Isl. *gul-oend*, expl. *Mergus major longiroster*; Haldorson. It may be thus viewed q. *guld-oend*. Could we suppose the E. name *Golden Eye* to have been given in this early period to the *Anas Clan-gula*, Linn., and that this name had been received by our ancestors; *golding* or *goldeine*, might be viewed as a corr. of this designation, or as expressed in the pl. *gold-eyne*, golden eyes.

GOLDSPINK, s. The Goldfinch, S.; (pron. *goudspink*;) *Fringilla carduelis*, Linn.

The mirthful maueis maid greit melodie,

The gay *goldspink*, the merll richt merlie.

Lindsay's Warkis, ProL., p. 3. 1592.

The *goudspink*, musie's gayest child,

Shall sweetly join the choir.

Burns, iii. 357.

Teut. *goud-vincke*, id. The name *goldspink* is in *Fawn*. *Succ.* given to the Yellow-hammer. V. Penn. Zool., p. 325.

GOLES, GULES, s. pl. The corn marigold, Mearns. V. GUILDE, GOOL.

To GOLF, v. n. To move forward with violence.

This pig, quhen they hard him,

Thay come *golfsand* full grim.

Colkelbie Sow, 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 *gouff*, because thai war partismen wyth the said Jhone in wyunning and tyinsell," &c. A. 1538, V. 16.

"That the futball and *golf* be vtterly cryit downe, and not to be vsit." Ja. II., 1457, c. 71, Edit. 1566, 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 only etymon he mentions, he viewed it perhaps as something allied to boxing. Certè, he says, *ludus hujusmodi merito interdictus fuit: tutius autem est ignorantiam fateri*. But the only reason of the interdiction was, that the attention given to these games prevented the regular practise of archery, and caused the neglect of weaponshwing, which were necessary for training men for the defence of their country.

—"That in na place of the realme thair be vsit fut-ballis, *golf*, or vther sic unprofitabill sportis for the commonn gude of the realme and defense thairis. And at bowis and schuting be hautit. —Acts Ja. IV., 1491, c. 53, Edit. 1566, c. 32. Murray.

"The *golf*," says Mr. Pinkerton, "an excellent game, has supplanted the foot-ball. The etymology of this word has never yet been given; it is not from *Golf*, *Isl.* pavementum, because it is played in the level fields? Perhaps the game was originally played in paved areas." *Maitland Poems*, Note, p. 379.

It is more natural to derive it from Germ. *kolbe*, a club; Belg. *kolf*, a club for striking bowls or balls, a small stick; Sw. *kolf*, properly a hooked club, which is the form of that used in this game. *Isl.* *kylba*, *kyfa*, *kylva*, clava. Germ. Su.-G. *klubba* is certainly radically the same. Wachter derives it from *klopp-en*, to strike. *Lat.* *clava*, *colaph-us*, C. B. *cluppa*, id., and L. B. *colp-us*, a stroke, seem all radically allied.

2. *Gouf*, 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 *gouf*, and tell's me I'm douf,
I'll never be like her last Goodmsn.

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, as 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 *Goff*, says "In the reign of Edward the Third, the *Lat.* name *Cambuca* was applied to this pastime, 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.

GOLF-BAW, s. The ball struck in the game of *Golf*, S. Teut. *kolf-bal*, *pila clavaria*. V. **GOIF-BAW**.

GOLFER, GOWFER, s. A player at golf, S.

Driving their baws frae whin or tee,
There's no nae *gowfer* to be seen.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 205.

GOLINGER, s. A contemptuous term, the meaning of which is uncertain, *Dumfr.*

Isl. *goelengar*, *gaelingar*, illecebrae, from *goel-a*, *gaul-a*, illicere. *Med goelingar som ok flaerdar*, with allurements and false persuasions; *Verel. Ind.*, p. 97. *Flaerdur* is allied to our *Flare*, *flairy*, to cajole. V. **GILEYNOUR**.

GOLINYIE, s. Apparently a subterfuge.

But who reason in generals,—

They bring but bout-gates and *golinyies*,

Like Dempster disputing with Meinzie.—

Cobvil'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.

GOLK, s. Cuckow. V. **GOUCK**.

GOLKGALITER, s. This is mentioned in a long list of diseases, in *Roull's Cursing*.

Golkgaliter at the hairt growing.

Gl. Compl. S., p. 331.

From the language connected, this would seem to refer to bile in the stomach; perhaps from Germ. *koken*, evomere; S. *kouck*, to keek, and A.-S. *geallu*, 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 bocking,
Then *gollar'd*, p—t, and just was choaking.

Hogg's Scots Pastorals, p. 21.

2. To speak in a loud, passionate, thick and inarticulate manner. It is frequently applied to dogs, when, in challenging suspicious persous, they bark in a thick and violent manner, *Roxb.*

This might seem allied to *Isl.* *gol-a*, ululare. *Hann golar i goern*, intestina illi latrant. But most probably the same with the v. to *Guller*, 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 Memorials*, 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, GOLLIEIN', *part.* and *s.* 1. Bawling at the top of the voice, Banffs., Clydes.

2. Weeping accompanied with great noise, *ibid.*]

[GOLLIEIN, *adj.* Given to bawling or crying; generally applied to children, *ibid.*]

To GOLLIES, *v. n.* To scold, Ayr.

This is evidently a provincial variety of *Galyie*, *Gallyie*, or of *Goul*, both having the same signification.

GOLLIMER, *s.* One who eats greedily, Teviotdale.

Fr. *goul*, gluttonous; *goulée*, a throatful, or *gueule*, the throat, and *mere*, mere, entire; *q.* "all throat."

GOLOSHIN, *s.* 1. A stupid fellow, a ninny, South of S.; *synon.* *Sumf.*

[2. A mummer, harlequin; *pl.*, *Galoshins*, Gysars, *q.* *v.* Clydes.]

Isl. *galaus*, incuriosus, negligens; *galaz*, insanire; *galeysi*, incuria, oscitantia.

GOME, GUYM, *s.* A man; *pl.*, *gomys*. It seems properly to signify a warrior, and sometimes a brave man, as *freck* is used.

Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanis hurdis full hie in holtis sa haire;
For to greif thair *gomys* gramest that wer,
To gar the gayest on grund grayne undir geir.

Gawan and Gok., ii. 13.

Stanys and spryngaldis thai cast out so fast,
And gaddys of irne, maid mony *goym* agast.

Wallace, viii. 777, MS.

It is misprinted *groym*, Perth edit.

The same word occurs in O. E.

I Gloton, quod the *gome*, giltie me yelde,
That I have trespassed with tong, I cannot tel howe oft.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 26, a.

The traytour schall be take,
And never ayen hom come,
Thaugh he wer thoghtyer *gome*,
Than Launcelet du Lake.

Lyb. Disconus, Ritson's *E. Rom.*, ii. 47.

This term is still used in Roxb.

Moes-G. *guma*, vir, homo, [Isl. *gumi*, id.]; A.-S. *gama*, vir nubilis, *Seren. vo. Groom.* Alem. *gomon*, id. *gomman*, paterfamilias. Somner thinks that A.-S. *gum*, in comp. denotes excellence; as *gum-rinc*, a prince, a chieftain; 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-graith*.
But yet thou shalt be mached by mydday to morne.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 8.

V. GRAITHE.

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 frae my bed
Off dirt I'm rais'd to draw the sled;—
Or drest in saddle, howse and bridle,
To gallop with some *gamphrel* idle.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 511.

"Ye was right to refuse that clavering *gomerel*, Sir John; and as to Maister Angus, though a douce weel-doin' lad, he is but draff an' sand to his brither." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 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. *goimpre*, *goimfre*, which is thus defined Dict. Trev.; Goulou, gourmand, qui ne se plait qu'à faire bonne chère à la table;—one who minds nothing but his belly. Grose mentions *gammer*, to idle, and *gomerill*, a silly fellow. *Gamerstangs*, "a great foolish wanton girle;" *Clav. Yorks. Dial.*

GOMMERIL, GOMRAL, *adj.* Foolish, nonsensical, South of S., Fife.

"We dinna believe in a' the *gomral* 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 seem so;" *Gall. Encycl.* V. GUMPHIE and GUMPUS, id.

GONKED, *part. pa.* "Cheated;" *Gall. Encycl.* V. GUNK.

GONTERNS, GONTRINS, *interj.* A term expressive of joyous admiration, Roxb.

GONTERNIBLICKS, *s.* Expl. "Gladness," *ibid.*

GONTERNICKLES, *interj.* An exclamation, *ibid.*

Isl. *gaa* signifies joy, *gaenn* gandet, G. Andr.; but these words are probably corrupted, as containing the abbreviation of several words combined and run together.

GONTRUM-NIDDLES, an expression of the same kind, *ibid.*

GONYEL, *s.* 1. A large ill-shaped person, Roxb.

2. A stupid fellow, *ibid.*; *synon.* *Gomrell*.

Wow, lass, but yestreen ye was lucky,

At drawing the valentine, when

The fient ane else was in the pockie

But joost yon stark *gonyel* Tam Glen.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 154.

Isl. *gunga*, homo pusillanimus; *gan-a*, praeceps ruor; *gon-a*, prominens prospecto, veluti qui nubes suspicit, G. Andr.; *q.* one who gazes wildly. *Goengul*, 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. GUDE.*

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 Manderstoun, Coildinknows, and the *Goodman* 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 Bothwelhaugh." *Ibid.*, p. 183.

"The 16 of Junii (1603) Robert Weir broken on ane cart wheel with ane coultur of ane pleuch, in the hand of the hangman, for murdering the *gudeman* of Warristone." Birrel's Diary, p. 61. The same person is called the *Laird* of Waristoun, and *lord* Waristoun; 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 stiles of honour then,
Was to be titl'd the *Good-man*.
But changing time hath changed the ease,
And puts a *Laird* in the *Good-man's* place.
For why? my gossip *Good-man* John,
And honest James whom I think on;
When we did meet whiles at the hawking,
We us'd no cringes, but hands shaking;
No bowing, should'ring, gambo-scaping;
No French whistling, or Dutch gaping.
We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' *Good-wife's* hand.

V. GOUPIERD. *Watson's Coll.*, i. 27, 28.

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 wight," i.e., a native of the middle earth. *V. MYDDIL ERD.*

For the reason of this use of the term, *V. GUD, adj.* sense 3.

Scot of Seotstarvet 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. 68.

"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 Lanerk 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 dissuetude, 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 superiour 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 *Diet. 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. GUD, adj.*, etymon. 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. *Boni Homines*; *Diet. 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 Lemmermure 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, hee loueth not God for himselfe, hee is a mercenarie, 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 auld *gudman* raucht down the pock,
An' out a handfu' gied him.

Burns, iii. 133.

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 down 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,
Apone ane steid that raid full easalie.

King Hart, 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 him in his chamber, and told him he might save his life, if he would sign the Petition he offered to him." *Wodrow's Hist.*, ii. 636.

"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 *Renfrews*. 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 uncropt; this spot was dedicated to the Devil, and called the *Goodman's Croft*. This monstrous superstition, the church in A. D. 1594, anxiously exerted herself to abolish." Arnot's Hist., Edin., p. 80. 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., xxi. 148.

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 *Gudeman's Acre*.

9. *Young Gudeman, Young Goodman*, "a man newly married," S. Gl. Burns.

The *young goodman* to bed did clim,
His dear the door did lock in, &c.

Ramsay'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 *cog*, 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. BUNEWAND.

In the hinder-end of harvest on Allhallow-even,
When our *good Neighbours* dois ride, if I read right, &c.

Montgomery'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 kindly offices. 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. 228, 229.

"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: all the houses are 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. 348.

"*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 hanting and repairing with the *gude neighbours*, and queene of Elfdand, thir divers years by-past, as she had confest;—and that she was seven years ill-handled in the coast of Elfdand, 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 strake frae one of them, which took all the *poustie* [power] of her syde frae her;" she proceeds to speak of the *good neighbours* making their *saves* [salves] 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 tuik away the power of her haile syde frae her, which made her lye 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 Sympsoune is with *them who healed her*, and telt 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 samen sunday 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, i. 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 never had been in 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. GUDEWIFE.

5. The mistress of a house, an housewife, S.

"When the lad came to the house, the *good-wife* hastened, and gave him meat to them." Peden's Life, p. 37.

It is used by Barbour as synonym with *houswifery*.

He come sene in the house, and fand
The *houswifery* on the benk sittand.—

—Schyr, perfay,

Quoth the *gud wyff*, I sall yow say.

The Bruce, vii. 248, MS.

6. The mistress of an inn.

Till ane estyre Them Haliday led thaim rycht.

—The *gud wyff* said, till [haif] applessyt him best;

Four gentill men is cummyn owt off the west.

—The *gud wyff* cryede, and petuously counth gret.

Wallace, v. 741. 749, MS.

GOOD-WILLER, *s.* One who wishes well to another, S.

"The earle Douglas—wold nevir give ear to his *good willeris* and favoureris." Pitseottie's Cron., p. 41, 42.

[GOOGG, *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. *geong*, young, or *geoguth*, youth.

GOOL, GULE, *adj.* Yellow.

—Ill-fart and dryit, as Densman on the rats,
Lyke as the gledds had on thy *gule* snowt dynd.

Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 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 Egeir, p. 3.

A.-S. *geolu*, *gool*, Su.-G. *gul*, Isl. *gul-ur*, *id.* This *Seren.* derives, although on very questionable ground, ab antiquiss. derivatisque foecundissimo Seytho-Scandico, *Glea*, *gliaa*, *gloa*, *nitere*, splendere.

GOOL, GOOLD, *s.* Corn Marigold. V. GUILDE.

GOOLGRAVE, *s.* Strong manure, Shetl.

Isl. *gull*, *flavus*, and *graf*, *sanies*?

[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 tubercles, in consequence of cold or fear, so as to resemble that of a plucked fowl, Roxb.

GOOSSY, GUSSIE, *s.* Properly, a young sow; sometimes used more generally, S.

"She didna only change me intil an ill-faurd he-sow, but guidit me shamefully ill a' the time I was a *goossy*." Hogg's Brownie, &c., ii. 331. V. GUSSIE.

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, gravell, and *gor*.

Sir D. Lynsay, iii. 127, Laing's Ed.]

GORAVICH, *s.* Uproar.

"I'm left tae sab frae mornin' tae e'enin' wi' my puir fatherless bairns, when ye're haudin' up your vile dinnous *goravich* i' the wuds here." Saint Patrick, ii. 357. V. GILRAVAGE, 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 proprietors; Orkn. It is also called *Treb*.

Su.-G. *goer-a*, Isl. *gior-a*, *facere*, and *balk-ur*, *strues*, *cumulus*; *q. a heap* of earth forced up; or Su.-G. *balk*, 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 feid yow as I mae:

Cry lyke the *gorbettis* of ane kae.

Lynsay, *S. P. R.*, ii. 89.

2. Metaph., a child, Ang. V. GARB.

It is also pron. *Gorblet*, *ibid.* Whence,

GORBLET-HAIR, *s.* The down of unfledged birds, Aberd., Mearns; synon. *Gorlin-hair*.

To GORBLE, *v. n.* "To eat ravenously;" Gall. Encycl. V. To GORBLE *up*.

To GORBLE UP, *v. a.* To swallow with eagerness; Loth.

Raff seen 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 *Garb*, *q. v.*

GORBLIN, GORBLING, GORLING, *s.* An unfledged bird, S. *gorbel*, Moray.

They—gape like *gorblings* to the sky,
With hungry maw and empty pouches.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 45.

2. Metaph. a very young person; Loth.

It griev'd me—
By carlings and *gorling[s]*,
To be sae sair opprest.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.

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.

Full ninety winters hae I seen,
And piped where *gor-cocks* whirring flew,
And mony a day I've danced I ween,
To liltis which from my drone I blew.

Anon. Poem, Burns, iv. 176.

I know not whether this term be properly *S.* It is mentioned by Willoughby. *V. Pennant's Zool.*, p. 269.

GORDED, *part. pa.* Frosted, covered with crystals, Gall.

"*Gorded Lozens*, panes of window-glass in the time of frost, are so termed." Gall. *Encycl.* *V. GURD, GOURD*, *v.*

GORDLIN, *s.* A nestling, *S. B.*; evidently the same with *Gorlin*.

Or hath the gled or foomart, skaithfu' beast,
Stown aff the lintie *gordlins* frae the nest?

Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

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.

Perhaps from *Su.-G. gaard*, (pron. *gord*) sepimentum, area clausa, villa rustica; *Moes-G. gards*, domus.

Gord may, however, be the same with "*Garth*, which implies a place where there is a small patch of ground cultivated amidst a large waste." *P. Kirk-wall, Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 554. *V. GARTH*.

GORE, *Gor*, *s.* The rheum that flows from the eyes, in a hardened state, *S.* *V. GAAR*.

GORE, *s.* A strip of cloth. *V. GAIR*.

GORE, *Gorr*, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, *Upp. Clydes*.

Viewed as, like *Gosh*, a profanation of the name of God; perhaps contr. from *God be here!*

GORE-CROW, *s.* Apparently, the carrion-crow.

"The black blood-raven and the hooded *gore-crow* sang amang yere branches, when I first pou'd the witch gowan and the hollow hemlock." *Blackw. Mag.*, June 1820, p. 283.

GOREHIRDING, *s.* The harvest-home, Shetl.

Hirding may be *Isl.*, as signifying in that language curatio, custodia; and *gor* denotes cattle. For *gor-tiufer*, *Sw. gortyf*, is abactor pecoris, *gorvargur*, pecoris percussor, *Verel*. But the connexion between this and harvest-home is not obvious.

As *Isl. gor* signifies maturus, and *Su.-G. goer-a*, maturescere; *frukten goeres*, fructus maturescit; shall we view it *q. goer jorden*, "the ripe fruits of the earth?"

Hiardun, 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. 692.

GORE-PATE, *interj.* An exclamation used by the vulgar in Roxb.

GORESTA, *GORSTA*, *s.* The boundary of a ridge of land, Shetl.

Allied probably to *Dan. gjaerde*, *Isl. gard-r*, sepes, sepimentum, agger, from *giord-a*, sepire; [*gard-stadr*, the place of a fence.]

GORFY, *adj.* Having a coarse appearance; Ang.; apparently corr. from *Groff*, *q. v.*

GORGE.

—Gryt graschowe-heidet *gorge* millars—

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Perhaps it should be read *q. gorgie*, with the second *g* soft. It may allude to *Fr. gorgue*, du moulin, the conduit of a water-mill. Or rather from *Fr. gorgé*, gorged, crammed; in allusion to the quantity of food they have in their power.

To GORGE, *v. n.* A term used to denote the noise made by the feet, when the shoes are filled with water, Fife; synon. *Chork*. *V. CHIRK*.

GORGETCHES, *s. pl.* A calf's pluck, viz. heart, liver, and lights of an animal, *Ayrs*.

GORGOUILL, *s.*

Nixt come the *gorgouill* and the graip,
Twa feirfull fowls indeed;
Quha uses oft to lick and laip
The blud of bodies deid.

Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

This seems to be a corr. of *gorgon*. It has been supposed that the harpy is meant; *Gl. Compl.*, p. 339. This is probable, as the *graip* is the griffin, another fictitious animal.

[GORIE, *interj.* . An exclamation of surprise, an oath. *Gor*, *gore* are forms used in the South and West of *S.*; *gorie*, in the North and in Shet.; *gorie me* is also used in Banffs.]

GORKIE, *adj.* Nauseous; applied to any thing that excites disgust, Perth.

To GORL, *v. a.* To gird; to surround the roof of a stack with straw ropes, twisted in the form of lozenges, for securing it against the wind; Loth.

Perhaps from *Teut. gordel*, cingulum, *q.* to surround as with a girdle.

GORLIN, *s.* A neckcloth, Loth.

Perhaps *q. gordlin*, what girds or surrounds the neck; Teut. *gordel*. Su.-G. *goerdel*, zona, cingulum, *gord-en*. Su.-G. *giord-a*, cingere.

GORLING, GORLIN, *s.* A nestling, an unfledged bird, Clydes., Roxb., Dumfr.

This word, being also pron. *gorblin*, may have affinity to the local Sw. term *gorbaelg*, equivalent to E. *gorbellied*; from Su.-G. *gor*, *gorr*, excrementum, Lovain *goor*, sordes avium, *q.* having the belly always filled.

GORLIN-HAIR, *s.* The down of unfledged birds, Clydes.

"*Gorlin-hair*, the hair on young birds before the feathers come." Gall. Encycl.

GORLIN, *adj.* Bare, unfledged, S. A.

He—spleiting strikes the stane his grany hit,
Wi' pistol screed, shot frae his *gorlin* doup.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

V. GORBLING.

GORLINS, *s. pl.* The testicles of a ram, Lanarks.

Probably a diminutive from C. B. *gur*, *gur*, a male, or *guro*, manly. Lhuyd gives *kailh gur-ryu*, and *airinen gur*, as signifying testiculus.

GORMAND, GORMAN, *s.* A glutton. Fr. O. E. *gourmand*.

Gredie *Gormand*, quhy did thou not asswage
Thy furious rage contrair that lustie quene,
Till we sum frute had of hir body sene?

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1593, p. 290.

GORMAND, *adj.* Voracious, gluttonous.

The sillie sauls, that bene Christ's sheip,
Sould necht be givin to *gormand* welfis to keip.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 235.

[GORMOND-LYKE, *adj.* Glutton-like, ravenously. *Lyndsay, Laing's Ed.*, i. 103.]

Fr. *gourmand-er*, to raven, to devour.

GORMAW, GOULMAW, *s.* 1. The cormorant.

The golk, the *gormaw*, and the gled,
Beft him with buffets quhil he bled.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 10.

"The swannis murnit, be cause the grey *goul maw* prognosticat ane storm." Compl. S., p. 60.

The name *gormaw* is still retained by the common people. V. Gl. Compl.

2. A glutton, Lanarks.

Sw. *gorma* is expl. by Serenius, "to gobble up."

According to Dr. Cairns, *corverant* is from *corvus vorans*, Pennant's Zool., p. 608, Note. Analogically, *gormaw* may be from Teut. *gorre*, valde avarus, and *maeghe*, Belg. *maag*, A.-S. *maga*, stomachus. I suspect that it is the same word which is vulgarly pronounced *grammaw*, 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.

Gael. *gaorr*, dirt; *gergaich-am*, to hurt.

GORSK, *s.* Strong rank grass, Banffs.; synon. *Gosk*, *q. v.*

"Sandy fields should be late toth'd, 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 disheartened 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 *Iosh* seems to be of *Lord*; used as an irreligious prayer, *Gosh guide us! S.*

GOSHAL, *s.* A goshawk.

"Halks called *Goshals*, the hawk, xvl." Rates, A. 1511.

GOSK, *s.* Grass that grows through dung, Ang.

[To Gosk, *v. 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. *kask-r* signifies strenuus, 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 *husk*, Teut. *huysken*, siliqua; especially as Fr. *gousse* signifies a cod, shell, or husk.

GOSLIN, *s.* 1. An unfledged bird, Ayr., 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 *gaislin*," 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 circumspect 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.

Seen as he wan within the close,

He deusly drew in

Mair gear frae ilka gentle *goss*

Thaa bought a new ane.

Ramsay's Works, i. 237.

But, may be, gin I live as lang,

As nae to fear the chirmia chang,

Of *gosses* grave, that think me wrang.—

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 180.

2. The term is frequently used to denote a mean griping person; often, *greedy goss*, Loth. *Gossie*, id.

Isl. *gose* signifies a little servant, *servulus*. But, if our word be not, like the following, an abbrev. of *gossip*, it may rather be allied to Fr. *gaussée*, *gossée*, one who is made a laughing-stock.

GOSSE, s. An abbrev. of *gossip*.

Gude *gosse*, sen ye have ever bene
My trew and auld familiar friend,
To mak mair quentance us betwene,
I gladlie could agrie.

Philot. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 18, st. 41.

[GOSSEN, s. pl. Ropes made of grass or straw, Shet.]

GOSSEP, Gossor, s. Gossip; one who stands a sponsor for a child.

For cowatice Menteth, spon fals wyss,
Betraysyt Wallace that was his *gossop* twyss.

Wallace, xi. 848, MS.

Schyr Ihon Menteth that time was captans thar;
Twyss befor he had his *gossep* heyn,
Bot na frendship betwix them syn was seyn.

Ibid., viii. 1593, 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, ejus binos liberos de fonte leuancerat plurimum confidebat. 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 Ihesu! whan thou wille, how rightwis is thy mede!
That of the wrong has gilt, the endyng may thei drede.
William Waleis is nomen, that maister was of theues,
Tithing to the kyng is comen, that robberie mischeues.
Sir Jon of Menetest sewed William so nehi,
He tok him whan he wend lest, on nyght his leman bi.
That was thortght treson of Jak Schort his man.—
Selcouthly he endis the man that is fals,
If he trest on his frendes, thei begile him als, &c.

Chron., p. 329.

John Hardyng 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 therle of Angos Umfreulle,
That Regent was of Scotland constitute,
Toke Willyam Waleys, then at Argyle,
His brother John also without resute,
With *rebelles* mo, that were al destitute
By bataille sore, there smyten full cruelly,
Where Umfreulle then had the victorye.

Chron., Fol. 167, a.

A.-S. *godsib*, Su.-G. *gudsif*, are used in the very same sense, lustricus, 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-sibbe*. Hence *gossip*, in the modern acceptation, is more generally appropriated to the same sex. The male sponsor was more commonly denominated *God-faether*, 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 connubial tie, the father-in-law might be called *Gud-father*, the mother-in-law *Gud-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 Ihre explains *gudfather*, quasi pater spiritualis. For in Su.-G. *Gud* signifies God. Most of the terms, indeed, that are now vulgarly used in S. with respect to alliance by marriage, were anciently appropriated to the supposed baptismal relation. In this sense, not only were *Gudfather* and *Gudmoder* used in Su.-G., but the child, for whom one stood sponsor, was called his or her *gudson* or *guddoter*; the terms now appropriated by the common people to denote the relation of a son-in-law or daughter-in-law. V. Ihre, vo. *Gud*. 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 *Gudsifia-lag*, i.e., the law of the spiritual relation. V. *GUD*, as 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 *Gud*. 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 *Gud* to the Supreme Being; restricting that of *God*, sometimes written *goud*, to the former objects of their idolatrous worship. Hence *God*, *gode*, afterwards had the sense of deaster, idolum. Ihre thinks, that it is too plain to require any proof that the name, as applied to the true God, was borrowed from *gud*, bonus, good. He scouts the idea of Gr. *Θεός* being derived from *θεω*, video, *θεω*, curro, or *θεω* dispono; 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 *Gud*, bonus. For this quality, he adds, is expressed by two words in Moes-G. *gods*, and *thiuths* or *thiutheigs*. Thus, *Thiuthe gasothida gredagans*; He hath filled the hungry with good things; Luke, i. 35, whence *thiuthawjan*, benefacere, *thiuthspillon*, evangelizare, *thiuthjan*, benedicere. From *thiuths*, therefore he thinks, that the Greeks and Latins, according to the various changes of cognate letters, made *Zeus*, *Δις*, *διος*, *Deus*, *Dius*, &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 profanation of the divine name, because the term used is *gud*, pron. in the same manner as *gud*, good; as *Gud save us*. But not to mention the absurdity 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 anciently pronounced.

GOSSIE, s. A gossip, Ayrs., Gl. Picken; obviously a corr. 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, & nevertheless er the next Assembly he was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all *gossiprie* gave up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew." Melvill's MS., p. 36.

GO-SUMMER, *s.* The latter end of summer, towards the beginning of autumn, *S.*

"The *go-sommer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm; the corns was well winn, the garden herbs revived, July-flowers and roses springing at Martinmas, quhilk myself pulled." Spalding's Troubles, i. 34.

GOT, GOTE, *s.* 1. A drain or ditch, in which there is a run of water, *S.* *Gowts*, drains, South, *E.*

Wi' pattle, owre the rigs I'll stride
At her comman',
Or rake the *gotts* frae paddock-ride
Te muck the lan'.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 167.

The *gote* is deeper than the *seuch*; 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 Scotlande*.

"In the way we shuld go,—ther were ii pyles or holdes, Thornton & Anderwike, set both on craggy foundation, and deuided a stoness cast a sunder, by a depe *gut* wherein ran a little ryuer." Dalzell's Fragments, p. 35.

2. A slough, a deep miry place, Lanarks.

Belg. *gote*, *goute*, *id.* *L. B. got-a*, canalis; Alem. *giozzo*, fluvius. Ihre traces these words, as well as Su.-G. *floodgiuta*, canalis, whence *E. floodgate*, to *giut-a*, fluere, to flow. Here we see the origin of *E. gutter*, which Dr. Johns. whimsically derives from *guttur*, the throat. *V. GOAT*.

Gote has the same signification in *O. E.* "*Gote*, aquarium." 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 expl. *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*, *Goth ay*, [i.e., yes,]" &c. Gall. En cycl. *V. GOTHILL*.

GOTHERLIGH, *adj.* Confused, in a state of disorder; applied often to persons; Banffs.

This may be originally the same with *Gotherlisch*, q. v.

GOTHERLISCH, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of *E. godly*, but always as a term expressive of ridicule or contempt; as, a *godderlisch gouk*, 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, *Cultuum et legum Deorum administratio et praeectura*; and *godors madr*, in *ethnicismo juri et sacris praeffectus*. I hesitate, however, as to the origin; as *Gotherlitch* 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 *goederhande*, as signifying benignus, clemens, lenis, &c.

GOTHILL. "*An Gothill*," if God will, Mearns.

In the neighbouring county of Angus, the sacred name is, by the vulgar, sometimes pronounced *Goth*, (sound *th* hard), when used as a profane exclamation. This is precisely the oldest name, known in the Gothic for the Supreme Being. For Ulphilas writes *Goth*, Deus.

The same phrase is used in Dumfr. with a slight variation; *In Gothill 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; begotten, *ibid.*, xx. 131.]

GOUD, *s.* The vulgar pron. of *gold*, *S.*

My *goud*! my bands! alackanie!
That we should part!

Ramsay's Poems, i. 304.

GOUDIE, *s.* A blow, a stroke, Ang.

Isl. gadd-r, Su.-G. *gadd*, clavus ferreus?

GOUDSPINK, *s.* The Goldfinch, *S. V. GOLDSPINK*.

GOVERNAILL, *s.* Government, management, *governaille*, Chaucer.

Rycht lawly thus till him thai thaim commend,
Besocht him fair, as a peyr off the land,
To cum and tak sum *gouvernail* on hand,

Wallace, viii. 16, MS.

Gouernal, 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; metaph. to govern a state.

[GOUF, *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.]

GOUFMALOGIE, *s.* A woollen petticoat 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 pynis furth ane pan boddum to prent fals plakkis ;
Sum *goukis* quhil the glas pyg grow al of gold ytt,
Throw curie of quentassence, thocht clay muggis crakkis.
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 51.

But the idea of *expectation* is only secondary.

Guiks is rendered, "expects time foolishly, and delays;" Gl. Evergr. But I have not marked the passage.

Rudd, improperly refers to Fr. *gogues*, jollity, glee, lightheartedness. Germ. *guck-en*, spectare, prospectare, is certainly a cognate term. Hence *sterngucker*, astronomus; a stargazer. Mod. Sax. *gyk-en*; Su.-G. *koo-a*, attentis oculis observare. Wachter views *gucken* as contr. from *ge-aug-en*, or from *aug*, the eye. But the Isl. cognate term is *giaegast*. *Eirn afglape giaegist inn um ummara glugga*; The fool gazes through the windows of others; Syrac. 21. The root is undoubtedly *gaac*, prospicere.

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 handful, 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*, *Goukmei*, 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 given for the same reason with that of *Crooner*, or *Cruner*, because of the sound emitted by this fish, on 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 *κόκκυξ*, or the cuckoo; by the Latins *cuculus*; by the Italians *cocco*, most probably for *cucco*, id.

To GOUL, GOWL, *v. n.* 1. To howl, to yell, to cry with a loud voice of lamentation, S. O. E. *gouling*, *part. pr.*

Skars said I thus, quhen *gouling* pietously,
With thir wourdis he ansuerd me in hy.

Doug. 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

Scar'd maukin trots, and now to some lone haunt
Scuds trembling fast. The way she takes is mark'd;
And, frae their kennel, the mad rav'ning pack
Are, *gouling*, led. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 108.

2. To scold, to reprove with a loud voice, Lanarks.

Isl. *gol-a*, *goel-a*, is a term appropriated to the yelling of dogs and wolves; G. Andr. *Gaul-a*, horrendum

triste et inconditum vociferare, *gaul*, 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 reprehension in a loud and angry tone, S.

"*Gouling*, scolding with a frown," Gl. Antiq. It rather regards the voice, however.

2. The act of yelling, or of making lamentation.

Thay schouting, *gouling*, and clamour about him maid;
The body syne bewalit haue thay lade
In ane soft bed.

Doug. Virgil, 170. 40.

V. the *v.*

GOULING, GOWLING, *part. pr.* A term applied to stormy weather. A *gouling day*, one marked by strong wind, Loth.

GOULE, *s.* The throat, the jaws.

Thare may be sene ane throll, or aynding stede,—
To Achéron ruin down that hellis sye,
Gapand with his pestiferus *goule* full wyde.
Fr. *gueule*, Lat. *gula*. *Doug. Virgil*, 227. 45.

GOULKGALITER, GOULKGALISTER, *s.*

1. Expl. "a pedantic prideful knave," Ayrs.

2. "A simpleton, a wanton rustic," *ibid.*

The first part of the word might seem to claim affinity with *Gowk*, 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. GORMAU.

[GOUN, *s.* A gown, S.]

[GOUNNIS, *s. pl.* Guns.

Than neid thai not to charge the realme of France
With *gounnis*, galays, nor uther ordinance.

Lyndsay, Laing's Ed., ii. 228.]

To GOUP, *v. n.* To gaze idly, to stare. V. GOIF.

[GOUP, *s.* A silly 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 GOUP, 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 beel, its *gouping* sadly," *ibid.*

Gope, Dumfr. "It *gopes, gopes*, like the heart of a gorling;" it beats like the heart of a young bird, when affrighted.

3. To ache, Lanarks. Isl. *gauf-a*, palpitare.

GOWP, *s.* A single beat of pain, *ibid.*

GOWPIN, *s.* The beating from a wound, Lanarks. Isl. *gauf*, palpitatio.

GOUPHERD, *part. pa.* Puckered up by means of pins or rollers.

Then must the Laird, the Good-mans oye,
Be knighted straight, and make convoy,
Coach'd through the streets with horses four,
Foot-grooms pasmented o'er and o'er:
Himself cut out and slasht so wide,
Ev'n his whole shirt his skin doth hide.
Goupherd, gratnized, cloaks rare pointed,
Embroider'd lac'd, with boots disjointed;
A belt embost with gold and purple;
False hair made craftily to curl;
Side breeks be button'd o'er the garters;
Was ne'er the like seen in our quarters.

Watson's Coll., i. 29.

Goffer is still used in this sense, Selkirkshire. Thus muslin is said to be *goffer'd*, when it is puckered up by means of rollers.

Goupherd and *gratnized* perhaps signify what is now called *puckered* and *quilled*; from Fr. *gouff*, swollen, or *gouffre*, *gouffre*, a gulf, *q.* formed into cavities; *gratigné*, scratched. *Purple* is evidently corr. from *pearl*.

GOUPIN, 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 nievefu' o' meal, or a *gowopen* 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 of gowd in *goupings* here;

And rantinly ran up and down,

In rising stocks to buy a skair.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 273.

For to the Grecians he did swear,

He had sae great envy,

That gowd in *goupens* he had got

The army to betray.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

2. A handful, S.

"Nochttheles quhen thay ar tretit with soft and moderat empire, thay ar found richt humane and meke pepyl, richt obeysand to reason. And nocht allanerly kepia thair faith efter the reason of thair contract, bot geuys ane *goupin*, or ellis sum thingis mair abone the iust mesure that thay sell." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16.

This is now more commonly denominated a *goup-en-fow*, S. A. Bor. *gouping*, or a *goupen-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 knaveship, bannock, and lock or *goupen*." Erskine's Principles of the Law of Scotland, B. II., Tit. 9, sec. 19.

4. *Gowd in Goupens*, great store of money, gold as it were in handfuls, or uncounted, S.

"There's—a braw night, an' a bonny—a kindly night for proving the locks that had the *gowd-in-goupens* of the worldings, an' earning a meltith for to-morrow's sunket." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 158.

Westmorel. *gaopen*, hands, has undoubtedly had a common origin.

Isl. *gaupn*, *gupn*, Su.-G. *goepn*, manus concava; whence *gaupna*, to embrace, to contain. Ihre observes from Bertrand, that the Swiss use *gauf* in the same sense with Su.-G. *goepn*. He also observes, that Heb. *יפח*, *hophen*, denotes the palm of the hand, the fist; Pers. *kef*, *id.* It may be added, that Arab. *یمن* signifies to take with both hands, duabus manibus cepit; and that this *v.* in Piel is used by the Talmudists in the sense of, pugillo cepit. Ihre might have found a Heb. word, still more similar. This is *פך*, *caph*, vola, the palm of the hand; thus denominated as being hollow, from *פךפך*, *caphaph*, 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. *gaupn-a*, amplecti; Haldorson.

GOUPENFOW, GOWPINFULL, *s.* 1. The fill of the *goupin*, as much as can be contained in the hand held in a concave form, S.

"So saying, he held four *goupinfulls* of corn before his four-footed favourite. Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 161.

—For—penny whistle, will part wi' their gold

In *goupinfuls*; or, for a roosty nail,

Will swap their fairest gem,—

Davidson's Seasons, 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.

"Winpenny, wiping his brows, turned to a young lady who had laughed at him, without attempting to hide her mirth—'Wha's the tawpy gigglin' at? by my certy, if I war at your lug I sud gar ye laugh the laugh o' Bamullo, ye *goupinfa' o' a' thing*.'" Saxon and Gael, 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. goord*.

Fr. *gourd*, benumbed, stiff. This might perhaps be viewed as a different sense of *Gurd*, *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 Aberdeens, 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, *Ega med gorr och haar*, to possess any animal, cum intestinis et pilo, with the entrails and hair; or, as otherwise expressed, *med hull och haar*. V. HILT and HAIR. 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. Encycl.

As far as I can learn, this must be the Earth-nut or *Bunium flexuosum*. *Hornecks* is supposed to be a corr. of *Arnuts*.

GOUSTER, *s.* A violent or unmanageable person, a swaggering fellow.

"What is come of poor Rattray 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 *gouster* and ruffian that is with them." Culloden Pap., p. 273.

Nearly allied to "*Goster*, to bully; North." Grose. Fr. *gaust-eir*, ravage, devastator, ruiner, Ital. and L. B. *gaust-are*, id.; Ital. *gaustatore*, a spendthrift; also, a ravager.

[**GOUSTROUS**, *adj.* Tempestuous; dark, wet, and stormy. V. under **GOUSTY**.]

GOUSTY, *adj.* 1. Waste, desolate; dreary in consequence of extent or emptiness, S. As applied to a house, understood to denote a large one, not quite adapted for keeping out the storm, not weather-proof, Roxb.

———Eolus the kyng
In *gousty* cauis, the windis loud quhisling
And braithlie tempestis, by his power refranys
In bandis hard.——

Doug. *Virgil*, 14. 45.

Vastro antro, Virg.
i.e., dreary because of their great extent.

——They went amyddis dym schaddois thare,
Quhare euer is nicht, and neuer licht doith repare,
Throw out the waste dungeoun of Pluto king,
They vode boundis, and that *gousty* ring.

Ibid., 172. 35.

Inania regna, Virg.

Doug. in like manner renders *vastus* *goistly*.

Bot his feint schankis gan for eild schalk,
His *goistly* coist and membris every stralk,
The feble braith gan to bete and blaw.

Virgil, 142. 13.

Vastos artus.

2. What is accounted ghostly, preternatural; synon. *wanearthly*.

Cald, mirk, and *goustie*, is the nicht,
Loud roars the blast ayont the hicht.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 339.

"He observed one of the black man's feet to be cloven; and that his apparel was black;—and that the black man's voice was hough and *goustie*." Glanville's *Sadducismus*, p. 393. In the same Relation, we find "hollow and *ghostly*;" *Satan's Invisible World*, Rel. I., p. 8. It seems doubtful, however, whether as applied to sound, it does not denote that which is emitted from a place that is empty or hollow.

3. Applied to a person, whose haggard appearance marks his being wasted by age or disease; emaciated and ghostly, Aberd.

According to Rudd. q. *gastly*, to which Sibb. adds *goistly*, "because timorous people fancy that *ghosts* frequent such places as woods, caves, dens, old ruinous buildings, which the Romans therefore called *horrentia*."

The term, however, is from L. B. *gaust-us*, waste, desert; *gaust-um*, Ital. *gaust-o*, Fr. *gast*, wasteness, devastation, also, a waste. V. Du Cange. Teut. *woeste*, vastus, desertus; Franc. *uoost*, *uuuost*; Gl. Pez. *vuosti*, A.-S. *weste*, Germ. *wuste*.

GOUSTY, *adj.* Tempestuous; as, "a *gousty* day," Roxb.; merely a slight change from E. *gusty*.

[To **GOUSTER**, *v. n.* 1. To storm with wind and rain, Ork. and Shet.; Isl. *giostr*.

2. To speak in a loud, blustering manner, *ibid.*]

[**GOUSTER**, *s.* A wild, swaggering, blustering fellow, *ibid.*]

GOUSTROUS, **GOUSTEROUS**, *adj.* 1. A *goustrous nicht*, 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' *gousterous* nicht,
Aloud the thunner rairt,
Nocht could sho see, nor eard, nor tree,
Save whan the Lichtenin' glar't.

Ballad, *Edin. Mag.*, Oct. 1818, p. 323.

3. Strong and active, Loth.

4. Boisterous, rude, and violent, *ibid.*

In sense 1, which seems the original one, it more nearly resembles Isl. *giostr*, ventus frigidus, aura subfrigida: *giost*, afflatus frigidus; *giostuigr*, gelidus, subgelidus; *giostar*, aer, frigescit; G. Andr., p. 89. Most probably from *gioola*, aura frigida; *Ibid.*, q. *gioolstr*.

GOUTHART, *part. adj.* Expl. "affrighted, all in a fright;" usually applied to those who look as if they had seen a spectre, Dumfr.; evidently from the same origin with *Goutherfow*.

GOUTHERFOW, *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. *galdr*, *vesanus*, *amens*. Ihre mentions Su.-G. *galle* as having the sense of *vitiū*, *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. *galdr*, *incantatio*." The same idea had been thrown out by G. Andr. According to this etymon, *gouterfow* must have originally denoted one under the power of incantation, q. *galdur-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 gang through my father's son." Heart M. Loth., i. 324.

"*Gut* 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. *gafj-a*, *venerari*; *gcfug*, *nobilis*.

To GOVE. V. **GOIF**.

GOVE-I'-THE-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, Ang.

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., Perth.

GOVERNANCE, *s.* Conduct, deportment.

Scho knew the freyr had sene hir *govirnanse*,
Scho wist it was no buts for to deny.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 79.

From Fr. *part. gouvernant*, ordering.

GOVIT, *part. adj.* Hollowed out, Clydes.

This seems to be a remnant of the ancient Cumbrian kingdom of Stratelyde. For C. B. a *geuud* signifies hollowed; *gogov*, a cave, *gogovare*, 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. *geffo*, a fool; Teut. *guf*, prodigal. "*Gauvion*, an oafish, weak, silly fellow, North." Grose. V. **GUFF**, 2.

GOW, *s.* The old generic name for the Gull, S.

"*Gavia*, a *gow*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 14. V. **GORMAW**.

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 Frolic* is as fine a specimen of *gowishness* as I have seen." Gall. Encycl., p. 224.

[To **GOW OUR**, v. a. To entice, allure, seduce, 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*, *synon*.

Isl. *gyll*, *parelion*, *solem antecedens*, a *colore aureo vel fulvo*; *gyll-a*, *deaurare*, *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. *goue*, a country or region; especially as to *tak the road*, to *tak the country*, to *flee the country*, are equivalent phrases. Germ. *gau*, *gou*, *pagus*, *regio*; Moes-G. *gauje*, *ingens alicujus regionis tractus*; *Birinnandans ala thata gawi*; running through that whole country; Mar. vi. 55. Hence *gow*, or *gaw*, forms the termination of the names of many places in Germany. V. *Gau*, Kilian and Cluver. Germ. Ant. Lib. ii. c. 39. Hence also the terms used in Westphalia, *Gow-gref* and *Gow-gericht*, the president or governor of any territory. L. B. *gogravius*, id. Du Cange, id. *gobia*, *pagus*, *regio*. V. Spelman. Fris. *gae*, *pagus*, *vicius rusticus*. Wachter views all these as corresponding to Gr. γῆ, γῆα, γαῖα, the earth.

GOWAN, *s.* 1. The generic name of daisy, S.

"We saw the pleasantest mixture of *Gowans*, 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*, *coru 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-tap*. 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 hortensis*, a *deasie*. *Bellis-idis*, a *gowen*." Vocab., p. 18.

2. When the term is used singly, it denotes the common or mountain daisy.

"*Bellis perennis*: Common *Daisie*, Anglis. *Gowan*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 487.

Her face is fair, her heart is true,

As spotless as she's bonnie, O;

The op'ning *gowan*, wet wi' dew,

Nae purer is than Nannie, O.—Burns, iii. 279.

Gael. *gugan* is rendered a bud, a flower, a daisy ; Shaw. But I suspect that this is a borrowed term, as it is not found in Lhuyd or Obrien.

WE-GOWAN, s. A common daisy, S. B. apparently denominated from the *ewe* 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 waefu' love story, enough to mak the pinks an' the *ewe-gowans* blush to the very lip?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, 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. 136.

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 starch't wi' the powther of a pink i' the bower.

"*Witch-gowan flowers*, are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap, resembling milk, which when anointed on the eyes is believed to cause instant blindness. This pernicious 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 *Hydepnos autumnale*.

While on burn banks the *yellow gowan* grows,
Or wand'ring lambs rin bleating after ewes,
His fame shall last.——

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 5.

"Corn Marigold, Anglis. Gules, Gools, Guills, or *Yellow Gowans*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 489.

A. Bor. *goulans*, Corn marigold, from the yellow colour ; V. Ray. Could we view this as the primary application of our *gowan*, it would determine the etymon.

GOWAN'D, part. adj. Covered with the mountain daisy.

By the lands of the sweet winding Tay,
On yon *gowan'd* lawn she was seen ;
Some shepherd more lovely than I
Hath stole the dear heart of my Jean.

Tarras'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 *gowany* glens or new-mawn hay ?
V. GOWAN. *Ramsay'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 gudeness breeds the morn's sickness." The idea is evidently borrowed from the beautiful appearance of the ground when covered with daisies. *Fleechin* 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, 1788, p. 130.

GOWAND, s.

This *gowand* grathit with sic grit greif,
He on his wayis wrethly went, hut wene.
Henryson Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. *Gowand* may signify, traveller ; Dan. *gaaende*, going. Or, V. *Gow*, 2. The writer says, st. 1,

Muvand allone, in mornnyng myld, I met
A mirry man.——

This must certainly be viewed as a term denoting the untutored state of the young man whom the poet describes ; from A.-S. *gowen*, tyrocinium, Lye ; q. "one in a state of apprenticeship."

Or, it may signify a *youth*, as opposed to *auld man* : Germ. *jugend*, juvenus ; Moes-G. *juggons*. Thus the sense may be ; "This *Youth*, having received the preparative of such a grievous lecture from *Age*, who foretold so many calamities, went on his way with displeasure."

GOWCHT, s. V. **GOFF, GOIF, &c.**

GOWD, s. Gold.

GOWD IN GOWPENS. Money in great store, or without being counted. V. **GOUPEN.**

TO LAY GOWD. To embroider. V. **LAY.**

GOWDANOOK, GOWDNOOK, GAUFNOOK, s. A name given, by the fishermen on the shores of the Frith of Forth, to the *Saury Pike* of Pennant, *Esox saurus*, Linn. occasionally, if I mistake not, called the *snipe-fish*. It arrives in the Forth in shoals generally about the month of September.

"It seems to be rare in the Southern or English seas; but it is not uncommon in the North of Scotland, and almost every autumn it enters the Frith of Forth in considerable shoals. Here it is named *Gowdnook*, *Gowdanook*, and *Gaufnook*, and sometimes *Egypt-herring*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 17.

GOWDEN-KNAP, *s.* A species of the pear, Stirlings.

"The pear tree particularly thrives in this soil. The *golden knap* or *gouden 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; Chanticleer, 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 *gowl*, 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*, topsy-turvy, heels uppermost, *S.*

Soon heels o'er gowdie! in the gangs.—

Burns, iv. 392.

My mind sae wanders, at whate'er I see,
Gaes heels o'er gowdie, when the cause I see.

Morison's Poems, p. 121.

2. *Ga'in 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*, topsy-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*. *Armor. god*, denotes the bosom of a garment. *Le sien*, c'est à-dire, l'intérieur des habits sur la poitrine; Pelletier. But I prefer C. B. *goddug*, vulgarly says Davies, *goddug*, collum, cervix. Lhuyd writes it *gudhr*, *gudthug*, "the neck, the crag." *Armor. kudhuk*, and *guzuk*, id.

Heels o'er gowdie, thus appears literally to signify, having the heels thrown round or over the neck: and *ga'in 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 sables
She toke, and hyngs my necke about.
Upon the gaudes all without
Was wryte of gold, *pur reposer*.

Gower's Conf. Am., Fol. 190, a.

A pair of bedes gauded all with grene.

Chaucer, Proh., v. 159.

This is rendered by Tyrwhitt, "having the gaudies green."

Palsgr. has the phrase, *gaudy* of beedes, which he renders by Fr. *signeau de paternostre*; 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 girdil, my wally *gowdy*.

Evergreen, ii. 20.

i.e., "my rich or precious jewel."

The word is of Fr. origin, *gaudées*, prayers beginning with a *Gaudete*. Tyrwhitt accordingly quotes the following passage from Monast. V. iii., p. 174. *Triaparia preculiarium del Corall cum le gaudes argenti deaurata*. 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.

"*Anas Clangula*, (Lin. Syst.) *Gowdy-duck*, Golden-eye." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 255.

Evidently synon. with the *E.* name; *q.* *Gowd-* (or *Gold*) *ee-* (i.e., *eye*) *duck*.

TO GOWF, GOWFF, *v. a.* 1. To strike, *S.*

But, word and blow, North, Fox, and Co.,

Gowff'd Willie likes a ba', man.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 126.

V. **GOLF**.

[2. To strike with the open hand, Clydes.]

GOWF, *s.* A blow that causes a hollow sound.

A gowf in the haffit, 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. **GOFÉ**, **GOFYFF**.

GOWFRE, *s.*

"A lows gowne of qnheit satene *gowfre* crispit alower with three small cordonis of gold togidder." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 223.

This denotes cloth with figures raised on it by means of printing-irons. It seems here used as a *s.*, but is properly an *adj.* from Fr. *gauffré*, "printed; also set with puffs;" *gauffrer*, "to print a garment; also, but less properly, to deke, or set out, with puffs;" Cotgr. Hence *gauffrier*, a waferer's iron, or print; for *gauffre* primarily denotes a wafer, as bearing an impression on it, made by the baker's tools.

This gives the origin of *Gowpherd*, *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, Teviotd.

Teut. *gauw* and Dan. *gau*, signify sly, cunning, cautious, and *giere*, a design, a scheme. But perhaps it is softened from *gowd-gair*, greedy of gold.

GOW-GLENTIE, *s.* Expl. "a sharp, interesting child," Dumfr.

It is communicated as retained in the following rhythm of the nursery:—

Gow, <i>gow-glentie</i> ,	Brow brentie,
Ee, ee brentie,	Ee winkie,
Mouth, mouth merry,	Nose napie,
Cheek, cheek cherry,	Cheek 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 *gag* as signifying supercilium, the brow. Owen expl. it (*gwy*) 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*.

GOWINIS, *s. pl.* Gowns.

Now pure as Job, now rowand in richness;

Now *gowinis* gay, now brattis to imbrass.

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 123, st. 5.

L. B. *gun-a, gunn-a*, vestis pellicea; Gr. Barb. *γουν-α*, id. C. B. *gun*, toga; Ital. *gonna*.

GOWIS, *s. pl.* [The pillory or jugs.] V. GOFÉ.

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 *jugs* were fixed. V. GOFÉ, GOWIS, &c.

GOWISHNESS, *s.* Folly, stupidity. V. Gow.

GOWK, GOUK, *s.* A fool, a simpleton, S.

With pensive face, whene'er the market's hy,
Minutius cries, "Ah! what a *gowk* was I."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 325.

Daft *gowk*! crys ane, can he imagine
Sic haverel stuff will e'er engage ane
To read his warks, anither age in?

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 131.

At first view this might seem merely a metaph. use of the word signifying a cuckoo. But when we trace it in cognate languages, it appears to be radically different. Franc. *gouch*, stolidus, Alem. *göch*, Germ. *gauch*, Su.-G. *geck*, Isl. *gick*, stultus, fatuus, C. B. *coeg*, id. A.-S. *goec*, praeceps, rash, unadvised; has undoubtedly a common origin with the words already mentioned. Under this, Somner refers to Teut. *gheck*, which both signifies, praeceps, and stultus. Wachter rather fancifully derives the Germ. word from *kaw*, vacuus, inanis.

Ir. *guag*, "a light, giddy, phantastical or whimsical fellow;" Obrien. [Isl. *gikkr*, a rude fellow.]

[To GOWK, *v. a.* To befool, deceive, Clydes.]

GOWKIT, GAUCKIT, GUCKIT, *part. adj.* 1. Foolish, stupid, S.

—Ane hundreth standis heirby
Peranter ar as *gauckit* fulis as I.

Lyndsay, *S. P. R.*, ii. 93.

Fool *gowkit* chield, sic stuff as that to true;
Gin ye believe them, nane will credit you.

Morison's Poems, p. 187.

"Let these bishops then in time bite upon this, who for one preaching made to the people rides fortie postes to court; for a daies attending on the flocke, spends monthes in court, counsell, parliament and conventions; and for a thought or word bestowed for the weale of any soule, cares a hundreth for their apparell, their trayns, fleshly pleasure, and *gowkit* gloriositie." Course of Conformitie, p. 27.

So many maisteris, so many *guckit* clerkis.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 42, st. 4.

It would appear that *gowk* had been formerly used as a *v.*, like Su.-G. *geck-as*, ludificari, from *geck*, stultus; Teut. *gheck-en*, morionem agere.

2. Light, giddy. In this sense it is often applied to young women, who are light in their carriage. A *guckit quean*, Ang. *Glaikit*, synon.

Scho was so *guckit* and so gend,
That day ane byt scho eit nocht.

Pebbles to the Play, st. 3.

V. GUCK, and HIDDIE GIDDIE.

It occurs also in the form of *Gouked*.

"The town was ill vexed; it was divided in three quarters, and ilk quarter went out with their baillies time about.—This *gouked* gyse was begun by our bailie, to show his love to the good cause, being a main covenantaner." Spalding, ii. 231.

There can be no doubt, I apprehend, that this is the meaning of *gok't*, in *The Magnetick Lady*.

Nay, looke how the man stands, as he were *gok't*!
Shee's lost, if you not haste away the party.

Ben. Jonson's Works, ii. 41.

GOWKITLIE, GOUKETLIE, *adv.* Foolishly.

Gif on fault their be,
Alace! men hes the wyit!
That geves sa *goukellie*
Sic rewleris onperfyte.

Arbuthnot, *Maitland Poems*, p. 141.

GOWK-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of folly, S. O.

"Though Archy Keith might have done a very *gowk-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. *gock*, Stirlings. *gowk*, A. Bor.

"The cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*, Linn. Syst.), or *gowk* of this place, is found, though but rarely, in the retired and romantic hills of Hoy and Waes." Barry's Orkney, p. 311.

It is often, but improperly, written *golk*.

The *golk*, the gormaw, and the gled,
Befit him with buffets quhill he bled.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 21, st. 10.

The following old rhyme is still used in Fife; although it is given imperfectly—

On the ninth of Averil,
The *gowk* 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,
Hound the *gowk* another mile.

This word is common to almost all the Northern languages; Su.-G. *goek*, Isl. *gauk-r*, Alem. *cuccu*, Germ. *gauch*, *guguck*, Belg. *koekoek*, Dan. *kuckuck*. C.

B. *cuculo*, *guculo*, Fr. *cocu*, *coucou*. We may add Gr. *κοκκυῖς*, Lat. *cuculus*. It seems probable that the name has been formed from the uniformity of the note of this bird. Hence the S. Prov., "You breed of the *gouke*, you have ay but one song." Kelly, p. 362.

GOWK-BEAR, s. Great golden Maidenhair, Ayrs.

"*Gowk bear*, *Polytrichum commune*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 35.

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 *Guckulijn*, i.e., Gowk's-lint or flax; in others, *Gioekraag*, or Gowk's-rye. Linn. Flor. Suec., N. 966.

GOWK'S ERRAND. 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 thir fowk,"
Cry'd Hermes, "here to *hunt the gowk*?"

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 490.

"This is also practised in Scotland under the title of *Hunting the Gowke*." Grose's Class. Dic., 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 chieftains gaped off 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 festal rites." *Indian Antiq.*, vi. 71. V. Brand's *Antiq.*, i. 123.

GOWK'S HOSE, s. Canterbury Bells, *Campanula rotundifolia*, Linn. Stirlings. pron. *gowk's hose*.

GOWK'S MEAT, s. Wood sorrel, an herb, S. *Oxalis acetosella*, Linn.

"Wood Sorrel, Anglis. *Gouke-meat*, Scotis." Light-foot, p. 238.

It is singular, that this plant should have the same name in S., as in Gothland in Sweden. *Ostrogotis, Gioekmat*; 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 SPITTLE, 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 spumosa* by Linn.

Sir R. Sibb. seems to embrace the vulgar opinion, that it is the juice emitted by the plants.

Quae vulgo dicitur *Cuculi Saliva* herbas inficiens exhalatio est, quae facillimè putrescit, et vermiculos gignit, herbasque adurit, nisi abstergetur. *Seot. Anim.*, p. 15.

"*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 cuckoos, as at the season they are in the greatest plenty." Gall. Encyel.

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 *Tuquhit 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 Mem., 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.

[To GOWL, *v. n.*, also GOWL, *s.* V. GOUL.]

[GOWLING, *part.* and *s.* V. GOULING.]

GOWL, GOWLE, *s.* 1. A term expressive of magnitude and emptiness; applied to a house, as, "It's an unco *gowl* o' a house that;" that is a large, wide, empty house, Lanarks.

Teut. *ghioole*, cavea, caveola; C. B. *geol*, Fr. *geole*, carcer: Isl. *gioll*, petra cava, Haldorson; *gaul*, quod hiat et patescit, G. Andr., p. 85; a word evidently common to the Gothic and Celtic languages. Junius, vo. *Yaille*, *Jail*, marks its affinity to Gr. *kouλ-os*, concavus.

2. A hollow between hills, a defile between mountains, Perth., synon. *glack*.

From thence we, passing by this windy *gowle*,
Did make the hollow rocks with echoes yowle.

H. Adamson's Muses Threnodie, p. 149.

"The windy *Gowle*, as it is so named at this day, is a steep and hollow descent betwixt two tops of Kin-noul-hill. When the wind blows stronge from the north, it blows fiercely down this opening." Note, *ibid*.

Although this is a local name in this instance, and in several others, the denomination has originated from the circumstance of the term being descriptive of the situation.

[3. The pudenda; applied to women, Banffs.]

Isl. *geil*, *gil*, in clivis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu vallis augusta; G. Andr. This word seems retained in its proper sense, A. Bor. "*Gill*, a place hemmed in with two steep brows or banks;" Ray, p. 134. Teut. *ghioole*, cavea, cavcola. As the wind, rushing with violence throw such defiles, causes a *howling* noise, the designation may have originated from this circumstance. Thus it might be viewed as a metaph. use of *goul*, yell; in the same manner as the great rock, fabled in the Edda, to which the wolf *Fenris* is bound, is in Isl. called *gioll*, from *gal-a*, to howl, because of its echoing sound. V. G. Andr. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *gaul*, any chasm or aperture: Vocamus quod *hiat* et *patescit*; *Ibid.*, p. 85.

Isl. *gol*, in *fiallagol*, ventus e montibus præcipitatus; Verel. Ind., p. 69. Ventus frigidior e montanis ruens; *Ibid.*, p. 97.

[GOWLSOME, *adj.* Large, empty, dreary.]

GOWLIS, *s. pl.*

—The rosy garth depaynt and redolent,
With purpoure, asure, gold, and *gowlis* gent,
Arrayit we be Dams Flora the Quens—

Golden Targe, Bannatyne Poems, p. 9, st. 5.

This Lord Hailes renders *marigolds*. But it seems rather the same with *gules*, a term in heraldry signifying *red*; as the poet's description is metaph., 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 gres, sum *gowlis*, sum purpours, sum sanguane.
Virgil, 401. 2.

GOWN-ALANE, "with her gown only; without a cloak, or any superior covering on the body;" S. B. Gl. Shirrefs.

[To GOWP, *v. n.* To beat, throb, ache. V. Goup.]

[GOWP, *s.* A beat, a throb. V. Goup.]

To GOWP, *v. a.* To gulp, Lanarks.

GOWP, *s.* A mouthful.

Thrie garden *gowps* tak of the air
And bid your page in haist prepair
For your disjone sum daintie fair.

Philotus, Pink. S. P. R., iii. 11.

Teut. *golpe*, Belg. *gulp*, a draught; whence the E. word.

To GOWST, *v. n.* To boast, Galloway.

"*Gowsted*, boasted;" Gall. Encycl.

To GOY, GOY *owre*, *v. a.* To allure, to seduce, to decoy, Aberd. V. Gow.

[Prob. allied to Dutch *guil*, a knave, rogue.] It may be viewed as allied to *ga*, *gid*, *gió*, lascivia, disoluta securitas, whence *giá-lif*, vita luxuriosa.

GOYIT, *adj.* Silly, foolish, Aberd.

Probably the part. pa. of *Goy*, to allure. Teut. *goy-en* signifies festinare; O. Fr. *goyer*, *gouier*, celui qui s'attache à une femme de mauvaise vie; Roquefort. This term also appears with the prefix *Begoyt*, q v.

GOYLER, *s.* Supposed to be the Lestris Parasiticus or Arctic Gull; Gael. *godhler* or *gobhler*.

"The bird *Goytir*, about the bigness of a swallow, is observed never to land but in the month of January, at which time it is supposed to hatch; it dives with a violent swiftness. When any number of these fowls are seen together, it's concluded to be an undoubted sign of an approaching storm; and when the storm ceases, they disappear under the water." Martin's West. Isl., p. 72.

The same explanation, however, is given of Martin's *Faskidar*.

[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-a*, arripere, avide comprehendere; whence *grabbuefice*, as many objects as one can grasp in one's fist, or *nive*. Dan. *greben*, caught, apprehended; *greb*, a grasp, an handful. This is evidently the origin of Teut. *grabbel-en*, avide rapere, E. *grabble*; and has probably a common origin with E. *gripe*, S. *grip*, Su.-G. *grip-a*, prehendere, which Ihre deduces from *grip*, the hand, observing the analogy between this and Heb. אִרְפָּה, *agraph*, 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 Canmore's queen] tradition says, we owe the custom of the *grace drink*; she having established it as a rule at her table, that whoever staid till grace was said, was rewarded with a bumper." Eneycl. 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 as much indulged, that she is never good for any thing.

Shall we view this as a corr. of Fr. *gracieux*, O. Fr. *gracier*, 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, GRAICIE, *s.* 1. A pig, Roxb. V. GRIS, GRUYCE, 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 thrashed: 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 sheaf 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 lasses are as merry at their work of grinding the *Graddan*, the *rappers* of the antients, as those of Greece were in the days of Aristophanes,

Who warbled as they ground their parched corn.

Nubes, Act v., Scene II.

Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 321, 322.

"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 kiln-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. *greadan*, snuff. The origin of the name is obvious. Before snuff was become 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 *greadan*, S. *graddan*, and the box in which it was bruised the *mill* or *mill*.

[To GRADDAN, *v. a.* To parch grain by scorching the ear; part. pt. *graddaned*.]

According to Pennant, *graddan* is "from *grad*, quick, as the process is as expeditious;" ubi aup. But he has not observed that Gael. *gread-am* signifies to burn, to scorch, and that *greadan*, 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. *graedd-a*, has the same meaning; assare, igne torrere: *gracdda* broed, panem coquere, to bake; *graeddpanna*, a frying-pan. Ihre conjectures that this word is more properly *braed-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. *grid-iron*, and S. *Girdle*, q. v.

[To GRADE, *v. a.* V. GRAID.]

[To GRAEM, *v. n.* To be in a passion, Shet.; Isl. *gramr*, wrath.]

GRAF, GRAFF, GRAWE, *s.* A grave, Loth. *graff*.

"Violators of graves" are declared infamous, Stat. Will., c. 11.

"I'll howk it a *graff* wi' my ain twa hands, rather than it should feed the corbies." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 166.

A.-S. *græf*, Isl. *grauv*, Alem. *grab*, *graua*, Dan. Belg. *graff*, id. V. GRAIF.

GRAFF, *adj.* 1. Coarse, vulgar; applied to language, Lanarks.; *gruff*, E.

2. Gross, obscene; Renfrews. The same with *Groff*, sense 3.

GRAFFE, *s.* 1. A ditch, trench, or foss.

"The enemy forsaking our workes unconquered, the *graffe* filled with their dead bodies, equal to the banck, the workes ruin'd in the day-time could not be repair'd." *Monro's Exped.*, P. I., p. 69.

2. Metaph. used, a channel.

"This magnanimous king [of Denmark] was not dejected, 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 fortified with a broad *graffe*, as the isle of Britain." *Monro's Exped.*, p. 29.

Belg. *grajt*, a ditch or trench.

GRAGGIT, *part. pa.* "Wrecked, excommunicated, consigned to perdition. Sax. *wracan*, exulare," Gl. Sibb.

I mak ane vow to God, and ye us handill,
Ye sall be curst and *graggit* with buik and candil.
Lyndsay, S. P. K., il. 251.

Isl. *krakad-r*, gravissimo contemptu receptus.
The etymon given above is not satisfactory.

GRAGRIES, *s.* A species of fur; Balfour's *Practicks*, p. 86. V. GRIECE.

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 *Graith*, *q. v.*; but retaining more of the original form of the word.

GRAID, *part. pa.* Dressed, made ready; synonym. *Graithed*.

Of sic taillis thay began,
Quhill the supper was *graid*.
Rauf Coilyear, A. iiij. a.
Isl. *greid-r*, expeditus; Teut. *ghereed*, paratus.

To GRAIF, GRAWE, *v. a.* To bury, to inter.

—Eneas unto the Latynis gaif
Tufel dayis of respit the dede corpis to *graif*.
Doug. Virgil, Rubr. 363. 39.
Law, luv, and lawtie *gravin* law thay ly.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 190, st. 5.

Grawyn, interred.

At Jerusalem trowty he,
Grawyn in the Burch to be.
Barbour, iv. 309, MS.

To *grave* in a garth, to dig in a garden; Cumberland.
Hence, *graff*, a grave.

"To *grave*; to break up ground with a spade; North." Grose.

Moes-G. *grab-an*, A.-S. *graf-an*, Alem. *greb-an*, Isl. *graf-a*, Teut. *grav-en*, Dan. *grav-er*, to dig. Su.-G. *be-graf-a*, to bury; Belg. *begraav-en*. 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 *gragin'* an' shackin's 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 belch, *ibid*.]

[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*.]

Isl. *graedge*, *graedska*, ira seria, odium; fervor irae. This would seem to be derived from Su.-G. *graa paa en*, to be displeased with one. Or shall we rather refer to C. B. *grug-ach*, to murmur, to growl, also murmuring; from *grug*, a broken rumbling noise.

To GRAINE, GRANE, *v. n.* 1. To groan, S. Yorks.

Vnder the paysand and the heny charge
Can *grane* or geig the euil ionit barge.
Doug. Virgil, 178. 11.

2. To complain of bodily ailments, S.

"A *graining* wife and a grunting horse ne'er fail'd their master." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 11.
A.-S. *gran-ian*, Belg. *gran-en*, id.

GRAINE, GRANE, *s.* A groan, S. Doug.

Thay gyrynt and lait gird with *granis*,
Ilk gossop uder greivit. *Chr. Kirk*, st. 15.

V. the *v*.

GRAIN, GRANE, *s.* 1. The branch of a tree, S. B.

Apeun ane *grane* or branche of ane grene tre,
His vthir wechty harnes gude in nede
Lay on the gers.—*Doug. Virgil*, 350. 12.

V. also Acts Ja. VI., 1581, c. 11, Murray.

2. The stock or stem of a plant.

—The chesbow hedes off we se
Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thare *grane*,
Quhen thay are chargit with the heuy rane.
Doug. Virgil, 292. 8.

Lye thinks that *grein* is used in the same sense in Devonsh. Add. to Jun. Etym.

3. A branch of a river, S.

Tower is kend ane *grane* of that river
In Latyne hecht *Danubium*, or *Ister*.
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 of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 22.

4. It also signifies the branches of a valley at the upper end, where it divides into two; as, Lewinslope *Grains*, South of S.

5. The prongs of a fork are called its *grains*, S.

This is derived from Su.-G. *gren-a*, Isl. *grein-a*, dividere. Hence the phrase, *Aeen grenar sig*, the river divides itself. *Grein*, pars, distinctio; also signifying a branch. Belg. *grenzen*, boundaries, is evidently a cognate term.

GRAINER, *s.* The knife used by tanners and skimmers for stripping the hair from skins, S.

Teut. *graen-er*, synonym. with *gaerw-en*, pelles conficere; *grænen*, pili felis sive clure circa os, mystax.

GRAINTER, GRANATOUR, GRANITAR, s.
One who has the charge of granaries.

This is my *Grainter*, and my Chalmerlaine,
And hes my gould, and geir, under hir cuiris.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 222.

["Item, for a *granatour* to turs for the Kingis treis and burdis in Leith, ijs." Accts. of the Lord High Treasurer, 1496, Ed. Dickson, I. 286.]

"Memorandum, that the *Granitar* sete na teyndis to na baronis, nether landit men, without sikkir soverte of husbandmen, except them that has the commune sele, and our seil, the *gryntar* beyng for the tyme." Chart. Aberbroth., F. 126—Macfarl., p. 433.

Fr. *grenetier*, the overseer, keeper or comptroller of the king's granaries; *grenetierie*, the office of the comptroller of the granaries, Cotgr. "Hence a granary is, in Scotland, called a *graintal* or *gryntal-house*;" Gl. Lynds. But, as far as I can learn, these terms are confined to Aberd. and the northern counties.

GRAINTLE-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 sall schow yow for my wage,
My pardenis, and my prevelege,
Quhilk ye sall se, and *graip*.
Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 68.

A.-S. *grap-an*, id. In sense 2. perhaps from Moes-G. *greip-an*, Su.-G. *grip-a*, arripere; S. *grip*.

GRAIP, GRIP, s. 1. The griffin.

Nixt come the gorgoull and the *graip*,
Twa feirfull fouls indeid.
Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

The *gled*, the *grip*, up at the bar couth stand
As advocatis expert in to the lawis.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 110, st. 5.

2. The vulture.

"Apperit to Remus sex *grapis*, afore ony foul, apperit to Romulus; and quhen he had schawin the samin, apperit to Romulus xii *grapis*." Bellenden's T. Liv. B. i. c. 3.

This proof confirms the conjecture formerly thrown out, that the northern terms of this class had sometimes denoted a real bird, viz. the vulture. For the language of Livy is; Sex *vultures*,—duplex numerus Romulo.

It would appear that this name, generally appropriated 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; *Mikler graip a hauki*; 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 Moes-G. *greip-an*, Su.-G. *grip-a*, Germ. *greiff-an*, rapere; whence undoubtedly Fr. *griffe*, the claw or talon of a bird.

Sw. *grip*, Germ. *greiff*, Belg. *gryp-vogel*, id. Lat. *gryps*, Gr. γρῦψ. Kilian renders Teut. *griffoen*, id. q. *gryp-hoen*.

But I suspect that this word sometimes denotes a vulture; particularly in the account given of Theseus.

And on his breste thare sat a grisly *grype*,
Quhilk wyth his bill his bally throw can bore.
Henryson's Orpheus, Edin. edit., 1508.

GRAIP, s. A dung-fork, an instrument formed with three iron prongs for cleaning a stable, S.

The *graip* he for a harrow takis ———
Burns, iii. 133.

V. STURL, v. n.

A. Bor. "*gripe*, a dung fork," Grose.

Su.-G. *grepe*, id. tridens, quo ad stabula purganda ntantor pastores; Ihre. This he derives from *grip-a*, prehendere. It is also called *dynggrep*, Wideg. Teut. *grepe*, *greep*, *greype*, fuscina, tridens. Hence most probably Gael. *grapadh*, id.; Shaw.

To GRAITH, GRATHE, v. a. 1. To make ready, to prepare, S.

Schippis we *graith*, and nauly reddie maide
Betwix Anthandros and the ment of Ida.
Doug. Virgil, 67. 17.

2. To dress, to put on military accoutrements.

Thir men retorne, with owtyne noyess or dyn,—
Than *grathit* sone thir men of armys keyne.
Wallae, iv. 230, MS.

Busk is used in a similar manner.

The word has the same meaning in O. E.
Arurag *greytheede* hym and ys folk a bout.
R. Glouc., p. 64.

The term occurs in a peculiar sense in the Battle of Harlaw, st. 5.

He vovd to God omnipotent,
All the haile lauds of Ross to haif,
Or ells be *graithed* in his *graif*.
Evergreen, i. 80.

It may, however, be reducible to the sense of *dressed*; as A.-S. *ge-raed-ian* is sometimes used; Somner.

3. To dress food.

"Of coukes *graithand* or makand reddie flesh or fishe, not wel nor convenient for men to be eaten."—Chalmerlan Air, c. 38. § 41.

4. To steep in a ley 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, ii. 84.

A.-S. *geraed-ian*, Teut. *ghe-raed-en*, parare; Isl. *greid-a*, Su.-G. *reda*, expedire.

GRAITH, adj. 1. Ready, prompt.

As quhylum did the Phitones,
That quhen Saul abaysyt wes
Off the Felystynys mycht,
Raysyt, throw hyr mekill slycht,
Samuelis spyrite als tite,
Or in his sted the iwill spyrite,
That gaiff rycht *graith* ansuer hyr to.
Barbour, iv. 759, MS.

A.-S. *ge-rad*, *ge-raed*, paratus, instructus; Teut. *ge-raed*, citus, *ge-reed*, paratus.

2. Not embarrassed, not impeded.

Throw the gret preys Wallace to him socht;
His awful deid he eschewit as he mocht,
Vndyr ane ayk, wyth men about him set.
Wallace mycht nocht a *graith* straik on him get;
Yeit schede he thaim, a full royd slope was maid.
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 sodeynly him fand ;
For thair sloth hund the *graith* gait till him yeld ;
Off othir trade scho tuk as than no heid.
Wallace, v. 135, MS.

4. Earnest ; as denoting accurate observation.

Quben thai slepyt, this traytour tuk *graith* heid.
He met his eym, and had him haiff no dreid ;
On slep he is, and with him bot a man ;
Ye may him haiff, for ony craft he can.
Wallace, xi. 1003, MS.

In all the edit. it is *gud* or *good*.

GRAITH, GRATH, GREATH, *s.* 1. Furniture, apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for travelling, &c., *S. gear*, synon.

Lat thame commund, and we sall furnis here
The irne *graith*, the werkmen, and the wrichtis,
And all that to the schippis langis of richtis.
Doug. Virgil, 373, 40.

It is also applied to the necessary apparatus of a ship.
V. LEDISMAN.

In a charter granted by the city of Edinr. 1454, are those words : "Ane altar to be made in the said ile, with buke, and chalice of silver, and all yther *grath* belongand thairto." *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, landed in Querrell wood beside Elgin, directed thairfrae his led horse with his *greath* to the Bog, minding to lodge there all night, by the gate going south." *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 17.

House-graith, furniture necessary for a house, *S.* *Su.-G. husgeraed*, utensilia, supellex domestica ; Germ. *hausgeraeth*, Belg., without the prefix, *huysraed*, id.

Maister-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 *ridin graith*
Gaed hoddin by their cotters.

Burns, i. 40.

2. Accoutrements for war ; synon. *geir*.

—Go dres yow in your *graith*.
And think weill, throw your hie courage,
This day ye sall wyn vassalage.
Than drest he him into his *geir*,
Wantounlie like a man of weir.

Lyndsay's Squer Meldrum, 1594, A. viii. a.

3. It is used apparently as equivalent to substance, riches.

Philotus is the man, —
Ane ground-riche man and full of *graith* :
He wantis na jewels, claith, nor waith,
Bot is baith big and beine.

Philotus, *S. P. R.*, iii. 8.

4. Applied to some parts of wearing apparel.

"They make shoone, buites, and other *graith*, before the lether is barked." *Chalmerlan Air*, c. 22.

5. Any composition used by tradesmen in preparing their work.

"They [skinners] hunger their lether in default of *graith*, that is to say, alme [allum], egges, and other *graith*." *Chalmerlan Air*, c. 23, § 2.

[6. Company, companions ; as, "Ye'll ken him by the *graith* he taks 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 right far up, and we'er not yet begun
To freath the *graith* : if kanker'd Madge, our aunt,
Come up the burn, she'll gie us a wicked rant.
Ramsay'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 riche tressoure thay bene & pretius *graithe*.
Doug. Virgil, *Prolog.* 159. 28.

10. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, *S.* ; synon, *Geer* and *Heddles*.

"To deliuer to the vobster ane *grayth* of iiij c." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

"Ane nyne hundreth *grayth* and tua pilleis pertaining to the vobsteris craft." *Ibid.*, p. 19.

11. Small shot ; as, "a shot of *graith*," *Aberd.*[12. *Membrum virile*. Banffs. Gl.]

A.-S. *ge-raede*, phalerae, apparatus ; *geraeded horse*, instructus equus ; Germ. *gerath*, *geraete*, goods, stuff, tackling. Wachter mentions *gerade* as an ancient word signifying, supellex uxoria, or the *paraphernalia* belonging to a wife ; as rings, chains, bracelets, apparel, &c. *S. Splechrie*, q. v. Hence *her-geraete*, supellex castrensis, q. *war-graith*. The word appears in *Su.-G.* and *Isl.* in the more primitive form of *rede*, *raithi*, *reidi* ; but in the same general sense ; instrumentum, apparatus. *Godr haestr med enu beztu reidi* ; a good horse with the best furniture ; *Knytl. S.*, p. 28. *Var that skip al vael buit baethi at monum oc aullum reida* ; navis bene ornata erat viris atque armamentis : the ship was weil *bodin* baith with men and all kind of *graith* ; *Heims Kr.*, T. I., p. 653.

GRAITHLY, GRAITHLIE, *adv.* 1. Readily.

—Than, with all our harnays, we
Sall tak our way hamwart in hy.
And we sall gyit be *graithly*,
Quhill we be out off thair daunger,
That lysis now enclosyt her.

Barbour, xix. 708, MS.

Readily, directly ; or perhaps distinetly, as denoting that they would have no difficulty in finding a safe way through the moss. *Gyit* signifies *guided* ; not, as Mr. Ellis renders it, *guised* ; *Spec. I.* 244.

2. Eagerly.

I gryppit *graithlie* the gil,
And every modywart hil.

Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

V. GRYPFIT.

GRAM, *adj.* Warlike ; superl. *gramest*.

Wrightis welterand donne treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanit hurdys ful hie in holtis sa haire ;

For to greif thair [thir] gemys *gramest* that wer,
To gar the gayest on grund *grayne* undir gelr.
Gawan and Goh., ii. 13.

This seems to be only an oblique sense of the original word, Su.-G. Isl. Alem. Belg. *gram*, A.-S. *grame*, *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 lode gram*, homo ille ferocissimus; *Mot tholik gram war han offweek*; contra talem athletam ille imbecillis erat; Hist. Alex. M. ap. Ibre. A.-S. *gram-ian*, *grem-a*, to be angry; Su.-G. *gram-ia*, irritare, Alem. *grem-o*, irrito.

Perhaps we ought here to advert to GRAMES-DIKE, (*Gramysdiic*, Boeth.) the traditional 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 (Boeth. cxxx. 55.) is so puerile, as not to require confutation. 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 this wall, as to that 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 *Gual Sever*, from the name of the Emperor who erected it; and by the English and Scottish who live in its neighbourhood, *Grimisdike*, 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 *Grimisdikes*: but it may be considered that this is done improperly, by borrowing the name of the most famous wall." Introd. ad Fordun. Scotichren., 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 suld be one of the,
Quhilk of their feild and malice never he,
Out on sic *gram*, I will have na reпреif.
Palice of Honour, ii. 25.

i.e., "Fie on such wrath!" Chaucer, *grame*, id. A.-S. Su.-G. *gram*, id. Isl. *gremi*, or *Goda gremi*, Deorum ira; Olai Lex Run. V. the adj.

2. Sorrow, vexation.

"Lat vs in ryet leif, in sport and gam,
In Venus court, sen born thareto I am,
My tyme wel sall I spend: wenys thou not so?"
Bot all your selace sall returne in *gram*.
Sic thewles lustis in bittir pane and we.
Doug. Virgil, 96. 23.

A mannes mirth it wel turn al to *grame*.
Chaucer, Can. Tem. T., v. 16871.

A.-S. *gram* is not only rendered ira, but molestia, injuria; Germ. *gram*, moeror. Su.-G. *gram* not only signifies iratus, but moestus, tristis, and *grænea sig*, dolere; whence Ital. *gramo*, O. Fr. *grams*, tristis, E. *grim*.

GRAMARYE, s. Magic.

Whate'er he did of *gramarye*,
Was always done maliciously.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 11.
Dark was the vaulted room of *gramarye*,
To which the wizard led the gallant knight.
Ibid., vi. 17.

This is evidently from Fr. *grammaire*, 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 westerne weman,
And learned in *gramarye*,
And when I learned at the schole,
Something she taught itt me.
Reliques Ant. E. Poetry, i. 56.

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 farther 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 *gramash*,
A top of lint for his panash.
Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 14.
—Dight my boots;
For they are better than *gramashes*
For one who through the dubbis so slashes.
Ibid., p. 81.

This is pron. *Gramashens*, Ayrs.
I've guid *gramashens* worn mysel',
As blue's a blawart i' the bell,
Sin e'er I gaed to kirk or fair;
An' saw but few could match me there.
Picken's Poems, i. 124.

L. B. *gamacha*, pedulis lanei species, quae etiam superiorem pedis partem tegit, vulgo *Gamache*; Du Cange. In Languedoc, he adds, *garamacho* is synon.

Fr. Germ. *gamaches*, *gamaschen*, id. These terms, notwithstanding the change, are certainly from the same source with *Gamesons*, q. v.

GRAMMARIOUR, s. The teacher of grammar in a college; apparently, the same with the Professor of Humanity in our times.

—"The landis quhairvpon the said collidge is foundit, with the yairdis and croftis of the samene, with the mansis, yairdis, and croftis of the canonist, mediciner, and *grammariour*, with certane vther chaplanryis." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 577.

The Fr. term used in this sense is *grammatrien*.

GRAMMAW. V. GORMAW.

To GRAMMLE, v. n. To scramble, Upp. Clydes. Hence,

GRAMLOCH, *adj.* Avaricious, taking much pains to scrape substance together, *ibid.*

Gael. *greimagh-am*, to take hold, to hold fast; *greimailteach*, fast holding, from *greim*, a bit, a morsel.

GRAMLOCHLIE, *adv.* 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 *Ramsh*, 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, *s.* Common sense, understanding, Fife; *synon.* with *Rumblegumtion*, *S.*

GRANATE, GRANIT, *adj.* Ingrained, dyed in grain.

Syne nixt hir raid in *granate* violat
Twolf damisellis, ilk ane in thair estait.

Pallice of Honour, i. 11.

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 *ingrain* 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.*

GRANDSCHIR, GRANDSHER, GRANTSCHIR, *s.* Great-grandfather.

"And herewith his maiestie—having consideration that his said vmquhile darrest *grandschir* deceissit frome this present lyff in the field of Flowdoun, befor the renewing of the said blench infetment, ratifies, &c. *Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 619.*

"The estait—of Lamingtoun he beine peaceable—possest be me, my father, gudschir, and *grandschir*, thrie scoir and ten yeires bygane." *Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 454.*

"Hes declarit and ordanit the saidis contractis to be ratifyit,—in speciale the contractis maid betwix vmquhile our souerane ledyis feder quhom God assolye, her guidschir, & *grantschir*, with the kingis of France, and of all vther contractis sene the deceiss of vmquhile king Robert the Bruce," &c. *Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 432.*

"There is sundrie kindes of nativitie, or bondage; for some are born bond-men, or natiues of their gudsher, and *grandscher*, quhom the Lord may challenge to be his naturall natiues, be names of their progenitours gif they be knawin: sic as the names of the father, gudsher, and *grandscher*." *Quon. Attach., c. 56, § 5. Avo, et proavo,—avi, et proavi, Lat.*

It seems to be still used in this sense in Moray, and probably in some other northern counties.

His *gransher*, his gutsher, his daddie,
And mony ane mair o's forbeers,
Had rented the farm already,—

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 riuer or flude
Brekis ouer the bankis, on spait quhen it is wod;—
Quhyll houssis and the flukys flittis away,
The corne *grangis*, and standand stakkys of hay.

Doug. Virgil, 55. 33.

i.e., "the contents of the granaries."

2. "Grange (Granagium) 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. *graunge* is expl. by *Palsgr.* as having a signification different from this: "*Graunge*, or a little thorpe, [Fr.] hameau;—petit village;" *B. iii. F. 37.*

It confirms this account, that a number of places are called *Granges*, 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-ia, from *Lat. gran-um*, grain.

[GRANIEAN, *s.* "The act of crying or screaming; a continued scream," *Gl. Banffs.*]

GRANIT, *part. adj.* Forked, or having grains, *S.*

This epithet is applied to Neptune's trident. Thus *Neptune* says concerning *Eolus*—

He has na power nor auethoritye
On seyis, nor on the thre *granit* sceptour wand,
Quhilk is by cut geuin me to bere 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 dedlie woundit, and so lame,
Unto his kynd resett gan fleing hame,—
All blude besprent with mony *grank* and grone.

Doug. Virgil, 225. 5.

Perhaps it rather denotes a kind of neighing; from *Teut. grenick-en*, false ridere, ringere; *grenick*, risus equinus.

GRANNIE, GRANNY, s. 1. A childish term for a grandmother; also applied to a grandfather, S.

The hearts o' the younkeers loup lightsome, to see
The gladness which dwalls in their auld *grannie's* ee.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 51.

Cumb. *grandy*, Lancash. *gronny*, Yorks. *grannep*, all used for grandmother.

2. An old woman, S. Gl. Picken.

3. Sometimes ludicrously transferred to an old tough hen; as, "That's a *granny*, I'm sure," S.

One might almost suppose that this had been originally corr. from Lat. *grandaev-us*, ancient.

GRANNIE MOIL, "a very old, flattering, false, woman;" Gall. Encycl.

The latter part of this designation might seem allied to Teut. *moelie-bryer*, parasitus, from O. Sax. *moelie*, offa.

[To **GRANT**, *v. a.* and *n.* To agree, assent; also, to confess. V. Gl. Barbour, Skeat's Ed.]

[**GRANTING**, *s.* Confession. Barbour, xix. 45, *ibid.*]

GRANTEINYEIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps, figured.

"Ane schort cloke of blak velvot embroderit with silvir.—Ane uthor of quheit satine *granteinyeit*, freinyeit with a freinyie of gold about." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 230.

This is perhaps the same word which is printed *gratinized*, Watson's Coll., i. 29, (V. GOUTHER'D) most probably according to a false orthography. Fr. *Grand-teint* denotes a species of superior dye, perhaps what we called ingrained. But it cannot apply here, as the article described is said to be *quheit*. I see no cognate term, therefore, save O. Fr. *gratign-er*, 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 *quilling*.

GRANZEBENE, s. The Grampian mountains in S.

"Tay risis far beyond the montanis of *Granzebene* fra Loch tay, quhilk is xxiiii. mylis of lenth, and x. mylis of breid." Bellend. Deser. Alb., c. 9.

Bullet derives this word from Celtic *gram*, or *grant*, crooked, and *ben*, mountain, because these mountains are crooked. According to Baxter, q. *Granni colles*, from the ancient worship of *Apollo Grannius*; Gloss.

Mr. Pink, says that "the *Grampian* hills seem to imply the *hills of warriors*;" as, according to Torfaeus, "in the earliest times every independent leader was called *Gram*, and his soldiers *Grams*," Enquiry Hist. Scot., I. 144. But I suspect that the Lat. term *Grampus* is a corruption, and that *Granz-ben* is the true name. *Bein*, 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. *grenze*, limes? q. the mountains forming a boundary between the two great divisions of Scotland.

Since writing this article, I have met with another etymon, which is left to the judgment of the reader.

"*Grampian*, from *Grant* and *Beinn*. *Grant*, like the *dyos* 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 these 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 inflected *Grampian* of the Romans." P. Kirmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xii. 428.

To **GRAP, GRAPE, v. a.** 1. To grope, to handle, S.

They *grap* it, they grip it, it greets, & they grane.
Pooleart, Watson's Coll., iii. 21.

Then first and foremost, thro' the kail,
Their stocks maun a' be sought ance:
They steek their een, an' *grap* an' wale,
For muckle anes and strait anes.

Burns, iii. 126.

2. Metaph. to examine.

Bot first I pray you *grape* the mater clene,
Reproche me not, quhill the werk be ouersene.
Doug. Virgil, 12. 12.

A.-S. *grap-ian*, "—to feel, to handle, to grab or groap;" Somner.

GRAPE, s. A vulture. V. **GRAIP, s.**

GRAPE, s. A three-pronged fork. V. **GRAIP.**

GRAPIS OF SILUER.

"Anent the—takin out of the samyn,—a bankure, four cuschingis, twa *grapis of siluer*, a sponc owregilt," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1493, p. 315.

Teut. *grepe* is given by Kilian as synonym. with *haeck*, harpago, uncus; Belg. *haak*. It may therefore signify hooks of silver. Belg. *greep* denotes the hilt of a sword.

GRAPPLING, a mode of catching salmon, S.

"In the Annan,—there is a pool called the *Rockhole*,—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., xi. 384, 385.

The same mode is observed in the Highlands, P. Kiltarity, Invern., *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. arripere? The composite term *Doolie-grapus* is often used in the same senso. V. **DOOLIE**.

GRASCHOWE-HEIDET, adj.

—Gryt *graschowe-heidet* gorge millars—
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Not, as Mr. Pink. conjectures, from Goth. *graselig*, horribilis; but more probably from Fr. *graisseux*, greasy.

GRASHLOCH, GRASHLAGH, adj. Stormy, boisterous; as, "a *grashloch day*," a windy, blustering day, Ayrs., Lanarks.

"*Grashloch*, stormy;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 692.

"Is this you, Angus man?—what win' has blawn you here in sic *grashlogh* weather?" St. Patrick, i. 216.

This may be allied perhaps to Isl. *græssleg-r*, immanis, Su.-G. *græsselig*, Dan. *græsslig*, frightful. Thre views *hrid*, procella, as from the same fountain with *græsselig*. Wachter considers Germ. *graus*, horror, whence *greislich*, 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 *Grashloch* is allied to Teut. *gheraes*, furor, rabies, *gherasch*, celer, velox; Belg. *geraas*, noise, racket, *geraasd*, "raged, made a noise," Sewel; especially as this writer renders blustering by *geraas*. With the common addition of *lig*, or *lyk*, signifying *like*, this would be *geraaslig*; which would naturally be abbreviated into *graslig*, or *grasslyk*, like *gerath* into *grait*, &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, GERSMAN, 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 *grass-men*, 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, Aberd., who recollect the time when *Girselman* and *Cottar* were used as quite synon. 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 *Gerss-Male*, 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, GRISSEL, GIRSSIL, v. n. To rustle, to make a rustling or crackling noise.

Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,
The takillis, *grassillis*, cabillis can frate and frais.
Doug. Virgil, 15. 44.

By the interposition 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. *girstlin*. "There was a *girstlin* of frost this morning," S. This exactly corresponds to the use of the Fr. v., *gresillé*, "covered, or hoare, 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*, *grêle*, hail, may probably be from *grisil*, an old Celtic word of the same meaning with the latter.

Fr. *gresill-er*, to crackle. This is perhaps radically allied to A.-S. *hristl-an*, crepitare, Su.-G. *hrist-a*, *rist-a*, quater, primarily used to denote the noise made by the shaking and friction of armour. V. GRISSEL.

GRASSUM, s. A sum of money paid by the tenant to the landlord on entering into possession of his farm, S. V. GERSUM.

GRATE, adj. Grateful.

—"I wald let my gude will and *grate* mynd, be the same appeir towards yow, throw quhais procurement I obtenit the benefete of that godly and faithfull—societie, quhairof presently I am participant," David-sone's Commendatioun of Vprichtnes, Dedic.

To GRATHE, v. a. To make ready. V. GRAITHIE.

GRATHING, Wall. ix. 1158, Perth. edit. read *gruching*, as in MS. V. GRUCH.

GRATITUDE, s. A gift made to a sovereign by his subjects.

"Albeit ane *gratitude* is grantit to the kingis grace be the thre estatiss of his realme, for supportatiounne of sik necessar erandis as his grace hes ado, that na exactionne be maide vpounne the tennentis for payment of the said contributiounne," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

This term, by a curious change of idea, is evidently used in the sense of *gratuity*, or as synon. with *benevolence* as used in the history of England. L. B. *gratuitas*, *gratia*, beneficium. Dona et *Gratuitates*; Rymer, A. 1508.

GRATNIS. Houlate, ii. 8. 12, an error for *gratius* in MS., gracious. *Precious* is afterwards spelled in the same manner, *pretius*.

GRATNIZIED. Watson's Coll. i. 29. V. GOUPPERD.

GRAUIS, s. pl. Groves.

—The range and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the *grauis*.—

Doug. Virgil, 103. 50.

A.-S. *graf*, Alem. *gruoba*, locus.

GRAUTE', s. Enormity; Reg. Aberd.

Fr. *gravité*, grievousness.

GRAULSE, GRAWL, s. A young salmon. V. GRILSE, GILSE.

GRAUNT, adj. Great. V. GRUNE.

GRAUSS. "Ane womannis gownn of tanny *grauss*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20. Perhaps dusky-coloured grey; Belg. *grauw*, *grys*, id.

[To GRAVE, v. a. and n. To dig, to pierce; also, to dig for shell-fish in the sand, Shet.

—quhillk wes boith deip and wyde,
That Longeous did *grave* in tyll his syde.

Lyndsay, ii. 235, Laing's Ed.]

GRAVIN, GRAVYN, GRAW, GRAWYN. V. GRAIF, v. 1.

To GRAVITCH, v. n. To gadd about in a dissipated way, Ayrs. This is viewed as a corruption of *Gilravage*, q. v.

GRAY, *adj.* Used metaph. 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.

"It's a sad and sair pity to behold youthfu' blood gaun a *gate sae gray*." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 281.

GRAY, *s.* *The Gray*, the twilight; S. V. GREY.

GRAY, *s.* A drubbing; 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., drubbing.

GRAYBEARD, GREYBEARD, *s.* A large earthen jar, or bottle, for holding wine or spirituous liquor, S.

Whate'er he laid his fangs on,
Be't hog'shead, anker, *grey-beard*, pack,
Past all redemption was his own,
He'd even a choppin bottle take.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 67.

"There's—the heel o' the white loaf, that cam frae the Bailie's; and there's plenty o' brandy in the *grey-beard* that Luckie Maclearie sent down, and winna ye be supped 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 *grey-beard* 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 BREID, *s.* Bread made of rye; perhaps also, of oats.

"Baxteris sall baik *breid*, baith qubyte and *gray*, to sell efter the price and consideration of gude men of the town, as the tyme sall be convenient." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Practicks, p. 70.

All the bread made of the flour of wheat seems to be denominated *qubyte*.

Hence the rude rhyme repeated by young people on the last day of the year—

Gie us of your whits bread,
And name of your *gray*.

V. HOGMANAY.

"He is the honestest man that will put to his hand to labour, and will sit down with *gray bread* conquest by his labour, nor he who eates all delicacies with idleness.—He that eates without labour (set him at the table head) he hes no honestie." Rollock on 2 Thess., p. 201.

GRAY DOG, *s.* The Scottish hunting dog, S.

"Canis Scoticus venaticus. Gesn.—Scot. The *Gray Dog*. The Deer Dog. The rough Greyhound. The Ratche." Dr. Walker's Nat. Hist., p. 474-5.

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 *Sellacs*. P. Canisby, Caithn. Statist. Acc., 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 *gray geese*, as thay ca' thae great loose stones." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 81.

GRAY GROAT. It is a common phrase, "It's no worth a *gray groat*;" or, "I wadna gie a *gray groat* for't;" when it is meant to undervalue any thing very much, or represent it as totally worthless, S.

Christning of weans we are redd of,
The parish priest this he can tell;
We aw him neught but a *gray groat*,
The off'ring for the house we in-dwell.

Herd's Coll., ii. 46.

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, *gray plakkis*.

—"And for all vther allayed money, quhilk is subject to refyning, as babeis, thre penny grotis, twelf penny grotis, and *gray plakkis*, sic pryces as thay wer eunyett for, or hes had cours in tyme bipast." Acts Ja. VI., 1591, 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 tetrix*, 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, mackarel, congars, 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 hae bidden here o'er lang.
—*Gray mercies*, cousin, ye sall hae your fair,
The first time I to town or market gang.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 24. 28.

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 han saved me my children dere.

Clerkes 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." P. Blackford, Perth. 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. *papier gris*; Isl. *gráppapir*, 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 Selway, p. 8. V. GRILSE.

To GRAYF, v. a. To engrave.

—Vulcanus thare amang the layf,
Steryis to cum dyd in the armeure *grayf*.
Doug. Virgil, Rubr. 266. 26.

A.-S. *graf-an*, Belg. *grav-en*, Isl. *graf-a*, id. Lye views Moes-G. *grab-an*, fodere, as the origin.

GRAYS, s. pl. "A dish used by the country people in Scotland, of greens [coleworts] and cabbages beat together," Ayr., 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 thair kyndlie gleis.
Palice of Honour, Prol. st. 3.

Greese, stairs into a chamber; Clav. Yorks. Dial.

"*Grée*, gradus. *Greece* or *steyre*. Gradus." Prompt. Parv. O.E. "*Grece*, to ge vp at, or a stayre, [Fr.] degré;" Palsgr., B. iii. t. 37.

2. Degree, quality.

Quhilk souerane substance in *gre* superlatiue
Na cunnyng comprehend ma nor discerne.
Doug. Virgil, Prol., 308. 48.

"From *gre* to *gre*," from one degree to another; R. de Brunne.

3. The superiority, the preeminence, fame.

To James Lord of Dowglass thay the *gre* gave,
To go with the Kingis hairt.—
Houlate, ii. 11.

V. GROVE.

Suld thou than cesse, it were great schame allace!
And here to wyn *gree* happily for ever.

K. 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. Shirr.

4. The reward, the prize.

Quod he,—standand the bullis face forgane,
Quhilk of thare dereyne was the price and *gre*.
Doug. Virgil, 143. 45.

Hence, to *bear the gre*, to have the victory, to carry off the prize.

And eik wha best on fute can ryn lat se,
To preif his pith, or wersill, and bere the *gre*.
Ibid., 129. 36.

To *bear the gree* is still commonly used in the same sense, S.

The *gre* yet hath he gotten, for al his grete wound.
P. Plowman, Fel. 98.

The Herander gaff the child the *gree*,
A thousand pound he had to fee,
Ipomydon, MS. Harl. ap. Strutt's Sports, p. 101.

—Theseus let crie,
To stenten alle rancour and envie,
The *gree* as wel of o side as of other.
Chaucer, Knightes T., v. 2735.

"Paul was a craftsman, and had a handicraft; he was a weauer of tents and paulions.—Besides this he was a gentleman, and for other sciences he was wel brought vp, brought vp in the lawes at the feet of Gama-liell, who was a chiefe lawyer, (and yet for all this he was a craftsman), an Hebrew of the trybe of Benjamin, of a good estimation, he that got that benefite 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 murthur, if he haue net a craft to sustaine him. Fy on this idle nation, and thou Scotland *bears the gree* of idleness and loytering. Wherefore was all this labouring? *Because*, saith he, *I should not be chargeable vnto you*." Rollock on 1 Thes., 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* himsell, and the green laurels wears.
Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

5. A degree in measurement.

"The last and outmaist ile is named Hirtha, quhare the eleuation of the pole is LXIII. *greis*." Bellend. Deser. Alb., c. 13.

6. Relation, degree of affinity.

Tyl James than of Scotland Kyng
This Erle of Mare be gud countyng
Wes Emys son: swa he and he
Wes evynlike in the tothir *gre*.
Wyntown, ix. 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 *gries*. The earth bringeth forth the tree, it groweth by moistour," &c. Knox's Ressoning with Crosraguell, Prol. ii. b.

8. Expl. "humour."

Quhen we heir your prophetes cast in deut, sayand,
Quha wat quhat day Christ wes borne on? can ye think him on ony uther *gre*, bet nixt efter to speir, Gif 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-us* 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. *græd*, id. are immediately formed.

GREABLE, GREEABLE, adj. [1. Harmonious, living in peace and good will, Clydes., Banffs.]; abbreviated from Fr. *aggreable*.

[2. Of kind, obliging disposition, *ibid.*]

[3. Satisfied, of the same mind, consenting, *ibid.*]

"That thar be ane honourable ambassat sende to conclude & performe the samyn, sa that sic desiris as salbe requirit for the behalf of our souerane lorde for the said mariage be grantit and fulfillit, and the princez [princes] that suld be the partj be *greable* & convenient." Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

Instead of "and the princez," &c., in Edit. 1566, it is, "and the pointis, that sould be desyrit of the partie be agreeabill and conuenient."

* **GREAT**, *adj.* Swelled with rain; applied to a body of running water. **V. GRIT**, *adj.* **GREAT-YOW**, **GREAT-EWE**, *s.* A ewe big with young, *S.*

"To ensure a plentiful store of food for the mothers and their lambs, it is usual in several farms to sell a certain proportion of ewes while great with young, from whence they are called *great-ewes*." Ayrs. Surv. Roxb., p. 258.

[**GRECE**, **GREIS**, **GRYCE**, *s.* A fine fur, made from skins of the badger, or of the gray squirrel; also, the skin of the animal. **V. GRIECE**.

In the Prompt. Parv. it is given thus:—"Gryce, preeyouse furrure, *scisimus*." But most probably it was the skin of the gray squirrel, called Calabar skins, in Fr. *petit gris*, in Germ. *grauwerk*. The old English name of the badger was "*the graye*," Fr. *grisard*.

That this fur was much prized, even by royalty, is shown by the entries in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer. Thus in 1473, we find:—

"Item, fra Tom Cant, xxiiij bestis of *grece* to lyne a typpat to the King, price of the best xiiij; summa . . . xxviii s."

"Item, fra David Quhitehede, iiij tymire of *grece* to purfell a govne to the Quene, price pece xvjd., the tymire contenand iiij dosane iiij bestis, summa of the siluer. . . . xli. xiijs. iiij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 17, 31, Ed. Dickson.]

GRECHES, *v.* Perhaps, frets, is irritated.

Gawayn *greches* therwith, and greved ful sare.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 15.

Fr. *griesche*, sharp, pricking. But I suspect it is for *gruches*. **V. GRUCH**.

GRECIE, *s.* A little pig, Aberd.; a diminutive from *Gryce*. **V. GRIS**.

GREDDON, *s.* "The remains of fuel, the sweeping out of the peat-claig;" Gall. Encycl.

This might seem to resemble C. B. *gwargred*, the remainder. *Greiden* is expl. by Owen, "what is burning, or ardent." Gael. *gread-am*, to scorch. According to the latter etymon, it must be viewed as denominated from the use to which it is applied.

GREDDUR, *s.* Greediness.

All hours ay, in bours ay,
Expecting for thair pray,
With *gredur*, but dredur,
Awaiting in the way.

Burel, Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 39.

GREE, *s.* Preeminence, superiority. **V. GRE**.

To **GREE**, *v. n.* To agree, to live in amity, *S.*

My cousin Betty, whom ye ken and saw,
And left full dowy down at Bonny-ha',
Whan you come aff, sall 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, Teut. *grey-en*, *greyd-en*, *gret-en*, placere, gratum sive acceptum esse. This has been viewed as allied to Lat. *grat-ia*; but perhaps rather to Su.-G. *grid*, A.-S. *grith*, pax, foedus. 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 revoltion principles

Have set their heads in bees, then;

They're fallen out among themselves,

Shame fa' the first that *grees* them.

Jacobite *Relics*, i. 146.

[**GREEABLE**, *adj.* Harmonious, &c. **V. GREABLE**.]

GREEANCE, *s.* Concord, agreement, Lanarks.

GREEMENT, *s.* The same with *Greeance*, *S.*

Ye'll mak attends when ye come back.

Gueed *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.

'Bout 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 oozes 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. Baillie's Lett., i. 411.) As *greediness* 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 *graedignesne*, from *graedig*. In Isl. we find *graad*, gula, voracitas, whence *graadug-r*, gulosus, Su.-G. *gradig*, 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 *Shue-Gled-Wylie*, q. v. Evidently denominated from the common mode of designating the kite, among the vulgar: "the *greedy gleg*."

Whan she among the neiper bairns was seen
At *Greedy-Gled*, or warpling on the green,
She 'clipt them a', an' gar'd them look like draff,
For she was like the corn, an' they the caff.

Ross's *Helenore*, 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 af godt 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, Ang.

—Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk gat wrang, fan it was *green*.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 13.

V. **MILK-WOMAN**. Tent. *groen*, recens; juvenis.

2. Fresh, not salted, *S.*; as, *green fish*.

Tent. *groen visch*, piscis recens; *groen vleesch*, caro recens, non salita.

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 Sheriffdom, or a Commissaryship, among the lave, to *keep the banes green*." St. Ronan, i. 240.

Let fortune add a social frien'
To club a fire-side crack at e'en,

An' tak a skair
O' what may *keep the banes* 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 *Eelpout* and *Guffer*, but more frequently [that of] *Greenbone*, from the back-bone becoming green when the fish is boiled." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 8.

2. The Gar Pike or Sea-needle, *Esox belone*, Linn.

"*Acus altera 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 Zool., p. 274.

GREEN BREESE. A stinking pool, Banffs.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *brus-a* aestuare, 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 savoy, or become curled; called German Greens, *S.*

2. Broth made of coleworts, *S.*

Isl. *graent kael*, brassica viridis, crispa; Dan. *groen-kaal*, id. Halderson, vo. *Kael*. Wolf defines the Dan. term, "Scotch cole or cale."

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 Man, 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." Neill's Horticult., 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 *Grupe*, q. v. But the definition is rather inaccurate.

GREESHOCH, s. A fire without flame.
V. GRIESCHOCH.

GREESOME, adj. Understood to be an
errat. for *Grousome*.

Yet wad she clasp thy lowzy pow;
Thy *greesome* grips were never skaithly.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 184.

GREET, GRETE, 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
grete." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 56.

Su.-G. *gryt*, anc. *griut*, Isl. *griot*, lapis.

This is merely a variety, in provincial pronunciation,
from *Grit*, s., q. v. *Greek* is synon.

GREGIOUN, s. A Grecian or Greek.

Your hame passage by blude mon fundin be,
And haue your asking be deith of ane *Gregioun*.
Doug. Virgil, 42. 1.

GREIF, s. 1. A fault, an offence.

The bridill now refuse thay net to dre,—
And to impleire forgifnes of all *greif*,
Quyet and end of harmys and myscheif.
Doug. Virgil, 453. 43.

2. Indignation for offences.

Lerne for to dred gret Jene, and not ganestand,
And to fulfyl glaidly the Goddis command:
And for thare *greif* wele sucht we to be wer;
Sum tyme in ire will grow gret Jupiter.
Doug. Virgil, 454. 26.

Fr. *grief*, an injury.

GREIF, GRIEVE, s. 1. An overseer, a monitor.

This awstrene *greif* answerit angrily,
For thy cramping thow salt baith cruik and cowre.
Henryson, Bannatyne 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. Duirnish, 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 acceptionation
on the continent. O. Teut. *graef*, judex, praeses, praefectus.
In composition it is equivalent to count; comes; regulus.
Hence the Germ. titles, Landgrave, Margrave, &c.
This order has been inverted, according to Ihre, as to Su.-G. *graf*.
He observes, that although it primarily denoted a Count,
it is now, after the example of the Germ., transferred to a praefect of any kind.
Alem. *Grauu*, L. B. *Graf-ius*, *Graph-ius*, *Grav-ius*.

Many theories have been formed as to its origin.
Kilian deduces it from *grauu*, hoary, as corresponding
to Lat. *pater*, senior, senator. But in A.-S. the word
occurs, not only in the form of *gerefa*, comes, praeses,
but also of *refa*, as in *Scyre-refa*, Hickes Gr. A.-S., p. 136.
Whence the modern term *sheriff*, and *reeve*, E. a
steward. Hence it appears most probable, that *g* is
merely the sign of the old prefix *ge*, Moes.-G. *ga*. Ihre
thinks that the word in its simple form is derived from
O. Goth. *refwa*, arguere, mulcare, whence *raessa*,
punire; all denoting the work of a judge. V. GRIEVE, v.

To GREIN, v. n. To long. V. GRENE.

GREIS, s. pl. Greaves for the legs.

Schir Gelagros' mery men, mensksful of myght,
In *greis*, and garatouris, graithit full gay;
Sevyne score of scheildis thal schew at ane sicht.
Gawan and Gol., ii. 14.

His leg harnes he clappyt on so elene,
Pullane *greis* he braissit on full fast.
Wallace, viii. 1200, MS.

V. also Wynt., ix. 8. 131.

Fr. *greves*, id. *Garatouris* probably denotes armour
for the thighs; Fr. *girets*, armour for the thighs
of horses.

To GREIT, GREYT, GRET, pron. *greet*, v. n.

To weep, to cry, S. A. Bor.

The tale when Rohand told,
For sorowe he can *grete*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 42.

—Ane of thaim, that thar wes tane,
That wes arrayit jolyly,
He saw *greyt* wendre tendrely;
And askyt him quhy he maid sic cher.
He said him, "Schyr, with owtywn wer,
"It is na wondre thought I *gret*;
"I se fele her lesyt the suet
"The flour of all North Irland."

Barbour, xvi. 228. 231.

And wae and sad fair Annie sat,
And drearie wes her sang;
And ever, as she sobb'd and *grat*,
"Wae to the man that did the wrang!"

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 120.

—Symo knew

His welcome master:—round his knees he gat,
Hang at his coat, and syne for blythness *grat*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 143.

I find that this word was used by E. writers so late
as the age of Spenser—

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what garres thee *grete*.

Sheph. Calend., April.

"To *greet* and *yowl*, Cumberland, to weep and cry."

Ray's Coll., p. 33.

Ray derives the term from Ital. *gridare*, to cry or
weep. But this undoubtedly has a common origin
with our word; Moes.-G. *greit-an*, *gret-an*, flere; *Ni*
gret, weep not, Luke vii. 13. Su.-G. *græt-a*, Isl.
græt-a, Precop., *crid-en*, Belg. *kryt-en*, Hisp. *grid-ar*,
id. Lye renders *græt-an*, clamare, flere, and after-
wards gives *græt-an* as synon. But none of the au-
thorities quoted by him support the latter sense. I
have not indeed met with any passage where it clearly
admits this meaning. *Wepan* is still used, as far as I
have observed, in the Version of the Gospels, where
gret-an occurs in that of Ulphilas. A.-S. *græd-an*
seems properly to denote the act of crying with a shrill
voice. V. Lye, Somner.

O. E. *grede* seems properly to signify clamare. It
does not appear that R. Glouc. uses it in any other
signification.

—These deserites bi gonne al on hym *grede*.

p. 85.

Or, as it is in another MS.

—The disherites gonne on him to *grede*.

Ritson rendering *greddre*, "cry'd, wept," quotes the
following passage—

Hue fel adoun a bedde,
And after knyves *greddre*,
To slein mide hire kyng Lothe.

E. Metr. Rom., ii. 141.

Grede seems to be once used in a S. poem for *weep*.

Thes knyghtes arm curtays, by crosse, and by crede,
That thus oonly have me left on my deythe day,
With the grisselist Geost, that ever herd I *grede*.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 8.

This, however, may be *metri 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 crie & *grete*,
Martir of Canterbire, your bale salle I hete.

GREIT, GRETE, s. The act of weeping or crying, S.

Thare saw he als with huge *grete* and murning,
In middil erd oft menit, thair Troyanis
Duryng the sege that into batale slane is.

Doug. Virgil, 180. 47.

Moes.-G. *grets*, Su.-G. *graet*, Isl. *grat*, Germ. *kreide*, fletus.

GRETING, s. The act of weeping or crying, S.

Thocht I say that thair gret sothly,
It was na *greting* properly;
For I trow traistly that *gretyng*
Cummys to men for mysliking.
And that nane may but angry gret,
Bot it be women, that can wet
Thair chekys quhen euir thaim list with teris,
The quethir weill oft thaim na thing deris.

Barbour, iii. 514. 515. MS.

Barbour has a curious digression on this subject, from v. 504 to 535. V. the v.

GREITIN-FAC'D, adj. Having such a cast of countenance as one who is about to cry, S.

GREETIN'-FOW, adj. In that state of inebriety 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*," Rudd.; sometimes *skreek*, S. B. V. GREEK.

Phebus crounit bird, the nichtis orlagere,
Clappin his wingis thryis had crawin clere;
Approaching nere the *grieking* of the day.

Doug. Virgil, 202. 10.

It assumes the form of *gryking*, in the Prophecy of Thomas of Erseldoun, MS. Cotton Library.

In a land as I was lent
In the *gryking* of the day
Ay alone as I went
In Huntie 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*, *grau-en*, Dan. *gry-er*, illucescere, 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, GREIMIT, part. adj. 1. Soiled, begrimed, *ibid.*

2. Applied to an ox or cow with a white face spotted with black, *ibid.*

Dan. *grim*, *grimm*, lampblack, soot, grime, *grimet*, streaked, begrimed; Sw. dial., *grima*, a spot or smut on the face. V. GRIME, in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

GRENALD, s. Garnet.

"Fyftene pair of hornis of *grenald*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

Fr. *grenat*, "the precious stone called a granat, or garnet." Cotgr.

[GRENCER, s. A great-grandfather, Shet. V. GRANDSHER.]

GRENDES, GRENDES, s. pl. Grandees.

The grete *grendes*, in the grenes, so gladly they go.—
The grete *grenandes* wer agast of the grym bere.

Sir Gawan 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* quhil the gers grow for his gray mere.

Doug. Virgil, 233, a. 53.

They came ther justice for to get,
Will nevir *grein* to cum again.

Battle Redsquair, 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* wivres ay greedy;" Ramsay'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 miscarry." Kelly, p. 395.

Sibb. derives this from Teut. *greyd-en*, appetere. But this etymon 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*," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 83. The origin certainly is Moes.-G. *gairn-an*, Su.-G. *girn-as*, A.-S. *georn-an*, desiderare; whence also E. *yearn*. Perhaps Germ. *ger-en*, cupere, retains most of the primitive form.

GRENING, GREENING, s. 1. Ardent desire, longing; especially in sense 2, mentioned under the v., S.

Frae ladies to a servant wench,
I can well fit them ilka inch;
An' if they're fley'd that they should pinch,

I'll try them on;
Perhaps I may their *greening* stench,
Ere I hae done.

Forbes's Shop Bill, Journal, &c., p. 13.

2. The object of this longing.

Frae anes that thou thy *greining* get,
Thy pain and travel is foryet.

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.

"The *grene serene* sang sucit, quhen the gold spynk chauntit." Compl. S., p. 60.

Fr. *serin*, "a little singing bird of a light green colour;" Cotgr. Of the *greenfinch*, Pennant says, that its "native note has nothing musical in it; but a late writer on singing-birds says, they may be taught to pipe or whistle in imitation of other birds." Zool., i. 323. *Serin*, however, is rendered by Boyer, the thistle-finch, *Fringilla carduelis*, Linn.

GRENTULAR, GRENTAL-MAN, s. One who has charge of a granary, Aberd.

"He bocht fra the lord Marschall *grentularis* owt of the girnell of Dunoter sax bollis mail." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. V. GRAINTER.

GRESSOUME. V. GERSOME.

GRETE, adj. A denomination of foreign money.

"The conseruatour of Scotland—sall ansuere to euer ilk man apoun all thinge that thai haif to say to him for ony materis;—vuder the pane of tynsale of his office, & the payment of xx lb. *grete* to the 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 Vlaamsch, "a pound Flemish, containing six Guilders." Sewel.

"The said John Makisone [sall pay] for his schip, of five last xxiiij s. *grete* vsuale money of Flandris, the said William Todrik—xxij s. *grete* of the samyn money.—And ordinis that lettrez be writtin to distrenye the saidis personis, thar landis & gudis, for the said pundis *gretis* or thevale tharof as it now gais [i.e., is current]." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 360.

[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. *gret*; part. pr. *gretand*; Barbour. V. GREIT.]

GRETE, s. Sand or gravel in rivers.

For to behald it was ane glore to se—
The siluer scalit fyschis on the *grete*
Ouer thewrt clere stremes sprinkilland for the hets.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 5.

Grete occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 150.

He fonde a wele ful gode,
Al white it was the *grete*.

"From *graeade*, Sax Corn.—The corn was now ripe," Gl. But as *wel* 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.

A.-S. *greet*, scobs, grit or gravel, Somner. Su.-G. *gryt*, Isl. *griot*, id. *glarea*, *smagriote*, *salebrae*, Germ. Belg. C. B. *grut*, id.

GRETE, s. A stair.

Or ony sory was raissyt in that stour,
Douglass had tane the yet off the gret tour,
Rane wp a *grete*, quhair at the Capdane lay.
On fut he gat, and wald haiff beyn away.
Wallace, ix. 1642, MS.

Edit. 1648, *staire*.

The Scottis about, that war off mekill mayn,
On *gretis* ran and cessyt all the town.
Derilly to dede the Southeroun was dongyn down.
Wallace, viii. 605, MS.

Up *greissis* run, &c., edit. 1648, 1673. The meaning is, "They ascended the wall by steps, and seized the town."

Teut. *græt*, Ital. *grad-o*, Lat. *grad-us*.

[GRETLINE, GRETTLIN, GRIT-LINE, s.] "A great-line, the line used for catching the larger kinds of fish, as cod, ling, &c." Gl. Banffs. "*Grit-line*, a long line with a number of hooks set inshore for catching fish, Shet." Gl. Ork. and Shet.

A.-S. *great*, and *line*, id.]

GREUMLY, GRUTUMLY, adv. Greatly, in a great degree, extremely.

Full *gretumly* thankyt him the King:
And resawyt his seruice.

Barbour, iii. 668, MS.

And thai that saw thaim sa stoutly
Come on, dred thaim sa *gretumly*,
That all the rowt, bath les and mar,
Fled prekan, scalyt her and thar.

Barbour, ix. 619, MS.

"Quhair is the toune of Cartage that dantit the elephantis, and vase *grytumly* doutit & dred be the Roians?" Compl. S., p. 31.

This may be merely the ablative of A.-S. *great*, which is *greatum*, with the addition of the term *lice*, expressive of similitude. For the ablative, both of adjectives and substantives, is sometimes used adverbially. Thus *miclum*, the ablative of *micel*, great, signifies *valde*; and *wundrum*, from *wundor*, mire; as *wundrum faest*, wonderfully firm; *wundrum faeger*, wonderfully beautiful. But I am rather inclined to think that *um* in this mode of composition, corresponds to the Su.-G. partiele *om*, which, when affixed to nouns, forms adverbs: as *stroningom*, severally; *fyrstum*, in the first place; *bakom*, behind, from *bak*, the back; *framom*, before. *Um* is sometimes used in Su.-G. as in *senstum*, lastly, from *sen*, late, our *syne*. Isl. *millum*, in the meantime, is by Ihre, derived from *medal*, middle; although G. Andr. deduces it from *mille*, also. Here *um* is evidently the mark of the adv., as also in Isl. *driugum*, largely, copiously, from *driug-r*, prolixus, originally the same word with our *dreich*, slow. Whether *um*, in this composition, has any connexion with Su.-G. Teut. *om*, A.-S. *umb*, *ymb*, circum, seems quite uncertain. *Haillumly*, wholly, S. is formed like *gretumly*.

GREUE, GREWE, s. A grove; *greues*, *greweis*, pl.

So gladly thei gon, in *greues* so grene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 5.

A.-S. *græf*, lucus.

[To GREVE, GREWE, v. a.] To injure, harm, vex; to annoy, Clydes.; to cause to shudder, Barbour, xv. 541, Skeat's Ed.

GREVING, s. Harm, grieving, Barbour, viii. 510; horror, ib., xix. 555, Cambridge MS.]

GREW, s. A greyhound; *gru*, S. *Grew quhelpis*, the whelps of a greyhound.

"He tuke gret delyte of hunting, rachis and houndis, and maid lawis that *grew* whelpis suld nocht lyne thair moderis, for he fand by experience houndis gottin in that maner unprofitabyf for huntynge." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 13, b.

Isl. *grey*, a dog. *Grey thykki mer Freya*; Ipsa canis mihi Freya videtur; Kristnisag., c. 9. Goth. *grey karl*, homo caninus; Seren.

GREWHUND, GREWHOUND, s. A greyhound.

"That William Strathenry of that ilk sall restore—to Tho^s Symson, schiref of Fyfe, a *grewhund* quhilke

he wrangwisly tuke & withheld of the said Tho." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 36.
Grewhoundes occurs in *Prophesia Thome de Erseldoun*, MS. Cotton.

The *grewhoundes* had fylde thaim on the dere.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 279.

GREW, *s.* Favourable opinion, *S.*; synon. *Broo*.

"The purchaser had nae great *grew* 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 maun tell me candidly gif he has ony fauts.'" Cal. Merc., June 9, 1823.

GREWAN, *s.* The same with *Grew*, a greyhound, Kinross.

Grewan 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 grete lordis of *Grewes*.
Henrysone, Treatise of Orpheus, Edin. 1508.

2. The Greek language.

The first in *Grewes* was callit Euterpe.
Henrysone, Ibid.

In Latine bene *Grewes* termes sum.
Doug. Virgil, 5. 9.

O. Fr. *griu*, id.

[To GREWE, *v. a.* To grieve, to vex. *V.* GREVE.]

GREWING, *s.* Grievance, vexation.

—All the laiff
 That war tharin, bath man and knaiff,
 He tuk and gaiff thaim dispending;
 And sent thaim hame, but mar *grewing*,
 To the Clyffurd, in thar countrie.

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 maun take sheltersomegate for the night before ye get to the muirs, and keep yoursel in hiding till the *grey of the morning*, and then you may find your way through the Drake Moss." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 95.

2. The twilight, *S.*

Dan. *gry-er*, 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 licht*," Gl. Banffs.]

GREY, *s.* A badger.

The herknere bore, the holsum *grey* for hortis.
K. Quair, v. 5.

I am informed, by a gentleman, who has paid particular attention to this subject, that, in old books of surgery, badger's grease is mentioned as an ingredient

in plaisters; undoubtedly as *holsum* for *hortis*, i.e., hurts or wounds. He views the designation *herknere* as applicable to the wild boar, because he is noted for his quickness of hearing, and when hunted halts from time to time, and turns up his head on one side, to listen if he be pursued.

O. E. *graie*, *graye*, id., Palsgr. Huloet.; *gray*, Dr. Johns., although he gives no example. The animal seems thus denominated from its colour. In Sw., however, the name is *græfing*, apparently from *græf-a*, to dig.

[GREY, *s.* A greyhound. Isl. *grey*, a dog. *V.* GREW.]

GREYBEARD, *s.* An earthen bottle. *V.* GRAYBEARD.

GREY DOG, GREY GEESE, 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 firm fish, big like haddocks, some greater, some lesser." Symson's Descr. Galloway, p. 25.

One might suppose that the *Gaudus carbonarius* or Coal fish were meant, were not this said to be a "very fine firm fish," undoubtedly not an attribute of the coal fish. It goes by the name of *Gray Fish* in Caithness.

GRIDDLED, *part. pa.* Completely entangled, put to a nonplus, Perthshire; perhaps from Fr. *gredill-er*, to crumple.

GRIE, *s.* A gradation. *V.* GRE.

GRIECE, *s.* *Gray griece*, a particular kind of fur, to be worn by the Lords of Parliament on their cloaks, denominated from its colour. *V.* GRECE.

"The other lordes of Parliament to have ane mantil of reide, rightswa opened before, and lyned with silke, or furred with christie *gray griece* or purray." Acts Ja. II., 1455, c. 47, Murray. *Cristy gray griece*, Edit. 1566, c. 52.

Gray Griece is only a tautological specification of the colour: for Fr. *gris*, *grise*, Germ. *greis*, Belg. *grys*, Ital. *gryso*, signify *grey*.

Har manteles wer of grene felwet,
 Ybordured with gold, ryght well ysette,
 Ipelved with *grys* and *gro*.

Launfal, Ritson's E. M. Rom., i. 180.

Grys and *gro* are evidently synon., both terms denoting the same colour.

—I haue sene him in sylke, & sometime in russet
 Both in *graye* and in *gryse*, and in a gilt harneys.

P. Plowman, Fol. 80, b.

I saw his sleeves purfild at the hond
 With *gris*, and that the finest of the lond.

Chaucer, T. Prob., v. 193.

It is evident that it must be the skin of a small animal. For in the Bishop of Glasgow's Acc^t. as Treasurer to K. James III., A. 1474, one of the articles mentioned is; "Fra Thome Cant, 24 bestes of grece, to lyne a typpat to the King, price of the best [beast] 13d; sum. 1: 6: 0." Borthwick's Rem. on Brit. Antiq., p. 132.

[This entry is more correctly given by Mr. Dickson in Vol. I. of the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, and is quoted under GREECE, q. v.]

Mr. Pinkerton seems justly to observe, that "*cris-tiegray, griecie, or purray*," are furs "inferior to the ermine worn by earls." Hist. Scot., i. 436.

Balfour writes *gragreis*, which has undoubtedly the same signification. "For a tymmer of skarale, ii. d. For ane hundreth *gragreis* and skarale, dicht and lade, viii. d." Practicks, Customs, p. 86.

The Fr. call this kind of fur *petit-gris*, also *menu vair*, E. *minever*. It is said to be the skin of a species of rats or squirrels, denominated in Lat. *mus ponticus*, because found in the neighbourhood of the Euxine sea. V. Diet. Trev. L. B. *griseum, griseum*, pellis animalis cujusdam, quod vulgo *vair Galli* appellat. Hence *griseus color*. V. Du Cange.

GRIES, s. Gravel.

The beriall stremis, rinnand our sternerie *greis*,
Maid sober noyis.—

Palace of Honour, ii. 42.

Sternerie greis is tautological.

In one edition, however, whether London or Edinburgh, is not mentioned, *sterny* is used. V. STANERS.

Germ. *gries*, calculus, arena, sabulum; Alem. *griez*, Belg. *gruys*, id. Wachter considers *grus-en*, to crumble, to break in pieces, as the origin. *Greis* is radically the same with *Grete*, q. v.; as Germ. *gries* with *grut*.

GRIESHOCH, s. 1. Hot embers; properly, those of peats or moss-fuel, Ayrs.

"When the menials in a Scottish family protracted their vigils around the kitchen fire, Brownie, weary of being excluded from the midnight hearth, sometimes appeared at the door, seemed to watch their departure, and thus admonished them, 'Gang a' to your beds, sirs, and dinna put out the wee *grieschoch* (embers)." Minstrelsy Border, Introd., Vol. I., cii.

By the vulgar, Galloway, a *freet* is connected with the stirring of the *Grieschoch*.

When we steer the *greeshoch*,
Gif the lowe be blue,
Storms o' wun and weather
Will very soon ensue.

Gall. Encycl., p. 212.

2. Metaph.; a glowing affection, Ayrs.

"The swaping o' the Court—soon gart our knabrie tyne a' that ancient *greeshoch* whilk they had for their forebears." Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

Gael. *griosach*, id. It denotes a considerable quantity of burning embers. Isl. *ausgrue* has the same sense; Cinis corrasus, et ignitus; ashes scraped together, and in an ignited state. 'G. Andr. derives it from *eisa*, ignitus cinis, and *grua*, multitudo.

GRIEVE, s. An overseer. V. GREIF.

To GRIEVE, v. a. To oversee, to overlook others. Thus, he is said to *grieve the shearers*, who acts as overseer to reapers during harvest, S. V. GREIF.

To GRILL, GIRL, v. n. To feel a universal and sudden sensation of cold through the body, to shiver, Teviotd.; given as synon. with *Gruze*. This feeling is frequently caused by a grating sound, as by that of sharpening a saw.

Belg. *grill-en*, to shiver; *gril*, a shivering. The Dutch v. must be radically the same with Teut. *growel-*

en, horrere; whence, perhaps, O. Fr. *grul-er*, to shiver, to tremble from cold. *Grill-en* and *growel-en* seem to be diminutives from *grow-en*, Dan. *gruer*, Su.-G. *grufu-a sig*, horrere. Perhaps Isl. *grila*, larva, terri-culamentum, has had a common origin. V. GROVE, v.

To GRILLE, v. a. To pierce.

The greses of Schir Gawayn dos my hert grille,
The greses of Schir Gawayd greven me sare.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 23.

Then has wenen hem in werre with a wrang grille;
And geven hem to Schir Gawayn, that my hert grylles.
Ibid., st. 7.

This is probably from Fr. *grill-er*, to broil, to scorch; also, to ruffle. I know not if Teut. *grilligh, grelligh, prariens*, 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 eriox, Linn.

"It is defended and forbidden, that na man take fisch or take salmond or salmon trouts, *grilsis*, 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 Stennis, the largest in Orkney, whereon are some mills; some trouts and salmon-*gilses* are found in it, and the brooks that run from it." Brand's Orkney, p. 32. The word is pron. both *grilse* and *gilse*.

The *grilse*, 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. Acc. Cramond, i. 220, N.

It is undoubtedly the same term, which at Coleraire in the North of Ireland, assumes the form of *gravel*.

"The young salmon are called *grauls*, 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. 188.

In Galloway, it is denominated a *graulse*. "*Graulse*, a young salmon;" Gall. Eneyel.

Shaw mentions Gael. *grealsach*. 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. *graelax*, 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 ressave that graceless *grim*.

Lyndsay, ii. 215, Laing's Ed.

* GRIME, s. Expl. "coal coom," (E. *culm*), Dumf.

GRIMIE, 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 Isl. *grima*, a mask.

2. Swarthy in complexion, Ettr. For.

"You shall hae the hard-headed Olivers, the *grimy* Potts, and the skrae-shankit Laidlaws." Perils of Man, ii. 232.

GRINALE, s. Granary.

"And ordinis the said Johne to summond the witness that wer takin before the schiref & Johne Thom-

soune kepare of the archibishop of Sanctandro *grinale* for the tym, & sic vtheris witnes as he will vse in the said mater." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 231.

Fr. *grenaille*, seed, grain. V. GERNALL.

- * To GRIND, *v. a.* To prepare a student for passing his trials in medicine, law, &c., especially by revising his Latin with him, S.

A cant term used in our universities, and obviously borrowed from the work of a cutler in giving an edge to a blunted instrument.

GRINDER, *s.* The designation given to one who prepares others for an academical 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, Orkn., Shetl.

"That good neighbourhood be observed and kept by timeous and sufficient bigging of dikes and putting up of *grinds* and passages, keeping and closing the same, and that none big up accustomed *grinds* or passages through towns, or any way close up the king's high road, under pain 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 slops 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 holden incontinently to close the samen under the pain of 40 shill. Scots *toties quoties*; and no common *grinds* or gets to be stopped or closed up that has not been of old, and not necessar or needfull." Acts of Bailyary, Orkney, A. 1615. Barry's Orkn., p. 459.

Isl. *grind*, Su.-G. id., fores clathratae, clathri, cancelli, *grindar-girding*, septum clathratum, Haldorson. A.-S. *grindle*, crates, clathrum; Dan. *grün*, "a gate, a three, four, or five-bar-gate;" Wolff. It seems properly to denote a latticed gate, as distinguished from one of solid wood. Norw. *grin*, *gren*, *grinde*, 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. GRUPE.

To GRIP, GRIPP, *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 *gripp* his neighbour's lands under the paine of 10 lb. Scots; and sikelike that none *gripp* his neighbour's goods at his own hand," &c. Barry's Orkney, App., p. 473. V. GRIPPY, *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 mare; she was ill to *grip*, and she wasna muckle worth when she was *grippit*," S.

Isl. *agrepir*, res furtim ereptae. Verel. Ind.

GRIP, *s.* 1. Possession.

Heir ye ar gaderit in grosse at the gretest,
Of gomys that *grip* has undir my governing.

Garvan and Gol., iv. 14.

[2. An excellent article of its kind, Shet. Isl. *gripr*, id.] V. GRIPPY.

GRIPPY FOR GRIPPY, one grasp with the hand in return for another, South of S.

"Though ye may think him a lamiter, yet *grippie* for *grippie*, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the blude spin frae under your nails. He's a tough carle, Elshie! he grips like a smith's vice." Tales of my Landlord, i. 338.

"*Grippie* for *grippie*, gripe for gripe; fair play in wrestling." Gl. Antiq.

GRIPPILL, GRIPPAL, *adj.* 1. Tenacious, that which takes a firm hold. *Teuch* is used as synon.

—This schaft the grete fors of his cast
Had thraw the ilk stound, and thare fixit fast,
Amang the *grippill* rutis fast haldand,
Wedgit full law the lance on end did stand.

—The *teuch* rutis of this ilk tre—

Doug. Virgil, 440. 21. 38.

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 *grippal* as to tak his geer after they had gi'en him a pardon.'" Waverley, iii. 285.

"*Gripple*, greedy, avaricious." Gl. Antiq.

Gripple must have been used in O. E., being mentioned by Somner, when explaining A.-S. *gripend*, rapiens. There is not the least reason for viewing it, with Sibb., as "perhaps the same as *Thrippil* or *Throphil*, to entwine, to interweave, to entangle." V. GRIPPY.

GRIPPY (pron. *gruppy*), *adj.* Avaricious, as implying the idea of a disposition to take the advantage, S. V. GRYPPIE.

[To GRIPE, GRYPE, *v. a.* To search, to grope for, Clydes.; as, "They *gripet* him a' ouer for the watch." V. GRAIP.]

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, *s.* A pig, S. *griskin*, Ang.

Anone thou sall do fynd ane mekyll swyne,
Wyth thretty hede ferryit of *grisis* fyne.

Doug. Virgil, 241. 9.

—Ane guss, ane *gryce*, ane cok, ane hen—

Bannatyne Poems, 158, st. 3.

This word occurs in O. E.

Ne neither gose ne *grys*, but two green chesis.

P. Ploughman, 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.

"An' 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 warst, I'se e'en lay the head o' the sow to the tail o' the *grice*." Rob Roy, ii. 239.

O. E. *gryce*, a young wild boar; Philips. Isl. Su.-G. *grys*, porcellus; *di-gris*, a sucking pig. V. DEX. Hence, *gris-a*, to pig, porcellos parere; Seren.

To GRISE, GRYSE. To affright. V. GRYIS.
GRISK, *adj.* Greedy, avaricious, Roxb.

To GRISSILL, *v. a.* To gnash, to make a noise with the teeth; *synon.* *crinch.*

He wosche awy all with the salt watir,
Grisilland his teeth, and rummissand full hie.

Doug. Virgil, 90. 47.

Rudd. views this as radically the same with *grassil*;
from Fr. *grezill-er*, to crackle, to crumple.

GRIST, *s.* Size, degree of thickness, S.

"The women spin a great deal of lint, for so much a hank, 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." Edin. Even. Courant, March 22, 1804.

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*, *molitura*, 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. Tooke justly views *Grist* as the past part. of A.-S. *ge-ris-an*, *ge-hris-an*, Moes-G. *hris-jan*, *ga-hris-jan*, *contundere*, *contenere*, *collidere*. Divers. Purley, ii. 372, 373.

To GRIST, *v. a.* To grind and dress grain, S.

GRISTER, *s.* One who brings grain to be ground at a mill, S.

GRISTIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, four greit *gristis* quhairon the said poulder lyis. Item, tua lang *gristis* in the elois, serving to heis peccis from on the laicht to the heycht." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172, 173.

GRIT, GRYT, GRET, *adj.* 1. Great, S. *greyt*.

But whan I waken'd, to my *grite* surprise,
Wha's standing but a laird afore my eyes?

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

"—Belyke sche wald have bidden him fairwell; for thair auld familiarity was *grit*." Knox, p. 228.

2. Large, big, S.

Gif I in mind suld noch emit,
Bot intill ourdour all reselue,
The vollume wald be wondrous *grit*,
And very tedious to resolue.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 13.

"Item, ane bonet with ane tergat, and xliiii buttonis of gold small and *gryt*.—Item, twa *gryt* barralis [barrels] ourgilt." Ibid., A. 1542, p. 70, 71.

3. Thick, gross, S.

The Tod was nowthir lein nor seowry,
He was a lusty reid-hair'd Lowry,
Ans lang-tail'd 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* wi' you.

Ramsay'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. It is so *great* with the *kyng* that I dare not meddle with hym; Il est si bien du roy, &c. B. iii. F. 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*, Isl. *gríð*, pax; A.-S. *grith-ian*, 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; *Se Cyng Melcoln com and grithed with thone Cyng Willelm*; "King Maleolm 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 water's *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 upon 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." Symson's Deser. Galloway, p. 30.

6. In a state of pregnancy, S.

O silly lassie, what wilt thou do?

If thou grew *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 falla 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't he dought to eat.

Minstrelsy 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.

—Ys *hert* was so *gret* for ys fader deth there,

That he ne mygt glad be, ar hs awreks were.

R. Glouc., p. 135.

GRYT LYNE FISCHE, such as are taken with a strong line, S. B.

"*Gryt lyne fische*, sic as leing, turbat, keling, & skaitt;" *Aberd. Reg.*

[In Banffs., called *Grettlin*, in Shet., *Grit-line*, q. v.]

GRITNESS, 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 parochon 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 *greatnes* of the Saint [Mary Magdalene], all which people use to buy and carrie 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. 53.

[GRITTAR, *adj.* Greater. Lyndsay, ii. 226, Laing's Ed., *getar*, Barbour, xx. 463.]

GRIT, *s.* The grain of stones, S.

"The face of the hill, which is called the Stony Fold, is covered with loose heaps of blue moor-stone, very hard, and of the finest *grit*." P. Falkland, Fife, Statist. Acc., iv. 438.

This word has formerly been used in E.

"But these stonis at Stonehenge be all of one *gryt* without change of colour or wayne, & all of one facyon." Rastall, ap. R. Brunne, Pref. liv.

C. B. *grit*; lapis quidam arenosus; Davies.

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 GIRDSTING.

GRIZZIE, GIRZIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the female name *Griselda*, 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 plakkes last cuinzied, 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 fourteene penny *groate* 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 sagacious in knowing their own;" Kelly, p. 153.

It is used in a S. Prov. denoting retribution.

"The church excommunicated him, and he *gave* them *groats* for pease, he excommunicated them." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 64.

It is also expressed in another mode.

To *gie* one *kail o' his ane groats*, to give one the same measure with which he metes to others, S.

"He tell't—how ksen ye war tae *gie* the warlocks *kail o' their ain groats*." Saint Patrick, i. 76.

Dan. *groed*, *grout*, pollard; *groett-er*, to bruise, to grind.

To GROBBLE, GROUBLE, *v. a.* To swallow hastily and greedily, Ayr., Clydes.

—To the ham I sets my nose,
Ne'er doubtan but I wad come speed,
An' *grobble* up the bit wi' greed.

The Two Rats, Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 41.

In Edit. 1813 it is *grouble*.

"To *Grouble*, to swallow up in haste;" Gl. Picken. Allied perhaps to Teut. *grabbel-en*, rapere, avidè rapere.

[To GROE, *v. n.* To blow a fresh breeze, Shet.]

GROFE, GROUFE. V. GRUFE.

GROFF, *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. Su.-G. *grof*, crassus.

2. Unpolished, rude, S.

Now have ye heard the tragedys—
Which though it be both *groff* and rude,
And of all eloquence denude;
Yet, Sirs, imbrace't as it were good,
For I took pains to mend it.

Watson's Coll., i. 67.

Teut. *grof*, impolitus, rudis.

[3. Thick, large, coarse, Banffs., Shet.; as, *groff* meal, large-grained meal.

Isl. *grofr*, Dan. *grov*, id.]

4. It is sometimes used in the sense of obscene, smutty, S.

5. Used in a peculiar sense; "A *grouff* 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 *groflins* on the desk before him." Pitscottie, p. 111, Ed. 1723. *Gruylingis*, Ed. 1814, p. 265. V. GRUFELINGIS.

[GROGIE, *s.* A grey horse, Shet.; Isl. *grár*, Dan. *graa*, grey.]

GROLE, *s.* Another name for porridge, Aberd., merely a corr. of *Gruel*, a term used in some counties in the same sense.

GROME, GROyme, GRUME, *s.* 1. A man.

—Some thai can thame dres,
Full glaid thai glyds as *gromes* unagaist.

King Hart, i. 23.

It is also used by Harry the Minstrel, as *gone*, for a warrior.

The worthi Scottis the dry land than has tayne,
Apon the laiff fechtand full wondyr fast,
And mony *groyme* thai maid full sar agast.

Wallace, vi. 725, MS.

2. It occurs in the sense of paramour, lover.

In May gois gentlewomen gymmer,
In gardens grene their *grumes* to glade.

Evergreen, ii. 186, st. 3.

In O. E. the word came at length to signify a servant.

—Every man shall take his dome,
As welc the mayster as the *gromc*.
Gower, Conf. Am., Fol. 46, b.

In the same manner, the distinctive name of our species partially sunk in its acceptation; *man*, both in S. and E. being used for a vassal, in latter times for a servant. The original word is *Gome*, 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, Selkirks.

GRUND-GRUE, s. Water beginning to congeal, at the lower part of a stream, *ibid*.

Allied perhaps to Dan. *grus*, rubble, rubbish, Teut. *gruys*, *id.*; or rather to *gruys*, as signifying furbures, *farinae recrementum crassius*, because in this state the water begins to thicken.

Isl. *grue* is explained, *Magna copia et numerosa pluralitas*; G. Andr.

To **GROO up, v. n.** Water is said to be *groo'd 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 sax, &c.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 127.

"*Groof*. Belly or foreside;" Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 692.
V. GRUFE, GROUFE.

GROOGL'T, part. pa. Disordered, disfigured. V. GRUGGLE, v.

GROOL, s. A kind of moss beat into peat, Renfr.

C. B. *greal-u*, to aggregate.

To **GROOSE, v. n.** To shudder. V. GRUZE.

GROOSH, adj. Very good, excellent; a term much used by young people, Loth.

Teut. *groots, grootsch*, *amplus, magnificus, 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. *gruyzig*, nasty, sluttish; or connected with *Groue*, *Grousum*, q. v.

[**GROOSUM and GROOSCHIN. V. under GROUE, v.**]

To **GROOZLE, v. n.** To breathe with difficulty. V. GRUZZLE.

GROOZLINS, GRUZZLINS, 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, kroost. intestina, venter cum intestinis*. Germ. *kroes* denotes a pluck, also giblets. Wachter gives *kroes, kroes*, as signifying exta, intestina; deducing the term from *kraus-en*, *crispate*, as, he says, it properly denotes those intestines, quae ubi egerendi causa in varios sinus crispantur. Dan. *kroes*, the mysentery; *kalve kroes*, a pluck.

[**GROP, s.** Rain falling in large drops, Shet., prob. a corr. of Isl. *grofr*, Dan. *grov*. V. GROFF.]

GROPSEY, s. "A glutton," Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

If we suppose the change of one letter, it might be traced to Teut. *kropp-en*, vorare, devorare, deglutire, whence *kroppaerd*, homo gutturosus; or of another, to Su.-G. *glupsk*, vorax. Or shall we prefer *Grip*, pronounced *Grup*, to lay hold of with violence?

[**GROPUS, s.** A stupid person, Banffs.; *synon., gawpie.*]

GROSE, s. Style, mode of writing.

Yit with thy leif, Virgil, to follow the,
I wald into my vulgare rurale *grose*,
Write sum sauring of thy Eneadose.

Doug. 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, GROSET, GROSSART, s. A gooseberry, S.

—Right bauld ye set your nose out,
As plump and gray as onie *grozet*.

Burns, iii. 229.

"He just jumped at the ready penny, like a coek at a *grossart*." St. Ronan's, i. 53. This is a common proverbial figure, S.

"*Grosers*, gooseberries;" A. Bor. Gl. Grose. In Statist. Ace., xv. 8, N., it is derived from Gael. *grosaid*. This, however, has most probably been formed from Fr. *groselle*, *id.* Junius thinks that the E. word is corr. from Su.-G. *krusbaer*, uva erispa, q. curled, from the roughness of the coat of this kind of berries; Belg. *krusbesie*, *id.* The S. term bears more evident marks of this affinity.

[**GROSIE, adj. and s.** V. GROOSIE.]

GROSSE. In grosse.

For what we do presage is not in *grosse*,
For we be brethren of the rosie 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. *gros, grosse*, rude, sottish.

[**GROTTY-BUCKIE, s.** A small shell found on the sandy beaches in some parts of Shetland.]

GROU (pron. *groo*), *adj.* Ugly; as, a *grou wamblin*, applied to a misgrown or rickety child; a *grou fairy*, id., Caithn.

Groo or *groe* is the Norwegian name for a toad; but rather perhaps from Dan. *grot*, 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. *groose*, Loth. *To growze*, A. Bor.; to be chill before an ague-fit. Ray.

"*To grow* before the ague fit." Ray's Lett., p. 329.

2. To be filled with terror. *I grow*, I am troubled, A. Bor.

—Quhen wiwys wald childre han,
Thai wald rycht with an angry face
Beteich thaim to the blak Douglas.
Throw his gret worschip and bounté,
Swa with his fayis dred wes he,
That thaim *growyt* to her his name.

Barbour, xv. 541, MS.

Ilk sowch of wynd, and euery quhisper now,
And alkin sterge affrayit, and causit *grow*,
Both for my birdin and my litill mait.

Doug. Virgil, 63. 7.

Nunc omnes terrent auras; Virg.

3. To shrink back from any thing, to be reluctant.

To James Lord of Dowglas thay the gre gave,
To go with the Kingis hairt. Thairwith he uocht
growit;

Bot said to his Souerane, "So me God save!
Your grete giftis and grant ay gratius I fand;
But now it moves all thir maist,
That your hairt nobillest
To me is closit and kest
Throw your command."

Houlate, ii. 11.

4. To feel horror or abomination, S.

At tresoun *growyt* he sa gretly,
That na traytour mycht be him by,
That he mycht wyt, that he ne suld be,
Weill punyst off his cruelté.

Barbour, xx. 517, MS.

Teut. *groww-en*, Germ. *grauw-en*, Dan. *gru-er*, Su.-G. *grufw-a*, horrere. Ihre thinks, that as this word is properly used when the hair bristles up, it may perhaps be formed from Isl. *ru*, hair, with *g* prefixed. There seems little reason to doubt that this is radically the same with *grise*, S., and *agrise*, which in O. E. signifies to shudder; *agrose*, shuddered, trembled, Chaucer. A.-S. *gris-lic*, grislie, seems formed from the *v.* without the prefix.

GROU, *s.* Shivering; horror, Lanarks.

A seikenan' *grou* cam ower my heart,
I swartt amang his hands.
Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

GROUSUM, **GROOSUM**, *adj.* 1. Frightful, horrible, S.

"Sic *grewsome* wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they suld dee the death of Walter Cuming of Guiock, wha hadna as muckle o' him left thegither as would supper a messan-dog—sic awsome language I ne'er heard out o' a human thrapple!" Rob Roy, iii. 73.

Grewsome is not the proper orthography.

E'en some o' thy unequalld lan'—
Rough Mars hinsell cou'd never mann,
Wi' a' the crew

O' *groosom* chaps he could comman',
Yet to subdue.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 350.

Dan. *grusom*, horrible, terrible, ghastly.

2. Used in a secondary sense to denote a person who is very uncomely, S.

Growsome, ugly, disagreeable, A. Bor.

He taks a swirlie, auld moss-oak,
For some black, *growsome* carlin;
And loot a winze, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes came haulin
Aff's nieves that night.

Burns, iii. 186.

[**GROOSCHIN**, **GROUSHIN**, *s.* Any disgusting liquid, or any animal or vegetable substance become soft and putrid, Clydes., Banffs.]

Germ. *grausam*, dreadful, ghastly. V. **GROOSIE**, **GROOUS**.

GROUF, *s.* The short-lived and disturbed sleep which one has during sickness, Ang. Loth. pron. *gruf*; (as Gr. *v.*) S. *souff*, synon.

"We heard you had a nap. O—I fell into a bit *gruff* sure enough, sittin' horn idle wi' my hand aneath my haffit." Saxon and Gael, i. 189.

Isl. *gropin*, sedatus, cessans? This word is properly applied to what ceases to boil; *gropn-a*, deferbo. 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. *geruonuet*, rested, from *ruow-on*, quiescere.

To **GROUF**, **GRUFE**, *v. n.* To sleep in a disturbed manner, breathing heavily through the nostrils, Ang. Fife, Loth. Often, *to Grouf in sleep*.

"*Grouf*, 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. *girug-as*, avarum esse. Or, from the attitude referred to by this term, it may be merely Isl. *krok-va*, curvare; or *ge* and Su.-G. *raack-a*, A.-S. *rec-ean*, to reach, pret. *roht*. The origin, however, is quite uncertain.

Isl. *hroek-a*, contorqueri; perhaps as referring to the curved attitude of the suspicious overseer.

To **GROUK**, *v. n.* To become enlivened after awaking from sleep, Dumfr.

I see no term that can have any affinity, unless perhaps Isl. *hroke*, elatio; *hrok-a*, efferri, superbire.

To GROUNCH, GRUNTCH, *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 galyeard grume *gruntchis*, at gamys he greuis.
Doug. Virgil, 233, a. 38.

Grounche is given by Shirr, as a word still signifying, to murmur, to grudge, and as synon. with *glunsch*; *Gl. S. B.*

Isl. grun-ia, grun-ia, *Su.-G. grymt-a*, *A.-S. grun-an*, *Belg. grunn-en*, *Fr. groign-er*, *Ital. grugn-are*, *Lat. grunn-ire*, *Gr. γρυῖ-εν*; *Belg. grinz-en*, to whine, a frequentative from *Teut. gryn-en*, os *distorquere*; *Germ. grunz-en*, *grunnire*. *V. GRUNYE.*

[GROUND, GRUND, GRUN, *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 bairns."

3. Foundation, pattern, example.

The helie man Job, *ground* of patience.
Lyndsay, i. 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 a plan of 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.*, 10th July 1819.

GROUND-MAIL, *s.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a church-yard, *S.*

"'Reasonable charges,' said the sexton, 'ou, 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 drigie.'" *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 240.

GROUND-WA-STANE, *s.* The foundation stone.

Wae werth, wae werth ye, Jock my man,
 I paid ye weil your fee;

Why pow ye out the *ground-wa-stane*

Lets in the reik to me?

Adam o' Gordon, *Pink. Sel. Scot. Ball.*, i. 47.

A.-S. grund-wealle, *Su.-G. grundwal*, *fundamentum*; from *grund*, *fundus*, and *wealle*, *wal*, *wall*, *murus*, *vallum*. *Boxhorn* also gives *C. B. grundwal* 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*, *grouns*, *gruns*, are still used in Clydes. for the lees or sediment of liquids. *V.* also under *GRUNS*.]

To GROUNGE, GRUNGE, *v. a.* 1. To look sullen or sulky, *Roxb.*

2. To grumble, to murmur; as, "He's ay *groung-in'* about something," *ibid.*

This seems nothing more than a provincial variety of *Grounch*, *Gruntch*, *v. q. v.* *Dan. grunt-en* signifies to

grumble. *Grounge*, or *Gruntch*, might be formed by the insertion of *s* after *t*.

GROUSOME, GROUSUM, *adj.* *V.* under GROUE.

GROUTIE, *adj.* Given as synon. with *Rouchsome*, *Upp. Clydes.*

A.-S. grut, far, meal, barley; in reference perhaps to the larger particles. *Isl. griot*, *saxa*, *lapides*.

Perhaps rather like many other words in this district, from *C. B. grutiaweg*, abounding with grit; *grut*, "a kind of fossil, consisting of rough hard particles, coarse sand;" *Owen*.

[To GROW, *v. n.* To shudder, to quake with fear, to be shocked, *Barbour*, xvii. 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.*

"New Gent. Lesly is fast growing to a head, and has conveyed 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 vejler, *groe vejler*, growing weather; *Isl. groedrar-vedr*, aer tepidus, humidus. *Belg. groeijig*, 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 ain Tammie gae down to the hew,

An' cut me a rock of a wildershines grow,

Of good rantry-tree to carry my tow. —

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

GROWNNESS, GROUNNES, *s.* Corpulency, and therefore, unwieldiness.

"Nat that he mantained any theifis or murtheris, bot that he punished thame not: for he thought to exeuse himself with his *grounnes* and inhabilitie of bodie." *Pitcottie'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. Banffs.*, App., p. 58. 59.

2. Promoting vegetation; as, "a *growshie* day," "fine *growthie* weather," *S.*

And now the sun to the hill-heads gan speal,
Spreading on trees and plants a *growthy* heal.
Ross's Helenore, p. 65.

That is, such *health* as issues in growth.

GROWTHILIE, *adv.* Luxuriantly, S.

GROWTHINESS, *s.* The state of strong vegetation or luxuriance, S.

GROWAT, *s.* A cruet for holding liquids.

"Item, twa *growattis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

This seems merely a vicious orthography instead of *crowattis*, which occurs in the same page.

GROWP, *s.* A greedy person, Upp. Clydes.

A.-S. *griop-an*, *grip-an*, prehendere, rapere.

GROZEL, *s.* Used, as well as *Groset*, to denote a gooseberry, Roxb., Dumfr. This most nearly resembles the Fr. term. *Grozzle* is also used, Dumfr. *Grozer* occurs in some of our old books.

"Uva crispa, a *grozer*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 17.

GROZET, *s.* A gooseberry. V. GROSET.

GROZLIN, *part. adj.* Breathing with difficulty through the nose, Fife.

GRU, *s.* 1. The crane, a bird.

The *gru* befor me thair appeirs,
Quhois legs were lang and syde,
From the Septentrion quhilk reiteirs,
Into the winter tyde.

Burel'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; *Nan grot and gites*, nihil prorsus intelligentiae; Boet., xli. 5, ap. Lye. Perhaps this is from *grut*, far, pollis, q. a grain. Our term, however, may have been introduced from Gr. *γρυ*, quicquid minutum est.

GRUAN, *s.* A grey-hound, Roxb.; perhaps corr. from *gru-hund*. V. GREW.

To GRUB, *v. a.* "To dress, or to prune," Rudd.

— Saturne fleand his sonn's brand —
Taucht thame to *grub* the wyne, and al the art
To ere, and saw the cornes, and yolk the cart.

Doug. Virgil, 475. 26.

Perhaps rather to plant; Moes-G. *grab-an*, fodere, pret. *grob*; q. to plant by digging, and properly preparing the ground; Fland. *grubb*, fovea.

To GRUCH, *v. n.* To grudge, to repine, Wynt.

O. Fr. *grouch-ier*, id.

GRUCHING, GROWCH (*ch* hard), *s.* Grudge, repining; Rudd.

Eftir souper Wallace baid thaim ga rest:
My self will walk, me think it may be best.
As he commaundyt, but *gruching* thair haiff don.

Wallace, ix. 1158, MS.

In the old edit. it is printed *graithing*; in that of Perth, *grathing*; which makes poor Harry speak nonsense, as transcribers and editors have often done.

Thau busk thair but blin; monye bewscheris
Graithis thame, but *grovching* that gate for to gane.
Houlate, i. 12, MS.

[GRUDACK, *s.* A large kettle for cooking fish and potatoes, &c., Shet.; Dan. *gryde*, a pot.]

[GRUDDER, *s.* Grief, the expression of grief, crying, Shet.; Isl. *grata*, to make one weep.]

*To GRUDGE, *v. a.* "To squeeze, to press down," S. B., Gl. Shirrefs.

Fr. *grug-er*, "to crumble, or break into small peeces;" Cotgr. *Esgrug-er*, id. *Escrag-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 *grudg'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, GROUE, *v.*

"I would have done Mr. Mordaunt'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, GROUFE. *On groufe*, flat, with the face towards the earth. *Agruif*, id.

He ruschis, plenyead on woful manere,
And fel on *groufe* aboue dede Pallas bere.

Doug. Virgil, 365. 46.

He hath marveile so long on *groufe* ye lie;
And saith, your bedis beth to long somele.

Henryson, Test. Crescide, Chron. S. P., i. 163.

By mistake it has been printed *grose*.

Some borne on spears, by chance did swim a land,
And some lay swelting in the slykie sand:
Agruif lay some, others with eyes to skyes,
These yielding dying sobs, these mournfull cryes.

Muses Threnodie, p. 112.

Gruf seems to be used either as a *s.* signifying the belly, or rather as an *adj.* in the sense of flat, Emare, v. 656, as Chaucer, uses *groff*.

She was aferde of the see,
And layde her *gruf* upon a tre,
The chylde to her pappes.

Ritson's E. M. Rom., ii. 231.

Isl. *grufe*, *grufide*, pronus et cernuus sum; a *gruf-wa*, cernué, proné; ad *liggia* a *grufu*, in faciem et pectus ac ventrem prostratus cubare, (our very phrase, to *ly a-grufe*.) Gr. *γυρνος*, inflexus, recurvus; G. Andr., p. 99.

The S. phrase, to *lie on his grufe*, might seem to indicate that this term originally denoted the belly. But this is most probably an impropriety. It seems rather allied to Isl. *groof*, a pit, *graf-a*, pret. *grof*, to dig; Belg. *groef*, a furrow; especially as Isl. *gruft* signifies coeca palpatio eorum quae sunt humi; whence E. *grubble*, and Su.-G. *groef-a*, to creep, groping one's way.

GRUFELYNGIS, GRULINGIS, adv. In a groveling situation, lying flat.

The quiet closettys opnyt wyth ane relrd,
And we plat lay *grufelyngis* on the erd.
Doug. *Virgil*, 70. 26.

As he loutit eur ane bra,
His feit founderit hym fra.
Schir Gelogras graithly can ga
Grulingis to erd.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 2.

Isl. *grufland* is used in a sense more allied to E. *grubbling*. *Ad ganga gruflandr hendr epter noken*; Anceps, et suspensa manu, aliquid quaerere.

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**.

[GRUGGIE, adj.] "Applied to the weather; Isl. *gruggugr*, feculentus." Gl. Ork. and Shet.]

To GRUGGLE, v. a. To put any thing out of order by much handling, S. V. **MISGRUGLE**.

Gin ony chiel had coolie scaw't,
Sic's *groogl't* crown er raggit waut,
Wad we na jeer't (in trowth nae faut!)
At ilka flaw? *Tarras's Poems*, p. 23.

GRUGOUS, adj. Grim. V. **GRUOUS**.

In place o' the teind to the *grugous* fiend,
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. **GRIESHOCH**.

[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'a might,
Gall. Encycl., p. 247.

GRULL, GROOL, s. "A stone bruised to dust," *Gall. Encycl.*, 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. Encycl*.

[*Grulch*, a thick, fat, squat, person, animal, or thing, also as augmentative *Grulchin*, are used in Banffs. V. Gl.]

GRULSHY, adj. Gross, coarse, clumsy.

"They kept themselves aloof from the other callans in the clachan, and had a genteeler turn than the *grulshy* bairns of the cottars." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 28.

Perhaps originally the same with *Gulschy*; although I strongly suspect that it is allied to the *v.* signifying to grow, Teut. *groey-en*, whence *groeyssel*, vigor, incrementum.

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 downe and built with sand and *grummell*?" *Godscroft's Paralogie*, ap. Bp. of Galloway's *Dikaialogie*, p. 83.

"Let them be repaired, not with sand and *grummell*, of promiscuell regiment, these are weake defences for a besieged citie, but with episcopall authoritie." Bp. of Gall., *Ibid*.

[2. Crumbs, fragments, Ork.; prob. a corr. of *crumbs*.]

Isl. *gorm*, *groml*, also *grom-r*, coenum, turbida et fecosa aqua; G. Andr., p. 95, col. 1. Su.-G. *grum*, *grummel*, *id*. Ihre remarks that the Goths must have left this word in Italy, as the inhabitants of that country call the dregs of wine *groma*. But his supposition, that E. *drunly* 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. *grommelinghe* is rendered *glarcae*, by Kilian; denoting gravel, also, mucor, sordes. It has evidently the same origin with *Grummel*, q. v.

GRUMLY, GRUMLIE, adj. Muddy, dreggy, Ang. Ayr. *Gumlie* is synon., S.

Then down ye'll hurl,—
And dash the *gumlie* jaups up to the pouring skies.
Burns, iii. 56.

Su.-G. *grumlog*, *id*. turbidus, faeculentus. V. the *s*.

To GRUMPH, v. n. 1. To grunt, to make a noise like a sow, S.

Su.-G. *grymt-a*, *id*. V. **GROUNCH**.

The tither was a pridefn' yade,
A *grumphin*, girnin, snarlin jade,
Wha had been braw in life's gay mornin.
Tarras's Poems, p. 52.

[2. To express dissatisfaction or anger in a suppressed manner, to talk to one's-self, S.]

GRUMPH, *s.* A grunt, S. Hence, *grumphia*, a name sometimes given by the vulgar to a sow, S.

"Better thole a *grumph* than a *sumph*;" 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 *grumph*, through his nose, while he shook his head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! ye was aye a dour kimmer.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 42.

GRUMPHIE, *s.* A sow.

—She trotted thro' them a';
An' wha was it but *Grumphia*
Asteer that night!

Burns, iii. 134.

The swine are viewed by the vulgar, as affording sure prognostics of the weather—

"*Grumphia* smells the weather,
And *Grumphia* sees the wun,
He kens when cluds will gather,
And smoor the blinking sun;
Wi' his mouth fu' o' *strae*,
He to his den will gae;
Grumphia is a prophet, bad weather we will hae."

Gall. Encycl., p. 212.

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, ii., 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 grubble, South of S.

Evidently allied to the E. word, as also to Germ. *grappel-n*, palpare, contrectare; Sn.-G. *grabl-a*, and *kraml-a*, id. Isl. *grufl-a*, incertus atrectare.

[GRUN, *s.* An inclination to evil, Gl. Banffs.]

GRUND, GRUN, *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*.

"*Grun*, rocky sea-bottom," Gl. Ork. and Shet.

Isl. *grunn*, fundus aquae et maris, ubi non profundus; G. Andr.

To GRUND, *v. a.* 1. To run aground, S.

2. To bring to the ground, to bring down; applied to shooting, Roxb.

I aft hae heard him tell wi' pleasure,
What paetricks at a shot he *grundit*,
What cocks he kill'd; what hares he hundit.

Hogg's Scottish Pastorals, p. 7.

GRUND-AVIE, *s.* The vulgar name for *Ground-Ivy*, S.

GRUND-ROTTEN, *s.* The brown rat, S.

"*Mus decumanus*. Brown Rat.—E. Norway-rat; S. *Grund-rotten*." Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 506-7.

[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. *Grun'*, S.

"*Grun*, *Ground*, to whet;" Gl. Shirefs.
Isl. *grena-a*, attenuare.

GRUNDIN, GRUNDYN, *part. pa.* Ground, whetted; old part. of *grind*.

All kynd defensis can Troianis provide,——
The *grundin* dartis lete fle doun thik fald.

Doug. Virgil, 296. 18.

GRUND-STANE, GRUNSTANE, *s.* A grinding-stone, S.

GRUNE, MS. *grunye*.

—Betwix Cornwall and Bretaynné
He saylyt; and left the *grunye* of Spayne
On northalf him; and held thair way
Quhill to Savill the Graunt cum thair.

Barbour, xx. 324, MS.

In formèr edit. it is rendered the *ground of Spaignye*. 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. *groyne*, the snowt, used metaph. Isl. *graun*, os et nasus, boum proprie, G. Andr.; also, *gron*, C. B. *groyne*, a beak or snout. A. Bor. *groyne*, a swine's snout. This is only to suppose the same figure as in the use of A.-S. *nese*, Su.-G. *naes*, the nose, for a promontory. It may, however, signify coast.

Savill the *graunt*, 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 corr. of *Gruntle*, q. v.

GRUNNISHULE, GRUNSTULE, *s.* Groundsel, an herb, *Senecio vulgaris*, Clydes.

[GRUNS, *s. pl.* Sediment, lees, Clydes., Banffs.; *grunzie*, full of dregs, Shet. V. GROUND.]

[To GRUNSH, GRUNCH, *v. n.* To grumble, complain, Clydes.; part. *grunshin*, *grunchin*, used also as a *s.* and an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

GRUNSIE, *s.* Expl. "a sour fellow," Gl. S. B.

Leitch lent the ba' a lounderin lick,

She flew fast like a flain:

Syne lighted whare faes were maist thick,

Gart ae gruff *grunsie* grain.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

This seems immediately allied to Germ. *grunz-en*, *grunnire*. I suppose that *Grumshy* is synon. For this is the orthography of Ed. 1805. This resembles Su.-G. *grynt-a*, id. Teut. *grijns-en* is nearly allied in signification; ringere, os distorquere, fremere, frendere, &c., Kilian.

GRUNTILL, GRUNTLE, s. 1. The snout.

Hair is a rellik, —
The *gruntill* of Santt Antenls sew,
Quhilk bars his haly hell.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., li. 69.

2. Used for the chin and parts adjoining; or face in general, S.

The gallows gapes after thy graceles *gruntle*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 54, st. 10.

May gravels round his blather wrench, —
Wha twists his *gruntle* wi' a glunch
O' seur disdain. —

Burns, iii. 17.

“Phiz,” Gl.

Isl. *grau* is used with great latitude; for the chin, the beard, the nose, and even the whole face; Verel. Ind. V. GRUNE.

GRUNTLE-THRAWN, adj. Wry-faced, Ayrs., Gl. Surv., p. 692, from *Gruntill*, the snout or face.

GRUNTILLOT, s. The designation of a sow; probably from S. *Gruntle*, v.

—Many gait coms befoir, —
Gruntillot and gamald.

Cotkelbie Son, F. I. v. 162.

[GRUNTIN, part. adj. Grumbling, finding fault with everything, bad-tempered, Banffs.]

To GRUNTLE, v. n. 1. To grunt in a lower key; as denoting the sound emitted by pigs.

Evidently a deriv. from *grunt*, or Su.-G. *grynt-a*, id. “Wilt thou neuer be a citizen of heaven, expecting for the glorious comming of Christ, but ay ly as a sowe muzling and *grunting* vpon the earth?” Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 9.

2. A term used to denote the cheerful cooing made by infants when they are highly pleased, S.

GRUNTLE, s. 1. A grunting sound of any kind, S.

He was se bleis, soms 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 cloudly brows, and frizled hair,
Did tell he was thart cross grain'd ware.

Cleland's Poems, p. 92.

Can lintie's music be compar'd
Wi' *gruntles* frae the City Gnard?

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 34.

2. The sound made by infants, indicating satisfaction, q. a little *grunt*, S.

To GRUNTSCH. V. GROUNDCH.

GRUNYIE, s. 1. It is used in a ludicrous sense for the mouth, S. V. Rudd. vo. *Grouchis*.

Fy, skowdert skin, thou art but skyrs and skrumple;
For he that rested Lewrance had thy *grunyie*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 54, st. 10.

V. HUSHION.

2. A grunt.

Syns Sweirnes, at the second bidding,
Com lyk a sew out of a midding;
Ful slepy was his *grunyie*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne 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. *grogn-er*, to grunt. For the more remote origin, V. GRUNE.

O. E. “*groyne* of a swyne, [Fr.] *groyny*.” Palsgr., B. iii., F. 38. Ray mentions this word in the same sense; Lett., p. 329.

It must be this word that Dr. Johns. oddly, and without any connexion, refers to under the v. to *Grudge*, observing, “*Grunigh*, 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. *grunyiein* is used as a v., a s., 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 glomin) staakin about like a hallen-shaker, you wou'd hae taen me for a water-wraith, or some *gruous* ghaist.” Journal from London, p. 4.

For Paris an' the *grugous* carls
That sta' the wife come in,
And gart me wish I were awa'
While I had a hale skin.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 21.

From the same origin with *Groue*, v.

To GRUP, v. a. To lay hold of firmly, S.; to gripe, 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 shooll the *groop* sas clean.

Jacobite Song.

Dan. *grube*, a pit, a hole. The hole into which the ashes fall receives this designation.

A.-S. *groepe*, a small ditch, Su.-G. *grop*, id. Teut. *grippe*, *gruppe*, *groeve*, *groeve*, *suleus*; Moes-G. *groba*, *fovea*; from A.-S. *grafw-an*, Su.-G. *grafw-a*, Moes-G. *grab-an*, to dig.

GRUPPIT, 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 sprain being often occasioned by overstretching. Somewhat in a similar manner Su.-G. *foerstraeck-a* signifies to sprain, from *foer*, denoting excess, and *straeck-a*, to stretch.

To GRUSE, *v. a.* To press, to compress, Fife.

Teut. *gruys-en*, redigere in rudus, Germ. *grus-en*, conterere, comminuerere; from *gruys*, 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. *gruys-en*, redigere in rudus, to reduce to rubbish; *gruys*, rudus, fragmenta lapidum, glarea, grit, gravel; also bran. Germ. *grus-en*, conterere, comminuerere; *grut*, scobs, as saw-dust, and the like; *grutse*, *grütze*, far comminutum; A.-S. *grut*, *gryt*, id. Su.-G. *grus*, glarea, sabulum, et quicquid arenae similis est; Ihre. Dan. *gruus*, rudus, rudera, ruina. This learned etymologist observes that the ancestors of the Swedes used *Krus*. *Slo thet soender alt i krus*; Minutim illud concidit; Hist. Alex. Magn. Su.-G. *kross-a*, conterere. Hence it appears that the E. *v. to crush* is radically the same; also, *to crash*. 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 *grut* and *gryt* in A.-S., and *ga-krotuda*, Moes-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. *grutse*. Hence,

GRUSH, *s.* Any thing in a crushed state; what has crumbled down; as, "*It's a' gane to grush*," or, "*It's a' to grush*," Lanarks.

This is very nearly allied to the Su.-G. phrase given above, *alt i krus*.

GRUSH, *adj.* The same with *Grushie*, Roxb.

—An' treads the vale o' humble life,
Wi' muckle cark, an' care, an' strife,
Wi' five *grush* bairnies an' a wife.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 91.

GRUSHIE, *adj.* "Thick, of thriving growth," Gl. Burns, Ayrs.

The dearest comfort o' their lives,
Their *grushie* weans an' faithfu' wives;
The prattling things are just their pride,
That sweetens a' their fire-side. Burns, iii. 6.

Alcm. *gruoz*, *grozer*, Germ. *gross*, Fr. *gros*, magnus; Teut. *grootsch*, *grootsigh*, amplius. Wachter seems to view Lat. *crass-us* as the origin. Isl. *graes*, vir centaurus; whence *græss-legr*, cyclopicus, belluinus et grandis; G. Andr., p. 97. Olaus mentions O. Cimbr. *gres*, as corresponding to Germ. *gross*; whence *grysfidur*, insigni robore praeditus, *efidur* signifying strong; Lex. Run. Perhaps we may add Flandr. *groese*, vigor, incrementum, from Teut. *groey-en*, virere, virescere, frondere, to grow. For *grushie* seems primarily to respect the growth of plants; as Teut. *groen*, viridis, (E. *green*,) properly signifies that which is in a growing state, being merely the part. pr., for it is also written *groeyende*.

Perhaps it may be viewed as still more nearly allied to Isl. *groeska*, than to any of the terms mentioned. This is expl. by Haldorson, Vegetatio radicum perennium; also granum vernans.

[GRUTE, *v.* The thick sediment of oil, Shet.; Isl. *grutr*.]

GRUTTEN, *part. pa.* Cried, wept, S.

Dar'st thou of a' thy betters slighting speak,
That have nae *grutten* sae meikle, learning Greek?
Ramsay's Poems, i. 354.

V. GREIT.

To GRUZE, GROOZE, *v. n.* To shiver, Roxb.; synon. *Groue*, *Growe*, q. v.

This is the same with "*Grouze*; to be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit; North." Grose.

Germ. *graus-en* is synon. with *grau-en*, to quake, to shiver; to feel horror; A.-S. *agris-an*, horrere.

GRUZIN, GROOZIN, *s.* A shivering, ibid.

Germ. *graus*, 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, GRUSLE, GROOZLE, *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."
"Groozle, to breathe uneasily;" Gall. Encycl.

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. *grija-en*, ringere, os distortuere, os depravare.

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.

GRYFE, *s.* A claw, a talon; used in a general sense, Ayrs. Fr. *grife*, *griffe*, id.

To GRYIS, GRISE, *v. a.* To affright.

Terribill thocthis oft my hart did *gryis*.
Palace of Honour, i. 71.

—Na kynd of pane may ryse,
Vnknawin to me, of new at may me *gryse*.
Doug. Virgil, 166. 27.

A.-S. *agris-an*, horrere; *agrisenic*, *grislic*, horribilis; Isl. *grislega*, horribiliter; Germ. *graus-en*, horrere, *graus*, horror; Gl. Pez. *orgruison*, abhorrescant. V. AGRISE.

To GRISE, *v. n.* To shudder, to tremble.

—My spreit abhorris, and dois *grise*,
Tharon for to remember,
Doug. Virgil, 83. 51.

GRYKING, *s.* Peep of day. V. GREKING.

GRYLLE, *adj.* Horrible.

Ho grst on Gaynour, with gronyng *grylle*.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 22.

Chaucer, *grille*, *id.* In Prompt. Parv. *gryl* is rendered horridus. Teut. *grouwel*, horror. It is evidently a deriv. from the *v.*, signifying to shudder. V. GROUE.

GRYLLES, *s. pl.*

Mi name is Schir Galaron, withouten eny gile;
The grettest of Galwey, of grenes and *grylles*,
Of Connok, of Conyngnam, and also Kyle.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 7.

Perhaps this may metaph. signify enclosures, or houses, castles, from Fr. *grille*, an iron grate. A.-S. *gerela* signifies attire; habitus, vestimentum, stola. But the sense is quite uncertain.

GRYMING, *s.* A "sprinkling;" what forms a thin covering, S. A.

The sun was na up, but the moon was down,
It was the *gryming* of a new fa'n snaw,
Jamio Telfer haa run ten myles a-foot,
Between the Dodhead and the Stobs'a Ha'.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 93.

Perhaps we may rather view the term as slightly changed from the Isl. *v.* impers. *graan-ar*, which has precisely the same meaning; as denoting the effect of the appearance of the first flakes of snow on the ground. Primis nivium floeculis terra canescit; Run. Jon. Diet., p. 108.

Halderson defines Isl. *grima*, contieinium, quando omnia quasi obvelata caligine videntur; *Grom*, macula, inquinatio.

This seems originally the same with the E. *v.* to *grime*, "to dirt; to sully deeply," Johns.; better defined by Phillips, "to smut, or daub with filth." *Grime*, *s.* "dirt deeply insinuated." Johns. derives the *s.* from *Grim*, *adj.* hideous. But they are radically different; *grim* being from Su.-G. *gram*, iratus; whereas *grime* is evidently allied to Su.-G. Isl. *grima*, a sort of mask or hat, with which pilgrims used to cover the face that they might not be known. Hence, G. Andr. fancifully derives the Isl. name for a pilgrim, *pilgrimr*, from Gr. *πῖλος*, pileus, a hat, and *grima*. Ihre says; "Our peasants call him *grimug* whose face is covered with spots of dirt, as if he used this as a mask." Belg. *griem-en*, denigrare, maculis inficere. Isl. *grima* also signifies the skin of the face. But perhaps we discover its primary sense, as used to denote night; nox, *grimtiust*, nox subobscura; Verel. G. Andr. defines *gryma*, nox a pruina, p. 97.

S. B. *gree*, tinge, such as is used by gypsies, seems to have some radical affinity. V. GREE.

GRYNTARIS, *s. pl.* Grange or granary keepers.

The souerane king of Christindome,
He hes intil lk countrie,
His princis of greit grautis;
In aum countreis his Cardinalis;
Fala Heremitis, fassionit like the Freiris,
Proud parische Clarkis, & Pardoneiris;
Thair *Gryntaris*, and thair Chamberlanis,
With thair temporall Courtissanis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 123.

This signifies those who had the charge of granaries. Perhaps, it was sometimes extended to those who had the oversight of farms. For L. B. *granitarius* is thus defined; Qui praeest granario, vel forte granicae, seu praedio rustico; Du Cange. V. GRAINTER.

GRYPFIT, *pret.* Searched, groped in.

I *gryppit* graithlie the gil,
And every modyswart hil;
Bot I mycht 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. *gripe*, used in a peculiar sense.

GRYPPIY, 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 *grippy*, and so was thought of me, I very well knew." The Provost, 315.

A.-S. *grife*, svarus, griping, Somner. This seems radically allied to A.-S. *grip-an*, Su.-G. *grip-a*, prehendere, S. *grip*. *Grip* is used in Edda Ssemund. in the sense of rapina. Su.-G. *grip-ar*, piratae veteres; A.-S. *gripend*, rapiens. Ihre derives *grip-a*, from *grip*, an O. Goth. word denoting the hand; as *hand-a*, to take, from *hand*, manus.

GRYT, *adj.* Great. V. GRIT.

GRYT-LINE, *s.* V. GRIT-LINE.

GRYT-LYNE-FISCHE. Large fish, as cod and ling, caught by the long or deep-sea line. V. GRIT-LINE.

GRYTH, *s.* Grace; quarter in battle.

On the our loft he slew son othir thre.
Longaweill entryt, and ala the maistir Blair;
Thai gaiff no *gryth* to frek at they fand thar.
Wallace, x. 834, MS.

Grith, peace, O. E.

So wele were thel chastised, all come tillie his *grith*,
That the pes of the loud the aikerd him alle with.
R. Brunne, p. 34.

GUARD-FISH, *s.* The sea-pike, Frith of Forth.

"Esox *Lucius*, Sea-pike; Gar-pike; *Guard-fish*. This is occasionally taken in the entrance of the Frith." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 16.

[GUBB, *s.* Scum, foam, froth, Shet.]

GUBERNAMENT, GUVERNAMENT, *s.* Government.

—"It wes murmurit and meanit be sum evil aduisit personis,—disfauoraris off his grace *gubernament* and regiment of this realme,—that thair wes na frie acces nor libertie to the repair and resort to our said souerane Lorde," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 94. *Guvernament*, *ibid.*, p. 95.

Lat. *gubern-are*; or Fr. *gouvernement*.

GUBERT, *adj.*

—Thair gouns wes gay,
With *gubert* warke wrocht wondrous sure,
Purfild with gold and silver pure.

Watson'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*.

Gubert is most probably the same with *GOUPIERD*, q. v. although in both places the precise sense is uncertain.

To GUCK, v. n. To trifle, to play the fool.

Go, go, we naithing do but *gucks*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 51.

Nugamur duntaxat. Lat. Vers.

Germ. *gauch*, Belg. *guych*, a fool; *guygh-en*, ridere, nugari, Kilian; *geck-en*, Su.-G. *geck-as*, to play the fool. V. GOWK, 2.

GUCKIT, adj. Foolish; giddy. V. GOWKIT.

GUCKRIE, s. Foolishness.

I trow that all the world evin

Sall at your *guckrie geck*.

Philot. S. P. Repr., iii. 39.

GUD, GUDE, s. 1. Substance, goods, property.

The ost was blith, and in a gud estate,

Na power was at wald mak thaim debate;

Gret ryches wan off gold and *gud* thaim till.

Wallace, viii. 1160, MS.

2. Provisions.

The power send thaim wyn and wenesoun,

Refreschynt the ost with *gud* in gret fusoun.

Wallace, viii. 1169, MS.

3. Used to denote live stock.

—"And siklyk to refund—four scoir drawing oxen, and thriescoir and ten head of kyn and yong *guidis*, with thrie hundredre heid of scheip," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 594; i.e., young animals, as calves, &c.

A.-S. Su.-G. *god* bona, facultates, Isl. *giaede*, id. Germ. *gut*, quaevis possessio mobilis et immobilis. Teut. *goed* 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 knycht Schyre Jhon cald Stryvelyne——

Wyth a welle gret multytid

Of manlyk men bathe stowt and *gud*,

——Past to the castell of Loch Lewyn.

Wyntown, viii. 29. 8.

Schyr Willame suythly the Mowbray,

That yharnt to be at assay,

Wyth othir *gud*, went to the yhate.

Ibid., viii. 31. 133.

V. SOUGHT.

Su.-G. *god*, fortis. V. Ihre. Alem. *gute*, strenuus;

Gute knechte, strenui milites; Schilter.

3. Well-born, S.

Suppos that I was maid Wardane to be,

Part ar away sic chargis put to me;

And ye ar her cummynt off als *gud* blud,

Als rychtwis born, be aventure and als *gud*.

Als forthwart, fair, and als likly off persoun,

As enir was I; tharfor till conclusioun,

Latt ws cheyys v off this *gud* cumpany,

Syne caslis cast quha sall our master be.

Wallace, vii. 374, 375, MS.

It is doubtfnl, 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 sae *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 honorable 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 childe 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 Johns. among all the various explanations he gives of the term.

But he shall know I am as *good*——

Gloc.

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 persewar obtene and evict the samin fra him, quha was decernit to warrant the samin, yit he sould give him ais mekill and *als gude* thairfoir, gif he hes ought quhairwith he may do the samin." Balfour's Pract., p. 329.

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 snuff," said the pauper; "and he rendered no account of his intromission; but I'll gar him *as gude*." Redgauntlet, iii. 305.

6. This phrase is also metaph. 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. *Asguede*, &c., Aberd.

We find some scanty traces of this peculiar use of the word in ancient dialects. In the version of Ulphilas, Joseph of Arimathea is called *guds ragineins*, an honourable counsellor, Mark xv. 43.; or as rendered by Wachter, nobilis decurio. Where we read "a certain nobleman," Luke xix. 12; it is *manna godakunds*, 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 Schilter, *quotman* signifies noble. *Sidd warth her quotman*; Ab eo tempore factus est nobilis. Alem. *gudeman*, nobilis; Schilter, vo. *Guat*. Hence our term *gudeman* was formerly applied to a landholder. V. GOODMAN. In the Laws of Upland in Sweden, *goeda* and *goedhaer giaera*, respect the proofs given of good extraction. Notat probare natales ingenuos, vel bouo se loco ortum esse; Ihre. Sn.-G. *god*, nobilis. In the Danish Laws, *god* is commonly used as signifying noble; *gode maend*, viri nobiles; Orkneyinga S. vo. *Goligr*. Noblemen were often called *boni homines*. V. Wachter, vo. *Gut*. Moes-G. *godakunds* seems to be from *gods*

or *goda*, bonus, and *kunds*, a termination used in composition, from *kun*, genus, q. *boni generis*, as Plantus expresses it.

Ilac erit bono genere nata.—

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 gude 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-CHAIP. Very cheap, as cheap as possible.

To sell richt deir, and hy *gude-chaip*,
And mix ry-mell among the saip,
And saiffrens with eyl-dolie.

Sir D. Lyndsay, 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 chepe*."]

GUD, GUDE. Used in composition, as a term expressive of honour, or rank, as in *Gudeman*, 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 *step-father*, &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 leafu' lord!
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* lufyde Eneas;
Off Affryk hale sche lady was.

Wyntown, iii, 3, 167.

My *gudame* was a gay wif, bot acho was ryght gend.
Ball. Pink. S. P. R., iii, 141.

GUD-DOCHTER, s. 1. A daughter-in-law.

Fyfty chalmers helds that riall aire,
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 legion of pepyl to gouerne Britane." Bellend. Cron., B. vii., c. 12.

2. A stepfather, S.

"Socer, pater mariti vel uxoris, the *good father*." Despaut. Gram., B. 5, a.

"These barons [of Roslin] were buried of old in their armour, without any coffin; 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 Spottiswood, grandniece of Archbishop Spottiswood,) would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried in that manner." Father Hay's *Memoirs of Families*, MS. Adv. Libr.

GUDEMAN, s. 1. A husband, S.

—Venus, moder til Enee, efferds,
And not but cans, seand the fellenn rerd,
Tha dredfull boist and assembly attanis
Aganis hir aon of pepil Laurentanis,
Te Vulcanis hir husband and *gudeman*,
Within his geldin chalmers scho began
Thus for te apeik.—

Doug. Virgil, 255, 14.

But it wad look, ye on your feet had fa'en,
When your *goodman* himself, and also ye
Look sae like to the thing that ye sud be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 123.

2. The master of a family. V. under GOODMAN.

GUDEMANLIKE, adj. Becoming a husband, Ayr's.

"It's your wife, my lad,—ye'll surely never refuse to carry her head in a *gudemanlike* manner to the kirk-yard." The Entail, i. 306.

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 step-mother, S.

"This Caratak fled to his *gudmoder* Cartumandia quene of Scottis, quihilk eftir deccis of his fader Cadallane, was maryit apon ane vailyeant knyght namit Venisius." Bellend. Cron., B. iii., c. 15. *Suaeque novercae*; Boeth.

In this sense it is emphatically said: "A green turf's 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-SONNE, GUD-SONE, s. 1. A son-in-law, S.

"He [Hengist] send ambassatouris to Vortigern; saying, he was nocht cumyn in Britane to defraud his *gud sonne* Vortigern of the crowne of Britane, for he was mair dere and precius to hym than ony othir thyng in erd." Bellend. Cron., B. viii., c. 18. *Generum*, Boeth.

Gyf that thou sekis an alienare vnknew,
Te be thy maich or thy *gud sone* in law,—
Here ane lytill my fantasy and censate.

Doug. Virgil, 219, 33.

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 gossep to the same—
Colkelby with the said thrid penny bocht
xxiiij hen heggis [eggs] and with thams socht
To his gud some for godfadirly reward.
Colkelbie Sow, v. 834.

Su.-G. *gudson*, id.

It is not easy to account for this use of the term *gud*. It has been observed, vo. *Gossep*, 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 *beau-pere*, a father-in-law, also, a step-father; *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 *beau-pere* has been corr. used for *béat pere*, q. blessed father. It is not 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 pater, q. pulcher pater; *schoon-moder*, uxoris mater, &c.; Kilian. This corresponds to *behoude vader*, *behoude-moder*, a father, a mother by marriage.

The only conjecture I can form, is that *beau*, which frequently occurs in the sense of *decorus*, and *schoon*, *purus*, are used as signifying, *honourable*. S. *gud*, by the same analogy, may be allied to Moes-G. *guds*, *decorus*, *honestus*; 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. *stiffmother*, because commonly severe in her conduct, *dura*, *saeva*;—of Vossius, q. *fulciens mater*, a *stiff* or *strong* support of the family;—of Junius, q. the mother of orphans, from A.-S. *stew-an*, Alem. *stuiſ-an*, orbare; and of Johns. “a woman who has *stepped* 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;—*stedfader*, *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. *stufader* is stepfather, *stufmoder*, stepmother, *stufson*, stepson; Germ. *stiefvater*, *stiefmoder*, *stiefson*; corresponding to A.-S. *steop-faeder*, *steop-moder*, *steop-son*. Now, the word *sted* being common 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 *steop* and *stief* 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. Thre, 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 ic eow steop-cild*, I will not leave you orphans.

GUD-SYR, GUD-SCHIR, GUDSHER, (pron. *gutsher*), s. A grandfather, S.

For to pas agayus thowcht he,
And arryve in the Emphyre,
Quhare-of than lord wes hys *gud-syr*.

Wyntown, vi. 20. 102.

“This Mogallus efter his coronation set hym to follow the wisdom and maneris of Galdus his *gud-schir*.” Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 2.

Gudsher, Quon. Attach., c. 57, § 5.

For what our *gutshers* did for us
We scarce dare ca' our ain,
Unless their fitsteps we fill up,
An' play their part again.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 15.

V. SCHIR.

Belsyre has been formed by O. E. writers in imitation of *beau pere*.

Here bought the barne the *belsyres* gyltes,
And all for her forefathers fareden 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 [Seth must be meant] with that of Cain; whom perhaps he calls their *belsyre*, alluding to the relation constituted by marriage, in the nearest degree. *Belsire*, however, in a metrical Genealogy affixed to R. Glouc., is used for grandfather, corresponding to *goodsire*.

This Richard than regnyd sone
After his *belsire*, as was to done. *P. 593.*

GUD-WIFE, s. Simply, a wife, a spouse, S.

“Greit is the lufe quhilk the natural father & mother hes to thair childer, greit is the luf quhilk the gud mariit man hais to his *gud wife*.” Abp. Hamiltoun's Cat., Fol. 17, a.

[GUDABLY, *adv.* Probably, possibly, Shet.]

GUD-DAY, GUDDAY, s. A salutation, bidding *good day*; as, “He gae me a *gud-day*,” S.

—“Bot ambition, potentnes, the greitnes of the toun, the desyre to se and be sene, to gif and tak *guddayis*,—ar not conuenient to the purpose of ane monk, or the tranquility of ane religious man.” Nicol Burne, F. 132, a.

[GUDDEN, s. Manure, Shet.; Dan. *giöden*, *giödning*, id. V. GUDE, GUDIN.]

GUDDICK, s. A riddle, Shetl.

A diminutive from Isl. Su.-G. *gaet*, enigma, from *gaet-a*, divinare. Dan. *gaade*, id.

GUDDLE, s. Work of a dirty and unctuous nature, Upp. Clydes., Edin.

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 GUDDLE, *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.; *Ginnle*, Lanarks.

"I *guddle* them in aneath 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, Selkirks. [Clydes.]

"So this is what you call gumping?" "Yes, sir, this is gumphing, or *guddling*, ony o' them ye like to ca't." Hogg, *ibid.*, p. 170.

Perhaps originally the same with Isl. *gull-a*, liquida agitare; *gull*, agitatio liquidorum; as he who fishes in this way often makes the water muddy to favour his intention, or in fulfilling it.

To GUDDLE, *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.

"*Gude*, The Supreme Being;" Gl. Burns.

For the origin of this sense of the term, V. the latter part of the etymon of GOSSEP.

GUDE, GUID, *s.* Substance; also, rank.

MAN OF GUID. 1. A man of property or respectability.

"Besek the men of *guid* of the said burcht to solist," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20.

"The prouest, bailyeis, & men of *guid* of the townn." *Ibid.*, V. 18.

"The men of *gudis barnis*," the children of the wealthy inhabitants, *ibid.*

2. A man of high birth.

Galloway was a *man of gude*,
Disceidit of a nobles blude.
—And this is but ane *cairle* ye sie,
Ane baxteris sone of bas degrie.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 340.

V. GUDE, *adj.* 3. Well born.

To GUDE, GUIDE, GOOD, *v. a.* To manure, to fatten with dung; sometimes, *gudin*.

"They *good* their land with sea ware, and lightly midden muck." MS. Adv. Libr., Barry's Orkney, p. 447.

"The place quhar he winnes his peitts this yier, there he sawia his corne the next yeire, after that he *guids* it weill with sea ware." Monroe's Isles, p. 46.

"He quha is infest therewith [ware], may stop and make impediment to all other persones, als weill within the floud mark, as without the samin, to gather wair for mucking & *guding* of their leandes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Ware.

This is evidently a very ancient word. For Su.-G. *goed-a*, which primarily signifies, to make better, meliorem reddere, is used in a secondary sense precisely the same; stercorare, quum laetamine meliores reddantur agri; Ihre. Isl. *giodd-a*, to fatten, to cherish; both from *god*, bonus. [Dan. *giöde*, to manure.]

GUDIN, GUDDEN, GOODING, *s.* Dung, manure, S. pron. *gudin*. [*Gudden*, Shet.]

"They dung their land for the most part with sea-ware, 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 ordinarily 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. *goedning*, laetamen; also *goedseil*, id. [Dan. *giöden*, *giödnung*, 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 canna cum ben, for she hasna 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* (*guedless*, Aberd.) nor ill-less."

1. Neither positively good, nor positively wicked.

2. Neither beneficial nor hurtful.

GUDELIE, GUDLIE, *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 realme, his tutor or curatour may sweir for him." Balfour's Pract., p. 362, A. 1554.

GUDELIHED, *s.* Goodliness, beauty.

—To suich delyte,
It was to see her youth in *gudelihed*,
That for rudenes to speke, thereof I drede.
King's Quair, ii. 30.

A.-S. *godlic*, pulcher, and the termination *had*.

[GUDEMAN, GUDEMANLIKE. *V.* under
GUD, GUDE.]

GUDEWILL, *s.* 1. *A guede-will*, 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 *gouge*, I know not the origin.

[To GUDGE, *v. a.* and *n.* To eat ravenously
or too much, to be gluttonous, Clydes.
Prob. allied to *Gudge*, to cause to bulge.]

GUDGET, *s.* One who is gluttonous, or has
the appearance of being so, Roxb. *V.*
GUDGIE.

To GUDGET, *v. n.* To be gluttonous, *ibid.*

GUDGIE, *adj.* Short and thick; square;
as applied to the form of the body. *A*
gudgie carl, a thick stout man, *homo quad-*
ratus.

[*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.* Gl. Banffs.]

Fr. *gouju*, chuffy; Gael. *guga*, 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. *goujon*, "the pin which the truckle of a pully
runneth on;" Cotgr. *Gudgeon* is used in a similar
sense, E., though overlooked by Johnson.

[GUDGEON, GUGEONE, *s.* A lamp.
Accts. Lord H. Treas., i. 87, Dickson.]

GIDGET, *s.* 1. A soldier's wench, a trull.

Had sche na schame, tuke sho na cure,—
All honest bewtie to dispyse,
And lyke aue man hir disagyse,
Unwomanlie in sic aue wyse,
As *gidget* for to gang?

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 33.

Mr. Pink. leaves this word unexplained. Sibb. re-
fers to *gyssert*, mummer, as if it were synon. But it is
evidently from Fr. *goujate*, formed from *gouge*, both
having the same signification.

Fr. *goujat*, valet de soldat; *Liga*, 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 at-
tending the camp.

"Whether thou be a capitaine, or a single souldier,
or a *gudget*, beware to bee in euill companie. Say not,
I am not a principall man, but a *seruant*, I must obey
the authoritie, and I must followe my capitaine."
Rollocke on the Passion, p. 23.

This, according to Borel, is the sense of the term in
Languedoc. En Langedoc *gouge* signifie simplement
une *servante*; Dict. Trev. I suspect, however, that
the designation has originated from *gouge*, which sig-
nifies a soldier's pay; as *soldier* itself, from *sold*, *sould*,
stipendium.

[GUDLIE, *adv.* *V.* GUDLIE.]

[GUDLIE, *adj.* Goodly, of good proportions,
large, very good, S.

Hope hes me hecht ane *gudlie* recompense.
Sir D. Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 7.]

GUDLINE, GUDLENE, GUDLING, *s.* A
denomination of foreign gold coin.

"Ordains the *gudlines* with the interest due, advan-
ced, 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
saids *gudlines* and price of their silver-work."—"Granted
for payment of the *gudlines*, silver-work, and
others publick debts." *Acts* Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 163.

Gudlenes, *ibid.*, p. 264. "For payment of the *gud-*
lenes, pryces 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 hyme in keypyng tua vnicornis & ane
Philipis gudlene;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

"Ane goldin *gudlyne*." *Ibid.*, V. 16.

"The soun of fyw (five) *gudlyngis*." *Ibid.*, V. 17.

The phrase *Philipis gudlene* may refer either to a
Spanish gold coin, called a *Philippus*, current during
the sixteenth century in Hainault, (V. Du Cange,
Philippi;) 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, *Gudline*, I apprehend, must be viewed
as a corr. of *Gulden*, a term well known in the Low
Countries as denoting a Guilder. Teut. *gulden*, aureus,
aureum, aureus nummus xx stuferorum; Kilian.
We find in Junius a phrase analogous to that of
Philipis Gudlene. This is *Karolus gulden*. *Nomen-*
clat., p. 279, vo. *Aureus*. *Gulden* literally denotes the
kind of metal, i.e., golden; a denomination trans-
mitted 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 fyne ducat gold with
hard gudlingis.

GUDLINIS, GUDLINGIS, *s.* Expl. "some
kind of base metal for mixing illegally with
gold;" Gl. Sibb.

Goldsmys fair weill, shone thaim all,—
To mix set ye not by twa prenis
Fyne ducat gold with hard *gudtynis*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 193.

[GUD-TA-TREE. Worthy of belief, credible, Shet. Isl. *trua*, to believe.]

GUDWILLIE, GUDEWILLIE, GUDWILLIT,

adj. 1. Liberal, munificent, S.

But had I liv'd another year,
If folks had been *goodwillie*,
I had had mair.—

Watson's Coll., i. 53, 59.

"They are *good willy* o' their horse that has nane ;"
Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 31.

2. Cordial, denoting what is done with cheerfulness, S.

And here's a hand my trusty fiere,
And gie's a hand o' thine ;
And we'll tak a right *gudewillie* waught
For auld lang syne.

Burns, iv. 124.

3. Acting spontaneously.

"Now was the battal denuncit to Veanis, and ane army rasit of *gudewilly* kniechtis." *Bellend. T. Liv., p. 391. Exereitum voluntarium, Lat.*

Isl. *godwillie*, Su.-G. *godwillig*, Teut. *goed-willigh*, benevolous ; Isl. *godwillid*, spontaneous ; Germ. *gutwilligkeit*, benevolentia.

GUDYEAT, *s.* A servant attending the camp.

—"There was not ane suddart slaine, but onlie ane workman hurt, or els ane *gudyeat* who was doing the office of nature, his hois dovne, in the said trinch." *Bannatyne's Journal, p. 169.*

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, i. 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. 59, 60.*

He subjoins in a Note : "A similar instrument appears to be in use at present in Iceland. I observed two kinds of musical instruments in Iceland, one called *laang spil*, with six brass strings ; the other called a *filla*, with two strings made of horse's hair ; both are played by a bow." *Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 92.*

Isl. *giga* signifies chelys, a lute or harp ; Su.-G. *giga*, fides, fideiula, a lute, a small lute or gittern ; Ihre. In modern Sw. it is expl. a Jew's harp ; also *munigiga*, q. the mouth-harp, Wiedg. In an old Icelandic work, the *Gigia* is distinguished both from the fiddle (as the *gue* is here) and the harp. *Sla harp-u, draga fidlu oc gigin.* Verel. Ind. in vo.

But it would appear that it is the same term with *Gue* that is given by Gudm. Andr., p. 87. *Gya*, instrumenti musici 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 *gua* is the sound of the Isl. term, *y* being often pronounced *u*, as in *yfer*, Gr. *ὑφέρ*, super. *V. G. Andr., p. 135.*

GUDEE, *s.* Whit. *No gueede, not a whit.*

Swiche a werk was nought,
At nede ;
Thei al men hadde it thought
It nas to large no *gueede*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 165.

It may be the same word that is used in the phrase, "Neither gear nor *gueede*," i.e., neither one thing nor another, *Aberd.*

No gueede, not a whit, may be immediately from the Fr. phrase, *ne goutte*, 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, *gu* frequently being converted into *ie*, and *d* into the similar sound of *t*. It is the *nequid* of the Latin." Gl. Junius mentions O. E. *wid* as synon. with *whit* ; never a *wid*, Etym. Moes-G. *waihts*, A.-S. *wiht*, Su.-G. *watt*, *waatta*, id.

GUEED, *adj.* Good, North of Ang., *Aberd.*

He's a *gueed* lad, and that's the best of a'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

In the curious passage where that odd writer Rabelais makes the effected 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 flayst the Latine,—I will make thee flay the foxe, for I will now flay thee alive. Then began the poor Limousin to ery ; 'Haw, *gwid* Maaster, haw, Laord, my halp, and St. Marshaw, haw, I'm worried : haw, my thropple, the bean [bane] of my eragg [*craig*, neck] is bruck : haw,—lawt me lean [*alane*] Mawster : waw, waw, waw.'" *Rabelais, B. ii., p. 33.*

GUEDDLY, GUIDLY, *adv.* 1. Easily, conveniently, *ibid.*

2. Properly, with a good grace, *ibid.*

I—canna *guidly* recommend it.

Shirref's Poems, p. 336.

GUEDDS, *s. pl.* Goods, North of Ang., *Aberd.*

—He wad gar the *guedds* come dancing hame.

Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

GUEDDLY, *adj.* Religious ; as, "That's a *gueedly* buik ;" a godly book, *Aberd.* The word seems a corr. of E. *godly*.

[To GUERDON, *v. a.* To reward ; part. pr. *guerdonyng*, used also as a *s.* Fr. *guerdon*, reward.

The *guerdonyng* of your courtcienee,

Is sum cause of thir gret enormyteis.

Sir D. Lyndsay, Test. and Comp. Papyngo, l. 1006.]

GUERGOUS, *adj.* Having a warlike appearance ; "a *guergous* look," a martial aspect, *Ayrs.*

Fr. *guerre*, 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 bene ane abusioune of law vsit in tymes bigane be schirrefis, stewartis, bailycis, and vther officiaris, in the halding of *courtis of Guerra*, to the

gret hereschip and skathe of our souerain lordis liegis, and of his awin hienes in the Justice aris, quhilk ar spyllt be the said *Guerra* courtis," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1475, p. 112.

Skene says on this head: "Quhat was the special jurisdiction belangand theirtio I knawe nocht: And findis na mention theirof in onie vther parte of the lawes of this realme, alwaies as it appearis that they were halden be the ordinar judges foresaides, anent strife, debates, crimes, and trespasses committed be-tuixt familiar and domestick persones, subject to ane maister, within the jurisdiction of the saides Iudges, conforme to the Lawes of the fewes, in sect. ult. *de pace tenend. lib. 2. de feud. Si ministeriales alicuius domini inter se Guerram habuerint, comes sine index, in cuius regimine eam fecerint, per leges & iudicia, 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. *gaet*, conjectura, *gaeta* signifies—aenigma; Isl. id., from *gaet-a*, invenire; also, divinare. The word, signifying to conjecture, also appears in the form of *Gisk-a*, q. *Gitsk-a*, as Haldorsen 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 *gusten'd* in my house by chance;

I set him to wear the fore-door wi' the spier, while I kept the back door wi' the lance.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 208.

From the same origin with *Gesning*, *gestning*; 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. 53.

A.-S. *gest-hus*, "diversorium, hospitium; an inne, a house or place of entertainment;" Somner, from *gest*, a guest.

- GUESTNING, s.** Entertainment. V. **GESNING.**

- 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*,) is also used; but if I mistake not, still in reference to the taste.

Wesse occurs in the same sense, O. E. "I can nat awaye with this ale, it hath a *wesse* :—Elle est de mauluays goust." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 181, a.

Isl. *gufa*, vapor; *gufar*, vaporat, exhalat; *geife*, lentus afflatus; G. Andr.

- GUFF, GOFF, GUFFIE, s.** A fool; Gl. Sibb.

"Your wife! Weel I wat ye'll never get the like o' her, great muckle hallanshaker-like *guff*." Hogg's Brownie, &c., ii. 186.

"*Goff*, a foolish clown; North." Grose.

It has the same signification, W. Loth.

Fr. *goffe*, id. Isl. *gufa*, metaphora—pro homine vappa et diabolari; G. Andr.

- To **GUFF and TALK.** To babble, to talk foolishly, Teviotdale. V. **GUFF, GOFF, s.**

- GUFFIE, adj.** Stupid, foolish, S.; it is also used as a s. in the same sense, S.

Skinner gives *gofyshe* as an old term equivalent to stultus.

- GUFFISH, adj.** The same with *Guffie*, Roxb.

- GUFFISHLIE, adv.** Foolishly, ibid.

- GUFFISHNESS, s.** Foolishness, ibid.

- GUFF nor STYE**, used in Fife for *Buff* nor *Stye*.

- GUFFA, s.** A loud burst of laughter, S.

"Jenny Rintherout has ta'en the exies and done naething but laugh and greet, the skirl at the tail of the *guffa*, for twa days successively." Antiq., iii. 116.

V. **GAFFAW**, which is the preferable orthography.

- GUFFER, s.** The viviparous Blenny, a fish; *Blennius viviparus*, Linn.

"*Mustela vivipara* Schonfeldi; our fishers call it the *Guffer*." Sibbald's Fife, p. 121.—*Nostratibus the Guffer*, quibusdam Eelpout." Scot., p. 25. Germ. *ael-pute*, id.

- GUFFIE, adj.** Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks, chubbed, chuffy, Clydes.

Fr. *gouffé*, stuffed with eating; O. Fr. *goufi*, *gouffi*, *gouffe*, *gouffi*, bouffi, enflé, 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."

- GUGEONE, GUGEONE, s.** A lump.

"Item, a grete *gugeone* of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 13; [*gugeone*, 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.

GUHYT. L. GYHYT, *pret.*

In till his berrn he ordand thaim a place,
A mow of corn he *gyhyt* thaim about,
And cloyst weill, nane mycht persawe without.
Wallace, xi. 339, MS.

This is certainly from A.-S. *ge-hyd-an*, occultare; *gehyt*, occultat, condit; *gehyden*, tectus, covered; Sommer. The sense is given tolerably well by means of the word substituted in old editions, as in 1648:

A mow of corn he *builded* them about.

[GUID, *adj.* Good. V. GUDE.][GUID-FOLK, *s. pl.* The fairies, Shet. V. under GUDE.]GUID-WAYES, *adv.* Amicably, or for the purpose of settling differences, *q.* in a *good wise*.

"The queine, heiring this, sent away my lord Marschall and my lord Lindsay incontinent to treat *guid wayes*." *Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 537. "To take up the matter." *Edit.* 1728, p. 205.

But this does not properly express the meaning.

"My lord Lindsay past to Monseour Doswell,—and said to him, that the queine had sent him and the laird of Wauchton to treat *guid wayes* betuixt the tuo armies." *Ibid.*, p. 540.

To GUID, *v. a.* To manure. V. GUDE.GUID, *s.* Substance, Aberd. V. GUDE.* To GUIDE, *v. a.* Besides the usual acceptations in E., signifies; 1. To treat, to use, the connexion determining whether the term admits of a good or bad sense; as, "They *guidit* the puir man very ill amang them," i.e., they used him harshly or unkindly.

An' our ain lads, albuist I say't my sell,
But *guided* them right cankardly an' snell.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 69.

Had you been there to hear and see
The manner how they *guided* me.

Forbes's Dominie Deposed.

2. To manage economically; as, "Gude gear *ill-guidit*," S.

"Better *guide* well, as work sore." S. Prov. "Good management will very much excuse hard labour." Kelly, p. 63.

My riches a' 's my penny fee.
An' I maun *guide* it cannie.

Burns. My Nannie, O.

GUIDAL, *s.* Guidance, S. O.

Let Reason instant seize the bridle,
And wrest us frae the Passions' *guidal*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 41.

GUIDE, *s.* A *gude guide*, a person who takes proper care of his money or effects, a good economist; an *ill guide*, one who wastes or lavishes his property, S.GUIDER, GUYDER, *s.* One who manages the concerns of another.

"—To the effect his Majestie—as father, tutor, *gyder*, and lawful administrator to his heines said darrest sone the prince may grant and dispoone," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vol. v. 139.

Guider is mentioned by Johnson as an obsolete E. word, used in the same sense.

VOL. II.

GUIDSCHIP, GUIDESCHIP, *s.* 1. Guidance, government.

"He—desired—that they would send to France for the duik of Albanie,—to cum and ressaive the auctoritie and *guidschip* off the realme, and to put ordour induring the tyme of the kingis minoritie." *Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 290.

2. Treatment, S. B.

An' our ain lads——

Gar'd them work hard, an' little sust'nance gae,
That I was even at their *guideschip* wae.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 62.

GUIDE-THE-FIRE, a poker, Fife.

GUIDE-THE-GATE, a halter for a horse, Dumfr.

The reason of this, as well as of the preceding designation, is perfectly obvious.

GUIDON, *s.* A standard, ensign, or banner, under which a troop of men-at-arms serves; Fr.

"The Earle Douglas bore Percie out of his saddle. But the English that were by did rescue him so that hee could not come at himself, but he snatched away his speir with his *guidon* or witter; and holding it aloft, and shaking it, he cried out aloud, 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 have evidently the same meaning. For *guidon* is from *guid-er*, to direct, and *witter* is that which makes known, the chief being known by the banner; from Goth. *wit-a*, monstrare, Germ. *wiss-en*. Su.-G. *witar*, *wettar*, denotes a pile of wood erected on a cape or promontory, kindled in order to make known the approach of an enemy. Both *guidon* and *witter* seem radically the same, Goth. *wet-a* being probably the root of Fr. *guid-er*. V. WITTER.

[To GUIK, *v. a.* To gowk, to deceive. V. GOWK.]GUILD, *s.* The name given to the barberry, [*Berberis pedunculis racemosis*, Linn.] in Selkirks.; 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. *goulans*, A. Bor. *golds*, A. Austr. Ray.

"Corn Marigold, Anglis. *Gules*, *Gools*, *Gulls*, or *Yellow Gowans*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 489.

"Gif thy fermer puts anie *guilde* in the lands pertaining to the King or to ane Baron; and will not clenge the land: he sould be punished as ane traitour; quha leades and convoyes ane hoist 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:—

M 3

"These golden flowers turn towards the sun all day, an ornament to the corn fields, and afford a pleasant sight to the passenger, 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:—

Dani lege obstringuntur plantas omnes ex agris eradicare. Flor. Suec., N. 762.

The term is used in proverbial language. "As yellow as the *gilde*." "I wadna do that for you, an' your hair were like the *gilde*," S.

There is a proverbial rhyme retained in the South of S., with respect to the North, which shews 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—

The *Gool*, and the Gordon, and the Hudy-Craw,
Are the greatest curses ever Moray saw.

Also thus expressed—

The *Gool*, the Gordon, and the hooded Crow,
The three warst sights that Moray ever saw.

As the *Craw* destroyed their lambs, the *Gool* 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. *goldblum*." The name, indeed, has apparently been imposed, from the resemblance of the flower to gold: Teut. *goud-bloeme*, Dan. *guld blomst*, *guld urt*, i.e., the gold-flower, the gold-herb. I am not satisfied, however, that our word, pron. *gules*, S. B. is not immediately formed from Su.-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 *Maneleta*. "*Manelet*," 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 *melenlat* 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 *guld*, 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 *winning* 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-court was passed, enforcing an old act of Parliament to the same effect, imposing a fine of 3s. 4d. or a wedder sheep, on the tenants, for every stock of *gool* 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 *gool*, and carry the law into execution when they discovered it. Though the fine of a wedder 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 *gool* were formerly said to grow for every stock of corn through all the lands of the barony, and 20 thraves 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 *gool*, the fine for which will afford them a dinner and a drink." P. Cargill, Perth. Statist. Acc., xiii. 536, 537.

GUILDER-FAUGH, s. Old lea-land, once ploughed and allowed to lie fallow, Ayr.

It was conjectured by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck, who communicated this and a variety of other Ayrshire words to me, that the term might perhaps refer to some mode of following introduced into S. from *Guelder*-land. V. FAUCH, FAUGH, v.

GUILT, s. Money.

"I did never heare of our nation's mutinie, nor of their refusall to fight, when they saw their enemies, though I have scene other nations call for *guilt*, being going before their enemies to fight, a thing very disallowable in either officer, or soldier, to preferre a little money to a world of credit." Monro's Exped., p. 7.

"Nummus, a penny. Pecunia, coin or *guilt*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20. V. GILT.

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, *guizards*,—it augured well of the expedition if Mordaunt Merton could be prevailed upon to undertake the office of—leader of the band." The Pirate, i. 39.

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 Zetl., ii. 64. V. GYSAR, GYSARD.

GUK, GUK, a ludicrous reiteration meant to imitate the chanting of the Popish service.

Sing on, *guk, guk*, the blaiting of your queir,
False fathers of the haly kirk, the XVI hunder yeir.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 174.

The design of this term, especially as repeated, seems to be to compare the chanters to the cuckoo, whose name, Germ. *guggauch*, Teut. *kockock*, Dan. *kuckuck*, &c., has probably been formed from the sound.

GUKKOW, s. The cuckow. V. GOWK.

GUKSTON, GLAIKSTON, a contemptuous designation given to the Archbishop of Glasgow, because of the combination of folly and vainglory in his character.

"The Cardinall wes knawin proude; and Dunbar Archbishope of Glasgow wes knawin a glorius fulle." The Cardinal claiming precedency of Dunbar, even in his own diocese, the latter would not yield to him. "Gud *Gukston Glaihton* the foirsaid Archbischope lacked na ressonis, as he thocht, for maintenance of his glorie—At the Queir dure of Glasgow Kirk, begane stryving for stait betwix the twa croce beiraris; sa that fra glouming thay come to schouldring, from schouldring thay went to buffetis, and fra [to?] dry blawis be neifis and neveling; and than for cherities saik, thay cryit, *Dispersit, dedit pauperibus*, and assayit quhilk of the croces war fynest mettell, quhilk staf was strongest, and quhilk hearar could best defend his maisteris preeminence; and that thair should be na superioritie in that behalf, to the ground gangis bayth the croces. And than begane na littill fray; bot yit

a mirrie game, for rocketis war rent, tippetis war torne, crounnis war knypsit, and syd gounis mycht have bein sein wantonclie wag frae the ae wall to the uther : Mony of thame lackit beirds, and that was the mair pietie, and thairfor could not buckil uther be the byrre, as sum bauld men wald have done." Knox's Hist., p. 51. *Guckstoun Glaikstoun*, MS. II.

This is one of those alliterative modes of expression that were so much used by our ancestors.—*Guckstoun* is evidently from *gouck*, *gowk*, a fool, and *Glaikstoun*, from *glaiks*, the unstable reflexion of the rays of light. The sense indeed is given simply in the words, *a glorius fulle*.

[GUL, *s.* A form of address used in Orkney; same as "Sir."]

GULBOW, *s.* Expl. "a word of intimacy or friendship;" Orkn.

Isl. *gilld*, sodalitiun, 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, *gulchin*, Banffs.]

Allied perhaps to Teut. *gulsigh*, *gulosus*. V. GULSACH.

To GULDAR, GULDER, *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 tyrannize." Gall. Encycl.

Shall we view this as a kind of frequentative from Isl. *gaul-a*, boare; also, *latrare*? This seems to have been originally the same with *Guller*, *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.*

[GULDERSOME, *adj.* Boisterous, passionate, Dumfr.]

GULDIE, *s.* "A tall, black-faced, gloomy-looking man;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *goill*, a swollen angry face; Shaw.

GULE, GULES, *s.* Corn-marigold. V. GUILDE.

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 cauld gull nicht*, a chill evening, one marked by a cold wind, Banffs.

Isl. *gull*, *acris frigor*; G. Andr., p. 99. *Gol*, *fiallagol*, *ventus frigidior è montanis ruens*; Verel. Ind. *q.* "a *gull* from the fells." Haldorson writes *gola*, *aura frigida*, and *fiallagola*, *aura montana*; adding *hafygola*, *aura pelagica*. He gives *giola* as synon. with *gola*. This *adj.* is evidently allied to *Haugull*, *q. v.*

[GULL, *s.* A thin, cold mist, with light wind, Banffs.]

[To GULL, *v. n.* Applied to the setting in of a thin mist, accompanied with cold wind; part. pa. *gullt*, covered with thin mist, *ibid.*]

GULL, *s.* A large trout, Dumfr.; called also a *Boddom-lier*.

Holl. *gulle*, a codfish; Kilian.

To GULL, *v. a.* To thrust the finger forcibly in below the ear, Annandale; synon. *Catlill*.

Isl. *gull*, *bucca*, explained by Dan. *kiaere*, the chaps; also, *det hule i kinderne*, the hollow in the cheek; Haldorson.

GULLA (*l* liquid), *s.* A midwife; [applied also to a young woman who assists at the christening of a child, Shet. Isl. *gillia*, a young woman.]

To GULLER, *v. n.* To make a noise, like water forcibly issuing at intervals through a narrow opening, or as when one gargles the throat; to guggle, S. *buller*, synon.

From Sw. *kolr-a*, to guggle, *ebulliendo strepitare*, Seren. vo. *Guggle*. I know not if *kolr-a* may be allied to *gol*, a whirlpool, *g* and *k* being very frequently interchanged; or Isl. *kolga*, *fluctuum tumor algidus*, as being a term originally expressive of the noise made by the waves, especially among the cavities of rocks.

GULLER, *s.* 1. The noise occasioned by an act of guggling. It often denotes such a sound as suggests the idea of strangulation or suffocation, S.

"Deponed that—about a quarter before six o'clock she heard three screams and a *guller*, at the distance of about five minutes from each other. The *guller* was a sound as if a person was choking." Edin. Even. Courant, June 16, 1808.

2. The boiling of the water which causes a guggling noise, South of S.

To GULLER, *v. n.* To make such a noise as a dog makes when about to bite, to growl, Dumfr.

Perhaps merely an oblique use of *Guller*, to guggle.

GULLER, *s.* A sound of this description, *ibid.*

To GULLIEGAUP, *v. a.* To injure severely, especially as including the idea of taking one by the throat, and subjecting to the danger of strangulation, Moray.

Perhaps from Isl. *gull*, (Lat. *gul-a*), the throat, and *gap-a*, *hiare*; *q.* to grasp one so roughly by the *gullet*, as to make him *gasp* for breath.

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 *Weil*, or *Well-ey*, a whirlpool.

GULLION, *s.* "A stinking, rotten marsh;" *Gall. Encycl.*; a quagmire, *Loth*; *gool*, a ditch, *Lincoln.*

O. Germ. gulle, palus, volutabrum, vorago, gurgis; *gull-en*, absorbere, ingurgitare; *Su.-G. goel*, palus vel vorago. Ibre thinks it not improbable that *Isl. hylur*, gurgis, may be allied, as the letter *g* frequently alternates with the aspirate; *E. gully* seems radically the same.

GULLION, *s.* A mean wretch, *Upp. Clydes.*

C. B. gwaelman, miserably feeble, from *gwael*, low, base, vile, *gwael-aw*, to make low. *Gael. goilline*, the devil.

GULLY, **GULLIE**, **GOOLY**, *s.* 1. A large knife, *S. A. Bor.*; [*gullie-knife* is also used in West of *S.*]

Quoth some, who maist had tint their aynds,—
Yon *gully* is nae mows.

Ramsay's Poems, xi. 260.

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 maun strive *the gully* well to *guide*,
And daut the lassie sair, to gar her bide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 40.

"Sticking gangs na by strength, but by right guiding of the *gooly*," *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 mat he bruik them a'!

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 37.

To **GULLIGAW**, *v. a.* To cut or wound with a knife, in a quarrel, *S. B.* from *gully* and *gall*, pron. *gaw*, to excoriate; which *Lye* derives from *Ir. gaill-im*, laedere, nocere; *Jun. Etym.*

GULLIEGAW, *s.* A broil, *Fife.*

This most probably has originally denoted a quarrel carried on to the effusion of blood; from *Gully*, a knife, and *Gau*, to gall.

[**GULLY**, *adj.* Good, agreeable, *Ork.*]

GULOCK, *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. Only it more nearly resembles *Su.-G. golben*, a novice.

GULPIN, *s.*

"Sum of our young *gulpins* will not bite, thof I tuold them you shoed me the squoire's own seel." *Waverley*, iii. 50.

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 *Gilpie* 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. golp-en*, *gulp-en*, signifies, ingurgitare, avidè haurire.

[**GULSA**, *s.* The jaundice, *Shet.*; *Su.-G. gulsot*, *id.*]

GULSACH, *s.* A surfeit, *S. B.*

Allied most probably to *Gulsoch*, gluttony; or perhaps only a secondary sense of this word, as expressive of the natural consequence of immoderate eating. *Gael. gola*, is gluttony; *Tent. gulsigh*, gluttonous; *gulosus*, ingluvisus, 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. gull-en*, to devour, *gulle*, a whirlpool.

GULSCHY, *adj.* Gross, thick; applied to the form of the body, *Clydes.*

Perhaps from *Tent. gulsigh*, voracious.

GULSCHOCH, **GULSACH**, *s.* The jaundice; *gulsach*, *Aberd.*; *gulset*, *Ang.*; *gulsa*, *id. Shet.*

"I saw virmet, that vas gude for ane febil stomach, & sourakkis, that vas gude for the *blac gulset*." *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 browden'd upo' swine's flesh, sin my mither gae me a forlethie o't, 'at maist hae gi'en me the *gulsach*." *Journal from London*, p. 9.

"In Galloway, and the west march of Scotland, it is commonly pronounced *gulsoch*." *Gl. Compl.*

Su.-G. gulsot, *id.*; from *gul*, yellow, and *sot*, sickness. *Sot* is from *Moes-G. sauhts*, *id.* *Belg. geelzucht*, *Germ. gelbe sucht*. This disease is in *A.-S.* called *geolu adl*. At first view, one would render this, as *Dr. Leyden* has done, "yellow ail," *ibid.* But *ail*, as *Junius* and others have observed, is undoubtedly from *A.-S. egl-an*, *egl-ian*, dolere, "to feel pain or grief, to ayle" (*Somner*), corresponding to *Moes-G. aglo*, afflictiones, molestia; and, according to *Seren.*, to *Goth. al-a*, timere. *A.-S. adl*, *adel*, morbus, also, tabum, seems to be still retained in *E. addle*, as primarily applied to unproductive eggs, and thence to empty brains. In *Isl.* this disease is simply called *gala*; *G. Andr.*, p. 99. "Icterus, the *gulsoch*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 19. In *Sw.* it is also called *Gulsiuka*. *V. Nemnich, Lex. Nosol. vo. Icterus.*

This *s.* is used as an *adj.* by *Dunbar*.

Thy *gulschoch* gane does on thy back it bind.

Evergreen, ii. 53, st. 19.

A mouth having a jaundiced appearance; as equivalent to *gule snout*. *V. GULE.*

[To **GULSH**, *v. n.* To eructate, *Shet.*]

[**GULSH**, *s.* An eructation, *ibid.*]

GULSOCH, *s.* A voracious appetite, Angus.

Teut. *gulsigh*, *gulosus*, *ingluviusus*. V. **GULSACH**.

GUM, *s.* 1. A mist, a vapour.

Ane schot wyndo unschet ane litel on ehar,
Persauyt the mornynge bla, wan and har
With cloudy *gum* and rak onerquhelmyt the are.

Doug. Virgil, 202. 26.

The *gummis* risis, doun fallis the donk rym.

Ibid., 449. 35.

The term, as used in this sense, is by a literary friend deduced from Arab. *ghum*, denoting sorrow in all its forms.

Rudd. derives this from Lat. *gummi*, E. *gum*. I hesitate much as to this etymon, 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 metaph. 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. *Culm*.

To **GUMFIATE**, *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 controveray, which had *gumfiated* every mental joint and member." Ayrs. *Legatces*, p. 198.

Ital. *gonfi-äre*, to swell; *gonfiato*, 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**.

Wae worth ye, wabster Tam, what's this

That I see gaupin *gumlie*?

The boddem o' the glass, alas!

Is unco blaes an' drumlie.

Tarras's Poems, p. 71.

Here it seems to signify having a troubled appearance. V. **GRUMLY**.

To **GUMMLE**, *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.

Whan 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 fish any?" "O yes, I *gump* them whiles." "Gump them? pray what mode of fishing is that?" "I guddle them in aneath the stanes an' the braes like." Brownie of Bodsbeck, 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., Selkirks.

"If ye'll gang wi' me a wee piece up the Todburn-hope,—I'll let you see *gumping* to perfection." *Ibid.*

GUMP, *s.* Expl. "the whole of any thing." Gall. Encycl.

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*, *lascivua*, (Kilian); or Isl. *gimbing-ar*, *irrisaionea*, *gempne*, *ludificatio*; *gumsa*, *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 humum plodere*, ut equi *lascivientes*; or to Isl. *gunn*, *prolium*, *pugna*?

GUMPHIE, *s.* A foolish person, Ang., Clydes.

Isl. *gumps*, *frustratio*, *elusio*; *gums-a*, *illudere*, *laetare aliquem*. Dan. *kumse*, a loggerhead, a blockhead. It is singular, that several words of the same meaning have such similarity of sound; as, *Sumf*, *Tumfie*, *q. v.*

GUMPHION, **GUMPHEON**, *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 *gumpheon* 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 eserol above, *Memento mori*, 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 gumpheon or mort-head charged as afore-said." Account of the Funeral of John Duke of Rothes, A. 1681, Nisbet's Heraldry, P. IV., p. 147.

Most probably corr. from Fr. *gonfanon* (O. Fr. *gomphalon*), 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*, *kund-en*, indicare, signum dare; but others, with greater propriety perhaps, from Isl. *gunn*, prælum, and Su.-G. and A.-S. *jana*, 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. *gonfler*, to swell. Isl. *gumme* denotes a glutton, heluo; and *gummaleg-r*, vorabundus; G. Andr., p. 100.

[To **GUMPLE, v. n.** To get into a sulky humour; part. pr. *gumplin'*, sulking, used also as a s., Banffs.]

It may be allied to Isl. *gefta*, labium demissum, quale vetularum; G. Andr., p. 80; or *glinpna*, *glupna*, contristari, dolere. *Glupnet* oc *grimlett*, facie torva et truculenta; Edd. Verel. Ind. V. GLOPPE.

[**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 saecching for a' that ye are *gumple-foisted* 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.

GUMPTION (pron. *gumshion*), s. Common sense, understanding, S. *Gawmition* or *gumption*, Northumb.

What tho' young empty airy sparks
May have their critical remarks;—

'Tis sma' presumption,
To say they're but unlearned clarks,

And want the *gumption*.
Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

Sometimes I think it rank presumption
In me to claim the Muses' *gumption*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, 1. 86.

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. *gaum*, Su.-G. *gom*, care, attention; and find that Grose refers to a similar origin, *gawm*, to understand, A. Bor. Lancash. id. *gaumless*, 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-jan*, per-

cipere; *Iah ni gaumsaina*, And not perceive, Mark iv. 12. Hence A.-S. *gym-an*, custodire, attenté et cum cura servare. Alem. *caum-an*, *goum-an*, curare. The radical idea affixed to the Moes-G. v., and retained in Isl., is that of seeing, videre; Jun. Gl. Isl. *gaume*, prospecto, G. Andr. Hence, *gaumgiaefne*, consideratio. *gaumgiaefen*, consideratus. V. RUMGUMPTION.

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't gentry in that muckle kyte o' yours." Saint Patrick, iii. 46.

"Come awa, Watty, ye *gumshionless* cuif, as ever father was plagued wi'; and Charlie, my lad, let us gang thegither, 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 commissaryship among the lave." St. Ronan, i. 240.

[**GUNDIE, s.** The Father-lasher, a fish; *cottus bubalis*, Euph., Banffs.]

GUNDIE, adj. Greedy; rather as expressive of voracity, Roxb.

Isl. *gyn-a*, hiscere, os pandere. Hence,

GUNDIE-GUTS, s. A voracious person, *ibid.* "A fat, pury fellow." Grose's Class. Dict.

GUNK, s. To *gie one the gunk*, to jilt one, Renfrews.

A' the lads hae trystet their joes:

Slee Willy cam' up an' ca'd on Nelly;

Altho' she was hecht to Geordie Bowse,

She's *g'en* him the *gunk*, an' she's gane wi' Willie.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 163.

This may be merely an abbreviation of *Begunk*, id. V. GANK, and BEGEIK.

GUNKIE, s. A dupe, Teviotd.

GUNKERIE, s. The act of duping, or of putting a trick upon another, *ibid.*

GUNMAKER, s. A gunsmith, S., Aberd. Reg.

[**GUNNACK, s.** A kind of skate, a fish, Banffs.]

GUNNALD, s.

—Thay come golfand full grim,

Mony long tuth it bore—

And mony grit *gunnald*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 161.

This might signify "old favourite," Su.-G. *gunn-a*, favere, and *ald*, old.

To GUNNER, v. n. To gossip, to talk loud and long; generally applied to country conversation, Ayr.

Apparently a cant term; perhaps from the noise made by gunners in discharging their pieces.

GUNNER, s. 1. The act of gossiping, Ayr.

2. A volley of noisy talk, *ibid.*

[3. A noisy, blustering talker, *ibid.*]

GUNNER FLOOK, the Turbot; *Pleuronectes maximus*, Linn.

"*Rhombus aculeatus* Rondeletii: our fishers call it the *Gunner Flook*." Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

[**GUNNIE, s.** A hobgoblin invoked to frighten children, Shet.; Isl. *gunni*, big men.]

[**GUNSAR, s.** A big, ungainly, stupid person, Banffs.]

GUNSTANE, s. A flint for a firelock or pistol, S.

In O. E. a bullet was called a *gonne stone*, evidently from the use of stones before that of metal was introduced. "I am stryken with a *gonne stone*; I am but deed; Je suis feru d'une houlle de fonte," &c. Palsgr., B. iii., F. 377, a.

[**To GUPP, v. a.** To vomit, Shet.; Dan. *gulpe*, to disgorge.]

[**GUPP, s.** A vomit, a sound as of vomiting, *ibid.*]

[**GUR, s.** Mud, dirt, Shet.; Dan., Isl., Sw., *gor*, mud, dirt.]

[**To GUR, v. a.** To defile with mud, *ibid.*]

GURAN, s. A sort of small boil, a tetter, S. Gael. Ir. *guiran*, a pimple. Arm. *gor*, a pustule. Pron. *girren*.

GURANIE, adj. Full of small boils, Clydes.

[**GURBLOITED, adj.** A term applied to clothes that are badly washed, Shet.; Dan., Isl., Sw. *gor*, mud, and Isl. *bleyti*, soaking.]

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.

Quhat bern be thou in bed with hede full of beis;
Graithit lyke sum knappare, and as thy grace *gurdis*
Lurkand like ane longeoure? Quod I, Loune, thou leis.
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 25.

The sense, however, is doubtful here. Doug. and Sibb. refer to Lat. *ingurgitare*, as the only probable origin. But Skinner mentions *gord* 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 Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 21.

i. e., "strikes him down to the ground."

GURDEN, v. 3, pl. *Gird*.

Gawayn and Galeron *gurd*en her steles,

Al in gletarand goldie gay was here gere.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 13.

GURGRUGOUS, adj. Ugly, Fife. V. GRUGOUS, and GRUOUS.

GURGY, adj. Fat, short-necked, with a protuberant belly, Roxb., Clydes.

Fr. *gorgé*, gorged, crammed, Cotgr.

GURK, s. 1. A fat, short person, Aberd.

A gawsie *gurk*, wi' phiz o' yellow,

In youthhood's sappy bud,

Nae twa there wad' ha' gart him wallow,

Wi' fair play, in the mud,

On's back that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 131.

It is expl. in Gl. a "fat, clumsy fellow." But this, I learn, is not accurate.

2. "A child rather thick in proportion to his tallness;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

3. "Any of the young of live stock thriving and bulky for its age;" *ibid.*

[**GURKIE, adj.** Very thick and short; the dimin. of *gurk* when used also as a s., Banffs.]

[**GURKIN, adj.** Augmentative of *gurk*, when used as a s.; generally applied to persons, *ibid.*]

Shall we suppose that the idea has been borrowed from a vegetable which shoots up in a rank manner? for the second seems the primary idea. Sw. *gurka*, and Germ. *kurke*, signify a cucumber. Ihre views the term as originally Slavonic, as Pol. *ogorek* has the same meaning. Isl. *gorkula* denotes a fungus; G. Andr., p. 94.

GURL, GOURL, GURLIE, GOURLIE, adj. 1. Bleak, stormy; applied to the state of the air, S. "Rough, bitter, cold," Shirr. Gl.

For *gourl* weddir grewit bestis hare,

The wynd maid waif the rede weid on the dyke.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 8.

The lift grew dark, and the wind blew leud,

And *gurl*y grew the sea.

Sir Patrick Spens, Minstrelsy Border, iii. 67.

2. Surly, applied to the aspect.

Iberius with a *gurlie* nod

Cryd Hogan, ye we ken your God,

Its herrings ye adore.

Vision, Evergreen, i. 225, st. 22.

Rudd. conjecturally derives it from A.-S. *gore*, tabum lutum. But there is no affinity. It might seem allied to Isl. *hrollr*, horror ex gelu et frigore, from *hrylle*, exhorreo; G. Andr., p. 124; or to Ir. *gírl*e, *guairle*, as signifying a storm; Lhuyd, vo. *Tempestas*. But more probably, it is from the same origin with Teut. *guur*, which Kilian explains by the synonymes *suer*, acidus, sour, and *stuer*, torvus, trux, austerus, ferox. Belg. *guur*, cold, bleak; *Guur weer*, cold weather. *Gourlie* would seem to be merely *gaur* with *lik*, similis, affixed.

Teut. *guer*, Belg. *guur*, undoubtedly may be traced to Moes-G. *gaurs*, tristis, moerens. Isl. *garaleg-r*, saevus, vehemens, from *gari*, *garri*, sacva tempestas.

To GURL, *v. n.* To growl, Renfr. As applied to the wind, it denotes a sort of growling sound.

Weel may ye mind yon night sae black,
Whan fearfu' winds loud gurl'd,
An' mony a lum dang down, and stack,
Heigh i' the air up swirl'd.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 61.

Germ. *groll-en*, murmurare.

GURL, GURLE, *s.* Growl, snarl, Renfr.

—Round her lugs,
Poor starvin' dogs
Glowre fierce, wi' hungry gurle.

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. Gilbaize*, ii. 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.; *Sw. gurgl-a*, to gargle; *Dan. gurgel*, 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. guur weer*, 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. gurmited*, 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. gormr, cœnum; *Sw. gorr*, dirt, matter, pus.]

GURNLE, *s.* 1. "A strange-shaped thick man," *Gall. Encyel.*

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 virago," *Owen*; *Gurthun*, gross. *Gweng*, homo plebeius; *gwron*, 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 scug o' a bit cleuch-brae; when, or even he wist, his dog Keilder fell a gurrin' an' gurrin', as he had scen something that he was terrified for." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, 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. gnyrr-en*, stridre; *Teut. gnarr-en*, grunniere. Or perhaps slightly changed from *Isl. kurr-a*, murmurare, 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 *Su.-G. guring*, *gorrtall*, a pine tree not fully grown, abies immatura, *Ihre*.

GURRIE, *s.* A broil, *Lanarks.*; perhaps from *Gurr, 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. kruth*, curd.

GURTHIE, *adj.* Heavy, oppressive; applied especially to what burdens the stomach, *Fife*.

Fr. gourdi, benumbed. *Roquefort* renders it, pesant; 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 durst him nocht abide;
Bot a rycht straik Wallace him gat that tyd:
In at the guschet brymlie he him bar,
The grounden suerd through out his cost it schar.

Wallace, ii. 63, MS.

Fr. gousset, *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 fouth,
Some frae the North, some frae the South—
Wi' different clocks, but yet in truth
We ca' it gushet.

Forbes's Shop Bill, Journal, p. 11.

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.*]

GUSEHEADIT, *adj.* Foolish, q. having the head of a goose.

—"Na stranger, except he be of continual conuersione with thame, can discern betuix the popular and vsurpit estait of the daft Abbotis, gukkit Prioris, *guseheadit* Personis, asinivittit Vicaris, and the pretland Prebandaris." Nicol Burne, F. 187, b.

GUSEHORN, GUISSERN, *s.* The gizzard, S.

Thy Gal and thy *Guissern* to gleds shall be given.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

Gizzern, Lincoln., from Fr. *gesier*, id.

Johns. says; "It is sometimes called *gissern*." This is indeed the ancient form of the word. "*Gyserne* of fowles;" Prompt. Parv.

GUSE PAN, *s.* Gibbet pan?

"The air sall haue—ane mekle and litle pan, ane *guse pan*, ane frying pan, ane copper kettel," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

"Ane speit, lantrane, rostirne ebaffer, *gwis pan*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 16. *Guispane*, *ibid.*

GUSHIEL, *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. *gussel-en*, to pour out, (Kilian, D'Arsey); because when these dams are broken down, the water bursts forth. Isl. *gus-a*, effusio, aquae jactus; *gus-a*, profundere, effundere.

GUSHING, *s.* A term used to denote the grunting of swine.

"Whieking of pigs, *gushing* of hogs," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CREEPING.

Isl. *guss-a* is rendered gingrire, as denoting the gagging of geese.

GUSING-IRNE, *s.* A smoothing-iron; a gipsej 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. *goussé*, stuffed with eating: from *gousse*, the husk, pod, of pease, beans, &c.

TO GUST, GUSTE, *v. a.* 1. To taste, S.

"They are not reddie to taist or *guste* the aill, sa oft as the browsters hes tunned it.—They fill their bellies (*they drink overmeikill*) in the time of the taisting, swa that they tine and losse 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 *gusts* his gab wi' eyster sauce,
An' hen weel sodden.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 20.

TO GUST, v. n. 1. To try by the mouth, to eat.

"Be thair bot ane beist or fowll that hes nocht *gustit* of this meit, the tod will cheis it out amang ane

thousand." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. xi. Si qua non *degustant*, Boeth.

2. To taste, to have a relish of.

"Toddies will eit na flesche that *gustis* of thair awin kynd." Bellend. Descr. Alb., ut sup.

3. To smell.

The strang *gustand* oeder is al to schid.

Doug. Virgil, 365. 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* how gude fisehing is in drumly watteris, they can be na maner leif the craft."—Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 5.

Lat. *gust-are*, Fr. *goust-er*, *gcut-er*. It may be observed, however, that Isl. *klaeda gustur*, is explained, Pro odore, affectu, &c., quemlibet concomitante, which seems to signify that it originally refers to smell; as *gustar* is used with respect to the air, Spirat modicum; G. Andr.

GUST, *s.* A taste, a relish, S.

"We smel with our neyse the saunoir of breid and wyne, we taist with our mounth the *gust* of breid and wyne,—yit thair is na substance of breid and wyne in that sacrament." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 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, forther is no flesche on thaim bot all quhyte like talloue, and it is so very wyld *gusted* lykways." Monroe's Isles, p. 42.

GUSTY, *adj.* Savoury, S.

The rantin Germans, Russians, and the Poles,
Shall feed with pleasure on our *gusty* shoals.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 53.

Fu' fat they are, and *gusty* gear.

Ibid., ii. 353. V. CURN.

GUSTFU', *adj.* 1. Grateful to the taste, palatable, S.

2. Enjoying the relish of any thing, S.

The flocks now frae the snow cap'd hills with speed
Down to the valleys trot, dowy an' mute;
An' reun the hay-stack crowding, pluck the stalks
O' withered bent wi' *gustfu'* 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 Mers mair vncouth, namit *gustardis*, als mekle as ane swan, bot in the colour of their fedderis and gust of thair flesche thay are litil different fra ane pertrik." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11. V. also Sibb. Scot., p. 16, 17.

Bullet mentions this bird, but only in such terms as have been borrowed from Boece, who calls them *gustardes*. The name is probably a corruption of the Fr. name *ostarde*. V. Penn. Zool., I. 284; and Tour in S., 1769, p. 52.

GUT, *s.* The gout, S.

—The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut.—
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

GUT, *s.* A drop, S.

"*Gut* for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians." Johns. Dict. vo. *Gout*.

"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. "*Gowte*, *Gutta*." Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *goutte*, id. It is probable, however, that the medical gentlemen of our country have borrowed it from Lat. *gutt-a*. V. GOUTTE.

GUT AND GA', a common phrase, denoting all the contents of the stomach, S.

She—naething had her cravings to supplie,
Except the berries of the hawthorn tree.

—But someway on her they finish on a change,
That *gut* and *ga'* she keest with braking strange.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 56. *Ga'* is for *gall*.

GUTCHER, *s.* A grandfather, S. V. under GUD.GUT-HANIEL, *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 relique of the *Herschip* 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 *gude track*;" or "ye have had a *gude raik*," or excursion.

[GUTRIV, *s.* The anus 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, *Aw gutters*, bedaubed with mire, S.

Sae smear'd wi' *gutters* was his buik,

He stinket in his hide;

Ere I to him my shoulder got,

My back-bane links were sey'd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 28.

V. PLOUTER, *s.*

There, swankies young, in braw braid claithe,
Are springin' o'er 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 any thing 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.

Tarras'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. *gyttia* (sounded *guttia*), coenum; "mud, mire, slime;" Widge. Thre 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 Cimbr. *gaurur*, aquae efflux. But as Su.-G. *gyttia* denotes mire, especially what remains after a flood, the S. word may probably have the same origin. A.-S. *gyte* signifies a flood; *gyt-an*, to pour. This former, however, is more probable.

GUTTERY, *adj.* Mire, dirty; as, a *guttery 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 maun hae lordships and honours nae 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-blude* 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.GUTTEREL, *adj.* Somewhat gluttonous, Upp. Lanarks.

This is undoubtedly a diminutive from E. *gut*. But the origin of this is quite uncertain. Skinner derives it from Teut. *kutteln*, intestinum, Junius from Gr. *kúros*, concavitas. I would prefer Teut. *gote*, canalis, tubus; E. *gut* being defined "the long pipe—reaching from the stomach to the vent."

"Oigh, what will come o' ye, gin the baillies sud come to get witting—ta filthy, *guttly* hallions, tat they are." Rob Roy, ii. 176.

GUTTY, *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.

GUTTY, *s.* "A big-bellied person;" Gall. Encycl.

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.

"*Guttrells*, young fat swine;" Gall. Encycl.; probably from E. *gut*, like S. *Gutty*. V. **GUTTEREL**.

GUYDER, *s.* One who manages the concerns of another.

"—To the effect his Majestie—as father, tutor, *guyder*, and lawful administrator to his heines said darrest sone the prince may grant and dispone," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, 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. *chwannawg*, *chwannog*, 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, spirt out, *gusta*, to blow in gusts.]

GY, *s.* A strange hobgoblin-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 haud our Fastren'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*, *guis*, façon, manière, air, mine; Roquefort. He refers to Lat. *vis-us* as the origin.

2. Estimation, respect, *ibid.*

Now ye are crazy, sae am I,
An' crazy fock hae little *gy*,
Wi' youngsters skeigh an' swack.

Ibid., p. 129.

To **GY**, **GYE**, *v. a.* To guide, to direct; [part. pa. *gyit*, guided, Barbour, xix. 708.]

Thus stant thy confort in unsekernesse,
And wantis it, that suld the reule and *gye*.
King's Quair, i. 15.

Go to the batal, campioun maist forey,
The Troianis baith and Italianis to *gy*.

Doug. Virgil, 261. 1.

It was used in E. when R. Brunne wrote—

Ine kyng of Wessex was a knyght worthie
For to *gye* vs alle, that now er comen hers.

Chron., p. 2. Chaucer, id.

Rudd. views it as the same with *Gee*, *gie*, to move. But that they are quite different words, appears both from the meaning and pronunciation. 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.

Adelard of Westsex was kyng of the empire,
Of Noreis & Surreis, *guyour* of ilk schire.

R. Brunne, p. 6.

GY, *s.* A guide.

Bath Forth and Tay thai left and passit by
On the north cost, Guthrie was thar *gy*.

Wallace, ix. 682, MS.

Hisp. *guia*, id.

GY, *s.* "A rope," Gl. Antiq.; a guide rope, apparently a term used by Scottish seamen.

"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' hooly, sirs, as ye wad win an auld man's blessing!—mind there's naeboddy below now to haud the *gy*." *Ibid.*, p. 180.

Belg. *gy-touwen*, clew-lines, clew-garnets, q. *gytows* or ropes; *gy-en*, to muzzle a sail; Sw. *gig-log*, pl. *gig-togen*, id., *gig-a*, 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*, prospicio, attendo, curo, caveo; as Fr. *guid-er*, E. *guide*, are probably from *gaet-a*, curare, the dimin. of *gae*, or from *gaed*, *gied*, animus, mens, which comes from the same root. L. B. *guare*, *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 spreit of *Gy*.

Interlude Droichis, Bannatyne Poems, 173, st. 2.

This seems to have been a favourite idea with our poets. It is used by Dunbar.

The skoldirt skin, hewd lyke a saffron bag,
Gars men dispyt thair flesch, thou spreit of *Gy*.
Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 16.

Lyndsay, also, when speaking of the means he used to divert James V., when a child, says:—

—Sumtyme lyke ane feind transfigurat,
And sumtyme lyke the grieslie gaist of *Guy*.
Complaint to the Kingis Grace.

[**GYAND**, *s.* A giant, Sir D. Lyndsay, iii. 4.]

[**GYDER**, *s.* A pilot, a steersman, *ibid.* i. 183.]

GYDSCHIP, *s.* Guidance, management.

—"Waltir Scott of Braxhame knyght, with ane greite multitude of brokin mene, lychtit in his hienes gait, arayit in form of batale, tending to haue put handis to his persoun, & to haue ouerthrawn thame [his attendants], and drawin his grace to thar invitle *gydschip* and evill wais." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

[**GYFF**, *conj.* If, Barbour, i. 154.]

[GYFF, GIFF, *v. a.* May he give; as in "God gyff grace," Barbour, i. 34.]

GYILBOYES, *s. pl.* Portions of female dress.

"Twentie sevin pair of handis alias *gyilboyes* frunsit cordit with gold silver and divers cullouris of silk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 235.

This piece of female dress, apparently a kind of sleeves, has undoubtedly been denominated ludicrously; perhaps from Fr. *gualebaut*, "a boyse-eup, or tosse-pot;" Cotgr.; i.e., toper, a drunkard; 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-bowie*, a tub for fermenting wort.

[GYIR CARLYNG, *s.* V. GYRE CARLING.]

GYIS, GYSS, *s.* 1. "A mask, or masquerade;" Lord Hailes.

He bad gallands ga graith a *gyis*,
And cast up gamountis in the skyis,

The last came out of France.

—Heilie Harlottis in hawtane wyis.

Come in with mony sindrie *gyis*,

Bot yet luche nevir Mahoune.

Dunbar, Bannatyne 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 thair nest,
Richt tait and trig, all dausand in a *gyss*,
And owe the lyon lansit twyss or thriss.

Evergreen, i. 189, st. 13.

According to the latter signification, the term is merely Teut. *ghyse*, Fr. *guise*, a mode, a fashion. As used in the former, it is from the same origin as *Gyzard*, *q. v.*

[GYIT, *part. pa.* Guided. V. GY.]

GYPAT. Maitland Poems, p. 49. V. GILLOT.

[GY-KERL, *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 haue—the best leid, with the mask-fatt, ane *gyle-fat*, ane barrell, ane gallon." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, st. 1.

"Perhaps from Dan. *gaer*, yest," Sibb. But there is not the least affinity. It is undoubtedly from Belg. *gyl*, new-boiled beer; Teut. *ghyl*, chylus, cremor cerevisiae, Kilian. This is probably from *ghyl-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 have a tunned cog out of the gyle at Christmas*, i.e., "an overflowing pot out of the vat in which the ale is working."

A. Bor. the *gail* or *guile-dish*, the tun-dish; *gail-clear*, a tub for wort; the *gail*, or *guile-fat*, the vat in which the beer is wrought up. Ray's Coll., p. 29. E. *keelfat*, a cooler. In O. E. the first part of the term signified new ale. "*Gyle*, newe ale;" Prompt. Parv.

GYLE-HOUSE, *s.* A brew-house.

"Johne Rattray—being in the garden yearde, sneding tries on the north dyke, over against the coall

stabell, for the *gyle-house*, Alexander Cuninghame—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 example.

The payntit powne paysand with plumys *gym*,
Kest vp his tele ane proud plesand quhile rym.

Doug. Virgil, 402. 1.

Lye mentions C. B. *gwym*, pulcher. *Gimmy*, Sir J. Sinclair says, is still used in England. Observ., p. 102.

Owen traces C. B. *gwym*, pulcher, to *gwym*, sleek, glossy.

GYMMER (*g* soft), *adj.*

In May gois gentlewoman *gyimmer*,
In gardens grene their grumes to glade.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 186, st. 3.

Ramsay expl. this "court and enjoy." But it is unquestionably the compar. of *gim*, *gym*, neat, trim, a word common to S. and O. E. This Rudd. and Sibb. improperly view as the same with *Gymp*, *adj. q. v.*

To GYMP (*g* soft), *v. n.* "*He dare not gym*, 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*, *skaemt-a*, Germ. *schimpf-en*, Belg. *schimp-en*, to scoff, to taunt. This is now generally pron. *Jamph*, *q. v.*

GYMP, GYMPE, JYMP, *s.* 1. A witty jest, a taunt, S. B. *knack*, synon.

Tharfor gude freyndis, for ane *gympe* or ane bourd,
I pray you note me not at every worde.

Doug. Virgil, 5. 19.

2. A quirk, a subtility. This is one of the senses given by Rudd.

O man of law! lat be thysutelté,
With wys *gympis*, and frawdiss interkat.

Henrysone, Bannatyne 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. *skymp*, sport; also any jeering discourse. In the same language it assumes a form more nearly allied. This is *gempne*, ludificatio, sarcasmus; G. Andr., p. 86. Wachter informs us, that *schimpf* and *ernst* are opposed to each other; *ernst* in *schimpf keren*, 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 *Jamph*, *q. v.* for the derivation of the Goth. terms as used in this sense.

GYMP, GIMP, JIMP, *adj.* 1. Slender, slim, delicate, small, S,

There was also the preist and menstrel sle
Orpheus of Thraze, in syde rob harpand he,—
Now with *gynp* fingers doing stringis smyte,
And now with subtilt euore poyntalis lyte.

Doug. Virgil, 187. 37.

O than bespak hir dochter deir,
She was baith *jimp* and sma:
O row me in a pair o' sheets,
And tow me ouer the wa.

Adam o' Gordon, Pinkerton's Sel. S. Ballads, i. 48.

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. *Jimp measure*, measure that is under the proper standard, S. *scrimp*, *synon.* A piece of dress is said to be *jimp*, when it is too short or too narrow.

The latter seems in fact the primary sense; as the word is undoubtedly from Isl. *Su.-G. skam, skamt*, short, *skaemma, skaemt-a*, to shorten; in the same manner as *gynp*, *v.* and *s.*, are from *skymp-a, skymf*, &c.

To GYN, *v. n.* To be ensnared.

GYN, GENE, *s.* 1. An engine for war; pl. *gynnys*.

The gynour than delinerly
Gert bend the *gyn* in full gret hy;
And the stane smertly swappyt owt.

Barbour, xvii. 682, MS.

—Twa galais of *gene* had he
For til assege it be the se.

Wyntoun, viii. 33. 77.

Gynnys for crakys, great guns, artillery.

He gert engynys and cranys, ma,
And purwayit gret fyr alsua;
Spryngaldis, and schot, on ser maneris
That to defend castell afferis,
He purwayit in till full gret wane;
Bot *gynnys for crakys* had be nane;
For in Scotland yett than but wene
The use 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-ium*, 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 dark ages.

It seems to have been early abbreviated. *Et faen fer gynys en Valencia—per combattre*. Chron. Pet. IV., Reg. Arrogan., Lib. 3, c. 23, ap. Du Cange.

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. 1620, instead of *gynnys for crakys*, substitutes *guns for cracks*.

The only circumstance that can cause the least hesitation as to this etymon of the modern term is, that

Goth. *gun*, Isl. *gunne*, denote warfare, battle; and *gunnar*, in Edda, is used for a battering ram, aries pugnax; G. Andr., p. 99. Germ. *gund*, bellum, a Francic and Vandalic word, according to Wachter. Hence *grandfane*, Fr. *gouffanon*, vexillum militare, from *gund*, 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, S." Rudd.

GYN, *s.* A chasm, a gap.

And thus his spreith he had vnto his ln,

And with ane quhine stane cloist has the *gyn*.

Doug. Virgil, 248. 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 *quhine 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

Ane grisly den, and ane forworthin gap.

P. 247. 35.

A.-S. *gin*, hiatus, intercapado, intervallum; Isl. *gina*, chasma nubium; from A.-S. *gin-an*, Isl. *gyn-a*, to gape, to yawn.

To GYN, *v. n.* To begin; *gynith*, begins.

O empti saile! quhare is the wynd suld blowe

Me to the port quhare *gyneth* all my game?

King's Quair, i. 17.

I dee for wo; me think thou *gynis* slepe.

Ibid., ii. 38.

V. GAN.

GYNEN, 3, p. pl.

At thilke tyme ay *gynen* folk to renewe.

King's Quair, iii. 46.

GYNNYNG, *s.* Beginning.

—Be his sturdy *gynnyng*

He gert thame all hawe swylk dredyng,

That thare wes nane, durst neych hym nere,

Bot quha be name that callyd 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. *ginn-a*, decipere, allicere, seducere; or Belg. *ginnek-en*, to sneer?

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 *ginkie* gaes,' see how the 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.*, Mearns.

Isl. *geip-a*, exaggerare; effutire; *geip*, futilis exaggeratio; nugae.

[To GYPE, *v. n.* To stare in a silly or foolish manner; the prep. *about* is often combined: part. pr. *gypin'*, used also as an *adj.* in the sense of silly, foolish, Banffs.]

GYPIT, *adj.* Foolish, ibid.

I shed mysel' frae scorching sun,

To spin a verse o' metre;

Whiles in anger, whiles in fun,
A fickle *gypit* creature.

Tarras's Poems, p. 31.

GYPITNESS, *s.* Foolishness, *ibid.*

Daft gytiln thing ! what *gypitness* is this ?
Rairin yir love-tnles wi' a hopefu' kiss !

Ibid., p. 119.

GYPE (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Keen, ardent in any operation, *Ettr. For.*

2. Very hungry, voracious, *ibid.*

GYPELIE, *adv.* Quickly and eagerly, nimbly, *ibid.*

"I striffit till thilke 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. *gypa*, vorax, *G. Andr.* ; hians rostrum, *Haldorson*. According to this signification, it may have been formed from *gapa*, hiare, *E.* to *gape*.

[To GYRD, *v. a.* and *n.* V. GIRD.]

[GYRDAND, *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. *Skeat'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 propheceis of Rymour, Beid and Marling,
And of mony vther plesand history,
Of Reid Etin, and the *Gyre Carling*;
Comfortand thee, quhen that I saw the sory.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, *Ep. to Ja. V.*, p. 225.

—It is the spreit of Marling,
Or sum sche gaist or *gyre-carling*.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 18.

Leave Bogles, Brownies, *Gyre-carlings* and gaists.
Polywart, 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 *Gyre-carlin*, or as they also pronounce the word, the *Gy-carlin*, would carry it off before morning.

The word is pron. *Gay-carlin*, *Border*. The meaning of the last part of this designation is obvious. V. CARLIN.

The first syllable may be from Isl. Germ. *geir*, Teut. *ghier*, Belg. *gier*, a vulture ; which seems to be denominated from its voracity : Teut. *ghier-en*, Belg. *gier-en*, Alem. *ger-en*, signifying appetite, to be earnestly desirous, to covet ; and Su.-G. *gaer-a*, to eat, voraciously, whence *Gaeri* (*G. Andr.*) *Geri*, (*Mallet*, ii. 106), one of the wolves of Odin. The other is called *Freke* or *Freki*, as the former supposes, from Lat. *ferox* ; the work allotted to them being to consume the bodies of the dead.

Ger, 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 lord with the flesh and blood of those who were slain in battle. *Lex. Run. vo. Ger.*

To this Teut. *ghier-wolf*, rendered by Kilian, *lycaon*, *heluo*, has an evident analogy ; and Belg. *gier-wolf*, a ravenous wolf.

Or, *Gyre-carlin* may be allied to *Geira*, the name of one of the *Valkyriur*, or Fates 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 *val*, slaughter, and *kior*, lots ; being supposed to determine the death of men as it were by lot. But the last part of the name *Valkyriur* is rather from Isl. *kior-a*, Su.-G. *kor-a*, to chuse ; because they were believed to be employed by Odin to select in battle those who should die, and to make victory incline to what side soever he pleased. The three destinies of greatest distinction, among the Northern nations, were *Urd*, the past, *Verandi*, the present, and *Sculde*, 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. Antig. Rom.*, Lib. 2, c. 15. In this manner were the attributes and work of the One Supreme disguised and distributed, during the darkness of heathenism.

2. Used as equivalent to E. *hobgoblin*, scarecrow, S. B.

"Altho' you had seen her yoursell you wou'd na hae kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a *gyr-carlen*, or to set her up amon' a curn air bear to fley awa' the ruicks." *Journal from London*, p. 2.

"They said to me that knowis it, thair is not sa mekle a quicke thing as ane mouse may enter within that chalmer, the duiris and windois steikkitt, it is so close all aboute. Judge ye how ghaist and *gyre-carlingis* come in amonges thame." E. of *Huntlie's Death*, *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 490.

In like manner several other terms, originally denoting supernatural beings, are used to signify the imitations of them ; as *doolie*, *bogle*, &c.

GYREFALCONS, GERFALCONS. This is the reading of *Houlate*, ii. 1, MS., where it is *Eyre falcons*, *Pink. edit.*

Gyre Falcons, that gentillie in bewtye abondis,
War dere *Duckis*, and digne, to deme as efferd.

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 ; *ghier-valck*, Kilian.

GYREFU', *adj.* Fretful, ill-humoured, discontented ; as, "a gyrefu' carlin," a peevish old woman, *Ayrs*.

Teut. *ghier* (Isl. *geir*), vultur. In the latter language *Geira* signifies Bellona. 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 (*g* soft), *s.* A stratagem, circumvention, *Selkirks.* ; evidently allied to *Ingyre*, *q. v.*

[GYRNAND, *part. pr.* V. To GIRN.]

[GYRNYNG, *s.* V. GIRNING.]

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. GYIS.

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 yeir,
Bot— kirkmen eled lyk men of weir;
That never cummis in the queir;
Lyk ruffians is thair array.

Mailland Poems, p. 298.

Whan gloamin gray comes frae the east,
Through a' the *gysarts* venture;
In sarks an' paper helmets drest.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 29.

"The exhibitions of *gysarts* are still known in Scotland, being the same with the Christmas mummeries 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. 235.

2. A person whose looks are disfigured by age, or otherwise, *S.*

"The third was an auld wizen'd haave-coloured carlen, a sad *gysard* indeed, an' as baul' as ony ettercap." *Journal from London*, p. 2.

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 *Gysards* 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. *Cervula*; 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 observetis dies, qui dicuntur Aegyptiaci, aut Calendas Januarii, in quibus cantilenae quaedam, et commensationes, et ad invicem dona donan-

tur, quasi in principio anni boni fati augurio.—Si quis, Calendas Jannarii ritu Paganorum colere, vel aliquid plus novi facere propter annum novum, aut mensas cum lampadibus, vel eas in domibus praeeparare et per vicos et plateas cantores et choras ducere praesumpserit, anathema sit. V. *Rosin. Antiq.*, p. 29.

The Su.-G. term *Iulbock* has had a similar origin. It is a sport, in which young people, at the time of Yule, assume the skin and appearance of a ram, and thus run on those who oppose them. The word literally signifies the buck or stag of Yule. "It is this," says Ihre, "I believe, that foreign writers call *cervulus*, or in *cervulum se transformare*; as if old sports were profanely used during their solemnities."

On account of the excess to which the amusements used during this season were carried, Pacianus Barcilonensis wrote a book against them, which he entitled *Cervus or the Buck*. This is now lost, as Fabricius observes, *Biblioth. Latin. Med. Aevi*.

This word is not, as has been supposed, an abbreviation of Fr. *disguise*. It is from Teut. *guyse*, a scoff, sanna, irrisio; *guyse setten*, to make mouths, to put on a fool's face, *illudere alicui ore distorto vel alio quovis saunae genere*,—*naso suspendere adunco*; Kilian.

GYSE, *s.* 1. Mode, fashion; E. *guise*.

"This gouked *gyse* was begun by our baillie, to shew his love to the good canse." *Spalding*, ii. 231.

[2. A performance; also, in a more general sense, a frolic, a merry-making, Clydes., Banffs.]

To GYSEN. V. GEIZE.

GYST, *s.* Apparently, a written account of a transaction.

"As the *gyst* maid tharupoun bair." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

L. B. *gest-a*, historia de rebus *gestis*. Carpentier. O. Fr. *gestes*, gesta, facinora, egroga facta, &c., *Dict. Trev.*

[To GYTE, *v. a.* To set sheaves on end singly, Banffs. V. GAIT.]

GYTE, *adj.* 1. Deprived of reason, demented. To *gang gite*, to act extravagantly, in whatever way, whether from anger or joy; to act as in a delirium, *S.*; *hite*, *S. B.* synonym.

The man's *gane gyte*! Dear Symon, welcome here;—
What wad ye, Glaud, with a' this haste and din?
Ye never let a body sit to spin.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 92.

"He next, looking joyously round, laid a grasp on his wig, which he perhaps would have sent after the beaver, had not Edie stopped his hand exclaiming—'He's *gawn gyte*—mind Caxon's no here to repair the damage.'" *Antiquary*, iii. 294, i.e., "going distracted."

"But what between courts o' law and courts o' state, and upper and under parliaments, here and in London, the gudeman's *gane clean gyte*, I think." *Heart of Mid Lothian*, ii. 302.

2. To be enraged, *S.*

3. "To be outrageously set on a thing, giddy," *Gl. Picken*, *S. O.*

The mair I fecht an' fleer an' flyte,
The mair I think the jad *gangs gyte*.

Picken's Poems, i. 125.

Perhaps from Isl. *gaet-ast*, Su.-G. *gaed-as*, lactari, from *gied*, the mind, a term sometimes used to denote cheerfulness; *gae*, gaudium.

[4. Used as a *s.*, a fool, a silly person.]

[GYTIT, *part. adj.* Foolish, demented, Banffs.]

GYTE, *s.* Rendered "a goat," S. B.

He squell'd to her, like a young *gyte*,
But wadna mird to gang
Back a' that day.

Christmas Baing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 125.

Here it might be meant by the author in the sense of *child*, *Geyt* or *gyte* being thus used, S. B. V. GET.

GYTE, GYTELING, *s.* Applied contemptuously, or in ill humour, to a young child; as, "a noisy *gyte*," Ang., Fife.

Isl. *gyt*, pres. of *giot-a*, partum eniti, parere. V. GET.

GYTHORN, *s.* A guitar.

This croude, and the monycordis, the *gythornis* gay, —
Houlate, iii. 10.

The harpis and the *gythornis* playis attanis.
Doug. Virgil, 475. 54.

Githara is the only word used by Maffei, which Doug. explains as denoting both *harpis* and *gythornis*. The guitar, indeed, is merely a species of harp.

Chaucer, *giterne*; Fr. *giterne*, *guiterre*, evidently formed from *cithara*. V. CITHARISTS.

GYTLIN, *adj.* Expl. "belonging to the fields, rural," Gl. Buchan.

Daft *gyllin* thing! what gypitness is this?

Rairin yir love-tales wi' a hopefu' kiss!

Come sing wi' me o' things wi' far mair feck.

Tarras's Poems, p. 119.

H.

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. SLIDDERY, *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
Frae bour out and frae *ha'*,
Till the grammar-book frae 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 *Ha'*, or principal apartment, whether of the *Laird*, or of the tenant, S.

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big *Ha-Bible*, ance his father's pride; —
He wales a portion with judicious care,
And "Let us worship God!" he says with solemn air.

Burns's Works, iii. 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. 158.

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.

"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 *jouys* (or Scottish pillory) for saying 'there were mair fules in the laird's *ha'-house* than Davie Gellatly,' I do not learn that he was accused of abusing his high powers." Waverley, i. 130.

—"I dare say, Mr. Wauverley, ye never kend that a' the eggs that were sae weel roasted at supper in the *ha'-house* were aye turned by our Davie." *Ibid.*, iii. 236.

"Some of the feuars 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 Lintown." Notes to Pennicuik's Descr. Tweedd., 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 halloo rais'd forth frae the *ha'-house* swarm
A pack of yelpin tykes. The cottar's cur,
At's ain fire-side, roused by the glad alarm
Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a sten.

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., xxi. 242.

HA'-RIG, *s.* The first ridge in a field; thus denominated, because it is cut down by the domestics 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 honourable station, which is therefore also called the *foremost rig*, Loth., Roxb.

The *ha'-rig* rins fu' fast awa',
For they're newfangled ans 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 eighteen in a season." Edmonstone's Zetl. Isl., i. 242.

"Much goodly ware will ere 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. 138.

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 Sansting, is now alive." P. Aithsting, Statist. Acc., vii. 593.

"Teind 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." Neill'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. Su.-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., xv. 230.

HAAF-BOAT, s. A boat fit for going out to sea for the purpose of the ling fishing, Shetl.

"The farmers pay—casual teinds from their cows, sheep, and *haaf*, or fishing boats,—for every *haaf* boat 12 ling." P. Unst, Stat. Acc., v. 196, N.

HAAF-FISH, s. The Great Seal, *Phoca barbata*, Shetl. *Selchy* is the name of the Common Seal, *Phoca Vitulina*.

HAAFLANG, adj. Half-grown. V. HALFLIN.

[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. *hagi*, pasture, and *leita*, to seek.]

To **HAAP, v. n.** To hop, S.; the same with *Hap*. But *haap* expresses the sound more properly.

Frae hallak to hallak I *haapit*, &c. V. HALLAK.

HAAR, s. 1. A fog. *Sea haar*, a chilly, piercing fog or mist arising from the sea, S. [Applied to the fog caused by frost after rain, Clydes., Perth.]

[2. Rime, hoar-frost; synon. *cranreuch*, Clydes., Perth.]

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3. A chill 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 ague." P. St. Andrews, Fife, Statist. Acc., xiii. 197.

Skinner mentions a *sea harr* as a phrase used on the coast, Lincoln.; he expl. it, tempestas a mari ingrueus. Most probably it had originally the same sense with our term; which seems radically the same with *HAIR*, 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 *harr*.

Anster Fair, C. ii., st. 6.

"The *harr* is the name given by the fishermen to that gentle breeze, which generally blows from the east in a fine spring or summer afternoon," N.

From S. *haar harr*, perhaps we may derive A. Bor. *harl*, a mist; Ray's Cell., 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 catarrh; or trace it to O. Teut. *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. *haefe*, also *hof*, modus, meta; *haef-a*, adaptare.

To **HAAVE, v. a.** To fish with a poek-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 poek 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, Dumfries, Statist. Acc., ii. 16.

This is evidently from Su.-G. *haaf*, funda, rete minus, ex pertica suspensum, quo ex aqua pisces tolluntur. Ihre properly derives it from *haefw-a*, tollere, levare, to *heave*, 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. *haaf-r* denotes a drag-net; *sagena*, G. Andr., p. 103.

[To HAAVER, HAUF, HAUE, v. a. To divide into two equal parts, Banffs.]

[HAAVERIN, part. pr. Halving, dividing fairly; used also as a s. Banffs.]

[HAAVERS, s. pl. Halves, equal shares with another, Shetl.]

HAAVERS AND SHAIVERS. 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 hale 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, *Hale 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 finds any thing, *Nae halvers and quarters, hale a' mine ain, and nane of my neighbour's*." Antiquary, ii. 223.

Shaivers also is sometimes used for *Shaivers*. *Haavers* is merely the pl. of *Halver*, *Halver*, still retained in the phrase, *To gang halvers*. V. under HALF. *Shaivers* 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. SAFER and SEFOR.

Dan. *halver-er*, to divide in halves, to part.

HAB, HABBIE, abbreviations of Albert, or as expressed in S., *Halbert*. V. HOBIE.

"James Crawford son to *Hab* Crawford." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 175.

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.

—Whan fell death had came to see them,
An' gi'en a *habber*,
Wi' solemn air, fu' douce he'd gie them,
No more *Lochaber*. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 12.

To HABBER, v. n. To stutter, to stammer, S.

Belg. *haper-en*, Germ. *hapern*, id. Teut. *haper-en met de tonge*, *hæsitare lingua*, *titubare*; Kilian. In Sw. it is *happla*.

[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.*]

HABBERGAW, s. 1. Hesitation, suspense, S. B.

2. An objection, S. B.

From *Habber*, v. and Isl. *galle*, vitium, defectus. V. *Weathergaw*. Some derive Belg. *haper-en*, from Isl. *hap-a*, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

To HABBERNAB, v. n. To drink by touching each others' glasses, S.; *hobnob*, E.

The term was originally used adverbially, signifying what was done at random.

"By *habbe* or by *nabbe*; Par vne voye on aultre." Palsgr. F. 439, a.

By Johnson, Stevens, and others, it is thus resolved, *hap ne hap*, i.e., let it happen or not, like *would ne would, will ne will*. V. Reed's *Shakesp.*, v. 369. I would prefer tracing it to A.-S. *habb-an*, *habere*, and *nabb-an*, i.e., *ne habb-an*, *non habere*. It might be an old A.-S. phrase, formed from these two verbs; q. "have or not have."

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth., perhaps in allusion to the motion of a *hobby-horse*.

[HABBIE-GABBIE, v. n. To throw money, etc., among a crowd to be scrambled for, Shetl.]

[HABBIGOUN, 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 HABBLED, 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' guidal;
Else, like the hero of our fable,
We'll aft be plunged into a *habble*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 41.

2. A squabble, Clydes., Ayr., Loth., Mearns. "*Habble*, a mob, fight;" Gl. Picken.

To HABBLE, v. n. 1. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. *happ-en*, to snatch, Teut. *habb-en ende snabb-en*, capture, capitulare. 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.

[HABBLER, *s.* One who causes, or delights in, a squabble, Clydes.]

HABBLIN, *s.* 1. Confused talk, as that of many persons speaking at once, Fife.

Sie *habblin'* an' *gabblin'*,
Ye never heard nor saw.

A. Douglas's *Poems*, p. 121.

"Speaking or acting confusedly;" Gl.

This may rather be allied to Fr. *habler*, which Cotgr. explains as signifying to babble. The etymon given, from Teut. *hobbel*, *nodus*, *hobbel-en*, in *nodus* formam involuere, may perhaps be properly transferred to *Habbie*, having big bones, ill-set, &c.

To HABBLE, *v. n.* To hobble, Ayr., Gall.

Some, *habblan* on without a leg,
War tholin muckle wrang by't.

Picken's *Poems*, 1788, p. 132.

"To *Habbie*, to hobble, to walk lamely;" Gall. Encycl.

Fland. *hobbel*, *nodus*; *hobbel-en*, in *nodus* formam involuere.

HABBLIE, *adj.* Having big bones, ill set; a term still applied to cattle, S.

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.

Teut. *habb-en*, capture; *q.* "Catch the rooks."

[HABERIOWNYS, *s. pl.* Habergeons, Barbour, xi. 131.]

HABIL, HABLE, *adj.* 1. Fit, qualified, S.

To that, baith curtas and cunnand
He wes, bath *habyt* and aveuand.

Wyntoun, ix. 26. 78.

"But if only one goes, he is entitled by use and wont, and writings explanatory of the will, without any competition to the benefit of this legacy; if found *habile* or fit for being received at a college, and if attested by the parson of Mortlach." P. Mortlach, Statist. Acc., xvii. 433.

2. Prone, disposed to.

Be na dainser, for this danger
Of yow be tane an ill consait,
That ye ar *habill* to waist geir.

Maitland *Poems*, p. 329.

3. It is frequently used in the common sense of modern *able*.

"Swa the commandmentis of the kirk and al vthir hear poweris ar nocht allanerlie ordanit for thame self, bot rather to geue men occasion to be the mair *habyl* to keip the command of God." Kennedy, Commandater of Crosraguell, p. 71.

Abill is also used as synon. with *habyl*, fit.

Was neuer yit na wretche to honour *abill*.

Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 258.

In this sense, it was used by old E. writers, as in a letter of Mary of England, A. 1554.

—"Also to will and requier you to put furthwith in a redynes of your owne servants,—as many *hable* men, as well on horsebacke as on foote, as ye ar *hable* to make :—Requiring you—to have your force in suche redynes, as you maye with the same be *hable* to repress any other tumult that maye fortune to springe, or arise, in any other parte of that our countrie where you dwell." Sadler's *Papers*, i. 368.

4. Liable, exposed.

—Like to the bird that fed is on the nest,
And can not flee, of wit wayke and unstable,
To fortune both and to infortune *habile*.

King's *Quair*, i. 14.

Lat. *habil-is*, Fr. *habile*.

5. A version is said to be *habil*, that does not contain twenty-one, or any other determinate number of, errors, Aberd.

HABILITIE, *s.* Ability, bodily strength.

"And sielyk the names—be put in roll & writ,—with the qualitie & *habilitie* of euerie manis person, and quantitie of thair substance & gudis mouable and immovabill, &c. Acts Mary, 1556, Ed. 1814, p. 604.

—"In traueilling quhairin, not onlie is our body, spirite, and seneis sa vexit, brokin, and vnquyetit that langer we ar not of *habilitie* be ony meane to indure sa greit and intollerabill panis, and traueillis, quhairwith we ar altogidder verit," [wearied] &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 12.

Fr. *habilité*, "ableness, ability, lustiness," &c.

HABILL, *adv.* Perhaps, peradventure; *ablins*.

"And onre consent to the sade coronatioun, gife it wer interponit thairto, mycht *habill* preinge ws and remanent rychtuns blude anent the sade successioun." Protest Duke of Chattelherault, Acts, Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507, 508.

This is the only instance I have met with of the use of this term as an *adv.*; but it certainly indicates the origin of *Able*, *ablins*, S., and A. Bor. *yeable sea*, perhaps, peradventure. V. *ABLE*.

The passage, if resolved, would be, "might be *habill*," fit, sufficient, or able "to prejudge us and the rest of the rightful heirs;" or, it may possibly do so, i.e., may have power to do so.

Fr. *habile*, able, powerful; sufficient, apt unto. It is used to denote one who has powers proper for doing any thing, or qualities which render him sufficient for filling any situation; whence the phrase, *habill à succeder*. It has thus been transferred to probabilities. The termination *ins*, in *ablins*, seems to be the same with that in *halfins*, *blindins*. V. *LINGIS*.

To HABLE, *v. a.* To enable, to make fit.

Than wold I pray his blissful grace benigne,

To *hable* me unto his service digne.

V. the *adj.*

King's *Quair*, ii. 20.

To HABILIYIE, *v. a.* To clothe, to dress, to array; Fr. *habiller*.

"Yet dois he nocht stand in ony way content, haueand cled and *habilyieth* [*habilyiet*] him selfe with the mantell of the Apostles,—onles moreover he declair him self indewed with the spreit of prophecie," &c. J. Ytrie's *Refutation*, Pref.

HABIRIHONE, *s.* A habergeon.

To me he gaif ans thik clowtit *habirihone*,
Ans thrynfald hawbrek was all gold begons.

Doug. *Virgil*, 83. 50. V. AWBYRCHOWNE.

O. E. "Haburion, Loric." Prompt. Parv.

HABITAKLE, *s.* A habitation.

—They haue of Sanctis *habitakle*,
To Simon Magus maid ans tabernakle.

Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 142.

Lat. *habitacul-um*.

HABIT-SARK, *s.* A riding-shirt; a piece of female dress, now common to all ranks, Perth.

A *habit-sark*, wi' lace as braid's my loof,
O'erspread a breast, perhaps, o' virtue proof.
Duff's Poems, p. 81.

To HABOUND, *v. n.* 1. To abound. "To habound & multiply." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538.

O. Fr. *habond-er*, *id.*

2. To increase in size.

—Hir figure sa grisly grete *haboundis*,
Wyth glourand eue byrnannd of flambis blak.
Doug. Virgil, 222. 46.

Hence *haboundand*, abounding; *haboundans*, abundance, Wyntown. Chaucer uses *habundance*.

[HABOUNDANCE, *s.* Abundance. *Barbour*, xiv. 229.]

HACE, HAIS, *adj.* Hoarse.

Quha can not hald thare pece ar fre to flite,
Chide quhill thare hedis riffe, and hals worthe *hace*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66. 29.

A.-S. Isl. *has*, Su.-G. *haes*, *hes*, Belg. *hesch*, Germ. *heisch*, *id.* V. HERS.

[To HACH, *v. n.* To clear the throat of phlegm, to cough, Clydes.; pron. *haugh*.]

HACHART, *s.* A cougher.

Ane was ane hair *hachart*, that hostit out fleume.
Maitland Poems, p. 54.

In edit. 1508, it is *hogeart*; perhaps an *errat*.
Probably from HAUGH, *v. q. v.*

HACHEL, *s.* A sloven, one dirtily dressed, *Ayrs*.

"A gipseye's character, a *hachel's* slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy as a blackamoor's face, a club foot, or a short temper." *Sir A. Wyllie*, ii. 149.

HACHES, *s. pl.* Racks for holding hay.

His stede was stabled, and led to the stalle,
Hay hertely he had in *haches* on bight.

V. HACK, 1. *Sir Gawain and Sir Gal.*, ii. 9.

[HACHIT, *s.* A hatchet. *Barbour*, x. 174.]

HACHT. "A lytill *hacht* hows." *Aberd. Reg.*

HACK, HAIK, HAKE, HECK, HEK, *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 sall 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 *hecks* full of corn and hay.

Sir Egeir, p. 36.

I haif ane helter, and elk ane *hek*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 7.

Skinner and Ray have derived this from A.-S. *hegge*, *haege*, *sepes*, or *haeca*, Belg. *heck*, *pessulus*, *repagulum*. But Su.-G. *haeck* exactly corresponds; *locus supra praesepe*, *ubi foenum equis apponitur*; *Ihre*. The cognate Belg. word is *hek*, rails, inclosure.

2. A wooden frame, suspended from the roof, containing different shelves, for drying cheeses, S.

A *hake* was frae the rigging hanging fu'
Of quarter kebbocks, 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 forsaidis cruifs be thre inche wyde, as it is requirit in the auld statutis maid of before." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1424, Ed. 1814, 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. Encycl.*
This, as far as I can discover, is merely a provincial variety of *Hag*, as denoting moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; from "*Hack*, to hew," *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.* Mearns. 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. 534.

Sibb. writes it *Hawk*.

"*Hawk*, a kind of hook for drawing out dung from a cart; Swed. *hake*, *uncus*." *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. *hjak-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 chap, 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 blude it ran down,
An' his throat was a' *hackered*, an' ghastly was he.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 18.

Evidently a frequentative from E. *hack*, like Teut. *hackel-en*, *conscindere minutim*. Isl. *hjakka-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 *hatch*." *Acct. of Curling*, p. 6.

"*Hack*, from the Icelandic *hjakka*, signifies a chop, a crack." N. *ibid.* Dan. *hak*, a notch; C. B. *hac*, id. Teut. *hack-en*, fodere.

HACKSTER, s. A butcher, a cutthroat.

"At his return into Scotland,—he found Alaster Macdonald, son to Coll Macgillespiek, commonly called Coll Kittagh,—with a crew of bloody Irish rebels, and desperat *hacksters*, gathered in the Isles." Craufurd's *Hist. Edin.*, p. 155.

I have not found this word any where 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-aqual*; perhaps from A.-S. *aelc*, each, dat. plural, *aelcum*, aspirated, and *plack*, (q. v.) q. "everyone his *plack*."

[**HA' CLAY, s.** V. under **HA'**.]

HACQUEBUT OF FOUND.

"Item, thrie *hacquebut* of *fovd*, whole, and one broken :—Item, viiii. barreillis of *hacquebutis* of *fovd* poulder." Bannat. *Journal*, p. 127. V. **HAGBUT**.

Fauchet derives *hacquebut* from Ital. *arca bouza*, the bow with a hole. V. *Grose*, *Mil. Hist.*, ii. 291.

HACSHE, s. Ache, pain.

Ans *hacshe* hes happenit hestelie at my hairt rute.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 52.

A.-S. *aece*, Isl. *ecke*, *ecki*, dolor.

TO HAD, v. a. To hold, to keep, S.

—"Grantit to the proueast, &c., to haue and to *had* thairin ane mercatt day oukie—to haue and to *had* ane vther mercatt oukie," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vol. v. 93. V. **HALD**, 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 spoilyied a number of cattle frae the ground of Fren draught, and awowedly *had* them to Bryack fair." *Spalding*, i. 34.

"Gylderoy and five other lymmars were taken and *had* to Edinburgh." *Ibid.*, p. 53.

"He is *had* to Aberdeen, and warded in the tol-booth." *Ibid.* p. 126.

This seems merely a softened pronounciation of *haefle*, *haefed*, the A.-S. pret. and part. pa. of *habb-an*, *haebb-an*, habere. 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 burials, 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. 365.

HADDER AND PELTER. A flail, Dumfr.

This designation seems descriptive of both parts of the instrument. The *hadder*, or *haldler*, 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 braw caller *haddies*, and they'll bid me unco little indeed at the house if ye want crappit heads the day." *Antiquary*, iii. 216.

"The substantialities consisted of rizzard *haddies*," &c. *Smugglers*, ii. 75. V. **RIZARD**, v.

HADDIES COG, a measure formerly used for meting out the meal appropriated for supper to the servants, Ang. It contained the fourth part of a peck. V. **HADDISH**.

Perhaps from A.-S. *Su.-G. had*, Alem. *heit*, a person; as being originally used to denote the portion allotted to an individual. V. **COG**.

HADDIN', HAUDING, s. 1. A possession, a place of residence, S.; q. *holding*.

Tho' her *haddin'* it be sma,
An' her tocher nane ava';
Yet a dinker dame than she
Never blessed a lover's e'e.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 116.

V. **HALD**.

"And what would harm my bonny bairn in the gloaming near my poor *haddin'*? said Janet," *Blackw. Mag.*, July 1820, p. 378.

A wee bit honsie to my mind,
Wi' twa three bonny trees confin'd,—
Is a' I'd seek o' *haddin'* kind
To mak me weel.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 168.

2. As signifying the furniture of a house, Clydes.; synon. *plenissing*.

Wad Phillis loo me, Phillis soun possess

A gude bein house, wi' *haudin'* neat an' fine;

Sax aere-braid o' richest pasture grass;

The grun' was Ramio's ance, but now is mine.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 104.

3. The *haddin'* 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 haena *haddin'* for her," S.

"He said, it was na in my heart—to pit a puir lad like himsell,—that had nae *hauding* but his penny-fee, to sick a hardship as this comes to." Rob Roy, ii. 232.

5. Used to denote equipments for riding, Ayrs.; *synon. riding-graith.*

"Ye maun just let me ride my ain horse wi' my ain *ha'ding*." Sir A. Wylie, i. 225. V. HALD, HAULD, 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, HADISCH, 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 boll of sheeling of increase of all their corn, bear, and other grain." Proof—regarding the mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814.

"Twa *hadischis* of meill," *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

This is evidently the same with *Haddies Cog*, 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. *disc*, Su.-G. *disk*; Teut. *disck*, &c., an ancient term which was in general use among the northern nations.

HADD0-BREEKS, 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 *haddy* Wallace and thair can twyn.

Through that downwith to Forth sadly he soucht.

Wallace, v. 300, MS.

i.e. high or tall heath; in Perth edit. incorrectly *heith haddy*.

"In Scotland ar mony mure cokis and hennis, quhillk etis nocht bot seid or croppis of *hadder*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

When April winds the *heather* wave,
And sportsmen wander by yon grave,
Three vollies let his mem'ry crave—

Burns's Works, iii. 121.

Moes-G. *haithjo*, ager, *haithiwisk*, silvestris; Isl. *heide*, silva, tesqua. Su.-G. *hed*, solum incultum, Germ. *heide*, solitudo, also, *erica*. It is strange that Dr. Johns. should refer to Lat. *erica*, as if it could have been the origin of E. *heath*.

To **HAE, v. a.** 1. To have; commonly used *have*, S.

But ws *hae* all her country's fead to byde.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 89. V. HAIF.

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. *haefl*; all from the verb signifying to *have*.

Hence the phrase, S. B. *hae 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,

Syne lift you till a better beil!

Skinner's *Miscellaneous Poetry*, p. 112.

Alliterative phrases of this kind, were very common among the northern nations. Isl. *heil* oe *holdin*, illaesus, incorruptus.

HAE-BEEN, s. An ancient rite or custom, *Dumfr.*; from *Have been*.

"Gude auld *hae-beens* should aye be uphauden."

Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1820, p. 660.

HAEM-HOUGHED, part. adj. Having the knees bending inwards, S.

She was lang-toothed, an' blench-lippit,

Haem-houghed, an' haggis-fittit,

Lang-neckit, chaunler-chafitit,

An' yet the jade to dee!

The auld man's mare's dead, &c.

A *mile aboon Dundee*, Old Song, Edin.

Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 238.

The idea seems to be borrowed from *haims* 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 weane.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 12.

Here, however, it may be for *hadden*, held.

Chaucer uses *han* in the same manner—

—Ye *han* saved me my children dere.

Clerkes Tale, v. 8964.

2. Often implying the idea of necessity, S. "He had *ha'en* that to do," S.; a dangerous and delusory 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'F-AND-HA'F, 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 ein, big John M'Maff

Held out his musket like a staff;

Turn'd, tho' the chield was *ha'f-and-ha'f*,

His head away,

And panting cry'd, "Sirs, is she aff?"

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." Pittscottie, p. 111.

And down thair *haffats* hang anew
Of rubies red and sapphirs blew.

Burel, Watson's Coll., li. 11.

Her hand she had upon her *haffat* lald.

Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

—Euer in ans his bos helme rang and seundit,
Clynkand about his *haffettis* with ane dyn.

Doug. Virgil, 307. 23.

Of roses I will weave
To her a flowery crown;
All other cares I leave,
And busk her *haffets* round.

Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

"I'll take my hand from your *haffet*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396, 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 fyste from your cheke:—Je partiray mon poyng dauec 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 chafits 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. *heafud*, 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. *healf-heafod*, in the sense of semicranium, sinciput, and of *healfes heafides ece*, for the megrim, q. the *half-head*, or *haffat ache*.

Moes-G. *haubith*, Su.-G. *hufioud*, Isl. *haufud*, *hofud*, 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 haffet*!" Deserted Daughter.

TO KAIM DOUN ONE'S HAFFITS. To give one a complete drubbing, S.

Then they may Gallia's braggers trim,
An' down their *haffits kaim*.

Turra's Poems, p. 139.

In allusion to combing 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.

HAFFMANOR, *s.* Expl. "having land in partnership between two;" Gall. Encycl.

From *half*, and *manor*, L. B. *maner-ium*, 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 *haff mark* bridal band wi' me.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 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.

"1663, 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 Johnne Allane, taverner ther, to the borders to be married at the *half mark church*, (as it is commonlie named.) Lamont's Diary, p. 207.

HAFLES, *adj.* Poor, destitute.

Quhen ilka thing hes the awin, outhly we ae,
Thy nakit coors bot of clay and foule carion,
Hatit, and *hafles*; quhairof art thou hé?

Houlate, iii. 27, MS.

A.-S. *hafen-leas*, inops, literally, loose from having, or without possession; Alem. *habelos*, Belg. *havelos*, id. A.-S. *haefen-least*, Su.-G. *hafwandsloesa*, egestas, paupertas.

TO HAFT, *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 muirland 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 reft,
But when I found myself infest

In a young *Jack*,

I did resolve to change the *haft*

For that mistake.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'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.

Su.-G. *haefil*, possessio, from *haefd-a*, a frequentative from *hafw-a*, habere; Isl. *hefd-a*, uscapere.

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 afore our hinder-end was weel *hafted* in it." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 206. V. the *v. HEFT*.

"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 *haft* 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 *haft* 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. *hogg-ua*, Su.-G. *hugg-a*, id. Isl. *hoegg*, 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 *hagging* 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, 1803. 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 craigs and glens; the summit and back part is a deep muir ground, interspersed with moss *hags*." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 317, N.

He led a small and shaggy nag,
That through a bog from *hag* to *hag*,
Could bound like any Bilhope stag.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. iv., st. 5.

There is no affinity to Teut. *ghelecht*, lignetum sepi-bus circumscriptionum, 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. *hogg*, hio, as applicable to the yawning 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 hamna*, expl. *Limites communis saltus pascui et cædui, jus pascendi et lignandi*. Verelius here transposes the terms in his Lat. version; although he has preserved the natural order when translating the phrase into Sw., *Scogshugge och Mulebete*, i.e., the felling of wood, and pasture, from *mule*, 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 *hafn*, 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 *airn*, 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 hagggle. *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 *hagabag* I'll spread upon his board,
And serve him with the best we can afford.

Ramsay'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. *hucka-back*, although differently defined.

[HAGASTED, *adj.* "Familiarised to a particular place by a long stay in it, Shetl., Dan. prev. *hagastet*, *id.*" Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HAGBERRY, HACK-BERRY, *s.* The Bird-cherry, *S.* In Ang. pron. *hack-berry*.

"Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as crab-apples, hazle-nuts, geens, bird-cherry, called here *hagberry*.—The fruit of the bird-cherry (*prunus padus*), or the bark in winter, is an excellent astringent, and a specific in diarrhoeas and fluxes. The disease common to cows in some pastures, called the *moor-ill*, is cured by it." P. Lanark, *Statist. Acc.*, xv. 25.

"*Prunus padus*. Bird-cherry, *Anglis*; *Hagberries*, *Scotis*." Lightfoot, p. 253.

"On the banks of the Lunan, there is a shrub here called the *hack-berry* (*prunus padus*) that carries beautiful flowers, which are succeeded by a cluster of fine blackberries; they are sweet and luscious to the taste, but their particular qualities are not known." P. Clunie, *Perths. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 239.

"The name *haigs* is, in Lancashire, given to the white thornberry;" T. Bobbins. But this signifies haws, from A.-S. *hagan*, in pl. *id.*

It is singular that the E. name should be a translation of the Sw. one of *Prunus avium*, *Folgelbaer*, q. the Fowl-berry; and ours the very designation given in Sw. to the *Padus*.—*Haeg*; Linn. *Fl. Suec.*, No 431. *Haeggebaer*, the fruit of bird's cherry; Wideg. I know not, if the name refers to *haegd*, *hage*, a hedge; or to *hage*, a field, a pasture. The account given of it by Linn. might agree to either; for he says, it is an inhabitant of villages and fields.

HAGBUT of CROCHE, or CROCHERT.
A kind of fire-arms anciently used.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—bersis, doggis, doubil bersis, *hagbutis of croche*, half *haggis*, culuerenis, ande hail schot." Compl. S., p. 64.

"Enerie landed man—sall hane ane *hagbute of found*, callit *hagbute of crochert*, with thair calmes, bulletis, and pellokis of leid or irne." Acts J. V., 1540, c. 73, Edit. 1566, c. 94, Murray.

Fr. *arquebus a croc*; Gl. Compl. But the term is more nearly allied to O. Fland. *haeck-buyse*, O. Fr. *haequibute*, *sclopus*. This is said by Cotgr. to be somewhat bigger than a musket. *Croc* denotes the grapple or hook, by means of which the arquebuse was fixed to a kind of tripod or small carriage. Fr. *crochet*, corr. to *crochert*, also signifies a hook or drag.

"It appears to me," says Grose, "that these culverines or hand canons, which were fixed on little carriages, were what we now call the arquebus á croc (arquebus with a hook) or something very like it. They were since called the arquebus with a hook, on account of a little hook, cast with the piece; they are placed on a kind of tripod,—are of different lengths, and for caliber, between the smallest cannons and the musket; they are used in the lower flanks, and in towers pierced with loop-holes, called murderers. A long time after the name of arquebus was given to a fire-arm, the barrel of which was mounted on a stock, having a butt for presenting and taking aim: This was at the soonest about the end of the reign of Louis XII. It became in time the ordinary piece borne by the soldiers." Hist. Eng. Army, I. 152. V. HAGG.

In O. E. the term retains more of the original sound. "Which syde also they fenced with ii. felde peces, and certeyn *hagbuts a crok* lyngge vnder a turf wal." Patten's Expedition D. of Somerset, p. 41.

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HAGBUTAR, *s.* A musqueteer.

"He renforsit the towne with victualis, *hagbutaris*, ande munitions." Compl. S., p. 9. [*Hagbuteris*, Sir D. Lyndsay.]

HAGBUT of FOUNDE. The same instrument with *Hagbut of Croche*, q. v.

"It is ordained that every landed man have a *hagbut of founde*, called a hagbut of crochert," &c. Pink. Hist. Scot., ii. 407. V. HACQUENUT.

At first view one might be apt to suppose that the term *founde* were from Fr. *fonl-er*, to found, to cast metals. But it is from O. Fr. *fonde*, thus defined by Du Cange, *funda*, machina oppugnatoria, qua jactantur lapides. This is the same with L. B. *fundabulum*.

This was probably somewhat different from the *hagbut of croche*; although I find no account of it. I suspect that it was of a larger size than the other.

HAGE, *L. Haggis*, *s. pl.* Hedges, fences.

Hagis, alais, belabour that was thar,
Fulycit and spilt, thai wald na froit spar.

Wallace, xi. 21, MS.

A.-S. Teut. *haege*, Belg. *haegh*, Dan. *hage*, *id.*

HAGG, *s.* "*Haggis*, hagues or haquebutts, 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 handguns 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 "tak vpon hande to schute at deir, ra, or vther wylde beistis or wylde foulis, with *half-hag*, culuering, or pistolate." Acts Mary, 1551, c. 8, Edit. 1566.

Harquebus is by Fauchet (*Origine des Armes*, p. 57) derived from Ital. *arca bouza*, or the bow with a hole. But the Teut. name is evidently from *haeck*, a hook, and *buyse*, a tube, or hollow body. For the same reason, this in Su.-G. is called *hake-byssa*, from *hake*, a crooked point, *cuspis incurva*, *uncus*, and *bysa*, *boessa*, the name given to fire-arms. According to Ihre, the O. Fr. changed this word into *haquebuse*, and the moderns to *arquebus*; vo. *Hake*. But we have seen, that in O. Fr. *haquebute* is used, which Thierry properly defines, *sclopus uncinatus*.

It appears that the *Byssa* was used in the time of Charles VIII. for discharging stones against the enemy. V. Ihre, vo. *Byssa* and *Hake*.

[To HAGG, *v. a.* To butt with the head, to fight, as cattle do, Banffs.]

[HAGGIN', *part.* Butting with the head; used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

HAGGARBALDS, *s. pl.* A contemptuous designation.

—Vylde haschbalds, *haggarbalds*, and hummels.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

V. HEGGERBALD.

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 *hay*, A.-S. *heg*, *hig*, and *geard*, q. a yard for containing hay; or from A.-S. *haeg*, *hag*, *sepes*, septum, q. a yard inclosed by a hedge. But as this seems rather tautological, I prefer deriving it from *haga*, Su.-G. *hage*, agellus, pradium, a small piece of ground adjoining to a house, E. *harn*, and *geard*, *sepes*, sepimentum; 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 haggerin*, it rains gently, Ang., whence *hagger*, a small rain; *hutherin*, synon. *It haggles*, it hails, A. Bor.

HAGGERDASH, s. Disorder; a broil; Lanarks.

Perhaps from *hag*, to hack, and *dash*, to drive with violence.

HAGGERDASH, adv. In confusion, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Haggerdecash*.

HAGGERDECASH, adv. In a disorderly state, topsy-turvy, Ang.

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.

"I maun—lea' them to spaing [Leg. *spairge*] athort their tapseltirie tauntrums an' *haggersnash* pilgatings upo some hairum-skairum rattlescull," &c. Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

2. A ludicrous designation for a spiteful person, Ayrs.

HAGGERSNASH, s. Offals, S. B. Perhaps from S. *hag*, Su.-G. *hugg-a*, to hack, and *snaska*, devorare; q. to devour what flies off, or is cast away, in *hacking*; originally appropriated to dogs. Isl. *sneis*, portio excisa, G. Andr., p. 219.

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 tack.

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.; 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."

O. E. "*haggas*, a puddying, [Fr.] *culiette de mouton*;" Palsgr., B. iii. F. 38. "*Hagas* pudding. *Tucetun*." Prompt. Parv.

The Germ. in like manner, call a haggies *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 gallows gapes after thy graceless grundle,

As thou wald for a *haggies*, hungry gled.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.

Dr. Johns. derives *haggess* 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-polsa*, q. minced porridge. *Haggies* retains the form of the S. v. *hag*. In Gael. it is *tagais*, as there is no *h* in that language; Arm. *hacheis*, 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. *hackel-en*, haesitare 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.

HAGGLIE, adj. Rough, uneven, Clydes., q. what bears the marks of having been *haggit* or hewed with an axe.

HAGGLIN, *part. adj.* Rash, incautious; as
"a *hagglin'* gomrel," Fife. V. HAGGLE, *v.*

[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.

Hechle, 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. *Eaggle-bargain*
is viewed, in Gl. Ramsay, as *synon.* with *Aurglebargain*.
But it more nearly resembles this term.

HAGMAHUSH, *s.* A slovenly person,
Aberd.; most commonly applied to a fe-
male, and expl. as equivalent to "an *ill-
redd-up* person."

O! laddy! ye're s' *hagmahush*,
Yer face is barked o'er wi' smush;
Gae wash yersel, an' get a brush;—
Yer head's just like a heather-bush,
Wi' strabs an' straes.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

HAGMAHUSH, *adj.* Awkward and slovenly,
ibid.

Might we suppose the first syllable to signify, as in
E., an old ugly woman, the last might seem to be
formed from *Isl. huss-a*, sibilo excipere, Teut. *husschen*,
instigare, *q.* one on whom the dogs might be
hounded.

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*, sepimentum rude, or
haug-r, tamulus, cumulus, and *mark*, limes, *q.* a bound-
ary denoted by a hedge, or by a heap.

HAG-MATINES.

His pster-noster bocht and sauld,
His numered Aneis and psalmes tald,—
Their haly *hag matines* fast they patter,
They giue yow breid, and selles yow 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*.

"Als gud *hagying* throucht the cloiss & langous the
hous syd." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 639.

HAICHES, *s.* Expl. "force," S. B.

A mim mou'd maiden jimp an' spare,—
Mistook a fit for a' her care,
An' wi' a *haiches* fell.

Morison's Poems, p. 25.

Perhaps it is originally the same with HAUCH or
HAUCHIS, *q. v.*, the effect being put for the cause.

Haichess, 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.

HAIID, *pret. v.* Did hide, S.

"There was mony ane i' the days o' langsyne, who
haid weel, but never was back to howk again." Hogg's
Winter Tales, i. 329.

HAIID. Philot., st. 106. V. HAIT, *s.*

HAIID 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 HAIFF, HAIF, *v. a.* To have, to possess,
&c., pron. *hae*, S.

I *haiff* gret hop he sall be King,
And *haiff* this land all in leding.

Barbour, ii. 89, MS.

Isl. haf-a, Su.-G. *hafw-a*, Moes-G. *hab-an*, id. *Ihre*
observes, from Hesychius, that the Greeks used *αβ-ew*
for *εχ-ew*, to have.

To HAIG, *v. n.* To butt, or strike with the
head, applied to cattle, Moray; *synon. Put.*
V. HAGG.

The caure did *haig*, the queis low,
And ilka bull has got his cow,
And staggis all ther meiris.

Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, i. 286.

"If-you were to look through an elf-bore in wood,
—you may see the elf-bull *haiging* (butting) 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, feritare, pulsitare; a frequentative from
hoegg-a, caedere, *q.* to strike often; *hiack*, frequens et
lentus ictus, expl. by Dan. *støeden* (Haldorson) a push.
At stoe de med horner, to gore with the horns.

HAIG, *s.* The designation given to a female,
whose chief delight is to fly from place to
place, telling tales concerning her neigh-
bours, Ayr. V. HAIK.

This seems radically the same with *Haik*, *v.*, signi-
fying to go about idly. *Isl. hagg-a*, movere, dimovere,
haggan, parva motio; Haldorson.

HAIGH, *s.* Used as equivalent to *Heuch*, a
precipice, Perth.

Syne a great *haigh* they row'd him down,
A hideless corse,

A pray to a' the tykes aroun',
That wale o' horse.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 87.

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. *Haingle*, 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. *hagg-a*, com-moveo, 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. *Higgle*, E. must be originally the same.

"I airhit at keuillyng withe hirr in that thraward paughty moode, and baid na langer to *haigel*," Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

"I'll ne'er *haigel* wi' my king's officer about three and aughtpence." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 122.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *hackel-en*, balbutire, and *hack-elinghe*, difficultates. Isl. *hiegyla* signifies, res nihili; and *heigull*, homuncio segnus, 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 *haikin* 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 hy he *haiket* to that hall
For to wit gif Wymodis wyuning was thair.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. a.

It would seem here to denote vigorous, expeditious motion forwards. Isl. *hak-r* signifies, vir praeceps, vehemens.

"A *haking* fellow, an idle loiterer;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 329.

[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 *hawker*. Germ. *hoecker*, Su.-G. *hoekare*, a pedlar. This has had many etymons. Perhaps the most probable is *hoecke*, sarcina, a truss or pack. V. Wachter and Ihre.

To HAIK, *v. a.* To *haik* 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 needs you weary yourself, *haiking* 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 prying 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 settle ye bye,
Till on your wedding day;
Then gie ye frogs instead of fish,
And play ye foul foul play.

Katherine Janfarie, Bord. Minstr., i. 242.

The term is still used in the same sense by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh.

Teut. *haeck-en*, capture rem aliquam.

HAIK, *s.* A term used to denote a forward, tattling woman, Aberd.

Perhaps from the general custom of tattlers in *haiking* 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*.

"That William Striuling sall restore—thre sekis price vj s., thre firlois of mele price xij s., a womanis *haik*, price x s., a stane of spune yarne price xvj s.," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 106.

This is in another place conjoined with gowns and cloaks.—"Twa govyns, price iij lb., a *haik*, price x s., a pare of clokis, price x s." *Ibid.*, p. 132.

Teut. *huyk*, denotes an old kind of cloak; Flandr. *heycke*, most probably the same with our *haik*, is rendered by Kilian, toga. Thus a womanis *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 dules*, to reach the mark, to be victorious.

—Fresche men com and *hailit the dulis*,
And dang thame down in dalis,
Chr. Kirk, st. 22. *Chron. S. P. R.*, ii. 366.

—— The ba'-spell's won,
And we the ba' hae *hail'd*.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 133. V. BA'-SPELL.

Perhaps the most simple derivation of the word would be from Teut. *hael-en*, ferrē, adferre, accersere. Callander views the word as probably derived from Isl. *hille*, tego; and this from Goth. *hulj-an*, to cover. Or the expression may refer to the cry given by the victor, as *hail* is used in E.

HAIL, *s.* 1. The place where those who play at football, or other games, strike off.

The term is also used in *pl.*

The *hails* is wun; they warsle hame,
The best they can for fobbin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 66.

2. The act of reaching this place, or of driving a ball to the boundary, S.

"Transmittere metam pila. To give the hail. Hic primus est transmissus. This is the first hail." *Wederb. Vocab.*, p. 37.

This would seem to correspond with Teut. *hael*, latio, adferendisive adducendi actus.

HAIL-BA, *s.* Synon. with HAN'-AN'-HAIL, Dumfr.

HAIL-LICK, *s.* The last blow or kick of the ball, which drives it beyond the line, and gains the game at foot-ball, Kinross.

To HAIL, *v. a.* To haul, to hale, to drag, S.

"Hail al and ane, hail hym vp til vs." *Compl. S.*, p. 62.

"On the morrow this erle was *hailit* with his complices throw all streitis of the toune." *Bellend.*, c. xvii. c. 8.

Belg. *hal-en*, Fr. *hal-er*, id.

[HAILIN-MUFF, *s.* A mitten used by fishermen to protect the hand when hauling deep-sea lines, Shetl.]

To HAIL, HALE, *v. n.* To pour down, used with respect to any liquid, S.

—They are posting on what e'er they may;
Baith het and meeth, till they are *haling* down.

Ross's Helenore, p. 73.

"Als sone as hir friendis apperit to hir sicht, the teris began fast to *hale* owre hir chekis." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 101.

To *heald*, id. A. Bor., Ray; to *hell*, Cumb.

Hele is used in an active sense, as signifying to pour, in a Poem which seems originally S.

I toke the bacyn sone onane,
And *helt* water upon the stane.

Yvaine, v. 367. *Ritson's E. M. Rom.*, i. 16.

Isl. *helle*, fundo, perfundo; Su.-G. *haella*, effundero; Ihre, to pour down, Seren. A. Bor., *heald*, to pour out, Ray; *hylde*, to pour, Chaucer; that *hyldeth* all grace; *inhilde*, to pour in. *Held*, *hell*, *hill*, Junius.

The phrase, *Its hailin on, or down*, is commonly used with respect to a heavy rain; Isl. *helle-steypa*, imber ingens, effusio aquarum; G. Andr., p. 110.

HAILICK, *s.* A romping giddy girl, Roxb.; synon., *Tazie*. V. HALIK, HALON, *s.*

[HAILICKIT, *adj.* Romping, giddy, Clydes.]

[HAILICKITNESS, *s.* Thoughtlessness, frivolity, *ibid.*]

HAILIS, *s.* "To byg ane commound *hailis*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541, V. 17.

Can this denote an oven? O. Teut. *hael*, *haele*, furus, clibanus.

HAILL, *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.]

HAILL 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, *hailsome air*, a *hailsome situation*.

2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting sound food for the mind, like E. *wholesome*.

"The Confessioun of Fayth,—ratifeit and apprevit as *hailsome* and sound doctrine grounden vpoun the infallibill trewth of Godis word." *Acts*, Mary, 1560, Ed. 1814, p. 526.

By another writer the term is applied to doctrine directly contrary.

"The Minister of thir new sectes hes na vther subterfuge,—bot to reiect the *hailsome* doctrine of thir most lernit and godlie fathers." *Hamilton's Facile Traictise*, p. 22.

There is no evidence that this word was ever used in A.-S. But we have Teut. *heyl-saem*, salubris, salutaris, Germ. *heilsam*, and Su.-G. *helsosam*, id. V. HEIL.

HAILUMLIE, HAILUMLY, *adv.* Wholly, completely, S. B.

But Bydhy's dridder wasna quite awa'.

—She says to Nory, O yon dreadfn' crack!

I *hailumly* thought wad ha been our wrack!

Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

"For certain," Gl.

V. GRETUMLY, and HALE.

For fan I saw yon, I thought *haleumlie*,

That ye wad never speak again to me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

[HAILSED, *pret.* Hailed, saluted. *Barbour*, iii. 500. *Barbour* also uses *hailsyt*. V. Gl. Skeat. Sw. *hels-a*, to salute.]

[HAIM, *s.* Home. V. HAME.]

To HAIMHALD. V. HAMHALD.

HAIMERT, HAMERT, *adj.* Used to denote what belongs to home; the produce or

manufacture of our own country, home-made, domestic, Ang., Mearns, Ayrs. [*Haimertly* is also used in the last sense, Clydes.]

Haimcart, Haimart, domestic, home-made, homebred;” Gl. Picken. V. HAMALD.

[*HAIMERTNESS*, *s.* Attachment to home, homeliness, Clydes.]

[*HAIMO’ER*, *adv.* Homewards, Mearns.]

HAIMS, HAMMYS, HEMS, *s. pl.* A collar, formed of two pieces of wood, which are put round the neck of a working horse, S. *Heams id.*, A. Bor.

Of golden cord war lyamis, and the stringis
Festinnit conjunct in massie goldin ringis;—
Evir *haims* conuenient for sic note,
And raw silk brechamis our thair hailsis hingis.
Pallice of Honour, i. 33.

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.”
Casc, Duff of Muirton, &c., A. 1806.

Sibb. has referred to Teut. *hamme*, numella, rendering it “fettters, to which they bear some resemblance.” He has not observed, that this properly means a collar; and that Kilian uses the phrase *koe-hamme*, i.e., *haims*, 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 dwell within the wood, or anie other, sall enter within the close, or *hanite* 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 opaciorem sylvae seu saltus signare*, ab. A.-S. *heah*, altus, sublimis, i.e., *pars illa sylvae quae altissimis arboribus consita est*.—But here the cattle could do very little injury.

The wood of Falkland, after being cut, is to be “of new parkit agane, keipit and *hanit* for rising of young grouth thair of;” Acts Mar., 1555, c. 23, edit. 1566, c. 49, Murray.

Those who “cuttes 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 *sow* it, as would seem for the purpose of forming hedges.

“The Lordis thinkis speidful, that the King charge all his freholders,—that in the making of thair Witson-dayis set, thay statute and ordand, that all thair tenentis plant woddis and treis, and mak heigis, and *saw brome* efter the faculteis of thair malingis.” Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 191, edit. 1566, c. 81, Murray.

Su.-G. *haegn-a*, tueri circumdata sepe, from *hag*, sepimentum; *haegn-a aarf*, to protect one’s inheritance; Mod. Sax. *heg-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.

Wi’ tentis care I’ll flit thy tether
To soms *hain’d* rig,
Whare ye may nobly rax your leather,
Wi’ sma’ fatigue.

Burns, iii. 145.

3. To spare, not to exhaust by labour, S.

Gif that ane man had stedingis ten,
Quhilk requyrit mony beistis and men,
And greif expensis for to cure thame,
Gif that this man had, till manure thame,
Bot aucht oxin into ane pleuch,
Quhilk to all wald not be enuech;
Quhiddir wer it better, think ye,
Till laubour ane of thams onlis,
Quhars ilkane wald ane uther *hane*,
And quhilk to teill his beistis miche [might] gane,
Or in ilk steding teill ane rig,
Quhairto ane saifguard he must big?

Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 22.

They are so fed, they lie so saft,
They ars so *hain’d*, they grow so daft;
This breeds ill wiles, ye ken fu’ aft,
In the black coat,
Till poor Mass John, and the priest-craft
Goes ti’ the pot.

Forbes’s Dominie Depos’d, p. 42.

4. To save, not to expend; most commonly used to denote parsimonious conduct, S.

The Miser lang being us’d to save,—
Jumpt in, swam o’er, and *hain’d* his plack.

V. KNACK, *s.* *Ramsay’s Poems*, ii. 468.

“*Hain’d* geer helps well,” S. Prov., Kelly, p. 148; equivalent to “Eng. A penny sav’d is a penny got.”

“Lang fasting *hains* nae meat;” Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 48.

“They that *hain* at their dinner will hae the mair to their supper;” *Ibid.*, p. 72.

“It’s a’ ae woo; the world’s nae the poorer for’t a’—what’s been wastit ben the house, has been *hain’d* but.” Tennant’s Card. Beatoun, p. 168.

This seems to be a proverbial phrase used in Fife.

“The thing that wives *hains*, 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 requie virtus, sed crescit agendo*,” Kelly, p. 342.

5. Used in a metaph. 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. *haegn-a*, Teut. *heyn-en*, Belg. *be-heyn-en*, to inclose with a hedge. Accordingly, to *hain*, is to shut up grass land from stock; Glouc. What is parsimony, but the care taken to *hedge* in one’s substance? It might indeed be traced to A.-S. *hean*, pauper, humilis, *honth*, penuria, res angusta. But the former etymon is preferable.

To *HAIN, HANE*, *v. n.* To be penurious, S.

Poor is that mind, ay discontent,
That canna use what God has lent;
But envious girns at a’ he sees,
That are a crown richer than he’s;

Which gars him pitifully *hane*,
And hell's ase-middins rake for gain.
Ramsay's Works, ii. 385.

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.**

HAIN, s. A haven, Ang. "The East *Hain*," the East Haven. In Fife it resembles *heyau*.

Isl. *hafn*, Dan. *havn*, id.

HAINBERRIES, s. pl. Raspberries, or the fruit of the *Rubus Idaeus*, Roxb.

This may be merely a corr. 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, *hinn-bær*, and with the Teut. *hinnen-besie*, morum rubi Idaei; *besie*, signifying a berry.

HAINCH, s. The haunch, S.

To HAINCH, v. a. To elevate by a sudden jerk or throw, Ayrs.

—They aften hae the conscience
To *hainch* a chield aboon the moon,
For speakin' lumps o' nonsense
In rhyme, this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 75.

Gude sense to Fate maun aften coure,
Frae vice's biddin' swervan;
While nat'ral fools to rank or power
She *hainches* undeservan. *Ibid.*, p. 158.

"*Hainsh*, 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 mesie 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; *haengl-a*, to languish. *Han gaer och haenglar*, he goes languishing about; Wideg. Hence,

HAINGLES, s. pl. 1. The expressive designation given to the Influenza, Ang.; perhaps from *hanging* 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.

HAIP, s. A sloven, Ang., Fife.

She jaw'd them, misca'd them,
For clashin' clackin *haips*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 125.

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. *heap*, *cumulus*, S. B. pron. *haip*; or as allied to Teut. *hoppe*, *obscena*, *spurca mulier*?

HAIR, s. A very small portion or quantity; as, *a hair of meal*, a few grains, S. V. **PICKLE**, sense 1.

"*Hair*. A small quantity of anything." Gall. *Encycl.*

It is used very nearly in this sense in E.

HAIR, s. *A hair of the Dog that bit one*, a proverbial phrase, metaph. applied to those who have been intoxicated, S.

"Take a hair of the dog that bit you. It is suppos'd 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 beste*; 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, neare unto which sence our Ale-knights often use this phrase, and say, Give us a hair of the dog that last bit us." Vo. *Beste*.

That this Prov. is used in France, appears beyond a doubt from what is said by Leroux; Quand quelq'un a mal à la tête le lendemain qu'il a fait la debauché, 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, *supra sig full of samma vin*." 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 THUMB-CLICKING; where it has been shown that this practice must have been traduced 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 haire of the same mad dogg's taile, and conveigh their ashes handsomely in some tent 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 laied to the wound, it is the wholesomest remedie, for the vennome of stingeth turneth againe into the body that it came out of." Batman vppon Bartholme, B. vii., c. 70.

* HAIR, *s.* To hae a hair in one's neck, to hold another under restraint, by having the power of saying or doing something that would give him pain, *S.*

"I canna but think I maun hae made a queer figure without my hat and periwig, hinging by the middle like baudrons.—Bailie Graham wad hae an unco hair in my neck an' he got that tale by the end." Rob Roy, iii. 266.

I see ye hae 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 wird intill a corf he crap,
Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 114, st. 21.

Ane schot wyndo unschot ane litel on char,
Persauyt the mornynng bla, wan and har.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202. 25.

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 *Haar*.

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.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation, p. 3207.

It is surprising that Rudd. should attempt to trace this word to E. *harsh*, Gr. *χερσος*, incultas, C. B. *garro*, or to Ir. *garg*, asper, when the *s.* occurs precisely in the sense in which the *adj.* is used by Doug. *Haere*, urens pruina, urens frigore ventus, adurens frigus, gelida aura; Kilian. V. HAAR.

2. Metaph. keen, biting, severe.

—Ye think my harrand some thing har.
Montgomery. V. HARRAND.

3. Moist, damp. This sense remains in *hair-mould*, a name given to that kind of mouldiness which appears on bread, &c., and in *hayr rym*, hoar frost.

"The hayr rym is ane cald deu, the quhilk fallis in misty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird." Compl. S., p. 91, 92.

With frostis hare ouerfret the feildis standis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 200. 47.

—My hair-mould milk would poison dogs.
Fergusson's Poems, 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 *haar*, produces the hoary appearance of the earth; mouldiness also proceeds from dampness. The word, in sense 3, immediately corresponds to Isl. *hor*, *mucor*.

4. Harsh, ungrateful to the ear.

Thy cristal eyen myngit with blud I mak,
Thy voce so clere, unpleasaunt, hare and haec.
Henryson's Test. Cresseide, Chron. S. P., i. 167.

5. Hoary, with age.

—His figure changeit that tyme as he wald,
In likenes of ane Butes hare and ald.
Doug. 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*, *mucor*. 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 oftsyis sich full sair;
And walk among the holtis hair,
Within the woddis wyld.
Maitland Poems, p. 205.

Mr. Pink. renders *hair*, high, from Isl. *haar*, altus. But if *holtis* signify groves, as in E., perhaps *hair* should be expl. *hoary*. Thus A.-S. of *clife harum*, de clivis canis; Boet. Consol., p. 155.

This sense, however, of *holtis*, causes rather a redundancy; *woddis* being so nearly allied. As the poet speaks of *wyld woods*, *holtis* may denote *rough places*, from Isl. *holtr*, glaretum, terra asper et sterilis, gleba 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*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 81.

HAIR-KNIFE, *s.* The knife which was formerly appropriated to the work of freeing butter from hairs. V. Cottagers of Glenburnie.

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. *haera*, capillus canus, Dan. *graa haar*, i.e., gray hair; *haerd-r*, canus, (Dan. *græhærdet*); *haer-ar*, canescere, canitiem induere; Haldorson.

HAIREN, *adj.* Made of hair, Aberd.

A.-S. *haeren*, id., cilicius.

[HAIREN-TEDDER, *s.* A hair tether, Shetl.]

HAIR-FROST, HAIRE-FROST, *s.* Hoar-frost, Ang.

There God the Lord did feed that numbrous hoast
With sweet Mannah, round, small as the *haire frost*.
Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 60.

A.-S. *har*, *hare*, canus.

HAIRIE HUTCHEON, *s.* The Sea urchin, Mearns.

HAIRIKEN, *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. n.* To dwell upon a trifling fault or misfortune, continually upbraiding the defaulter or sufferer, Clydes.

HAIRMER, *s.* One who acts in this manner, *ibid.*

HAIRMIN', *s.* A continuation of the action denoted by the verb, *ibid.*

Isl. *iarm-a* signifies balare, to bleat, and *iarm-r*, bleating; also, lamentation. It signifies, besides, garritus avium, the chattering of birds. *Hairm* 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 musin' i' my mind,—
In a wee hut mouse-webb'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 lustre, a sounce with lights, S. B.

Germ. *kerzs*, Belg. *kaers*, Isl. *kerti*, a candle; *kerta-pipa*, a candlestick, Alem. *kerzistal*, 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, *adv.* Hoarsely, S.

HAIRSENESS, *s.* Hoarseness, S.

The E. and S. differ from almost all the other northern dialects in the insertion of the letter *r*: A.-S., Isl. *has*, Su.-G. *haes*, *hes*, Germ. *heisch*, Belg. *heesch*, id. The O. Flemish, however, has *heersch*, and *haersch*; Kilian.

To HAIRSHILL, *v. a.* To damage, to injure, to waste, Ettr. For.

"I boud haye bein dementyde to kiekie ane stoure, to the skaithinge of his preclair pounyis, and *hairshillynge* myne ayin kewis." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, ii. 41.

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Isl. *herskiold*, clypeus bellicus. *Fara herskioldi*, bello persequi; or from *har*, exercitus, and *skil-ia*, disjungere, q. to separate by means of war.

HAIRST, HARST, *s.* Harvest, S. *haist*, Moray.

Labour rang wi' laugh and clatter,
Canty *Hairst* was just begun;
And on mountain, tree, and water,
Glinted saft the setting sun.

Macneill's Poet. Works, l. 12.

To owe 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 *harst*—I'll pay up 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. *haerfaest*, Belg. *harfst*, *herfst*, Alem. *haruest*, Germ. *herbst*. Some derive this from *Hertha*, the Earth, a deity of the ancient Germans, and Belg. *feest*, feast, q. the feast of Earth. V. Skinner, vo. *Harvest*. Seren. from Su.-G. *ar*, annus, and *vist*, vietus, q. vietus et alimentum totius anni, provision for the whole year.

It has been observed concerning the inhabitants of Moray, that "they suppress *r* in a good many words, as *fast* for *first*, *hoss* for *horse*, *puss* for *purse*," 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 (*pera*); and *haust*, 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.*, Banffs.]

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*,
Right fair an' dry the day,
Lads an' lasses frae the town,
En' bent on sport an' play,
Did to the hazle bank repair, &c.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

M'Taggart 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 Har'st Rig."

2. The couple, man and woman, who reap together in harvest, Clydes.

HAIRT, *s.* *Fleing Hairt*.

First Iovis fonle the Eagill fair
I saw discend down from the air;
Syn to the wood went he:
The Heron and the *fleing Hairt*,
Come fleing from ane vther pairt,
Beside him for to be.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

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 NICNEVEN.

[HAIRUM-SCAIRUM, *adj.* Unmethodical, thoughtless, rash, regardless; used also as a *s.*, as, "He's a wild *hairum-scairum*," S.]

[HAIRY-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, Ettr. For.

From O. Su.-G. and Dan. *haes*, Germ. *heisch*, hoarse; or a frequentative from Su.-G. *hwaes-a*, A.-S. *hwæsan*, Isl. *hwaa-a*, sibilare, *q. to wheeze*.

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 gillfirt, *ibid.*

Probably from the idea of doing every thing in *haste*; like the Dan. phrase, *i hast*, cursorily.

To HAISTER, *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, Ettr. 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.*

—"Thay will *haisty* thameself to here thir novelties and recent dedis done in our dayis." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 2.

HAISTLIE, *adj.* Hasty, expeditions.

"We humlie beseik your Grace and noble L. for your princelie honour and nobiliteis, to gif your *haistlie* help and remeid in thir behaulis." Supplication, 1546, Keith's Hist., p. 62.

From *haste* and *lie*, similis.

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.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 88.

HAIVER, HAIVREL, *s.* A gelded goat, Lanarks. V. HAVEREL.

[To HAIVER, *v. n.* 1. To talk foolishly or 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.*]

[HAIVER, *s.* 1. Foolish talk. V. HAVERS.

2. Hesitation accompanied with great fuss, pretence about doing anything, Banffs.

3. A person who talk or acts so, *ibid.*

4. A lazy fellow who pretends to be very busy, *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. *sear-an*, signifies siccare, arefacere, 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 brigantine;—that unlanded gentlemen and yeomen have jacks of plate, *halbriks*, splents," &c. Pink. Hist. Scot., ii. 406.

Mr. Pinkerton, doubtless supposing the *hauberk* 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 *halbkrik*; as also Ed. 1566. In that of 1814, it is *halkek*.

[HALCHE, *s.* A haugh, Barbour, xvi. 336. V. HAUGH.]

To HALD, *v. a.* To hold, S. Generally pron. *had*, A. Bor. *haud*, *id.*

—He of Rome wald his day
Hald wytht thi he payid na mare,
Than hys eldaris payid are.

Wyntown, v. 9, 773.

Moes-G. A.-S. *hald-an*, Isl. *halld-a*, Alem. *halt-en*, id.

This *v.* admits of a variety of senses, both active and neuter, as conjoined with prepositions, nouns, &c.

1. To HALD AFF O' one's sell, to protect or defend one's self; pron. *had aff*, Aberd.
2. To HALD AGAIN. (1). To resist, to withstand, by word or action, S.
(2). To stop, to arrest, S.
3. To HALD AT. (1). To persist in, S.
(2). Not to spare, as in striking, &c., S.
4. To HALD BY. To pass, S.
5. To HALD DAYIS. V. DAYIS.
6. To HALD DOWN. To suppress, to keep under, S.
"They hae been well *halden down* in regard to this, sin the Proclamation." St. Johnstoun, i. 99.
7. To HALD FIT. To keep pace with; used both literally and metaph., S. B.
8. To HALD GAAIN. To continue, to go on, S.
Belg. *gaande houd-en*, to keep one's course.
9. To HALD HAND. To co-operate equally with another in using means for effecting any purpose, *q.* to hold hand with another.
"The queene of England directit Sr Johnne Forester, warden of the middle marches, desyring him to mak sum incursions against the borderers on the syde of Scotland, and she should *hald hand* upoun hir syde that they should not escape butt capituitie or punishment." Hist. of James the Sext, p. 237.
Teut. *hand-houden* is given by Kilian as synon. with *hand-haven*, *asserere manu*.
10. To HALD, or HAUD one's hand. It is used in relation to desisting from eating, S.

When hunger now was slak'd a little wee,
She taks hersell, and aff again she'll be;
Nor cou'd she think of sitting langer here;
—She *hads* her hand.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 30.

11. To HALD IN. (1). To supply. *Hald in eldin*, 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.
Gall. Encycl., p. 272.
- (4). To save, not to expend; as, "He *halds 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 interest." Kelly, p. 236.

This term is viewed as somewhat more forcible than the *v.* to *Hain*.

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 presbyter had given up—the names of the disaffected ministry within their presbytery—whilk *held in* their travels frae coming to Turriff to the meeting." Spalding, ii. 195.

12. To HALD IN ABOUT. To curb, to check, to keep in order, S.
13. To HALD IN WITH. To keep in one's good graces, to curry favour, S.
14. To HALD ON. (1). To continue to supply a fire by still adding very combustible fuel, as dried furze, broom, &c., S.

Hadd on a cow, till I come o'er the gate,

An' do the best ye can to hadd you hett.

The lasses bidding do, an' o'er they gaes,

An' of bleech'd birns pat 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 HALD OUT. (1). To pretend, to allege, S.
(2). To extend to the full measure or weight, S. *Will that claitth hald out?* Will it be found to contain the number of yards mentioned?
- (3). To attend regularly, to frequent, Aberd.
16. To HAUD SAE. To cease, to give over; applied in a variety of ways, as, "I think I'll *haud sae* for a'night," S.; equivalent to *hold myself so*.
17. To HALD STILL. To be at rest, to stop, S.
Sw. *haalla stilla*, to stop.
18. To HALD TILL. To persist in assertion, intreaty, argumentation, scolding, fighting, &c., S.
19. To HALD TO. To keep shut; as, *Hald to the door*, keep the door shut, S. Sw. *haalla til*, or *haalla til doren*, id.
20. To HALD UP Wİ'. To keep pace with; synon. with *Hald fit*.
21. To HALD Wİ', or WITH. To take part with, to support, S.
22. To HA'D or BIND, 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 wistna fum to send upon the chase,
Or how to look the squire into the face,
That wadna be, they kent, to *hauld nor bind*
When he came back, and her awa' sud find.

Fum, whom. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 72.

"A lord came down to the Waal [well]—they will be *neither to hauld nor to bind now*—ance wud and aye waur." St. Ronan, ii. 44.

"The folk in Lunnun are a' elean wud about this bit job in the north here—*neither to hauld nor to bind*, a' hirdy-girdy." Roh 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 *had*,
Lest all the Poland dogs go mad
Before their wonted time of year,
When such poor cowish stuff they hear.

Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

HALD-AGAIN, HA'D AGAIN, *s.* Opposition, check, Aberd.

HALDER-IN, HAUDER-IN, *s.* A niggard, 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 *had*.
To gae be the hadds, 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 cruell marchis left for fere,
And in the Cyclopes huge cane tynt me,
Ane gousty *hald*, within laithlie to se.

Doug. Virgil, 89. 16.

Out of house and hald, destitute, ejected, stripped of everything, S.

"The Laird never throve 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 hauld*." Guy Mannering, i. 193.

3. A stronghold, a fortified place.

Roxburgh *hauld* he wan fall manfully.
Wallace, vii. 913, MS.

This evidently signifies a place that may be *held*, or defended; Su.-G. *haall-a*, tueri, defendere, whence *haldande hus*, Isl. *haald*.

The hade of Hertuganom et hald.

Habebant a Duce arcem.

Chron. Rhythm, p. 42, ap. 1hre.

4. A possession.

Than lat vs strine that realme for to possede,
The quhilk was hecht to Abraham and his sode:
Lord, that vs wrocht and bocht, graunt vs that *hald*.

Doug. Virgil, 353. 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. *Hauld*, *haul'*, is applied to a stone under which fishes flee for safety, Clydes.

"All & haill the salmond fischeing—within the watter of Annane,—comprehending the garthis and pullis vnderwritten, &c., with all vtheris garthis, pullis, *haldis*, laikis, and nettis within the boundis foirsaidis.—The salmond fischeing—of the scaris, and cowpis of Cummertreis,—with all vtheris skarris, drauchtis, *hauld*, laikis, and nettis within the boundis abovewritten," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

To HAULD, HAUL', *v. n.* To flee under a stone or bank for safety, applied to the finny tribes; as, "The trout has *haul't* under that stane;" Dumfr.

To HAUD, HOLD, *v. a.* To preserve for stock; applied to cattle. *A haudin' cawf*, 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 changeing of the auld *halding* of the saidis landis,—ffra waired to blenche—is weill and lauchfullie done be his maiestie," &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 HALE, *v. n.*

"What is that but the faithfull soule *haling* like an hawk for to flie 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 & *haleth* to bie away from this mortalitie."—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, HAILL, *adj.* Whole, entire, S.

He thoct he saw Faudouu that vgly Syr,
That *haill* hall he had set in a fyr.

Wallace, v. 208, MS.

All hale is, sometimes at least, used adverbially, *q.* entirely all.

Thus all that land in herytage
He wane *all hale*, and made it fre
Tyl hym and hys posteryté.

Wyntown, ii. 8. 121.

All hale my land sall youris be.
Barbour, i. 497, MS.

Hence the phrase, so common to this day in legal deeds, *all and haill*, S. The term is also used adverbially.

Isl. *heil*, Su.-G. *hel*, Belg. *heel*, integer, totus. Ihre refers to Gr. *ελ-εs*, unus et totus.

Hale and fare. V. FERE.

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. *wara*, Belg. *waere*, merx.

2. The whole company, applied to persons; all without exception, S.

An' frae the weir he did back hap,
An' turn'd to us his fud:
And gar'd the *hale-ware* o' us trow
That he was gane clean wud.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

Whole-ware is also used.

Yea, they'r alledging that his Grace
Must to his Ladie's wit give place;
Then this will follow, I suppose,
She drags the *whole-ware* by the nose.

Cleland's Poems, p. 18.

3. The whole amount.

"This first and special part, and almaist the *hale-wair* is, that they confessit thameselfis to hef bene afore, in the preaching of the hevinlie and eternal word of almychty God, contrare baith their conscience and science, schamles learis, and be fals doctrine wilfull dissavearis and poysonaris of the peple of God, forgoing thair sermonis for the plesuir of every auditour, efter the fassoun of schipmenis breiks, mete for every leg." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist., App. 219.

HALEUNLIE, adv. 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." Glenfergus, i. 203.

HALEWORT, s. The whole, Ettr. For.

"The half of the expencis thare wad lye to him at ony rate; and if he made weel through wi' his hides, mayhap he wad pay the *halewort*." Perils of Man, iii. 283.

"Ye shoot fock for praying an' reading the Bible, an' whan ane curses and damns ye, ye ca' him a true honest man! I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the *halewort* o' ye." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 25.

This may be from A.-S. *hal*, totus, and *worth*, fundus, pradium, q. the whole property; or *wyrt*, herba, q. the whole produce. But it seems rather corr. from *Hale-ware*, q. v.

HALE, HAILL, adj. 1. Sound, in good health, S.

All sufferyt scho, and rycht lawly hyr bar:
Anyabill, se benyng, war and wyss,
Curtass and awete, fulfillit of gentryss,
Weyll rewlyt off tong, rycht *hail* of contentance.

Wallace, v. 593, 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 hale carl yit*, S.

Moes-G. *hails*, Precop. *hels*, Su.-G. *hel*, A.-S. *hal*, sanus, bene valens. Hence, as Ihre 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 sff *hale-hide* frae you,
For a' your windy veust;
Had ither fouk met wi' him there,
It had been till his cost.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 28.

HALE-SKARTII, HAIL-SCART, adj. or adv. Wholly safe, entirely sound, "q. *whole* from so much as a *scratch*, S. *skart*;" Rudd., Sibb.

Thecht I, sal sche pas to the realme of Spert
Hale skarth, and se Mycene hir natiue land?

Doug. Virgil, 58. 19.

"Upon the 13 of Apryle 1596, the laird of Balcleuch accompanied with threescore personis or thearby past to the castle of Carlell, ledderit and clame the wallis thearof and tuik furthe of the same Will. Armstrang called of Kynmonthe, being theare in prissoun, as taken immediatlie befor he the Inglischemen at a meeting at a day of trew of the opposit warden with Balcleuche, being lord and keipar of Liddisdeall, and his dishonour as he comptit, cause blaw his trumpet on the hicht of the castell wall, and then brocht the said Will. away *hailsart*, slaying and hurting in the meantyme three of the watches," &c. Belhaven MS., Moyses's Mem., James VI., p. 71.

The use of *scarftree*, S. in the same sense, may seem to confirm the etymon given by Rudd. But it seems doubtful, whether we should not rather refer to Su.-G. *skaerd-a*, a hurt, a wound, Alem. *erscardi*, laesio auris, a hurt in the ear, *lidscardi*, laesio membri.

[**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-fyra*, "half-past three, half an hour after three; Wideg.; literally "half-four."

* **HALF, s.** 1. Side; a *half*, one side.

Schyr Gilis de Argenté he set
Apon a *half*, hys regnyge to kept;
And off Walence Schyr Aymery
On othyr *half*, that wes worthy.

Barbour, xl. 175, 177, MS.

2. Quarter, coast, as relating to country.

Tharfor into the Fyrth come thai,
And endlang it wp held thai,
Quhill thai besid Enuerkething,
On west *half* toward Dunferlyng
Tuk land; and fast begouth to ryve.

Barbour, xvi. 550, MS.

3. Part, side in a metaph. sense.

The trew on his *half* gert he stand
Apon the marchis stabily.

Barbour, xix. 200, MS.

A.-S. *haelf*, pars, latus, ora, tractus; *east-healf*, ora orientalis; Isl. *haalfa*, *aalfa*, pars, plaga mundi; *Nordurhaalfa*, Europa, *Sudurhaalfa*, Africa, *Austurhaalfa*, Asia, *Westurhaalfa*, 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 *lauwin*; as "We'll *hauf* and *snake*," we shall pay equal shares, Lothl.

This is obviously from E. *snack*, a share, and equivalent to the phrase, "to go *snacks*." Johns. derives this from the *v.* to *snatch*. If there be any connexion it more nearly resembles Teut. *snack-en*, capture, the synonymous verb. But I would prefer *snoeck-en*, Germ. *schneck-en*, scindere. V. SNECK, *v.*

HALF-FOU, *s.* Two pecks, or half a bushel, Lanarks., Roxb.

"There was some *half-fous* o' aits, and some taitis o' meadow-hay, left after the burial." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 179.

For I brought as much white monie,
As gane 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, i. 66.

Expl. by mistake, "the eighth part of a peck," Gl.

HALF-GAITS, HALF-GATES, *adv.* Half-way, S.

"I wud he verie happy,—verie weel-pleased to meet him *half-gates*." *Glenfergus*, iii. 231.

HALF-GANE, *adj.* About the middle period of pregnancy, S.

It is singular that this is completely the Sw. idiom. *Hon aar halfgongen*; "She is quick with child;" *Seren. Past halfgongen*, "Gone with child about twenty weeks;" *Wideg.*

HALF-LOAF. To leap at the *half loafe*, 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 disparagement 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 loafe*, while as others through vertue live nobly abroad, served with silver plate, and attendance." *Monro's Exped.*, P. i., p. 36.

This expression seems anglicised a little. In S. it must have been, *loupin' at the half-laiif*.

The phrase, "*loupin' 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. i., Ep. 123. V. MARROW.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HALF-MARK.

HALFNETT, *s.*

"An *halfnett* & half hawnett of the Pott water," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

Halfnett seems to signify the right to half the fishing by means of one net: *Half hawnett*, the same to a net for fishing in the deep sea, a net of a larger kind. V. HAAF, HAAF-BOAT, &c.

HALF-ROADS, *adv.* The same with *Half-gaits*.

[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.

Isl. *haalfvita*, semifatuus; Ol. Lex. Run.

HALFER, HALVER, *s.* One who has a moiety or one *half* of any thing, S.

"The way, that is *halfer*, and compartner with the smoke of this fat world, and with ease, smelleth strong of a foul 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 haavers*, to be partners, S.

HALFINDALL, *adv.* "About half," Pink.

Befor the toune thai come alsone:
And bot *halfindall* a myle of way
Fra the cité, a rest tuk thai.

Barbour, xiv. 497, MS.

Haluendele, O. E. id.

Haluendele his godes he gaf to Gode's werkes,
Sustened abbais, norised pouer clerkes.

R. Brunne, p. 24.

Halfendeale, Spenser.

Teut. *half deel*, dimidia pars.

HALFLANG, *adj.* Half-grown. V. HALFLIN.

HALFLANG, HALFLING, *s.* 1. A stripling, S.

"A man servand, of younger yeires, commonlie a *halfalang*, is to have, for fie and bounteth, ten merkes, termly, with a paire of shoes and hoise, and no more." *Act Counc. of Rutherglen*, A. 1660, *Ure's Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 65.

2. A person who is half-witted, Sutherland.

HALFLIN, HAFLIN, HAAFLANG, *adj.* 1. Not fully grown. A *haflin laddie*, a male who has not reached his full stature.

The *haaf-lang* chiels assemblin there,
In solemn council bent were
Wi' utmost vigour, to prepare
For mony a bauld adventure
On Lammis day.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 00.

The word 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, Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, xii. 304.

It may indeed be *q.* *half lang* or *long*; but perhaps radically the same with *Half-lying*.

"A man cam jingling to our door, that night the young Laird was born, and my mother sent me, that

was a *hafflin* callant, to shew the stranger the gate to the Place." Guy Mannering, i. 185.

Sw. *halflyngd*, is used in the same sense.

2. This term is applied to *scripture*, as apparently accusing the Protestant versions of puerility and imperfection.

I vil not say bot braggand Ferguson
With *halfyang* suord sould claim to this degrie.
—Thou with thy scripture callit *halfyang* I vene,
The peperit beif can tailye be the theird.

N. Burne's *Admonition*.

In A.-S. a person of this description is called *half-eald*, of middle age, Su.-G. *half-uxen*, i.e., half-grown.

HALFLINGS, HALFLYING, HAFFLIN, HALLINS, adv. Partly, in part, S. q. *by one half*.

Thus *halflyng* lowse for haiste, to sulch delyte,
It was to se her youth in gudelihed,
That for rudenes to speke thereof I drede.

K. Quair, ii. 30.

I stude gazing *halflyngis* in ane trance.
Lindsays Warkis, Prol. p. 3, 1592.

How culd I be bot full of cair,
And *halflyngs* put into dispair,
So to be left alone?

Burel, *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 30.

Gin ye tak my advice ye've gaue enough.
I think nae sae, she says, and *hallins* leugh.
Ross's Helenore, p. 68.

O. Sw. *halving*, *haelfning*, half. Teut. *halveling*, *dimidiatum*, semi: et dividue: et fere, ferme, quodammodo, propemodum; Kilian. V. term. LING.

HALFLIN, 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, HALYFLEISS. *Halieflas lint*.

"Ho bocht & rescawit fra him certane *halyfleiss* lint & hardis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1560, 1563, V. 24, 25. Perhaps the name of a place.

HALIS, s. A measure for grain.

"The townis consent to mak a *halis* to mett the wyttal that hapenis to cum to this burgh to sell," &c. Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

This seems to be the same with *Haldish*, *Hadisch*, Aberd.; q. *half dish*.

HALK HENNIS. [Hens for the hawks; i.e., the King's hawks, Orkn.]

"xxx cunningis tantum [as many] skynnys for Sanday; with xxiiij cunningis tantum skynnys 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 falconers 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 1838 and 1839.]

HALKRIG, HALKRIK, s. A corslet.

"Sone efter he armyt hym with his *halkrig*, bow and arowis, and fled with two scrundis to the nixt wod." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 5.

"That all vthers of lawar rent and degre in the lawland haue jak of plate, *halkrig*, or brigitanis." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 57, Edit. 1566, c. 87, Murray.

Fr. *halerut*, Arm. *halacrete*, id.

"The *halcret* was a kind of corselet of two pieces, one before and one behind; it was lighter than the cuirass." Grose's Ant. Arm., p. 250.

Our word most nearly resembles Belg. *halskraagje*, a collar. The corselet was also called in Teut. *ringh-kraege*.

HALLACH, adj. Crazy; the same with *Hallack'd*, Aberd.

[HALLACH, HALLICH, 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.]

HALLACH'D, adj. Crazy. V. HALLOKIT.

HALLAK, s. A provincialism for *hillock*, Perth.

Frae *hallak* to *hallak* I haapit,
My heart was as light as a strae;
But now I'am grown auld an' bald-scapit.
Duff'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. *Hollen*, A. Bor. *Spirewau*, synonym. S. B.

Hab got a kent, stood by the *hallan*——
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 529.

Your niece is but a fundling, that was laid
Down at your *hallon*-side ae morn in May.
Ibid., p. 116.

The gude-man, new come hame, is blyth to flud,
When he out o'er the *halland* flings his een,
That ilka turn is handled to his mind.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 53.

V. COSH.

2. *Hallen*, a screen, Gl. Shirr.

3. "More properly, a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage," Gl. Burns.

I have not observed that it is used in this sense by Burns. The following passage cannot well be understood as bearing it.

The soupe their only Hawkie chews afford,
That yont the *hallan* snngly shows her cood.
Cottar's Saturday Night, st. 11.

I have sometimes been inclined with Sibb. to derive this name from the circumstance of its extending *half*-

way, q. *halfin*, as the *f* is often sunk in pron. Germ. *theilen* signifies a partition. But this seems formed from Goth. *del-a*, to divide. I therefore prefer deriving it from Su.-G. *haell*, which denotes the hearth-stone, also the stone laid at the threshold of the door, Thus *hallan* may be q. the wall near the hearth or the threshold.

HALLAN-SHAKER, HALLAND-SCHIECKAR, s.

1. A sturdy beggar, S. B.

"I believe gin ye had seen me than, (for it was just i' the glomin) staakin about like a *hallen-shaker*, you wou'd hae taen me for a water-wraith, or some gruous ghaist." 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 dyce,
Sic *halland-schickaris*, quhilk at Cowkelbyis gryce,
Are haldin of pryce, when lymaris do convene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 12.

Halland-shaker, Draught-raker, Bannock-baiker—

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 30.

3. One who has a mean or shabby appearance.

Tho' I were a laird of tenscore acres,
Nodding to jouks of *hallenshakers*,—
I'd rather roost wi' causey-raikers.—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

"The trembling attendant about a forgetful great man's gate or levee, is also expressed in the term *hallen-shaker*." Note, Ibid.

Hallanshakerlike 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. *haillons*, 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 etymon, 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 [gae] by the *hallens*, to go by holds as a child, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs.; q. by the *haldings*.

To HALLES, HAILS, HALSE, HELSE, HAILST, v. a. To salute, to hail, S. B.

"Of this sort the said galiasse in schort tyme cam on vynduart of the tothir schip: than eftir that thai hed *hailsit* vthirs, thai maid them reddy for battel." Compl. S., p. 65.

Without thair naikit face I se,
They get na ma gude dayis of me,
Hails ane Frenche lady quhen ye pleis,
Scho will discouer mouth and neis;
And with ane humbill countenance,
With visage bair, mak reuerance.

Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 310.

And first scho *helsit* him, and then the queine,
And then *Meliades*, the lustie ladie scheine.
Claridus and Meliades, MS. Gl. Compl.

This is radically different from *hals*, 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. *hause*. 2. They are differently written in other Northern languages. While in Su.-G. we find *hals-as*, in Alem. *hals-an* *hels-an*, to embrace; they are distinguished from Su.-G. *hels-a*, Alem. *heilz-an*, to salute. 3. They are radically different; the former being from *hals*, the neck, the latter from Su.-G. *hel*, A.-S. *hal*, Alem. *heil*, Moes.-G. *hails*, sanus, saluus. Hence the last word is used also in the sense of salve, hail, *Hails thiudan iudaie*, Ave rex Judaeorum; Mark xv. 18. i.e., in the primary sense of *hail*, "enjoy health and prosperity." Dan. *and hil vaere*, ave; Su.-G. *helsa*, Isl. *heilsa*, salus. They are accordingly distinguished in O. E.

"I *haylse* or greete, Je saluo.—I *halse* one, I take hym aboute the necke; Je accole." Palsgraue, Fol. 156. b. Hence,

HALESING, HALSING, s. Salutation.

The saule we bery in sepulture on this wyse,
The lattir *halesing* syne loud schoutit thrys,
Rowpand attanis adew!—

Doug. Virgil, 69. 23.

Furth spreut Eurialus formest,—
With rerde and fauorabyl *halsingis* furth he sprang,
As oft befallis sic times commouns amang.

Ibid., 138. 50.

HALL-HOUSE. V. HA' HOUSE, under HA'.

HALLIE, HALLYIE, s. Romping diversion, Aberd.

[HALLIE-BALLOO, s. A racket, great noise and uproar, Clydes.]

HALLIRACKIT, adj. Giddy, 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, 'at he winna come
An' mend the hairns' duds.

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, Shetl.; Isl. *hali*, the tail, *katr*, merry, wanton.]

HALLIK, HALOK, a giddy young woman, Roxb. V. HALLACH.

"*Halok*, *Halayke*, 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, tent him well;
Against thy life he lays the noosing grin
Of hair, well twisted frae the filly's tail.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 26.

2. A clumsy fellow, Lanarks.
3. A slovenly drivelling fellow, Banffs.
"Hallyon, a lubberly fellow." Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692.
4. A good-for-nothing idle fellow; synon. with *Scurrie-raig*, Roxb.
 Perhaps it is in this sense that it is used in the following passage :—
 They lay aside a' tender mereies,
 And tirl the *hallyons* to the birsies,
Burns, New Monthly Mag.
"Hallion, a blackguard." Gall. Eucyel.
5. A gentleman's servant out of livery, Roxb.
6. An overbearing and quarrelsome woman; including the idea of vulgarity of manners; Berwicks.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Hullion*, Fife, rendered "a sloven." V. vo. The word is also pronounced *hallion* in that county. This term, I strongly suspect, is originally the same with E. *hilding*, "a sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow," Johns. This has been deduced from A.-S. *hinderling*, a term of contempt applied to one viewed as remote from all that is excellent or honourable. Dr. Johns. mentions Sax. *hild*, as denoting a lord, conjecturing that *hilding* might originally "signify a little lord in contempt," &c. But I find no proof that A.-S. *hild* was used in this sense. A.-S. *hilde* is rendered *Prelum*, *pugna*; also *Bellona*. Isl. *hild-r* has the same meaning. From the same origin is Teut. *held*, *heros*, *vir fortis et strenuus*; A.-S. *hæleth*, id., Dan. *hold*, a general. From Isl. *hild-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. *hilding* is also used for a mean woman, that Teut. *heldinne*, evidently formed from *held*, denotes a heroine; *heroina*, *virago*; Kilian. Becanus views *hel*, high, as the root.

HALLIOR, 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 *hallior*, or clouded, and at such times they are vinnel-skewed, or their eyes deceive them." Penrose's Journal, iii. 83.

Su.-G. *haelare* signifies occultator, q. that which conceals. But it seems rather to suggest the same idea with Isl. *hall-a*, Su.-G. *haell-a*, Dan. *held-er*, *inelinare*, *declinare*. Isl. *hallar ut degi*, dies in vesperam vergit; Dan. *dagen helder*, id., *solen helder*, the sun is going down.

HALLOKIT, HALLIKIT, HALLIGIT, HAL-LACH'D, adj. 1. Crazy, S. This is one sense given of *hallach'd*, Gl. Ross; and it seems the more ancient one.

"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-halloked persons." Poster. to Rutherford's Lett., p. 515.

2. Giddy, foolish, harebrained; often implying the idea of light behaviour, S.

At last her dolour gets the upper hand;
 She starts to foot, but has na insights to stand;
Hallach'd and dainish'd, and scarce at her sell,
 Her limbs they faicked under her and fell.
Ross's Helenore, p. 24.

My neebours, she sang, aften jeer me,
 An' ca' me daft, *halucket* Meg.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 157.

V. HALOC.

"*Hallagad*, 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. *holla*, Fr. *hola*. For the latter, V. BALOW.

To HALLOP, v. n. To frisk about, at the same time conveying the idea of precipitation; as, a *hallopin creature*, Fife. Hence,

HALLOPER, s. One who is giddy and precipitate, *ibid.*

Apparently from the same origin with E. *gallop*, which Serenius deduces from Su.-G. *loop-a*, *currere*, with the Moes-G. prefix *ga*, equivalent to A.-S. *ge*.

HALLOPIN', part. adj. Unsteady, unsettled; foolish; as, "a *hallopin' gowk*," a giddy senseless fellow, *ibid.*

HALLOW, adj. Hollow, Aberd.

"The witch mark is sometimes like a blew spot, or a little tate [teat], 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, Shetl. Isl. *halva*, 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 *haud Halloween*, to observe the childish or superstitious rites appropriated to this evening.

Some merry, friendly, countra folks
 Together did convene,
 To burn their nits, an' pou' their stocks,
 An' *haud* their Halloween.—

Burns, iii. 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 *Feralia* 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 tumulis, 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.

"Such," 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 tapers, that they called this month the Month of Pardons, 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 purged and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, flagellations, 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 *manes*, there was an end of these prodigies.

At quondam, dum longa gerunt pugnacibus armis
Bella, Parentales deseruere dies,
Non inipune 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 HALLOWEEN 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-even, under the names of any two persons supposed to be sweet-hearts.

"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 *fey*; 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, Perth. Statist. Acc., xi. 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 can be viewed in no other light than as acts of devil-worship. Among these may be reckoned, winding a blue clue from a kiln-pot, sowing hemp seed, *lifting*, as it is called, *three wecht-fuls of naithing*, &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 *Feralia*, used to walk around the places of interment with lighted torches. To this custom Ovid evidently alludes:

—Habent alias moesta sepulcra faces.
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-een*, and is a night of great festivity." P. Logierait, Perth. Statist. Acc., v. 84, 85. V. SHANNACH.

In the celebration of the *Feralia*, the Romans always offered gifts to the *manes* of their ancestors. These were accounted indispensable. But Ovid represents the souls of the departed as very easily satisfied.

Parvae in extinctas munera ferte pyras,
Parva petunt manes. Pietas pro divite grata est
Munera. Non avidos Styx habet ima Deos.
Fast., Lib. ii.

Virgil introduces Aeneas as saying, with respect to his deceased father:

Annua vota tamen sollemnisque ordine pompas
Exsequer; struerenque 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 finit, viduae cessate puellae:
Expectet puros pinea taeda dies.
Nec tibi, quae cupidae matura videre matri,
Comat virgineas hasta recurva comas.
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 taken notice of 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*. Thus 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 608, as we learn from Alcuin, (de Divin. Offic.) the Pantheon at Rome, which had been consecrated to the service of *all demons*, omnium daemoniorum,

with the vilest rites, was by Boniface IV. dedicated in honour of "the holy Mother of God, and of all Saints;" and it was ordained that this should be observed during the kalends of November. Sigebert informs us that this feast was received through all Gaul, by the authority of the Emperor Louis the Pious, A. 835, Chron., Fol. 64, b.

With respect to the reason of observing this feast in November rather than in February; it is probable that this was done in compliment to the barbarous nations that formed the ten horns or kingdoms of the Beast. For November was accounted a holy month by some of them in their heathen state. Hence we find that the ancient Saxons called it *Blotmonat*, that is, the month of sacrifices. Keyser Antiq., p. 368.

A.-S. *ealra halgena moessa*, Su.-G. *all helgona dag*, Dan. *alle helgens dag*, Germ. *tage aller heiligen*.

HALLOWEEN BLEEZE. A blaze or bonfire kindled on the eve of Hallowmas, S. V. HALLOWEEN.

HALLOWFAIR, s. A market held in November, S.

"*Hallow-fair* is held on the day of all saints" Gl. to Wynt. Cron.

HALLOWMASS, s. Allhallows, S.

HALLOWMASS RADE, the name given to a general assembly of warlocks and witches, formerly believed by the vulgar to have been held at this season, S.

"Trystes where the whole warlocks and witches of a county are assembled, are yet remembered among the peasantry with terror; they were wont to date their age from them; thus—'I was christened o' the Sunday after Tibbie Flencher's *Hallowmass Rade*.'" "Apart from these general meetings or *Hallowmass Rades*, as they are yet called, there were trystes of friendly converse and of consultation, held between a few of the presiding Carlins, where the private emolument of the parties, or the revenge of injury offered them, was amply discussed." Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 282.

The term *Rade* evidently refers to their riding by virtue of their enchantments to these meetings. It is borrowed from a military expedition. V. RADE.

HALLUM, s. The woody part of flax, Loth.

A.-S. *halm*, *haelme*, *healm*, stipula, E. *haum*. This is also called the *Bune*; q. v.

HALLY-BALLOW, s. An uproar, Banffs. V. HALOO-BALLOO and HILLIEBALOW.

HALLYOCH, Halyoch (gutt.), s. "A term used to express that strange gabbling noise people make, who are talking in a language we do not understand;" Gall.; synonym. *Glabbering*.

"A club of Manxmen together are said to haud an unco gabbie labbio o' a *halyoch* wi' ither." Gall. Encycl.

From its form, this word seems to claim a Celtic origin. But the only term I have met with, which may be viewed as a cognate, is C. B. *chwal-u*, to babble, or talk idly. Its primary signification is to disperse, to diffuse.

HALOC, s. "A light thoughtless girl, a term of common use in the South of S." Gl. Compl. vo. *Glaukit*.

Dunbar uses the phrase *halok lass* in this sense. Maitland Poems, p. 61.

Perhaps from A.-S. *hærlga*, levis, inconstans; Lye.

[**HALOK, adj.** Giddy, thoughtless.]

[**HALOKIT, HALLOKIT, HALLIGIT, adj.** Crazy. V. HALLACH'D.]

HALOW, s. A saint.

Coldinghame than fowndyd he,
And rychely gert it dowyt be
Of Saynt Eb a swet *Halow*;
Saynt Cuthbert thare thai honowrs now.

Wyntoun, vii. 4. 15.

"Pers. *ovlia*, the saints, the holy;" Gl. A.-S. *halga*, sanctus.

HALS, HAWSE, S. A. Bor. *Hause*, *Hass*, (pron. *hass*) s. 1. The neck.

"About this tyme Somerleid thane of Argyle son to Somerleid afore rehersit rasis gret trublie in al partis quhare he come, quhil at last he wes brocht be the erle of Merche with ane cord about his *hals* afore the king, and gat remission be that way of his offence." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii., c. 15.

Ponce Pylate was thair hangit be the *hals*,
With vnjust judges for thair sentence fals.
Lindsays Warkis, 1592, p. 232.

O. E. "*Halce* or necke. Amplexatorium." Prompt. Parv.

2. The throat, S.

He got of beer a full bowl glass,
Which got bad passage at his *hasse*;
His throat was so to excess dry,
It spung'd it up ere it got by.

Cleland's Poems, p. 22.

"Like butter in the black dog's *hause*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 50. This is said of anything that is past recovery.

When a particle of food or drop of liquid goes into the windpipe, it is vulgarly said that it has gone into the *wrang hause*. The Germans have a similar idiom. As *kehle* denotes the throat, they say; *Eskam mir in die unrichten kehle*, it went into the lungpipe instead of the weasand-pipe.

Hals signifies the throat, O. E.

Mylys ete ther of als,
He seyde, Ilyt stekyth in my *hals*,
I msy not gete hyt downe.

Le Bone Florence, E. M. R., ili. 62.

"*Halce* or throte. Guttur." Prompt. Parv. A. Bor. the *hause* or *hose*, the throat; Ray.

3. Metaph. any narrow entry or passage.

The haunyn place with ane lang *hals* or entre—
Within the wattir, in ane bosum gais.

Doug. Virgil, 18. 5.

Throuch out the moss delyuerly thai yeld;
Syne tuk the *hals* quharoff thai had most dreid.

Wallace, vii. 808, MS.

It is used to denote a defile, a narrow passage between hills or mountains, S.

"A storm is coming down from the Cairnbrae-*hawse*, 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 *Tröllahals*, or the Giant's Neck." Henderson's Iceland, ii. 58.

4. "A shallow in a river;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

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., *jugulus*. *Haufud hauggua ee mun ther halsi*; Edda. For-Skirmis, xxiii. I must strike off your head by the neck. This in O. S. would be: *Ich mon hag aff your head be the hals*. Stiernhielm derives *hals*, from *haall-a*, *hald-a*, sustentare, because it supports the head; *lhre*, from Lat. *coll-um*, the neck.

The metaph. use of *hals*, sense 3, resembles that of E. *neck* as applied to an isthmus. *Pap of the hass* 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. *zapfein*. *Klap of the hass* is synon. Hence,

To HALS, HAWSE, v. a. To embrace.

—Quhen sche all blithest haldis the,—
And can the for to *hals* and embrace,
Kissand sweetly thy quhite nek and thy face,
Than may thou slely thy venymous ardent fire
Of freindful lufe amid hir breist inspire.

Doug. Virgil, 34. 52.

Collo, dare brachia circum, Virg.

Su.-G. Isl. *hals-as*, amplexari, ut solent amantes; Alem. Belg. *hals-en*, *hels-en*. Chaucer, *hulse*. In a similar manner, from Lat. *coll-um*, the Ital. have formed *accoll-are*, and the Fr. *accoll-er*, to embrace. V. HALLES.

"*Halsyn* or ben *halsed*. Amplexor, amplexus.—Amplexor. *Halsinge*, Amplexus." Prompt. Parv.

Palsgr. mentions *halsyng*, rendering it by Fr. *accollée*; B. iii., F. 38. "To *hose* or *hause*; 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, "*Hass* 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 Andro Hart.

"Edward had spoken often times seuerally, & long time *holden* them in the *hals*, upon vain hope of the kingdom, and so vsed 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, s. Embrace, kiss.

Defy the world, feynyeit and fals
With gall in hart, and hunyt *hals*.
Quha maist it servis sall sonast repent.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 122.

i.e., honied kiss.

HALSBANE, s. The collar-bone; *hause-been*, S. B.

There's gowd in your garters, Marion,
And silk on your white *hauss-bane*.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 50.

HALSFANG, s. The pillory.

"Gif they trespasse thrise,—the Baxter sall be put vpon the Pillorie (or *halsfang*) and the Browster vpon the Cockstule." Burrow Lawes, c. 21, § 3. Lat. *col-istrigium*.

A.-S. *halsfang*, id. from *hals*, collum, and *feng-an*, capere.

HALTAND, HALTYNE, adj. 1. Haughty, proud.

Proude and *halland* in hys hert walkit he.

Doug. Virgil, 185, 3.

2. Scornful, contemptuous; as proceeding from a *haughty* mind.

Quhen Jhon off Lyn saw thaim in armour brycht,
He lewch, and said thir *haltyn* words on lycht;
You glakyt Scottis can ws nocht wnderstand,

Wallace, x. 844, MS.

Edit. 1648, *naughty*.

Fr. *haulain*, *hautain*, proud. This has been derived from *haul*, *haut*, height, as formed from Lat. *alt-us*, high; with less probability from Moes-G. *hauhs*, id.

HALTANDLIE, HALTANELY, adv. Proudly.

—*Haltanely* in his cart for the nanis

He skippis vp, and mustouris wantonelye.

Doug. Virgil, 420, 34.

HALTIR, HALTIR GEISTIS.

And principally sen this hors was here,
Of *haltir geistis* beidit vp but dout,
The stormy cloudis ouer all the are can ront.

Doug. Virgil, 42, 21.

Trabibus acernis, Virg.

This ought to signify joists 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. *haella*, *haelda*, Alem. *helle*, *helte*, Teut. *held*, compes, pedica. The Su.-G. word also signifies the iron which surrounds the rim of a cart-wheel. *lhre* derives it from *haall-a*, tenere. I suspect that E. *halter*, capistrum, has a common origin with Su.-G. *haelda*, &c., although the word has been disguised in A.-S. *halftre*, Germ. *halfter*. *Halter*, as well as *halfter*, occurs in this sense in Teut.

[HALTUGONGA. "An expression used by fishermen to check the running of a halibut that has been hooked, Shetl. Isl. *haltu*, *ganga*, cease running." Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HALVE-NET, HAUVE-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 HAAVE, v.; also HALF-NETT.

"*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 tide, to intercept the fish." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 603.

"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, Aberd.

This v. has apparently been formed from the s. V. HAAVER.

HALY, adj. Holy, consecrated.

Thir Papys war gud *haly* men.

Wyntown, vi. 2. 113.

He honoryd God, and *Haly* Kyrk. *Ib.* vi. 3. 39.

A.-S. *halig*, *halga*, Isl. *heilagr*, 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 stane, at Inch-Cailleach.'" Rob Roy, ii. 217.

"By my *halidome*, he is drunken with wine, and comes to our presence with his jolly catches in his throat." Monastery, i. 201.

A.-S. *halig-dome*, 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 *Halidome*, as it was called, of Saint Mary's, in that disastrous campaign which was concluded by the battle of Pinkie." Monastery, i. 100.

HALIEDAY, *s.* A holiday.

"In the hinderend of thai dayis that are callit the *Haliedayis* of Ynill, past he, by the consent of the gentilmen, to Hadingtoun." Knox's Hist., p. 51.

A.-S. *halig dag*, 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 joiss and bruk their auld privilegis and fredomys." Acts Ja. I., A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 3.

A.-S. *halig*, sanctus, and *cyric*, ecclesia.

HALYNES, *s.* Sanctity, holiness.

This eldest brodyre Kareloman
Til *halynes* all gawe hym than.

Wynntown, vi. 4. 42.

HALY, HALILY, *adv.* Wholly, entirely.

He levyt necht about that toun
Towr standand, na stane, na wall,
That he na *haly* gert stroy thaim all.

Barbour, ix. 455, MS.

And thair till in to borwch draw I
Myn herytage all *halily*.

V. HALE, I. Barbour, i. 626, MS.

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;" Tweedd.

HAMALD, HAM-HALD, HAIMALD, *adj.* 1. What belongs to one's house or home, domestic, *S.* pron. *hamelt*, *hamel*, *haimeld*.

Eolus, ane pepill unto me innemye
Salis the sey Tuskan, carryand to Italie
Thare unincust *hamald* goddis, and Illone.

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 persewer, as ane thing wavered fra him, ane certaine space, and vnjustlie detained, and withhaldin fra him, and is readie to *haymhald* the samine (to prove it to be his awin *haymhald* proper beast) and the defender sledge his warrant, he sall haue ane lawfull day to produce him." Quon. Attach., c. 10, § 2.

In the same sense Skene speaks of "lauchfull 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.*

"*Hamhald*, lint, or *haimhald*, hemp, is that quhilk growis at haime, within this realme, and is opponed to lint and hempe quhilk is brocht furth of vther cuntries." Skene, *ibid*.

Whisky is made to say—

—I can het the skin,
And set the saul upo' a mirry pin;
Yet I am *hameil*, there's the sour mischance,
I'm nae fra Turkey, Italy, or France.

Fergusson'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.*

*Haimilt clait*h 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 *haimilt-made*.

5. Vernacular, in the language of one's country, *S.*

Thus I ha'e sung in *hamelt* rhyme,
A sang that scornis the teeth o' time.

Ransay's Poems, ii. 576.

Nae herds on Yarrow's bonny braes,
Or banks of Tweed,
Delight to chaunt their *hameil* lays.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 24.

The Bard to Beattie homage pays,
Nor can refuse
To send some *hamelt*, rustic lays,
To your sweet Muse.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 93.

Young Fergusen, in our ain days,
Began to sing in *hamel* lays.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 25.

6. Vulgar, as opposed to those who possess rank, *S. B.*

But now and then to spin a line
Or twa, nor fash the tunefu' nine,
I'm seir, there's nae man needs repine,
Whae'er he be,
Critic, or bard, or *hamil* kine,
Or high degree.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

"Homely kind, vulgar," Gl.

Skene writes *haim-hald*, as if he had viewed it q. *haim*, home, and *hald*, hold; or perhaps merely as he found it written in the L. B. of our old Laws, in which the *v.* is *haymhaldare*.

I find no traces of the word, except in Su.-G. Isl. *heimil*, proprius; Isl. *heimild*, proprietates, *heimilt*, familiare, Verel. *heimile*, domicilium; *heimilis* *quedar* *viðni*, familiarium attestatio et sententia in re dubia; Cod. Leg. ap. G. Andr., p. 108, 155. I need scarcely add that the origin is *heim*, domus. V. HAME.

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* that thing, as his awin. And gif it be ane beast, ane buke being placed betwix the hornes of the beast, or vpon his forehead, and he and his wites, at the least twa, sall

sweare that that beast did waver away from him." Quon. Attach., c. 10, § 6. V. also the quotation under the *adj.* sense 2.

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.

Haldorson expl. the Isl. term in language strictly analogous to the sense of the *v.* to *Haymhald* in our law. *Heimil-a*, jus impertire; vel, auctor alicui esse; illustrating it by Dan. *heimle*, which he renders, "to confer a perfect right to any thing."

He gives a similar interpretation of the *s.* *Heimild*. Auctoritas, jus, titulus possessionis. *Hann var ecki heimildar vandr*; De jure acquirendi non erat sollicitus.

Isl. *heimil-a*, domo recipere; Verel.

- HAMALD, HAM-HALD, *s.* *Borgh of 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 anic thing, except he quha selles the samine finde to the buyer ane lawfull borgh (*quhilk commonlie is called an borgh of haimhald.*)" Reg. Maj., B. i., c. 18, § 1.

"Na man sall buy any thing within burgh, without the seller finde him sufficient *borgh of haymhulde*, except meate, drinke, claies shappen and cutted to be worne, and sic like other small merchandise." Burrow Lawes, c. 128, § 1.

The *Su.-G. v. hemull-a* conveys a similar idea; evictionem praestare, ut solet venditor fidem dare, fore, ut rem acquisitam quietus possideat emtor. He also gives the following explanation; Dicitur de rebus mobilibus, quarum certa possessio emtori praestatur. This learned writer observes, that while some derive the *v.* from *heimil*, proprius, others view it as comp. of *hem* and *mull*, or *muld*, dust; in allusion to the custom 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, guarenniatio. *Heimildar madr* exactly corresponds to our *Borgh of ham-hald*, being rendered *guarendator*, G. Andr., p. 109, a warrantor, literally a *ham-hald man*.

Sw. *hemul* denotes "the satisfaction, which he who sells a thing he 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 claith*, cloth made at home, Ang., Aysr. *Haimilt*, id., South of S., and *haimiltmade*.

"It was conducted with all that crafty dexterity, with which the infidel and jacobin spirit of the French Revolution had corrupted the honest simplicity of our good old *hameward* fashions." Ann. of the Par., p. 376.

2. Plain, without ornament, *ibid.*

Thon sonsiest, *hamart*, auld clay biggin,
That ever wore a wa' or riggin',
Whar ance thou stood, clown chieils are diggin'
Wi' pick and shool.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 180.

3. Unpolished, or in the vernacular tongue, S.

—Fortune has gie'n him a darl
O' *haimart* rhyme.

Ibid., ii. 39.

—I score them down in *haimart* rhyme.

To please mysel'.

Ibid., ii. 40.

A lang epistle I might scribble,
But aiblins ye will grudge the trouble,
Of reading sic low, *hamert* rhyme,
And sae it's best to quat in time.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 103.

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. *Hamelty*, synon.

I am at a loss whether this should be viewed q. *hameward*, which would properly denote motion towards home; or as compounded of *hame* and *art*, a termination expressive of quality or disposition. V. ART, ARD.

- HAIMARTNESS, *s.* Childish attachment to home, *ib.*

- HAMBRO BARREL, a barrel of a particular description, of a large size.

"That James erle of Buchane sall restore to—George bischop of Dunkeld—thre malvysy bocis,—a *hambro barrel* price iij s." Act. Dom. Conc., 1489, p. 129.

"Thir great barrells," says Skene, "ar called *Hamburgh* trees, and ar in greatnes not vnlike to our Salmond trees, and suld contine fourteene gallones." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplait*.

- HAME, HAIM, *s.* Home, S.

—That Emperowr thare-est

That Kyng hys Lutenand left—

Hame tyl Rome quhen that he

Agayne passyd wytht hys reawté.

Wyntown, v. 3. 81.

I winna stay at *hame*, lord Thomas,

And sew my silver seam;

But I'll gae to the rank highlands,

Tho' your lands lay far frae *hame*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 114.

A.-S. *ham*, Alem. Isl. Germ. Belg. *heim*, Su.-G. *hem*, domus, mansio; Moes-G. *haim*, ager, also villa. Wachter derives *heim* from *heim-a*, to cover. Ihre inverts the idea, vo. *Hem*; although he admits it, vo. *Ham*. Mr. Tooke 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. *Gaa fraan hus 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.

Ross's Helenore, p. 97.

HAMEBRINGARE, s. One who brings home goods from a foreign country.

"That quhatsumeur persoun—that will cum, reuele, and declair the names of the *hamebringaris* of sicklyke fals cuinye—all haue the ane half of all the eschet," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

"That nane of thame tak vpoun hand to by or bring hame—to be sauld only kind of Inglis claith—vndir the pane of confiscatioun of the same claith—and all vthiris the mouable guidis of the *hamebringaris* to his maiesties vse." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

HAMEBRINGING, s. 1. The act of conducting home, S.

"And attour the thro Estatis hes grantit for the augmentatioun of the said taxtis to give ane thousand pund for the honorabill *hamebringing* of a Quene," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

2. The act of importing or bringing into a country.

"Our souerane Lady—appreuis all actis maid of befoir twiching the *hamebringing* of fals cuinye of gold or siluer," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

"His Maiestie—hes thoct meit and conuenient to restreane the *hamebringing* within this realme off all Inglis claith," &c. Acts Ja. VI., ut supra.

HAME-COME, s. Return, arrival, S.

Now thy sounis dede corpus cruelly slane,
Thou sall behald, alace the panis strang!
This is ouer *hamecome* thou desyrit lang.
Doug. Virgil, 361. 23.

The *hame-come* of King Robert
Out of Ireland fra Sir Edward.
Bruce,—Rubr. of one of the sections,
Edit. 1620, p. 323.

A.-S. *ham*, and *cyme*, aduentus; Isl. *heimkoma*, domum aduentatio, Sw. *hemkomst*, id. *hemkomma*, to come home. V. WELCOME-HAIM.

HAMECUMMING, s. The same with *Hame come*, return, S. *Haymecumyng*, Reg. Aberd., vol. 20.

—"The burrowis of this realme, and merchandis within the samin, quha hes thair traueilling in the eist partis,—ar maist heuylie hurt and extremelie handillit be the lait impositioun and custumo rasis vpone thame be the king of Denmark, his officiaris and subiectis, quha causis be tane, in the passing and *hamecumming* of thair schippis, the fyft penny of all thair gudis, quhairof befoir na thing was crauit and desyrit of thame and thair schip bot ane Rois Nobill allanerlie, without any forther trouhill, serching, or demand," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

[**HAME-DRAWN, adj.** Looking sharply after one's own interest, Bauffs.]

[**HAME-DRAUGHTIT, 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*; Sponsae deductio ad domum; Verel., q. *bridefare*. V. INFAR.

HAMEGAIN', HOME-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 welcom for my homegäin, Ang.*

Gäin corresponds with E. *going*. Isl. and Su.-G. *hemgong* suggests a very different idea, being equivalent to *hemsök*, 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 holden at Turiff would come and visit their college in their *home-going*, therefore they set their haill 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-auchan," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 172.

HAMEIL, adj. 1. Domestic, Roxb.

2. Intestine, *ibid.*

Our grumblin' reschin' some folk's ears,
Of *hameil* brulies rais'd their fears.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 15.

HAMEL, HAMELT, adj. Domestic, &c. V. HAMALD.

HAMELAN, adj. Domestic, Loth.

The *hamelan*' servants tak' the lead;
The cottars next come on wi' speed.

The Har'st Rig, st. 18.

Isl. *heimalinn*, indigena, domi natus et educatus; perhaps from *heim*, domus, and *linni*, servus. It is here given as if it properly were *hameland*. But I would suppose *hamelin* 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 syns,
Thar wes rycht *hamly* welcumyn
Maid amang thair gret Lordis thar:
Of thair metyng joyfull thair war.

Barbour, xix. 794, MS.

Unwarly wening his *fallowis* we had be,
In *hamly* wordis to vs thus carpis he:
Haist you, matis, quhat sleuth tarit you thys late?

Doug. Virgil, 51. 37.

Thocht ye be *hamely* with the King,—
Bewar that ye do not down thring
Your nichtbouris throw authoritie.

Lyndsays Warkis, 1592, p. 203.

2. Free, without ceremony; as persons are wont to demean themselves at home, S.

Thare fand thair Inglis men *hamly*
Duelland, as all thare awne ware.

Wynntonen, ix. 8. 202.

3. Condescending, courteous, S.

His frendes thusgat curtasly
He counth ressawe, and *hamely*,
And hys fayis stontly stonay.

Barbour, xviii. 546, MS.

The harrold than, with honour reuerendly,
Has salust him apon a gudly maner.
And he agayn, with humyll *hamly* cher,
Resaut him in to rycht gudly wyss.

Wallace, viii. 1656, 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. :—

"Hame's ay couthy, although it be never sa *hamely*."

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis;—
Ane *hamelie* hat, a cott of kelt.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 327.

In the same sense a vulgar style is called a *hamely way of speaking*, as opposed to elegant diction. This, however, may be understood in the sense of familiar, or condescending.

This use of the word is rare, and may be viewed as a deviation from the proper signification. It occurs in another S. Prov., in which it must be interpreted in sense 1.

"Hame is a *hamely* word." Kelly, p. 132. "Familiar, easy, pleasant. It differs from *homely* in the English, which is coarse." *Ibid.*, N.

5. Easy, not attended with difficulty.

"And it is very *hamely* to you to knowe what is meant be the highest mountaines: be them hee vnderstandeth the greatest kings and kingdomes in the earth." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, Q. 5, b. Expl. "easy," Eng. edit., p. 288.

6. Destitute of affectation, S.

"*Hamely*,—unaffected in manner;" Gl. Picken.

7. Coarse, not handsome, South of S.; E. *homely*.

Wad ye hand sic a brisk and a gallant young heir,
And has three *hamely* daughters ay suffering neglect?
Though laird o' the best o' the Forest sae fair,
He'll marry the warst for the sake of his neck.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 59.

Our word is not a corr. of the E. one, but exactly corresponds to Su.-G. *heimlig*, Alem. *haimleich*. Notat *familiarem*, ut esse solent, qui in eadem domo vivunt. *War allom blidr, ok aengom ofmykit titillatugr, ok fam hemelikr*; Be courteous to all, more humble than what is proper to none, and familiar with few. Kon. Styr., p. 92, ap. Ihre.

[*HAMELY, HAMLY, HAMLYLY, adv.* In a homely manner, kindly, heartily, Barbour, xi. 259, xvii. 4.]

HAMELINESS, s. Familiarity, S.

"O'er mickle *hameliness* spills 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 *hamely spoken*, I kent every word she said." Saxon and Gael, i. 34.

HAME-O'ER, *adv.* Homewards, S.

Barefoot horse, like pedlar's packs,
Boot dear the middens on their backs;—
An' cadge the craps, fan cuttit down
In hairst, *hame o'er* unto the town.

Piper of Peebles, p. 5.

Gin he shou'd rise, and *hameo'er* gang,
Lang was he in a swidder;
For bleed frae's mou' and uiz did bang,
And in gryt burns did bludder
His face that day.

Christmas Bating, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 123.

It is improperly printed *hame o'er gang*, 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, Outour*, &c., from *hame* and *over*, like Su.-G. *oefwer*, signifying trans; as denoting change of place, or a passing over the inter-

mediate space. *Outour* 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-OWER, *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-ower* loun, Edy?" St. Kathleen, iii. 192.

2. Coarse, homely; respecting food, *ibid.*

"Will ye tak' a cup o' tea? for ye'll no like our *hame-ower* meal, I doot. Here, Edy, fill him out a drap, for he's no used wi' north country fare, honest fallow!" *Ibid.*, p. 232.

HAME-SICKNESS, s. Intense longing for home, which affects the health. *Maladie de pais*, 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.

"Gif ane man will challenge ane other of *Haimsuckin*, it is necessare, that he alledge, that his proper house quhere he dwelles, lyes and rydes, daylie and nichtlie, is assailyied." 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 *socne*, libertas. It is also defined by Rastall: "*Homesoken* (or *hans soken*), that is, to be quit of amercements for entrynge into houses violently and without licence, and contrary to the peace of the kinge. And that you hold plea of such trespass done in your court, and in your land." Exposition of Difficult words, Fol. 138, b. V. also Collection of Statutes, Fol. 167, b.

Ranulf of Chester, however, explains the term as we do, making it equivalent to *hamfare*. *Hamsockne*, vel *hamfare*, insultus factus in domo. Lib. i., c. 50. And Bracton; *Invasio domus contra pacem Domini Regis*; Lib. iii., Tr. 2, c. 23, ap. Spelm.

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. *socne*, *socna*, 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 *ham*, home, and *socne*, privilege. Hence, from the use of *soca* in the same sense, they had occasionally changed the very form of the original word, rendering it *hamsoca*.

Sibb. rightly conjectures, that the original signification 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 he thus quotes; Statuit—*Hamsocae violatores rebus omnibus plectendos*, &c. But in the A.-S. it is; *Eac we cwaedon be mundbryce and hamsocnum*, &c.; literally, Also we say concerning *mundbryce* and *hamsocne*; or, as in the Lat. version of Lambard, A. 1568, *Decrevimus, ut si quis pacem violarit, aliumque domo sua manentem oppugnarit*, &c. These two words regard crimes nearly allied, *mundbryce* denoting the breach of the peace. In the A.-S. inscription, they are equally used as denominating the crimes specified in the statute; *Be*

mundbryce and hamsoene, properly rendered, *De pace rupta, et immunitate domus violata*.

His next quotation is from the Laws of Canute, MS., c. 39, in Lambard, c. 14. In Danelega habet Rex Fightwitam, i.e., forisfactum expeditionis: Grithbrech, i. infractionem pacis: et *Hamsocnam*, i. invasionem mansionis. Here he explains the word properly. But he mistakes the sense of *Fyhtwite*, which signifies the fine for fighting, dimicationis—*multa*, (Lambard;) having overlooked the A.-S. word *fyrdwite*, which, in Spelman's translation, corresponds to forisfactum expeditionis; although rendered by Lambard, militiae devitatae—*multa*, by Lye, expeditionis detrectatae *multa*, as denoting the fine paid for being absent from the host.

Spelman, however, virtually retracts the just explanation he had given of *hamsoene*, when he adds; *Capite autem 52 adjungit multa. Gif wha hamsoene gewyrce, &c. Si quis Hamsocam violaverit; jure Anglorum Regi emendet 5 libris*. This in Lambard is c. 59. Here he strangely mistakes the meaning of a very simple and common A.-S. verb, *gewyrce*, i.e., work or perpetrate. Lambard thus gives the sense; *Si quis alterius 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 quietus fit de Hamsoca*; in others, *hamsoca* 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 *hamsoene*.

Skene has materially given the true origin; as he derives it from *haim*, and Germ. *suchen*, "to seek or serche, persee, or follow," understood in a hostile sense. Teut. *heim-soecken*, invadere violenter alicujus domum; Kilian. Germ. *heimsuckung*, *heimzucht*, invasio domus; Wachter. Su.-G. *hemsokn*,—dicitur, quando quis vim alteri in sua ipsius domo infert; *hem-soek-a*, aedes alterius invadere, atque adeo usui debet, quod violentiae ideam includit; Ihre. Isl. *sokn*, insultus, invasio hostilis; Verel. Hence, *soknare*, a kind of messenger or bailiff. Su.-G. *soek-a* is used as signifying to assail with violence, like Lat. *petere*.

HAMESUCKEN, adj. 1. Greatly attached to one's home, Clydes.

This is obviously an improper use of the term.

The Isl. term *heimsuckinn* is nearly allied to this, as signifying "greatly attached to one's home." For it is rendered by Haldorson; *Avidus domum redeundi*.

2. Of a selfish disposition, Ayrs.

HAME-THROUGH, adv. Straight homewards, S.

—Beard scapit of that danger,

Hame through he past, and wald uot spair.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 232.

HAMEWARD, HAMEWART, adj. Domestic, native; opposed to what comes from a distance; perhaps abbreviated to *Hamart*, q. v.

HAMEWARD, HAMWARDE, adv. Homeward, S.

Their anxious leaders—*hameward* speed

In grand procession.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 77.

A.-S. *hamweard*, id.

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[*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 taks the gate, and travels, as he dow,
Hamewith, thro' meny a 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. *ham*, Isl. *heim*, habitatio, and A.-S. *with*, Isl. *wid*, 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 *hamell*, sharp, and sweet,
It poysous sll, like aconite.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 77.

This seems to denote some kind of liquor.

[**HAMEREST, s.** The commonage adjoining enclosed land, Shetl.; 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 bodyis of Rutulianis here and thare
Thay did persane, and by the coist alquhare
The cartis stand with lymouris bendit strek,
The men ligging the *hames* about thare nek.

Doug. Virgil, 287. 6.

The word in sing. *hame* is found in E. dictionaries, although not used by E. writers. V. **HAIMS**.

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 brewyne 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.

—Nane but meadow girs was mawn,
An' nane but *hamit* linjet sawn.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

V. **HAMALD, adj.**

HAMMELS, s. pl. Open sheds, Berwicks. V. **HEMMIL**.

HAMMER, BLOCK, AND STUDY; "a school game. A fellow lies on all fours. This is the *block*; one steadies him before, this is the *study*; a third is made a *hammer* of, and swung by boys against the block." Gall. Encycl. V. **HAWMER**.

HAMMERFLUSH, s. The sparks which fly from iron when beaten with the *hammer*; used for rubbing up iron-work, Ang. *smiddie aiss*, synon. **S.** This is elsewhere pron. *Hammer-flaught*.

Isl. *Ays*, offa; G. Andr. It denotes a fragment of any kind, as of broken bones; Ihre.

[**HAMMERS, s. pl.** Large masses of earth-fast stones on the side of a hill, Shetl.; Isl. *hamar*, a steep place, "a crag standing out like an anvil," Cleasby.]

HAMMIT, HAMMOT, adj. Plentiful; used to denote corn growing very close, but short in the straw; it is also applied to corn which has many grains on one stalk; to potatoes, when there are many at one stem, Ang.

It cannot reasonably be referred to *healme*, straw; because it is often said, "The corn's very *hammit*, though there be little fodder." Perhaps from Moes-G. *hiukma*, *hiurma*, multitudo; or rather A.-S. *hamod*, tectus, q. well covered with grains. Or can it be a corr. of Su.-G. *ymnig*, abundans? *Et ymnigt aar*, a fruitful year; Wideg. *A hammit crop*, S. B.

Shalloch is used in the same sense, Mearns; which, according to analogy, may naturally enough be derived from Isl. *skiol-a*, *skyl-a*, operire, tegere; Su.-G. *skyl*, *skjul*, a corn rick, *skyla saad*, to make up ricks of corn.

To HAMMLE, v. n. To walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, Ettr. For.

This is certainly allied A.-S. *hamel-an*, to hamstring, poplites scindere, suffraginibus scissis mutilare, q. to walk as if hamstrung; especially as E. *hamble* is given, both by Johnson and Todd, as signifying to cut the sinews of the thigh, though without any example. Chaucer writes it *hamele*, using it metaphorically.

Algate o fote is *hameled* of thy sorowe.

Troilus, ii. 964.

i.e., "at any rate one foot of thy sorrow is cut off."

As this *v.* may be traced to *ham*, poples, it might reasonably be supposed, from analogy, that *Hochle*, a synon. *v.*, was in like manner formed from *hoh*, E. *hough*, id. But Germ. *hammel-n*, mutilare, is, according to Wachter, a frequentative from *hamm-en*, caedere, secare. Isl. *haml-a*, cohibere, impedire. This is probably the secondary sense of the *v.* as primarily signifying to mutilate. For Verelius says; In legibus passim, *Hamla* est membri alicujus laesione vel mutilatione alium impedire quo minus facultatem habeat quod velit efficiendi. Su.-G. *haemm-a*, impedire, cohibere, might seem the more ancient form.

To HAMP, v. n. 1. To halt in walking, Tweedd.

This seems the primary sense.

2. To stutter, to stammer, Loth. S. A. *mant*, synon.

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.

Thare lay ane vae in a crukit glen,—
Quham wouder narrow apoun athir syde
The bewis thik *hamperith*, and dois hyde
With skuggis derne.—

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 *hamper*, a basket; from *hanaper*, the exchequer, &c. The only probable origin is that mentioned by Seren. Isl. *hampr*, funiculus grossus lineus; Sw. *hamp-as*, (*med nogot*) rei difficili intricatus laborare.

To HAMPHIS, v. a. To surround, Gl. Ross; to hem in, to confine, Gl. Shirr.

Syne in a clap, as thick's the motty sin,
They *hamphis'd* her with unco fyke and din.

Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

Out gush'd her een, but word she cudna say,
Sae *humphis'd* was she atween glee and wae.

Ibid., p. 82.

Agast the Sothroun stood a stound,
Synne *hamphis'd* him, pele-mele, ane and 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. *haemt-a i uttalet*, id. balbutire; perhaps from *haemma*, impedire.

To HAM-SCHAKEL, HABSHAIKEL; 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, HAMSHOGH, 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. *Hamsheugh*.

The same term, pron. *haumshock*, denotes a severe laceration of the body, Ayr.

3. A harsh and unmannerly intermeddling in any business, Fife.

4. A misfortune, an untoward accident, Fife.;
pron. *hamsheugh*, Kinross.

"Wat yo na that we're gaun straught the gate we
pactioned about, afore thir *hamsheugh* dang a' our plans
heels-o'er-head." Saint Patrick, ii. 77.

Perhaps this is only *Amshach*, a misfortune, aspi-
rated, and applied in a restricted sense. Or can it be
from A.-S. *ham*, the hip, the thigh, and *shach*, v. 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. *kiam-a*, buccas volutare,
forcibly to move the cheek-bones; from *kiammi*,
maxilla, *kiamt*, motio maxillarum; Haldorson. V.
HANSH.

HAMSHOGH, s. V. HAMSCHOCH.

HAMSHOCH, HAMSHEUGH, *adj.* 1. Much
bruised; often referring to a contusion ac-
companied with a wound, Fife.

2. Severe, censorious, as applied to critics,
Ayr.

"Thae *hamsheugh* bodies o' critics get up wi' sic
lang-nebbit gallehoosings," &c. Edin. Mag., April
1821, p. 351.

HAMSTRAM, s. Difficulty, S. B.

And Colin and his wife were mair ner fain,
To crack with Nory, and her story ken,
With great *hamstram* they thrimled thro' the thrang,
And gae a nod to her te after gang.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 86.

We might view this as composed of Su.-G. *haemma*,
impedire, and Isl. *strembin*, pererassus, difficilis; or of
Teut. *ham*, poples, and *stremm-en*, cohibere, in allusion
to a horse being S. *ham-shackled*.

HAN, *pret.* Have.

He made knight with his hand;
He dede him *han* on heye
The fairest that he fand,
In place to riden him by.

Sir *Tristren*, p. 45.

"He caused him instantly to have;" Gl.

—Mi maiden ye *han* slain.—

Ibid., p. 104.

Han is thus used by R. Glouc., and may be a contr.
of the part. pr. *haefen*, or 3rd p. pl., *pret. haefdon*.

HAN'-AN'-HAIL, s. A game common in
Dumfr.

Two goals called *hails*, 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
gowft, that is, struck away, the opposite party endeav-
our to intercept it in its fall. This is called *keppan'*
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 *kep* it in the first
bounce which it makes off the ground, called a *stot*, 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 dis-
charging the ball at the moment when the stroke is
given. If the ball be caught in the second bounce, the
catcher may *hoch* 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 *gowft* in
the manner before described. As soon as either of the
parties succeeds in driving the ball, or, as it is called,
hailin' the dules, the game then begins by one of the
party which was successful throwing the ball to-
wards 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 ef syde tailis can cum na gude,
Syder ner may thair *hanclethis* hide.

Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 309, 310.

A.-S. *ancleow*, 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.

HAND, 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, con-
venient, S.]

WEILL AT HAND. In good keeping, plump.

Thew sall tak Ferrand my palfray,
And for thair is na hors in this land
Swa swycht, na yeit sa *weill at hand*,
Tak him as off thine awyne hewid,
As I had geyvn thairto na reid.

Barbour, ii. 120, MS.

This may signify, in good condition. But perhaps it
is a French idiom, equivalent to, *à la main*, nimble,
actively, or, *homme à la main*, a man of execution; q.
a horse so swift, and of so great action.

ATWEEN 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.

Bnt 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, W'ood and married and a'*.

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. 11, P. i.
"A good thing *by-hand*; a good thing over."—Sir
John Sinclair's Observ., p. 53.

FRA HAND, adv. Forthwith, immediately.

Speid sune your way and bring them heir *fra hand*.
Lyndsay's S. P. R., ii. 238.

Wald thow nocht mary *fre hand* ane uder wyse?
Ibid., ii. 7.

Thair come till hir anew of men *fra hand*,
 Quhilkis chaist your Lords sone efter in England.
Diall. Honour, Gude Fame, &c., p. 7.

—And with that we did land,
 Syne lap upon our horse *fra hand*,
 And on our jorney rudelic raid.
Diall. 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 Pharisees. 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 mak it out?" S.

OUT OF HAND. Forthwith, immediately.

"For which purpose we have written *out of hand* for the remanent nobleman now absent to be here with all speed." *Answ. 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 Shakespear, and is still occasionally used." Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 54.

Doug. uses *spede hand*, for, make haste.

Haue done, *spede hand*, and mak na mare delay.
Virgil, 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, Ayr.

—*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*.

—Some *han' to nieve*,
 Wi' manly pith o' arm, beyond the mark,
 Far fling the pond'rous mell.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 87.

For never was there curler yet

Of village or of brae,

That e'er wi' channelstane did come,

But if he would submit

To *hand to nieve*, 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 HALD HAND. To concur in, to support; with the prep. *to*.

—"His Maiestie promittis to vse and follow thair counsaile, and to *hald hand* to the executioun of quhatsumeur thing sall be concludit and determinat in this caiss be thame." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 53. Sometimes it is used without the preposition.

"As your Lordschip findis opportunitie, it will pleis your Lordschip remember on my business; the quhilk I dout not bot my Lord Cardinall of Lorraine with solisit and *haudd hand*, gif his Lordschip be remembrit thairupoun." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg., Keith's Hist., App., p. 135. V. HALD HAND.

Perhaps it is meant as the resolution of the word *maintain*, Fr. *maintenir*, L. B. *manuten-ere*, to hold in hand. Matth. Paris has a phrase nearly allied to that of the Bishop of Ross; *Archiepiscopum contra me mautenere praesumunt*. V. Du Cange.

TO HALD 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 HALD 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 hef biggit up your tour of Babel sa, that nae understandis utheris, I thocht I wald yit anis agane bid you *hald* your *hand*.—Quharefor, my freind, *hald* yit your *hand*, and luke a litle upon your werkmanship." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist., App., p. 255.

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 his text." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 417.

—"All law and justice salbe contemned, and everie man sal *put hand in* the kingis awne persone." Pitscottie'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 persoun, &—drawin his grace to thar invtile gydschip and evill wais." *Acts Ja. V.* V. GYDSCHIP.

TO PUT HAND IN one's self. To commit suicide. The prep. *to* or *till* is now used. *To put hand to himsell*, 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 Scots, 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 GAE DOWN.

"Bot these cuill men that sought the death, and *put handes in themselves*, in their appearance they soght it for a better." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, F. 8, a.

Belg. *de handen dan zich selven slaan*, to make away himself; Sewel.

TO PUT HANDS ON *one's self*. Used in the same sense.

"William Mearnes, a notorious warlock,—being to be tryed, *put hands on himself*, at the devil's instigation." Law's Memor. Pref. 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 *handlaclap*.

"It is God speed, or spulyie wi' thes in three *handclaps*." 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. *handklofvoer*, manacles, from *hand* and *klofvoer*, any thing cloven; speciatim, says Ihre, *tendicula aucupum*. 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; wherethrough this Alexander he was worthy of a greater living than he might succeed to by the laws and practices of this realm." Pitcottie, p. 26.

"She not only would not yield to it, but even sued for a divorcement from the Pope, at the Court of Rome, alledging that Angus had been affianced, betrothed or *hand-fast*ed to that Gentlewoman [Jeane Douglas,] who bare the child to him, before he had married her [the Quene Dowager], and so by reason of that pre-contraet, could not be her lawful husband." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 249.

2. It is used as synon. with *contract*.

"Though every believing soul is, when the Father draweth it to Christ, contracted and *handfast*ed 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." Fergusson on the Ephesians, p. 389.

A.-S. *hand-faest-en*, fidem dare. Su.-G. *hand-faestning*, "a promise 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-

ally engaging themselves; from the phrase *faesta hand*, which signifies to join one right hand to another. Hence, in the laws of the Westrogoths, *handfaestna darstamma* denotes espousals. V. Ihre, vo. *Hand*.

Su.-G. *faesta*, sensu ecclesiastico notat sponsalia solenni ritu sponsam sponse addicere. Hence *faestemoe*, sponsa, *faesteman*, sponsus, *faesta* and *handfaestnad*, sponsalia. *Faestandafae*, in the laws of Upland, denotes the gift made by the bridegroom to his future father-in-law, as a pledge of the subsequent marriage. Ihre, vo. *Faesta*, p. 436.

The word in Isl. seems to be applied both to espousals and marriage. *Festir*, sponsalia, Verel. *Festing*, alias *festar* in pl., confirmatio nuptialis, G. Andr., p. 68. *Feste* is the very word used in the form of marriage; *Ej feste thig nuer til logligrar eigin konu*; Confirmo te mihi legaliter in uxorem.

HAND-FASTING, HAND-FASTNYNG, HAND-FISTING, *s.* "Marriage with the incumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off. A perversion of this custom remained till near the end of the last [seventeenth] century;" Gl. Wynt.

"Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of *Handfasting*, in use about a century past. In the upper part of Eskdale, at the confluence of the white and the black Esk, was held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired. The unmarried looked out for mates, made their engagements by joining hands, or by *handfasting*, went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair, appeared there again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party continued constant, the *handfasting* was renewed for life: but if either party dissented, the engagement was void, and both were at full liberty to make a new choice; but with this proviso, that the inconstant was to take the charge of the offspring of the year of prebation.

"This custom seemed to originate from the want of clergy in this county in the days of popery: this tract was the property of the abbey of Melrose, which through economy discontinued the vicars that were used to discharge here the clerical offices: instead, they only made annual visitations for the purpose of marrying and baptising, and the person thus sent was called *Book in bosom*, probably from his carrying, by way of readiness, the book in his breast: but even this being omitted, the inhabitants became necessitated at first to take this method, which they continued from habit to practise long after the reformation had furnished them with clergy." Pennant's Tour in S., 1772, P. I., p. 91, 92.

"—At that fair, it was the custom for the unmarried persons of both sexes to choose a companion, according to their liking, with whom they were to live till that time next year. This was called *hand-fasting*, or *hand in fist*, &c." P. Eskdalemuir, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., xii. 615.

It seems to have been occasionally written *hand-fisting*, from the false idea, as in the last extract, that the last part of the word is formed from E. *fist*.

Whatever might be the particular cause of the prevalence of this custom in Eskdale, it is evident from the preceding article, that it had been practised also in the North of S. It prevailed even in the Hebrides.

"It was an ancient custom in the Islands, that a man should take a maid to his wife, and keep her for the space of a year without marrying her; and if she pleased him all the while, he married her at the end of the year, and legitimated the children; but if he did not love her, he returned her to her parents, and her portion also; and if there happened to be any children, they were kept by the father: but this

unreasonable custom was long ago brought in disuse." Martin's West. Islands, p. 114.

The term occurs in the same sense O. E.

"*Vne faincayles [fancyayles]* an assuryng or *handfastyng*, of folks to be marryed;" Palsgrau's French Gram., B. iii., F. 12, b.

We also meet with some traces of the same custom in France. *Sponsalia inter se per verba de futuro contraxerunt, carnali copula subsecuta et prole procreata; cum lapsis aliquibus annis—ad solemnizationem matrimonii in facie Ecclesiae procedere vellent, &c.* Charta Amadei Lugdun. Archiep., A. 1438, ap. Du Cange.

HAND-FRANDIE, s. The name given, in Fife, to a hand-rick of corn, or small stack no higher than can be reached with the *hand*.

Isl. *froon* denotes any piece of ground that is elevated above the adjacent soil. Belg. *fron, vron*, summus. These ancient terms denoting elevation, may perhaps point out the original sense of this provincial designation.

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 possession; applied to stolen goods.

"Ane frie man sould not be imprisoned at the complaint of ane other,—except—gif he is takin with reid or hait hand of slauchter, or with the fang, or in *handhawing* thriift, or roborie." Quon. Att., c. 39, § 1, 2.

With the *fang*, is explained as equivalent to *hand-haveand*, and *back-bearand*; Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Infangtheft*.

Hand-habend is used in the same sense, Laws of E. A.-S. *aet haebendra handa gefangen*, in ipso furto deprehensus; Lye. Teut. *handhaven*, to possess; Isl. *handhave*, the possessor of any thing, qui possessor est, et in manu tenet. V. Verel.

The same phrase occurs in Fleta, though erroneously printed.—*Ubi aliquis latro deprehensus seisitus de aliquo latrocinio hand habbende & backberynde, &c.* Lib. i., c. 38, § 1. *Haud* is obviously for *hand*.

TO HAND-KILL, v. a. To slaughter, a term applied to butchers.

"Gif ony fleshour, beand burges, slayis or *handkillis* ony beif or flesh with his awin *handis*," &c. Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 583.

This term seems to allude to the A.-S. designation for a butcher; *cwellere*, carnifex, lanio, from *cwell-an*, mactare.

* **HANDLESS, adj.** 1. Awkward in using the hands; as a *handleless 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 superstition, are unwilling to receive their first money from sales for the day, from an unlucky 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't out of your hand," S.

2. A piece of bread given before breakfast, Galloway.

"*Hansle*, a morning lunch;" Gall. Encycl.

This is merely an oblique sense of Su.-G. *handsoel*, mercimonii divenditi primitiae, from *hand* and *sel-an*, A.-S. *sell-an*, to deliver; as denoting that this piece of bread is an earnest of the meal which is to succeed it.

Ihre 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. *hunsel*, sacrifice, offering, as radically the same; whence, it is believed, A.-S. *husl* was formed, the term used to denote the sacrament of the Supper, as converted into a sacrifice in the Church of Rome, also *husl-ian*. Hence E. *hous-el*, to give or receive the eucharist, in the Romish sense; *unhouselled*, 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, *handsel*, on this day, S.

"On the evening of *Handsel Monday*, as it is called, some of his neighbours came to make merry with him." P. Tillicoultry, Clackm. Stat. Acc., xv. 201, N.

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 dory Dumbars, the strait-laced Somervilles, and the Baillies." Perils of Man, iii. 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-SENYIE, s. 1. An ensign or standard, corr. from *ensenyie*.

"Heireftir all the inhabitants of Edinburgh that profest enmitie to the Queene—erectit ane *hand-senyie* of thair awin to invade the tonn quhair they frielie dwelt." Hist. James Sext, p. 123.

2. A token.

"He gaus them *handseinyeis* of his visible presence, as was the tabernacle, the ark," &c. Bruce's Eloquent Serm., P. 8, a. V. ENSEINYIE.

3. An ensign or standard-bearer, denoting a person.

"Item, that the capitaneis of men of warre underwritten, with the members of thair cumpanies, shal be comprehendit in this presente pacification:—they are to say, capitane James Bruce, Johnne Hamiltoun of Albowye his Lieutenent, Jon Robiesoun, in Braid-woodsye, his *handsenyie*." Hist. Ja. IV., p. 226.

HANDSHAKING, *s.* 1. Close engagement, grappling; *q.* to be as near as to *shake hands*, Roxb.

"My blood boiled when I saw them burning the houses o' Scotsmen, and fain wad I hae had a *hand-shaking* wi' them." The book not marked, but supposed to be the Brownie of Bodsbeck.

2. An intermeddling in whatever way; as, "I wad like naething better than to hae a *handshakin'* wi' that business," Roxb.HAND-SPAIK, *s.* A bar or spoke used in carrying the dead to the place of interment, S. V. SPAIK.HAND-STAFF, *s.* 1. The upper part of a flail, S. the lower being denominated the *souple*.

This exactly corresponds to Su.-G. *handwal*, id. from hand, manus, and *wal*, fustis, pertica.

2. The name of a constellation, supposed to be Orion's sword.

The Elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris huffe,
The Horne, and the *Hand staffe*.

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 Descr. 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 wailing* can be wail'd out of Clydsdale, yet it were not a great difficultie to gar the greater part of you raise [raze] 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 Arnulph quickly after him does send
Fifteen *hand-wail'd*, well-mounted Englishmen.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. vii. 125.

The raffan rural rhyme sae rare,
Sic wordly, wanton, *hand-wail'd* ware,

Sae gash and gay, gars fowk gae gare
To hae them by them.

Ramsay's Poems, xi. 351.

It is often used in a bad sense; as, a *hand-wail'd* waster, a mere prodigal, S.

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 firlo." P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ii. 533.

From *hand* and *wave*, Su.-G. *wefio-a*, Isl. *wef-ia*, circumvolve.

HAND-WHILE, HANLAWHILE, *s.* A little while, Ettr. For., Peebles.

"*Handwhile*, vulg. *Hanla-while*, a short time;" Gl. Sibb.

This resembles *Handclap*; and is evidently corr. from A.-S. *handwhile*, "momentum, a moment of time;" Somner.

As we have several metaphors, expressive of brevity, borrowed from the motion of the eye, *Blink*, *Glint*, &c., so also some from that of the hand; as *Hand-clap*. The A.-S. term *handthryft* seems to convey an idea quite analogous to *Handwhile*. It is expl. "Articulum temporis; the turning of an *hand*, an instant of time;" Ibid. Flandr. *hand-wijle*, momentum temporis, *hand-wijligh*, momentarius.

HANDICONEIVE, *adv.* In company, conjunctly; as, "We'se gae *handiconeive* about it," Teviotd.

From *hand* and *neive*, *q.* hand in hand. The connective *co* might be traced to Lat. *con*, with, or Gael. *comb*, 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 clauht her just as she was sinkan' in a swoon." Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

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', HANNIE-FU', *s.* The fill of a milk-dish, Lanarks.

"I had gane into the milkhouse—to teem a *hannie-fu'* o' milk, whan I heard my dochter cryan' ont, 'O mither, mither.'" Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

HANDY-GRIPS, *s. pl.* Close grappling, *q.* corr. *hanny-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 *hanny-grips*
At sic a driery 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 maner of person be sufferit to use merchandice, 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 any ane craft may convene—for—making of masters, and trying of their *handie-wark* allanerly." Ibid., p. 123.

A.-S. *hand-weorc*, "a handicraft; also, workmanship." Somner.

To HANDLE THE DUST, to receive money, a cant phrase, Kinross.

* HANDLING, s. 1. Interference, some degree of intermeddling; as, "He wad fain hae a *handling* in that affair," S.

2. Abundance, store, fulness, Aberd.

"Many goodmen—form'd that regiment called the Cameronian Regiment,—thinking thereby to be in a better capacity to drive away the prelatial curats, to apprehend and bring to condign punishment our *hand-wail'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 cutthrottis* of forgit yron wanting all thair chalmers." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 252.

Teut. *handslagh*, colaphus, alapa, from *hand*, manus, and *slagh*, *slach*, ictus. *Slew* is the pret. of the old v. *slay*, to strike. V. SLEW FYR.

*HANDSOME, *adj.* Elegant in person, but not applied to the face, S. We indeed say, "She's a very *handsome* woman, but far frae 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, Shtl. Isl. *kroppr*, Da. *krop*, Sw. *krop*, the trunk of the body." Gl. Orkn. and Shtl.]

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 spiritnall and temporall, within this realme, hauand ane hundreth pnned land of new extent be yeur,—plant wod and forest, and mak hedgeis, and *haning* for himself, extending to thre akers of land, and abone or vnder, as his heretage is mair or les." 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 *haningis*," be prosecuted and punished.

This seems to be the meaning of *haning*, as used by Ross.

As they grew up, as fast their likings grow,
As *haning* water'd with the morning dew.

Helenore, p. 14.

I hesitate whether *haning*, 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, S. This 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 rooking me, his mother, of my ain lawful jointure and honest *hainings*." The Entail, ii. 145.

HANGARELL, HANGRELL, 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. *haeng-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, ye'll do nae sic thing. Ye hae three unmarried dochters, and ane o' thae is muckle-mow'd Meg, whase price naeboddy '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 *unluesum* 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, Banffs.]

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 *hanged-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.

"Sae little kend the *haniel* about fencing, that instead o' sweeing aff my downcome wi' his sword, he held up his sword-arm to save his head." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 42.

To HANYEL, *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. Haingle*, *q. v.* It may be added that Isl. *hengileg-r* signifies vacillans, cernuus; Haldorson.

HANYIEL SLYP, *s.* One who is uncouthly dressed, an ugly fellow, Buchan; improperly printed *hanziel*.

"In came sik a rangel o' gentles, and a lithry of *hanyiel slyps* at their tail, that in a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair." Journal from London, p. 8.

This phrase is applied to livery servants. *Hanyiel* may be allied to Teut. *hanghel*, as denoting something in a dependant and dangling state. Su.-G. *slipper* denotes one who is unarmed, from *slap*, lax, remiss; also, empty. Hence *slyp*, as an opprobrious designation, may have had its origin: or perhaps from Teut. *slapp*, a train or retinue; *slapp van knechten ande dienaars*, 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 *hankle*, to entangle;" A. Bor.

And at the shore, vnder the gresy bank,
Thare many can thay 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 neeklace is tied too strait. It still conveys the idea of a circular impression.

Ye's find that we can cast a harder kuot,
And till him straight, and binds him o'er again,
Till he cry'd out with the sair *hanking* pain.

Ross's Helenore, 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, torques, catenula, Sw. id. a withy-band, vinculum ex viminibus contextum et convolutum. Mr. Tooke views *hank* as the part. past of the A.-S. *v. hang-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.

Bot they about him lowpit in wynpillis threw,
And twis circuitit his myddil round about,
And twys faldit thare sprutillit skynnys but dout,
About his bals, baith nek and hede they schent.
As he etlis thair *hankis* 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 Johns., 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 tub:—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 colligatus.

To HANKLE, *v. a.* To fasten by tight tying, S.; a dimin. from *Hank*, *v.*

HANKERSAIDLE. V. ANKER-SAIDELL.

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 *Stowp*.

Isl. *hank-a*, tractudo funiculo 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 departit there
All hailt the reif amang his men
And duelt all still thair dais thre.
Sic *hansell* to the folk gaf he,
Richt in the first begynnyng,
Newly at his ariwyng.

Barbour, v. 120. *Skeat's Ed.*]

Reif, spoil.

- To HANSH, HAUNSH, *v. a.* 1. To snap or snatch 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 *hansht* at the argument, Mr. Andrew Ramsay, Mr. J. Adamson, and others; but came not near the matter, let be to answer formally." *Baillie'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 up greedily as dogs do, Ettr. For.

C. B. *gwanc-iaw*, to swallow greedily, to devour; *gwanc*, voracity, greediness.

These terms may be radically allied to Germ. *haschen*, *capere cum celeritate*; Isl. *hack-a*, *avidè et icibus vorare*, *canino more*; G. Andr., p. 104, col. 1; but more immediately to O. Fr. *hanch-er*, "to gnash, or snatch at with the teeth;" *Cotgr.*

HANSH, *s.* A violent snatch or snap, S. *gansch*, synonym.

To HANT, *v. a.* Used as equivalent to the E. *v.* to practise.

"And attour that in na place of the realme be vsit fut bawis, gouff or vthir sic vnprofitable sportis, bot for commoun gude & defence of the realme be *hantit* bowis schyting, and markis tharfore ordinit." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1491, *Ed. 1814*, p. 226.

"That nae barbar, master nor servant within this burgh, *hant*, use nor exerce the craft of surgery, without he be expert," &c. *Seal of Cause*, A. 1505, *Blue Blanket*, p. 55.

Mr. Todd has inserted, as the first sense of the E. *v.* to *Haunt*, "Originally to accustom," giving *Wiclif* as his authority. "*Haunte* thyself to pitee." 1 *Tim.* iv. 7. This corresponds with our use of the term.

That this is immediately from Fr. *hant-er*, to frequent, to resort unto, cannot well be doubted. But I cannot agree with *Roquefort* in tracing this to Lat. *habitare*. It seems highly probable that it is a word transmitted by the Franks. It is pretty nearly allied in signification to Su.-G. *haent-a*, *capere*, *accipere*, and still more to A.-S. *hent-an*, *perquirere*, *persequi*. The root would thus be *hand*, *manus*.

In *Prompt. Parv.* *Haunten* is expl. not only by *Frequent*, but as equivalent to "ofte vsen."

HANTIT, *part. pa.* Accustomed, wont.

"Horacius, consull, held his army in sic exercicioun, —that thay ware mare *hantit* to confide in him, than to remember ony shamefull harmis fallin to thame he unhappy chance of ten men." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 294, *Assuefecerat*, Lat.

An oblique use of the *v.*, as properly signifying to frequent, to be familiar with.

HANTLE, *s.* 1. A considerable number, S. *hantyl*, Gl. Sibb. *hankel*, S. B. perhaps corr.

"—A *hantle* cries, Murder, and are ay upmost." *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 11; equivalent to another; "The greatest thief makes the loudest cry."

Rosie had word o' meikle siller,
Whilk brought a *hantle* o' woovers till her.

Ramsay's Poems, xi. 547.

In one instance it would seem to be used as a denomination for a certain number: "*Ane hantill* of hides," i.e., skins; *Aberd. Reg.*

It may, however, seem in favour of the other etymon, that Lancash. *hontle*, which is undoubtedly the same with our *hantle*, is expl. by T. Bobbins, "handful."

2. Used as equivalent to *much*, S. B.

He sudna get the prize; he's like
The man that clips the sow,
He makes a *hantle* rout an' din,
But brings but little woo.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 35.

According to Sibb, "q. *hand-full*." Sir J. Sinclair also says; "*Hantle* is a corr. of *handfull*." *Observ.*, p. 43. But this corresponds neither to sound nor sense. The term conveys the idea of a greater quantity than *handful*. The one may even be opposed to the other. Su.-G. *tal*, *numerus*, (A.-S. *tale*) is compounded with a variety of words; as *mantal*, *proportio ex numero capitum*; *bondetal*, *proportio pro numero patrum-familias*; *jordatal*, *ratio fundi*. May not the S. word be q. *handtal*, such a number as may be counted by the hand or finger? Or perhaps it is merely Sw. *antal*, number, aspirated; *stort antal*, a great number; *ringa antal*, few, *Wideg.* Our word, indeed, corresponds to E. *number*, as signifying many, according to sense 3. *Johns. Dict.* "Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious," &c., *Hooker*.

HANTY, *adj.* 1. Convenient, handy, S. O.

Thou wast the *hantiest* biel, in truth,
That e'er I saw.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 180.

2. Not troublesome, often applied to a beast, S.

"*Hanty*,—manageable with ease;" Gl. *Picken*.

3. "Handsome," Gl. *Rams.*; *Haunty*, id. Gl. *Shirr*.

For tho' I be baith blyth and canty
I ne'er get a touzle at a',
But Lizie gety think far mair *hanty*,
And she has got naething at a'.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 214.

In the first sense it would seem merely E. *handy* corrupted. In the second, however, it has more affinity to Isl. *hent-a*, *decere*, *hentilig-r*, *decens*. In both, indeed, it might admit this origin.

C. B. *hawnt* signifies, alacrity, briskness; and *hawntiawg*, full of alacrity, brisk, hearty; *Owen*.

[HANYADU, *interj.* A term of invitation to the sea-maws to pick up food thrown from a boat, *Shetl.*: Isl. *hana*, see here! and *du*, thou.]

[To HANYEL, and HANYIEL SLYP. V. under HANIEL.]

To HAP, *v. a.* 1. To cover, in order to conceal, S.

Bannocks and kebbocks knit up in a claithe,
She had wiled by, and row'd up in her waith:

This she ere even had tentily laid by,
And well happ'd up aneth a coll of hay.
Ross's Helenore, 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. UMOST CLAITH.

And quhen that thou are laid into thy hole,
Thy heid will be na hyer than thy sole.
And than quhair is thy cod, courche or eap,
Baith gown and hude had wont the for to *hap*?
Nocht bot ane sheit is on thy body hair;
And as thow hes done heir sa finds thow thair.
Priests of Peblis, p. 47.

This bonny foundling, ae clear morn of May,
Close by the lee-side of my door I found,
All sweet and clean, and carefully *hap*t round
In infant weeds of rich and gentle make.
Ramsay's Poems, ii, 182.

3. To defend from rain or snow, S., as, to *hap*
a stack.

As Martinmas, when stacks were *happet*,
The twa lairds took a jaunt for ane.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.

4. Metaph. to screen, to cover from danger in
battle.

Syns slouch' behind my doughty targe,
That yon day your head *happit*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

This *v.* is also used in Lincolnshire. Skinner derives it from A.-S. *heap-ian*, cumulare; Ray, from *heap*. It may be observed, however, that Isl. *hiup-r* denotes a shroud, or windings-sheet, involuerum quo funera teguntur; *hyp-ia*, involvor, G. Andr. Haldorsen renders Isl. *hiup-r*, yelamen vel indusium.

- 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 Faa,
And I'll mak a *hap* to my deary;
And he's get a' the coat gaes round,
And my lord shall nae mair come near me.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii, 178.

—Remember, I'm baith *hap* and saul
To Venus there; but me, she'd starve o' caul'.
Ramsay's Poems, ii, 34.

—Fock, the nipping cauld to bang,
Their winter *hapwarms* wear.
Fergusson's Poems, ii, 26.

The spring-gowan's cald wi' its *happin* of snaw,
But it keeks lovely out when the sun 'gins to thaw.
Remains Nithsdale 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 hao nae thrown aff your winter *happins*," S.

"*Happin*, a coverlid;" Westmorel. Gl.

A word occurs in a very ancient Norw. work, which would seem allied, as being used in this sense. *Yfir-haupn* is rendered *toga*, denoting a gown, a mantle, or the upper garment worn by a man. *Haf ok thuilika yfirhaupn*; Have also thy gown, or mantle; Spec. Regale, p. 286. *Yfirhafnarlus* is in like manner rendered, *togao* experts; *Ibid.*, 296, 297. Isl. *yfir* signifies upper, superior. One would almost think that the term were synon. with S. *uvar*, or upper *happin*; the

letters *f* and *p* being frequently interchanged. I have not, however, met with *haupn* 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.

Wi' brows I seldom cock my brisket,—
Thinking it best to be owre-laid in
A suit o' sousty *hap-warm* plaidia.
Tarras's Poems, p. 22.

- To HAP, *v. n.* To hold off, to go towards the right, S. V. HAUP.

- 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 sleet 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 Teut. *happ-en*, apprehendere, arripere; as it is meant to take hold of the sleet or ooze.

- To HAP, *v. n.* 1. To hop, S.

But master Monkey, with an air
Hapt out, and thus harangu'd the fair.
Ramsay's Poems, ii, 470.

V. FLEE.

2. To halt, to walk lamely, S. V. HOP.

- HAP, *s.* A hop, a light leap, S.

- HAP-STEP-AN' LOWP, *adv.* "Hop skip and leap," Gl. Burns, S.

The third cam up, *hap-step-an' lowp*,
As light as onie lambie.
Burns, iiii, 29.

The term refers to a common sport of children.

- HAP-THE-BEDS, *s.* The game called Scotch-hop, Gall.

"*Hap-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, that which causes one to hop, S.

I've a hen wi' a *happity* leg.
Ritson's S. Songs, i, 183.

- HAP, (pron. *haup*), *s.* The hip, or fruit of the brier, S. B.

A.-S. *heopa*, id. Seren. says, it has its name from its adhesion; Isl. *hyp-ia*, contrahere. Sn.-G. *niup-on*, id. which *lhre* derives, for the same reason, from *niup-a*, primoribus digitis comprimere. V. HERTHORNE.

- * [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, chancy*.

"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 bridegrooms and brides a *happy foot*; and to prevent any bad effect, they salute those they meet on the road with a kiss." P. Forglan, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xiv. 541, N.

This corresponds to the *Dies Fasti 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 conjunction of the E. adjectives *happy* and *lucky*; unless it should be resolved, *Hap 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*, ultro citroque vagari, G. Andr.; *hwapp*, lacuna, vallicula; expl. in Dan. "a little dale or low place amidst higher ground;" Haldorson. It can scarcely have been denominated from *hap*, chance, as a place that the cattle have *happened* to fix on.

HAPPER, s. The hopper of a mill, S.

"They [myllers] malitiouslie occupyes ane greater space betwix the *happer* and the myln-stane, for thair awn profite; for the law permits there na mair space nor ane sommer wand of ane hasel trie." Chalmerlan 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 *Hupes* must be here meant by *hopper*.

HAPPER-ARS'D, adj. Shrunk about the hips.

And there will be *happer-ars'd* Nansy,
And fairy-fac'd Flowrie by name.

Blythsome Bridal, Herd's Coll., ii. 26.

HAPPER-HIPPIT, adj. 1. Synon. with the preceding word, Roxb.

2. Also applied metaph. as equivalent to E. *lank*, ib.

My cauldrie muse, wi' age decripit,
Looks e'en right lean and *happer-hippit*,
Wi' neither mast nor sails equipit,
Like some auld coble.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 175.

These terms are viewed as containing a reference to the shape of the *happer* of a mill.

HAPPERBAUK, 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. *happ-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.; *Hoppergaw*, Teviotd.

As this defect is said to be occasioned by the *hopping*, 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 Tent. *haper-en*, haesitare, haerere.

HAPPERGAW, s. A blank in growing corn, caused by unequal sowing, Berwicks.

[**HAPPY, and HAPPY-GO-LUCKY.** V. under HAP, s.]

[**HAPRICK, s.** Two cassies 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.

"*Hapshackled*. 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. Encycl.

Although Sihb. gives *Habshaikel* and *Hobshackle* as varieties of the v. to *Hamschakel*, he expl. the term as denoting a different mode of restraint. V. HAM-SCHAKEL.

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, HAUR, s. The pivot on which a door or gate turns, Dumfr.

A coarse proverbial phrase is used in this district. To *ruse* one's *arse* 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 etymon given.

HAR.

Qwhil thai ware lyand at that town,
Thai had oft-tymys bykkeryng,
Qwhare there wes *har* and nere schotyng.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 54.

Mr. Macpherson views this as an error "for *hard* or *far*;" 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 pyiping wynd blaw vp the dure on char,
And drue the leuis, and blaw thaym *out of har*,
Intill the entre of the caue again.

Doug. Virgil, 83. 11.

Perhaps from A.-S. *hearre*, Teut. *harre*, *herre*, *cardo*, 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." Addend.

HARBERIE, HARBERY, HARBRY, s. A port, a harbour.

"The said burgh of Pittenweyme—hes ane guid and saiff *harberie*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 95.

"Portus, an haven or *harberie*." Despaut. Gram. C. 8, b.

"You must resolve to stay two or three days at least, for the more comodious seeing and observing the following things. 1st. The *harbory* or port, which is very spacious and deep, and exceedingly well guarded," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 46. V. HERBERY.

[**HARBERIT, HARBREIT, part. pa.** Lodged, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 4313.]

HARBEROUS, adj. Providing shelter or protection; from *Herbery*, q. v.

"Ane bischope sould be gentle,—poore and humble in spirit, *harberous* to the poore," &c. Pittscottie's Cron., p. 459.

[**HARBRIELES, adv.** Unsheltered, Lyndsay, Satyre, l. 1202.]

HARBIN, s. The Coalfish, in a certain stage. V. SEATH.

HARCHATT. V. HARESHAW.

[**HARD, adj.** 1. Severe.

And thair him tuk sic ane seiknes,
That put him till full *hard* distress.

Barbour, ix. 36. Skeat'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 bullets to the head." Walker's Passages, p. 120.

HARD-HANDED, adj. Not signifying, as in E. coarse, &c., or exercising severity; but stingy, niggardly, close-fisted, S. B.

***HARD, adj.** [Firm, solid, dried.] When two pieces of wood, &c., that are to be fitted together, are close at one place and not at another, they are said to be *hard* where they thus come into close contact, Aberd.

HARD-FISH. The name indiscriminately given in S., to cod, ling, and torsk, salted and dried.

HARD-GAIT. Hard road. This phrase is used in a S. Prov. "The hare maun come to the *hard gait*," matters must take their course, whatever be the consequence.

It is generally addressed to those who appear wilful, and also are determined to take their own way apparently against their interest.

HARD-HEADED, adj. Unyielding, stubborn, not easily moved, Ettr. For.

"The *hard-headed* Olivers could be led, but never driven.—He was ane o' the *hard-headed* Olivers. What cares an Oliver for a man's life, or a bairn's either?" Perils of Man, ii. 243, 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.]

[**HARDENIN' O' THE DROUTH.** The *drouth* or dry weather becoming more settled, Clydes.

This term regarding the weather is used by country people when, during a time of *drouth*, a dull threatening day has become clear and settled, "It was just a *hardenin' o' the drouth*."]

HARDENS, HARDS, s. pl. The thin *hard* cakes that come off the sides of a pot in which *sowens*, porridge, &c., have been prepared; also *Hards*, and *Gersels*, Upp. Lanarks.

HARD-HEAD, s. 1. A small coin of mixed metal, or copper.

"Dailie thare war such numbers of *Lions* (alias called *Hardheids*) prented, that the basenes thareof maid all thingis exceeding dear." Knox's Hist., p. 147.

According to Fynes Moryson, in his Itinerary, *hard-heads* were "worth one penny halfpenny." Part I., p. 283.

Mr. Pink. thinks that "Moryson's fugitive intelligence misled him," and that "the hard-head is really the French *hardie*, Scotified." "*Hardies*," he adds, "were black money struck in Guienne, and equal, in all points, to the *tiards* 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 *liard*, was three deniers, or three pennies Scotch, instead of a penny halfpenny." Essay on Medals, ii. 110.

Moryson's intelligence, however, is confirmed by the testimony of Godscroft 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 brasse or copper coyne (called *Hard-heads*), and abased them from *three half pence* to a penny: and also the plaek piece (another brasse coyne), 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. Cardonnel, speaking of Ja. VI. says, concerning his copper coins; "Of this king there are only two. No 1. [Plate II.] was called the *Hardhead*. 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

done by Morton. But it is evident that the coin, also bearing a lion, struck under Mary 1559, had previously received this name. For the complaint already quoted from Knox, refers to this year.

If, however, we can depend on Birrel's testimony, there must have been, several years after this, an importation of money of this description from the continent, either struck as counterfeits of the Scottish coin, or equivalent in value, although properly a foreign coin.

"1567. Dec. 31. The last day of December, Robert Jacke merchant and burges of Dundie, ves hangit and quartred for fals cunye, called *hard heads*, quhilk he had brought out of Flanders.—And this for the yeir 1567." Diarey, p. 14.

This passage may be viewed as amounting to a proof, that the coin referred to, whether at first imported from France or from the Low Countries, had at least received its denomination from one of a similar value, at that time current in one or other of these countries.

The name of this coin in L. B. is *Ardic-us*. We learn from Du Cange, in vo., that it was a coin, in value three deniers, denominated in Guienne *Hardie*, and in Languedoc *Ardic* and *Ardie*. He describes it as the same with the *Liard*; and even supposes that this name was formed from the other, quasi *Liard*, (perhaps rather *Le hardie*.) This he gives as the more general denomination in France. He mentions the opinion, that the name originated from Philip le *Hardi*; but thinks that as the term was equivalent to *black money*, it might be derived from O. Fr. *ards*, which was opposed to *blanc* or *white*, as applied to money; silver being called *argentum album*, and brass *argentum nigrum*, *argentum arsum*, Gall. *ards*. But this is no proof as to the origin of the name. For it does not appear that *ard* ever signified *black* by itself. It is rather a presumption that the term came to receive this distinctive denomination, in consequence of the coin, called *hardie*, being made of copper. V. Du Cange, vo. *Argentum Album*. Cotgr. mentions *ardit* and *ardy* as synon. with *liard*.

2. Sneezewort, *Achillea ptarmica*, Linn., S. O. Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 675.

3. One of the names given to the Grey Gurnard, Firth of Forth.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*. Crooner or Crointer.—It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain *Hard-head*," &c. Neill's List. of Fishes, p. 14.

4. A species of sea scorpion; apparently the *Father-lasher* of Pennant, *Cottus Scorpius*, Linn.

"*Scorpius major nostras*; our fishers call it *Hard-head*." Sibb. Fife, p. 128.

From the following description, this designation seems proper enough:—

"The head is very large, and has a most formidable appearance, being armed with vast spines, which it can oppose to any enemy that attacks it, by swelling out its cheeks and gill covers to a large size." Pennant's Zool., iii. 179, 180.

HARD-MEIT, HARD-MEAT, hay and oats, as food for horses, in contradistinction from grass, and sometimes from boiled bran, refuse of barley, &c., as opposed to *Soft meat*, S.

"Amangis the monie vtheris occasionis of derth of victuallis,—is—the halding of horses at *hard meit* all the somer seasoun," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581. V. COWPAR.

This is what is called *horsmeit*, in the "Lament of a Pure [Poor] Courtman;" in which he evidently complains of the high price demanded for baiting at *hoss-tillaries*.

All men makis me debait,
For heirischip of *horsmeit*, &c.

Maitland Poems, p. 198.

I am surprised that neither Dr. John. 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. *Stadig mat foer hestar, hoe och hefse*; 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 deciduous 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. 343.

"Sir Charles Edmonstone has planted on the Dunreath estate upwards of 200,000 trees of various kinds, but chiefly *hard wood*, that is oak and ash." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 220.

HARDIN, HARDYN, adj. Coarse; applied to cloth made of *hards* or refuse of flax; pron. *harn*, S. A. Bor. id.

"In the ferd he ordand that na Scottis man suld veir ony clais bot *hardyn* 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. 202.

"—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." P. Kinnaird, Perth. Statist. Acc., vi. 236.

Teut. *herde*, *heerde*, fibra lini; A.-S. *heordas*, stupae, tow-hards; Sommer. Perhaps the word appears in a more primitive form in Isl. *haur*, linum rude; G. Andr., p. 107. Sw. *hoor*, undressed flax.

HARDEN POCK, a bag made of *hards* or *harn*.

"The particular evidents mentioned therein are bund in a string with the inventar, except the charters, sasines & reversions which are pnt in ane *harden pock* with the rest of the annual evidents." Acts Cha. II., v. VII., p. 146.

[**HARDIMENT, HARDYMENT, s.** Hardihood, 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. **HARDENS**.]

[**HARDYNES, s.** Hardship, Barbour, i. 448.]

HARE, adj. Rugged, shaggy, hoary. V. **HAR, adj.**

—Thare ilk man a fagote made,
Swá towart Perth held strawcht the way.—
Quhen thai of the town can thame se,
That smeyd ane *hare* wode for to be.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 228.

And thrys this Trioane prince euer al the grene,
In tyl his stalwart stelit scheild stekand out,
Lyke ane hare wod the dartis bare about.

Doug. Virgil, 352, 38.

Immanem silvam, Virg.

This seems to signify, rugged, shaggy, *hirsutus*; as rendered Gl. Wynt. A.-S. *haer*, Sn.-G. *haar*, crinis, pilus. [Isl. *haera*, cani, Gl. Douglas.]

[HARE, HAIR, *s.* A very small quantity; dimin. *harein*, *harin*, the least quantity possible, Clydes. V. HAIR.

Prob. the use of this term originated in the sorting and sampling of wool and yarn for qualities and colours. A sample, or *hair*, of any given colour of yarn would be a thread or *hair* of it; and a sample of any particular quality of wool would be a small quantity so arranged as to show the *hair* or fibre.]

* HARE, *s.* The hare.

Borlase concludes, from the conduct of Boadicea queen of the Britons, as recorded by Dion Cassius, that the Druids were wont to divine by means of the hare. Before a battle with the Romans, she opened her bosom, and let go a hare which she had concealed there, that according to the turnings and windings of the animal in its course, the augurs might divine concerning the issue of the intended enterprise. V. Borlase's *Antiq. of Carnwath*, p. 135.

The hare has still been considered as a beast of evil omen. The Roman augurs viewed it as an inauspicious circumstance to meet a hare. The Greeks had a similar idea. Hence we find that Archidamus, when besieging Corinth, having observed that a hare ran off from the vicinity of the walls, endeavoured to turn this important event to his own advantage, by assuring his soldiers that it was a presage that his enemies, as actuated by the constitutional fear of this animal, would become an easy prey. V. Pier. Hieroglyph., F. 95, E.

In latter ages, this idea may have in fact originated from another equally ridiculous, that witches have the power of transforming themselves into the likeness of hares. Brompton, who wrote in the reign of Edward III. of England, says that, "in Ireland and Wales, certain old women transmute themselves into the lepore form, and suck the udders of cows, that they may thus carry off the milk of their neighbours, and that by their swiftness they fatigue the harriers of the nobles;" adding, "truly an ancient and to this day a common complaint." Dec. Script., col. 1076.

See a curious article on the strange whims that have been entertained concerning this animal, in Archdeacon Nares' Glossary, vo. *Hare*.

Not the hare only, but the more puny rabbit is viewed as a quadruped whose movements are linked with the destiny of rational beings.

"By good luck, neither Clawson's boat, nor Peter Groat's are out to the haaf this morning, for a rabbit ran across them as they were going on beard, and they came back like wise men, kenning they wad be called to other wark this day." The Pirate, ii. 277-8.

HAREFRA, *adv.* Herefrom, from this.

"Let no man withdraw himself *harefra*." Knox's Hist., p. 167. Sw. *haerifraan*, id.

HAREIN, *s.* Herring. "Ane *harein* nett;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

HARE-SHARD, HARESHAW, *s.* A fissure in the upper lip, a harelip, S.; anciently *harchatt*; still *hareskart*, Renfrews.

The *harchatt* in the lippis befoir.—

Roull's *Cursing*, Gl. Compl. S., p. 331.

This is probably formed like Germ. *haasenscharte*, *hasenscharte*, id. *scharte* signifying a notch or gap. If *shaw* be viewed as a term originally different, it may be derived from Su.-G. Isl. *ska*, a particle denoting separation or division. In Sw. this is called *harmant*, *harmynt*, from *har*, hare, and *mund*, *mun*, mouth.

The term used S.B. in *hareshard*. As Germ. *scharte* signifies a gap, Isl. *skard* is used precisely in the same sense, *Skard i voer*, a notch or gap in the lip; Dan. *hareskaar*, 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. CURCUDOCI, and BLIND HARIE.

HARIGALDS, HARICLES, *s. pl.* 1. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; the pluck, S.

"He that never eats flesh, thinks *harigalds* a feast." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 37.

2. Used metaph. and ludicrously, although improperly; being applied to the tearing of one's hair, a rough handling, &c.

I think I have towled his *harigalds* a wee!
He'll no soon grein to tell his love to me.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 150.

This has probably received its name from Fr. *haricot*, a dish of boiled livers, this forming part of what in S. is called a *head and harigals*.

HA'-RIG, *s.* V. under HA', HAA, and RIG.

HARING, *s.* Prob. an edging or border of fur.

"Ane uther lang lows gowne of yellow satine pamentit with silver and a *haring* of martrikkes." 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.

HAIRI NOBIL, a gold coin of one of the *Henries* of England, formerly current in S.

"Item, in *Harri nobilis* and salutis, fourti & anc." Inventories, p. 1.

"Fourti *Hare noblis*." Ibid., p. 14.

This is the same coin that in our old Acts is denominated *Henri Nobill*. "The *Henri Nobill* 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, ane coit of black taffeits, lynit with tod pultis, and *harit* with martrik sabill." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 37. V. HARING.

Perhaps it merely signifies "edged," or "bordered;" as the coat is said to be lined with fur. For we find "twa schort coitis of blak satyne, lynit with quhit *furring*, and *harit* with martrikis sabill." Ibid.

* To HARK, *v. n.* To whisper, S.

He said no more, but set him down;
Then some began to *hark* and rown:
Some's heart began to faint and fail,
To think that cabbage, beef, and ale,
Mutton, and capon, should be wantin;
Such thoughts made some to fall a gaunting.

Cleland's *Poems*, p. 99.

Then whispering low to me she *harked*,
Indeed your hips they should be yarked,
No more *Mass John*, nor dare you clark it.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 38.

This must be merely an oblique use of Fris. *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.
Wint. Ev. Tales, 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 Huloet, 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 gude 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 wallis of Troy he saw quhat wyse
Achilles harlit Hectoris body thrys.

Doug. Virgil, 28. 9.

Vnto the caue ay bakwartis be the talis
To turne thare futesteppis ha thaym *harlis* and tralis.
Ibid., 248. 23.

2. To drag with force; implying the idea of resistance, S.

Lo the ilk tyme *harland* vnto the King
Troiane hirdis with gret clamour did bring
Ane young man, baith his handis behind his bak
Hard bundin—

Doug. Virgil, 40. 33.

Gif thou list pas, quod sche, thy self to spill,
Harlt vs with the in all perellis, quhar thou wyl.
Ibid., 61. 25.

"Heir sall thay *harle* Chestetie to the stokkis."
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 136.

"I never lov'd 'bout gates, quoth the goodwife,
when she *har'd* the goodman o'er the fire;" S. Prov.,
Kelly, p. 205.

It is certainly the same word that R. Glouc. uses;
in Gl. rendered, "hurled, whirled, hurried, harassed,
drove, thrust, cast."

—The sserrene vaste
Bi the top hii hente anon, & to the grounde him cast,
And *harlede* him vorth villiche with mani stroc among.
P. 536.

It also occurs, although with less proximity of signification, p. 487.

Kyng Richard this noble knigt Acres nom so,
And *harlede* so the Sarazins, in eche side aboute,
That the sswren ne dorste in non ende at route.

3. To draw one's self by griping or violent means; S. Hence it is said, "Ye're come of the house of *Harlettillem*;" 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. 65.

"Within these five years, a very few of them [farm-houses and cottages] have been—sneaked or *harled* with lime." P. Keith-Hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ii. 534.

Junius views this as the same with *hary* used by Chaucer, rendered *hurry*, from Fr. *hari-er*.

"—On the left side, mo devils than any herte may thinke, for to *hary* and drawe the sinful soules to the pitte of helle." 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. *whirla*, turbine versari continuo, which is considered as radically the same with Su.-G. *hurra*, cum impetu ferri, circumagi, mentioned by Seren. as a very ancient word.

To HARLE, HAURL, v. n. 1. "To peel;" Gl. Burns.

He taks a swirlie, auld moss-oak;
For some black, grousome carlin;
An' loot a winze, and drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes came *haurlin*
Aff nieves that night. *Burns*, iii. 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 leel maiden, an' I canna say 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 Poortith, girnin carline!
Wha for the Bardies has a *harlin*,
Aft hae I borne her wickit snarlin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 120.

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 gat a harle of siller*, S.

4. A small quantity of anything; as, "Gie's a *harle* o' meal;" Give me a little meal; Fife.

5. Any thing attained with difficulty, and enjoyed only occasionally, South of S.

"Indeed, ony *haurt* o' health I had was aye about meal-times." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 400.

"For a sign of his condition, I would say,—ony *harl* of health he has is aye about meal-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 broke in different places of the stalk, these broken pieces of straw, hanging in a great measure loose upon the *harle* or flax, and as it were projecting a little from it, receive each stroke with the seutching handle, and are thereby stripped off, while the flax itself is but slightly touched, and remains entire." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 331.

Perhaps allied to Sw. *hoer*, flax; a word commonly used in the province of Scania. 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.

"*Harle* avis palmipes Anate major. An Merganser?" Sibb. Scot., p. 22.

This learned naturalist was right in his conjecture. The name seems of Fr. origin. *Merganser*, *l'Harle*. Brisson, Penn. Zool., p. 556.

[HARLIKINS, s. A kind of tight pantaloons for children, opening behind, Shetl.]

[HARLIN-FAVOUR, s. V. under To **HARLE, v. n.**]

HARLOT, s. 1. A scoundrel, a worthless fellow.

Gud men mon thoill off *harlotts* scorn in wer,
Wallace, viii. 1027, MS.

"He repudiat his nobyl queene Agasia the kyng of Britonis dochter. And gart his vicious *harlotts* deforce hir." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 19, a. *Nebulonum turbæ foedissime prostitutum*; Boeth.

Tyrwhitt has justly observed, that this name was anciently given to men as well as to women. Thus it is used by Chaucer, Prol. Cant. T., 649.

He was a gentil *harlot*, and a kind.

The learned Camden throws out a very fanciful idea on this subject. *Arelta* was the name of the woman who was mother to William the Conqueror. "She," he says, "was for her honesty, closely with an aspiration, called *Harlot*." He seems to think that "this name began 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. 202.

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 E. 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 bloud be away: for ye giue vs after the bread wine and water, and sometimes cleane water vnblessed (rather coniured) by the vertue

of your craft, and yet ye say, vnder the hoost of bread is the full manhood of Christ; then by your owne confession must it needs be that we worshippen a false God in the chalice, which is vneconiured when we worship the bread, and worship the one as the other." Wicket, p. 12.

2. As denoting one of low rank, a boor, synon. with *carle*, *churl*.

Gif ony churle or velane the despyse,
Byd hence him *harlot*, he is not of this rout.

Bellend. *Proheme to Cron.*

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 sakke,
And what men yave hem, laid it on his bakke.

Sompn. T., 7338.

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 synon. with *rebellis*. *Rebellium seu Harelatum*, Chart. A., 1350. This is derived from *harela*, *harella*, conjuratio, conspiratio. *Rebelliones et conjurationes per modum Harele et monopolii, contra nos et gentes nostros—commisissent*; Ibid. It also signified a military expedition, and in Chart. A., 1206, occurs as equivalent to *exercitus*. *Si vero aliquis hominum vel Comitum vel Episcopi remanserint ab exercitu sive Harella, &c.* Du Cange remarks its approximation in sense to Fr. *harelle*, vexation, from *har-ier*, 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 *herlodse*, a young woman. To the latter Bullet refers *harlot* in its modern acceptation.

But with more consonancy to the sense of *harelot-us*, we may refer to the Goth: as the source. Seren. vo. *Harlot*, mentions Su.-G. *haer*, exercitus, and *lude*, mancipium vile, a boor or villain; adding, *Inde Harlot idem videtur significasse ac mulier, quæ in potestatem aut servitium cecidit militum*. But although he gives this etymon, adverting merely to the modern sense of *harlot*, it is not less applicable to the ancient. It indeed applies with greater propriety. Or, it may be derived from Su.-G. *haer*, and *lyd*, *laud*, Isl. *liod*, A. S. *leode*, 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 ribault*, Rom. 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 *ribaulde*, a punk, a trull; as exactly corresponding to the modern sense of *harlot*. V. Dict. Trev.

HARLRY. Err. for Harbry, a place of rest.

The Pitill and the Pipe gled, eryand *peres*,
Befoir thir princis ay past, as pairt of purveyouris.
For thay culd cheires chikkynis, and purchase poultré,
To cleik fra the comenmis, as kingis katonris,
Syne *hwe* 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 *hwe*,

it is rather *have*, or *hove*. The last might signify that they claim honour as their due. It *behoves* them to receive it; Belg. *hoev-en*, to need, to behove.

* [HARM, s. Injury, suffering, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 959.]

HARMESAY, s. [A supplication for help in time of suffering.]

A man, allace, and *harmisay*,
That with my only dochter lay,
Syne dang my sell : quhat sall I say
Of this unhappie chance ?

Philotus, Pink., S. P. R., iii. 56.

—Makand his bargand with a boy,
Was ower to Flanders fled and ferreit,
Cryand out, *harmesay*, he was herreat ;
Lamenting sair his lose and skaith.

Legend, Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 311.

It may signify, *woe is me*, as synon. with *allace* ; A.-S. *earme*, wretched ; *earm-ian*, to grieve. In this sense the *v. erme* is used by Chaucer—

Bot wel I wot, thou dost min herte to *erme*.

Pard. Proh., v. 12246.

Or, *have mercy* ; Moes-G. *arm-an*, misereri, *armai ansis*, miserere nostris. Germ. *arm-en*, id. Augustine (Epist. 178.) refers to the Barbarians, evidently the Goths, as saying in their own language, *Sihora armen*, or as Junius reads it, *armai*, quod interpretatur, Domine miserere. V. Wachter, vo. *Armen*.

HARN. HARDYN, HARDIN.

* HARNASS, HARNES, s. Defensive armour, Doug.

Harness being used by E. writers, I mention the word merely to observe, that although immediately allied to Fr. *harnois*, it is of Goth. extraction ; Isl. *harneskia*, a solid breastplate ; Sw. *harnisk*, id. Some derive the Goth. term from *haer*, exercitus, and *nisk*, clenodium, q. clenodium viri armati : others, from *iarn*, iron, and *isk* used as a termination, q. an instrument of iron.

[TO HARNAS, v. a. To arm, equip ; *part. pa., harnast, harnasyt*, Barbour, ix. 710.]

[HARNASING, HARNYSING, s. Trappings, trimmings, or mountings, Accts. of L. H. Treasurer, i. 372, 228, Ed. Dickson.]

HARNES, HARNYS, s. 1. The brains, Wynthown, S. A. Bor. pron. *harns*.

“Sa they count faith and imagination of the mind, and fantasie and opinion, fleeing in the *harnes* of man.” Bruce’s Sermon on the Sacrament, H. 8, a.

“*Hernys* or brayns. Cerebrum. *Herne panne* of the hed. Cranium.” Prompt. Parv.

2. Used metaph. for understanding.

He has nae harns, he has no judgment, S.

Hernes occurs in O. E. as in Minot, p. 10.

—Sum lay knocked aut thaire *hernes*.

Norm. S. *haernes*, Dan. Sw. *hiaeerne*, Alem. Germ. *hirn*, *hern*, id. Isl. *hiarne*, the skull. The general origin seems Moes-G. *quairn*, id. which some view as allied to Gr. *κρανιον*.

HARN-PAN, s. The skull, S.

Wallace tharwith has tane him on the croune,
Through buckler hand, and the *harnpan* also.

Wallace, iii. 365, MS.

In the *harne pan* the schaft he has affixt.

Doug. Virgil, 291. 25.

Teut. *hirn-panne*, id. cranium ; from *hirn*, brain, and *panne*, patella, q. patella cerebri ; Kilian. 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., l. 4154.]

HARNESS, HARNESED. 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 *sinack*, 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.*

[HAROLD, HARROT, s. Herald, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 199, 91, Ed. Dickson.]

HARP, s. 1. An instrument for cleansing grain, a kind of scarce, S. *Skræe*, 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 HARP, 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. Iare thinks that it has received its name from its resemblance to the musical instrument thus designed. But as Isl. *krip* signifies cribrum, the origin is more probably *krip-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 *carrage*.” P. Foulis, Perth. Statist. Acc., xv. 605. V. ARAGE.

HARRAND, s. Snarling.

Howbeit ye think my *harrand* some thing har,
Quhen ye leist wein, your baks may to the wall,
Things byds not ay in ourdour as they ar.

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

Hirring, E. snarling, growling ; Lat. *hirr-ire*. To *harr*, to snarl like an angry dog ; A. Bor.

[HARRASKAP, 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 *harriage* and *carriage*, or the like ; but the same belonged to the King, their superior." Fountainh., iv. 358, Suppl. V. ARAGE.

To HARRIE, *v. a.* To pillage. 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 Latine matrouns wil of rede
Persaut has this vile myschenos wraik,
They rent thare hare, with *Harro*, and Allake !

Doug. Virgil, 432. 50.

It seems to be merely Fr. *haro*, *harou*. 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 Normandy, all who heard this cry were bound to go forth, and if they perceived any danger of life or limb, 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 *haro* after him. Otherwise, they were to satisfy their prince that they did not hear the cry. Hickes. Thes. 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 Roul*, 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 theues in her house ; and she kryed out *haroll* alarome.—Elle se scria *harol* alarome." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 200, a. But

2. Used also as equivalent to *Huzza*, or *Halloo*, S. In some places pron. q. *Hirro*.

Caseneuve 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 *haremes* ; which shews that *haro* is a word belonging to the old Tudesque. "Thus," he adds, "our forefathers used *haro* absolutely to signify a noise and cry."

I need scarcely mention the etymon given by the learned Hickes, as it evidently has no affinity. He derives it from Cimbr. *hior*, Moes-G. *hairus*, gladius ; as the pursuit of the malefactors, against whom this cry was raised, was called *Spada*, 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 *Hrolf*, however whimsical, points to the true source. It indicates a sort of traditionary conviction that the term was introduced into France by the Normans. For it is undoubtedly of Goth. extract.

Tyrwhitt says that it is derived from *har*, altus, and *op*, clamour, two Islandic words, which were probably once common to all the Scandinavian nations. He adds, that the very word *haroop*, or *harop*, was used by some of the inhabitants of the Low Countries, in the same sense in which *Harou* was by the Normans. Cant. T. Note, v. 3286.

But the word in Su.-G. is *haerop*, Isl. *heroop*, clamor bellicus, from *haer*, *her*, an army, and *op*, a cry. Su.-G. *oepra haerop*, clamorem bellicum ciere, 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 *heroop*, tumultus, as corresponding to Gr. ἀλαλη. It is synon. with Su.-G. *dyst*, *dust*, Isl. *thys*, S. dust. *Josua heyde folksins*

heroop and *thys* ; *Josua* andiret elamoreu et sonitum populi ; Exod. xxxii. 17. This respects the shouting of the Israelites when they worshipped the golden calf.

To HARRO, HIRRO, *v. n.* and *a.* To huzza, to halloo, 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 any thing 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.

'Twad be a guid joke, if a rough, kinty chiel
Soud rin aff wi' the harrows frae 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 her leg over the harrows now," said Cuddie, "stop her wha can—I see her cocked up behind a dragoon on her way to the Tolbooth." 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 malt, then be scorched by the sun, and killed ; which is what no doubt you have heard called *Harrow-slaying*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 251.

Q. slain by the harrow.

[HARROWSTER, *s.* A spawned haddock, Banffs.]

HARRY, *adj.* Obstinate, stubborn, S. B.

Perhaps from the same origin with HAIR, HAR, q. v.

HARRY-NET, *s.* V. HERRIE-WATER.

HARSHIP, *s.* Ruin, Gl. Picken. V. HERSCHIP.

HARSK, HARS, *adj.* 1. Harsh, rough, sharp, pointed.

From that place syns vnto ane caus we went,
Vnder ane hyngand heuch in ane dern weut,
With treis eldis belappit round about,
And thik *harsk* gramt pikis standand out.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 24.

—On thir wild holtis *hars* also
In faynt pastoure dois thare beistis go.

Ibid., 373. 17.

2. Bitter to the taste; Wyntown.

Su.-G. *harsk*, Isl. *hersk-ar*, Belg. *harsch*, *hars*, *austerus*.

To HART, *v. a.* To encourage, to infuse spirit into, *S. heart*.

The Byschap that sa weill him bar,
That he all *hartyt* that thar war,
Wes yeyt into fechtung sted,
Quhar that v hunder ner war ded.

Barbour, xvi. 662, MS.

Teut. *hert-en*, animare, fortem reddere; A.-S. *hyrt-an*, id.

HARTFULLIE, *adv.* Cordially, earnestly.

"This wyll I humelie and *hartfullie* pray the (gentil redare) in recompance of my lytle werk, and gret gud wyll (affectionn beand laid on syde) diligentlie and temperatelie to reid this our sohir tractiue." Kennedy's (Crosraguell) Compend. Tractiue, p. 3.

HARTILL, *s.* Heart-ill.

—The Hunger, the *Hartill*, & the Hoiststill, the Hald.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

V. CLEIK.

Perhaps the same with A.-S. *heort-ecce*, cardialgia, heart-ache.

HARTLY, HARTLYE, *adj.* 1. Harty, cordial.

Than hecht thai all to bide with *hartlye* will.
Wallace, iii. 115, MS.

"That nobil kyng, persauand the gude vil ande *harty* obediens of this pure man, he resauit that litil quantite of cleen vattir as humainly as it hed been ane riehe present of gold." Compl. S., p. 11.

Chaucer uses *hertly* in the same sense.

—But swiche thing as I can
With *hertly* wille, for I wol not rebelle
Agein your lust.—

Squire's Prol., v. 10319.

2. It also occurs as denoting sincere affection. Thus it is applied to our Saviour.

Thairfoir, my *hertlie* Sonne so deir
Goe fetch them from the feindis feid;
Thou man ouerthrow sinne, hell, and deid,
Syne man restoir, baith hail and feir.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 45.

In this sense it very closely corresponds with the sense of the Teut. term.

Teut. *hertelick*, amicus ex animo; Dan. *hiertelig*, id.

HARTLINESSE, *s.* Cordiality, warmth of heart. *Hartlines*, *Hartliness*, *Aberd.* Reg.

"By the example of this Apostle we learne,—when we enter in to speak of any church,—to make a declaration in the entresse, of that loue, that beneuolence, that *hartlinesse*, that we beare to that people, to the end that they may be prepared againe to heare with alike loue, beneuolence, and *hartlinessse*." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 3.

"O. E. *Hertlynesse*. Cordialitas." Prompt. Parv.

HARUMSCARUM, *adj.* Harebrained, unsettled, *S.* *Harum-starum*, 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. *herum-schwarm-en*, to rove about, from *herum*, about, and *schwarm-en*, to live riotously; or from E. *hare*, to fright, and *scare*, 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 hunch 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's the best mutton in harst*;" meaning that a young sheep, called a hog, can be eaten sooner after being killed than 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 gud,
That had swylyk twelf iu-til his stud.

Wyntown, viii. 22. 55.

The persons spoken of are *erlys* and *gret barownys*. 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. *hergas*, legiones; Gr. A.-S. p. 37. It is perhaps more immediately allied to A.-S. *herge*, *hergh*, *herige*, 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. *haerra*, Germ. *herr*, dominus, or *herzog*, dux belli. But this is mere conjecture. V. HAURRAGE.

HASARD, HASERT, *adj.* Gray, hoary.

Thou auld *hasard* leichoure, fy for schame,
That slotteris furth euermare in sluggardry.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96, 25.

—Auld dame, thy vyle vnweildy age,
Ouer set with *hasert* hare and fante dotage,—
In sic curis in vane occupyis the.

Ibid., 222, 28.

[Prob. from Isl. *hös*, gray, dusky, and related to A.-S. *hasu*, *heasu*, a dark-gray colour. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., under HAZE.]

HASARD, *s.* An old dotard.

This ald *hasard* caryis oure findis hote
Spretis and figuris in his irne hewit bote.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 51.

HASARDOUR, HASARTOUR, HASARTURE, *s.* A gambler, one who plays at games of hazard.

—A hangman, a *hasardour*—
Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 76.

Chaucer, id.

The *hasartouris* haldis thame haryit hant thay
not the dyce.

Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 10.

Fr. *hasardeur*, 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

deluding and endearing names of 'Gude all [auld] *has-beens*,' that the amount disturbs the repose of those unfortunate peasants before whom the will-o'-wisp lantern of the Antiquarian Society has been glimmering." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 405.

The term would seem to have been formed in allusion to that of the poet, *Troja fuit*.

HASCHBALD, *s.*

—*Vyld haschbalds*, haggarbalds and hummels, Druncarts, dyseurs, dyeurs, drevels.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Qu. glettons, *q. hals-bald*, powerful in swallowing? Teut. *hals-en* signifies to gormandize.

To HASH, *v. a.* 1. To slash, *S.* Fr. *hach-er*, from Goth. *hack-a*, secare.

2. To abuse, to maltreat; as, *to hash clothes*, to abuse them by carelessness; *to hash grain*, to injure it by careless reaping, *S.*

The cheering bicker gars them glibly gash
O' simmer's showery blinks and winter's sour,
Whase floods did erst their mailin's produce *hash*.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 56.

HASH, HASHY, *s.* [1. Destruction, careless, wasteful use, *S.*

2. Work ill and wastefully done, *S.*

3. Rioting, fighting, low or ribald talk or work, strife. *V. JAW.*

4. Confusion, a confused heap; implying waste and destruction, *S.*

5. A person who is wasteful, destructive, slovenly, or stupid and reckless, *Clydes., Banffs., Loth.*]

I canna thole the clash

—Of this impertinent auld *hash*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 455.

A set o' dull, conceited *hashes*

Confuse their brains in college classes;

They gang in stirks, and come out asses.—

Burns, iii. 238.

But what think ye of the poor simple *hash*,
Though be by marriage might have muster'd cash?

He lik'd with one fer whom the people say,

He hath baith debts and wedding brows to pay.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 97.

HASH-A-PIE, *s.* A lazy slovenly fellow, and one who pays more attention to his belly than to his work, *Roxb.*

Perhaps from the good use he would make of his knife and fork in cutting up a *pie*.

HASHIN', *part. pr.* 1. Destroying, wasting, or doing work in a careless, wasteful manner, *Banffs.*

2. As a *s.*, the act of destroying, wasting, or working recklessly, *ibid.*

3. As an *adj.*, wasteful and destructive, *ibid.*

HASHILY, *adv.* In a slovenly manner, *Loth.*

What sprightly tale in verse can Yarde
Expect frae a cauld Scottish bard,

With brose and bannecks poorly fed,
In hoden grey right *hashly* cled?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 383.

HASHMETHRAM, *adv.* In a state of disorder, topsyturvy, *S.*

Isl. *thraum*, solum transversum, *q. thwer, um*, *G. Andr.*; i.e., distorted on all sides, cross-grained, *S. 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 knew not if this term owes its origin to the idea of such a day *hashing* and abusing one's clothes.

HASHTER, HUSHTER, *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. harkl-a* signifies scree, which *Ihre* traces to *Isl. harkr*, strepitus.

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.*

"*Hask*, dry, parched. North." *Gl. Grose.*

3. Harsh, rigorous.

"The Lords inclined to repel the allegiance, and find the goods poidned, 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 carl*, a big raw-boned man, *S. B. gosky*, synonym.

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.

Isl. *kask-ur*, strenuus; hence, according to Thre, Su.-G. *kaze*, vir strenuus, praececellens. *Hask*, dry, parched; A. Bor. Grose.

HASLERAW, Lungwort Lichen, S. Lichen pulmonarius, Linn.

HASLOCH, *s.* "Waste, refuse," &c., Gall. Encycl.; perhaps *q.* what is *hashed* or abused. V. **HASH**, *v.*

HASLOCK, *adj.* A term descriptive of the finest wool of the fleece, being the *lock* that grows on the *hals* or throat.

—I'll make you a propine,—

A tartan plaid, spun of good *haslock* woo,
Scarlet and green the sets, the borders blue.

Gentle Shepherd, Act 1, Scene 1.

It may be observed, however, that Gael. *ceaslach* is expl. "fine wool;" Shaw.

Hashlock seems to be the pron. of Buchan.

Right weel we wat they're *hashlock* oo,
The best 'at e'er was creesh't, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 94.

HASP, *s.* A hank of yarn, S.

"When they spin in their own houses, they get 4d. for 12 cuts, or a *hasp*, which is reckoned a day's spinning." Stat. Acc., x. 65. V. **HESP**.

HASPAL, **HASPLE**, *s.* Expl. "a sloven, with his shirt-neck open," Dumfr.

"*Hasple*, a sloven in every sense of the word." Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *gwisg* denotes clothes, dress, and *pal*, a spreading; *q.* *gwisgpal*, one who has clothes hanging loosely and carelessly about him.

HASPAN, **HASPIN**, *s.* A stripling, South of S.

"The love of me," said the gipsy damsel, 'and hear the budgets of a Cameronian psalmsinger—a raw *haspan* of a callan! he might mind o' that—he'll beaulder gin simmer, as the sang says.'" Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 164.

"That sang-singing *haspin* o' a callant—and that light-headed—widow-woman, Keturah, will win the kirm o' Crumacomfort." Ibid., Jan. 1821, p. 402.

Evidently synon. with S. *halfin*, i.e., half-long. It might seem to carry an allusion to insufficient yarn, *q.* *half-spun*. But as Ray gives, as a North Country word, "*haspat* or *haspenald* lad, between a man and a boy," it is more probably the same word a little varied. Or shall we view it as a C. B. word, borrowed from the pastoral life? In Welsh, *hespin* denotes a ewe of a year old, and *hespwrn*, a young sheep.

HASS, *s.* The throat, S. V. **HALS**. Hence,

HASS of a Hill. A defile, *q.* the throat or narrow passage, Tweeddale; synon. *Slack*.

Hass is used, in a general sense, to signify any gap or opening, Loth.

HASS of a Plough. The vacuity between the mould-board and the beam, Loth.

A SPARK IN one's HASS. A phrase used to denote a strong inclination to intemperance in drinking; borrowed, as would seem, from the smithy, where, in consequence of the *sparks* flying from the anvil, it is waggishly supposed that the smith has got one in his throat, the heat of which he finds it necessary to alleviate by frequent ablution, S. O.

"Surely it was to be expectet, considering the *spark* in my *hass*, that the first use I would mak o' the freedom of the Reformation would be to quench it, which I never was allowed to do afore; and whenever that's done, ye'll see me a geizent keg o' sobriety,—tak the word o' a drowthy smith for't." R. Gilhaize, i. 157.

The phrase, *drowthy smith*, is evidently expletive of the other.

To HASS, *v. a.* To kiss. V. **HALS**, *v.*

[**HASSENS**; *s. pl.* The bottom boards of a boat next the stern; *hassins-fore-and-aft*, the boards that adjoins 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. *hach-er*, to mince.

HASSLIN, **ASLIN-TEETH**, *s. pl.* The back-teeth, Ayr.

This, it has been conjectured, may be from *Hass*, because of their greater vicinity to the throat. But the term is obviously the same with *Asil*, *Asil-tooth*, *q. 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 haave coloured smeerless tapie, wi' a great *hassick* o' hair bingin 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. *hvasse*, 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 corr. of Fr. *à hausse queue*, 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. haastig aardt*, of a choleric nature; or Isl. *hastr*, irabundus, and *art*, natura.

HASTER'D, *part. pa.* "Confounded," S. A.

But Meg, wi' the sight, was quite *haster'd*.—
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 160.

Q. fluttered, flurried.

HASTER'D, HASTER'N, *adj.* Early, soon n ripe; *hastern aits*, early oats, S. B.

Su.-G. *hast-a*, celerare, or *hast-ig*, citus, and *aer-a*, metere, or *acring*, Alem. *arn*, messis, q. early reaped.

HASTOW, *hast thou?*

Quhat sory thought is falling upon the?
Opyn thy throte; *hastow* no lest to sing?
King's Quair, ii. 38.

In vulgar S. the *v.* and *pron.* are often conjoined; and *tu*, *tu*, 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 *el* 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 *hasty*), because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. The symptoms are these: 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 carcase 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 pasture." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 200.

"The disease called murrain or *heasty*, prevailed among the black cattle of this county when the vallies 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 chancellor—hearing the grose and ruid speach, and scharp accusation of lord David Lindsay, —thought he *hat* thame ovir near." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 234.

"He knew not quhom he *hat* nor quhat he *hatt*." Ibid., p. 353.

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 gais the messynger his way,
That *hat* Cnthbert, as I herd say.
Barbour, iv. 585, MS.

It is also used for *am* called.

Of the realme Ithachia I am, but leys,
Ans of the company of fey Vlixes,
And Achemenides vnto name I *hate*.
Doug. Virgil, 89. 10.

—The schyl riuier *hait* Ufens
Sekis with narrow passage and dischens,
Amyd how valis, his renk and isché.
Ibid., 237, b. 8.

Chaucer, id. *Hote* is used in the same sense, O. E. Moes-G. *hait-on*, A.-S. *hat-an*, Su.-G. *het-a*, Isl. *heit-a*, Alem. *heitz-on*, Belg. *heet-en*, Germ. *heiss-en*, vocare. V. НЕСТ.

HAAT, *adj.* Hot. V. HET.

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 straid,
Fra the bow the hight some hoboles, some *hatches*.
V. CATINE. *Montgomerie*, Watson's Coll., iii. 17.

E. *hitch* is used in the same sense; although it occurs so rarely that Johns. could find but one example. Skinner refers to A.-S. *hicc-an*, to strive, to endeavour, or Fr. *hoch-er*, which has the same sense with our *v.* Isl. *hik-a*, however, cedo, recedo, retrocedo, seems the radical word; *hwik-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.*

To HATCHEL, *v. a.* To shake in crying, Fife: a deriv. from *hatch*.

HATE, HAIT, *adj.* Hot, warm, S.

O restless yowth! hie, *hait*, and vicious;
O honest aige! fullfillit with honour.

Kennedy, Bannatyne Poems, p. 189, st. 3.

A.-S. *hat*, Su.-G. *het*, Isl. *heit-r*, Dan. *heed*, Belg. *heet*, *heyt*, id.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, *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 *fient*, for fiend, and *deill*, devil; as in Philot. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 40, where it is printed *haid*, but undoubtedly the same word. It also occurs in Merison's Poems, p. 183.

Haid had been the old orthography.

"The d—l *haid* ails you," replied James, 'but that you would be all alike; ye cannot bidc ony to be abone you.'" McCrie's Life of Knox, ii. 299, N.

Isl. *haete*, *haeti*, denotes the smallest object that can be imagined; *minutia*, *minimum* quid; Verel. Sw. *hit*, *waet*, *waettar*, a whit; *minutissimum* quid et *hilum*; G. Andr. *Haetigi*, ne *hilum* quidem; Edda Saemund. Belg. *iet*, Germ. *icht*, *ichts*, any thing. Moes-G. *waiht*, res quaevis, aliquid, and A.-S. *wiht*, res vel creatura quaevis, seem radically the same; whence E. *whit*, and *wed*, mentioned by Junius. This is the origin of *naught*, *nocht*; Moes-G. *nivaiht*, A.-S. *nowiht*, *nawiht*, *nawocht*, *naht*. Alem. *nieuueht*, *necht*, *niet*, i.e., no creature or thing.

Ihre has observed that Festus uses *hetta* in the same sense. In *transcursu notabo*, apud Festum *hetta* occurrere pro re minimi pretii, qui idem auctor habet, non *hettae te facio*, quod est, ne hili quidem te facio. He adds that other Glossarists write *vetta*; 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 nobillay was nocht for to nyte:
Thai was na *hathill* sa heich, be half ane fute hicht.
Gavin and Goh., iii. 20.

Wlth baith his handis in haist that haltane counth hew,
Gart stansy hop of the *hathill* that haltane war hold.

Ibid., st. 25.

Thus that *hathel* in high withholdes that hende.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 28.

Hathel in high, q. very noble person. In pl. *hatheles*.

Thai skryke in the skowes,
That *hathes* may here.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 10.

This is expetive of what is said a few lines before.

The grete *grenndes* wer agast of the gryn bere.

And afterwards ;

Hathelese might here so fer into halle.

This is the same with *ATHILL*, q. v.

HATHER, s. Heath, Acts Ja. VI. V. HADDYR.

HATRENT, HEYTRENT, s. Hatred.

"Ther ringis na thing amang them bot anareis, inuy, *hatrent*, dispyit." Compl. S., p. 69.

Dr. Leyden has observed that the same analogy prevails in other words, as *kinrent*, kindred, *banrent*, banneret. 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 *manrent* homage. This is either from A.-S. *man-raedn*, by transposition ; or from *manred*, id., by the insertion of *n*.

Wachter has observed that *end*, in Germ. is a term corruptly formed by epenthesis. Thus, *tugend* is used for *tuged*, *duguth*, virtue ; and *jugund* 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. *jundai*, for youth.

HATRY, *adj.* Disordered. *A hatry head*, when the hair has not been combed out for a long time, S. B. *A hatry hesp*, a hank of yarn that is tangled or disordered.

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 stanes ; "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. *hadrian*, angustare, or *heather-ian*, cohibere ; 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, *v.*

HATTERAL, HATERAL, HATREL, s. [1. Augmentative of HATTER, s., in sense 1 ; as, "Ye'll never get a crap aff o' that lan' : it's

naething bit a *hatteral* o' stanes." Gl. Banffs.]

2. A dirty and confused heap, Ayr., Fife.

"He threeps that the body is no his wife's, and ca's it a *hateral* 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 HATHER, *v. a.* 1. To batter, to shatter ; as allied in sense to *hew*.

Helmys of hard steill thai *hatterit* and heuch.
Gawan and Gol., iii. 5.

This *hatters* and chatters

My very soul wi' care :

It racks me, it cracks me,

And dings me to despair.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 49.

[2. To treat harshly, or with hatred ; as, a "hattered bairn ;" Isl. *hatr*, hatred, *hata*, to treat with spite or hatred. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

Perhaps related to Su.-G. *hot-a*, *hoet-a*, Isl. *heit-ast*, to threaten ; Sw. *hoet-a aat* eller *til naegon*, to aim a blow at one ; Isl. *haett-a*, periclitare, Edd.

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 crossed." Gall. Encycl.

HATTIR, *adj.* Maple. V. HALTIR.

HATTIT KIT. A wooden bowlful of sour cream, Linlithg. *Sour cogue*, synonym. S.

This is undoubtedly the same dish with that mentioned by Wedderburn ; "Lac coagulum, a *kit* of milk." Vocab., p. 14.

"Thaireftir I suld meit your lo. in Leith or quietlie in Restal., quhair we sould haue preparit ane fyne *haitit kit* with suckar and comfeittis and wyne, and thaireftir confer on materis." Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 421. *Hatted Kit*, Cromerty's Trial of Logan, p. 101.

"He has spilled 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 Cream*.

This might seem to be denominated from its having a thick covering on the top, q. *hatted*. But Teut. *hott-en* signifies to coagulate ; whence *hotte*, milk in a coagulated state.

HATTOCK, s. A diminutive from E. *hat*. *Horse and haddock*, "be covered and ride."

Now horse and *haddock*, cried the laird, —

Now horse and *haddock*, speedellie ;

They that winna ride for Telfer's kye,

Let them never look in the face o' me.

Border Ballad, Tales of my Landlord, i. 153.

HATTOU. *What hattou*, what are thou named.

The king seyd,—“Wher wer thou born,
What *hattou* belanye?”

Sir Tristrem, p. 33, st. 49.

V. HAT, and HASTOW.

It is a common phraseology in Sweden, *Hwad 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. *hech*.

—Bissy with wedgeis he
Stude schidand ane fouresquare akyne tre,
With mony pant, with felloun *hauchis* and quaikis,
Als eft the ax reboundis of the straikis.

Doug. Virgil, 225, 28.

Rudd. views this as an *interj.*

Germ. *hauch*, halitus, Belg. *hyging*, panting. V. HECH, *v.* and *s.*

[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 wood, Ang.

Isl. *haeck*, Dan. *heckte*, *hage*, uncus, a hook. Sw. *hake*, *haekt-a*, *id.*

HAUD, *s.* “A squall,” Gl. Surv., Moray; pron. as if *houd*, like E. *loud*.

Teut. *haude*, a whirlwind. Perhaps we may trace the original idea in Isl. *hvida*, impetns, 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.]

VOL. II.

HAUGH, HAUCH, HAUCH, HALCHE, *s.* Low-lying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed, S.

He gert set wrychtis that war sleye,
And in the *halche* of Lyntailé
He gert thaim mak a fayr maner.

Barbour, xvi. 336, MS.

Amyd the *hawches*, and eury lusty vae,
The recent dew begynnys down to skale.

Doug. Virgil, 449, 25.

“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. *augh*, 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 mall, and a field, but an inclosed meadow; Wachter. Isl. *hage*, a place for pasture; A.-S. *ge-heige*, a meadow.

It deserves to be remarked that old Teut. *auwe* seems radically the same with our *haugh*, and Gael. *augh*. It is rendered *pratun*, *pascuum*; et *insula*; et *ager*; et *Tempe*: locus *pascuus* et *convallis*: *qualia loca inter montes ac amnes visuntur*: *hinc multa oppidorum et paganorum nomina*. Kilian. Germ. *au*, *auf*, *id.*

Schilter has also observed that Teut. *au* and *auge*, denote a plain hard by a river; hence the origin of the names of many places from their situation corresponding with this description; as *Reichenaw*, *Picaw*, &c. He even thinks that *Bel-au*, Batavia, is to be traced to this origin, ob *pascuorum praestantiam*. V. *Aue*, Lex. Teut.; also Wachter, vo. *Ach* 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. 34.

HAUGHLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to low-lying ground, Roxb.

And i' the night, whan 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 *hough*, 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. *hafgola*, flatus ex oceano spirans, et refrigerans, from *haf*, the sea, and *gola*, anc. *giolu*, a chill breeze; G. Andr., p. 94, col. 2. The sea, it is said, is denominated *haf*, on account of the motion and elevation of the waves, from *hef*, elevo; Gl. Kristnisag. V. DOISTER.

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.*

Isl. *hack*, uncus, a hook; Dan. *heckle*, *hegle*, *id.* Teut. *haeck*, harpago, a grappling hook; Belg. *haaken*, to hook; Su.-G. *hak-a*, unco prehenders. 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, HAUKE, *adj.* Having a white face. V. HAWKIT.

HAUKUM-PLAUKUM, *adj.* Every way equal, Berwicks. *Equal-aqual*, *Eeksie peek-sie*, *synon.*

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 circum. V. HACKUM-PLACKUM.

[HAUL, *s.* A support; as, "He's gotten his back till a *haul*," Banffs.]

[HAUL, *s.* A great quantity of anything; as, "a *haul* o' siller." Clydes., Banffs.; *synon.* *jaw*, also *claut*.]

HAULD, *s.* Habitation. V. HALD.

[To HAULD, *v. n.* To take shelter, or to lurk, Dumfr. V. HALD.]

HAULING. A mode of fishing. V. HAAVE, *v.*

[HAUNIE, HANNIE, *s.* Dim. of hand, S.]

HAAUNTY, *adj.* "Convenient, handsome," Shirr. Gl. V. HANTY.

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 *haape* is generally applied by ploughmen to the forcing the oxen backward, to recover the proper direction of the furrow, which is termed *haaping them back*; and the word of command to the bullocks in this case is, *Haape! haape back!*" Exm. Gl. Grose.

But he could make them turn or veer,
And *hap* or *wynd* them by the ear.

Meston's Poems, p. 16.

This exactly corresponds, in the general meaning, to Isl. *hap-a*, retro cedere; *hop*, *hopan*, retrocessio; G. Andr., p. 119.

HAUP WEEL, RAKE WEEL. Try every way, rather than be disappointed; a phrase bor-

rowed 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 haup nor wynd*, S. In provincial E. there is a similar allusion: "He will neither *heit* nor *ree*; he will neither go backward nor forward. *Heit* and *Ree* 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 *jee*." 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 HAURK, *v. n.* Apparently, to lay hold of, to seize, Gall.

This term is thus illustrated:

"*Haurk*—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 hawls to them to *haurk* to him;—so, in defiance of the tusks of the fox, they seize on, and drag out the crafty villain." Gall. Encycl.

O. Teut. *herck-en* is expl. rastello corradere, to gather together with a rake, and the same word in Sax. and Fris., *inhiaere*, capture. But it seems rather from C. B. *herc-ian*, "to reach forward quickly, *herc*, a reach, a thrust forward; *herc-u*, 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 *girdel*: 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' ae blink o' the moon,
She *haurned* it weel wi' ae blink o' the moon,
An' withreshines thrice she whorled it roun'.

Ibid., p. 233.

It is spoken of the witch's cake.

"All reflection forsook him, he cried, 'Oh to be *haurning* bread at my aunt's hearthstane.'" 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 neces-

sity of making this supposition; as not only *Isl. hiarn-a* signifies caleseere, to wax hot, but *orn-a* has an active sense in the closest connection, signifying calefaere; G. Andr., Haldorson. This provincial term appears to be merely old Gothic *orn-a* aspirated. Indeed, *Isl. hiarne* signifies *nix densata et congelata, ac indurata*; G. Andr.

HIAURRAGE, s. "A blackguard crew of people." Gall. Encycl.

O. Fr. *herage*, race, lignée, extraction; Roquefort. 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 *Haryage*, *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. HALS, 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 Orcaadian 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 haut the kirn*, to take off all the butter, Ettr. For. Hence the phrase,

Hautit the kirn, i.e., skimmed off the cream; perhaps, q. took the *hat* off it, from the name of that dish called a *Hattit Kît*, q. v., but improperly used. C.B. *heda*, however, signifies a taking, a taking off.

He steal'd the key, and *hautit the kirn*,
And siccan a feast he never saw.
Jacobite Relics, i., 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-stup-an-loup*, the sport of children, Ettr. For.

"Bnt, my maisters, it's nae gate ava to Gorranberry,—a mere *haut-stride-and-loup*." *Perils of Man*, i. 60.

These terms, in the exclusion of the letter *l*, most nearly resemble Teut. *houti-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 silner, bot he pay XL. d. of ilk pund of custume to the King." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1424, c. 15, Edit. 1566.

First see that him to his lang hame thou *have*.
Doug. Virgil, 168, 14.

And thus his spreith he *had* vnto his in.
Ibid., 248, 24.

2. To behave.

Of gret pepil the multitude—
Commendyt heily his affere,
His aporte, and his manere,
As he hym *hawynt* adresly,
And his court taucht sa vertuously.
Wyntoun, 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 doe*." *Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 216. *Had a do*, Ed. 1728.

To HAVE OVER, v. a. To carry over, to transfer, to transmit, S., *to hae ouer*.

"The rental was given up by virtue of ilk heritor's oath, subscribed by the Oldtown Baillies, and *had over* by Mr. Thomas Gordon their commissioner, to the master of Forbes' lodging, and produced before Patrick Lesly, 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. *haiver*.

Yet gleg-eyed friends throw the disguise
Receiv'd it as a dainty prize,
For s' it was sae *hav'ren*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.

"He ken'd weel the first pose was o' his ain hiding, and how could he expect a second. He just *haver'd* on about it to make the mair o' Sir Arthur." *Antiquary*, iii. 322.

Isl. gifr-a, loquitor, *gifr*, hattologia; G. Andr., p. 88; *hefer*, garrulus, Edd. Saemund.

HAVEREL, HAVREL, adj. Foolish in talk.

Sometimes twa *havrel* wives east ont,
Wi' tongues sae gleg might elip a clout.
The Har'st Rig, st. 59.

To HAVEREL, v. n. To talk foolishly, Ayrs.

"Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen gaffawing and *haverelling* with Jeanie, the consequence of which was, that all the rest of the day she was light-headed." *The Provost*, p. 279.

HAVERS, HAIVERS, s. Foolish or incoherent talk, jargon, S.

Your fable instantlie repeat us,
And dinna deave us wi' your *havers*.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, xi. 101.

V. CLAVER, 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.*

Fræ some poor poet, o'er as poor a pot,
Ye've lear'd to crack sæe crouse, ye *haveril* Scot.
Fergusson's Poems, xi. 75.

Poor *hav'ril* Will fell aff the drift.—
Burns, iii. 126.

HAVER, s. An old term for oats, Ettr. For., Hence,

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 *aven*, from *avena*, Lat. But had he looked into Kilian, he would have found that Teut. *haveren meel* has the same signification, *Farina avenacea*; *Haver*, *avena*, oats; Su.-G. *hafra*, Sw. *hafre*, Belg. *hauer*, Germ. *haber*, *id.*

This both *Ihre* and *Du Cange* trace to L. B. *aver*, *aver-ium*, a beast employed in labour. The latter observes that *averorne* occurs in a charter of 1263; which, he says, is from *aver*, jumentum, and *orne*, 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.

O whar got ye that *haver-meal* bannock?
Song, Bonny Dundee.

HAVER-SACK, s. A bag hung at a horse's mouth, containing his oats, *ibid.*, Fife.

HAVER-STRAW, s. The straw of oats, Dumfr.

"Gin they had to huckle down on a heap o' *haver straw*, wi' a couple o' cauld sacks on their riggin—gin they wad gang to bed wi' sic a wauf wamefou," &c. *Black. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 146.

HAVEREL, s. The name given in some parts of S. to a castrated goat.

"Capra Hircus.—Mas, Scot. The *Buck*. Castratus, Scot. A *Haverel*," Dr. Walker's *Essays on Natural History*, p. 509.

This term, I am informed, is used in E. Loth. as well as in Lanarks. V. HEBURN.

HAVES, s. pl. "Goods, effects," Gl. Sibb. Teut. *have*, facultates, opes, bona mobilia; Kilian.

HAVINGS, HAVINS, HAWINS, s. 1. Carriage, behaviour in general. An *adj.* is sometimes conjoined, expressive of quality.

Their gudelie *havings* made me nocht affeird.
Bellend. Evergreen, i. 35, st. 8.

Bot the King, that wes witty,
Persawyt weil, be thair *having*,
That thair lufft him na thing.

Barbour, vii. 135, MS.

The King has sene all thair *having*,
And knew him weil in to sic thing,
And saw thaim all commounaly
Off sic contenance, and sa hardy,

For owt effray ar abaysing,
In his hart had he gret liking.

Ibid., xi. 246, MS.

Havings is often used, in the same sense, by O. F. 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 Revells*.

2. Good manners, propriety of behaviour, S.

"Hear ye nae word, what was their errand there?"

"Indeed, an't like your honour I dinna ken."

For me to speer, wad nae guded *havins* been."

Ross's Helenore, 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 Helenore, p. 114.

Isl. *haeverska*, politeness, civility of manners; *haefverskar*, modest, civil. G. Andr. derives the former from *Hebe*, Jupiter's waiting maid. But I need scarcely say that this is a mere fancy. It is obviously from *haef*, Su.-G. *hof*, manners, conduct; and this from Su.-G. *haefv-a*, decere, Isl. *haef-er*, decet, impers. v. Hence also *haefelatr*, temperans, modestus, the last syllable being the same with our *Lait*, *Lails*, q. v.

HAVINGS, s. pl. Possessions, Dumfr.

Having is used in the same sense by Shakespear.

HAVIOUR, s. Abbrev. of E. *behaviour*, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs.

Archdeacon Nares has observed that this form of the word is very frequently used by Shakespear.

HAVOC-BURDS, s. pl. "Those large flocks of small birds, which fly about the fields after harvest; they are of different sorts, though all of the linnet tribe." Gall. *Encycl.*

Apparently denominated from the *havoc* they make among grain.

[**HAW, s.** A hall.

"Item, to Lylle for resschis (rushes) to the *Haw* off Lythgow the tyme of the Imbassatouris, 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 mak a brick,

Loud sound their *hawing* cheers;

While Colly tents 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, 69, 16.

Caeruleum, Virg.

Thus mekill said sche, and tharwyth bad adew,
Hir hede walit with ane *haw* clath or blew.

Ibid., 446, 9.

Glaucus, amictus, Virg.

2. Pale, wan, S. B.

—Up there comes twa shepherds out of breath,
Rais'd-like and blasting, and as *haw* as death.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

He look'd sas *haave* as gin a dwam
Had just o'ercast his heart.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

Rudd. refers to *haws*, the fruit of the hawthorn, 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 allied to A.-S. *hæwen*, glaucus, "gray of colour, or blew, skie-coloured; Chaucer, *hewen*, *hewed*, coloratus, *hæwen-gren*, alias *gren-hæwe*, caeruleus, blew, azure." Sommer.

HAW-BUSS, *s.* The hawthorn-tree, Niths.

"We had na suttan lang aneath the *haw-buss*, till we heard the loud laugh of fowk riding, wi' the jingling o' bridles, an' the clanking o' hoofs.—We—sune saw it was the *Fairie fowk's Rade*." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 298.

[HAWBREKIS, *s. pl.* Hauberks, Barbour, viii. 232.][HAWBRYSCHOWNYS, *s. pl.* Hubergeons, Barbour, xi. 131.][HAWCH, *s.* Haugh. V. HAUGH.][HAW, *v. a.* To have; imp. *hawys*, have ye. Barbour, i. 5, 21, xiii. 305.]To HAWGH, *v. n.* "To force up phlegm with a noise," S. to *hawk*, E.

C. B. *hochio*, Dan. *hæck-er*, Isl. *hræck-ia*, screeare, *hræke*, Dan. *hæck-en*, screeatus.

HAWICK GILL, the half of an English pint, S.

And weel she loo'd a *Hawick gill*,
And leugh to see a tappit hen.

Herd's Coll., ii. 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 HAK.HAWKATHRAW, *s.* A country wright or carpenter, Teviotd.; perhaps from the idea that he *caws* or drives *through* his work, without being nice about the mode of execution.HAWK-HENS, *s.* A duty exacted in Shetland. V. HALK-HENNIS, REEK-HEN.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. Encycl.

4. A term applied to a woman of the town, S. O.

Whan han'-for-nieve, the *hawkies* stan',
Wha live by dissipation,

I'm red ye'd tins yer self-comman'.—

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.

The term, as expressive of contempt, seems transferred from a cow.

5. *Brown Hawkie*, a cant term for a barrel of ale, S.

But we drank the gude *brown hawkie* dry,
And sarkless hame came Kimmer and I.

Nithsdale and Galloway Song, 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 *dackle*, Ang.; in the *wey-bauks*, S.

It can scarcely be doubted, that the part. *hawkin'* is radically the same with Isl. *hwiik-a*, cedere, recedere, whence *hwiik-ull*, tergiversans, (G. Andr., p. 126) and *hwiik*, inconstantia, instabilitas, (Verel.) Su.-G. *hwek-a*, also *wek-a*, vacillare, to move backwards and forwards.

Swaikin is undoubtedly a synon. term which has many cognates in the Goth. languages. Isl. *swaig-ia*, flectere; Su.-G. *swig-a*, cedere; Germ. *schwaech-en*, debilitare. But perhaps it is more immediately allied to Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare, to poise. All these terms are, by lexicographers, traced to the same fountain with those mentioned as allied to *Hawkin*; 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. *swack-en*, vibrare; or rather in the sense of debilitari. 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, *stappin' about*, *shoy-gin' 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 *hawking* them through the country, and *swapping*, or hartering them for others.

HAWKIT, *part. adj.* Foolish, silly, without understanding, Aberd.

Most probably signifying that one is as stupid as a cow. V. HAWKIE.

HAWKIT, *adj.* Having a white face, having white spots or streaks; a term applied to cattle, S.

He maid a hundreth nolt all *hawkit*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 13.

I watna bit I've gotten a fley,

I gatna sic anither,

Sin Maggie slait the *hawkit* quey

An' reeve her-o' the tether.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *gealc-am*, to whiten.
Hence *Hawkey*, "a cow, properly one with a white face."

Nae mair the *hawkeys* shalt thou milk,
But change thy plaiding-coat for silk,
And be a lady of that ilk,
Now, Peggy, since the king's come.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 96.

The term is also used to denote "a stupid fellow,"
Shirr. Gl.

HAWK-STUDYIN, *s.* "The way hawks *steadily* hover over their prey before they pounce on it;" Gall. Encycl.

It would appear that in Galloway *steady* is pron. *q. study*; and that M'Taggart views the name of the *stithy* as formed from the idea of making *steady*. *V. Hammer, Block, &c.* Ihre, indeed, considers it as probable that Su.-G. *staed*, a *stithy*, and *stadig*, stable, firm, are both from *staa*, stare.

[**TO HAWM-OUR**, *v. a.* To do work in a slovenly, careless manner, Banffs.]

[**HAWMIN'-OUR**, *s.* Slovenly, careless performance of work, *ibid.*]

[**HAWMER**, *v. n.* To walk or work in a noisy, slovenly manner; part. pr. *hawmerin'*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

[**HAWMER**, *s.* 1. Noisy, clumsy, walking or working, *ibid.*

2. One who walks or works in a noisy, clumsy manner, *ibid.*]

[**HAWMERER**, *s.* A big, awkward fellow with clumsy unwieldy feet, who makes much noise in walking, *ibid.*]

HAWNETT, *s.* A species of net. *V. HALFNETT.*

* **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.

Wi' Highland whisky scour our *hawses*.—
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 14.

V. HALS.

[**HAWTANE**, *adj.* Proud, haughty, Barbour, i. 196. Fr. *hautain*.]

HAWTHORNDEN, *s.* A species of apple, *S.*

"The *Hawthorndean*, or White Apple of Hawthorndean, derives its name from the romantic seat, in Mid-Lothian, of the poet and historian Drummond, at which he was visited by the celebrated Ben Jonson." Neill's Hort. Edin. Encycl., p. 209.

HAWY, *adj.* Heavily.

HAWELY, *adv.* "*Hawely* menit and exponit."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1525. *V.* 15.

[**HAWYNG**, *s.* Lit. having; manner mien, bearing, Barbour, vii. 135, Skeat's Ed.; Edin. MS. *hawing*. *V. HAWEL*.]

HAWYS, *imperat. v.* Have ye.

He cryed, "*Hawys* armys hastily."
Wyntown, ix. 8. 127.

i. e., "Take to your arms without delay."

—Schyr, sen it is sua
That ye thus gat your gat will ga,
Hawys gud day! For agayne will I.
Barbour, xiii. 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 thou*, &c. In the same sense Barbour uses *haldis* for *hold ye*, *Ibid.*, v. 373, MS.
—*Haldis* about the Park your way.

HAY, *interj.* 1. An exclamation expressive of joy, and used to excite others.

Italy, Italy, first cryis Achates,
Synne all our feris of clamour mycht not ceis,
But with ane voce atanis cryis *Itale*,
And halesing gan the land, with *hay* and hale.
Hale, i. e., *hail*.

Doug. Virgil, p. 86, 2.

Hay; let vs sing and mak greit mirth,
Sen Christ this day to vs is borne—
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 66.

2. Sometimes it is used merely for excitement.

Al ye that bene prophane, away, away,
Swyith outwith, al the sanctuary hy yon *hay*.
Doug. Virgil, 172, 13.

Hay, hay, go to, than'cry thay with ane schout.
Ibid., 275, 2.

In the latter passage Douglas uses it for Lat. *eia*, (*Virg. lib. 9.*) which old Cooper in his *Thesaurus* explains by E. *eigh*; "an interjection of sudden delight," Johns.

TO HAYLYS, HAYLS, *v. a.* To hail, to address; *Wyntown*.

Til Schyr Knowt than als fast
Blythely this Traytoure past,
And thowcht rewardyt for to be
On this wys than hym *haylyssyd* he;
"Of all Ingland my Lord and Kyng,
Now Cryst not grawnt yow hys blyssyng."
Wyntown, vi. 17. 48.

Su.-G. *hels-a*, salutare, to wish health; from *hel*, sanus, bene valens. *V. HALLES.*

[**HAYME**, *s.* Hone; used also as an *adv.*, 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.*

HAZEL-RAW, *s.* Lichen pulmonarius, *S.* "Lungwort Lichen, Anglis. *Hazleraw*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 831.

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*, *Braken-shaw*, according to the wood or plants which it bears. *Shaw*, in this use, nearly corresponds with Flandr. *schauw*, umbra. Dan. *skov*, and Isl. *skog*, denote a wood, a thicket, a bush. Some might, however, prefer *skaga*, isthmus prominens, *skag-a*, prominare, 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, HAZZIE, s. A stupid, thick-headed person, a numskull, Roxb.

Isl. *haus* signifies the skull. This, however, seems to be an oblique use of *E. hazy*, as denoting mental mistyness.

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.; *Manritch*, synon. S. B.

A.-S. *he man*, sexus virilis.

HE AND HE. 1. Every one.

The Trojanis with him samyn, *he and he*,
Murmurit and bemyt on the ilke wyse.
Doug. Virgil, 140, 27.

2. Both, the one and the other.

—Coupis ful of wyne in sacrificye
About the altaris yettis *he and he*.
Ibid., 413, 23. *Ille et ille*. Virg.

III, HEE, HEY, adj. High; *heiar*, higher.

The gret kyrk of Sanct Andrewis *he*
He fowndyd.—
Wyntown, vii. 7. 259.

A.-S. *hea, hel*, Dan. *høi*, Isl. *hau*.
Hence *hely*, highly.

This dede Walays at Strevelayne,
And *hely* wes commendyt syne.
Wyntown, viii. 13. 172.

A.-S. *healice*, alte.

To HE, HEE, HEY, v. a. 1. To raise high, to heighten; Dunbar.

He send for maysonys fer and ner,
That sleast war off that myster,
And gert weill x fute *hey* the wall
About Berwykis toune our all.
Barbour, xvii. 939, MS.

A.-S. *he-an*, id.

2. To raise in rank, to dignify; *heyit*, part. pa.

—The King his ire him forgave :
And for to *hey* his state him gave
Murreff, and Erle thareoff him maid.
Barbour, x. 264, MS.

—I wate weill thai sall nocht fail
To be rewardyt weill at rycht,
Quhen ye ar *heyit* 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 sayis ane king is cum among ns,
That purposis to *head* and hang us.
Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 3219.]

HEADAPEER, adj. Equal in tallness, applied to persons, Lanarks. V. HEDY PERE.

HEADCADAB, s.

"I suppose, mother, that you and that wily *head-cadab* Geordie has made naething o' your false witnessing." The Entail, 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.—Yellowses or *Headswell*, Mr. Beattie.—*Head ill*, Mr. W. Hog."

Mr. Beattie 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. Peeb., 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, Tweedd. Statist. Acc., i. 139.

HEAD-MAUD, HEADY-MAUD, s. A plaid that covers both head and shoulders, q. a *maud* for the *head*, Ettr. For.

This is larger than what is called a *Faikie*, *ibid.*, which denotes a small bit of plaid for wrapping round the shoulders (V. FAIK, *v.*); as the term *Maud*, used by itself, denotes a plaid of the ordinary size for covering the whole body.

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.

"The bankat of the *heidis wesching* of the merchandis that sailit in the Danskin schip." Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21, p. 235.

HEADING, s. Scorn.

"If one, presentlie, writing a storie, should therein affirme, that in Italie all universally did now hold the Roman religion; the future ages could have no reason but to esteeme 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. HEYDIN.

HEADLINS, adv. Headlong, S. B.

—I play'd a better prank;
I gard a witch fa' *headlins* in a stank,
As she was riding on a windle strae,
Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

HEADSMAN. V. HEDISMAN.

[**HEAD-BUIL, s.** A manor house, the chief residence or farm on an estate; *hoved-balle*, 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. Invern., p. 108.

HEADRIG, HETHERIG, HIDDRIG, 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 gude, 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, Perth.; *Carldoddie*, synonym. Angus; *Kemps*, *Kemps-seed*, Ettr. For.

I know not if denominated from the use made of them by children in their play, one stalk being employed to strike off the head of another; so as perhaps to have suggested the idea of the victor resembling a *heads-man*, or executioner. V. KEMPS.

HEADS. A shower of 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* of the *heads* wi' Barny—his heart can stand naething—it is as saft as a snaw-ba', an' far mair easily thawed, but it is aye in the right place for a' that." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 155.

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*, as here 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 Tail*, 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 Grecian boys, and practised by them upon various occasions; having procured as hell, 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* (*Νύξ* et *ἡμερα*, 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 hazard at this day, in which boys, throwing *denarii* aloft, cry, *Copita* aut *Navim*," 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.

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 thraws* 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 thraws*, 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 THRAWS, to play at push-pin, S.

HEADS AND THRAWARTS, 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 are hid with fingers in the palms of the hands; the same number is laid alongside them, and either *headim* or *corsim* 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 erier cried *Headim*, then that player wins; but if *Corsim*, the one who hid the pins wins." Gall. Enycl.

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. *corss*, on the other; as the same allusion to modern money is vulgarly expressed by *heads* or *tails*. In like manner *heads and thraws* signifies higgledy-piggledy, S. The Sw. have a similar phrase, *Haers och twaers*, 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 HAIG, q. v. To the etymon there given, we may add, Isl. *haggy-a*, eom-movere, 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. 389.

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, *heallies* it;" *ibid.* V. FORLEIT.

Su.-G. *haall-a up* signifies to cease, to give over.

TO HEALTH, *v. n.* To drink *healths*.

"Because *healthing* and scolding is the occasion of much drunkenness,—the estatis—extend this act—and the respective penalties—against all those who under whatsoever name, or by whatsoever gesture, drink *healths* or *scolls*, and motion the same, and urge others thereunto." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, vi. 368.

Scolding is synon. with *healthing*, as undoubtedly appears from the resolution of the terms. V. SKUL.

* **HEAP**, *s.* 1. One fill of the firloft, *heaped* till it can hold no more, Berwicks.

"In Berwickshire, potatoes are usually sold by measure. Six fills of the eorn firloft, up to the edge of the wood, or a little higher, called *sleaks* or *streaks*, or four fills, heaped by hand as high as they can go, called *heaps*, 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. *throwither*.

* **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 *demath*, judge ye. *Demath* aelcon men riht. 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 pleading it; as the other mode of expression, *best heard*, refers to the favourable acceptance 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.

2. A scolding; as, "I trow I gae him a *hearing*," S.

[HEAR TILL HIM. Listen to him; implying disbelief of what one is asserting, Shetl., Clydes.]

HE'AR, *adj. compar.* Higher.

"That nane of his liegis refuse thaim in tym to cum, nor rase thar penny worthis *hear* na 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, *s.* 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 *hearkning* guded, the match is feer for feer.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 21.

If this be not a corr. of *heartening*, from the E. *v.*, it may be allied to Isl. *harka* of *sier*, fortiter se habere et praestare bono animo; *harka*, fortitudo, *herkin*, fortis; from *hardr*, *hard*, durus; G. Andr., p. 107; or O. Teut. *herck-en*, affectare, cum affectu quacrerere 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. *cœur*, which is often used for the stomach. V. Dict. Trev., vo. *Cœur*.

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 uncropped, S.

HEART-AXES, *s.* The heartburn, or Cardialgia, Loth. The common cure for it, in the country, is to swallow *sclaters*, or wood-lice. A.-S. *heort-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.

Tho' cholic or the *heart-scad* tease us,
Or ony inward dwaam should seize us,
It master's a' sic fell diseases.—

Fergusson's *Poems*, xi. 40.

"Cardialgia, the *heart-scald*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19.

2. A disgust.

"I put on a look, my lord,—that suld give her a *heart-scald* of walking on such errands." Nigel, ii. 62.

3. Metaph. regret, remorse; nearly synon. with E. *heart-burning* in its figurative sense.

"What an *heart-scald* should this bee vnto us, that wee have so long neglected this best part, not remembering our latter end?" Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 1266.

The last syllable is S. *scad*, the same with E. *scald*, Belg. *schaud-en*.

HEART-WORM, *s.* The heart-burn, Mearns.

To HEART, *v. a.* To stun, so as to deprive of the power of respiration, or of sensation, by a blow near the region of the *heart*, S.

Analogous to this is the use of the *v. to Melt*, from the stroke affecting the *mill* or *spleen*; and of the E. *v. to Brain*.

Teut. *hert-en*, carries the idea farther; *trajicere cor* cuspidē, *transadigere pectus*, to pierce the heart.

To HEART UP, *v. a.* To encourage, to hearten, S.

HEARTENING, HEARTNIN', S. Encouragement, S.

"To the great disgrace of many preachers, to the *heartening* and hardening of lewd livers,—men, whose life was full of scab & scandals,—are—decked & busked vp with flowers of rhetoric, so wrapped vp into hyperbolick commendations as it were into a seare-cloath, for thereby to keepe close within smothered the stinking smell of their most filthie memorie." Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 1053.

HEARTIE, *s.* A little heart, S.

'Twas then blind Cupid did lat gae a shaft,
And stung the weans, strangers to his craft;
That baith their *heartie's* fand the common stound,
But had no pain but pleasure o' the wound.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 14.

HEARTSOME, *adj.* 1. Merry, cheerful, S.

Dear Katie, Willy's e'en away!

Willy, of herds the wale,—
Ay *heartsome* when he cheer'd our sight,
And leugh with us all day.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 42.

2. Causing cheerfulness; applied to place, S.

—A' our sighs are vain,
For never mair she'll grace the *heartsome* green.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 16.

"He was a *heartsome* pleasant man, and company for the best gentlemen in the county, and muckle mirth he's made in this house." Guy Mannering, i. 180.

3. Exhilarating; applied to moral objects, S.

"Indeed, it was a *heartsome* word the Lord said unto Moses, *I have seen the affliction of my people, and I am come down to deliver them.*" Michael Bruce's *Lectures and Sermons*, p. 8.

*HEARTY, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, gay, S.

—Come, deary, gie's a sang,
And let's be *hearty* with the merry thrang.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 117.

2. Liberal, not parsimonious, S.

But as the truth is, I'm *heartly*,
I hate to be scrimpit or scant ;
The wie thing I hae, I'll make use o't,
And nae ane 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 carly 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 *heartly*." *Glenfergus*, i. 334, 335.

4. Exhilarated by drink.

"The pannel was *heartly*, 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 Isl. *brund* is expl. *Pecudum coeundi 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, Guthrie says, has had its origin from that of the ancient Romans. When the 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 Manium*, 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, sallied 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. Gneiss, Kincaid.

"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 *Gneiss*." *Agr. Surv. Kincaid.*, p. 3.

HEATHER, s. Heath, S. V. HADDYR.

To Set the *Heather on Fire*, to raise a combustion, to excite disturbance, S.

"It's partly that quihik has set the *heather on fire* e'en now." *Rob Roy*, iii. 234.

[HEATHER-AN-DUB. Tawdry, Aberd.]

HEATHER-BELL, HETHER-BELL, s. The flower of the heath, S.

'Tis 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.
Leyden's Keeldar, Border Minstr., ii. 391.

"*Hetherbells*, the heath blossom ;" *Gl. Shirr*. V. Bell.

— Blue *heatherbells*
Bloom'd bonny on moorland and sweet rising fells.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 105.

At barn or byre thou shalt na drudge,
Or naething else to trouble thee ;
But stray among the *hetherbells*,
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, HEATHIER BLEATER, s. The Mire-snipe, Lanarks.

"*Hether-bleet*, the Mire-snipe," Gall.

The *laverock* and the *lark*,
The *bawckie* and the *bat*,
The *heather-bleet*, the *mire-snipe*,
How many burds 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-bleater*, Perth.

Hark ! the *heather-bleater* neighs ;
In yen sedgy lech reseounding,
Hear the wild dnck's scraiebing cries.
Donald and Flora, p. 187.

The name of this bird is strangely varied in form. It is called *Earn-bliter*, q. v. ; also *Heron-bluter*, *Yern-bliter*, *Yern-bluter*.

HEATHER-CLU, s. The ankle, Ang. q. what cleaves or divides the heath in walking ; Su.-G. *klyfw-a*, Isl. *klofv-a*, to cleave.

HEATHER-COW, HEATHIER-COWE, s. 1. A tuft or twig of heath, S.

"Have you not heard of one, who, in cases of necessity, kissed a *heather cove* ?" *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-diver, a bird, Orkn. and Shetl.]

[HEATHER-LINTIE, s. *Linarie montana*.]

HEATHER-PEEP, *s.* A bird, said to be peculiar to the mountains of Ayrshire, which continually emits a plaintive sound.

HEATHERIE, *adj.* 1. Heathy, *S.*

The bard lone-danderin gaes,
Thro' cowslip banks, and *heatherie* braes.—
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 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, Mearns.
V. LADY'S HEN.

HEAVENNING, **HEAVENNING PLACE.** A harbour.

—"Creatis the foirsaid burgh of Anstruther bewast the burne, port and *heavenning place* thereof—in ane frie burgh regall at all tymes heireftir." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 584.

"*Havening places.*" *Ibid.*, 1621, p. 658.
Su.-G. haemn-a, portum attingere; *Isl. hafn-a*, *sig*, in portum se recipere.

HEAVY-HEARTIT, *part. adj.* Lowering; a term applied to the atmosphere when it threatens rain, *Fife*.

HEAWE EEL. The conger, *Muraena conger*, *Linn.*

"Conger; our fisher's call it the *Heawe Eel*, '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 *hafs-aal*, i.e., sea-eel. *V. Seren.* *Heawe* has evidently the same signification with *haf*. *V. HAAF.*

HEBEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to ebony.

"*Hebenus*, vel *hebenum*, an *heben* tree." *Despaut. Gram. D. 11, b.*

HE-BROOM, *s.* A name given to the *Laburnum*, *Fife*.

Can this be viewed as a corr. of part of its common name in *S.*, the *Hoburn* or *Hobron Saugh*?

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. cheveron*, a kid; as its *synon.* in *Lanarks.*, *haiver* and *haivrel* are to *chevre*, 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. gavyr*, *gafur*, a goat, in *pl. geivyr*. But *Isl. hafur*, *caper*, whence *hafurkid*, *caper junior*, (*Verel. Ind.*) has at least an equal claim. I need scarcely add that the *Lat.* word seems to be from a common root.

To **HECH**, **HEGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To breathe hard or uneasily, to pant, *S.*

Nae ferlie, though it pierc't my saul,
I pegh't, I *hegh*, syne cried, Waul! waul!
Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

Teut. hygh-en, *Germ. hauch-en*, to breathe quickly
Belg. hyg-en, to pant, to puff.

HECH, **HEGH**, *s.* The act of panting, *S.*
Rudd. vo. Hauch. V. HAUCH.

Hence, *Hegh-hey*, *q. v.*

HECH, **HEGH**, *interj.* 1. Often used to express contempt; as, "*Hech* man! that is a michty darg ye hae done," *S.*

2. An exclamation expressive of surprise; as, *Hegh! Hech me!* "*Hech* man! is that possible?" *S.*

"*Hech* na, Katie, here are we ance mair i' our auld wynd agen!" *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 171.

3. An "interjection of sorrow;" *Gl. Picken.*

4. "An expression of fatigue;" *ibid.*

5. Expressive of sudden or acute pain; as "*Hegh!* 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! could 'mang the dead,—
Thou's left us a' without remead
To sigh *hech howe*,
That on that heart the worms should feed,
Or gowan grow.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 119.

2. Used as a *s.* In the *auld hech-how*, in the old state of health, or of circumstances, denoting complaint of ailment or difficulty, *Upp. Clydes., Loth.*

Can this be retained from *C. B. "haiwchw, s., a cry of murder, haiwchw, interj., hollo, murder?"* *Owen.*

HECH-HOW, *s.* "The name of the poisonous herb hemlock;" *Gall. Encycl.*

This seems a fanciful designation, from the expression of sorrow produced in consequence of any one having eaten of this noxious plant.

HECHIS, *s. pl.* The hatches of a ship.

—The plankis, *hechis*, and mony brokin are,
That on the streme went fletand here and there.

Doug. Virgil, 326, 25.

To **HECHLE**, **HEGHLE**, *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, Hegh*, to breathe hard, as the origin. The second, however, would rather point to *Isl. haeck-a*, *elevare*, in *altum crescere*.

3. *To Hechle 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. *haekill* signifies extremities, and *haekilega*, aegre, in extremitato.

To HECHT, *v. a.* To raise in price, to heighten.

"It hes bene sene be experience that princea, vpoun neccssitie of weiris and yther wechtie effairis, hes at all tymes raisit and *hechtit* the prices of tho cunye." Acts Ja. VI., 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 131. V. HICHT, *v.*, 2.

To HECHT, HEYCHT, *v. a.* 1. To call, to name.

There was an ancient cleté *hecht* Cartage.
Doug. *Virgil*, 13, 23.

O. E. *hight*, id.

Henry toke his way toward the Emperoure,
To the Emperour of Almayn his douhter to gyue.
Malde *hight* that mayden, a fayrer mot non lyue.
That mayden moder *hight* Malde the gode quene.
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 haud him sae;" i.e., Promise well, but perform nothing, Roxb.

Thai may weill monyys as thai will :
And thai may *hecht* als to fulfill,
With stalwart hart, their bidding all.
Barbour, xii. 384, MS.
Than *hecht* thai all to bide with hartlye will.
Wallace, iii. 115, MS.

Hete, *hight*, O. E.

Seynt Edmunde the martire his help I yow *hete*.
R. Brunne, p. 148.

He had hold his way as he had *hight*.
Chaucer, *W. Bath's T.*, v. 6696.

3. To offer, to proffer, S.

The Miller he *hecht* her a heart leal and loving ;
The Laird 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,
Quhilk from thy nauy stanehit the fyre, quod he,
And from hie heuin at last *hecht* reuth on the.
Doug. *Virgil*, 152, 10.

Literally, commanded pity; *miseratus*, Virg.

A.-S. *hai-an*, Su.-G. *het-a*, and Isl. *heit-a*, are used in these different senses; signifying, vocare, promittere, jubere; also Alem. *heizan*, *heizz-an*; Moe.-G. *hai-an*, to call, to command, *ga-hai-an*, to promise; Germ. *heiss-en*, to call, to command. From Isl. *heit-a*, promittere, vovere; and *kona*, a woman betrothed, is called *heitkona*.

HECHT, HEYCHT, *s.* A promise, an engagement. This word is still used, Loth.

If that thou gevis, deliver quhen thou *hechtis*,
And suffir not thy hand thy *hecht* delay.
Bannatyne *Poems*, p. 148.

To that this King gert put his sele :
Bot in that *heycht* he wes nought lele.
Wyntoun, 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 soone as I heard the prophet say, that I suld dy, so soone I begouth to mak 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*, votum.

HECK, *s.* A rack for cattle. V. HACK.

HECK, *s.* "The toothed thing which guides the spun thread on to the pirn, in spinning-wheels;" Gall. *Encycl.*

Haik, Loth. In Angus this is called the *Flicht* (gutt.)

[HECK, *s.* A crutch, Shetl.; Isl. *hækja*, 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. Ayr., p. 114, 115. V. TRANSE-DOOR.

This might at first seem to have been denominated from its contiguity to the *heck*, or rack for cattle. But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *heck*, porta cataracta, pendula ac recidens; cancellatae portarum fores pendulae; cratis [L. crates] portarum, pensiles clathri, &c.; Kilian. It seems to have received its name as being made of wattled twigs. It may be observed, however, that *heck*, as thus used, is originally the same with *heck* as denoting a rack.

HECKABIRNIE, *s.* Any lean, feeble creature, Orkn. V. HECKIEBIRNIE.

HECKAPURDES, *s.* The state of a person, when alarmed by any sudden danger, loss, or calamity, Orkn.; q. a quandary.

HECKIEBIRNIE, HECKLEBIRNIE, *s.* 1. A term of imprecation; as, *I dinna care though ye were at Heckiebirnie*, or, as far as *Heckiebirnie*; Loth. The only account given of this place is, that it is three miles beyond *Hell*.

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 *Heckiebirnie*."

2. *Hecklebirnie* 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 *Hecklebirnie*," Aberd.

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 *Hecla*, the volcanic mountain in Iceland. Bartholin, in his *Caus. Contempt. Mort.*, p. 369, 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. brinna*, and *Isl. brenna*, signify to burn, the latter also signifying incendium; we might suppose that *Heckie-birnie* 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 Thornes, 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 Harfager, on account of religion. Arngrim. *Islandia*, p. 35, 36. The name of this hill was *Helga*, thus denominated, it has been said, as being consecrated to Thor, from *Isl. helgi*, holy. But it is remarkable that it so nearly corresponds with *Moes.-G. halge*, inferorum sedes, tartarus; *Alem. hella*, 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. *QUIDDERFULL*.

Heckabirnie, denoting a lean, feeble 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 archarius*, Shetl.; *Isl. hákall*, id.]

To *HECKLE*, *HEKLE*, *v. a.* To fasten by means of a hook, *fibula*, or otherwise.

The gown and hoiss in clay that claggit was,
The hude *hecklyt*, and maid him for to pass.
Wallace, xi. 453.

In MS. *heklyt*.

Teut. *haeck-en*, to fix with a hook, from *haeck*, a hook; *Su.-G. haekt-a*, *fibula* connectere; *haekte*, *fibula* uncinolus, 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. hack*, *fibula*.

To *HECKLE*, *v. a.* 1. To dress flax, *S. hackle*, *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 *come o'er the heckle-pins*, *S.*

[3. To scold severely, Clydes.]

Johns. derives *hackle* from *hack* to chop; not observing that Teut. *hekel-en* has precisely the same meaning; *carminare*, *pectere* *linum*; *Sw. haekla*, id. The latter is also used metaph. *Haekla naegon*, to find fault with one, to censure one; *Wideg*. The teeth of the *hackle* are in like manner called *haeckle-pinn-ar*. The origin is Teut. *haeck*, *Su.-G. hake*, *cuspidis 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 *heckled* on till all the house and closs both beard 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.]

HECKLE, *s.* [1. A hackling comb, *S.* Teut. *hekel*, id.

2. The feathers on the neck of a cock, *S.*]

3. A fly, for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather, *S.* from its resemblance of a comb for dressing flax.

HECKLER, *s.* A flaxdresser, *S.* Teut. *hekelaer*, *Sw. haeklare*, id. V. *HEKKIL*.

HECKLEBACK, *s.* The fifteen spined Stickleback, a fish; *Gasterosteus spinachia*, Linn.

"*Aculeatus marinus longus*, Shonfeldii; our fishers call it the Stronachie or *Heckleback*." 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 *hectored* that doctrine of visible and invisible estates," &c. Fountainhall, Suppl. Dec., iv. 139.

HEDDER-BLUTTER, *HETHER BLUTTER*, *s.* The bittern.

The Hobie and the *Hedderbluter*
Aloud the Gae to be thair tutor.

Burel's Pilgremer, Watson's Coll., ii. 27.

"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 superstitious people

suggested that its loud and uncommon cries forboded no good, [it was] soon either destroyed or banished." P. Galston, Ayr. Statist. Acc., ii. 72.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of the name. Aelfr. in his Gl. expl. *haefenblaete*, bugium, viewed as an error for *buteo vel butio*, a buzzard.

HEDDLES, HEDELES, HIDDLES, s. pl. The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom, after going through the reed, S. called also *the graith*, because necessary to prepare the warp for being wrought.

With subtell slayis, and hir *hedeles* slee
Richs lenye wobbis naithly weiffit sche.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 45.

"The principal part of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the *Caam* 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 feet on the *Treadles*, raises or depresses the warp, and makes the *shed* for transmitting the shuttle with the weft, or something similar, seems also to have been called *Licia*; hence, *Licia telae addere*, to prepare the web for weaving, to begin to weave; Virg. G., i. 285." Adam's Rom. Antiq., p. 523.

The analogy between this term and that used in Isl. can not be easily accounted for. *Haafhalld*, vulgo *hofudd*, nexura quibus stamina licio annexuntur, ut fiat filorum volutio, et texturæ pro trama transitus; G. Andr., p. 105. He derives it from *hafr*, *haf*, threads, yarn.

A.-S. *hebel*, *hebeld*, signifying licium; "the thread on the shuttle, or on the weaver's beam;" Somner.

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 oxen, 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.**]

HEDE-STIKIS, s. pl. "A species of artillery; likewise denominated *stock-fowlers* and *staggs*," Gl. Compl.

"Mak reddy your cannons,——*hede stikkis*, *murdresaris*." Compl. S., p. 84.

Su.-G. *stucke*, in re bellica tormentum majus; Ihre. Germ. *stuck*, tormentum bellicum; Wachter. Tent. *stuck-geschutz*, tormentum acneum, bombardæ; Kilian. These terms primarily signify a part, a portion. Ihre 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 prefixed, as denoting a principal piece, a large cannon; as in Teut. a principal person, a captain, is called *hoofd-stuck*.

HEDE-VERK, s. A head-ache.

"Til eschajp the eyyl accidentis that succedis fra the onnatural dais sleip, as caterris, *hedeverkis*, and indegestion, I thoct it necessair til exerce me vitht sum actyue recreatione." Compl. S., p. 56.

"The sicknesse as yce see, is not some light trouble, a toothache, or an *head-worke*, as we say, but a deadly disease," &c. Z. Boyd's Balm of Gilead, p. 59.

Sw. *hufvud waerk*, id.

A.-S. *heafod-waerc*, cephalalgia; *waerc* signifying an ache or pain. *Head-wark*, id. Northumb. Lancash.; *Teeth-wark*, 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 Shakespear in a sense nearly allied; "to shift, to hide the head;" Johns.

HEDINFULL, adj. Scornful. V. **HEY-DIN.**

[**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 Troyane Aestes, and but mare
Did make proclame thare merketis and thare fare;
And al the *hedismen* gadderis and set down,
Stabillis thare lawis and statutis for that toun.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 18.

Patres, Virg. q. Patricians.

"This trubyll was pecifyit with smal labour, fra the *heidismen* (be quhom the first occasioun rais) war punist." Bellend. B., ix. c. 30. *Cesisque ducibus*; Boeth.

"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 *headsmen* of the country, and putting of them in ward; and so conquest great love of the commons, because of the peace and rest in his time." Pitcottic, p. 152.

2. A master in a corporation or trade.

"The *heidismen* and maisters of the hammermen craft, baith blacksmaythes, goldsmaythes, lorymeres, saidlaris, cuttlars, bucklemakars, armoraris and all withers presentit in thair bill of supplicatioun," &c. Seill of Caus, Edinr., 2nd May, 1483, MS.

"That the said craft is abusit, and the Maisters and *Hedismen* thair of gretly skaithit by the daily market maid in cremys, and he vile persones throw the hie street,—in bachlying of the Hammymenis work and thair craft," &c. Seal of Cause, Edinr., 12th April, 1496. Blue Blanket, p. 11.

A.-S. *heafod-man*, primus, dux, praepositus; tenens in capite; Su.-G. *hufvudman*, antesignanus; Isl. *haufuismadr*, capitaneus; *hoof-man*, praefectus, princeps; et dux militum; Kilian.

HEDT, pron. It, Orkn. V. **HIT.**

HEDY PERE, s. Of equal stature or age, S. Rudd. pl. *hedisperes*; and *peer*, Fr. *pair*, 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, Ayr.

"Having loitered on the way thither, they reached Paisley about the *heel of the twilight*." R. Gilhaize, 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 hauds the end o't?"
But knap it braks, and tho' she fan',
She didna bide to mend it,
But *heel't* that night.

Turra's Poems, p. 68.

HEELIE, HEILIE, *adj.* Expl. "crabbed, ill-tempered, troublesome," Fife.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *healic*, altus, sublimis, as signifying that one carries one's self *high*; or to Isl. *hael-iz*, gloriari, whence *haelinn*, jactabundas.

[HEELIE, HEELLIE, *s.* An affront, an ill-natured answer, Fife, Banffs.]

[To HEELIE, HEELLIE, *v. a.* To despise, to look upon with disdain, to affront, *ibid.*]

[HEELIEFOU, *adj.* Haughty, disdainful, *ibid.* V. HEILY, HELY.]

HEELIE, *adj.* Slow; also, *adv.* slowly, Aberd. V. HULY.

HEELIEGOLEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, in a state of confusion, Ang. *tapsalteerie*, *heels o'er gowdie*, 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 coup'd Mungo's ale
Clean *heels o'er head*, fan it was ripe and stale,
Just whan the tapster the first chapin drew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

This phrase exactly corresponds in literal signification with Teut. *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.

[HEEMLIN, *adj.* Rolling, rumbling; applied to a continual rumbling sound, Banffs.]

HEEPY, *s.* 1. A fool, a stupid person, S.

But Mause begrutten was and bleer'd,
Look'd thowless, dowf, and sleepy;
Auld Maggy ken'd the wyte, and sneer'd,
Cau'd her a poor daft *heepy*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 273.

In the Gl. this is explained "a person hypochondriac," as if formed from the E. word. Callander, however, MSS. Notes on Ihre, renders it "a stupid man," viewing it as allied to Su.-G. *haepen*, attonitus, thunderstruck, *haepna*, obstupescere. V. HAIR.

2. Expl. "a melancholy person;" Gl. Picken.

HEER, HIER. The sixth part of a *hesp* or hank of yarn; or the twenty-fourth part of a *spynkle*, S.

"The rock and the spindle were then used, by which a woman could spin at an average 'only 3½ *hiers* in a day.—A *hier* is 240 threads, or rounds of the reel, each of them 91 inches long." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc., iv. 19.

Perhaps allied to Isl. *hoor*, linum rude, lineamentum; G. Andr., p. 107; or originally the same with Su.-G. *haery-wa*, a handful of yarn, a skain; pensum fili, quantum scilicet verticillo semel explicatur, colo exceptum; Ihre, p. 788.

HEEREFOR, *adv.* For this reason.

—"The number characterized with this name, is 144000, which number *heerefor* may well be called the number of the name of God, or God his number, as 666 is called of the name of the beast, or the beast his number." Forbes on Revelation, p. 120.

This is a compound to which I find nothing analogous.

HEERS. *The seid of the heers*, the side of the lords.

"In the year of God 1527 [1526, Godscroft, p. 253.] the feild of Melross was strukin, quherin the laird of Cesfurd was slain, quherof the laird of Buckleugh bure the *seid of the heers*." Majoriebanks' Annals, p. 4.

I see no sense this can bear, but that Buccleugh "supported the *side of the lords*," or nobles, in their association against the Earl of Angus. This is the latest proof I have met with of the use of the term. V. HER, HERE.

HEEVIL, *s.* The conger-eel, Loth.

"M. Conger. Conger-eel; *Hewe-eel* of Sir Robert Sibbald; or *Heevil*." Neill's List of Fishes, &c., p. 2. V. HEAWE EEL.

To HEEZE, HEEZY. V. HEIS, HEISIE.

HEFF, *s.* 1. A holding, or place of rest, So. of S. [Synon. *howf*.]

—"A weel-hained *heff*, and a beildy lair." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 287.

2. An accustomed pasture, *ibid.*

3. The attachment of sheep to a particular pasture, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *haefid*, possessio, Isl. *hefid*, usucapio, Dan. *haevd*, maintenance, protection.

To HEFF, *v. a.* To accustom to a place, Ettr. For.; merely a variety of *Heft*, q. v. Hence,

HEFFING, *s.* Keeping, maintenance, sustentation, Ettr. For.

"O'er muckle—meldar i' the brusket. Gin I had the *heffing* o' them,—I sude take a staupe out o' their bickers." Perils of Man, i. 55.

Su.-G. *hafro-a*, Isl. *haf-a*, habere, *haf-az vid*, bene sustentare.

To HEFT, *v. n.* 1. To dwell, Aberd.

To Linshart, gin my hame ye speir,
Where I has *heft* near fifty year,
'Twill come in course, ye need na fear,
The part's weel kent.

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 111.

This word is evidently the same with Su.-G. *haefid-a*, colere, possidere. *Konungr take ey aalla haefdi sina undidana gods*; Let not the king take or possess the fields or goods of his subjects; Kon. Styr. This, as Iire observes, coincides both in sound and sense with the Lat. cognate *habit-o*. He, certainly with propriety, views *haefda* as a frequentative from *haef-a*, habere. Alem. *puhafta* is expl. inhabitantem, Schilter, vo. *Buen*. Germ. *wonhaftig*, domiciliatus, Ibid., q. *hefted* to a *wonning* or place of dwelling. Isl. *hefid-a*, usucapere, usufructu.

2. It is used in a transitive sense, as signifying, to cause or "accustom to live in a place," Gl. Rams. S.

For sindle times they e'er come back,
Wha anes are *heftit* there.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 44.

The *s.* is written HAFT, q. v.

3. To be familiarized to a station or employment, S. A.

"Maister Darsie, 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. 193.

[4. To be suited with, provided, supplied, Shetl.]

HEFT, HAFT, *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.

Teut. *haef-en*, tenere, figere, to which Sibb. refers on the preceding word, is more analogous to this. Su.-G. *haef-a*, impedire, detinere. It primarily signifies to seize, to lay hold of; and is, like the former, a frequentative from *hafwa*. Isl. *hefte*, coercere, *haft*, a knot. Germ. *haft-en*, to hold fast, Belg. *heft-en*, to detain; A.-S. *haefling*, a captive, Sw. *haefla*, tenemus, are all radically allied.

HEFT, *s.* A handle, as that of a knife, &c., S.; *haft*, E.

Cripple Archy gat up bethout e'er a stammer,
An' strak like a Turk wi' the *heft* o' a hammer.

MS. Poem.

A.-S. *haeft*, Teut. *heft*, id. Dr. Johns. derives *haft* from the *v.* to have or hold. But as Teut. *hecht* is synon. with *hecht*, and *hecht-en* signifies apprehendere, tenere, *haft* and *heft* may rather be traced to A.-S. *haef-an*, capere, apprehendere, Su.-G. *haef-a*, id. These verbs, however, are most probably frequentatives from that simply signifying to have, as Moes.-G. *hab-an* is used in the sense of laying hold of, Mark iii. 21.

VOL. II.

HEFT AND BLADE. The entire disposal or power of any thing.

"Now hes fortoun geuyn baith *heft & blaid* of this, mater to ws." Bellend. Cron., B. x., c. 3. *Hujus rei ansam mediumque nobis obtulit, Boeth.* Lat. dare ansam, to give occasion.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase in S.

To hae baith heft and blade to hadd. To have any thing wholly at one's option, to have the power of settling it what way soever 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? says Bydby, for ye had
In your ain hand to hadd, *baith heft and blade.*

Ross's Helenore, 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. 249.

Sw. *haeft-a*, arcte unire; *haeft-a in*, infibulare; from *hafw-a*, habere, anciently apprehendere.

To HEFT, *v. a.* To lift up, to carry aloft, Gall.

—Upo' the cliff

The eagle has his haunt, a royal nest,
Bequeath'd to him and his, since time unken'd;
There to the beetling cliff he *hefts* his prey
Of lam or hars, ta'en frae the vale below.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

Apparently a frequentative from Su.-G. *haefic-a*, Teut. *heff-en*, levare, elevare, to heave.

HEGE-SKRAPER, *s.* A designation given to an avaricious person.

Ane curlorous coffe, that *hege-skraper*,
He sitts at hame quhen that thsy baik,
That peddar brybour, that scheip-keipar,
He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik.

Pedder Coffeis, Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 7.

Q. One who may be said even to *scrape hedges* from covetousness; or synon. with Teut. *hegh-dief*, viator, latro; also one who lurks about hedges that he may steal and spoil; Kilian. It is probable, however, that the term may be used in a different sense; especially as the passage contains a description of the most rigid household economy. Germ. *hage*, signifies a house, *hag-en*, to receive under one's roof, to cherish; Isl. *hag-speki*, is the knowledge of household affairs; *hag-raeda*, to consult about family management, *hag-ur*, the state of family matters.

HEGGERBALD, *s.*

Thou and thy quean as greidly gleds ye gang,—
Foul *haggerbald*, for hens this will ye hang.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 55, st. 13.

Dunbar also writes it *Haggarbald*, q. v. But the sense seems quite uncertain. A.-S. *higre*, is a bondaman. Thus it might signify a bold or presumptuous slave.

To HEGH, *v. n.* To pant, to breathe quickly. V. HECH.HEGHEN, HECHEN, *s.* The fireside, Ayrs.

Isl. *hie*, ignis minutus, whence *hiegetell*, silex, q. scintillipara, as producing sparks; G. Andr., p. 112.

hielog, ignis fatuus; Haldorson. Perhaps we may view as a cognate *hi*, otium, mansio secunda domus, and *hia*, otium, desiderare; q. to loiter at home, or by the fireside.

HEGH-HEY, HEGH-HOW, HEIGH-HOW, interj. Expressive of languor 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.

Ross's Helenore, p. 66.

Heigh how is heavysome,
An old wife is dowisome,
And courtesy is cumbersome
To them that cannot shew it.

Kelly, p. 156, 157.

HEGHT, s. A heavy fall, Gall.

—The cottar's cur,

At's ain fire-side, roused by the glad alarm,
Out o'er the porritch-plinge takes a sten,
Laying the brosy weans upo' the floor
Wi' densy *heght*, and rins unto the bent.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 28.

I know not if this be allied to Teut. *hacht-en*, conscindere; or Germ. *hack-en*, caedere pulsando; Wachter.

HEGRIE, s. The heron, Shetl.

"Ardea Major, (Linn. syst.) *Hegrie*, Heron, Heronshaw." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 266.

"*Hager*, the Crested Heron, Faun. Suec. Dan. and Norw. *heyre*, and *hegre*, the Common Heron." Penn. Zool., p. 339, 340.

HEGS, interj. An exclamation, or kind of minced oath, Ayr.; changed perhaps from *Haith*, q. v., as *Fegs* from *Faith*.

Hegs, Jock, gin ye war here like me,
I cou'd na swear that ye wad be
Mair honest than ye soud be.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.

It is changed to *Fegs*, Ed. 1813.

HEICH, (gutt.) adj. 1. High, S.

King Eolus set *heich* apoun his chare.

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*, *heag*, Moes-G. *hauhs*, Belg. *heagh*. Seren. mentions the very anc. Scythic word *ha*, 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.

HEICHNESS, s. Height, highness, *ibid.*

To **HEIGHT, v. a.** To raise. V. **HICHT.**

HEIGHT, part. pa. Inflated; applied to the mind.

"We exhort yow alsua, as ye knaw science to be the gift of God, sua ye wald remembir it to be indifferent to guid or evil; sua that naturalie, without the heit of cheritie, it makis men bowldin [swelled] and *heicht*." N. Winyet's *Fourscoir Thre Questionis*, Keith's Hist., App., p. 253.

He alludes to the apostolical 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. *keit*, 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 synonym.

HEID, s. Heat; q. "oppressed with heat."

Thay hard harnest men thay hewit on in haist,
Thay worthit heuy with *heid*, and angerit with all.

Rauf Coilyear, D. ij. a.

Dan. *hede*, aestus, *heed*, fervidus; Isl. *heid*, sudum, serenum, a clear sky.

HEID-GEIR, s. Attire for the head.

"Item, ten *heid geiris* of fedderis for hors." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53. V. GER.

[**HEIDLINGS, HEIDLANS, adv.** Headlong, S.]

HEID-ROUME, s. The ground lying between a haugh, or flat, and the top of a hill.

All landis, quhairver thay be,
In Scotland's partis, has merchis thré;
Heid-roume, water, and monthis bord.—
Heid-roume is to the hill direct,
Fra the haugh callit in effect.

Balfour's Pract., p. 439.

At first view, this might seem to signify the chief or best ground on an estate, from *heid*, i.e., head or principal, corresponding to Isl. *haufud*, Su.-G. *hufiud*, A.-S. *heafod*, Teut. *hoofd*, id., and *roume*, 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:—

Thorton burnis in monthis hie
Sall stop na *heid roume* thoch 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, MONTHIS BORD.

HEIFFLE, s. Expl. "a *toolylie* with a young wench," Fife.

This would seem allied to Isl. *hiahvita*, contubernium; consuetudo, concubinatus.

HEIGHEING, s. A command, an order.

After him he sent an *heigheing*,
Fram court he dede him be.

Sir Tristrem, p. 182.

V. **HECHT, s.**

HEIGHT, pret. Promised, engaged to.

"To conclude, because God promised not so clarelie nor plentifully opened his grace, that, therefore, he performed not also truelie what hee *height*: it is, first, a vicious argumentation, and iuxta a contumelious blasphemie against the truth of God." Forbes's Defence, p. 29. V. **HECHT, v.**

HEIL, HEYLE, HEILL, HELL, HEAL, s. Health, S.

Mastir Jhone Blayr to Wallace maid him boune;
To se his *heyle* his comfort was the mor.

Wallace, v. 547, MS.

"Domiciane empriour aduertist of his vehement dolour, causit hym to returne in Italy to recourir his *heil* be new air and fude." Bellend. Crou., Fol. 46, a.

Auld Colin says, He wad be in the wrang,
Gin fras your *heal* he held you short or lang.
Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

And now the sun to the hill-heads gan speal,
Spreading on trees and plants a growthy *heal*.
Ibid., p. 65.

Makyne, the howp of all my *heill*,
My hairt 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. hel*, as denoting felicity.
It occurs in O. E.

Tille Acres thei him led, better *hele* to haue.
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.]

—Thair gownys, delinerly,
That *heylt* thaim, thair kest away.
Barbour, viii. 469, MS.

—This party popil grane
Heildit his bede with skug Herculeane.
Doug. Virgil, 250, 51.

[Ans velvet cap on heid he bair,
Ane quais of gold to *heild* his hair.
Lyndsay, *Hist. Sq. Meldrum*, l. 373.

2. To conceal, to hide, *S. heal*. *Gl. Shirr*.

Steup-fulls of crouds and ream she aft wad steal,
And cou'd her souple tricks frae minny *heal*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

"I sall be lele and trew to you, my liege Lord, Schir
James, King of Scottis. And sall nocht heir your
scaith, nor se it, but I sall lat it at all my power, and
warn you therof. Your consell *heil* that ye schaw me:
The best consale that I can to gif to yow, quhen ye
charge me in *verbo Dei*. And als help me God, and
haly ewangelis," &c. *Forma fidelitatis Prelatorum*, A.
1445. *Harl. MS.*, 4700; *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*, I.
App. 476.

3. To defend, to save; used obliquely.

They cast dartis thikfald thare lord to *heild*,
Wyth schaftis schot and flansys grete plenté.
Doug. Virgil, 348, 36.

It signifies to cover in various parts of *E. Hild* is
used in this sense by *Wiclif*. "The schip was *hild*
with wawis;" *Matt.* viii. *Unhile*, to uncover. "Thei
unhilden the roof where he was;" *Mark* ii.

This seems to have been the general orthography
in O. E. "*Hyllen* or *coueren*. *Operio*.—*Velo*.—*Hillinge*
of clothes. *Tegumentum*.—*Hillinge* of what thing it
bee. *Cooperitura*." *Prompt. Parv.*

A.-S. *hel-an*, *Isl. hæl-a*, tegere, to cover; *Su.-G.*
hael-a, id. *Alem. hel-an*, *Belg. heel-en*, *Isl. hyl-ia*,
occultare, to hide. Both *Rudd*. and *Ihre* refer to
Lat. cel-o, *h* and *c* being letters often interchanged.
Lat. coel-um and *cil-um* are supposed to belong to the
same family. Tho latter is expl. by *Isidore*, *tegmen*
oculorum.

Sibb. derives *hell* from *heyl* to cover. *Junius* with
less probability deduces it from *holl*, antrum, a hole or
pit; *Etym.* The idea of *lhre* deserves attention, that
the primary meaning of *Su.-G. hæl* is death; and, that
as this word occurs in all the *Scythian* dialects, the
name was given to death, before it was used with re-
spect to the mansions of the dead. It is still used in
composition; as *haelsot*, a mortal disease, *haelwean*, a
symptom of death, *slaa i hæl*, to put to death. *Isl.*
hael, *helia*, is the *Ilecate*, or *Lethe*, of the *Edda*, the
goddess supposed to have the power of death. It must
be acknowledged, however, that in *Moes-G.*, the most
ancient dialect of the *Gothic* we are acquainted with,
halje has no other sense than that of the place of
suffering.

HEILDYNE, s. Covering.

Off gret gestia a sow thal maid,
That stalwart *heildyne* aboyn it had.
Barbour, xvii. 598, MS.

A. Bor. *hylling*, stragulum; a bed *hilling*, 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 *pepinjaye* white and reed.
Your *hyllnyges* with fures of armyne,
Powdred with golde of hew full fyne.

E. Met. Rom., iii. 180.

TO HEILD, HEYLD, v. n. 1. To incline.

This gudely carvell taiklit traist on raw,—
Now sank scho law, now hie to heuin up *heildit*.
Palace of Honour, iii. 9.

2. Metaph. to give the preference. This is
the word used in *MS. Barbour*, vi. 353,
where it is *hald*, *Pink. edit.*, *hold*, *edit.* 1620.

I wald til hardyment *heyld* haly,
With thi away war foly :
Fer hardyment with foly is wice.
Bot hardyment that mellyt is
With wyt, is worschip ay, perdé ;
Fer, but wyt, worschip may nocht be.

O. E. *hylde*. "I *hylde*, I lean on the one syde as a
bote or shyp, or any other vessel.—*Sytte fast*, I rede
you, for the bote begynneth to *hylde*." *Falsgr.*, B. iii.,
F. 262, a.

A.-S. *held-an*, *hyld-an*, *Su.-G. haell-a*, *Isl. hall-a*,
Teut. held-en, *Germ. hell-en*, anc. *hald-en*, inclinare;
A.-S. *heald*, bending. To *heald a vessel*, to incline it
to one side in order to empty it; to *heal*, to lean or in-
cline to one side, *Northumb.*

HEILD, s. On *heild*, inclined to one side.

Eneas houit still the schet to byde,
Hym schreudand vnder hys armour and his scheild,
Bowand his hech, and stude a lytle on *heild*.
Doug. Virgil, 427, 41.

V. the v.

HEILIE, adj. Holy; or having the appear-
ance of sanctity.

Heilie harlettis, in hawtane wyis,
Come in with mony sindrie gyis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27.

Alem. Germ. heilig, *Su.-G. helig*, *A.-S. haelig*. V.
HALY.

HEILY, HELY, HIELY, adj. Proud, haughty.

Thay begin net quhair thair fathers began.
Bot, with ane *heily* hart, baith doft and derft,
Thay ay begin quhair that thair fathers left.
Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. R., i. 9.

The reason is here given why

—*Burges* bairnis—thryve net to the third air.

Mr. Pink. expl. this *silly*. But the sense is deter-
mined by the use of the same term by *Doug.*

This ilk *Numanus Remulus* in that stede
Before the frontis of the batellis yede,—
Richt proude and *hiely* in his breist and hert,
That newlingis of the kinrik was ane part
To hym befel, his grete estate this wise
Voustand he schew with clamour and loud cryis.
Virgil, 298, 46.

Timidus is the word expl. by both epithets.

Knaifatica coff misknawis himsell,
Quhen he gettis in a furrit gown;
Grit *Lucifer*, maister of hell,
Is nocht sa *hele* as that loun.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 5.

It occurs in Wallace—

A sone he had ner xx yer of age :
Into the toun he usyt euerilk day,
Thre men or four thar went with him to play ;
A *hely* schrew, wanton in his entent ;
Wallace he saw, and towart him he went.

B. i. 211, MS.

Heily, edit. 1648.

"Fynallie, thai brek this command, that ar in thair wordis prydful, *helie*, vaine glorious, thai that auantis or pryaia thame self of thair wisdome, rycheousnes, rychea, strenth, or ony vther thing." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 32, a. b.

The term is also used adverbially, Priests of Peblis, p. 42—

I have na ma friends for to cnm to,
Bot ane the quhillk is callit my third freind ;—
And as my freind he was not in my mynde ;
Bot *helelie* and lichtlie of him leit :
And now to him thus mon I ga and greit.

The copulative between the adverbs precludes the idea of *wholly* being the sense. As allied to *lichtlie*, it may signify *contemptuously*.

This may be deduced from A.-S. *healic*, *heahlic*, *summus*, *sublimis*, *excelsus*, q. *high-like* ; or *heallic*, *alicus*, *palatinus*, belonging to a prince's court.

[HEIMILT, *s.* The pasture near an enclosure, Shet. ; Isl. *heimili*, a homestead.]

HEIN-SHINN'D, *adj.* Having large projecting shin-bones, S.

She's bow-hough'd, she's *hein-shinn'd*,
Ae limp' leg a handbread shorter.
Burns, Song, Sic a wife as Willie had.

Corr. perhaps from *hem-shinn'd*, q. having shins like *haims* or *hems*, i.e., projecting like an ox-collar.

HEIR, *s.* Army, or warlike retinue.

He did the conquer to knaw all the cause quhy,
That all his hathillis in the *heir* haill on hight,
How he wes wounyng of wer with Wawan the wy.
Gawan and Got., iv. 24.

i.e., "He informed the conqueror of all the reasons of his yielding ; and that all the nobles in his army, who from on high viewed the conflict, were convinced that he was overcome by Gawan." For it seems necessary to view *haill* as a verb. It may signify to confirm or ratify, A.-S. *halg-ian*, *sancire*.

A.-S. *here*, Su.-G. Isl. *haer*, Germ. *her*, *exercitus*. V. HERE.

HEIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning this, S.

—"Hes gevin full pouer and commissioun to the saidis burrowis and commissioneris thair of to tak ourdour *heiranent*." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 174. V. ANENT.

HEIRATOUR, *adv.* In this quarter, Brechine Reg. V. ATOUR.

[HEIR-CUMMING, *s.* Coming hither, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 1686.]

HEIR DOWNE, *adv.* Below on this earth.

Complane I wald wist I quhome till,—
Quhiddir to God, that all thing steirs,—
Or unto warldie prince *heir downe*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

[HEIRFOIR, *adv.* Therefore, wherefore, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 1805.]

HEIRINTILL, *adv.* Herein ; *intill*, i.e., into, being commonly used for *in*, S.

"Approveis the foresaidis,—conform to the tennoris of the samene q^{lke} ar inaert *heirinwill* ad longum." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 305.

HEIRIS, *s. pl.* Masters, K. Hart. V. HAR, *s. l.*

HEIRISCHIP. V. HARSCHIP.

HEIRLY, *adj.* Honourable, magnificent.

—Parts of the feild
Was silver sett with a hairt, *heirly* and he.
Houlate, ii. 8.

Mr. Pink. expl. *herlie*, heartily. But this is evidently the same with Germ. *herlich*, *clarus*, *illustris*, Su.-G. *herrlig*, *magnificus*. A.-S. *haerlic*, *laudabilia*. Various terms have been referred to as the root ; Germ. *her*, high, *her*, glory, *herr*, 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. *herzog*, a duke, properly signifies the leader of an army ; A.-S. *hertoga*, Su.-G. *haertig*, Isl. *hertog* ; from *haer*, *exercitus*, and *tog-a*, *ducere*.

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*.

Teut. *erf-schap*, *haereditas*. V. AIRSCHIP, under AIR, an heir.

HEIRTHROW, *adv.* By this means ; Aberd. Reg., A. 1535.

To HEIS, HEYS, HEEZE, *v. a.* To lift up, E. *hoise*. Pret. *heissit*.

All Samyn haistand with ane pauis of tre
Heissit togiddir.—

Doug. Virgil, 295, 6.

Rudd. mentions A.-S. *heahsian*, id. But I cannot find it in any Lexicon. Su.-G. *hiss-a*, [Germ. *hissen*, Fr. *hisser*,] Belg. *hys-en*, from Dan. *hoei*, *altus*. A.-S. *heah*, id.

HEIS, HEEZE, HEYS, HEISIE, *s.* 1. The act of lifting up.

The samyn wyse, as thay commandit ware,
Thay did anone,—

Towart the left wyth mony *heis* and hale
Socht al our flot fast hayth with rouch and sale.

Doug. Virgil, 87, 21

2. Aid, furtherance, S. B.

Gin that be true, I'll gie the match a *heeze*,
And try to cure auld Helen o' the bees.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 77.

Ha, heh ! thought I, I canna say
But I may cock my nose the day,
When Hamilton the bauld and gay
Lends me a *heezy*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 328.

3. The act of swinging, Loth.

—"A crazy gate—was bestrode by a parcel of bare-legged boys. 'What are you about, you confounded raseals?' called Mr. Gaffaw to them.—'We're just takin' a *heize* on the yett." Marriage, ii. 92.

4. A swing, the instrument of swinging, Loth.

5. Used, in a general sense, as denoting any thing that discomposes one, synon. *taissle*.

My guteher left a gude braid sword,—
And if I can but get it drawn,—
I shall lay baith my lugs in pawn,
That he shall get a *heezy*.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 183.

The word now most commonly used is *heisie*, *heezie*; 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. HEYS and How.]HEIYEARALD, *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 *hellier*) 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 *twayear-auld*. The term *half*, for the sake of the sound, has been prefixed, instead of being postponed. This mode of transposition is not without example in the kindred tongues. Dan. *halv tre*, "three and a half; *halv tredie*, two and a half;" Wolff. Sw. *halftredie*, id. *tredie*, in both languages signifying a third; *halfannat*, *halfannat*, one and a half, Widogr., 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.

Tent. *hekel*, Sw. *lin-hackla*, id. The root, according to Kilian, is *haeck*, crooked.

2. "A cock's comb," as expl. by Rudd.

Phebus rede foule his curale creist can stere,
Of strekand furth his *hekkil*, crawand clere
Amyd the wortis, and the rutis gent,
Pikland hys mete in alayis quhare he went.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 51.

[3. 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. HEILD.HELDE, *s.* Age; instead of *eld*.

—The King wes than hawand
Bot nyne yhere, but may, of *helde*,
All wayk than wapnys for to welde.

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 werray meane and sobir to intertene his estait,—be ressoun thair of the patrimonie of the said bishoprik being *helie* delapidat and exhaustit be his predecessoris deidis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, 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 obscene, like that which the Pagan priests were wont to deliver, in the name of their idols, to the tribes that assembled at the *Helgafels*." The Pirate, ii. 141.

Traced to Isl. *heilg-r*, holy, and *fell*, *fiell*, mons minor, monticulus. 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 *Haly-how*, Gl. V. How, *s.*

HELIE, *adj.* Proud, haughty. V. HEILY.[HELIER, *s.* A cave into which the tide flows, Shetl.; Isl. *hellir*, id. V. HELYER.][HELIER-HALSE, *s.* A cave with a strait or narrow entrance, *ibid.*]HELIMLY, *adv.* Actually, truly; wholly, Aberd.; undoubtedly the same with *Hailumly*, q. v.[HELIT, *pret.* Hid, covered, Barbour. V. HELE.][HELIT, 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, HELPLICATE, *adj.* Lightheaded, giddy, violent, extravagant, South of S.; *Hellocat*, rompish, Dumfr.

"I want to see what that *hellicate* quean Jenny Rintherout's doing—folk said she wasna weel.—She'll be vexing hersel about Steenie the silly tawpie, as if he wad ever hae lookit our his shouther at the like o' her?" Antiquary, iii. 216.

"He took nae 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 Mannering, ii. 177. V. HALLOKIT.

HELLICAT, *s.* A wicked creature, Ettr. For.

"Murrain on the gear!—say nought about them. Let us but get poor Grace out o' that auld *Hellicat*'s clutches." Tales of my Landlord, i. 179.

"Either gar thae *hellcats* gang about their business, or—I'll throw your neck about." Perils of Man, ii. 61. This is viewed as quite different from *Hallokit*. Perhaps like E. *hell-kite*; or q. *hell-cat*.

HELLIE-LAMB, s. A ludicrous designation given to a hump on the back, Clydes.

Teut. *lamme* signifies impedimentum, nocumentum. *Hellie*, however, may have the sense of *Helie*, holy. Thus it may be viewed as containing a profane allusion to one carrying a lamb, devoted to sacrifice, on his back; especially as, by the vulgar, a natural defect is supposed to be a presage of good luck.

[HELLIE-MAN, s. A name for Satan, Gl. Banffs.]

[HELLIE-MAN'S RIG, s. A portion of land devoted to the devil; an ancient custom to propitiate the "holy man," *ibid.*]

HELLIER, HALYEAR, s. Half a year, S.

Three *halyears* younger she than Lindy was.

Ross's *Helenore*, 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. *hella*, a flat stone, Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HELLIS. This in pl. is used by some of our writers for *hell*.

"—His godheid was sa fast ionit with his manly nature that suppose the saule and the bodie was perfitte syndry, yet his diuinitie remanit bayth with his body lyand in the graif, and also with his saule descendand to the *hellis*." Abp. Hamiltoun'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, *Inferos*; especially as they view the word in different senses. Hence Hamiltoun adds:

"*Hellis*. Heir is to be notit, quhair is hell, and how mony distinct partis or placis 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 vnquietnesse is not out of the *hells*, nor hee getteth on all sides." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, S. 1, b.

Bp. Douglas uses the phrase *the hell*. V. STICHLING. 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:—

"Tartarus, idem est quod Infernus, *the Hell*." Des-paut. Gram., C. 11, b.

The general acceptation is perfectly analogous to that of the Heb. Gr. and Lat. terms, *Sheol*, *Hades*, and *Inferi*; which all primarily denote the state of the dead, or that of those whose souls and bodies are dis-united, without necessarily including the idea either of happiness or of misery. Thus A.-S. *hell* is used for the grave; *Ice fare to minum sunu to helle*: Gen. xxxvii. 35. I will go down into the grave unto my son. The term has been deduced from *hel-an*, tegere; as Moes-G. *halje* from *hul-jan*, Alem. *hella*, from *hel-en*, id. Isl. *hel*, in like manner signifies death, and *hela*, *helia* sedes, locus mortuorum. *Ganga i open mun heliar*; Ad certissimum necem ruere; Verel. V. HEILD, v. a.

HELLIS-CRUK, s. A crook for holding vessels over a fire; or perhaps what is otherwise called a *clips*.

His nailis wes lyk ane *hellis cruk*, Thairwith fyve quarteris lang.

Bludy Serk, st. 4. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 190.

From Teut. *hels-en*, to embrace; or Su.-G. Isl. *haell*, clavus, a spike or nail, *hael-a*, clavis figure.

HELLOCK, s. A romp, Dumfr. V. HALOC.

HELL'S-HOLES. "Those dark nooks that are dreaded as being haunted with bogles." Gall. Encycl.

HELLY DABBIES. V. DABBIES.

HELM of WEET. A great fall of rain, Ang.

A.-S. *holm*, water, the sea; ofer *holm boren*, carried on the waters. I know not if Su.-G. *haell-a*, &c., to pour out, has any affinity; Isl. *helling*, effusio.

HELMY, adj. Rainy, Ang.

"There is a severe monsoon, on the mountain of Crossfell 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.

Helmy weather nearly corresponds to the A.-S. phrase, *holmeg weder*, procellosum coelum; Caed. ap. Lye, vo. *Waeder*: from *holmeg*, pluviosus, procellosus. This term especially denotes rainy weather, as proceeding from that quarter on which thesea 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, grippand the *helme stok* fast, Lenand theron—

Doug. Virgil, 156, 55.

Teut. *helm-stok aen t' schip*, ansa gubernaculi, pars summa clavi; Kilian.

HELPLIE, adj. Helpful, much inclined to give assistance, S. B.

"Bos [i.e., *bouse*, drink] quhay that will, draw sobirnes to hym, scho is *helplic*, of littil applesit, help of the wittis, wache to hele [health,] kepar of the body, and contynewal lythnare [lengthener] of the lif. For to excesse, thair 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: his life schortis, and his dede approachis." Porteous of Nobilnes, translatit out of Frenche in Scottis be Maistir Andrew Cadiou; imprintit Edr. 1508. I have given a long quotation from the *levynth vertu*, viz. *Sobirnes*; this work being, as far as is known, the earliest translation in prose, the first work indeed printed in S.

Teut. *helpelick*, auxiliaris, Sw. Dan. *hielpelig*, id. A.-S. *ulph*, auxilium.

"—Howbeit sum erodite thai had afor this amangis godly and peaceable persones, quha of reuthfull compassioun wes *heliye* unto thame, lippynand, as reasone cravis, for recompence and payment, quhilk can nocht be maid sa lang as this inobedience is unremedit, with this thair credlite is fastlie tynt." Aet. Priv. Counc., A. 1563. Keith's Hist. App., p. 190.

HELPLYK, adj. Helpful.

"Decessit at Paslay Thomas Tarvas abbot of Paslay, the quhilk was ane richt gud man, and *helplyk* to the place of any that euer wes." Addic. to Scot. Cron., p. 19.

Here we have the precise form of the Teut. term. V. **HELPLIE**.

[**HELSE, v. a.** To have a liking for, to accept as a lover, Shetl.; Isl. *elska*, Dan. *elska*, to love. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[**HELTTERS, s.** Same as Branks, q. v., Shetl.]

HELY, adv. Loudly, highly. V. **HE**.

Men mycht her wemen *hely* cry,
And fle with cataill her and thar.

Barbour, iii. 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, tho *Helyer* of Swartaster." The Pirate, ii. 142, 202.

"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 *halier*, which, in the language of the island, meant a subterraneous cavern, into which the tide ebbs and flows." Ibid., ii. 122, 123.

Isl. *hellir*, antrum, specus; Haldorson. G. Andr. gives *heller*, spelunca; referring to *hol*, caverna, antrum. But as Haldorson explains the term by Dan. *klippe-hule*, i.e., literally, "rock, hole," or "hollow in a cliff," it is more probable that the origin is Isl. *hella*, petra. Ihre traces Su.-G. *haell*, id. to *hall-a*, *haell-a*, inclinare. He has, indeed, defined *haell* as properly denoting a rock whose ridge gently and gradually declines. [V. **HELIER-HALSE**.]

[**HELYIES-AM, s.** A pleasant agreeable person, Shetl.]

HELYNES, s. Prob., duplicity.

"—The said Master James [Lyndesay] was exeludit fra the counsall of the forsaid king, & fra the court, & for his werray *helynes*. And had been slane for his demeritis, had nocht bene he was redemit 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. *hael*, subtilis.

HELYNG, s. Covering.

And the treis begouth to ma
Burgeans, and brycht blomys alsua,
To wyn the *helyng* off thair hewid,
That wykkyt wyntir had thame rewid.

Barbour, v. 11, MS.

V. **HEILD, HEILDYNE**.

[**HELYS-COST, s.** Food provided for the "Helie"—i.e., to last from Saturday evening to Monday morning, Shetl. V. **HELIE**.]

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.

Thai werrsy the wyldie swyne, and worchen *hem* wo.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 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. *heom*, *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. 95; and Sir John Sinelair's Husbandry of Scotland, p. 23; also, General Agr. Report of Scotl., i. 146.

"Sheds are named *hemmels*," Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 503. *Hemmel* is expl. "a fold, North." Grose.

This might seem allied to Teut. *hammey*, a bar, a rail; lignum transversum quod ostiis opponitur in postem utrinque immissum; clathrum; Kilian: or to Isl. *hamla*, impedimentum; as a verb, impedire; *hemill*, 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 koetse*, the roof of a coach. Hence *hemel-en*, tegere; concamerare. The radical term appears to be O. Su.-G. *hem-a*, or *ham-a*, tegere; also tecto recipere, of which we must certainly view as derivatives, A.-S. *hama*, tectum, a covering, and *hamod*, indutus, tectus, covered. This is most probably the origin of A.-S. *ham*, 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, quod tegit 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

satisfaction that Ithre has thrown out the same idea. As the Moeso-Goths called heaven *himins*, retained in Isl. *himin*, he traces this to the same origin; remarking that, in the old laws of Dalecarlia in Sweden, *himin* and *taeckio* are used as synonymes, both signifying a covering, or as we would express it in S., that which *thacks*.

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 multitudinem; which, he thinks, may be traced to Gr. *ῥυμος*, coetus, multitudo.

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 gret myschef he wes,
That hys knyghtis weryd rewelynys
Of hydis, or of hart hemmynys.

Wyntown, 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 Erildoune—

Tristrem schare the brest,
The tong sat next the pride;
The heminges swithe on est,
He schar and layd besid.

Sir Tristrem, p. 31, st. 44.

This passage is aptly illustrated by the following Note, p. 262:—

"The mode of making these rullions, or rough shoes, is thus described; 'We go a hunting, and after we have slain red deer, we flay off the skin by and by, 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 ancles, pricking 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 ancles. So, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore we, using such manner of shoes, the rough hairie side outwards, in your grace's dominion of England, we be called *Rough-footed Scots*.'" Elder's Address to Henry VIII. apud Pinkerton's History, II. 397.

A.-S. *hemming*, pero, which Lye expl. as meaning the same with *brogue*; Jun. Etym. vo. *Brogue*. 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, *heort-hama*, the covering of the heart, &c. Isl. *hemingr* is used perhaps in a more primitive sense, denoting the skin pulled off from the legs of cattle afterwards fitted for brogues: *Pellis seu corium, cruribus armentorum detractum*; sic vocatur, quod *dimidium* qualemunque figuram representet, qualis peronibus rusticis solet aptari; G. Andr., p. 110. He derives it from Lat. *semi*, half. It seems more allied to Isl. *ham*, induviae. V. REWELYNYS.

It may be subjoined, that the learned Somner thus expl. A.-S. *hemminy*, "*i. ruh sco*. Pero; a kind of shoe (called a *Brogue*), 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 thrawart *Hempies*, not a few,—
Laws human an' divine brick thro';—
Till on a woodie, black an' blne,
They pay the kain.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 52.

2. A tricky wag, S.

—He had gather'd seven or aught
Wild *hempies* stout and strang.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

Now souple *hempies* to the green
Skelp aff wi' the fit-ba.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 37.

I suspect the etymon given; although I cannot offer one that is satisfactory. Isl. *huompa*, celeriter ruo.

HEMPY, HEMPIE, adj. Roguish, riotous, romping, S.

Sine a' the drochlin *hempy* thrang
Gat o'er him wi' a fudder.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 128.

"I hae seen't mysel mony a day syne. I was a daft *hempie* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 288.

[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 *unsensie* or *uncannie* about a house, Teviotd.

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 *haene*, gallina, they have formed the v. *ad haen-ost*. Thus they say, *Ad haenost ad annan*, in alicujus tutelam se committere,

veluti pulli gallinae, et hacc 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.

HENS'-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-WYFE, s. 1. A woman who takes care of the poultry about the house of a person of rank, S. Hence the metaph. phrase, *Hen-wyffis of Venus*, applied to bawds.

With Venus *hen-wyffis* quhat wyse may I flyte?
That straykis thir wenschis hedes them to pleis.
Doug. Virgil, Prof. 96, 53.

He—had thame heme to his place quhair he wone,
And chairgeit sone his *henwyfe* to do hir cure
And mak thame fruct.—

Colkelbie Sonc, v. 844.

"This was a half-witted lad, of very small stature, who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old *hen-wife*; for in a Scottish family of that day there was a wonderful substitution of labour." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 43.

2. A woman who sells poultry, S.

"In comes Jenny Featherbed the *henwife*, in an awfu' passion, saying she had heard that a great heap o' hens had come down frae Lunnon for the King, wha had said afore ane o' our Scotch lords, that he wadna eat a hen brought up about a Scotch house, because we didna keep our doors clean." *Petticoat Tales*, ii. 162.

HENWILE, s. A stratagem, a circumvention.

"—The great hopes they put us in at first,—they somewhat blasted, by their needless lingerings here, and using, as we suspected, such courses as savoured of their old unhappy and unprofitable way of *hen-wiles*, to make and increase parties among us." *Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 80.

—This dull and unstable birth,
Which at this time possess the earth,
Seeks out raw shifts, and peer *hen wiles*,
And with such trash themselves beguiles.

Cleland's Poems, p. 55.

The last syllable is evidently the same with E. *wile* used in the same sense; perhaps q. the *wile* used by a *hen* for gathering in her brood.

The only word which I have met with that has any resemblance is Flandr. *hand-wyle*, momentum temporis. It might indeed signify a delay.

To HENCH, v. n. To halt, to limp, Gall., Roxb.

Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare, Teut. *hinck-en*, id.; radically the same with Su.-G. *hwink-a*, vacillare. Dan. *hink-er*, id., *hinken*, lameness.

To HENCH awa', v. n. To move onward in a halting way, S.

To HENCH, v. a. To throw stones by bringing the hand alongst the *haunch*, S.

To HENCHIL, HAINCHIL, v. n. To rock or roll from side to side in walking; as, "a *henchillin'* bodie," Roxb.

From *hench*, E. *haunch*; or Teut. *hinckel-en*, unico pede saltare, *hinck-en*, vacillare gressu, titubare.

HENCH-VENT, s. A triangular bit of linen, Gall.

"*Hench-vents*, the same with Gores, pieces of linen put into the lower parts of a shirt, to make that end wider than the other, to give *vent* or room for the *haunch*." Gall. Encycl.

To HENDER, v. a. To hinder, to detain, Ang.

HENDER, s. Hinderance, S. B.

"xiiiij s. to himself for his *hender* of labour & skavth," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

HENDER, HENDRE, adj. Past, by-gone.

Quhen I was young this *hendre* day,
My fadyr wes kepar off yon hous.
Barbour, x. 551, MS.

HENDEREND, s. Latter part, *hinder end*.

"That—in the *henderend* of the said cheptour [chapter] thir wordis be eikit, without dispensatioun of the quenis grace and her successouris." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 415.

HENDERSUM, adj. Causing hinderance, *ibid.*

[**HENDMAST, adj.** V. **HENMAST.**]

Moes-G. *hindar*, Germ. *hinder*, retro. Su.-G. *hindradag*, however, denotes the following day; and most properly, the day succeeding marriage, when the young husband presented a gift to his spouse, called *hindradags giae*, by way of recompence for the sacrifice she made to him.

Hence, as Rudd. observes, E. *hinder*, Teut. *hinderu*, &c., impedit. He who hinders another, says *lhre*, lays some impediment in his way, which keeps him back, or throws him *behind*. The *v.* is pron. *hender*, *hendir*, S. B. as written by Doug.

"Narratione shewing the causes wherfore Juno *henderid* the Troians." P. 13, Marg.

[**HENGERS, s. pl.** The curtains of a bed, Shetl., Clydes.]

[**HENGSIIE, s.** A clownish, clumsy fellow, a loafer, Shetl.]

[**HENGSIIT, 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.; *hindmost*, E. "To pa [pay] the *henmest* penny of the said fiftene £," &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

HENNY, s. *Honey*, S. B.; elsewhere *hinney*.

HENNEY-BEIK, s. Honey-hive, *ibid.*

To him she says, Well fed me, Lindy, now,
That e'er I got a tasting o' your mou',
Nae *henny beik* that ever I did pree,
Did taste so sweet or smervy unto me.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 103.

Belg. *hennig*, *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.

Bot fowl, jow-jourdane-heded, jevens,
Cowkins, *henseis*, and culroun kevels —

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

From the connexion, this contemptuous designation seems nearly allied in signification to Teut. *henne*, homo imbellis, muliebris animo. Perhaps, however, it is merely an abbrev. of *Hensemman*, q. v.

Isl. *haen-iz* signifies, Favorem alicujus captare, ei adherere. If allied to this, the term may signify retainers, parasites.

HENSEMAN, HEINSMAN, s. A page, a close attendant.

Robene Reid-brest nocht ran,
Bot raid as a *hensemman*.

Houlate, iii. 1, 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 *Hanchman*, 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 *hawuch*, whence his title is derived, and watches the conversation, to see if any one offends his patron." Burt's Letters, ii. 156, 157.

Palsgr. renders it, *paige d'honnevr*, enfant d'honnevr; B. iii. f. 39, b., and "Mayster of the *henshmen*, escevier de pages d'honnevr;" F. 47, b. It is most probably in the same sense that *Heynceman* 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. Spelman deduces it from Teut. *hengst*, a horse and *man*, q. *eques vel equi curator*. He has observed that *Hengist* and *Horsa*, the two famous Saxon invaders of E., had their names from this animal; *Hengist* being denominated from a war-horse, *Horsa* from a common one. Which of the etymons given above, has the best claim, is very dubious. From the use of the term *here*, it appears to have belonged to a *hensemman*, 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 turment so him teynd.

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 *HEYND*; or one who was expert in making stake and ryce fences, from Teut. *heyn-en*, seipre." The latter idea is quite outré.

We learn from G. Andr. that the ancient Norwegians called their noblemen *henser*; *primorum nomen*. He also renders *hensing*, caterva, cohors, q. 111. I suspect, however, that *hensour* is of German extract; from *hanse*, a society, whence L. B. *ansuarii*, qui ceteros mortales fortuna et opibus antecellunt; Kilian. The Germ. word may be traced to Moes.-G. *hansa*, a multitude, a band; whence evidently Isl. *hensing* mentioned above, and perhaps *henser*, as denoting the leader of a band. *Hensour* may thus be equivalent to a comrade, a fellow, or one belonging to a society. Hence the designation of the *Hanse towns* in Germany. Sw. *hensker*, however, Isl. *heimskur*, 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. *hendte*, manibus jacto, G. Andr. Su.-G. *haent-a*, A.-S. *hent-an*, capere, recipere: from *hand-manus*. There is, however, another Su.-G. *v.* which is more immediately synonymous. This is *hent-a*, colligere, afferre, domum ducere; from *heim*, domus, q. to bring home; Isl. *heimt-a*. *Xeimta saman skatta*, vectigalia colligere; Heims Kringl.

[HEN-WIFE AND HEN-WILE. V. under HEN.]

[HEOGALDS-RIG, s.] That part of the spine that adjoins the "navers bane;" Isl. *hauga-aldur*, the top of a mound, *ryg*, the back. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HEPTHORNE, s. The brier, *Rubus vulgaris major, S.*

On cace thare stude ane lityl mote nere by,
Qubare *hepthorne* buskis on the top grow he.

V. HAP.

Doug. Virgil, 67, 51.

HER, HERE, s. 1. A lord, a person of distinguished rank.

Als fele wrinkis and turnys can sche mak,
As dois the swallo with hir plumes blak,
Fleand and seirsand swiftlie thare and here,
Oure the grete lugeingis of sum michty here.

Doug. Virgil, 427, 1.

This designation is given even to a sovereign.

The Kyng hym self Latinus the gret here
Quhisperis and musis.

Ibid., 435, 8.

2. A chief, a leader.

Bayth comoun pepyl and the *heris bald*
To bryng agane Eneas ful fane thay wald.

Doug. Virgil, 281, 41.

3. The magistrate of a burgh.

His leiff he tuk at *heris* of the toune;
To Meffane wode rycht glaidly maid him bounne.

Wallace, iv. 419, MS.

Perth edit., *has*; edit. 1758, *her*, then; edit. 1648, *heirs*, corresponding to *heris*, MS. i.e., those who had the rule, the Mayor and others formerly mentioned.

4. A master.

—Ay for ane thar wes twenty,
And twa men ar a mannys *her*.

Barbour, ix. 640, MS.

i.e., "Two men are able to master *one*."
In edit. 1620,

And two men is over mony heere ;

which does not make sense of the passage.

This term seems used by Shakespear ; "Will you go on, *heris*?" although by some changed to *hearts*, merely 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. *hera*, Su.-G. *herre*, Teut. *herr*, Belg. *heer*, dominus. Rudd. views Lat. *her-us*, as the root. But it is more probable, that this word has a common origin with the rest. This some suppose to be Isl. *ha*, altus ; others *her*, prior, which Wachter derives from *er*, ante ; others, *her*, Su.-G. *haer*, an army. V. HEIRLY. 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*.

HIER, HERE, *s.* Loss, injury, damage.

Wallace raturnd toward the court sgayne,
In the mursyde sone with his cyme he mett,
And tauld how thai the way for his man sett,—
"The horsis thai reft quhilk suld your harnes *her*."
Schir Ranald said, "That is bot littill *her*.
We may get horsis and gud in playne ;
And men be lost, we get neur agayne."

Wallace, iv. 60, MS.

Sir Ranald said, that is but little *deare*.

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 steill thai hatterit and heuch.
In that hailding thai hynt grete harmys and *here*.

Gawan and Gal., iii. 5.

It seems synon. with *herschip*, spoil, from A.-S. *here*, Su.-G. *haer*, an army. Ihre mentions a similar use of Su.-G. *haer*. Effectu pro causa posito, notat vim hostilem, aut quamlibet hostilitatem. *Fara med haer*, hostiliter grassari ; p. 823.

HER, *pron.* Their, O. E.

With fresch houndes, and fele, thei folowen *her* fayre.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 4.

A.-S. *heora*, *her*. V. HIM.

HERAGE, *s.* Inheritance.

—"And bathe the partijs to haue priuilege to per-sew vther lauchfully for any accioun that outhor of thaim has again vther for *herage* of landis, or movable gudis of areschip pertening to ane are," i.e., heir. Act. Dom. Cone., A. 1478, p. 15.

HERALD-DUCK, *s.* The Dun-diver, a bird, Shetl.

"Mergus Castor, (Linn. syst.) *Herald-duck* or Goose, Dun-diver." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 255.

HERANDIS, *s. pl.* 1. Errands.

—Thare bad thal,
And thare gawe absolutyown,—
As thal had in-to commyssyown,
To the clerkys, that come of thal north landis,
That to thame soucht in-to tha *herandis*,
That thal pure and sympyl thowcht,
And littill had to gyve or noucht.

Wynntown, vii. 9. 204.

2. In another place, it may rather signify tidings, *q. hearings*.

Of Ingland this Kyng, for-thil
For gret *herandis* and hasty
Sped hym swne owt of oure land.

Ibid., viii. 16. 40.

[HERANGER, *s.* V. HAERANGER.]HERBERE, *s.* A garden for rearing herbs.

Ane paradise it semyt to draw nere
Thir galzeard gardingis, and eik grene *herbere*.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 401, 45.

Lat. *herbarium*. On the word *herber* Warton says ; "An herbary, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens.—In the Glossary to Chaucer *erbers* is absurdly interpreted *arbours* ; Non's Pr. T., v. 1081. 'Or erve Ivo growing in our *erberis*.' Chaucer is here enumerating various medical herbs, usually planted in *erberis* or herbaries." Hist. E. P., ii. 231.

It would seem, however, that it is used for *arbour* by James I.—

Now was there maid fast by the touris wall
A gardyn faire, and in the corneris set
Ane *herbere* grene, with wandis long and small,
Railit about, and so with treis set
Was all the place, and hawthorn hegis knet,
That lyf was non, walkyng there forbye
That mycht within scarce any wight aspya.
So thick the beuis and the levis grene
Beschadit all the allyes that there were,
And myddis every *herbere* mycht be sene
The scharp grene suete jonepere, &c.

King's Quair, li. 12, 13.

It seems elsewhere used in the same sense ; as being a place for herbs to nestle in—

Then soon after great din heard I
Of bony birds in a *herbeir*,
That of love sang with voice so clear,
With diverse notes.—

Sir Egeir, v. 356.

HERBERY, HERBRY, HARBORY, *s.* 1. A place of abode for troops, a military station.

To Berwik with all his menyne,
With his bataillis arrayit, come he ;
And till gret Lordis ilk ane sundry
Ordsnyt a feld for thair *herberie*.

Barbour, xvii. 298, MS.

2. A dwelling place, a place of residence.

"He giffis the meit, drink, and claith & *harbory*, cattel, geir, & corne, and al gud that thow hes." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 171, b.

This term seems to have been powerfully conjoined with house. "And nother *houss* nor *herbry* hir [here]." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

"*Herborowe*. Hospicium." Prompt. Parv.

Palsgr. expl. *herborowe* by Fr. *hostelaige*, *logis*, *herberge* ; B. iii., F. 38, b.

3. The same term has been used for a haven or harbour.

"Quhair ony great presse of shippis lyeis in ane *harberie*,—and ilk ane fallis out over on uthers, and dois uthir damage,—the skaith—sall be equallie partit amangis the shippis that ly upon ather sydis," &c. Ship lawis, Balfour's Praet., p. 623.

—"To pas to the burgh of Air,—thair to visie and consider the *herbrie* and sea port, and brig of the said burgh. To grant—an^e ressonable generall stent—for help and support of the same decayit *herbrie*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 519.

Herberwe seems used in the same sense by Chaucer, v. 405.

Teut. *herberghe*, having the sense of diversorium, caupona, Sibb. derives it from *her*, publicus, communis, and *berghen*, servare, tueri. 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 Ibre from *haer*, a crowd, and *berga*, to store, to nourish. But the word originally denoted a military station, as indeed it is used by Barbour; A.-S. *hereberga*, 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. Pez. *herpergo*, diversorium. Rudd. derives our word from Fr. *hauberge*, *auberge*, Hisp. *alvergue*, Ital. *alvergo*, id. But these are all corr. of the Goth. term.

Harborowe, is used in O. E. Langland, speaking of the ark, says:—

Of wights that it wrought, was none of hem saned;
God leue it fare not so by folke that the fayth teacheth.
Of holy kirke the *harborowe* is, & Gods house to saue,
And shilden vs from shame therin, as Noes ship did,
And men that made it amyd the flood he drowned.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 51, b.

TO HERBERY, HERBRY, *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 thaim *herberyt* thar.
Barbour, xi. 356, MS.

—Thay may this night, and thai will,
Gang *herberyt* thaim, and slep and rest.
Ibid., ii. 276, MS.

“Na men dwelland within burgh, sall *harberie* in his house any stranger, langer than ane nicht, except he will giue ane pledge for him.” Burrow Lawes, c. 90.

2. It is metaph. used concerning a person.

—Till the gud Lord of Dowglas,
Quham in *herbryd* all worschip was.
He taucht the archerys euirilkane.
Barbour, x. 42, MS.

A.-S. *herebeorg-an*, hospitari, Teut. *herbergh-en*, id. O. Fr. *herberg-ier*, Rom. Rose.

[HERBREYNG, *s.* Lodging, Barbour, 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 Melross schup thai for to ly;
And send befor a cumpany,
Thre hundre ner of armyt men.—
The King of Ingland, and his men,
That saw thair *herbriouris* then
Cum rebutyt on that maner,
Anoyit in thair hart thai war.

Barbour, xviii. 291, 334, MS.

[HERBRY, *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 sojourned thar.—
That gert go seik Schyr Ranald in that rage;
Bot he was than yett 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 hireman 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. 166.

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 Helenore, p. 14.

V. HIRD, *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 Helenore, 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.* Hards, the refuse of flax.

And pyk, and ter, als haiff thai tane;
And lynt, and *herdis* and brynstane.
Barbour, xvii. 612, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this for explanation.

“Quhairfoir let all men fle euill company, and to traist not in men, for reddy ar we to imbrace euill, as reddy 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 witty,
May knaw conjunctions off planetis,—
And off the hewyn all halyly
How that the dispositioun
Suld upon thingis wyrk *her doun*,
On regiones, or on climatis,
That wyrkys nocht ay 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 *Haer-fuuds*. 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. 1786; having expl. it, on insufficient evidence, “the folds of the *strangers*.” Biblioth. Topog. Britan., N° 36. But it undoubtedly signifies, “the folds or inclosures of war,” or “of the army.” There is another place at no great distance, denominated the *Here-cairn*. The same name occurs in other parts of the country. “There is in a muir in this parish, a vast number of tumuli, called the *Haer*

Cairns. In this *muir*, it is thought, that the famous battle between Agricola the Roman general, and Galgacus the general of the Caledonians, was fought." P. Kinloch, Perth. Statist. Acc., xvii. 479. I need scarcely refer to A.-S. *here*, Su.-G. *haer*, Teut. *her*, an army. Many A.-S. words have a similar formation; as *here-berga*, a military station, *here-wic*, a military village, *Harwich* in E.; also in Su.-G., as *haerstrat*, a military way; Germ. *herstall*, a camp, *her-fart*, a military expedition, &c.

While illustrating this term, I may observe, that it has been said that the name of Hercules is of Goth. origin; Isl. *Herkolle*, dux, literally, caput exercitus, from *her*, army, and *kolle*, head; Verel. Wachter indeed deduces it from Germ. *her*, terrible, and *keule*, kule, club; making a remark which certainly merits investigation, that many of the names of the heathen deities are so formed, both in the Scythian and Celtic languages, that if compared with the images representing them, the name will be found exactly to correspond to the image, and the image to the name. That the Germ. nations were no strangers to Hercules, is evident from the testimony of Tacitus, who mentions that, according to their relations, Hercules had been amongst them; and that, when going to battle, they celebrated him in songs as the most illustrious among the brave. De. Mor. Germ., c. 3.

HERE, s. An heir.

"The whole benefeit of the waird, &c., sall solely belong to the *here*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 64.

HERE AND WERE. A phrase used to express contention or disagreement. *They were like to come, or gang, to here and were about it*; they were very near quarrelling. It is still used, both in Fife, and in Roxb.; but mostly by old people, the phrase being almost antiquated. Both the terms are pronounced like E. *hair*, or *hare*, and might be written *hair* and *wair*.

It might seem that the first is the same with the term *Here*, frequently occurring in the composition of the names of places, as denoting an army. V. Dicr. The phrase would thus respect a business likely to terminate in the assembling of an army, and in actual warfare. Or we may view *here* as the same with Teut. *haer*, lis, a controversy, whence *haer-man*, litigious. Thus *haer* and *werre* would denote a controversy likely to end in warfare, or in blood. It must be acknowledged, however, that the Teut. words are nearly synonymous; *werre* itself being rendered, by Kilian, contentio, dissidium; and *haer*, lis, being in all probability the same term which formerly denoted an army.

HEREAWAY, adv. 1. In this quarter, S.

2. In the present state, S.

"That light is not *hereaway* in any clay-body; for, while we are here, light is in the most part broader and longer than our narrow and feckless obedience." Rutherford's Lett., P. II., ep. 2.

3. To this quarter, S.

I speak not of that balefull band,
That Sathan has sent *heir away*,
With the black flete of Norrway.
J. Davidson's *Kinyneclutch*, Melville, i. 453.

HEREFORE, HERFORE, adv. On this account, therefore.

"—Ordanis our souerane lordia lettrez be direct to distrenye the aaid James, his landis & gudia *herfore*." Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 128.

"In sic materis, *herfore*, O Appius, I wil be sa gracious to you, that I wil accuse ye alanerlie of ane crime," &c. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 285. He uses it for *itaque* and *igitur*, Lat.

HEREFT, adv. Hereafter, after this.

Ramsay bad cess, and murn nocht for Wallace,—

My hed to wed Lochlewyn he past to se;—

Tithandis of hym ye sall se sen *hereft*.

Wallace, ix. 1209, MS.

It is absurdly rendered, in edit. 1648,

Tydings off him full soon ye shall *hear of*.

From A.-S. *her*, here, and *Eft*, q. v.

HERE'S TYE. 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 t'ye*, gentlemen." The Smugglers, i. 129.

To HERE TELL, v. n. To learn by report, S.

Fra tyme that he had semblit his barnage,
And *herd tell* weyle Scotland stude in sic cace,
He thoct till hym to mak it playn conque,

Wallace, i. 59, MS.

It is used by R. Brunne, p. 240—

Sir Edward *herd* wele *telle* 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, *heyrdi tala*; Edda Saem. andvít.

HEREYESTERDAY, s. 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 disputation, that we were in very great fear all should be cast in the hows, 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-gystran daeg*, nadius tertius, "the day before yesterday, three days before;" Somner. Belg. *eergisteren*, id.; from A.-S. *aer*, Belg. *cer*, before. Germ. *ehegstern*, id.; from A.-S. *eh*, before, and *gestern*, yesterday, Franc. *gesteron*, id. *Vorgestern* is used in the same sense. Mr. Tooke views A.-S. *gestran*, in *gestran daeg*, as the part. past of *gestrin-an*, acquirere; and says "a day is not gotten or obtained till it is passed, therefore *gestran daeg* is equivalent to the passed day." Divers. Purley, ii. 292.

HEREYESTREEN, s. The night before yesternight, S. Gl. Shurr. V. YESTREEN.

HERIE, HERYE, HEARY, s. A compellation still used by some old women, in addressing their husbands, and sometimes *vice versa*, S.

My father first did at my mither spear,
Heary, is Nory fifteen out this year?—
I mind it well enough, and well I may,
At well I danc'd wi' you on your birth day;
Ay *heary*, qu' she, now but that's awa'.

Ross's *Helenore*, 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, *hussy*." But I cannot suppose this a synonym. term. *Heerie* or *Hearie*, seems to be always expressive of some degree of affection.

It is expl. "a conjugal appellation, equivalent to *my dear*," Gl. 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. *heer*, 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, *atweel*, S.

HERING, *s.* Apparently for *ering*, the act of earing land.

"And for the wrangwiss eting of the gers, & *hering* & manuring of the samin," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1439, p. 37.

HERINTILL, HEREINTILL, *adv.* Herein, in this.

"The pain of x lb. to be takin of the saidis officiaris that beis negligent *herintill*," Acts. Ja. IV., 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

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. *heregeat*, compounded of *here*, exorcitus, and *geot-an*, 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 aucht*, 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 matir requiris, and litil *heris*.
Doug. Virgil, 111, 27.

HERISON, *s.* A hedgehog.

The Houlet and the *Herison*,
Out of the airt Septentrion,
Come with ane feirfull voca.
Burel, Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 26.

Fr. *herisson* signifies a hedgehog. The writer might perhaps suppose it to be a fowl.

HERITOUR, *s.* 1. An heir.

"*Si filii et heredes*, &c. Gyf we be sonnys, we ar also *heretouris*, *heretouris* I say of God and participant of the eternal heretage with Jesus Christ." Abp. Hamiltoun'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. *heritier*, an heir; L. B. *heritator*.

HERLE, *s.* A mischievous dwarf, or imp; applied to an ill-conditioned child, or to any little animal of this description; Perth.

This, I suspect, is radically the same with *Yrle*, id.; especially as it is expl. as exactly synon. with *Worl*.

HERLE, HURIL, *s.* A Heron. *Ane pluchit herle*, a plucked heron. This phrase is given as not understood by Mr. Pink.

I thoct myself ans papingay, and him ane *pluchit herle*.
Maitland Poems, p. 58.

Herle is still the common name in Ang., in some places pronounced *huril*.

In Ang. it is vulgarly believed that this bird waxes and wanes 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. *hegre*, Su.-G. *haeger*, Dan. *heire*, id. The Fr. use the word *herle*, but in quite a different sense, as denoting a sheldrake. Armor. *herligon*, however, signifies a heron.

[HERLICH, *adj.* Lordly. V. HER, HERE.]

HERLING, *s.* A species of sea-trout. V. HIRLING.

[HERMS AND WALLAWA. Scolding and disturbance: a term used to describe a noisy quarrel, Shetl.]

HERNIT, *pret.* Perhaps for *herknit*, hearkened.

The king sat still; to travail he nocht list;
And *hernil* syn a quhyle to *Wit* his tall.
King Hart, ii. 48.

HERON-BLUTER, *s.* The snipe, S. B. V. YERN-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 maner of persoun or persounis slay ony of the said *heronis sewis*, or destroy their nestis, eggis, or birdis," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 235.

This term has every mark of being originally the same with E. *heronshaw*, or *hernshaw*, a heronry. Mr. Todd, blames Dr. Johns. for joining *Heronshaw* with *Hernry*, "as denoting place, without any authority." He has accordingly separated them; explaining *Hernshaw*, "a heron;" because Spenser uses *herne-shaw*, and B. Jonson *hernsew*, 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 *hagra*), with the addition of their own country word *shaw*, from A.-S. *scua*, a shade, a thicket, a shaw or tuft. Cotgr. accordingly expl. *herne-shaw*, a "shaw of wood where herons breed." Phillips and Kersey give the same interpretation, viewing *hernshaw* and *hernery* as synon. Skinner unnaturally derives the last syllable from *sue*, q. *pursue*, the heron being itself a ravenous bird. Eliote and Huloet both understand *heron-sew* as equivalent to Lat. *ardeola*, a young heron; and our ancestors seem to have had the same idea, from their placing *slay* before *heronis sewis*.

HERREYELDE, HERE-GEILD, HYRALD, *s.*

The fine payable, on certain conditions, to a superior, on the death of his tenant.

"Gif ane dwelles vpon land perteing to ane frie man, and as ane husbandman, halde lands of him;

and he happin to deccis, his maister sall haue the best eaver, or beast (*the best aucht*) of his cattell, provyding that the husband man did haue of him the aucht parte of ane dawache of land, or mair. For gif he had ane les parte of land, he sould giue nathing for his *herrey-elde*." Quon. Att., c. 23.

It is sometimes corr. written *hyrald*—

Howbeit the Barrouns thairto will be laith,
From thence furth thay sall want thair *hyrald*-hors,
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 257.

Skene derives the term from Belg. *here*, *heer*, a lord or master, a *yeild*, 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. Verb. Sign. in vo. This is certainly the original sense. *Here-gyld*, accordingly, is mentioned in the Saxon Chron., as denoting a military tribute, from *here*, an army, and *gyld*, 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 relict of this custom. The idea was certainly inhumane to think 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 severest loss.

Lyndsay justly lashes this oppressive custom as one great cause of the ruin of the lower classes.

We had a meir, that careit salt and coil;
And evirilk yeir sche brocht us hame a foill,—
My fader was sa waik of blude and bane,
He dyit, quhair foir my moder maid grit mane;
Than sche deit to, within ane olk or two;
And than began my poverty and wo.
Our gude gray meir was baitand on the feild,
Our landis laird tuik hir for his *here geild*.

Pink. S. P. R., ii. 64.

V. HERIOT.

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 victorie was rycht fayne,
And gert his men bryn all Bowchane
Fra end till end, and sparyt nane;
And *heryt* thaim on sic maner,
That eftre that weill L. yer,
Men menyit the *Herschip* off *Bowchane*.

Barbour, ix. 298, MS.

"Mony a kittiewake's and lungie's nest hae I *harried* up amang thae very black rocks." Antiquary, i. 162.
"Als the earle of Northumberland—cam vpoun the east borderis, 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 *v.* as formed from the *s. harrow*. E. *harry*, signifies to tease, to ruffle, to vex, from Fr. *har-er*, id. Johns. mentions the following as one of the different uses of the word in S. "One *harried* a nest, that is, he took the young away."

2. To ruin by extortion or severe exactions, *S.*

Sum with deir ferme ar *hirreit* hail,
That want to pay bot penny mail.
Sum be thair lordis ar opprest;
Put fra the land that thai possesset.
Sair service hes sum *hirreit* sone.

Maitland Poems, p. 321.

Johns. mentions as another use of the term in S., *he harried me out of house and home* [more commonly,

house and hault] that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors."

Rudd. improperly refers to the Fr. *v.*, which is most probably the Goth. word used obliquely. A.-S. *hergian*, vastare, spoliare, praedas agere; Su.-G. *haer-ia*, bello aliquem infestare, deprædari, from *haer*, primarily a multitude of men, an assembly, secondarily, an army. Alem. *her-en*, Germ. *heer-en*, *verheer-en*, id.

Isl. *her-ia* is used precisely in the same sense. Concerning some, who would not acknowledge the authority of Harold K. of Norway, A. 885, it is said; *Voru i Orkneyum eda Sudreyum a vetrom, enn a sumrom beriado their i Noregi, oc gerdo thar mikin landsskæla*: 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. Snorro Sturl. 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, s.* The cause of loss, ruin, or plunder, Banffs.]

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.

"—Ordainis the saidis actos to be extended, and have effect—against the slayers of the saidis reil fisch, in forbidden time,—or that destroyes the smoltes and frye of salmound in mil-dammes, or be polkes, eroilles, trammel-nets, and *herrie-waters*." Acta. Ja., 1579, c. 89.

This seems to be the same called a *harry-net*, S. B.

"Depones, that he does not know what a *harry-net* is, unless it be a net that is worked in a burn." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 79.

2. The term is metaph. used to denote both stratagem and violence. Thus it is applied to the arts of the Roman clergy.

Thair *herrywater* they spred in all countries;
And with their heis net dayly drawis to Rome
The maist fine gold, that is in Christindome.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 136.

Erron. *berry-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 follie and euanishing shewes?" 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 [broylng] in the purgatory & pangues of this world, walking through fire and water, to a spirituall purgatorie.—This is ane *herrie-water-net*, and hath ouer-spread the whole waters, and all the people of the world: it was wouen lately: and the same Fathers who speake in some places of it affirmatively, in other places speake of it doubtfully, and in other places negatively." A. Symson's Chrystes Testament Unfolded, E. 8, a. b.

HERRYMENT, s. 1. Plunder, devastation, *S.*

2. The cause of plunder, *S.*

—Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The *herryment* and ruin of the country.

Burns, iii. 53.

HERRING DREWE. 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 he, who run away from his creditors, was said to have gane to the *Herring Drewe*, Aberd.

A.-S. *draf*, a drove.

HERRINBAND, s. A string by which yarn is tied before it be boiled. It is warped through the different *cuts* or skeins, so as to keep them separate, Ang.

Isl. *haur*, also *haarund*, coarse linen yarn, and band.

HERS, HEARSE, adj. Hoarse, S.

And eik the river brayit with *hers* sound,
Quhil Tyberinus bakward did rebound.

Doug. Virgil, 278, 38.

V. SKRAIK, v. and ROOPY.

Belg. *haersch*, *heersch*, 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. *raucus*. V. HESS.

HERSCHIP, HEIRSCHIP, HEIRISCHIP, s.

1. The act of plundering, devastation, S.

On Inglissmen full gret *herschipe* thai maid;
Brynt and brak down byggingis, sparyt thai nocht,
Rycht worthi wallis full law to ground thai brocht.

Wallace, viii. 941, MS.

Barbour, ix. 298. V. HERY.

Heirschip 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, betuene the Laird of Lus (chieff of the surname of Colquhoun) and Alex^r Mackgregor (chieftane of the Clangregar). Ther had been formerlie some rancour among them, for divers mutuall *harships* and wrongs done on either syd; first by Luss his friends, against some of the Clangregar, and then by John Mackgregar (the brother of the forsaid Alexander Mackgregar), against the Laird of Luss his dependers and tennents," 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 Pitcottie, Edit. 1814, is *Hirschip*. "Sic *hirschip* was maid at this tyme,—that both the realmes 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 weil I may compare,
Quhilk hes been *Herschip* of all Christindome.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 141.

3. Booty, prey, that which is carried off as plunder.

Syne westlins thro' the glen his course he steers,
And as he yeed, the track at last he found
Of the ca'd *herschip* on the mossy ground.
But wi' some hopes he travels on while he
The way the *herschip* had been driven could see.

Ross's Helenore, 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 hership*, or corr. *herschaw*. V. *Black Mail*, vo. MAIL.

4. Ruin, wreck of property.

"And speciallie Aduocatis, Procuratours, & Scrybis,—breakis this command twa maner of wayis. First, quhen thai tak wagis to procure or defende a cause, quilk thai ken is unlauchful & aganis Justice. Secondlie, quhen for thair wagis thai tak on hand ane lauchfull cause, bot for luere of geir thay diffar and puttis of the execution of justice, fra day to day, and oft tymes fra yeir to yeir to the gret skaith and *herschype* of thaim quhilk hes ane rycht action of the pley." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 60, b.

"Gentle servants are poor mens *hardship*," 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 must we understand another S. Prov. "*Hareships* sindle come single." Kelly improperly explains it by *hardship*.

5. Scarcity, as the effect of devastation.

"The landwart pepyll be thir waris war brocht to sic pouerte and *heirschip*, that thair land was left vn-sawin & vnlabourit." Bellend. Cron., B. xi. c. 11.

6. Dearness, high price.

All men makis me debait,
For *heirschip* of horsmeit,
Fra I be semblit on my feit,
The outhorne is cryde.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 198.

Mr. Pink. quotes this among passages not understood. It is explained "stealing of horse-corn," Gl. Compl. 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 herriskip*. This is evidently an oblique use of the term as used in sense 1.

Su.-G. *haerskap*, Franc. *heriscipi*, 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*.

Or, *schip*, as corresponding to the A.-S. term, *scipe*, Sw. *skap*, Belg. *schap*, Germ. *schafft*, may denote action, from *sceop-an*, *skafo-a*, &c., create, facere. Thus Germ. *herrschafft*, 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 *Heartscald*, q. v.

HERSUM, *adj.* Strong, rank, harsh; as, "This lamb is of a proper age; if it had been aulder [or shot] the meat wou'd ha' been *hersum*;" Aberd.

Dan. *harsk*, rank, rancid, Su.-G. *haersk*, id., and *sum*, or *som*, a termination expressive of quality.

HER TILL, *adv.* Hereunto, to this.

Her till thar athys gan thai ma.
And all the lordis that thar war
To thir twa wardanys athis swar.

Barbour, xx. 144, MS.

Sw. *haertil*, id. Ihre 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 *ille*.

[**HERT**, **HEART**, *s.* The heart, S.]

HERTLIE, *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.]

[**HERTSHOT**, *s.* A burst of laughter; used also as an interjection after hearing a loud laugh or a sneeze, Shetl.]

[**HERTSKAD**, *s.* V. **HERSKET**.]

HERVY, *adj.* Mean, having the appearance of great poverty, Ang.

I am at loss whether to deduce this from A.-S. *herew-ian*, to despise, to make no account of; or *here-feoh*, a military prey, as originally descriptive of one who has been rifled by the enemy, or been subjected to military execution.

[**HIE'S AWA WPT**. 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. *haspe*, Isl. *hespa*, Germ. *hespe*, id.

Hespe, I find, is an O. E. word. "*Hespe* of dore, *Pessula*." *Prompt. Parv.*

To **HESP**, *v. a.* To fasten, to fix in whatever way; used more generally than *hasp*, E.

SASENE BE HESP AND STAPILL. A mode of giving investiture in burghs, S.

"Or he sould be saisit *be hesp and stapill*, as the common use is within burgh." A. 1569. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 175, 176.

"The apparent heir—requires the Bailie to give to him state or *aisin* by *hasp and staple*, conform to the use and custom of burgh.—A *staple* 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." *Hoppe's Minor Practicks*, p. 323, 324.

See also *Acts Cha. I.*, Vol. V. 575, *Ed. 1814*, col. 2.

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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 Annulum, et sic erit in possessione de toto*. Lib. ii., c. 18, sec. 1. V. *Du Cange*, vo. *Haspa*.

This is obviously the same with *Investitura per Ostium*, or *per Ostium Domus*. *Per ostium domorum vendidi, et manibus meis tradidi, atque investivi tibi*, &c. *Tabul. Casauriens.* A. 951, *Du Cange*, *ibid.* The act of delivering into the hands of an heir or purchaser the *hasp* or clasp, and *staple*, 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 *anaticla*; and *aisin* was also given by this means. *Per ostium et anaticula—ei visus tradidisse et consignasse*. *Formul. Lindenbrog.* *Du Cange*, vo. *Anaticla*.

HESP, **HASP**, *s.* A hank of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle or *speynel*, S.

—"About 30 years ago, when they universally spun with one hand, a *hesp* or alip, which is the fourth part of a spindle, was thought a sufficient day's work for a woman." P. Leslie, *Fifes. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 43.

Teut. *hasp*, is used nearly in the same sense; *fila congregata et ex alabro deposita, antequam glomerentur*. *Hasp-en* signifies, to wind on the reel. Tent. *hasp* also denotes a flecce of wool, corresponding to L. B. *hapseum*, *ibid.*

The S. term is often used metaph. "*To make a ravel'd hesp*, to put a thing to confusion; to *redd a ravel'd hesp*, to restore order," *Shirr. Gl. Belg. haspel-en*, which properly signifies to reel, is also rendered to intangle.

"O. E. *Hespe* of threde. *Metaxa*." *Prompt. Parv.*

HESS, *adj.* Hoarse.

Sister, howbeid that I am *hess*,

I am content to beir ana 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.]

[**HESTENSGOT**, *s.* An enclosure for pasturing horses, *ibid.*; Isl. *hestin*, horses, and *gardr*, 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 *het*, if ye'd have it to wald,

For Fortuns ay favours the active and bauld.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 250.

Het is not only to be viewed as an *adj.*, but is used both as the *pret.* and *part. pa.* of the *v. to heat*; as, "I *het* it in the pan;" "Could kail *het* again,"—broth 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* contentyt the fell melle.

Wallace, v. 834.

[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, *Cald*, i.e., cold. He who finds it has the right to hide it next, Teviotd.

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 childbearing; S.

The lads weel kennin what is due,
Their new-year gifties take;
Het-pints to warm the canldrife mou,
And buns an' snaccar-cake.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 34.

And now cam the nicht o' feet-washin',—
And gossip, and *het pints*, and clashin',
And mony a lie was there.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 295.

A *het pint* in a cap maun neist be made,
To drink the health o' her that's brought to bed.

Morison'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, *Waes Hael laford 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 latter [*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. 87.

HET SKIN. "I'll gie ye a *guid het skin*," I will give you a sound beating, properly on the buttocks, S.

HET-SKINN'D, *adj.* Irascible, S.; synon. *Thin-skinned*.

HET STOUP, synon. with *Het pint*, S.

Het stoups an' punch around war sent,
Till day-light was a-missin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 147.

HET-TUIK. A bad taste. V. TUIK.

HET WATER. To *haud* one in *het water*, to keep one in a state of constant uneasiness or anxiety; as, "That bairn hauds 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, Banffs.]

HETFULL, *adj.* Hot, fiery,

A *hetfull* man the stwart was of blude,
And thocht Wallace chargyt him in termys rnde.
Wallace, ii. 91, MS.

HETLY, *adv.* Hotly, S.

The fiercelings race her did so *hetly* cadge,
Her stammack cud na sic raw vittals swage.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

HETHELICHE.

Quath Ganhardin, "Y finde,
That schamefully schent ar we;
To wive on our kinde,
Hetheliche holdeth he.

Sir Tristrem, p. 168.

"Haughtily," Gl. But it is either reproachful, or as an *adv.* reproachfully; Isl. *haediligt*, Sw. *haediligt*, contumeliosus, from *had*, irriso cum contumelia. V. HEYDIN.

HETHING, *s.* Scorn, derision. V. HEYDIN.

HETTLE, *adj.* Fiery, irritable, Clydes.

This seems merely a corr. of *Hetful*, 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." Neill's *List of Fishes*, p. 13.

This term is probably of northern origin, and may be allied to Isl. *haella*, periculum, whence *haell-lig-r*, periculosus; q. dangerous ground for fishing in: or perhaps to Isl. *hvatt*, acutus, acuminatus, as denoting the sharpness of the rocks.

HETTLE CODLING. A species of codling, 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, pret. v. Hewed.

Helmys of hard steill thai hatterit and *heuch*.
Gairan and Gol., iii. 5.

This is more related in form to Isl. *hogg-va*, Su.-G. *hugg-a*, than to A.-S. *heau-ian*, caedere.

HEUCH, HEUGH, HEUCH, HUWE, HWE, HEW, s. 1. A crag, a precipice, a ragged steep, S.

The Kyng than gert hym doggydly
Be drawyn owt, and dyspytwlsy
Oure a *heuch* gert cast hym downe,
Doggis til ete his caryowne.

Wyntown, vii. 4. 93.

—From that place syne vnto ane caue we went,
Vnder ane hyngand *heuch* in ane darne went.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 22.

Sub rupe cavata, Virg.

On athir hand als bie as onie toure,
The big *hewis* strekis furth like ane wall.
Ibid., 86, 25.

Scopuli, Virg.

—Sum flededowne oure the *hwe*.
Wyntown, viii. 33. 92.

The cherries hang abune my heid,—
Sae hich up in the *heuch*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 24.

—Vertice nubifero, Lat. vers.

“Gif an wyld or head strang horse caries ane man against his will over ane craig, or *heuch*, or to the water; and the man happin to drowne; the horse sall pertaine to the King as *escheit*.” Quon. Attach., c. 48, § 10.

Dr. Leyden says; “It is exactly the contrary of a rock or steep hill, as it is interpreted by Ruddiman. —*Hingand heugh* is a glen, with steep overhanging braes or sides.” Gl. Compl.

But from the examples it must appear that the censure 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 ewyn's lang and tough;
But the Hairst ewyn tumbles o'er the *heugh*.

Or, as given by Kelly, p. 334.

The Ware evening is lang and tough,
The Harvest evening runs soon o'er the *heugh*.

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.

Sym lap on horschack lyke a rae,
And ran him till a *heuch*;
Says, William, cum ryde down this brae.
Evergreen, ii. 183, st. 16.

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. *heolh*, 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 *coilheuchis*, vpon privat revenge, 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. *uch*, *uchal*, 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 hou*, mons aquilae, the eagle's mountain or cliff; R. Hægulstad. Lye refers to *Hoga*, Spelm. In L. B. it is also written *hogh-ia*, *hog-ium*, *hog-um*, mons, collis. Spelm. mentions the obsolete E. term *ho*, and *how*, pro monte. In Domesday Book *Grene-how* in Norfolk is called *Crene-hoga*, i.e., mons *viridis*. In an anc. MS. it is said, of Edward of Shanburne; Invenit quendam collem et *hogum petrosum*, et ibi incipiebat aedificare quendam villam, et vocavit illam *Stanhoghiam*. This in S. would be *Stane heugh*; as Spelm. explains it, mons lapidosus. It is evidently this word which occurs in Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 5, rendered by Mr. Pink. *holts, hills*.

The huntis thei hallow, in hurstis and *huwoes*.
S. P. R., iii. 200.

He derives it from Germ. *hoch*, Alem. *hog*, Belg. *hooh*, altus, editus. It is doubtful whether the A.-S. word be the cognate of Isl. *haug-r*, *haugi*, collis, tumulus; Edd. Saemund. Franc. *hog*, promontorium; V. How, s. 2.

To COUP one O'ER THE HEUGH. To undo him, to ruin him, S. B.

—Father, this is hard aneugh,
Against ane's will to *coupe* him o'er the *heugh*,
With his een open to the fearsome skaith;
To play sic pranks I will be very laith.
That ye car'd naething it wad vively seem,
Whether poor I sud either sink or swim.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 92.

HEUCK, HEUGH, s. 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 *hueck*, Sax. *huygh*, an inflammation of the uvula; Uva, uvula, columellae inflammatio; Kilian.

HEUCK, HEUK, s. 1. A reaping-hook, S.

2. A reaper in harvest, S.; *Hairst heuk*, id. Aberd.

HEUCK-BANE, *s.* The huckle-bone, Ang.

Belg. *huck-en*, Su.-G. *huk-a*, to bow?

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 sall tak Ferrand my palfray;
And for thair is na hors in this land
Swa swycht, na yeit sa weill at hand,
Tak him as off thin awin *hewid*,
As I had gevyn thairto na reid.

Barbour, ii. 121, MS.

Hevyd, Wynt. v. 12. 359.

Here the word appears in a sort of intermediate state between the A.-S. *heafud*, *heafod*, and the modern form. Chaucer writes *heved*; Wynthown *hevyd*. Hence the *v. hevyd*, to behead.

—Schyre Thomas Brown wes tayne;
That syns wes *hevyddyt* hastily:

It semyd that luwyd hym nought gretfully.

Wynthown, viii. 31. 99.

Heading-ax is the S. term for an ax used in beheading. Mr. Tooke seems to give a just idea of the etymon of the term denoting the *head*, when he observes that A.-S. "*heafod* was the past participle of *heaf-an*, meaning that part (of the body, or, any thing else) which is *heav'd*, *raised*, or *lifted up*, above the rest." Divers. Purley, ii. 39.

To HEVED, HEVYD, *v. a.* To behead. V. HEWID.

[HEV'IL, *s.* A handle for a pail, Shetl.]

[HEV'IL-DAFFOCK, *s.* A pail with a handle, *ibid.*]

HEVIN, HEWIN, *s.* A haven or harbour.

"Also the said Schir Alex^r, hes obtenit the toun and brughe of Faythlie, now callit Fraser brughe, erectit in ane frie brughe of baronie,—with expres libertie to big ane towbnyth for ministratioun of justice, and ane *hevin* for the eass and commoditie of the cuntrey and legis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 148.

This nearly approaches the pronounciation in Angus, which is *q. hain*.

HEVIN-SILUER, *s.* Custom exacted for entrance into a haven.

—"Grantis to the said lord Robert Stewart,—to vplift—all and sindrie escheittis, vnlawes and vther penalteis,—togidder with all the toill and *hevin siluer* accustomat to be payit befor be quhatsumeuir stranger or vtheris arryvand at ony pairt of the saidis landis of Orknay and Yetland," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

In Isl. this is denominated *hafner-toll-r*, i.e., *haven-toll*; in Belg. *havengeld*, or haven money; Dan. *havn penge*, *q.* haven-penny.

[To HEVYD, *v. a.* V. HEVED.]

HEW, *s.* A very small quantity, West of S.

Probably from *hue*, *q.* "as much as to shew the colour of it." The radical term, however, as appearing in A.-S. *heaw*, *heow*, *hiw*, signifies also species, forma. Isl. *hy* denotes the most delicate down, that which appears on the face before the beard grows.

HEWAND, *part. pr.* Having.

—"And all and syndrie vtheris *hewand* or pretendand entres in the mater within writtine," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

[HEWID. V. HEVED.]

[HEWIN, *s.* V. HEVIN.]

HEWIS, *3. p. v.*

Luke to thyself, I warn thé weill, on deid;
The cat cummis, and to the mouse *hewis* é.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 127, st. 3.

"Probably the same with *heaves*, raises or lifts up his eye. It may however imply no more than *haves* or *has*. So arbitrary was spelling with us." Lord Hailes, Note.

HEWIS, *s. pl.* Shapes, forms; ghosts.

First I conjure thé by Sanct Marie,
Be alrisch king and quene of farie,—
Be sanctis of hevin and *hewis* of hell.

Philot. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 45.

A.-S. *heawgas*, simulacra; or *hive*, a representation, or resemblance. A.-S. *hive*, also signifies a family. But this sense is less natural.

HEWIT, HEWYD, HEWYT, *part. pa.* Coloured.

That ar to say, Chanownys quhyt,
For swa *hewyd* is thare habyt.

Wynthown, vii. 5. 192.

Thar best and browdyn wes brycht baneris,
And hors *hewyt* on ser maneris;
And cot armowris off ser colowris.

Barbour, viii. 230, MS.

I scarcely think that it signifies *coloured* here, but, "decked out in various ways;" from A.-S. *hiw-ian*, *speciem illusoriam induere*, or *hew-an*, *ostendere*.

HEWIT, *pret.* Tarried.

Evin to the castell he raid,
Hewit in ane dern slaid.

Garcian and Gol., iii. 15.

Leg. *huvit*, as in edit. 1508.

HEWIT, *part. pa.* Having hoofs, *q.* hooved.

From the tempil of Diane euerno
Thir horny *hewit* horsis bene debarrit.

Doug. Virgil, 237, 3.

HEWL, (pron. *q. hewel*, or *hewil*). A cross-grained mischievous person, Selkirks., Roxb.; *heul*, 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 mounthing hell. 'He's a terrible *hule*,' 'He's a *hule's* boy;' and 'Saw ye the *hule*?' " Gall. Encyl.

Here we might refer to C. B. *hoewgall*, quick-witted; and *hoewvach*, briskly proud; or to Teut. *heul-en*, to ferment; or Belg. *heughel-en*, to dissemble. But I see no satisfactory origin.

HEWMIST, 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 *hove*, *how*, to halt, to tarry, with the addition of the mark of the superlative, *maest*, *mest*, or *most*. Isl. *hey-a*, however, signifies moror, immoror, tempus fallo; G. Andr., p. 108.

HEWMOND, HEUMONT, s. A helmet.

The spulve led away was knaw ful rycht,
Messapus riehe *heumond* schynand brycht.

Doug. Virgil, 292, 51.

"This Cochran had his *heumont* born before him overgilt with gold; and so were all the rest of his horns." *Pitscottie*, p. 78.

E. *helmet*, q. *helmond*, has been derived from A.-S. *hel-an*, or Isl. *hilm-a*, to cover, and *mond*, Teut. *mund*, mouth. Isl. *hylminge*, 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 *How*.

"And *hey* Annie, and *how* Annie!

Dear Annie, speak to me!"

But ay the louder he cried "Annie!"

The louder roar'd the sea.

Lass of Lochroyan, Minstrelsy Bord., ii. 64.

Then *hey* play up the rinnawa' bride,

For she has ta'en the gee.

Runaway Bride, Herd's Coll., ii. 87.

This seems to be the same with *Hay*, *interj.*, q. v., and nearly allied to Isl. *hey-a*, morari, q. Tarry for me! Fr. *hai*, *hay*, an interjection of forwarding or encouragement.

2. A rousing or awakening call, S.

Hey, Johnny Coup, are ye wakin' yet?

Or are your drums a heating yet?

Ritson'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, Johnny Coup, are ye wakin' yet?

And *how*, Johnnie 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 Helenore, p. 71.

A.-S. *heig-an*, *hig-an*, festinare. It also signifies, moliri, niti, and perserutare; and must therefore be viewed as originally the same with Dan. *hig-e*, to long for, to desire, to hanker after. Serenius mentions Isl. *hey-a*, agere, inchoare, 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, HICHT, *s.* Height, a height, *ibid.*, iii. 707.]

[HEYCHTLY, *s.* Highly, proudly, *ibid.*, xii. 250.]

[HEYIT, HEYT, *part. pa.* Raised on high, exalted, *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 neyis vpsprange of mony marinere,
Byssay at thare werke, to takilling euery tow,
Thare feris exhertyng with mony *heys* and *how*,
To spede thame fast towart the realme of Crete.

Doug. Virgil, 71, 39.

Nauticus clamor, *Virg.*

Heisau is used in a similar sense, *Compl. S.*

"The marynalis began to heis vp the sail, cryand, *heisau*, *heisau*." P. 63, q. *heis* all. V. *How*.

HEYCHT, *s.* A promise. V. HECHT.

HEYDIN, HEYTHING, HEITHING, HETHYNG,

s. Scorn, mockery, derision.

Quha awcht thai herse, in gret *heithing* he ast;

He was full sle, and ek had meny cast.

Wallace, v. 739, MS.

Ane young man stert upon his feit,

And he began to lauche

For *heydin*. *Pebblis to the Play*, st. 11.

Ha! quhat do I? quod scho, all is for nocht,

Sall I thus mekkit, and to *heithing* driue,

My first luffaris agane assay beline!

Doug. Virgil, 118, 43.

And thow had to me done enie thing,

Nocht was with hart; bot vane gleir, and *heithing*.

Priest of Pebblis, Pink. S. P. R., 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 scho said, half in *hie thing*,

Sister, this vittell and your royal feist

May weil suffice for sic a rural beist.

Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 143, st. 12.

It is undoubtedly *heithing*, i.e. "half in derision;" and with this the language agrees, as the *burges mous* derides the rustie 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 scorn.

Chauc. Reves T., v. 4103.

As Chaucer ascribes this language to a young clerk educated on the borders of Scotland, Junius 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 *Anstruther* in Fife.

John highte that en, and Alein highte that other,

O of toun were they born, that highte *Strother*,

Fer in the North, I can not tellen where.

It is also used by R. Brunne.

Alle is thy *heithing* fallen upon the.

Cron., p. 273.

Although Skinner had explained *hethen*, mockery, it is surprising that Rudd. should "incline to think that *drive to heithing* — 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 *dreuin to heithing*, and all thy grace biwane,

Tynt woman, allace, beris thou not yit in mynd

The manswering of fals Laomedonis kynd?

Doug. Virgil, 119, 8.

Quis me autem (fac velle) sinet? ratibusque superbis.

Irrisam accipet? nescis heu, perdita, &c. *Virg.*

Sibb. renders *heithing*, *haithing*, "q. oathing, swearing, cursing, banning." Both Rudd. and he, on the supposition of its signifying mockery, think that it "may be the same as *hooting*." But there is no affinity.

Isl. *haedne*, *haethne*, illudendi actio, *haedin*, ludibriosus, *haadgiarn*, illusor, q. one who yearns for sport at the expense of others; *haed-a*, Su.-G. id. to expose to derision, illudere, irridere; *had*, Isl. *haad*, ludibrium,

illudio; *hadungar gabb*, sarcasmus, illudio contumeliosa; Verel. The radical term is undoubtedly Isl. *hy-a*, ludifico, derideo; whence *hop og hy*, saltatio et lusus; G. Andr., p. 112. It seems doubtful, whether Alem. *hon*, contumelia, opprobrium, *hon-en*, illudere, contumelia afficere, Gl. Pez. *gikontost*, iludisti, be radically the same. Fr. *honte*, 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-quo-cutty," Shetl. V. CURCUD-DOCH.]

HEYND, HENDE, *adj.* 1. Gentle, courteous.

Quhen that Eneas *heynd*, curtas, and gude,
Thare peticioun sa resonabyll vnderstude,
As man that was fulfillit of bounté,
Thare hale desire ful glaidlie grantit he.

Doug. Virgil, 363, 53.

Hende is used by Chaucer and other old E. writers in the same sense.

2. Expert, skilful.

Ane hastie heusour, callit *Harie*,
Quha was an archer *heynd*,
Tytt up ane tackle withouten tary.

Chr. Kirk, st. 10.

It is sometimes used substantively.

He had that *heynd* to ane hall, hiely on hight.

Gawan and Gol., i. 15.

Thus that hathel in high withholdes that *hende*.

Sir Gawan 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-hyman*, humiliare. *Ge-hynde*, *ge-heende*, *ge-hende*, humiliatus, has considerable resemblance. But perhaps the term most nearly allied in signification, is Su.-G. Isl. *hyggm*, prudens; and although the form be different, *g* is often lost in pronouncing A.-S. *higend*, intentus, from *higian*, Isl. *hygg-a*, attendere, Dan. *hig-er*, desiderare. The origin is *hige*, animus, the mind. Teut. *hegh-en*, *hegen-en*, instruere, ornare, colere; educate; fovere; are apparently from the same source.

HEYNDNES, *s.* Gentleness.

Servit this Quene Dame Plesance, all at richt,—
Conning, Kyndnes, *Heyndnes* and Honestie.

King Hart, i. 15.

HEYND, *s.* A person.

Arrayit ryallie about with mony riche wardour,
That Nature, full nobilie, annamillit fine with flouris
Of alkin hewis under hewin, that ony *heynd* knew,
Fragrant, all full of fresche odour fynest of smell.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

The term, as here used, is more nearly allied to Su.-G. *hion*, 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. HYNE.

HEYRD, HEYRT. *To gang or gae heyrd*, to storm, to fume, to be in a violent rage, Ang. *heyte*, synon.

It seems questionable if *hyrit* be not used in this sense, in the following passage, as descriptive of the enthusiasm of two pilgrims held up to ridicule.

To rowme thay were inspyrit;—
Tuk up thair taipis and all thair taggis,
Fure furth as thay war fyrit;—
Tuk counsall at Kirkew craggis,
Than hame, as thay war *hyrit*,—
Cum Symmye and his Bruder.

Chron. S. P., i. 360.

Thus Sw. *hira* denotes the staggers in a horse; Seren. Su.-G. *hyr-a*, *hir-a*, vertigine agi, to become giddy; Isl. *aer-ast*, furere, *aer*, furiosus; *oodr oc aer*. insanus et furiosus. *Aed-a* and *aer-ast* are given as synon. Su.-G. *yr-a*, cum impetu ferri, to be hurried away, *yr*, furious; Isl. *hyr*, fire, *hyr-a*, heat. Alem. *ur ferus*, iratus. Schilter derives it from Goth. *or-a*, *orr-a*, *hurr-a*, se movere. Belg. *erre*, ira, iratus; A.-S. *erre*, *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. Encycl.]

[HIAMSE, *adj.* Awkward and unwieldy, also half-witted, Shetl. V. HIMS, HIMST.]

HIAS, *superl.* of HIE, high, Aberd. Reg. xvi. 624. V. HE, *adj.*

HIBBLED, *adj.* Confined, Fife.

This might almost seem allied to Isl. *hibyli*, domicilium, ubi otari et manere licet; from *hi*, otium, 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. *hikth*, id.

2. A height, an elevated place, S.

3. Tallness, S.

4. The greatest degree of increase; as, "the *licht* o' the day," noon, or as sometimes expressed in E., high noon. Thus also, the moon is said to be *at the licht*, when it is full moon, S.

To HICHT, HIGHT, HEICHT, *v. a.* 1. To raise higher, to heighten, S. Thus provisions are said to be *hichted*, when the price is raised.

Thir peur Commounis, daylie as ye may sie,
Declynes down till extreme povertie;
For some ar *heichtit* so into their maill,
Thair wyning will nocht find thame water caill.
How kirkmen *heicht* thair teindis it is weill knawin,
That husbandmen noways may hold thair awin.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 161, 162.

A.-S. *hiht-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 thoct necessary to send unto your Grace this berar—for declaratioun of sic thingis as ryndis

nichtlie to the commone weale of baith thair realnes." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII., Keith's Hist., App., p. 12. V. HICHT, v., 2.

HICHTY, *adj.* Lofty.

Within thay *hichty* boundis Turnus richt
Lay still at rest amyddis the dirk nycht.
Allus, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 221, 30.
A.-S. *hith*, altitudo.

To HICK, v. n. 1. To hesitate, as in making a bargain, to chaffer, Fife, Roxb.

2. To hesitate in speaking, Roxb.

Evidently the same with Isl. *hik-a*, *cedere*, *recedere*, expl. in Dan. *tove, staa i tvivl*, "to tarry, to stand in doubt;" *hik*, mora, hesitatio, *hiken*, id.; *hikad-r*, animo fractus, Dan. *tvivtraadig*, "irresolute, undetermined; the contrary of which is expressed by *hiklans*, audax, confidens;" Haldorson, 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 *Haggle*.

To HICK, v. n. 1. To make such a noise as children do before they burst into tears; to whimper, South of S. It is expl. as signifying to grieve, Roxb.

2. To hiccup, Ang., Perth.; synon. *Yeisk*.

Su.-G. *hicka*, Teut. *hick-en*, id.

HICK, s. The act of hiccuping, *ibid*.

Teut. *hick*, id., Su.-G. *hicka*, id.

HICK, *interj.* A term used to draught horses, when it is meant that they should incline to the right, Dumfr., Liddisdale.

Isl. *hick-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. *hiack-a*, *feritare*, *pulsitare*, and *pick-a*, frequenter *pungere*, formed from *piak-a*, id.; q. pounded together by repeated strokes?

HIDDERSOCHT.

I was sauld, and thou mee bocht,
With thy blude thou hes mee coft,
Now am I *hiddersocht*,
To thee, Lord allone.

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 *sohte*, the part. pa. of *sec-an*, 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 *Broble*; Berwicks.

Notwithstanding the identity of form, I do not see any affinity of signification to the term as used adverbially; unless it could be supposed that it had been denominated from its being meant to prevent disorder.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, HIRDIE GIRDIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, in a confused or disorderly state.

In ceme twa flyrand fulls with a fond fair,
The tuqueheit, and the gukkit gowk, and yede *hiddie-giddie*.
Houlate, lii. 15, MS.

That jurdane I may rew,
It gart my heid rin *hiddie giddy*.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 193.

"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 Roicer*, for expriming of his name." Confessions of Scotch Witches, Glanville's Sadduc. Triumph., p. 399.

Hiddie-giddie seems the proper pron., as the term is used, in the same sense, Loth., q. head in a *giddy* state.

HIDDIL, HIDLINS, *adv.* Secretly.

I tald my Lord my heid, but *hiddil*,
Sed nulli alii hoc sciverunt,
We wer als sib as seif and riddill.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 36, st. 7.

Hidlins is now used, S. V. next word.

HIDDLIS, HIDDILLIS, HIDLINGS, s. *pl.* 1.

Hiding-places, lurking-places.

Thal ordanyt, that he still suld be
In *hiddillis*, and in priweté.

Barbour, v. 306, MS.

Bot Scilla lurkand in derne *hiddillis* lysis.

Doug. Virgil, 82, 19.

In the *hiddils* of a dyke, under the cover or shelter of a stone wall, S.

Thair sr nae bounds but I haf bene,
Nor *hidlings* frae me hid.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 55.

In *hidlings*, *adv.* secretly, S. V. STEND, v.

In *hidlis* or *hidlis*, O. E. signifies in secret, clandestinely.

"Prie thi father in *hidlis*, and thi father that seeth in *hidlis* schal yelde to the." Wicl. Mat., c. 6.

"Howe king Alnred fled to Ethelyngay in *hidlis*, for dread of Danes, and serued an oxherde of the cowntie." Hardyng's Chron. Tit., ch. 109.

Hiddilins or *Hidlings* is still used as a s., S. B.

The hills look white, the woods look blue,
Nae *hiddilins* for a hungry ewe,

They're sae beset wi' drift.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 36.

2. Clandestine operation, concealment, S.

"I dinna ken what a' this *hidlings* is about." St. Johnstoun, iii. 19.

A.-S. *hydels*, latibulum; spelunca. Su.-G. *hide*, latibulum; Moes.-G. *hethjo*, cubiculum, according to Junius, properly the most remote part of a building, appropriated for preserving treasures, or for doing any thing secretly. Gl. Goth.

To HIDDLE, v. a. To hide, Perth., Fife.

"Aye ye may hide the vile scurrivaig,—an' *hiddle* an' smiddle the deeds o' darkness." Saint Patrick, iii. 305.

If not a dimin. from the v., formed from the old *adv.* *Hiddil*, secretly, q. v.

HIDDLINS, HIDLINS, *adj.* Concealed, clandestine, S.

He ne'er kept up a *hidlins* plack,
To spend ahint a comrade's back,
But on the table gar'd it whack
Wi' free guid will.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 115.

"They may caw them what they like, but there's nae waddins [weddings] noo.—I wud nae count mysel married i' the *hiddlins* way they gang about it now." Marriage, ii. 127.

HIDDIRTILLIS, HIDDIRTYL, adv. Hitherto.

"Gif ony of thame *hiddirtillis* has riddin or bene in thair cumpany, or presentlie are with thame, that thai leif thair armour, pas hame to thair dwelling-houses, and allutirilie leif oure saidis rebellis under the pane of tinsal," &c. Procl. Keith's Hist., p. 313.

Schaw—quhiddir your nauy
Has errit by thare cours, and fer gane will,
Or yit by force of storme cachit *hiddirtyl*.
Doug. Virgil, 212, 12.

Thus *hiddirtillis* warren dereynes sere
Exercit in wourship of his fader dere. *Ibid.*, 147, 48.

Acts Mary, c. 9, *hiddirtils*.

A.-S. *hider*, hither, and *til, tille*, to, Sw. *haertils*, id.

To HIDE, v. a. To beat, to thrash, to curry, Lanarks., Aberd.

Isl. *hyd-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; *Pake*, synonym. 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. KEIK-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.

HIDEE, 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. 35.

2. The game itself, Loth.

"Another couplet, addressed to the secreted personage at *Hidee*—

Keep in, keep in, wherever ye be,
The greedy gled'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*, abscondere, or *hydig*, cautus, and *hol*, caverna, latibulum.

HIDWISE, adj. Hideous.

Schir Edmond loissit has his life, and laid is full law;
Schir Evin hurtis has hynt *hidwise* and sair.

Gavran and Gol., iii. 7.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *hideux*, id. Seren., on the E. 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 bucht alane.

Tarras's Poems, p. 114.

Hoof and horn seems to have been an old proverbial phrase for the whole of any thing, like *skin and birn*, 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 ock hof*, denotant boves equosque; Thre, vo. Horn. *Horn oc 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 onlie art wourthlie to haue our virgyne.

Doug. Virgil, 220, 25.

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 Gaels are

Sudden and quick in quarrel.—

HIELANDMAN'S LING, the act of walking quickly with a jerk, Fife. V. LING, L'YNG.

HIELAND SERK. V. SARK.

HIER of yarn. V. HEER.

HIERSOME, 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. *hee-gait*.

"Out of the *high-gate* is ay 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 *hilch*, and stilt, and jimp,
And rin an unce fit.

Burns, iii. 160.

V. CROUCHIE.

Can we view this as corr. from Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare? *Hinchet*, claudicatis, Gl. Pez.

It seems doubtful whether this has any affinity to Sw. *halk-a*, to slip, to slide.

He sweer 'twas *hilchin* Jean M'Craw.

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, Selkirks. *Beild*, synon., S.

Isl. *hyl-ia*, tegere, celare. From the cognate Su.-G. v. *hoel-ja* is formed *hoelster*, a covering of any kind; synon. with A.-S. *heolstr*, in pl. *heolstra*, "dennes, coves, hollow places, lurking 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 eminence lower in situation than the *hilch*.

This is most probably allied to Isl. Su.-G. *hals*, collis. The term, indeed, like S. *swyre*, 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. Ihre observes that in Gloss. Florent. *hals* is rendered *crepido*, denoting the brow of a steep place.

HILDIE-GILDIE, s. An uproar, Mearns; a variety of *Hiddie-Giddie*, 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-ia*, tegere.

HILLAN, s. 1. A hillock, Galloway.

Just at their feet alights the corby craw,
And frae his *hillan* the poor mowdy whups.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5, 6.

2. Expl. "a small artificial hill," Gall. Encycl.

A diminutive perhaps from A.-S. *hill*, or *hilla*, collis. Armor. *huelen*, however, has the same signification; Lhuyd.

HILL-AN'-HEAP. *To mak* any thing out o' *hill-an'-heap*, to fabricate a story from one's own brain, Ayr.

"Gin thai ramstamphich, prickmadainties—ware stentit to the makkin o' a tale out-o'-*hill-an'-heap*, I wadna fairly tho' it were baith feckless an' fushionless." Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

HILL-DIKE, s. A wall, generally of sods, dividing the pasture from the arable land in Orkn.

"The arable and waste are divided from each other by what is here called a *hill-dike*." Agr. Surv. Orkn., p. 55.

HILL-FOLK, s. A designation given to the people in S. otherwise called Cameronians.

"How much longer this military theologist might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnant of the *hill-folk*, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain." Waverley, ii. 199.

"Glen, nor dargle, nor mountain, nor cave, could hide the pair *hill-folk* when Redgauntlet was out with bugle and bloodhound after them, as if they had been sae mony deer." Redgauntlet, i. 226.

They are also frequently denominated *Mountain-folk*, or *Mountain-men*. They have received these names, as most frequently assembling, in former times at least, in the open air, and commonly in retired situations. They, however, consider these names, as well as that of *Cameronians*, as nick-names; acknowledging no other distinctive designation but that of the *Reformed Presbytery*. V. *Hill-folk*, Gall. Encycl.

HILL-HEAD, s. The summit or top of a hill, S.

Now by this time the evening's falling down,
Hill-heads were red, and hows were eery grown.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

HILLIEBALOW, s. An uproar, a tumult with noise, Roxb.; *Hillie-bulloo*, Ang.; *Hillie-bullow*, Fife.

"An unco' *hillibaloo* at the Place yonner an' ye heard it mun, about the Druids an' a wheen aul' paerchments that they work their warlock cantrips wi'." Saint Patrick, i. 68.

Hillie, or *Hullie*, must be originally the same with E. *holla*, or as the word is generally pron. in S. *hullo*, which passes from one to another in a mob. As E. *holla* seems to be Fr. *ho la*, ho there, the phrase may be viewed q. *ho là bas loup*, q. Attend, keep quiet, the wolf! O. Fr. *lou* is used for *loup*. It ought to be remarked, however, that Isl. *holla* is expl. by Serenius, Interject. vociferantis.

Smollet writes it *Halloo-baloo*, Lancelot Greaves.

Similar reduplicative terms are used in the same sense in other languages of the north and west of Europe; as Su.-G. *huller om buller*, defined by Ihre, Vox factitia ad indicandam summam rerum confusionem; Germ. *holl und boll*; Fr. *hurlu berlu*, id. Ihre also refers to Teut. *hille bil*, a sport of children, in which they stand on their heads with their heels uppermost, whence *hille billen*, nates in altum tollere. V. Kilian.

HILLIEGELEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, S. B.

Perths. *hillegulier*, *hildegulair*, id.; from Gael. *uile go leir*, 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 whuna'be, she ne'er forgets hersel' far, and she's ony thing but glaikit wi' a' her *hilliegeleeries*." Saint Patrick, i. 97.

HILT AND HAIR. The whole of any thing, S.

Why did you say? Says Bydby, 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 ilka *hilt and hair*,
I cudna force you to gee 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 kens best himsel, for I never saw *hilt or hair* of him more that night." The Steam-Boat, p. 267.

"*Hilt nor hair*. Where any thing is lost, and cannot be found, we say, that we canna see *hilt nor hair* o't; 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 *heft*, as in a preceding line. It is evidently of the same meaning with Su.-G. *hull*, anc. *hold*, flesh, the whole body; also, the outermost skin. Isl. *holld*, in pl. carnes viventinum; G. Andr. Su.-G. *Nyti hull oc hud*; Let him have the flesh, or carcase, and hide. Ithre informs us, that *med hull och haar* is a Prov. phrase denoting the whole; instead of which the Germ. say, *met haut und har*. He derives *hull* and *hold* from *hol-ia*, to conceal, because the skin covers the bones and intestines. V. Ithre, vo. *Hull, Hud, Horund*. *Ata up naagot med hull och haar*, to devour, or, to eat up a thing entirely; Wideg. 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-scrapit tongue.

Shirreys' 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.; *Hilted 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. *heolstr sceado*, chaos, a confused or disturbed heap of things. *Ne waes her tha giet, nymthe heolster-sceatho*; nihil adhuc factum erat praeter chaos; Somner.

HIMEST, Leg. HUMEST, *adj.* Uppermost.

Guthre with ten in handys has thaim tain,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.

Wallace gert tak in haist thar *humest* weid,
And sic lik men thair waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soit thair graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705, MS.

Himest, Perth edit., *upmost*, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A.-S. *ufemest*, supremus, aspirated. V. UMAST.

[HIMP, *s.* The piece of hair line or gut that attaches each hook to the main line used in fly-fishing, same as *Bid*, 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 the be Sanct Marie,—
Be auld Sanct Tastian *him sell*,
Be Peter and be Paul.

Pink. S. P. R., i. 45.

AT HIM OR HERSELL. 1. In the full possession of one's mental powers, S. B.

Hallach'd and damish'd, and scarce *at her sell*,
Her limbs they faicked 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 himsell*, corresponds with that of Terence, *Esse ad se*, Heaut. 5. l. 45; and with Germ. *Bey sich seyn*; Schilteri Praecepta, p. 204. Lips. 1787.

BY HIMSELF, OR HERSELF. Beside himself, deprived of reason, S.

Some fright he thought the beauty might have got—
And thought that she even by *hersell* might be.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 28.

He gat *hemp-seed*, I mind it weel,
And he made unco light o't;
But monie day was by *himself*,
He was sae sairly frightened

That vera night. Burns, iii. 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 himsell*, 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 HIMSELF. 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 menseless man
Came a' at anes athort his *hinch*
A sowff. —

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 129.

Evidently a provincialism for *E. haunch.*

[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 Somner render *A.-S. hindberian*, Teut. *hinnen-besie*. In some parts of Sweden, the *Rubus Idaeus* is called *Hinnbaer*; *Linn. Flor. Suec.* Somner and Skinner view the name as given from this berry being found where *hinds* and roes abound; *Ihre* says, *q.* "the food of does."

It was only to heire the yorline syng,
And pu' the blew kress-flour runde the spryng:
To pu' the hyp and the *hyndberry*,
And the nytt that hang fra the hesil tree.

Queen's Wake, p. 167.

HINDER, HYNDER, *s.* Hinderance, obstruction, *S. B. hender.*

"Yit thair vyce did na *hynder*, nor dirogatioun to thair authoritie, bot thay had the grace of God to do the thing quhilk ryndit to thair office." *Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 84.*

"The Chancellor sayes, 'We pray yow schortlie to answeir to your summondis, and mak ws no more *hinder*; and ye sall have justice.'" *Pitcottie's Cron., p. 238.*

Teut. *hinder*, impedimentum, remora.

HINDERSUM, *adj.* 1. Causing hindrance, *S.; Hendersum, Ang.*

—"The suting of lettrez conforme is baith sump-teous to the persewar and *hindersum*." *Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 28.*

2. Tedious, wearisome, *Aberd.*

HINDER, *adj.* Last, immediately preceding, *Loth.*

—The spaciouse street and plainstones
Were never kend to crack but anes,
Quhilk happen'd on the *hinder* night.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 67.

Su.-G. hinder, *id. hindradag*, 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, *Ettr. For.*

"They didna thrive; for they war na likit, and the *hinder-end* o' them were in the *Catslackburn*." *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 afore our *hinder-end* was weel *hasted* 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 thinke he had musketiers behinde him in ambuscade for a reserve or *hinderhalt*, which made the enemy give them the longer time." *Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 98.*

Germ. *hinterhalt*, *id.*, *q.* that which holds or is held behind; Dan. *hinderhold*, "an ambush, a reserve, the arriere-guard;" Wolff. In Belg. this is called *hinder-togt, togt* signifying an expedition.

HINDERLETS, *s. pl.* Hinder parts, buttocks, *Ayrs.; Hinnerliths, Gall. Encycl.*

His heughs, aneath 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 juist like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her fanerels o' duds flaffin' about her *hinderlets*." *Saint Patrick, ii. 117.*

The pronunciation of Galloway seems to point at the origin; *q.* the *hinder liths* or joints.

HINDERLINS, HINDERLANS, *s. pl.* The same with *Hinderlets*, *Ettr. For.*

"We downa bide the coercion of gude braid-claith about our *hinderlans*; let a be breeks o' freestone, and garters o' iron." *Rob Roy, ii. 206.*

HINDERNICHT, HINDERNYCHT, *s.* The last night, the past night.

I dreamt a dreary dream this *hinder night*;
It gars my flesh a' creep yet wi' the fright.

Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd.

This *hindermycht* bygon,
My corps fer walking wes molest,
Fer lufe only of en.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 212, st. 1.

A.-S. hinder, remotus; *Moes.-G. hindar*, Teut. *hinder*, post. *V. HINDER.*

[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. Occiput, 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 chiel came on him wi' a feugh—
Till a' the *hindlings* leugh
At him that day.

Christmas Bawling, Edit. 1805.

[**HIN-DORE, s.** The hinder part of a box-cart, which is always moveable, *Clydes, Banffs.*]

HIN FURTH, HINNE FURTH, HYNE FURTH, adv. Henceforward.

"Oure souerane lord—grantit tollerance and sufferance til al merchandis of his realm that sales fra *hin furth* to pas with thar schippis and gudis to the town of Myddilburghe & to do thar merchandise thar," &c. *Parl. Ja. III., A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87. Thyne furth*, Ed. 1566.

—"That fra *hinne furth* the Scottis grote of the crowne that past for xiiij d. of befor—hafe coursse ymang our souerain lordis liegis for xiiij d." *Ibid.*, p. 90. *Hynefurt*, Ed. 1566.

A.-S. *heonon-forth*, abhinc, deinceps.

To HING, HYNG, v. a. To hang, to suspend, *S.*

—Yhone is he, —
The thryd armoure or riche spulye grete
Reft from chiftane of were, this Marcellus
Sall *hyng* vp to the fadir Quirinus.

Doug. 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.

Elisian fields had never braver allies
Then we imagine, and for wonders rare,
More than the Carian tombe which *hings* in air,
Do we conceave.

Muses Threnodie, 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. Ronan*, 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.

"Neuertheles the summondis that ar now dependand and *hingand* betuix ony parteis, to be proceidit, as thay war wont." *Acts Ja. IV., 1494, c. 90. Edit. 156., 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 carcan with *hingar* perll and small graynis anamalit with blak." *Inventories, A. 1578, p. 266.*

HINGARE, HYNGARE, s. 1. A necklace; "because it hangs from, 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 erlis douchter, & gat fra hym besyde mony goldin and siluer veschell, sindry riche & precious *hyngaris*, in quhilkis war the history of Hercules maist curiously wrocht." *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. 1516, p. 25.*

HINGARIS AT LUGIS. A singular periphrasis for ear-rings, *lugis* being evidently used for ears.

"Tuentie nyne *hingaris at lugis*, of divers fassonis, with a lous perill, & tua small perill, and a cleik of gold lows [loose]." *Inventories, A. 1578, p. 266.*

The same composition occurs in Teut. *oor-hangher*, 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.*

HINGING-LUGGED, HINGING-LUGGIT, adj. 1. "Dull, cheerless, dejected;" *Gall. Encycl.*

2. "A person is said to be *hinging-lugged* 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' sangs uncouth,
Shamm'd aff the *hinglin* hours.

Tarras's Poems, p. 16.

This is merely a variety of *Haingle*, q. v.

[**HINGUM-FRINGUM, adj.** 1. In low spirits or weak health. *Banffs.*

2. Worthless, disreputable, *ibid.*]

HIN'-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 sall clyng, thy courage sall wax cold,
Thy helth sall *hynk*, and tak a hurt but none.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

"Thy health shall incontinently haste away, nor will there be any relief or intermission from disease. *Hynk* is from A.-S. *higan*, festinare; hence, to *hie*." *Lord Hailes, Note.*

It may be added, that in the v. *to Hynk* we have the origin of E. *hanker*, used in the same sense. *Johnson* refers to Belg. *hankeren*. But the term is *hunkeren*. Although this signifies to hanker, we have it with greater resemblance in Isl. *hinkr-a*, to delay, also to halt; cunctor; claudico; G. *Andr.*, p. 113. *Hink* is still a more primitive form.

But several other etymons may be offered, which suggest a more natural sense of the passage. *Germ.*

henk-en, to suspend. Thus, it would signify: "Thy health shall be in a state of suspense." This metaphor is used Dent. xxviii. 66. "Thy life shall hang in doubt." Su.-G. *haeng-siuk*, appellatur, qui inter aegrotum et sanum medius est, et de quo neutrum dici potest; Ihre, vo. *Haenga*. Germ. Belg. *hinken* signifies to halt, to stagger; which suggests a similar idea. Su.-G. *hwink-a*, vacillare, to waver, to fluctuate.

I have met with it in another passage, which seems to allude to the motion of a door that is moving backwards or forwards. This suggests the idea of hesitation or suspense.

And when this *Test* came first a thort,
Any that saw his strange deport,
Perceiv'd his maw to *hink* and jarr.
He went abroad, but not so farr.
As soon as London air he got,
It slipt like oysters ov'r his throat.
He said no more, but down did get,
And keekled at his own conceit.

Cleland's Poems, p. 105.

HINK, s. Apparently, hesitation, suspense.

"But the doing of it at that time, and by such a compaction, was a great *hink* in my heart, and wrought sore remorse at the news of his death." *Mellvill's MS.*, p. 307.

"—You can say you are perswaded of this, that the doctrine, discipline, worship, and government of the Church of Scotland, according to Presbyterian Government, was a real work of God, and that you have not a *hink* in your heart to the contrarie.—He comes to the length of a full assurance that he can say, We are sure we have not a *hink* in our hearts about it." *Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation*, p. 8.

Perhaps q. *halt*, from Teut. *hinc-en*, Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare, Su.-G. *hwink-a*, vacillare.

HINKLINE, s. An obscure inclination, same as *E. inkling*.

"He wrote to Geneva & Tiguria sinistrans informations of all our proceedings, & as might best serve to purchase if it had been never so little a *hinkline* of their pen to have boru out his course," &c. *Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem.*, p. 104.

Scren. derives the *E.* word from Isl. *inn-a*, intimo impendere. But as Su.-G. *wink* is synon., perhaps rather from *wink-a*, to beckon.

HINKUMSNIVIE, s. A silly stupid person, *Aberd.*

HIN-MAN-PLAYER, s. One who takes the last throw in a game, *Gall.*

"*Hin-man-players*. For common the best players at the game of curling of their party; they play after all the others have played, and their throw is always much depended on." *Gall. Encycl.*

HIN'MOST CUT. He, or she, who gets the last cut of the corn on the harvest-field is to be first married, *Teviotd.*

HINNERLITHS, s. pl. "The hind parts;" *Gall. Encycl.* **V. HINDERLETS.**

[**HINNIE-WAAR, s.** A species of seaweed; *Alaria esculenta*, *Shetl.* Dan. *hinde*, a membrane.]

[**HINNIE-SPOT, s.** A three-cornered piece of wood connecting the gunwales with the stern of a boat, *Shetl.*]

HINNY, s. 1. A corr. of *honey*, *S.*

Nor Mountain-bee, wild bummin 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! ye see, *hinnies*, Madge Mackittrick 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*. My Honey. A term of endearment; as, my honey bairn, my sweet child. *North.*" *Gros.*

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 gude *hinny-bee*," *Ang.*

HINNY-CROCK, 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 laggin lick'd,
Long looking for black Beltan's wind to blaw,
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 lippen to, unless it come frae her ain side o' the house; an' then she's a' *hinny and joe*." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 124.

Giving the idea that no language is used but that of endearment.

HINNIE-POTS, HONEY-POTS, s. pl. A game among children, *Roxb.*; *Hinnie-pigs*, *Gall.*

"*Hinnie-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 un-locking below, they are then sweet and saleable." *Gall. Encycl.* in vo.

To HINT, HINT, v. a. To lay hold of, to snatch, to grasp, *S.*

Quhill Warans ost thik on the bryg he saw,
Fra Jop the horn he *hyntyt*, and couth blaw
Sa asprely, and warned gud Jhon Wricht.

Wallace, vii. 1179, *MS.*

Swyith *hynt* your armour, tak your wappinnis all.

Doug. Virgil, 274, 54.

He *hent* it in his hand, he laid hold of it, *S.* Chaucer uses *hente* in the same sense; immediately from A.-S. *hent-an*, capere, rapere. But we trace the origin by means of Su.-G. *haent-a*, id., manu prehendere, from *hand*, manus. Accordingly, it is also written *haend-a*; Isl. *hendt-a*, *henth-a*.

O. E. "*Hyntyn* or *hentyn*. 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 ane [angrie] dynt ; —
Yit Conscience his breist hurt with the *hynt*.
King Hart, ii. 15.

HINT, *prep.* Behind, contr. from *ahint*,
Clydes., Ayrs.

The sun, sae breem frae *hint* a clud,
Pour't out the lowan day.
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

To HINT, *v. n.* [1. To slip about watching
for chances, Banffs.]

Ye robins *hintin* teet about,
Fending the frost,
Tell ilka ha' that fends yer snout,
Jock Downie's lost.

Tarras's Poems, p. 44.

[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 op-
portunity of running over it.

That lad I liked aboon ony ane,
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 steal'd a dint.

Ross's Helenore, p. 102.

Force will compel you to comply at last ;
Sae look about you ere the *hint* be lost.

Ibid., p. 103.

It may either be *q. hold*, from the *v.* ; or from *Su.-G.*
haend-a, accidere, the idea of opportunity and accident
being intimately connected. Isl. *hend-er*, *v.* impers.
contigit, accidit. *Ihre* derives the *v.* from *hand*, manus ;
because what succeeds or fails, is said to go well, or ill,
in one's hand.

HINT, *s.* In a moment of time. *In a hint*,
in a moment, S. B.

Out throw the thickest of the crowd he sprang,
And in a *hint* he clapt her hard and fast.

Ross's Helenore, p. 98.

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. *hinder*, A.-S. *hinnan*, Teut. *hinden*, 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 furr, and are soil
of a different nature. The greatest difficulty young
ploughmen have to surmount when learning the tilth
trade, is the proper way to *lift hintins*." Gall. Encycl.

Apparently corr. from *hind-ends*, i.e., the hinder ends
of ridges.

[HIONICK, *s.* A little man, a contemptible
person, Shetl. Dimin. from Isl. *hion*.]

To HIP, *v. a.* To miss, to pass over, S. ; *hap*
is used, S. B.

—Rather let's ilk daintie sip ; —
An' ev'ry adverse bliffert *hip*
Wi' raptur'd thought, no crime.
Tarras's Poems, p. 28.

Oerhip occurs in the Grammar prefixed to Cotgrave's
Fr.-English Dictionary.

"The reason why the French *orehips* so many
consonants is to make the speech more easy and fluent."
Ed. 1650.

It is from the same origin with *hap*, E. Alem. *hopp-an*,
Su.-G. *hopp-a*, Germ. *hupff-en*, Belg. *hupp-en*, Gloss.
Eston. *Spegel. hupp-aen*. Sw. *hoppa oefwer* is expl. to
overpass, omittere ; Seren. A similar term was used
in O. E.

—One word they *ouerhypped* at ech time that they preach,
That Poule in hys pistle to al the puple told ;
Periculum est in falsis fratribus.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 65, b.

Ouerhipped, edit. 1561.

HIP, *s.* An omission, the act of passing over,
S.

To HIP, *v. n.* To hop, Roxb.

Tent. *hupp-en*, saltitare. *Hippel-en* is used as a di-
minutive.

In O. E. this *v.* signified to halt. "*Hippinge* or
haltinge. Claudicatio." Prompt. Parv.

* HIP, *s.* 1. The edge or border of any dis-
trict of land, S.

—"Decrettis—that—the said Andro dois wrang in
the approp'ping of the said thre akeris of land liand
on the *hip* of Gaustoune Mure, contigue & liand with
the said land of Richartoune." Act. Audit., A. 1489,
p. 146.

2. A round eminence situated towards the
extremity, or on the lower part of a hill, S.
V. HILCH.

HIPLOCHS, *s. pl.* "The coarse wool which
grows about the *hips* of sheep ;" Gall.
Encycl. *Lock* corr. from *Lock*.

HIPPEN, *s.* A kind of towel used for
wrapping about the *hips* of an infant, S.
hipping, A. Bor.

Neist, the first *hippen* to the green was flung,
And thereat seeful words baith said and sung.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This respects a superstition used after childbirth.

I'd rather seen thee piss'd and worn

Wi' nursing bouts,

Or a' to duds and tatters torn,

For *hippin* clouts.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.

Hippink, Lancash., id.

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, *adv.* To *rin*
huppertie-skippertie, to run in a frisking way,
Etrr. For.

HIPPERTIE-TIPPERTIE, *adj.* V. NIP-
PERTY-TIPPERTY.

HIPPIT, *part. pa.* Applied to the seat of
the breech.

"Item, ane uthir pair of crammesey velvett, raschit
with frenyeis of gold, cuttit out on quhite taffatiis, and

hippit with fresit claith or siluir." Inventories, p. 44.
From this, and many other passages, it appears that the hose, worn by our forefathers, were a kind of trowsers or pantaloons, serving for breeches as well as for stockings. For the article refers to "hois of crammesy velvett."

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*, coxendix; like *hipes-banes-ece*, Teut. *heupenwee*, sciatica.

To HIRCH (*ch* hard), *v. n.* To shiver, to thrill from cold, S. *groue*, synon.

Perhaps radically the same with *Hurckle*, *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 as that all the different kinds of herbage may be completely used, in their respective season, and a sufficiency be left, in a proper eatable state, for winter provision." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 195.

2. To watch over, to guard any person or thing.

Su.-G. Isl. *hird-a*, A.-S. *hyrd-an*, custodire, servare.

HIRD, HYRDE, s. One who tends cattle, S.

Was it not evin be sie ane fenyet gird
Quhen Paris furth of Phryge the Troyane *hird*
Secht to the cieté Laches in Sparta,
And thare the daughter of Leda stal awa?

Doug. Virgil, 219, 23.

A.-S. *hyrd*, *hyrde*, Isl. *hyrde*, *hirder*, Su.-G. *herde*, anc. *hirdding*, Moes.-G. *hairdes*, Alem. *hirde*, *hirte*, Belg. *hirder*, id. Junius observes that in A.-S. the term was originally used with great latitude, as denoting a keeper of any kind; *cylda-hyrde*, a pedagogue, *ewen-hyrde*, a eunuch 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.

HIRDIEGIRDIE. V. HIDDIE GIDDIE.

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, s. Confused noisy mirth, or revelry, such as takes place at a penny-wedding, Roxb.

Sie *hirdum-dirdum*, and sic din,
Wi' he o'er her, and she o'er him,
The minstrels they did never blin,
Wi' meikle mirth and glee, &c.

Muirland Willie.

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, adv. Topsy-turvy, Roxb.

It might perhaps be traced to the conjunction of Teut. *hier-om*, hinc, and *daer-om*, propterea; or *om* may be rendered circum, with the interposition of *d*, *euphonia causa*; *q.* "here and there," or "hereabout and thereabout," as denoting a constant change of place or of purpose.

HIRDY-GIRDY, s. Confusion, disorder.

Rewehrumple eut ran
Weill me than I tell can,
With sic a din and a dirdy,
A garray and *hirdy-girdy*,
The fulis all afferd wer.

Colkelbie Sow, 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 hae dung my head clean *hirdie girdie*." Tales of my Landlord, i. 198.

"He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun *hirdy-girdy*—naebody to say 'come in' or 'gae out.'" Redgauntlet, 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-hyrer*, 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 riche folkis war to hym vnknaw :

His fader erit and sew ane pece of feild,

That he in *hyregang* held to be hys beild.

Doug. Virgil, 429, 7.

Conducta tellure, Virg.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *hyr*, merces, and *gang*, mos, consuetudo.

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 16s. 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*, obedire. It occurs, however, in the same sense with *hyrting*.

HIRER, s. V. HORSE-HIRER.

HIRESHIP, s. Service; also, the place of servants; Gl. Shirr.

HIREWOMAN, s. A maid-servant, S. B.

"Thow sall nocht cowet thi nyctbouris house, nor his croft or his land, nor his seruand, nor his *hyr woman*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 72, a. V. BALBEIS.

* **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 faut but the gentles should sup partridge, whan they maun be *thrice hired*; wi' butter, and sucere [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 trouts,—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 *hirlings*." P. Dumfries, *Ibid.*, v. 132.

They are said to be "peculiar to the rivers that discharge themselves into the Solway firth." *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 Isl. called *har*, from *her* or *haer*, an army, says Seren., because they appear in great troops.

The *Shad* is by the Welsh called *herlyng*, *herling*, Penn. Zool., iii. 350.

But Sibb. says that the *Hirling* (nostris *Dumfriensis*) is like the Scomber, and resembling the *Asellus Merluccii* in flavour; Scot., p. 24. He conjectures that it is the *Trachurus*; Scomber *Trachurus*, Linn.; the *Scad* or Horse-mackerel, Willough.

By others they are called sea-trouts.

"It [Tarff] abounds with trout and pike, and in the summer and harvest there are sea-trouts, called *herlings*, and grilse, and salmon, which run up into it from the sea." P. Tugland, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., ix. 320.

It is the same fish which is called a *whiten* in Annandale. V. Statist. Acc., xiv. 410. V. WHITEN.

From all that I can learn, this fish is of the *Salmo* genus. It is common in the Earn in Perth., where it is called a *whiting*, also *whitling*. It comes up from the sea along with the grilse. I am assured by a gentleman, who has frequently caught them both in Dumfries, and Perth., 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, HYRNE, s. 1. A corner.

"Vnto the al-seeing eie of God, the maist secreet *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 Sermon on the Sacrament, O. 5, a.

To ilka *hirn* he taks his rout,—
And gangs just staving about
In quest o' prey.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 32.

2. A retirement, a recess, a lurking place.

Vnder the quhilk big iland in the se
Ane coif there is, and *hirnes* fels thar be,
Like tyl Ethna holkit in the mont.

Doug. Virgil, 257, 9.

Hid hirn is used instead of *cavas latebras*, in the description of the wooden horse, *Ibid.*, 39, 51.

Heryn occurs for *hirne*, Ywain and Gawain.

He herd thair strakes, that war ful sterin,
And yeru he waytes in ilka *heryn*.

Ritson's E. M. Rom., i. 135.

Hurne, a corner, Prompt. Parv. A.-S. *hurn*, Isl. horn, Dan. *hoorne*, Su.-G. *horn*, anc. *hurn*, id. angulus. Rudd., apparently without good reason, derives all these from Lat. *cornu*. Sibb. mentions A.-S. *aern*, *ern*, locus, frequentius autem locus secretior, as the origin of *hirn*. But *aern* properly signifies a house, a cottage; casa, domuncula; also, a privy place, a closet; Somner.

To HIRPLE, v. n. 1. To halt, to walk as if lame, S. A. Bor.

Hard hurcheon, *hirpland*, hippit like an arrow.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 17.

To Colin's house by luck that nearest lay,
He, tired and weary, *hirpled* down the brae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

It is especially used to denote the unequal motion of the hare.

Far o'er the fields the rising rays diffuse
Their ruddy pow'r; an' frae the barley field
The maukin *hirples*, fearfu' o' the blade
Her trembling foot has mov'd.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 58.

This has no affinity, as Sibb. supposes, to Teut. *hippelen*, saltare, subsilire: It may be radically the same with E. *cripple*, from A.-S. *cryppel*, Teut. *krepel*, by a slight change of the letters, unless we should view it as from Sn.-G. *hwerfla*, to move circularly; or rather Isl. *hrap-a*, vacillanter in lapsus progredi; Olaf Lex. Run.

2. To move crazily, as if lame, S.

The hares were *hirplin* down the furs. —

Burns, iii. 28.

HIRPLOCK, s. A lame creature, S. O., Gl. Picken.

To HIRR, v. n. "To call to a dog to make him hunt;" Gall. Encycl.

Formed perhaps from the sound. Germ. *irr-en*, however, signifies irritare, and C. B. *hyr*, pushing or egging on, as well as the snarl of a dog; Owen.

To HIRRIE, v. a. To rob. V. HERRY.

HIRRIE-HARRIE, s. 1. An outcry after a thief, Ayrs.

2. A broil, a tumult; *ibid.*

A reduplicative term, of which the basis is obviously *Harro*, q. v.

HIRSCHIP, s. The act of plundering. V. HERSHIP.

HIRSELL, HYRSALE, HIRSEL, HIRSL, HISSEL, s. 1. A multitude, a throng; applied to living creatures of any kind, S.

—Empresowneys in swilk q'while
To kepe is dowt, and gret peryle;
Thai thowcht for-thi mare honeste
Wnyholdyn to sla thame in mellé,
Than swilke ane *Hyrsale* for til hald,
And bargane to be in battale bald.

Wyntown, 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 confined in *hirsels*, nor in folds by night; they seek their food at large." P. Castletown, Roxb. Statist. Acc., xvi. 65.

"Ae scabbed sheep will smit the hale *hirdsell*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 10.

Near sixty shining shimmers he has seen,
Tenting his *hirsle* on the moorland glen.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

On Crochan-buss my *hirdsell* took the lee.

Starat, Ibid., ii. 389.

This is corr. pron. *hissel*, Ayrs.; expl. "so many cattle as one person can attend;" Gl. Burns.

The herds and *hissels* were alarm'd.

Burns, lii. 255.

3. A great number, a large quantity, of what kind soever, South of S.

"'Joek, man,' said he, 'ye're just telling a *hirsell* o' eendown lees [lies].'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 160.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *haraz* or *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 *bairns*, &c.

In the South of S. it is applied to sheep.

"The farmer reckons himself fortunate, if he loses only three of each score in his *hirsle*." P. Selkirk, Statist. Acc., ii. 440.

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. *haer*, an army, and *saell-a*, to assemble, whence *saell*, a company; q. a multitude assembled, which precisely expresses the general idea conveyed by the term. Moes-G. *harjis*, legio, multitudo, is a cognate of *haer*, 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. 195.

"The farms for breeding sheep are from 500 to 2500 acres. In these there is room to *hirsle* or keep separate different kinds of sheep, which makes the want of fences the less felt." P. Hutton, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., xiii. 573.

2. To arrange, to dispose in order; applied to persons, South of S.

When a' the rout gat *hirsle'd* right,
The noise grew loud and louder;
Some till't did fa' wi' awful plight,
That o' their pith were prouder.

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, HIRSLE, 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 begoud to glow,
I *hirsle'd* up my dizzy pow.

Ramsay'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 *hirsills 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 himself down and *hirselled* down into the glen, where it wad hae been ill following him wi' the beast." Guy Mannering, iii. 106.

"The gude gentleman was ganging to *hirsell* himself down Erick's steps, whilk would have been the ending

of him, that is in no way a crag's-man." The Pirate, i. 182.

2. To graze, to rub on.

Thare on the craggis our nany stude in dout,
For on blynd stanis and rokkis *hirsillit* we,
Tumlit of mont Pachynus in the se.

Doug. Virgil, 92, 7.

Radimus, Virg.

Rudd. refers to A.-S. *hyrst-an*, murmurare; and in Addit. to *hristl-an*, crepere. The last approaches to sense 2. But neither expresses what seems the primary signification. Tent. *aersel-en*, Belg. *aarzelen*, retrogredi, q. culum versus ire, from *aers*, podex, may have been transferred to motion on this part of the body.

3. To HIRSLE AFF, is used metaph. as denoting gentle or easy departure by death.

He—liv'd ay douce an' weel respeket;
Till ance arriv't to hoary age,
He *hirsle't* quaintly aff the stage.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 47.

- HIRSIL, HIRSLE, *s.* 1. The grazing or rubbing motion of the body in a sitting or reclining posture, when it is moved forward by the hands, Clydes.

2. The grazing or rubbing motion of a heavy body, or of one that is moved along the ground with difficulty, Aberd.

- HIRSLE, *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 *boutree guns*, Dumfr.

If we might suppose this boring instrument to have been originally of hard wood, it might seem allied to Isl. *harsl*, lignum admodum durum, qualis carpinus; G. Andr., 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 *hirspe* like harp and harrow." Course of Conformitie, p. 56.

We still say to *rispe the teeth*, i. e., to rub them forcibly against each other; *Rispe* is also used in the same sense with E. *raspe*, 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 horribill soundis thrst
Thay waryit portis jargand on the *hirst*
Warpit 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 girgand *hirst* also suld he
Pronounce the new were, battell and mellé.

Ibid., 229, 37.

But perhaps the phrase is used metaph. for, *within the threshold*.

2. "Miln-hirst, is the place on which the *cribs* or *crubs* (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 milns as a substitute for a stair." Mearns.

I hesitate if this can be viewed as different from sense 2.

The learned writer properly refers to A.-S. *hyrr*, *cardo*. This he derives from *hyrstan*, "to rub or make a noise." But there is no evidence that the *v*. signifies to rub. Its only senses are, to murmur; and to fry or make a noise, as things do when fried. To A.-S. *hyrr* we may add *hearre*, Isl. *hior*, Teut. *harre*, *herre*, id.

HIRST, s. Apparently threshold; and perhaps connected with the *Hirst* of a Miln.

Thou wert ay the kinsman's hame.

Routh and welcome was his fare;

But if serf or Saxon came,

He cross'd Murich's *hirst* nae mair.

Jacobite Relics, 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*, *Hirsle*. V. **HIRST, s.**, sense 2.

He refers (vo. *Hirsill*) to A.-S. *hyrst-an*, murmurare.

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 vnthriftily,
With scharp plewis and steil sokkis sere,
Thay hard hillis *hirstis* for till ere.
And on thair wild holtis hars also
In faynt pastoure dois thare beistis go.

Doug. Virgil, 373, 16.

Branchis brattlyng, and blaiknyt schew the brayis,
With *hirstis* harsk of waggand wyndil strayis.

Ibid., 202, 29.

The huntis thei hallow, in *hurstis* and huwes.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 5.

Sae down she leans her birn upon a *hirst*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 98.

Hurstis, according to Mr. Pink., signifies woods. Sibb. renders *hirs* simply "a knoll or little hill." But this is not sufficiently definite. Doug. uses it as equivalent to *wild holtis*.

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 corf-house, and placed it in the mouth of the said Allochy Grain, and thereby occasioned the rising or *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, 1805, p. 192.

The term is most probably allied to Isl. [*hreyssi*, 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 haul' and *hirst*,

He joggit on.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 219.

This is only an oblique sense; as travellers frequently sit down to rest on an eminence.

5. "A small wood;" Gl. Sibb.

A.-S. *hurst* is rendered *silva*, whence L. B. *hursta*, id. V. Spelman. Germ. *horst*, locus nemorosus et pascuus, ab *opos*, *mons*; Wachter. Teut. *horscht*, *horst*, virgultum; *sylva humiles tantum frutices proferens*; 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*; Locus lapidosus, ubi solum glareae et silicibus constat; Ihre. 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. *hreyss*, *hrys*. For in pl. it is rendered, Loca virgultis obsita et sterilia; G. Andr., p. 123. Teut. *horst*, virgultum. Afterwards it may have been transferred to such places, as from their elevation and bleak situation, are unfit for cultivation.

Harst 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 nurst,

The sylvans in their songs their mirthfull meeting tell.

Drayton's Poly-olbion, Song 2.

Mr. Tooke views *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 **HIRTCH, 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.*]

[**HIRTCH, s.** 1. A jerk, motion by jerks, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A slight push, a hitch in any direction, *ibid.*]

[**HIRTCHIN, part. pr.** 1. Moving by jerks, *ibid.*

2. Wheedling, sneaking, *ibid.*

3. Used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

[**HIRTCHIN-HAIRIE, s.** A game among children in Banffs. Same as **HARIE HUTCHEON**, q. v.]

HIRY, HARY.

Hiry, hary, hubbilschow,

Se ye not quha is cum now,

Bot yit wait I nevir how,

With the quhirle-wind?

Bannatyne Poems, p. 173, st. 1.

"These words," according to Lord Hailes, "are a corruption of Fr. *haro*, or the cry *a l'aide*." As here expressed, there is something like a confirmation of the opinion that *haro* is formed from Moes.-G. *kiri*, come.

HISHIE, *s.* Neither *hishie* nor *wishie*, not the slightest noise, profound silence, Fife.

This reduplicative phrase may have been formed from the E. v. to *hush*, to still, to silence, and S. *wish*, id. It resembles Su.-G. *hwisk hwask*, susurrus, clandestina consultatio; which is undoubtedly from *hwisk-a*, in aurem dicere, 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 *housewife*; generally used in a contemptuous way, and applied to a woman whether married or single, S.

Shall I, like a fool, quoth he,
For s haughty *hizzie* die?

Burns, iv. 27.

This is also written *Huzzie*.

"A little *huzzie* like that was weel enough provided for already; and Mr. Protocol at ony rate was the proper person to take direction of her, as he had charge of her legacy." Guy Mannering, 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.

HISSIESKIP, HUSSYFSKAP, *s.* Housewifery, S. B.

My hand is in my *hussy'fskap*,
Goodman, as ye may see.

Ritson's S. Songs, l. 227.

Mair by chance than guid hissieskip, a Prov. phrase, signifying, that a thing happens rather by accident, than proceeds from proper management. V. the termination **SKIP**.

HIST-HAST, *s.* A confusion; synon. *Hagerdedash*, Upp. Clydes.

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. *haste*, or Su.-G. Isl. *hast-a*, is formed like Su.-G. *hwisk hwask*, susurrus, mentioned above.

HISTIE, *adj.* Dry, chaff, barren, S. O.

—Thou beneath the random bield
O' clod er stane,
Adorns the *histie* stibble-field
Unseen, alane.

Burns, iii. 203.

Perhaps q. *hirsty*, from *Hirst*, 2.

[HIST-YE, Haste you; hurry on, Clydes.]

HISTORICIANE, *s.* An historian.

"This opinioun is mair autenticck than is the opinioun of Piso, *historiciane*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 155.

HIT, *pron.* It, S.

Hit yaules, *hit* yamers, with waymyng wete.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 7.

Hitt is indeed the neuter in Isl.; *Hinn*, *hin*, *hitt*, *ille*, *illa*, *illud*. V. Johnstone, *Lodbrokar-Quida*, p. 50.

This word frequently occurs in O. E.

Mr. Tooke, with great appearance of truth, views *hit* as the part. past of Moes-G. *haitan*, A.-S. *haet-an*, nominare; as equivalent to the *said*. Divers. Purley, ii. 56. He justly considers Moes-G. *hait-an* and A.-S. *haet-an*, as radically the same verb. But it induces a suspicion as to the solidity of this etymon, that the analogy is lost, as to the supposed participle, when the particles are compared. For what is *hit*, *hyt*, in A.-S., is in Moes-G. *ita*. *Mith fahedai nimand ita*; With joy they viewed it; Mark iv. 16. *Wegos wallitedun in skip, swa swe ita juthan gafull-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 *hytchen* expl. by *remeuen*, i.e., to remove, and Lat. *amoueo*, *moueo*, *remoueo*; and *hytched* by *remeued*, and Lat. *amotus*; *hytching* is rendered *amocio*, *remocio*.

2. Metaph., augmentation, assistance in the way of advancing any thing, S.

To say that ye was geck'd yese hae nae need;
We'll gie a *hitch* unto your touchier gweed.

Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

3. Aid, furtherance, S.

4. An obstruction in mining, when the seam is interrupted by a different *stratum*, or a sudden rise or inequality, S.; synon. *Trouble*.

"The coal in this district is full of irregularities, stiled 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. Campsie, 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 *v.* from A.-S. *hicg-an*, *niti*, or Fr. *hoch-er*. But our *hitch* is evidently from the latter; and the former has not the same evidence of affinity as Isl. *hik-a*, *cedere*, *recedere*; *hik*, *tergiversatio*; *comotiuncula*; G. Andr., p. 112.

HITCH, *s.* A loop, a knot, S. O.

Upon her cloat she coost a *hitch*,
An' owre she warsel'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 *gay hyte*,
Gin ony's blam'd, she's sure to get the wyte.

Shirref's Poems, p. 66.

Aunt, I'm asham'd; s' now maun think you *hite*.

Ibid., p. 165.

It gets me mony a sair rebuff,

An' muckle spite;

Than, they cast up my pickle snuff,

An' pit me *hyte*.

Picken's Poems, p. 132.

2. "Excessively keen," S. O., Gl. Picken.

Various Goth. words resemble this. Isl. *heipt-a*, animo violento agere, *heipt*, iracundia; whence Su.-G. *gen hoest-a*, sese opponere. Isl. *aed-a*, furere, *aedis geinginn*, provento delirans. This, however, may be rather allied to S. *wod*, furious. Perhaps Flandr. *hayet-en*, desiderare, may be radically allied, as denoting eagerness or vehemence of desire.

HITHER AND YONT. Topsy-turvy, in a state of disorder, S. *Yont* signifies *beyond*. *Hither and yon*, A. Bor., here and there.

"Noo that they're *hither and yont* frae ane anither, 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; *hider and geond*, huc atque illuc, *hither and thither*; Bed. 5, 13.

HITHERTILS, HITHERTILLIS, *adv.* Hither-to.

—"For ought that *hithertils* hath been said of any the most learned yet acknowledge an vntried depth of which any one point opened may be a competent recompense of much paines." Bp. Forbes on the Revel. Dedie.

This is the more modern form of *Hiddirtil*, *Hid-dirtillis*.

"Your majestie being *hithertillis* be severall lettres—fullie acquainted with the proceedings of this meiting," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 23. V. HIDDERTYL.

[HITHIN, s. A piece of bent ash-wood attached to the end of the *souple* of a flail, and by which it is coupled to the *handstaff*, Banffs.][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." Rutherford's Lett., P. 1, Ep. 21.

To HIVE, or HIVE UP, *v. n.* To swell, S. B.HIVES, HYVES, *s. pl.* Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause, S.

He cou'd hae cur'd the cough an' pthisic,
Hives, pox, an' measles, a' at ance,
Rheumatic pains athort the banes, &c.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 173.

Thus, *bowel-hive* is the name given to a disease in children, in which the groin is said to swell.

Hives is used to denote both the *red* and *yellow gum*; Loth. or the *Aphthae*.

Hyvis, *pl.* occurs in Roull's Cursing.

—Ffluxis, *hyvis*, or huttis ill,
Hoist, heidwark, or fawin ill.

Gl. Compl. S., p. 330.

Perhaps from A.-S. *heaf-ian*, Su.-G. *haefw-a*, to rise up, because *hives* appear above the skin. Teut. *heff-en*, id.; hence *hef*, *heve*, leaven, because it swells the mass.

HIVIE, HYVIE, *adj.* In easy circumstances, snug, rather wealthy, Ayr., Clydes.; synon. with *Bein*.

Far in yon lanely vale was Phil's retreat;
A bra'er lass ne'er snuffed the cauler air:
Ilk wond'ring peasant saw that she was sweet,
An' *hyvie* lairds e'en own't that she was fair.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 100.

This is undoubtedly from the same origin with *Hive*, *v.* to swell; A.-S. *heaf-ian*, elevare, Su.-G. *haefw-a*, id.; *q.* "rising in the world." From the Su.-G. *v.* an *adj.* is formed, not very distant in signification. This is *haefwer*, superbus, elatus, spectabilis. In like manner from the A.-S. *v.* is formed by composition *up-hafen*, *up-ahafen*, 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 *hive* or cast," S.

"Only *Bee-fowk*, who understand the nature of the insect well, know any thing about this *sough*.—It is commonly heard the evening before their departure.—It is a continued buzzing." Gall. Encycl.

[HIXIE, s. A hiccup, Shetl.; Isl. *hygste*, id.]

[HIZZIE-FALLOW, s. V. under HISSIE, HIZZIE.]

To HNIUSLE, *v. n.* To nuzzle.

"An' what—are ye aye doin' *hnuislin'* an' *snuistin'* wi' the nose o' ye i' the yird, like a brute beast?" Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

I suppose it ought to be *hnuislin'*.

Belg. *neusel-en*, Isl. *hnys-a*, Su.-G. *nos-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 weping *ho*,
I you beseik, do not, do not so.

Doug. Virgil, 48, 34.

—Sweit hart, of harmis *ho*!

Maitland 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 *imper.* of the *v.*

—The dochter of auld Saturn, Juno,
Forbiddis Helenus to speik it, and crys *ho*.

Doug. Virgil, 80, 50.

In the other it is the *subj.*

—Saturnus get Juno,
That can of wraith and malice neuer *ho*,—
Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy
Iris.

Ibid., 148, 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*, *How*, *q. v.* It must be admitted, however, that Teut. *hof*, *hou*, is used as a sea-cheer, *celeusma nauticum*; Kilian.

HOE, s. A stop, cessation.

At ilk ane pant, scho lets ane pufte,
And hes na *ho* behind.

Chalm. Lyndsay, ii. 17.

"Vpon this earth there hath beene none *hoe* with my desires, which like the sore-crauing horse-leach culd say nothing but *Giue, giue*." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 898.

HO, *pron.* She.

Al in gleterand golde gayly *ho* glides
The gates, with Sir Gawayn, bi the grene welle,
And that barne, on his blonke, with the Quene bides,
Sir Gawayn and Sir Gal., i. 3.

It frequently occurs in this poem, which is so much in the style of those written in England, when the A.-S. was beginning to assume its more modern form, that it seems doubtful, if it was written in S. Although ascribed to Clerk of Tranent, it abounds much more with A.-S. words and idioms than Gawan and Gologras.

Ho is generally used by R. Glouc. 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. *hon*, anc. *hun*; in some parts of Sweden; *ho* and *hu*, id., *Ihre*.

HO, *s.* A stocking, S.

His sheen was four pound weight a-piece;
On ilka leg a *ho* had he;
His doublet strange was large and lang,
His breeks they hardly reach'd his knees.

Hogg's Mountain Bard., p. 193.

This seems anomalous; as in other dialects the word is generally used in a pl. form; Germ. *hosen*, A.-S. Isl. Franc. *hosa*; C. Br., id. Dan. *hose*, however, signifies "a stocking," Wolff; Belg. *hoos*, id. A.-S. *hosa*, seems to be from *hos*, the heel. *Ho*, in that language, is synon. with *hos*.

HOAKIE, *s.* 1. A fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red, Ayr.

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 *haug-ur*, Su.-G. *hoeg*, the barrow raised over the dead, a tumulus, and *hauga-eldr*, the name 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 *ignes fatui* as having the power of enchantment. *Hauga-eldr* is therefore rendered by Haldorsen, *fascinamentum*. 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 *manes* of the dead, or by the fires supposed to guard them.

HOAM, *s.* Level, low ground, &c. V. HOLM, and WHAUM.

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, Ang.

HOAM'D, HUMPH'D, *part. adj.* An epithet applied to animal food, when its taste indicates that it has been rather long kept, Clydes.

HOARSGOUK, *s.* The snipe, a bird, Orkn.

"The Snipe (*scolopax gallinago*, Lin. Syst.) which is here named the *hoarsgouk*, continues with us the whole year." Barry's Orkn., p. 307.

Sw. *hørsjök*, Faun. Suec. Cimbr. *hossegiog*, 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*. *Hossegiog* may be allied to Su.-G. Isl. *haest*, equus.

HOAS.

"The H. of C. [apparently, Heritors of Cruives] are ordained to desist from stenting of their nets from the one side of the water to the other coble or net, going pleat, *hoas*, herrywaters, or any other way during the Saturday's sloop [slop]." Deereet, 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; Upp. Lanarks.

It may be allied to Moes.-G. *hwot-jan*, Isl. *hoet-a*, minari, comminari; Su.-G. *hot-a*, Isl. *hwot-a*, aciem vel mucronem exserere, acie minitari, G. Andr. p. 127; or to Su.-G. *haett-a*, periclitari, in disermen 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, HOBDEL, *v. a.* To cobble, to mend in a clumsy manner.

—All graith that gains to *hobbil* schone.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 9.

Thir eir coffeis that sailis oure sene,—
With bair blue benattis and *hobdel* schone,
And beir bennokis with thame thay tak.

Ibid., p. 171, st. 4.

Perhaps from Germ. *hobel-en*, dolare, to cnt smooth, to rough-hew; *hobel*, a carpenter's axe.

To HOBBIL, *v. a.* To dance; [to rise and fall in a surge; *part. pr.* *hobland*.]

Minstrels, blaw up ane brawl of France;
Let se quha *hobbils* best.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 201.

Teut. *hobbel-en*, saltare.

HOBLE, *s.* 1. A state of perplexity or confusion; in a *sad hobble*, at a nonplus, S. *habble*, Loth. id. Teut. *hobbel-en*, inglomere.

[2. A swarm of living creatures; applied generally to insects, Banffs.]

[To **HOBBLE**, *v. n.* 1. To shake with a quivering motion; as, "He leuch till he *hobblet*," Gl. Banffs.

2. To swarm with living creatures; applied generally to insects, *ibid.*]

[**HOBBLE**, *adj.* Quaking under foot, *ibid.*]

[**HOBBLE-BOG**, **HOBBLE-BOG**, *s.* Wet, tough land that shakes or quivers under foot, *ibid.*]

HOBBLEDEHOY, *s.* A lad, or stripling, Loth.; *Hobbety-hoy*, *id.* A. Bor. *Hobberdehoy*, *cant E.*; sometimes, I am informed, *hobbledehoy*.

I have observed that T. Bobbins defines Lancash. *hobble-te-hoy*, "a stripling at full age of puberty." It is used by Cotgr. or Howell, *vo. Marmaille*, in pl. *hoberdehoys*.

Hoberdehoy has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French. *Hobereau* is expl. by Roquefort, simple gentilhomme, gentilhomme sans fortune; oiseau de proie; according to Borel, from Lat. *umberellus*, the hobby, a species of hawk.

Of *Haubereau*, 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, tyrunculus*. 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 (*casaniers*) 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 etymon. He deduces it from *hauber, hault-ber*, grand seigneur, haut baron. V. *Hauber*. *Haubereau*, 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 stripling, apprentices being generally in the intermediate state between puerility and manhood.

HOBBIE, **HOBIE**, abbreviations of the name *Halbert*. Acts Ja. VI., 1585, p. 390. Tales of my Landlord, i. 35. V. **HAB**, **HABBIE**.

HOBBLE, *s.* A difficulty, an entanglement, S.; also *Habble*, *q. v.*

"Weel, brither, now that your blast's blawn, will you, or will yon no, help us out o' our present *hobble*?" Campbell, i. 240.

HOBBLEQUO, *s.* 1. A quagmire, Ettr. For.

2. Metaphorically, a scrape, *ibid.*

From E. *hobble*, or C. B. *hobel-u*, *id.* The last syllable nearly resembles S. *Quhace*, a marsh; q. a moving marsh. C. B. *gwach* signifies a hole, a cavity.

HOBBY.

Thair wes the herraldis fa the *hobby* but fabel,
Stanchellis, Steropis, scryecht to thair sterne lordis.
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 *herraldis fa*, i.e., the foe of the swallow, formerly described in this poem, as *herald*.

Belg. *huybe, huybeken*, Fland. *hobbye*, C. B. *hebog*, 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.

Teut. *hobbel-tobbel*, tumultuariè, confusè, acervatim; Belg. *hobben en tobben*, to toil and moil.

HOB COLLINWOOD, the name given to the four of Hearts at whist, Teviotd.

HOBELERIS, **HOBLETERIS**, *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 thowsand men, and ma;
And xl thousand war of tha
Armyt on hors, baith heid and hand.—
And L thousand off archeris
He had, for owtyn *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. **HOBYNYS**.

2. The word is sometimes expl. as merely signifying men lightly armed.

"Sometimes the word signifies those who used bows and arrows, viz., pro warda maris tempore guerrae pro *hoberariis sagittariis inveniendis*, Thorn, A. 1364. Grose, ut sup., N.

Hence Bullet derives the term from C. B. *hobel*, an arrow.

HOBLESHEW, *s.* A confused noise, an uproar, S. V. **HUBBLESHEW**.

HOBRAIN, *s.* The blue shark, Shetl.

"*Squalus Glaucus*, (Linn. Syst.) *Hobrin*, Blue Shark." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 303.

Compounded of *Hoe*, the name of the Piked Dogfish, and perhaps Isl. *bruna fuscus*. V. **HOE**.

HOBURN SAUGH, the vulgar name of the Laburnum, a species of the *Cytisus*, S.

HOBYNYS, *s. pl.* "War or carriage horses, strong horses," Pink. But the word signifies light horses.

—*Hobylys*, that war stykyt thar,
Relyt, and flang, and gret rowine mad,
And kest thaim that apon thaim rad.

Barbour, xiv. 68, MS.

Fr. *hobin* signifies a little ambling or pacing horse. It is in the history of the Irish wars that *Barbour* mentions *hobylys*. This seems to be claimed as a word of Irish origin. Maffeus, speaking of Ireland, says: "The land produces excellent horses, which the inhabitants call *Ubinos*, (*Hobinos*) Hobbies." Ware's *Antiq.*, p. 189. According to the testimony of John Major, indeed, the Fr. borrowed this term from the Irish, who, it is pretended, brought this kind of horses with them from Spain. *Equos quos haubinos vocant suauissime incedentes gignit. Austurcones antiquitus vocabuntur: eo quod ex Austuribus Hispaniae venirent. Illos equos de Hispani secum attulerunt. Hos equos haubinos seu hobinos de Anglia Galli vocant, eo quod ab Anglis in Gallium veniunt. De Gest. Scot. Lib., i. c. 9, F. 17, b.* "From this kind of horse," says Ware, "certain riders who wear light armour, are called *Hobellarii*," ut sup., p. 166. Two thousand of these were brought by Edw. II. out of Ireland to fight against the Scots. But the terms seem radically different. *Bullet* mentions *hobin* as an Ir. word denoting a horse whose motion is easy. *H* not being used in Ir., it may be from *obann*, quick, nimble, *obainne*, swiftness. It may be mentioned, however, that Isl. Dan. *hoppa*, denotes a mare.

HOCH, *s.* The hough, S. Doug. Virg.

To HOCH (gutt.), *v. a.* 1. To hough, to cut the back-sinews of the limbs, S.

—"Alex^r. Cunninghame—come rynnand vpon the said Mr. James with ane drawin swird in his hand, sweiring and boisting with many vglie athis, that he sould *hoch* and slay him." Acts Privy Council, 1580. Life of Melville, i. 437.

2. To throw any thing from under one's ham, S. V. HAN' AN' HAIL.

[HOCHMAGANDY, *s.* Fornication, Clydes., Banffs. V. HOUGHMAGANDIE.]

HOCH-BAN', *s.* "A *band* which confines one of the legs of a restless animal; it passes round the neck and one of the legs;" Gall. Encycl.

[HOCH-HEICH, *adj.* Tall as a full-grown man's leg, Banffs.]

[To HOCH-HICHT, *v. a.* To be tall enough to stand on one's leg, and put the other over any object, as "I can *hoch-hicht* that dyke," *ibid.*]

HOCHEN, *s.* "Fireside;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692. Allied perhaps to *Hoakie*.

HOCHIMES, *s. pl.* Apparently, supports for panniers. V. HOUGHAM.

"Work horses with their sleds, creills, *hochimes*, and such like." Acts Cha. II., 1649, vi. p. 468.

To HOCHLE, (gutt.) *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps; most commonly used in the part. pr. *Hochlin'*, Fife.

I know not if this can have any affinity to A.-S. *hoh*, E. *hough*; q. denoting some femoral obstruction or weakness.

2. To shuffle or shamle in one's gait, to walk clumsily and with difficulty, Ettr. For.; synon. with *Hechle*, also used, although *Hochle* is understood as expressing the same thing in a higher degree.

To HOCHLE, *v. n.* "To tumble lewdly with women in open day;" Gall. Encycl.

HOCKEN, *adj.* Keen for food, greedy for food, Shetl.; [Isl. *hacka*, to devour greedily, to feed like a dog.]

HOCKERIE-TOPNER, *s.* The houseleek, Annandale; 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 earlen was riding *hockerty-cockerty* upo' my shoulders in a hand-clap." Journal from London, p. 3. This in Ang. is called *Cockerty-hoy*, q. v.

[HOCKIN', *part. pr.* Scraping or scooping out a hole, Shetl. V. HOLK, and HOUK.]

HOCKIT, *pret.*

The schamon's dance I mon begin;
I trow it sall not pane.
So hevelie he *hockit* about.

Peblis to the Play, st. 20.

Apparently for *hotchit*, moved clumsily by jerks. V. HORTCH.

[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.

Isl. *aukuise*, homo nihili, qui nihil potest sustinere; Olai Lex. Run.

To HOD, HODE, *v. a.* 1. To hide; pret.
hod, S. B.

What's i' your laps ye *hod* sae sair?
Lat's see, I'll wad its nae draff.

Morison's Poems, p. 17.

Belg. *hoed-en*, *hued-en*, Alem. *huod-en*.

2. To hoard.

The fourt cryis out for knocked beir;
How dar this dastard *hud* our geir?

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 324.

[HODLINS, *adv.* Secretly; same as hiddlins,
Mearns.]

HODDEN-CLAD, *adj.* Dressed in *hodden*.

And from Kingsbarns and hamlet clep'd of boars,
—Sally the villagers and binds in scores,
Tenant and laird, and hedger *hodden-clad*.

Anster Fair, C. ii. st. 21.

HODDEN-GREY, *adj.* A term used with
respect to cloth worn by the peasantry,
which has the natural colour of the wool, S.

But Meg, poor Meg! man with the shepherds stay.
And tak what God will send in *hodden-grey*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 178.

Hodden is also used as a *s.*

"Of the wool— is manufactured almost every
kind of cloth worn in the parish; *hodden*, which is
mostly used for herd's cloaks, and is sold at 1s. 8d. the
yard; plaiding, &c." P. Barrie, Forfar. Statist. Acc.,
iv. 242.

Perhaps from E. *hoiden*, 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.

Here farmers gash, in ridin graith
Gaed *hoddin* by their cotters.

Burns, iii. 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 cheeks and lyart hair,
Thy half-shut een and *hodling* air,
Are a' my passion's fewel.

Herd's Coll., ii. 38.

—"Sir John would not settle without his honour's
receipt." 'Ye shall hae that for a tune o' the pipes,
Steenie,—Play us up 'Weel *hoddled*, Luckie.'" Red-
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 etymon has been given either by
Skinner or Junius. That, which is most likely, has
been overlooked, Sw. *wed-ja*, mentioned by Seren. as
corresponding to E. *wriggle*. We may add, that Germ.
watsch-eln, to waddle, is probably derived from the Sw.
term.

HODDLE, *s.* A clumsy rick of hay or corn,
Teviotd.

Perhaps from a common origin with the E. *v.* to
Huddle, *q.* what is *huddled* up.

To HODGE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To move in a
trotting way; the same with *Hotch*, Aberd.

He nimble mounted on his beast;
An' hame a smart jog-trot came *hodging*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 29.

2. To shake in consequence of laughing
violently, *ib.*

Auld daddie *hodgin* yont the bink,
Fu' blythe to see the sport,
Cries, "Fill the stoup, to gar them jink,
And on the bannocks clort."

Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

3. Expl. "to stagger," Aberd.; as denoting
unsteadiness of motion.

Sae he took gate to *hodge* to Tibb,
An' spy at hame some faut;
I thought he might hae gotten a snib,
Sae thought ilk ane that saw't
O' the green that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., st. 17.

This is given according to Ed. 1805. In that of
1809, *hodge* is changed to *slip awa'*.

[4. To push roughly; as, "*Hodge* the stane
doon the brae," Clydes., Banffs.]

5. To move or walk in a rough, ungainly
manner, *ibid.*]

[HODGE, *s.* 1. A rough push, *ibid.*

2. A big, ungainly person; generally applied
to a female, *ibid.*]

[HODGIN, *part. pr.* Moving about awkwardly,
pushing about roughly. Used also as a *s.*,
implying the act or habit of moving about
so. With the prep. *aboot*, it implies a
staggering, unsteady motion, as of one car-
rying a very heavy burden, *ibid.*]

[HODGIL, *v. a.* and *n.* To move by slight
jerks and with difficulty, or slowly and
clumsily; *part. pr.* *hodgilen'*, used also as a
s., and as an *adj.* With the prep. *aboot*, it
denotes continuance of the action, or habit
of so acting, Banffs.]

[HODGIL, *s.* 1. A push or clumsy jerk, *ibid.*

2. A stout, clumsy person; applied generally
to females and children, *ibid.*]

HODGIL, *s.* "A dumpling," Gl. An oat-
meal *hodgil*, a sort of dumpling made of
oatmeal, Roxb.

But should a *hodgil*, in sweet rolling gleam,
Be seen to tumble in the scalding stream,
What prospects fair when stomachs keenly crave,
To view it sporting in the stormy wave;

While ragged children, with a wistful look,
Espy the treasure in the glib'lar brook,
With hunger smit, mayhap they seem to feel,
Or cry, perhaps, Oh! is the *hodgil* weel?

Lentrin Kail, A. Scott's Poems, p. 40.

i.e., "Is the dumpling ready for eating, is it sufficiently boiled?"

Properly allied to Teut. *hutsel-en*, quatore, concutere, agitare, because of its being tossed in the pot; especially as beef or mutton cut into small slices is denominated *huts-pot* for the same reason. Dicitur, says Kilian, a concutiendo; quod carnes concissae, et in jure suo coctae à coquo in olla fervente concutiantur, succussantur, et invertantur. Hence E. *hodge podge*, unless immediately from Fr. *hochepot*, id.

HODLACK, s. A rick of hay, Ettr. 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 Rutherglen, p. 95.

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. Luke's Fair in Rutherglen.

[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 Orkn., p. 296.

It has no other name than *hoe*, Shetl.

Sw. *haj*, Dan. *hae*, pron. *ho*, *Squalus acanthias*, Wiedg. Germ. *haye*, the generic name for a shark; *sper-haye*, 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. *homar*, *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 Zetl., ii. 304.

[HOEG, s. A sepulchral mound, of which there are many in Shetland. Isl. *haug*, Su.-G. *hoeg*, id.]

HOESHINS, s. pl. Stockings without feet, Ayrs.

Teut. *huysken*, theca, q. a case for the leg; V. HOGGERS; or rather A.-S. *scin-hose*, ocreae, greaves, inverted. V. MOGGANS. C. B. *hosen*, a stocking.

New to the weed they skelp wi' might,
The lasses wi' their aprons;
An' some wi' wallets, some wi' weigths,
An' some wi' *hoshens* cap'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 *hoffe*, to receive all our wounded and sicke men, where they were to be entertained together, till they were cured." Monro's Exped. 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*, Perth. 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. Acc., i. 139.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkia follout on the fellis haytht youis and lammis,—and mony herueist *hog*." Compl. S., p. 103.

—Ane calf, ane *hog*, ane fute-braid sawin.—

Bannatyne 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. *hogetz* as rendered young wedder sheep; remarking that this may be a mistake, as the term *ewe-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 *hoggaeius*, and *hoggaster*, as signifying "a young sheep of the second year."

"Habent apud Sproustoun duas carucatas terre in dominico vbi solebant colere cum duabus earucis cum communi pastura dicte ville ad duodecim boves quatuor afros & ccc *hogastros*." Rot. Red. Abb. Kelso.

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 of from three to four score [by the disease called the braxy.]" Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 393.

HOGGING, s. A place where sheep, after having arrived at the state of *hogs*, are pastured, South of S.

HOG-ILAM, 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, while ev'ry mouth
Cries "Off the *hog*,"—and Tinto joins the cry.
Graeme's Poems, Anderson's Poets, xi. 44.

To HOG, Hogg, v. a. To shog, Ang.

You'll *hogg* your lunach in a skull.

Old Ball.

i.e., shog your child in a basket used for a cradle.

Isl. *hagga*, commoveo, quasso; *haggast* or *hoeggian*, 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 scatthold contiguous to his farm, the tenant must pay for the privilege to cut peat in some other common, and this payment is called *hokalif*." Edmonstone's Zetl., i. 149.

"*Hogan* or *Huaga* is a name given to a pasture ground." N. ibid.

But I suspect that *hokalif* properly signifies permission; from Isl. *hoegg-va*, caedere, and *hlif*, tutamen, *hlif-a*, indulgere; q. "indulgence to cut." *Hogan* or *Huaga*, is evidently the same with Isl. and Su.-G. *hage*, locus pascuus. Hence *haesthage*, a place where horses are pastured; *kohage*, a pasture for cows. This is only a secondary sense of the same word, which signifies a rude inclosure, whence E. *hedg*.

[**HOGER, s.** End, upshot; as, "To come to an ill *hoger*"—to come to an ill end; Isl. *hagr*, condition, state. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HOGERS, HOGGERS, s. pl. Coarse stockings without feet, S. [*Huggers*, Clydes., Perth.]

A pair of grey *hoggers* well clinked benew,
Of nae ither lit but the hue of the ewe,
With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew,
Was the fee they sought at the beginning o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 137.

"He observed one of the black man's feet to be cloven; and that he had *hogers* on his legs without shoes." Glanville's Sadducismus, p. 393.

I know not if this be allied to O. E. *cokers* used by Langland.

I shal aparel me, quod Parken, in pilgremis wise,
And wend with you I wyl, tyl we finde truthe,
And cast on my clothes clouted and hole,
Mi *cokers* and mi cufes, for cold on my nails.

P. Ploughman, 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. *coggers* "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 ocreae rusticorum et Piscatorum*, ab A.-S. *cocer*, Belg. *koker*, theca, q. theca crurum; 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 amang 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. *hoggun*, e loco motio; or *hokt-a*, claudicare. I am doubtful, however, whether both terms be not corrupted from E.: q. *hagglin* and *boggling*, hesitating about a bargain, and startling at petty difficulties.

To HOGHLE, v. n. To hobble, S.; *Hughyal*, id., Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *hwik-a*, vacillare, titubare, whence *hwikull*, 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 best swine, and the Forestar ane *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 Writhneeb,—

With the halkit *hoglyn*—
Colkelbie Sow, F. i., v. 165.

Halkit, white-faced. V. HAWKIT.

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 *Hagmana*. This designation Lambe derives from Gr. *ἀγία μην*, 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 *Hagmane*." Scots Presb. Eloquence, p. 133.

2. It is transferred to the entertainment given to a visitor on this day; or to a gift conferred on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom, S.

The cottar weanies, glad an' gay,
Wi' pocks out owre their sheuther,
Sing at the doors for *hogmanay*.

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

Sibb. thinks that the term may be connected with Teut. *met heughe ende meugh eten*, to eat with pleasure and appetite; or derived from A.-S. *hogen-hyme*, one's own domestic servant; or allied to Scand. *hog-tid*, "a term applied to Christmas and various other festivals of the church." A very ingenious essay appeared on this subject, in the Caledonian Mercury for January 2, 1792, with the signature *Philologus*. The work being fugitive, it may be proper to give a pretty large extract from it.

"The cry of *Hogmanay Trololay*, is of usage immemorial in this country. It is well known that the ancient Druids went into the woods with great solemnity on the last night of the year, where they cut the mistletoe 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 harms, 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 Christian turn. We have 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 complaints were made to the Gallic Synods, of great excesses which were committed on the last night of the year, and on the first of January, during the *Fete de Fous*, by companies of both sexes, dressed in fantastic habits, who run about with their Christmas Boxes, called *Tire Lire*, begging for the lady in the straw, both money and wassail. These heggars were called *Bachelettes*, *Guisards*; and their chief *Rollet Follet*. They came into the churches, during the service of the vigils, and disturbed the devotions by their cries of *Au gui menez, Rollet Follet, Au gui menez, tiri tiri, mainte du blanc et point du bis*. Thiers, Hist. des Fetes et des Jeux.

"At last, in 1598, at the representation of the Bishop of Angres, 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 *Fete de Fous* in 1668.

"The resemblance of the above cry to our *Hogmanay, Trololay, Give us your white bread, and none of your grey*; and the name *Guisards* given to our Bacchanals, are remarkable circumstances; and our former connexions with France render it not improbable that these festivities were taken from thence, and this seems to be confirmed by our name of *Daft Days*, which is nearly a translation of *Fetes de Fous*.

"It deserves also to be noticed, that the Bishop of Angres says, that the cry, *Au gui menez, Rollet Follet*, was derived from the ancient Druids, who went out to cut the *Gui* or mistletoe, shouting and hollowing [hollaing] all the way, and on bringing it from the woods, the cry of old was, *Au Gui l'an neuf, le Roi 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 *Gui* should be Celtic or even

Scandinavian, it would add force to the above conjecture. Perhaps too, the word *Rollet* is a corruption of the ancient Norman invocation of their hero *Rollo*."

In confirmation of this account, it may be added, that according to Keysler, 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 *New-year's gift*, and crying out, *Au Guy! L'An Neuf!* "To the Mistletoe! The New Year is at hand!" Antiq. Septent., p. 305. V. *Ay-guy l'an-neuf*, Cotgr.

Hence the phrase used by Rabelais, B. ii., c. 11, *aller à l'aguillon neuf*, rendered by Sir T. Urquhart, "to go a handsel-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 relique of Druidism; as the mistletoe was believed to be peculiarly 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 traditionary 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 *reguli* in their own country. Thus, the language as borrowed from the Fr. has been rendered; *Homme est né, Trois rois allois*; "A man is born, Three kings are come."

Trololay has also been resolved into *Trois rois là*, "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 Yule was, by the Northern nations, called *Hoggw-nott*, or *Hogenat*. This may be literally rendered, *the 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 uncertain, one, eager to bring everything to the Gothic standard, might find himself at no loss for an etymon. One of the cups drunk at the feast of Yule, as celebrated in the times of heathenism, was called *Minne*. This was in honour of deceased relations, who had acquired renown. The word *Minne* or *Minni* simply denotes remembrance. V. *Mind*, v. As our Gothic ancestors worshipped the Sun under the name of *Thor*, and gave the name of *Oel* to any feast, and by way of eminence to this; the cry of *Hogmanay Trololay* might be conjecturally viewed as a call to the celebration of the Festival of their great god; q. *Hogg minné! Thor oel! oel!* "Remember your sacrifices: 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 *Ogmios*. V. Bochart. Chan., p. 737. This might for once unite Gothic and

Celtic etymologists. For among the ancestors of the famous German warrior Arminius, Nenius mentions *Ogomun*, whom Keyser views as the same person with Hercules. *Antiq.*, p. 40. Our Irish brethren could scarcely dissent; as this *Ogmios*, (whether Hercules or Mercury, as some say, signifies nothing) is supposed to have had his name from the *Ogam*, or ancient and sacred characters of their country. V. SINGIN-E'EN.

HOGREL, s. A dimin. from *Hog*, q. v.

North of E. id. Grose.

HOGRY-MOGRY, *adj.* Slovenly, Loth. corr. from *hugger-mugger*, E. V. HUDGE-MUDGE.

HOG-SCORE, 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, iii. 318.

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. Hog.

"*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 *tee* to *tee*, the *hog-scores*—are 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 juggle each other by the shoulders," S. Gl. Burns.

Isl. *hagg-a*, to move, to shake, to jog; or *hogg-e*, to strike. It seems allied to the game in E. called *hitch-buttock* or *level coil*.

TO HOG-SHOUTHER, *v. a.* To juggle with the shoulder, as in the game.

The warly race may drudge an' drive,
Hog-shouter, jundie, stretch an' strive;
Let me fair Nature's face describe.

Burns, iii. 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.

"A *hogtone* of demystage begareit with veluot." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

"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 serjandis,—with thair noyis and *hohas*, warnit in speciall the Albanis to here the kingis concioun." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 50.

O. Fr. *ho*, interjection qui sert imposer silence. *Hahai, haha, hahay*, cri pour reclamer justice ou pour demander du secours; Roquefort. V. Ho.

HOHE. *Le red Hohe*, Chart. Aberd., dated A. 1285.

HOICHEL, HOIGHEL, s. A person who pays no attention to dress, a sloven, Ayrs.

Perhaps originally the same with *Hechle*, v.

HOICHLIN', HOIGHLIN', *part. pr.* Doing any thing clumsily, Kinross.

HOIF, HOFF, HOVE, HOUFF, HUF, s. 1. A hall.

Bellenden, in the account given of the expedition of Julius Caesar into Britain, says, that according to "our vulgare cronicles, Julius came to the Callendare wod, and kest down Camelon the principall ciety of Pictis, efter that the samyn was randerit to hym. Syne left behynd hym nocht far fra Carron, ane round hous of square stanis, XXIII. cubitis of hecht, and XII. cubitis of breid, to be ane memory of his cumyng to the place. Otheris sayis he vsit this hous (as his tent) in al his viage, and had it ay tursit with him. And for that caus it was callit *Julius hoif*." *Cron.*, Fol. 27, b. It is more fully expressed in the original. "*Hancque Julius Hoff*, id est, *Julis aulam seu curiam, quod nomen ad nos devenit ab incolis exinde appellatum.*" Boeth. L. iii. c. 4.

But Bellenden has not told that Boece discredits this account, and prefers that left by Veremund, who is said to have viewed this as a temple built by Vespasian in honour of Claudius Caesar, and the goddess Victory.

It is evident indeed, that those who explained the designation, *Julius hoif*, in relation to Julius Caesar, were entirely ignorant of the ancient history of Britain; 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 *sacellum* appears to have been built: although Stukeley ascribes 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 Ihre; *aula*. He here uses *aula* as equivalent to *templum*, *fanum*. 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' hoif*, has no affinity to the Celtic, it is highly probable that it was imposed by the Picts. Thus it affords no inconsiderable presumption that the language of the Picts was Gothic.

This building has been more generally known by the name of *Arthur's Oon* or *Oven*. 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 Oven et Julius hoff* appellat hodie." *De Brit. Eccles. Primord.*, c. 15, p. 586.

In another part of his work, Boece, as translated by Bellenden, says with respect to Edw. I., "Attoure this tyrane had sic vane arrogance that he kest him to distroye all the antiquiteis of Scotland. And efter that he had passit throw sindrie boundis of Scotland, he commandit the round tempill besyde Camelon to be cassin down, quhilk was biggit, (as we haue schawin,) in the honoure of Claudius Impreour and the goddess Victory; nocht suffering be his inuy sa mekill of the antiquiteis of onre eldarns to remane in memorie. No the les the inhabitantis saiffit the samyn fra vttir euer-sioun; and put the Roman signes and superscriptionnis out of the wallis thereof. Als thai put away the armes of Julius Cesar; and ingrauit the armis of King Arthour,

commanding it to be callit *Arthouris hoif*." B. xiv., c. 7, MS. pen. Auct.
In the printed copy, instead of *superscriptionis*, it is *superstitionis*.

Bellenden here, as in many other places, has used great liberty with the original. Boece 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 stone, 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 hoif* in the vernacular language of the Scots."

Our learned Spottiswoode has a remark on this subject that deserves to be noticed:

"As to K. Edward giving it the name of *Arthur's Hoff* or house,—it had the name of *Arthur's Oon* or Kiln long before K. Edward entered Scotland in a hostile manner; as appears from a charter granted by William Gowrlay to the Abbey of Newbottle, dated 3rd July, 1293, in which it is called *Furnum 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 Boece, has, at least, more credibility than many others that have proceeded from the pen of Boece. Fordun assigns a reason for the designation still less credible. While he ascribes the work to Julius Cæsar, 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 Hove*. Scotichr. Lib. ii., c. 16.

Many readers 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.

Douglas, in his translation of Virgil, calls the constellation Arcturus, *Arthur's Hufe*, 85. 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 *hoif*. Now Boece 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, iii. 73. 437; Wallace, viii. 844. 885. 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 Seat*, *Arthur's Round Table*, and *Arthur's Oon*.

Barbour mentions the Round Table at Stirling—

—Be newth the castell went thal sone,
Rycht by the *Round Table* away;
And syne the Park enweround thai;
And towart Lithkow held in hy.

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 early diffusion of the fame of Arthur through Scotland, that the royal palace at Stirling was called *Snawdon*; and that one of the Heralds of Scotland is termed *Snowdun Herald* to this day. Barbour, i. 103, 104, N.

Sir D. Lyndsay mentions both—

Adew fair *Snadoun* with thy towris hie,
Thy Chapel royal, Park, and *Taill Round*.

Warkis, 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 1344, 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 aside all distinction of rank, or quality, seated themselves at a circular table, where every place was equally honourable." In a Note on the word *Just*, it is observed: "Matthew Paris properly distinguishes it from the tournament. *Non hastiludio, quod torneamentum dicitur, sed—ludo militari, 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 pastimes; 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 expence 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 perambulations 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 helde his householde, and the *rounde table*
Some tyme at *Edenburgh*, some tyme at *Striueline*,
Of kings renowned, and most honourable;
At Carleile somewhile, at *Atclud* his citee fine,
Among all his knightes, and ladies full femanine:—

And in Scotlands at *Perth* and *Dumbrytain*,
At *Dunbar*, *Dumfrise*, and *Sainct Jhon's towne*;
All of werthy knightes, mo than a legion;
At *Donidoure* also in Murith region;
And in many other places, both citee and towne.

Chron., Fol. 65, a.

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 *Alclud* from *Dumbrytain*, and *Perth* from *Sainct Jhon's towne*.

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 corr. pronounced *Queen Waners*; 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 *Julium Sidus*; 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 Geoffry of Monmouth, had rendered the Lat. name of the constellation *Arthur's hoif*, 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 *Julius' hoif*, had at first conjoined the term *hoif* 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 *Charlewaine*, or the *Ehwand*; as it occurs in different parts of his translation, in connexion with other designations generally received. V. *Arthur's Hufe*, and Virgil, 239, b. 9. But the principal objection to this idea is, that it is not easily conceivable how the constellation should be viewed as a *hoif*, 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 hoif* 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 *oven*, as being of a circular form, or partly from both; especially as the term *hoif* has been gradually going into disuetude, 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. Lydgate, in his *Fall of Princes*, B. viii., c. 24, speaks of this as an astronomical fact well known in his time. He calls Arthur *the sonne*, i.e., sun, of Bretayn.

Thus, of Bretayn translated was the sonne
Up to the rich sterry bright dungeen;

Astronomers wel rehearse konne,
Called *Arthur's constellation*.

2. A burial place. The principal place of interment at Dundee is called *the houff*.

Isl. *hof* not only signifies *fanum*, *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, ambitu quodam cinctus: impluvium, locus subdialis inter aedes; *kirchhof*, area ante templum, a church-yard.

3. A place which one frequents, a haunt, S.

Now sleekit frae the gowany field,
Frae ilka fav'rite *houff* and bield.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 36.

"—The Globe Tavern here—for these many years has been my *houff*." Burns, iv. 253, N° 85.

A.-S. *hofs*, Germ. *hof*, a house, L. B. *hof-a*, *hov-a*, *hov-ia*, villa, praedium. Wachter derives the term as used in this sense from A.-S. *hiw-an*, formare, fabricare. But this etymon 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 [girms] an' glowers sae dewr
Frae Borean *houff* in angry shew'r—

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 33.

A.-S. *hofs* is rendered not only domus, but spelunca, a den; Somner.

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 *hois* of blak velvett all of one sort and cuttit out on blak taffatis." 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 *theis* or thighs, and hips. Thus, at least, the hose of the royal wardrobe are described.

"Item, ane pair of *hois* of cramasy velvott, all the *theis* laid our with small frenyeis of gold, cuttit out upoun quhyt taffate, and *hippit* with clait of silver." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 93.

"To pay him xsh. & the wtter part of a pair of *hoyss*, or than iijsh. tharfor & tua pair of schoine for his half yeiris fee." Aberd. 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' thaeimps 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 bouldis and pithles artelyerie ar schot,—hes he nocht *win the hoiss* worthelie, in forging a mok to me mony mylis fra him, callin'

me *Procurator for the Papists?*" N. Winyet'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 Banffshire, similar to *Hide and Seek*. The name is thought to be of Fr. extract; from *Oyez*, hear, and *espier*, to spy; q. Listen, I espy you. [*High-spy*, Clydes.]

To HOIST, v. n. To cough. V. *HOIR*.

HOISTING, s. The assembling of an host or army,

"This clan, or tryb, at all meetings, conventions, weapon-shews, and *hoisting*, these many yeirs bypast, still joyned themselves to the Seil-Thomas." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 327.

HOISTING CRELIS. Apparently panniers for carrying baggage in *hosting* or a state of warfare.

"That James erle of Buchane restore to—George bischop of Dunkeld—a warestall price xxvj s. viij d., twa pare of *hoisting crelis* price of the pare vjs." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 129.

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.

Tho' now ye dow but *hoyle* and hoble,
That day ye was a jinker noble,
For heels an' win'.

Burns, iii. 142.

This is the very idea conveyed by Isl. *haut-a*, saltitare, cursitare more detentae volueris; G. Andr., p. 108.

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, Crusil*.

The suld wifie cam in, and *hoker'd* herself down,
By the ingle that bleez'd sae finely.

Old Song.

Germ. *hocker*, gibbns; *stuben-hocker*, a lazy fellow who still loiters at home by the fire; from *hock-en*, sedere. 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 fœcus. V. **HURKILL**.

* **To HOLD, v. n.** To keep the ground; applied to seeds, plants, &c.; q. to keep hold; S. *haud*.

"Most of these planted under the second turf have *held*, and made good shoots; but a good many of these planted under the uppermost went back." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 101.

HOLDING, adj. Sure, certain.

"This and many other things about them and amongst them are *holding* evidences and sad swatches 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 *holdingest* 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. 79.

This is obviously from the E. *v. n.* to *Hold*, as signifying, "to stand, to be without exception."

HOLE-AHIN, s. Expl. "a term of reproach;" Galloway.

Ilir *tittas* [tittles] clasp'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, HOUK, HOWK, HOKE, v. a. 1. To dig, to make hollow, S.; pron. *howk*.

Younder v'thir sum the new heuin *holkis*,
And here also ane other end fast by
Lays the foundsment of the theatry.

Doug. Virgil, 26, 21.

—Geordie Girdwood, mony a lang spun day,
Houkit for gentlest banes the humblest clay.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 84.

"*Howking*, digging. North." Grose.

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 *Houk*. For the latter signifies, to take out the middle, leaving the outside whole except a small aperture.

3. Metaph. applied to the heart.

"Thairfoir this heavenlie light, whereby we ar made heires of heaven, and the children of God, is purchased be the word & Spirit of God conjunctlie; by the worde striking & peareing the eare outwardlie, and the Spirit *howking* the heart inwardlie." Bruce's Eleven Serm., 1591, Sign. R. 6, b.

This is merely Su.-G. *holk-a*, cavare, from *hol*, cavus. Ihe seems to think that this is the origin of Su.-G. *holk*, E. *hulk*, the body of a ship; and that the term was originally applied to the trunk of a tree hollowed out; for such, he says, were the first vessels of the Scythians. The term *holk* is also used in general as to any piece of wood that is excavated.

HOLK, HOKE, s. The act of digging, Galloway.

His faithfu' dog, hard by, amusing, stalks
The benty bras, slow, listening to the chirp
O' wand'ring mouse, or moudy's carkin *hoke*.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

HOLKIS, s. pl. A disease of the eye; the same with *heuk*, S. B.

Quhat weyns thou, freynd, thy craw be worthin quhite,
Suppois the *holkis* be all ouer growin thi face?
Doug. Virgil, 66, 35.

Sibb. refers to Tent. *hol-ooghe*, coelophthalmus. But this simply signifies, hollow-eyed, like Sw. *holoegd*; without denoting any disease. V. HEUCK.

To HOLL, v. a. To dig, to excavate, S. A.-S. *hol-ian*, Franc. *hol-on*, Germ. *hol-en*, id.

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-ian*, 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 *hollt* 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 said he thus, quhen of the *holl* graif law
Ane great eddir slidand can furth thraw.

Doug. Virgil, 130, 14.

Ane terribill sewch, birnand in flammis reid,
Abhominabill, and *how* as hell to see—
I saw—

Palace of Honour, iii. 4.

—*How* cavernis or furnys of Ethna round
Rummysit and lowit.—

Doug. Virgil, 91, 10.

2. Concave.

—As quhen the birnand sonnys bemes bricht
The wattery cloud peirsand with his licht,
Schynand on fer, forgane the skyes *howe*
Schapis the figure of the quent rane bow.

Doug. Virgil, 565, 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. Belg. *hol*, Isl. *hol-r*, cavus. Some have supposed that there is an affinity between these and Gr. *κολ-ος*, cavus.

HOLL, s. The hold of a ship.

Bathe schip maistir, and the ster man also,
In the *holl*, but baid, he gert thaim go.

Wallace, ix. 122, MS.

Out of the *holl* thai tuk skynnys gud speid.

Ibid., x. 836, MS.

Not from the v. *hold*, tenere, as Johns. seems to derive it, but from *hol*, cavus. (Sw. *holskepet*, 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.

Herd's Coll., ii. 4.

V. HOLYN.

HOLLIGLASS, HOWLEGLASS, s. "A character in the old Romances;" Gl. Poems, 16th Cent.

Now *Holyglass*, returning hame,
To play the sophist thought no schame.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Sixteenth Cent., p. 311.

—"Speaking of the Council, that he had called them *Holliglasses*, Cormorants, & men of no religion." Spotiswood's Hist., p. 424.

Mr. Steevens, in his notes on Shakespeare, gives some account of this fictitious character. He mentions an old black letter book, without any date, entitled, *A merye 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 stood about the grave that tyme, to let the coffyn to stand bolt upryght. For in his lyfe tyme he was a very marvelous man, &c. and shall be buryed as marvailously; and in this maner they left *owleglas*."

"That this book," says Mr. Steevens, "was once popular, may be inferred from Ben Jonson's frequent allusions to it in his *Poetaster* :

'What do you laugh, *Owleglas* ?'

"Again, in *The Fortunate Isles*, a masque :

'What do you think of *Owleglas*,
Instead of him ?'

—"This history," he adds, "was originally written in Dutch. The hero is there called *Uyle-spegel*, [i.e., the *Speculum* or *Looking-glass* of the Owl.] Under this title he is likewise introduced by Ben Jonson in his *Alchymist*, and the masque and pastoral already quoted."

But undoubtedly, the reason why Adamson, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was dubbed *Howleglass*, appears from what follows :

"Menage speaks of *Uylespeigle* as a man famous for *tromperies ingenieuses*; adds that his life was translated 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 deid and rotteu,
His smaikrie sall not be foryett,
How Dector Patrick payit his debt.
Ane new conceat this knaf hes tane, &c.
Legend, ut sup., p. 315.

But *Howlieglass*, lang or the morne,
New falset forced out for to defend him.
Ibid., p. 316.

Thsir *Holieglass* began his gaidis,—
—Quyetlie his counsall gave him,
That *Holieglass* wald sone decave him.
Ibid., p. 328, 329.

Simple indeed alternates the term with *Lowrie lurcan* (i.e., *lurking*) *Lowrie*, and *deceatful Lowrie*, p. 211, 318, 319, 324.

HOLLION, s. A word in *Ang.* sometimes conjoined with *hip*. The precise sense seems to be lost.

An' o'er, baith *hip* an' *hollion*,
She fell that night.
Morison's Poems, p. 24.

Su.-G. *hel och haallen (hollen)*, 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 1½ 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 pasturage." 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. Ihre 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 those 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 synon. 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 wylde in wode has welth at wylle;
Thare hyrdys hydys *holme* and hille.
Wyntoun, Cron., i. 13, 16.

Holme and *hill*, or *holme* and *hycht*, seem to have been phrases in common use; as we now say, *hill* and *dale*.

In Scotland he send hys Tresorer,
—To sek bath *holme* and *hycht*,
Thai men to get, gyve that thai 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 *holms*, (as they are here called) of different breadths." P. Dalsier, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., ii. 371.

Keep halyday en ilka *howm*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 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 *hoolmganga*, Su.-G. *holmgang*, 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*, duello cum aliquo congredi. But it is questionable whether the S. term be not radically different; as Isl. *hwam-r*, signifies a little valley, a low place between two hills; convallieula, seu semivallis; 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. *hulse*, siliqua, as denoting a mess of husks.

To HOLT, v. n. To halt, to stop, Ettr. For.

Su.-G. *holl-a*, cursum sistere: Dan. *hold-er*, to stay, to stand still; *holtt*, interj. stop, stand still.

HOLT, s. A wood; as in E. *Firrie-holt*, a wood overrun with brushwood, brambles, &c., Ayrs.

A.-S. *holt*, *holc*, lucus, sylva; Su.-G. *hult*, nemus; Isl. *holt*, aspretum.

HOLT, s. 1. High ground, that which is at the same time hilly and barren. It seems to be used by Doug. as synon. with *hirst*.

—On thir wild *hollis* hars also
In faynt pastoure dois thare beistis go.
Doug. Virgil, 373, 17.

V. **HIRST.**

Makynne went hame blyth aneweche
Attoure the *hollis* hair.
Bannatyne Poems, 102, st. 16.

Ritson quotes the following passage from Tnrberville's *Songs and Sonnets*, 1567, in which it is evidently used in the same sense.

Yce that frequent the *hilles*;
And highest *hollis* of all.

Gl. E. M. Rom.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *haut*, *haut*, Lat. *alt-us*, high. But it is certainly the same with Isl. *holt*, which signifies a rough and barren place, salebra, Verel. Glaretum, terra aspera et sterilis, gleba inutilis; G. Andr. V. **HAIR**, 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 DOUPIES, the name given to what is commonly called *Shortbread*, Dundee; *Holy-Dabbies*, Lanarks. V. DABBIES.

HOLYN, HOLENE, *s.* The holly; a tree, *S. Ilex aquifolium*, Linn.

The park thai tuk, Wallace a place has seyn
Off gret *holyns*, that grew bathe heych and greyn.
Wallace, xl. 378, MS.

I leivs the maister of Sanct Anthane,
William Gray, *sine gratia*,—
Qui nunquam fabricat mendacia,
But quhen the *holene* tree grows grene.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 37, st. 8.

This Prov. is still retained.

"He never lies, but when the *hollen* is green;" i.e.,
"he lies at all times." Kelly, p. 174.

A.-S. *holegn*, *holen*, id. Skinner deduces it from
A.-S. *hol*, all, and *ecge*, 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 umquhile king
James to his goodsire 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-deal-
ing* with you in the case indispensibly necessary."
M'Ward's Contendings, p. 196.

HOME-GOING, *s.* V. HAMEGAIN.

HOMELTY-JOMELTY, *adj.* Clumsy and
confused in manner.

Then cam in the maister Almaser,
Ane *homelty-jomelty* juffler,
Lyk a stirk stackarand in the ry.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 94.

Perhaps from *Whummil*, q. v. and *E. jumble*. *Juffler*,
for *shuffler*, one who danced with a shuffling motion.
This word, in its formation, nearly resembles Sw.
hummel och *tummel*, topsy-turvy.

HOMMEL CORN. Grain that has no beard.

—"That Wil the Wache of Dawic sall content &
pay to Maister Gawan 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 xxiiiis. Item, vii
chalder of *hommyl corne*. Item, the sawing of vi
chalder of aitlis & a half. Item, the sawing of xiii
bollis of bere & a half," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 35.

HOMMELIN, *s.* The Rough Ray, a fish,
Frith of Forth.

"Raia *rubus*. Rough ray: *Hommelín*." Neill's
List of Fishes, p. 28.

Prob. this term is derived from Isl. *hamla*, impe-
dire; *hoemlun*, 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 *fulonica* (Linn.), from its supposed resem-
blance to the instrument used by fullers in smoothing
cloth.

HOMYLL, *adj.* Having no horns, *S.*; *hum-
mil*, *hummil*, *synon. doddit, cowit*; improperly
written *humble* and *humbled*.

"Quhen vncouth ky fechtis amang thaym self, gif
ane of thaym happenis to be slane, and vncertane quhat
kow maid the slauchter, the kow that is *homyl* sall
beir the wyte, and the awnar thairof sal recompens the
dammage of the kow that is slane to his nychtboure."
Bellend. Cron. B., x. c. 12. *Incornuta*, Boeth.

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 gat 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, ii. 70.

"That," said John with a broad grin, "was Grizel
chasing the *humbled* cow out of the close." Guy
Manning, i. 141.

A. Bor. "*humbled*, hornless; spoken of cattle."
Grose.

It is perhaps the same term that is applied to grain.
V. HUMMIL, v.

Dr. Johnson, vo. *Humblebee*, has said; "The *hum-
blebee* 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.
haml-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*, suffrago; al-
though he afterwards refers to *ham*, mancus, which
seems the true origin. From *ham* the Germans in like
manner form *hummeln*, castrare. Isl. *hamla*, in legibus
passim est membri alicujus laesione vel mutilatione
alium impedire, quo minus facultatem habeat quod velit
efficiendi; Verel. Ind. *Hamla ad handum eda folum*,
manibus pedibusve truncare; Ibid. *Hamlad-ur*, mani-
bus pedibusque truncatus; Olai Lex. Run.

HUMLIE, *s.* A cow which has no horns, *S.*

"A great proportion of the permanent stock are
humlies, that is, they have no horns." Agr. Surv.
Forfars., p. 439.

HONE, HOYN, *s.* Delay. For *owtyn hone* and
but hone, are used *adv.* as signifying, without
delay.

With thai wordis, for owtyn *hone*,
He tite the bow out off his hand;
For the tratouris wer ner command.

Barbour, v. 602, MS.

[*Hoyn*, in Skeat's Ed.]

Drife thir chiftanis of this land *but hone*.

Doug. Virgil, 222, 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 Paip commandit, *but hone*, to wryt in all landis.

Howlate, i. 11, MS.

It is also written *Hune*, q. v.

This seems formed from the *v. Hove*, *How*, q. v. By
a strange mistake Ritson renders this *shame*, as allied
to Fr. *honte* or *honi*, in the celebrated phrase *Honi soit*,
&c., referring to the following passage:—

This honour sal neght he myne,
Bot setes it aw wele at be thine;
I gif it the her, *withouten hone*,
And grantes that I am undene.
Yvaine and Yvain, E. M. Rom., i. 154.

V. Hoo.

* **HONEST, adj.** 1. Honourable, becoming.

Oure lerd the Kingis eldest sone,
Sute, and wertuous, yong and fair,—
Honest, habil, and avenand,—
Yauld his saule till his Creatoure.

Wyntown, ix. 23, 15.

V. CLAUCHAN.

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 causs all estellaris baith to burgh and to lande, ilk man within self and boundis of his office, to haue *honest* chalmeris and bedding for resaving of all passingeris and strangearis, passand and travelland throw the realme, wele and *honestly* acculterit with gude and sufficient stabillis, with hok and mangere, corne, hay and stra for the horses, flesche, fish, breid, and aile, with vther 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 ignominy, and to restore her to her place in society.

* **HONESTLIE, adv.** Decently, in a respectable manner.

In the statutes of the Gild, it is provided, that if a brother be "fallin in povertie—they sould help him of the gudis of the gild, or mak ane gathering to him fra the communie of the burgh: And gif he happinis 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 *honestly* 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 sae order'd—I hae naething to say; he's a sonsy, furthy, *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 Bowrs [boors], Fishers, and other country people also do go *honest-like* in their apparel, as becemeth their station." Brand's *Zetl.*, p. 67.

3. To what has the appearance of liberality, 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. the s.

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 sawfyd ill kyngis honeste,
Swa to sclandyre a kynryk fre.

Wyntown, viii. 3, 141.

"Beggary pride is devil's *honesty*, and blusheth to be in Christ's common." Rutherford's *Lett.*, P. I. ep. 50.

Amengis the Bischepis of the tewue,
He played the beggar up and downe,
Without respect of *honestie*,
Or office of ambassadrie.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 337.

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. 86.

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*, *honnête*, gentle, courteous; *aeemly*, *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. *honn-ir*, id.), and *hooner*, a reproacher.

[**HONTYNE, s.** Hunting. Barbour, iv. 513, Skeat'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. Hor, 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.

Scho tuk him wp with owty n wordis mo,—
Atour the wattr led him with gret woo,
Till hyr awn houss with outyn ony hoo.

V. HOVE, How, *v.* Wallace, ii. 264, MS.

Hoo is used in the sense of truce, Berner's Froysart, ii. 153. "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.

HOO, *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 peasantry, when dancing, making their heels crack on other at same time." Gall. Encycl.

HOODED CROW. The Pewit Gull, Orkn.

"The Pewit Gull (*Larus ridibundus*, Lin. Syst.) here called the *hooded 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 Heraldry, P. iv. 147, 149. V. GUMPHION.

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 band, and a *hoodling how* :

I hope, my bairns, ye're a' well now.

Willie Winkie's Test., *Herd'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. *heofud*, Teut. *hoofil*, id.

HOOD-SHEAFs, *s.* The sheaves with which a *stook* or shock of corn is covered in the field, to carry off the rain; pron. *hude-shaifs*, S.

This is obviously a metaph. sense of *hood*, Teut. *hoed*, as primarily signifying a covering for the head. Johns. thinks that A.-S. *hod*, denoting a hood, may be from *hepod* [r. *hefod*] head. But Kilian more naturally deduces Teut. *hoed* from *hoed-en*, *hued-en*, tegere, protegere.

To this compound term we may perhaps trace another, 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, HUFERIE, *s.* Folly, Roxb.

Dan. *hoveren*, "a rejoicing, a jubilation, a merry-making." Su.-G. *hofwera*, usurpatur de quavis pompa, from *hof*, aula. Germ. Sax. *hover-en*, praesultare.

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. *houw-en*, 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 g'en for *hooks*?

As sure's I stand among the stooks,

A shillin's gaen.

The Har'st Rig, st. 127.

* "Shearers."

THROWING THE HOOKS. This is done immediately after *crying the kirk*. (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 quarter 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 *Hule*, 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 substance bursting from the pod; S. B.

But O the skair I got into the pool :
I thought my heart had *coup'd frae* its hool.
Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

The phrase assumes different forms—

Sad was the chase that they had geen to me,
My heart near *coup'd* its hool, ere I got free.
Ibid., First Edit., p. 56.

In Edit. Third, p. 60, it is thus altered—

My heart's near *out of hool*, by getting free.

HOOL, *adj.* "Beneficial;" properly, kind, friendly.

I have met with this word only in a coarse proverb. "You are any [ay] hool to the house, you drito in your loof, and mool't to the burds;" i.e., crumble it for the chickens: "Spoken to pick-thanks, who pretend great kindness to such a family." Kelly, p. 383.

This is undoubtedly a term of great antiquity; being obviously the same with Su.-G. *hull* or *huld*, anc. *holi*, benevolus; Moes.-G. *hulths*. *Hulths* *siais mis fra-vaurheamma*; "Be merciful, or propitious, to me the sinner;" Luke xviii. 13. Isl. *holl-r*, amicus, fidelis, dexter et officiosus; G. Andr. Dan. *huld*, "affectionate, gracious, favourable, sincere;" Wolff.

It occurs, however, in O. E. in the sense of firm, faithful:—

Hue—suore othes holde
That huere none ne sholde
Horn never bytrege,
Thah he on dethe leye.

Geste of King Horn, Ritson's *Met. Rom.*, ii. 143.

Teut. *huld*, *hold*, favens, amicus, benovolus; *huld-en*, fidem prestat.

To HOOL, *v. a.* To conceal, S. B.

I wadna care, but ye maun hool frae e',
Whate'er I tell you now atwisch us twa.
Shirreffs' Poems, p. 140.

This is radically the same with *Heilt*, *Heal*, *q. v.* But it more nearly resembles Su.-G. *hoel-ja*, velare, operire; Moes.-G. *hul-jan*, id. Alem. *hul-en*, Germ. *hull-en*, tegere. Isl. *hel-a* has in the imperf. *hulde*, part. pa. *hulen*, tectus. Hence *hull*, the husk or covering of any seed.

HOOLIE, *adj.* Slow; also, slowly, softly.
V. HULY.

HOOLLOCH, **HURLOCH**, *s.* "A hurl of stones, an avalanche;" Gall.

"Boys go to the *heugh*s whiles to tumble down *hoolochs*, receiving much pleasure in seeing them roll and *clanter* [make a clattering noise] down the steep." Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *hoewal*, whirling; *hoewal-u*, to whirl in eddies.

HOOM, *s.* A herd, a flock, Mearns.

To HOOM, *v. a.* **V. To HOAM.**

HOOMET, **HOWMET**, **HUMET**, *s.* 1. A large flannel nightcap, generally worn by old women, Aberd.

This is different from the *Toy*.

2. A child's under cap, Moray.

"*Hommet*, a little cap or cowl." Gl. Sibb.

Hence, as would seem, has been formed the term,

HOOMETET, *part. pa.* Having the head covered with a *Hoomet*.

The fairies troop'd in order bright,—
An' witches *hoometel* in fright,
In flanen rags, and wonsey.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 82.

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 indutus, tectus, covered; from *haam*, *ham*, *hom*, *hama*, *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. *hweif* or *hufwa*, capitis tegmen muliebri; Teut. *huyve*, reticulum, capillare, vitta, *huyv-en*, caput operire; S. hoo, E. *coif*. Or, as *hoomet* may seem a compound word, perhaps *q. hauf-med*, from Germ. *hauf*, head, and *meid-en*, to cover. *Hoemetel* seems immediately connected with *flanen 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 *abhorring*; 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, Banffs.]

[HOOST, *s.* A host, an army, Barbour, xiii. 734, Skcat's Ed.]

HOOT, **HOUT**, **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 Kippeltringan? to which he gave the very natural answer,—*Hoot*, what was I thinking about Ellangowan then?" Guy Mannering, iii. 310.

"*Howts*, the word which sometimes prefaces one thing, sometimes another; such as *howts*—nonsense; *howts*—ay," &c. Gall. Encycl.

A. Bor. "*hout*, a negative, as *nay*." Grose, Su.-G. *hut*, apage. *Hut-a ut en*, est cum indignatione et contemptu instar canis ejicere, nec non probris onerare; Thre, vo. *Hut*. C. B. *hwt*, off, off with it! away! away! Hence *hut-ian*, 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, Berwick.

From *hoot*, and perhaps the pron. pl. *ye*, *q.* "Fy! do ye assert this?" Or, *q.* "take yourself off."

To HOOVE, *v. n.* To remain, to stay, Teviotd. 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. *huyzen*, to lodge, to house; or *houd*, 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 *hoozle*, Roxb.

To *HOOZLE*, *v. a.* To perplex, to puzzle, to non-plus, Ayrs.

Teut. *hutsel-en*, conquassare; labefactare. 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*, *HUZZLE*, *v. n.* To breathe with a sort of wheezing noise, when walking fast, Roxb.

The same with *Whaisle*, *Whosle*, *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 haif brocht to you the King, hop gif you can.*"

Lord Hailes with great probability, renders *King, ring*, adding; "The *ring* means the *dance a la ronde*." Doug., he observes, uses *hap* as signifying to dance. It is, however, written *hop*, according to Rudd. edit.

Syne younder mare was schappin in ane feild

The dansand preistis, clepit Salii,

Hoppand and singand wounder merely.

Virgil, 267, 21.

V. *Annals Scot.* i., 259.

Teut. *hopp-en*, salire, saltare, Su.-G. *hopp-a*, saltitera.

HOP, *HOPE*, *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 *hope-head*, Loth. Tweedd. Dumfr. *Glack*, *slack*, *synon.*

—Fresche Flora hir floury mantill spreid,
In every waill, bath *hop*, hycht, hill, and meide.

Wallace, ix. 25, MS.

He has guided them o'er moss and muir,

O'er hill and *hope*, and mony a down.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 188.

Hope occurs in the names of many places in the South of S.

HOPE-FIT, *s.* The foot or lower part of a *hope*, *ibid.*

Mr. Macpherson observes, that Isl. *hop* signifies a large pond, or small sea. *Hoop*, stagnum majus, mare minus; G. Andr.

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. 409.

The term *hop* may be allied to Su.-G. *hop*, portio agri separata; L. B. *hop-a*, properly pasture-ground.

HOPE, *s.* 1. A small bay.

—Of fors, as wynd thams movyd,
Come in the Fyrth thame behowyd,
And in Saynt Margretis *Hope* be-lyve
Of propyrs nede than til aryve.

Wyntown, vi. 20, 109.

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-hope, North-hope, Ore-hope, and others." Wallace's Orkney, p. 8, 10.

2. A haven, Loth.

"It was a little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea.—It was called Wolf's-hope, i.e., Wolf's haven." Brides of Lammermoor, i. 291.

Johns. mentions *hope* as used by Ainsworth; rendering it, "any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains." But he gives no hint as to the etymon. If we can have any confidence in Bullet, *hope* was used in this sense in the language of the ancient Gauls: *Petite vallee 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 Isl. *hop*, recessus, vel derivatio fluminis, or *hwapp*, lacuna, vallicula; Haldorson. It is greatly in favour of this etymon, 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.

"*Hopped*, 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. *hoppel-en*, *hippel-en*, *huppel-en*, saltitare, tripudiare, subsultare; a dimin. from *hopp-en*, *id.*

HOPRICK, *s.* A wooden pin driven into the heels of shoes, Roxb.

From A.-S. *ho*, calx, the heel, and *pricca*, *price*, aculeus, stimulus, a pointed wooden pin.

[*HORENG*, *s.* The seal, "phoca," Shetl.]

HORIE GOOSE. The brent goose, *Anas bernicla*, Linn. Orkney; sometimes pron., and also written, *horra*.

"The birds of passage are pretty numerous. Among these the swans, the *horie geese*, or as they are called in England the brant 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., vii. 547.

"On the sand and shores of Deerness are seen myriads of plovers, curlews, sea-larks, sea-pies, and a large grey bird with a hoarse cry, called by the inhabitants *Horra Goose*." P. St. Andrews, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xx. 263.

There is some similarity between the name of this bird and that of the velvet duck, in Norw. *Haforre*, Penn. Zool., p. 583. The *shieldrake* in Norw. is *urgaas*. But we are informed that "they are called in Shetland, *Horra geese*, from being found in that sound;" Encycl. Britann., vo. *Anas*, N^o 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 Tiukera 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 aff your horn, S.*, i.e., take your drink.

Then left about the humpier whirl,
And toom the horn.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

Yet, ere we leave this valley dear,
Those hills o'erspread wi' heather,
Send round the usquebaugh aae clear;
We'll tak a horn thegither.

Gathering Rant, Jacobite Relics, ii. 99.

Isl. *horn*, poculum; *hornungr*, potus, L. B. *cornu*, vas quo bibitur; also, vinum cornu 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.

Sturleson, 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, [*Parentalia*, Lat.] he who prepared the feast, and who was to succeed to the inheritance, seated himself on the lowest steps 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, *einu dyrshorni mikku*, a large or meikle 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 af sithan af hornino*, then emptied the horn." Heimskr. Ynglinga S., c. 40.

We learn from Pliny, that the ancient Northern nations preferred the horns of the *Urus* or wild ox,

for this purpose. *Urorum cornibus Barbari Septentrionales, urnasque binas capitia unius cornua implent.* Hist. Lib., 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 sup.

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. BICKER 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*; *likthorner*, a corn-cutter.

- HORN, s.** To put to the horn, to denounce 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 Makduffis wyfe & hir barnis, with all other personis that he fand in it, syne confiscat Makduffis guddis, & put him to the horn." Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 6. Reipublicae declaravit hostem, Boeth.

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 Instit., B. ii., Tit. 5, Sect. 53, 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. *Classicum appellatur, quod Buccinatores per cornu dicunt.* Veget. Lib., ii. c. 22.

*Jam nunc minaci murmuris cernuum
Perstringis aures, jam litui sonant.*

Her. Carm. Lib., ii. O. 1.

The Israelites blew horns or cornets at their new moons, and at other solemnities; Num. x. 10, Psa. xcvi. 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 man findes ane theif with the fang, do-and him skaith; incontinent he sould raise the blast of ane *horne* vpon him; and gif he hes not ane *horne*, he sould raise the shout with his mouth; and cry lowdly that his neighbours may hearo." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 23, § 2.

Du Cange supposes, but, it would seem without sufficient authority, that the term *hue* properly denoted the sound of a horn. *Hue vero videtur esse clamor cum cornu*; vo. *Huesium*.

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 Hutesii emittere, &c.* Du Cange also gives the phrase, *Cum cornu clamorem levare*; and quotes a passage from a charter dated A. 1262, in which the person in whose favour it is made, is freed ab—*Cornu, crito, &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 gif he vnjustlie withdrawis him from the attachment: the officers sall raise the *king's horn* vpon him, for that deforcement, vntill the king's castell." Stat. Will., c. 4, § 2. *Debet levare cornu 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 *Baroune Serjand*, when he enters into the Barony. V. Acts Ja. I., 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 yee were all at Gods [*r. Godis*] *horne*;
This Babe to you that now is borne,
Sall make you saif, and for you die,
And you restore to libertie.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 72.

[2. On the verge of bankruptey, Banffs.]

TO HORNE, *v. a.* To denounce as an outlaw.

"Dischargeing—that ye nor nane of yow charge, *horne*, poynd, nor trouble the said Johnne Schaw, his airis nor tennentis of his tuentie aucht pund threttene shilling [land]," &c. Acts. Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 551.

HORNARE, HORNER, *s.* 1. An outlaw, one under sentence of outlawry.

"Their names salbe deleit out of the catologe of *hornaris*, and ane act maid thairupoun quhairthrow they sall not be forder troublit for that horning in tyme cuming." Acts. Ja. VI., 1590, Ed. 1814, p. 525.

"He—proponit the meane and overtour vnderwrittn,—Lettres to be formit, chargeing the hail schirreffis, &c., to present the autenticke copy of their hail schirreffis buikis,—to the effect the hail *horneris* registrat thairin and remaining vurelaxt may be extractit and chargit," &c. Ibid., A. 1598, p. 174.

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 lordis prolongis the execucioun of the *horne* in the meyn time, & falyeing he bring nocht the said child,—ordanis the lettres gevin of befor in the said mater, be put to execucioun incontinent." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 205.

HORNING, *s.* Or, *Letter of Horning*, a letter issued from his Majesty's Signet, and directed 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 reliet 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 Sederl., 4 March, 1672.

If the debtor disobey the charge, the Messenger publishes the letters at the market cross of the head borough of the shire where the debtor dwells, or of a regality or stewartry, if he resides in a separate jurisdiction. There the messenger must, before witnesses, first make three several *Oyesses* with an audible voice. Next, he must read the letters, also with an audible voice; and afterwards blow his horn, as mentioned, vo. *Horn*, 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 corresponding term in Virg.

Of suery sterne the twynkling notis he,
That in the stil heuin moue cours we se,
Arthurs hufe, and Hyades betaiknyng rane,
Synne Watling strete, the *Horne* and the Charles wane.
Doug. Virgil, 85, 43. V. also 239, b. 3.

TO BEAR AWA' THE HORN, to excel in any respect, S.

"He that blows best, *bear away the horn*," S. Prov. "He that does best, shall have the reward and commendation." Kelly, p. 149.

It is more properly expressed in Mr. David Ferguson's Proverbs: "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 Bible Soc., p. 153.

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.

"Tibby Stott's no that far wrang there, thinks I to mysel, *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?

Beaumont & Fletcher, p. 2948.

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, Tweedd.

Teut. *horen-drooghe*, which Kilian expl., *Siccus instar cornu*, *dry* as a horn. He refers to the similar Lat. idiom, on the authority of Catullus: *Siccior corpora cornu*; and, *Cornu magis aridum*.

HORN-GOLACH, HORN-GOLLOUGH, *s.* An earwig, Angus. V. GOLACH.

HORN-HARD. 1. As an *adj.*; *hard as horn*, S.

His face was like a bacon ham,
That lang in reek had hung;
And horn-hard was his tawny hand
That held his hazel rung.

Watty and Madge, Hird's Coll., ii. 198.

"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. *horen-herd*, corneolus, durus instar cornu.

2. As an *adv.*; profoundly. *Sleeping horn-hard*, in profound sleep, S. B.

—Are ye sleeping? rise and win awa',
'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 barr'd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

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.; *Born-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 stole:

—I'm sure I wish them a' in hell

Wi' *Hornie* their auld father there to dwell.

Falls of Clyde, p. 121.

This name is more ancient than might have been supposed.

"Truely, among all their deeds and devises, the casting doune of the churches was the most foolish and furious worke, the most shrend and execrable turne that ever *Hornok* himself could have done or devised." Father Alexander Baillie's True Information of the unhallowed offspring, progress and impositon'd fruits of our Scottish-Calvinian Gospell and Gospellers, Wirtsburg, 1628. V. M'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 433.

Shall we suppose that this originated from the persuasion of the ancient heathen, that Pan, and the Satyrs, were horned? It seems favourable to this conjecture, that the *clown 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.

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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 exertions 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—fair 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,
Wi' a their lousie train,
Round about by Errinborra,
We'll never meet again.
Gae head 'im, gae hang 'im,
Gae lay him in the sea;
A' the birds o' the air
Will bear 'im companie.

With a nig-nag, widdly- (or worry-) bag,
And an e'ndown trail, trail;
Quoth he.

The game is also called *Kittie-cat*. The term *cat* is the name given to a piece of wood used in playing the E. game to *Tip-cat*, Strutt's Sports, p. 86. Belg. *haatbal* is the name of the Tennis-ball, as the game itself is called *Kaats-spel*.

HORNIE-REBELS, *s.* A play of children, Ayrs.; q. *rebels at the horn*.HORNIES, *s. pl.* A vulgar designation for *horned cattle*, Roxb.

Bedown the green the *hornies* ront,
Benorth the tents they're rainin',
Here's fouth of a' con-kind of nout,
Te 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.

Teut. *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 upmost*. 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

task, as kissing, at the close of the game, the person named by the one who has his eyes tied up.

HORN-TAMMIE, s. A butt, a laughing-stock, Aberd.

The term has probably been first employed to denote the person who played the part of the Blind-man's Buff; as, in an early age, this personage appeared dressed in the skin, and wearing the *horns*, of a brute animal. The play was thence denominated, in Sw., *blind-bock*. V. BELLY-BLIND. The chief actor in this sport being shoved and buffeted by the rest, the name might be latterly transferred to any one who was made the butt of others.

KORNEL, s. The name given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Sand-lance, when of a large size.

"A. *Tobianus*. Sand-lance; *Sand-eel*; *Hornel*.—The largest sand-lances are by the fishermen called *hornels*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 3.

HORNIE, adj. Amorous, liquorish, Ayrs.; perhaps from the idea that such a person is apt to reduce another to the state of a *cornutus*.

HORNIS, s. pl. [Metal points or tips of strings or laces.]

"Item, ane gowne of quhite satyne, with ane pasment of gold and silvir, lynit with claithe of gold, furnist with *hornis* of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 33.

I observe, that in those pieces of dress in which *horns* are mentioned, no notice is taken of buttons, and *vice versa*.

McDonald, however, in his Gaelic Vocabulary, gives *horn* as synon. with *tag*; "Aigilen—A Tag or *Horn*," p. 19.

HORRA GOOSE. V. HORIE.

HORRELAGE, s. A clock. "The tol-buith *horrelage*," the clock of the tolbooth. Aberd. Reg., V. 16. V. ORLEGE.

HORRING, s. Abhorrence.

"I am now passand to my fashceous purpois. Ye gar me dissemble sa far that I haif *horring* thairat; and ye caus me do almaist the office of a traitores." Lett. Buchan. Det. Q. Mary, G. 8, a. b.

Lat. *horr-eo*.

* **HORSE, s.** A faucet, a wooden instrument for drawing off liquors, S. B.

* **HORSE, s.** 1. A hod or tray used by masons for carrying lime, Dumfr.; in other counties called a *Mare*.

2. A wooden stool, or tressle, used by masons for raising scaffolding on, S.; synon. *Tress*.

3. That sort of *tress* which is used for supporting a frame for drying wood, Loth.

* To **HORSE, v. a.** To punish by striking the buttocks on a stone, S. V. BEJAN, v.

HORSE-BUCKIE, s. The great welk, S. B. V. BUCKIE.

HORSE-COCK, s. The name given to a small kind of snipe, Loth.

However singular, this is undoubtedly a corr. of the Sw. name of the larger snipe, *Horsguik*, Linn. Faun. Suec., N. 173. V. HORSEGOWK.

HORSE-COUPER, s. A horse-dealer, one who buys and sells horses, S.

Some turn'd *horse-coopers*, some pedlers.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 37.

Instead of this, Ihre by mistake uses the term *horse-coser*, Gloss. vo. *Kyta*. V. COUPER, and COUP, 1.

HORSE-FEAST, s. Meat without drink; also denominated a *horse-meal*, S.

The phrase, I am informed, occurs in O. E.

HORSE-GANG, s. The fourth part of that quantity of land, which is ploughed by four horses, belonging to as many tenants, S. B.

"As the farms are very small, it is common for four people to keep a plough between them, each furnishing a horse, and this is called a *horse-gang*." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 105.

As this is in fact the description of a *plough gang* or *plough-gate*, I apprehend that a *horse-gang* rather denotes the fourth of this, or the possession of one of the four persons referred to.

HORSEGOUK, s. 1. The name given, in the Shetland Islands, to the Green Sand-piper, *Tringa ochropus*, Linn.

2. This name is given to the snipe, Orkn.

"The snipe, or snite, Wil. Orn.—*Scolopax Gallinago*, Linn. Syst.—Orc. Myre-snipe, *Horsegok*." Low's Faun. Orcad., p. 81.

Sw. *horsgoek*, id. Faun. Suec., sp. 173. Cimbris quibsd. *hossegioeg*. Penn. Zool., p. 358.

Dan. *horse gioeg*, Isl. *hrossa-gaukr*, Norw. *roes jouke*, Brunnich. 183. Pennant's Zool., 468, q. the *horse-cuckoo*.

[**HORSE-GOWAN, s.** Ox-eye, moon-flower; *Chrysanthemum*, *Leucanthemum*, Linn. Clydes.]

HORSE-HIRER, s. One who lets saddle-horses, S.

"If the decent behaviour of common *horse-hirers*, to use a Scottish expression, who attended him in his journey, extorted this confession from him, we cannot well suppose that he found the better sort of people deficient in agreeable qualifications." MacNicol's Remarks, p. 92.

Dr. Johns. has thus defined *Hirer*. "2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps *small* horses to let." It would seem that the learned Lexicographer was determined to view every thing on the North side of the Tweed as on a *small* scale. In his definition, however, he might be insensibly influenced by a recollection of the size of the horses that had been hired at Inverness, which were rather weak for his ponderosity; so that, in crossing the Rattakin, he required one of the guides to lead the horse he rode, while the other walked at his "side, and Joseph followed behind." V. Boswell's amusing description of this scene, Journal, p. 133, 134.

HORSE-KNOT, s. "Common Black Knapweed, Ang.; *Centaurea nigra*, S. The *Horse-knot*, Scotis Austr." Lightfoot, p. 498.

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*, Linn.]

"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. 179.

"The rivers in this parish produce also a number of *horse* or pearl *musshells*.—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. 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-hirer*, 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 thrice 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.** Whoreson, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Ests., l. 1356.]

To **HORT, v. a.** To maim, to hurt, S. B.

"Supplicatiene be the laird of M'Intosh and his brother, complaining vpon the laird of Glengarie for the slaughter of two gentlemen thair friendis, and *horting* some otheris." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 382.

Tent. *hort-en*, pulsare, 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 *Hoozle*, 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. 299.

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.

HOSE-FISH, HOSIE, s. The Cuttle-fish, S. *Sepia Loligo*, Linn. *O-fish*, Loth.; *Hosie*, Banffs.

Loligo Nestratibus, (a theca, in quam se recipit) *Hose-fish* dicitur. Sibb. Scot., p. 26.

O-fish seems merely q. *Hoe-fish*; the singular of *hose* being often used, S.

HOSE-GRASS, HOSE-GERSE, s. Meadow soft grass, Ayrs.

"*Hose-grass* or Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), is next to rye-grass the most valuable grass." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 287.

HOSE-NET, s. 1. A small net, affixed to a pole, resembling a stocking, used in rivulets, S.

2. The term is also used metaph., as denoting a state of entanglement from which one cannot easily escape, S.

"Sa bee your awin words, yee haue drawne your selves in a *hose-net*, & crucified your messe." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. M. 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. 184.

"Doubtless thair 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*.

"Confermis all—actes of parliament—in favouris of burrowis and commwnities thairof; as also of all vther landis, annalrentis, and commodities, foundit to the sustentatioun of the ministrie and *hospitalitie* within the same." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 23.

L. B. *hospitalit-as*, hospitale, xenodochium. *Hospitalitatem pauperum Christi, quae necdum et loco illo ligneum erat, constituit petrinam.* Act. Episc. Cenoman. ap. Du Cange.

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. HOISPEHOX and HY SPX.

[HOSSACK, 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 ene wes how, his voce wes hers *hostand*.
Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 131.
He's always compleenin frae morning to e'enin,
He *hosts* and he hirples the weary day lang.
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 Latine pepill hale on raw
Ane felloun murning maid and woful bere,
And gan *deuode* and *hoistit* out ful clere
Depe from thare breistis the hard sorowis smert.
Doug. *Virgil*, 453, 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, S.

3. To hem, S.

A.-S. *hweost-an*, Su.-G. *host-a*, Isl. *hoost-a*, Belg. *hoest-en*, id. G. Andr. observes, that Isl. *hoost* denotes the breast towards the lungs; referring to Gr. *οσσα*, vox elata; Lex., p. 120. But he derives *hoost* from *haes*, subraucus, hoarse, p. 103.

HOST, HOAST, HOIST, s. 1. A cough, a single act of coughing, S. A. Bor.

And with that wourd he gave ane *hoist* anone.
The gudman heird and speirit, "Quha is yon?"
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 75.

"*Hauste*, or *Hoste*, a dry cough, North." Grose.
Shirrefs 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*. Tussis." The v. is given in the following form. "*Hostyn* or *coughen*. Tussio.—Tussito." Prompt. Parv.

2. A settled cough, S.

Heldwerk, *Hoist*, and Perlasy, maid grit pay.
King Hart, ii. 75.

"From the thirteenth of November,—he [J. Knox,] became so feeble with a *hoast*, that he could not continue his ordinar 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 metaph. 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 affaires, as though they were all substance." Course of Conformitie, p. 117.

But, or *without a host*, id.

Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent,
The taiken ahewn that *but a host* was kent;
And all the beasts in course of time came hame.
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 124.

A.-S. *hweost*, Isl. *hoost*, Su.-G. *host-a*, Belg. *hoest*, Germ. *huste*.

HOSTA, *interj.* Used as an expression of surprise, and perhaps of some degree of hesitation, Ang. *Husto*, *hueta*, Aberd.; expl. "See here, see to it," Shirr. Gl., p. 20.

—And belly-flaught, o'er the bed lap she,
And claught Hab wi' might and wi' main;
"Hech *husto*!" quo Habbie, "I chaps ye;
I thought whare your tantrums wad en."
Jamieson's *Popul. Ball.*, i. 299.

"(Haves 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; Moes-G. *haus-jan*, audire; *hausei*, audi, hear, listen. Junius derives this v. from *auso*, the ear.

To HOSTAY, v. a. To besiege, Wyntown.

Fr. *hostoy-er*, id., mentioned by Skinner, as obsolete, under *Hostey*. He derives it from *host*, exercitus.

HOSTELER, HOSTELLAR, OSTLER, s. An inn-keeper.

The blyth *holsteler* bad thaim gud ayle and breid. —
The *hostellar* aon apou a hasty wyss,
Hynt fyr in hand, and till a gret houss yeid.
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 Haddentoun's at the yett-cheek, who was an *ostler*."—"James Gordon, *Ostler* of Turriesoul." Spalding, i. 17, 39.

Upon complaint by *Hostillares* 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. Edit. 1566, c. 56, Murray.

Fr. *hostelier*, *hôteier*, 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—forbiddis, that ony leigeman of his realme, trawelland throw the countrie on hors or on fute, fra tyme that the commonn *hostillaris* be maid, herbrie or luge thame in ony vther place, bot in the *hostillaris* foirsaid." Acts. Ja. I., ut sup. More properly, *Hostillaries*, Skene, Murray.

Fr. *hostelerie*, id. V. HOSTELER.

HOSTERAGE, s. The ostrich.

"Item, in a gardeviant, in the fyrst a grete *hosterage* fedder." Inventories, p. 11.

"*Hosterage* fedderis," ostrich feathers. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

[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 ca', an lint to lead,
An hunder *hotts* o' muck to apread,
An' peats and turs an' a' to lead:
What mean'd the beast to dee!
The auld man's mare's dead, &c.

A mile aboon Dundee, Old Song; Edin. Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 237.

"Will then laid his arm over the boy and the *hott* o' elacs, and fell sound asleep." Perils of Man, ii. 255.
V. HUT, HAND-HUT.

Teut. *hotten*, coalescere, condescere.

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 eneugh, sir? I wad fain *hotch* mysell farther yent." St. Ronan, ii. 52.

O sirs! he's een awa' indeed,
Nae mair to shape or draw a thread,—
An' *hotch* an' gible.

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. *hots-en*, to jog, to jolt; whence probably Fr. *hoch-er*, id. Perhaps we may add Isl. *hagg-a*, commovere, quassare; *hik* or *hwik*, parva commotio. V. HOCKIT.

HOTCHIE, *s.* "A general name for puddings;" Gl. Buchan.

The *hotchie* reams, the girdle steams,
An litt'lans rie 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. HORTCH.

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. Johns. conjectures concerning the Fr. word, that it is *hachis en pot*.

O. E. *hotche pottle*, expl. haricot, also tripotaige; Palsgrave.

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 muir-hen, an' menie a pout
Was rinnin, *hotterin* round about.

Rev. J. Nicol's *Poems*, ii. 102.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *hott-en*, coalescere, condescere. This, however, is especially used with respect to curdling.

The term under consideration may be a corr. 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 soss'd in the chimney nook,
Ferby ane *hott'rin'* 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, Perth.

5. To be unsteady in walking, to shake, Aberd.

Hale be yir crowns, ye cauty louns,
Tho' age now gars me *hotter*.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 73.

6. To move like a toad, Ettr. For.

"I was eidentlye *hotterying* 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.

Athwart the lyft the thun'er rair'd,
Wi' awfu' *hottrin* din.

Baronne o' Gairtly, A. Laing's *Anc. Ball.*, p. 13.

Teut. *hort-en*, Fr. *heurt-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. *host-er*, 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 allied to Teut. *hoetelen*, inartificialiter se gerere, ignaviter aliquid agere, Kilian; "to bungle," Sewel.

HOT TRED. V. FUTE HATE.

To **HOU**, **HOO**, **HOUGH**, *v. n.* 1. A term used to express the cry of an owl, to hoot, Lanarks.

The houlet *hou't* through the riftit rock,
The tod yowl't on the hill;

Whan an eldritch whish sought through the lift,
And a' fell deadly still.

Marmalade 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.*

[4. To frighten away birds from grain, &c., *ibid.*]

HOUAN', *part. pr.* Howling, Clydes.

Doun cam the rain an' souchan' hail,
Will sang the houan' win [wind].
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 320.

HOVIN, *s.* The dreary whistling of the wind; *ibid.*

Isl. *hwia*, canum vox, media inter murmur et latratum.

Teut. *hou*, *houw*, celeusma. C. B. *hwa*, "to holloo; to hout;" also *hwchaw*, a cry of hollo, a scream; "*hwhw*, the hooting of an owl;" Owen.

HOU, *s.* A rooftree; Gl. Rams. V. How, *s. 4.*

[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 HOUD, *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. *hoult-en* signifies to halt, and Sw. *wed-ja*, to wriggle. But it is doubtful if it has any affinity to either. V. HODDIN.

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*
Upo' the gallows; for the gowd
He gat lang syne, an' wadna set
His signature, to show the debt.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 20.

—His e'e still on the water cast,
Lest our proud faes, in numbers vast,
Should cram their islands o' flotillas,
An' *howding* on the groaning billows,
Try to make good their awfu' boasts
O' hurling vengeance on our coasts.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 42.

Teut. *heude* and *hode* signify celox, 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 curry 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. *hutsel-en*, to shake up and down, to huddle together. It may indeed be the same with E. *huddle*, Germ. *hudel-n*, *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 *houff* thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, I am thinking." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 196.

HOUFFIE, *adj.* Snug, comfortable; applied to a place, Roxb.; q. affording a good *houff* or haunt.

HOUGGY STAFF, HUGGIE STAFF. An iron hook for hauling fish into a boat; Shet.

Dan. *hage*, Su.-G. Isl. *hake*, uncus, cuspis incurva; *hokinn*, 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 goustie." 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 *goustie*. 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, *goustie* 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 ballance that, pray let them ken
My saul to higher pitch cou'd sten.

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 beatten buttons prices,
Of silver work or strange divises:

Tho' she be somewhat old and tough,
She's a Scots woman *hough* enough.

Cleland's Poems, p. 14.

It may have been originally applied to the mind;
Su.-G. *hog-a*, to be anxious, from *hog*, animus;
A.-S. id.

HOUGHAM, *s.* Bent pieces of wood, slung
on each side of a horse, for supporting
dung-panniers, are called *houghams*, Teviotd.

I suspect that this is the same with *Hochimes*; and
that it gives the proper signification of that word.

To HOUGH-BAND, *v. a.* To tie a *band*
round the *hough* of a cow, or horse, to pre-
vent it from straying, S. A.

HOUGH-BAND, *s.* The band used for this
purpose, *ibid.* V. HOCH-BAN'.

[**HOUGHMAGANDIE**, *s.* V. HOCHMA-
GANDIE.]

To HOUK, *v. a.* To dig. V. HOLK.

To HOUK, *v. a.* "Expl. to heap;" Gl. Sibb.

HOUK, *s.* A hulk, a large ship.

The meikle *houk* hym bare, was Triton callit.
Doug. Virgil, 321, 55.

Junius derives this from A.-S. *hulc*, tugurium, q.
domus seu casa marina. But *hulc* in Gl. Aelfr. is
rendered *liburna*, a light and swift ship, a galley.
Alem. *holech*, Su.-G. *holk*, navia oneraria, Belg. *hulcke*,
Ital. *hulca*, Fr. *hulque*, L. B. *hulcano*, *hulca*. The
origin is probably Su.-G. *holk-a*, to excavate, because
the first vessels, known to barbarous nations, were
mere canoes, dug out of trunks of trees.

To HOULAT, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To reduce
to a henpeck'd state, Perth.; derived per-
haps from the popular fable of the *houlat* or
owl having all its borrowed plumage
plucked off.

[2. To go about in a downcast and peevish
state, to look miserable, Clydes.]

HOULAT-LIKE, *adj.* Having a meagre and
feeble appearance, puny, S.

[**HOULLAND**, *s.* High land; many places
in Shetland are so named. Isl. *holl*, colli-
culus.]

To HOUND, **HUND out**, *v. a.* 'To set on, to
encourage to do injury to others, S. *To*
hund mischief, to incite some other person
to work mischief, while the primary agent
stands aside, and keeps out of the scrape;
Roxb.

To HOUND Fair, *v. n.* To proceed on the
proper scent.

"The treasurer yet professed to be for the bishops,
but betrayed himself—not only by his private corres-
pondence with the supplicants, but also by his cari-
age in public, which tended altogether to direct them
to *hound fair*, and encourage them to go on." Guthry's
Mem., p. 26.

HOUNDER-OUT, *s.* One who excites others
to any mischievous or injurious work.

"The invasions—may be committed by lawles and
wvrespenaall men, the *housders out* of quhome cannot
be gottin detected." Acta Cha. I., Ed. 1817, V. 22.

"Thereafter the lorda demand whether he waa art
and part, or on the counsel, or *houlder-out* of thir gen-
tlemen of the name of Gordon, to do such open oppres-
sions and injuries as they did daily?" Spalding, i. 43.
V. OUT-HOUNDER.

HOUP, *s.* Hope; the true pronunciation of
S.

Yet *houp*, the cheerer of the mind,
Can tend us 'gainst an adverse wind.

Turra's Poems, p. 16.

Belg. *koop*, *hoope*, id.

HOUP, *s.* Hops, Aberd.

Ner did we drink a' gilpin water,
But reemin nap wi' *houp* weel heartit.

Ibid., p. 24.

HOUP, *s.* A mouthful of any drink, a taste
of any liquid, Moray.

Perhaps from Ial. *hwopt*, 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 generall
counsail haldyn at Clairmont, in the quhilk Urbane the
second of that name institut the *houris* & *matynis*
of the blissit virgyne Mary to be said dayly in hir
louing." Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 12.

2. Metaph. applied to the chanting of birds.

—Lusty May, that muddir is of flouris,
Had made the birdis to begyn thair *houris*
Among the tendir odouris reid and quhyt.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 1, st. 1.

This poet, making the same allusion, calls them
Venus chapell-clarks, *ibid.*, p. 8, at. 3.

Fr. *heures*, L. B. *horae*, a book of prayers appropri-
ated 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 burgh of
the realme, bot thryse in the oulk,—fra *ten hours* to
twa efter nune." Acts Ja. I., 1427, c. 118. Edit.
1566, c. 105. Murray.

If he at Dever through them glance,
He sees *what hours* it is in France.

Colvil'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 *s. pl.*
with the numeral preceding; a Fr. idiom.

Retire, while noisy *ten-hours* drum
Gars a' your trades gae dandring hame.

Fergusson's Poems, xi. 96.

The same mode of expressing time is still used in
some counties, through all the numbers commonly em-
ployed in reckoning; as *twa-hours*, two o'clock, *three-*
hours, three o'clock, *sax-hours*, &c. Even the first
numeral is conjoined with the plural noun; *ane-hours*,
one o'clock, Upp. Lanarks.

HOUSEL, *s.* The socket in which the
handle of a dung-fork is fixed, Berwick's.
V. HOOZLE.

HOUSEN, *pl.* of *House*; houses, Lanarks. or Renf.

O lassie, will ye tak' a man?
Rich in *housen*, gear an' lan?

Tannahill's Poems, p. 13.

HOUSE-HEATING, *s.* An entertainment given, or carousal 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.]

HOUSEWIFESKEP, *s.* Housewifery, *S.*

My hand is in my *housewifeskep*,
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 *housie*, though she aye keeps't nice and clean." *Glenfergus*, ii. 158.

This term is often expressive of attachment to one's habitation, although it should appear mean to others.

HOUSS, *s.* A castle, a fortified place.

Off *houssis* part that is our heretage,
Owt off this pees in playn I mak thaim knawin,
Thaim for to wyn, sen that thai ar our awin;
Roxburch, Berweik, at ouris lang tym has beyn,
Iu to the handis of you fals Sothrone keyn.

Wallace, viii. 1509, MS.

This seems the sense of *houss*, *Ibid.*, ix. 1748, MS.

Gif that the Sotheroun wald
Houss to persew, or turn to Lochmaban.

This use of *hus* I have not met with in A.-S. It occurs, however, in Su.-G., as rendered by Ihre, castellum, arx. *Att han ej lati uthfoddan man hvsom aeller landom radha*; Ne rex sinat exterios arces ant provincias in potestate habere; Leg. Christoph., ap. Ihre, vo. *Hus*. He adds, that in the Dalic law *Husabyman* 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 si fur ain huse uarent*; Si castellum aliquod obsideant; c. 250.

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 neibour Troustria.

Licut. C. Gray's Poems.

HOUSTRIN, HUISTRIN, *part. adj.* Bustling, but confused; as, "a *huistrin'* body," *Fife.*

Probably from Fr. *hostiere*. *Gueux d' hostiere*, such as beg from doore to doore, *Cotgr.* *Houstrie* may be *q.* the contents of a beggar's wallet.

HOUT, *interj.* *V.* Hoot.

HOUTTIE, *adj.* Of a testy humour, *Fife.*

Isl. *hóta* (*pron. houta*), *minari.*

HOVE. ARTHURY'S HOVE. *V.* HOIF.

To HOVE, *v. n.* 1. To swell, *S.* A. Bor.

2. To rise, to ascend.

Some saidled a shee ape, all grathed into green,
Some hobland on a hemp stalk, *hovan*d to the hight.

Polywart, Watson's Coll., iii., p. 12.

"*Hove*, swoln as cheeses;" *Rural Econ. Gloucest. 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. *foerhoef-a*, *id.* from *haefw-a*, *elevare*.
Alem. *hob-on*, *levare*.

Isl. *homn-a*, *intumescere*, must be viewed as belonging to the same family; as *mn* is often interchanged with *v*, *f*, and *b*. Thus Sn.-G. *hamn* is the same with *Isl.* *hafn*, Germ. *hafen*, *E.* *haven*, *portus*; Su.-G. *jemn*, with Moes.-G. *ibn*, *Isl.* *jafn*, *E.* *even*, *aqualis*.

To HOVE, *v. a.* To swell, to inflate, *S.*

Soms ill-brew'd drink had *hov'd* her wame, &c.

Burns, iii. 48.

HOVING, *s.* Swelling, the state of being swelled; applied to bread, cheese, the human body, &c., *S.*

"*Hoving*—is—seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county," &c. *Agr. Surv. Ayr.*, p. 456.
V. Fyre-fangit.

To HOVE, HOW, HUF, HUFF, *v. n.* 1. To lodge, to remain.

—Men, that rycht weill horsyt wer
And armyt, a gret cumpany
Behind the bataillis priuely
He gert *hove*, to bid their cummyng.

Barbour, xix. 345, MS.

A round place wallit have I found,
In myddis quhare eftsons I have spide
Fortune, the goddesse, *hufing* on the ground.

King's Quair, v. 8.

2. To halt, to stay, to tarry; in the same sense in which *hover* is now used.

Eneas *hovit* stil the schot to byde,
Hym schroudaud vnder hys armour and his schield.

Doug. Virgil, 427, 39.

Eftir thay had al circulit in ane ring,—
All reddy *huffand* thare cursoris for to tak,
Epytides on fer ane sing can mak—
Than ran thay samyn in paris with ane quhidder.

Doug. Virgil, 146, 55.

It is used in O. E. as signifying to remain—

Morond, erl of Gloucestre, myd ys ost by syde,
In ane valleie *houede*, the endyns vorto abyde.

R. Glouc., p. 218.

Gloss. "*hoved*, hovered, lay."

Before Pilate and other people, in the place he *hoved*.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 98, a.

This knight, which *houed* and abod
Embuished vpon horsbake,
All sodenlyche vpon hym brake.

Gower's Conf. Am., Fol. 44, a.

This word, which conveys the general idea of remaining or abiding, is probably from Germ. *hof-en*, domo et hospitio excipere; and may have been primarily used to denote residence in a house; from *hof*, domus, or *hufe*, fundus rusticus. I scarcely think that *hove* is allied to Isl. *hey-a*, moror, commoror, tempus fallo; G. Andr., p. 108.

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; anciently in the Lothians this was *prutchy* and *prutchy lady*." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 503.

Hove is evidently meant in the sense of stop, halt. V. HOVE, v., sense 2.

TO HOVER, v. n. To tarry, to delay, S. O.

"*Hover*, to stay or stop, North." Grose. V. HOVE, v., sense 2.

HOVER, s. 1. Suspense, hesitation, uncertainty. In a state of *hover*, at a loss, S. B.

Her heart for Lindy now began to beal,
An' was in *hover* great to think him leal.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed., p. 64.

Johns. derives the E. v. from C. B. *hovia*, to hand over. Sw. *hafva-a* signifies to fluctuate.

2. In a *hover*, 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. *hafva-a*, fluctuare.

3. To stand in *hover*, to be in a state of hesitation.

"The Frenchmen—cam peartlie forward to Tarbat mylne, quhair they stood in *hover*, and tuik consultation quhat was best to be done." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 537.

HOW, *adj.* 1. Hollow. V. HOLL.

2. Poetically applied to that term of the day when the stomach becomes *hollow* or empty from long abstinence.

This is the *how* and hungry hour,
When the best cures for grief,
Are *cog-fous* of the lythy kail,
And a good junt of beef.

Watty and Madge, *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 howes*. V. next word, sense 4.

How, s. 1. Any hollow place, S.

He takes the gate and travels, as he dow,
Hamewith, thro' mony a toilsome 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, Kincard. Statist. Acc., xviii. 609.

It is an old adage, Loth.:

When the mist takes the *howes*,
Gude weather it grows.

Hights and hows, high and low districts or spots, S.

3. The hold of a ship.

The hate fyre consumes fast the *how*,
Ouer al the schip discendis the perrellus low.

Doug. *Virgil*, 150, 41.

Not *hull*, as Rudd. renders it.

Our caruellis *howis* ladnis and prymys he.

Ibid., 83, 46.

"Ane *how* of ane scheip, 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.

5. *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 *hollows*.

Su.-G. *holl*, caverna.

HOWIE, s. A small plain, Buchan.

Welcome, ye counthie canty *howie*,
Whare 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, ye courtit me i' the *howe o' the night* yoursel'; an'—I hae never had cause to rue our bits o' trysts i' the dark.'" Brownie of Bodsbeek, i. 9.

—"Them 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 *Mesow*, or *Mese-how*."

"In this country, *how* is of the same import with knoll, 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 Isl. *haug*, Su.-G. *hoeg*, the name given to those sepulchral mounds, which, in the time of heathenism, were erected in memory, and in honour, of the dead. Hence *heigast* 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 *hoegemaen*. Hence also, after the introduction of Christianity, it became customary to call an ancient village, i.e., one built during heathenism, *hoegabyr*. A mound, from which the kings distributed justice to their subjects, was denominated *Tinghoeg*, i.e., the mound or tumulus of convention; such as those in the neighbourhood of Upsal, exactly corresponding to our *Moothill* 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 *bua*, 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. Verel. Ind.

Dr. Barry, I find, forms the same idea with respect to the proper meaning of the term.

"He was buried in Ronaldsay, under a tumulus; which was then known by the name of *Haugagerdium*; and is perhaps the same with what we now call the *How* of Hoogsay; Ihre, *Hoeg*, Cumulus." Hist. of Orkney, p. 115, 116.

The learned Ihre derives the word from *hoeg*, high; and mentions O. *eo*, *how*, L. B. *hoga*, as synonym. Spelman, vo. *Hoga*, observes that *ho*, *how*, signifies mons, collis. 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—*hogum* petrosum. It seems more allied to S. *Heuch*, a crag, q. v. For a further account of the use of Isl. *haug*. V. BAYLE-FYRE.

O. Fr. *hogue*, *hoge*, elevation, colline, hauteur. Roquefort oddly deduces it from Lat. *fauz*, *faucis*, 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, Aberd.

How, s. Reduction, diminution, ibid.

Perhaps from the idea of rendering *how* or hollow; if not from the practice of *hoeing*.

HOW, s. 1. A coif, hood, or nightcap, Rudd. It is still used in the latter sense, S. B. pron. *hoo*.

To brek my hede, and syne put on a *how*,—
It may wele rhyme, bot it accordis nought.

Ball. Edin., 1508. 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 plaister." P. 61.

Chauc. *howe*, id. Tyrwh. derives it from Teut. *hoofd*, caput, Note, v. 3909. But Rudd. properly refers to Belg. *huyve*, a coif, and *huyv-en*, to cover the head. We may add Su.-G. *hufwa*, *hwif*, Dan. *hue*, Germ. *haube*, C. B. *huf*, tegmen capitis mulieb. The Fr. changing *h* into *c*, have made *coiffe*, whence E. *coif*. Ihre supposes that Moes-G. *vaiif*, a fillet or headband, from *vaiif-an*, to bind, to surround is the radical term. Mr. Tooke derives the term from *hof*, the part. pa. of A.-S. *heaf-an*, to heave or lift up.

[The origin of Fr. *coiffe*, as given above, is fanciful. Brachet traces it to L. *cofea*, which became *cofia*, and that, by attraction of *i*, became *coiffe*. V. Brachet's Etym. Dict. Fr. Lang., Clarendon Press Series.]

2. A garland, a chaplet.

Thare havis al war towkit vp on thare crown,
That bayth with *how* and helme was thristit down.
Doug. Virgil, 146, 18.

This seems the only sense in which A.-S. *hufe* occurs; cidaris, tiara, *Biscope's hufe*, episcopi tiara, mitra. Teut. *huyve* 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 how* (i.e., *holy* 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." Rudd.

This superstition has extended to E. where, it would seem, the use of this *coif* was more particularly known.

"That natural cover wherewith some children are borne, and is called by our women the *sillie how*, Midwives were wont to sell to Advocates and Lawyers, as an especial means to furnish them with eloquence and persuasive speech (Lamprid. in Antonin. Diadum.) and to stoppe the mouthes of all, who should make any opposition against them; for which cause one Protus was accused by the Clergie of Constantinople to have offended in this matter (Balsamon. Comment. ad Concil. Constantinop. in Trullo); and Chrysostome often accuseth midwives for reserving the same to magical uses." Roberts' Treatise of Witchcraft, Lond., 1616, p. 66.

Johns., 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 *segerhufwa*, 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 portended victory to those who were born with it;" vo. *Sege*. 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 *sejerskiorte*, "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 pueri pileo insigniri naturali quod obstetrices rapiunt, et *advocatis credulis* vendunt, si quidem caudici hoc juvari dicuntur: ut iste puer pileum non habuit, sed *diadema*, sed ita forte ut rumpi non potuerit, venis intercedentibus specie nervi sagittarii. Ferunt 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. Dicimus enim de eo quem appellavit satyricus, gallinae albae filium, *Natus est pileatus*. Not., p. 141. *Il le né tout coiffé*; "Born riche, honourable, fortunate; borne with his mother's kercher about his head;" Cotgr.

HOW, Hou, Hoo, s. A piece of wood, which joins the *couple-wings* together at the top,

on which rests the roof-tree of a thatched house, S.

—Unlocht the barn, clam up the mow,
Where was an opening near the *hou*,
Throw which he saw a gleint of light.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 523.

Su.-G. *huf*, summitas tecti. *Aer helt bade huu oc heller*; si integrum fuit tam tectum quam fundamentum. Westm. L. ap. Ihre. This may be only an oblique sense of *hufwa*, a coif or covering for the head; which Ihre also writes *hur*, (operculum, tegmen), vo. *Haell*, p. 808. But I have given this distinctly, as he distinguishes *huf* from *hufwa*.

HOW, *s.* A hoe, an instrument for turning up the surface of the ground, S. Fr. *houe*, id.

Pikkys, *howis*, and with staf slyng
To ilk lord, and his bataill,
Wes ordanyt, quhar he suld assaill.

Barbour, xvii. 344, MS.

"*How*, a narrow iron rake without teeth," Grose. This is given as a term common to various provinces.

To HOW, *v. a.* To hoe, S.

OWER, *s.* One who hoes, or can hoe, S.

HOWIN, *s.* The act of hoeing, S.

HOW, HOU, *s.* 1. A term used to denote the sound made by the owl.

Sche soundis so with mony hiss and *how*,
And in his scheild can with hyr wyngis smyte.
Doug. Virgil, 444, 22.

Isl. *hoo*, the voice of shepherds, driving their flocks; or Fr. *hu-er*, to hoot, to shout.

2. A sea cheer.

—Thare feris exhertyng with mony heys and *hoo*.
Doug. Virgil, 71, 89.

V. HEYS.

"Than ane of the marynalis begun to hail and to cry, and al the marynalis ansuert of that samyn *hou*, *hou*." Compl. S., p. 62.

It seems to be the same cry which is still used by mariners in this country.

Teut. *hou*, *houw*, celeusma.

HOW, *interj.* Ho, a call to one at a distance, to listen or to stop.

And hey Annie! and *how* Annie, &c. V. HEY.

This may be the same with Teut. *houw*, *eho*, *heus*; or merely the imper. of the old *v.* signifying to stop. V. Ho, *v.*

To HOW, *v. n.* To remain, to tarry. V. HOVE.

[HOWAND, *part. pr.* Hovering, halting, waiting in readiness, *Barbour*, xv. 461. Evidently for *hovand*. Skeat's Ed. has *huvande*; Hart's, *houand*. V. Gl. Skeat's Ed.]

HOWCH, *adj.* 1. Hollow; applied to situation, Upp. Lanarks.

An' the wilcat yow't through its dowie vouts,
Sae goustie, *howch*, and dim.

Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.*, May 1820.

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, *s.* 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. HOD, *v.*

To HOWDER, *v. a.* To hide, to conceal, Loth.

Howder'd wi' hills a crystal burnie ran,
Where twa young shepherds fand the good auld man.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

HOWDERT, *part. adj.* Hidden, S. O., Gl. Picken.

HOWDLINS, *adv.* In secret, clandestinely; applied to any thing done by stealth, *ibid.*; in *hidlins*, synon.

It has been supposed that the term *howdy*, 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 mere provincialism.

HOWDRAND, *part. pa.*

Off all great kindes [kindnes] may ye claim,
The cruke backs, and the cripple, lame,
Ay *howdrand* faults with your suplie;
Tailyors and Soutars blest be ye.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 255, st. 8.

V. HOWDER, *v.*

Perhaps a deriv. from S. B. *hode*, to hide; or allied to Teut. *hoeder*, receptaculum, retinaculum; Kilian. *Wachter* views Moes-G. *hethio*, a closet, Mat. vi. 6, as the origin of Germ. *hut-en*, to hide.

To HOWD, *v. a.* To act the part of a midwife, to deliver a woman in labour, S.

Isl. *iod*, childbirth, also offspring, foetus, proles; *iod sott*, the pangs of childbirth, *iodsiuk quinna*, a woman in labour. Ihre has observed, that Su.-G. *iordgumma*, a midwife, is properly, *iodgumma*, from *iod*, childbirth, and *gumma*, woman; as the vulgar in this country often express the name, *howdy-wife*. Alem. *odau* signifies parientus. 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, gat the wyte of s' fell out.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 98.

The Ir. and Gael. designation *cuidigh*, *chuidigh*, might seem allied to the Goth. terms mentioned under the *v.*, were it not evidently formed from *cuidigham*, 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. Braud, 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 creeshed kimmer's loof weel wi' *howdy fee*,
Else a cradle had never been rocked for me.
Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 277.

HOWDER, s. A loud gale of wind, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *hwida*, cito commotio aeris; whence *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri. G. Andr. indeed derives *hwida* from *ved-r*, aer. C. B. *chwyth*, however, signifies a blast, a gale.

To HOWDER, v. n. To move by jerks, S. to *hotch*, synon.

Menyies o' moths an' flaes are shook,
An' in the floor they *howder*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 60.

Allied, most probably, to Isl. *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri. Hence,

[To HOWDER, v. a. To hide. V. under To Howd.]

To HOWDLE, 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 HOWDLE, 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.*]

HOWDLE, s. 1. A crowd in motion, *ibid.*; synon. *Smatter*.

Teut. *hoetel-en*, inartificiose se gerere.

[2. A rock or limp in walking, *ibid.*]

[**HOWDLER, s.** One who rocks or limps in walking, or walks in a heavy, awkward manner, *ibid.*]

[**HOWDLIN', part. pr.** Walking heavily; used also an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

HOWDOYE, s. A sycophant, Roxb. V. **HOUDEE**.

HOW-DUMB-DEAD of the nicht. The middle of the night, when silence reigns, Ayr.

"What's the matter wi' ye? That's no a guid bed for a sick body, in the *how-dumb-dead* o' a caul' ha'ret night." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 202. V. **How o' THE NIGHT**.

HOWE, interj. A call, S. and E. *ho*.

To thaim he callis; Stand, ying men, *Howe!*
Doug. Virgil, 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. *houwe*, vulnus.

HOWFIN, s. A clumsy, awkward, senseless person, Aberd.; perhaps originally the same with *Houphyn*, q. v.

HOWFING, adj. Mean, shabby, having a beggarly appearance.

Ane hamelie hat, a cott of kelt,
Weill beltit in ane lethrons belt,
A bair clock, and a bachlane naig.—
Thair was a brave embassado'
Befoir so noble ane auditor,
The Quene of Englandis Mailestie,
Hir counsall and nobilitie.—
Allace, that Scotland had no schame,
To send sic *howfing* carles from hame.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 327.

Perhaps allied to Teut. *hoef*, *hoeve*, a village, q. vulgar, rustic.

[**HOW-GAT, HOW-GATIS, adv.** How, Barbour, ii. 156, iv. 439.]

HOWIE, s. An *erratum* for *sowie*.

"Bring gavelocks and ern mells, pinching-bars, *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. Hose, or stockings.

"Item, nyne pair of leg sokis. Item, ten *howis*, sewit with reid silk, grene silk, and blak silk." *Inventories*, A. 1579, p. 282.

To HOWK, v. a. To dig. V. **HOLK**.

[**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-chowkin'*, 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 neir in towne bē tald,
That I could be ane *howllis hald*.
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**.

HOWNABE, HOWANABEE, conj. Howbeit, however, Loth., Roxb.

"Ye're surely some silly skemp of a fallow, to draw out your sword on a puir auld woman. Dinna think, *hovanabee*, that I care for outhir you or it." Brownie of Bodabek, i. 110.

Perhaps corr. from *when a' be*, q. *when all shall be*, take place, or happen. V. **WHEN A' BE**.

HOWPHYN, s. This seems to have been a term of endearment used by a mother towards her infant, equivalent to E. *darling*.

—My new spaind *howphyn* frae the souk,
And all the blythnes of my bouk.—

Evergreen, ii. 19.

C. B. *hoffdyn*, a friend, one who is beloved; from *hof*, dear, beloved, *hoff*, to love: *hoyne*, beautiful, corresponding to the Fr. term of endearment, *mignon*.

HOWRIS, s. pl. Whores.

"Item, that it be lanchfull to na wemene to weir abone thair estait except *howris*." In marg. "This act is verray gude." Artielis to be presentit in Parliament, Acts VI., 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 40.

This was certainly a very singular plan for suppressing superfluity in dress; that all, who were chargeable with dressing above their rank, were to be considered as avowing infamous means for supporting their extravagance. The devisers and approvers of this plan had not adverted to the obvious solecism of granting a virtual toleration to a mode of living expressly condemned by other laws.

The orthography nearly agrees with that of A.-S. *hor*, Alem. *huor*, *huar*, Dan. *hore*, Belg. *hoere*, Su.-G. *hora*, Isl. *hoera*, id.

HOW'S A'?

"*How's a'?* a common salutation." Gall. Encycl.

How's A' WI' YE? A common mode of making inquiry as to one's health, S.

"Wha should come in but our neebor, Nanny? '*How's a' wi' ye*, Nanny?' said I." Petticoat Tales, ii. 140; "How is all with you?"

HOW SA, adv. Although.

Bot, *how sa* quheyne deyt thar,
Rebutyt foully thair war;
And raid thair gait, with weill mar schame
Be full fer than thair come fra hame.

Barbour, xii. 83, MS.

Howsoever is used by Shakep. in the same sense. V. Johns. Dict., although I have not observed any similar phraseology in A.-S.

HOW-SHEEP, interj. A call given by a shepherd to his dog to incite him to pursue *sheep*, Upp. Lanarks.

Hou is synon. with *Hoy*, q. v. The definition given of Isl. *ho-a*, by Verelius, seems preferable to that of G. Andr., quoted under that article; Voem clamore et cantu intendere ut solent bubulci, ac et gregem eo oblectantes; q. "to *hoy* the sheep."

HOWSOMEVER, adv. Howsoever, S.

"*Howsomever*, no to enlarge on such points of philosophical controversy," &c. The Steam-Boat, p. 299.

Whether this be a corr. of the E. word seems uncertain. But Su.-G. *som* signifies so.

HOWSONE, HOWSOON, adv. As soon as.

"Quhilk conspiratiounes the said James Dowglace, *howsones* he come to the castell of Tamptallounne, exponit & finalie endit with Archibald sumtyme erle of Anguiss, and George Dowglace his broder germane, alsua rabellis to his grace," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 423.*

"*Howsoon* 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. 14.

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 angry and sulky, Clydes.

I need scarcely say that this is merely a provincial pronounciation of E. *haughty*.

HOWTILIE, 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 certies, but the Scotch blude was np, and my gentleman tell't the King, that he wadna gie a gude Scotch *howtowdie* for a' the puir 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 *Howtowdie* 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**.

HOWYN, part. pa. "Baptized," Gl. Wynt.

Than at the fyrst of that cas
The Kyng of Brettane *howyn* was;
And all the barnage of his land
Than baptyst wes, and welle trowand.

Wyntown, v. 8. 26.

See also, v. 46.

HOY, s. Used in the same sense with E. *hue*, in *Hue and cry*; also, a shout, a cry.

"He sould raise a *hoy* and cry to the narrest townis beside the Kingis forest, and sould pasa and manifest the aamin to the Kings Schireffis." Leg. Forest. Balfour'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.

"Baldie man! *hoy* Baldie! gae wa' an' clod on a creel fu' o' ruh-heds 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't* 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 hallooing.

Ladies and lairds, gar hound your dogs,
And *hoy* the queins away.

Maitland Poems, p. 189.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it *hoot*.

Bot quhen the King's Excellence
Did knaw my falsel and offence;
And my pridefull presumption;
I gat na vther recompence,
Bot *hoyit* and houndit of the toun.

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*, *huy-er*, to hoot at, to shout after, to raise the *hue* and *cry*. Isl. *ho-a*, to gather the flocks, or to drive them: Voce incondita, greges convocare, vel agere; G. Andr., p. 118. By the way, I may mention a curious specimen of etymology. "These woordes, *Heu*, and *Crie*, the first being a Latine woord, the other a French woord, are auncient woordes of vse in the Lawes of this realme, *et verba enim sunt dolentis*, they are alwaies woordes 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 chaunced some sodaine misfortune vnto him, the woman in her sodaine grieffe vttered these woordes, *Heu, heu me, fili mi*:—Alas, alas, wo is me my sonne, &c.—And according to that sense, these woordes have alwaies been in vse in this land, so that when any man hath receiued any sodain hurt or harme,—they haue vsed presently to follow and pursue the offenders with *Heu* and *Crie*, that is, with a sorrowful and lamentable crie, for helpe to take such offenders." Manwood's Forrester Lawes, Fol. 126, a.

HOYES, s. 1. A term used in public proclamations, calling attention. It is thrice repeated, S. *Oyes*, E.; Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.

Skene thus defines L. B. *huesum*.

"Ane *hoyes*, or crie vsed in proclamations, quhairby ane officiar of armes, or messenger dois conuene the people, and foir-warnis them to heare him." Verb. Sign. vo. *Huesum*.

2. It is also used by Skene, although perhaps improperly, as equivalent to *hue*, in the phrase *hue* and *cry*.

"Gif the debtour or anie on his part comes to the place quhare the poynds are driven away; and violentlie, and be force takes and caries them away; the Lord

of the land or the creditour with schout, and *hoyes*, may follow him." 2 Stat. Rob. I., c. 20, § 12.

In the latter sense it is allied to Fr. *huer*. V. *Hoy*.

[**HOYN, s.** Delay, cessation, Barbour, v. 602, Skeat's Ed. In Edin. MS., *hone*, q. v.]

HOYNED, part. pa.

—"Taken away from Isobell Campbell, daughter to umquhile Patrick Campbell of Knap,—a petticoat, half silk half worsett.—Item, 1 ell round *hoyned* 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 moaning air, *huam*;" it may be a word formed from the sound. C. B. *hw*, however, signifies a hoot, *hwa*, to hoot; and *huan*, an owl, a hooter.

[**To HUB, v. a.** To blame or hold guilty of a crime, Shetl.]

[**HUBBIT, part. pa.** Blamed, held guilty, *ibid.*]

[**HUBBIE, s.** A short jacket worn by women, when engaged in household work, Orkn.]

HUBBIE, s. A dull, stupid, slovenly fellow, Roxb.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Hobby-tobby*, Belg. *hobb-en*, to moil or toil.

This is evidently Fr. *hestaudeau*, *hustaudeau*, *hutaudeau*, "a great cock chick; and sometimes any big or well-grown pullet;" Cotgr.

HUBBILSCHOW, HOBBLISHOW, 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; *hubbleshue*, S.

Hiry, hary, *hubbilschow*,
Sé ye not quha is cum now,
Bot yit wait I nevir how,

With the quhirle-wind?
A sargeand out of Soudoun land,
A gyane strang for to stand.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 173, st. 1.

That gars me think this *hoblesheue*, that's past,
Will end in naithing but a joke at last.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 172.

Yon *hobblishow* is like some stour to raise;
What think ye o't? for, as we use to say,
The web seems now all to be made of wae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

Teut. *hobbel-en*, inglomerare; *hobbelen*, *tobbelen*, tumultuare; *hobbel-tobbel*, *hobbel-sabbel*, tumultuariè; permistè, acervatim; Kilian. The last syllable may be Teut. *schowe*, spectaculum, or from *schouw-en*, videre; q. a crowd assembled to see something that excites attention. *Schouw-en* also signifies to fly, whence E. *eschew*.

A. Bor. "*hubblesheue*, a riotous assembly;" Grose.

HUBBLE, s. An uproar, a tumult, South and West of S.

The sodger too, for a' his troubles,
His hungry wames, an' bludy *hubbles*,

His agues, rheumatisms, cramps,
Received in plashy winter-camps,
O blest reward! at last he gains
His sov'reign's thanks for a' his pains.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 103, 104.

The ragabash were ordered back,
And then began the *hubble*;
For cudgells now war seen to bounce
Aff sculls and bloody noses.

V. HUBBILSCHOW. *Gall. Encycl.*, p. 267.

HUCHOUN. Apparently a dimin. from
Hugh. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 2, col. 2.

To HUCK, *v. n.* Perhaps, to grudge, to
hesitate as in a bargain, *q.* to play the
huckster.

"O great Jehovah, who neuer *hucketh* to giue mercie,
——let him finde more and more that thy bowels,
ouerflowing with mercie, are readie to receive him."
Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1172.

Perhaps allied to *Isl. hvecke*, decipio; *celeriter*
subtraho; or to *hwik*, inconstant.

[To HUCKFAIL, *v. a.* To fancy or prefer
any person or thing, *Shetl.*]

HUCKIE, *s.* The pit in which ashes are
held under the fire, *Renfrews.*; *synon.*
Attschole.

Teut. hoeck, angulus; *q.* the corner in which the
ashes are retained.

HUCKIE-BUCKIE, *s.* A play of children,
Loth. V. HUNKERS.

HUD, *s.* A term used by masons, for denot-
ing the trough employed for carrying their
mortar, *Loth. mare*, *synon.*

To HUD, *v. a.* Expl. "to hoard."

Ans cryis, Gar pay me for my call.——
How dar this dastard hud our geir?

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, p. 324.

V. HOD, HODE.

"Hoard," *Gl.*; perhaps rather *hide*.

HUD, *s.* 1. The back of a fire-place in the
houses of the peasantry, made of stone and
clay, built somewhat like a seat, *Dumfr.*
Ettr. For.

This is also called the *Cat-hud*. The reason assigned
by the peasantry for this name is different from what
had occurred to me; this being commonly occupied as
a seat by the *cat*, for which reason it is said to be also
called the *Cat-stane*. V. CAT-HUD.

"Hood, the back of the fire, North;" *Grose*.

O. E. *huddle* must certainly be viewed as originally
the same, although used in an oblique sense, as denot-
ing what covers the fire during night. "*Repofocilium*,
id est, quod tegit ignem in nocte, (a huddle or a
sterne.)" *Ortns Vocab.* The same Lat. word is given
in *Prompt. Parv.* as the version of other two O. E.
words. "*Kymlyn, Herthstok. Repofocilium.*"

2. A small enclosure at the side of the fire,
formed by means of two stones set erect,
with one laid across as a cover, in which a
tobacco-pipe, or any other small object, is
laid up, in order to its being properly pre-

served, 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't."
Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 203.

3. The flat plate which covers the side of a
grate, *Dumfr.*

Tent. hoed-en, huyd-en, hued-en, custodire, tueri,
protegere, as guarding the fire.

4. The seat opposite to the fire on a black-
smith's hearth, *Teviotd.*

5. A portion of a wall built with single
stones, or with stones which go from side
to side, *Gall.*; *synon. Sneek*.

"He—invented also *snecks* 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 blae hud-nook,
Sit hale fore-sippers owre a book,
Strivin' to catch, wi' tentie 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., *Teviotd.*

2. A stone employed in building a *hud*, *Gall.*

"One *hudd-stone* will do at the grass; but the more
the better. When a double dyke between the *hudds*
is built as high as the first *hudd-stone*, a stone suffi-
ciently 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 wo-
man who is lusty and flabby in her person,
or wears her clothes loosely and awkwardly.
Ang. pron. hutherin.

"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
hudderen carlen was riding hockerty-cockerty 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 allied to *Tent. huyder-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. Howder*,
q. v. V. HUTHERIN.

HUDDERIN, *s.* Meat condemned as unwhole-
some, *Aberd.*; apparently the same with
Hudderone.

HUDDROUN, s. *Belly-huddroun.*

Mony sweir bumhard *belly-huddroun*,
 Mony slute daw, and alepy duddroun,
 Him servit ay with sounyie.

Dumbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

"The word *huddroun* is still used for a slovenly disorderly person;" Lord Hailes, Note, p. 237.

HUDDERONE, s. A young heifer; *Huth-erin*, Ang., Loth.

"The kingis Maiestie—vnderstanding the greit hurt that his hienes subiectis dalie sustenis throw the transporting and carreing furth of the realme off the calf skynniss, *hudderonis*, and kid skynniss, &c., dischargis all and sindrie merchandis—off all transporting—off the saidis calf skynniss, *hudderonis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 579. *Huddrounes*, Skene and Murray. V. HUTHERIN, and HUDRON.

Instead of the etymon there given, perhaps it may be viewed as a corr. of A.-S. *hruther*, bos, jumentum, *hryther*, id., *iuug hruther*, juvenculus, Lye; *geong hryther*, juvenula, a young heifer, Sommer.

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 chimnies 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 hiddouns *huddum*, or ane quahle.

Doug. Virgil, 82, 5.

—The remanent straucht like ane fyschis tale,
 In similitude of *huddone* or ane quahle.

Ibid., 322, 9.

Pistris, Virg. also, *pistris*; said to be a whale of great length, which cuts the water as he goes.

The Danes call a whitish-coloured whale, *hvid fisk*. But perhaps *huddone* may rather be the same kind of whale which Verel. calls *hyding-ur*, which, he says, is twenty yards long. He mentions another, called *hross-valur*, cetus praelongus, saevus et ferox; literally, the horse of the deep. Ind., p. 124. The origin assigned by some writers to the term *whale*, deserves to be mentioned. As in Germ. it is called *walfische*, it has been supposed that the meaning is, the fish of the abyss; A.-S. *wael*, Alem. *wala*, Germ. *wal*, signifying, abyssus. Hence S. *wall*, a wave, *weal*, *wallee*, a whirl-pool.

HUDDUN, adj.

A *huddun* hynd came wi' his pattie,
 As he'd been at the plough
 Said there was nane in a' the battle,
 That brulyed bend aneugh.

Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805.

Leg. *huddron*, ragged, ill-dress'd.

This seems the same with E. *hoiden*, which Johns. derives from C. B. *hoeden*, foemina levioris famae; Serenius from Isl. *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 craw*, Compl. S., Corvus corone, Linn., i.e., the hooded crow.

"The *huddit craws* cryit, varrok, varrok." P. 60.

"There are also carrion crows (*hoddies*, as they are called here), and hawks, but not very numerous." P. Longforgan, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 498.

"They are sitting down yonder like *hoodie-craws* in a mist; but d'ye think you'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld skart before a flow o' weather?" Antiquary, i. 172.

"Carion, or grey-crows, called *hoodie-craws*; for when they get old, they become white in colour all but the feathers of the head; these kee, black, and look as if the bird had on a cowl or hood." Gall. Encycl.

HUDDY-DROCH, s. A squat, waddling person, Clydes.

This is apparently formed from *Houd*, v., to wriggle, and *droch*, a dwarf. C. B. *hwjad* signifies a duck. Shall we view this as the origin of *Houd*, v.? Richards renders E. waddle, v., by C. B. *fel hwjad*.

[HUDEIN, part. adj.] Chiding, scolding, Shetl.]**[HUDERON. V. HUDDERIN.]****[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.

Bat fat use will they be to him,
 Wha in *hudge mudge* wi' wiles,
 Without a gully in his hand,
 The smeerless fae beguiles?

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

This is radically the same with E. *hugger-mugger*, secrecy; concerning which Dr. Johns., 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. *miugg*, secretly, which Ihre inclines to deduce from Germ. *muck-en*, to mutter, to speak low. The first syllable may be allied to *hog-a*, *hug-a*, to meditate, to apply the mind to any object, from *hog*, *hug*, mens; to which O. Teut. *huggh-en*, observare, considerare, corresponds. *Hudge-mudge* may thus denote a secret

deliberation or observation. Teut. *huggher* signifies observator, explorer, *Hugger-mugger* might therefore originally denote a secret spy of the actions of others.

Three views E. *smuggle* as probably derived from Su.-G. *miugg*, *s* being prefixed, which is common in Goth. Hence perhaps primarily Su.-G. *smugg-a*, Isl. *smiug-a*, reptando se insinuare.

To HUDIBRASS, *v. a.* To hold up to ridicule.

"I have heard some *hudibrass* the *initialia testimoniurum*, 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.

HUD-PYKE, *s.* A miser.

—Catyvis, wrechis, and ockeraris,
Hud-pykis, hurdars, and gaderaris.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 28.

Hud-pykis are here conjoined with penurious wretches, hoarders, and usurers. This may be Su.-G. *pick-hogad*, qui avide aliquid desiderat, inverted and contr.; from *pick-a*, which, according to Ihre, primarily signifies to beat with sharp strokes; but metaph. denotes that palpitation of the heart which is expressive of ardent desire; and *hogad*, *hugad*, studiosus, from *hog-a*, meditari, q. to desire with palpitation. Or from Teut. *huyd*, the hide, and *pick-en*, q. one who from covetousness would peek at the skin of another.

HUDRON, HUDROUN VEAL, *s.* Veal of the lowest quality, Loth. Evidently used to signify veal that is fed on pasture, as opposed to that of a calf that has had milk only.

"Beif which they call *vacina* or good; *vitella cam-po reccia*, or *hudron*, is good, but above all the *vitella mongana* or sucking veal." Sir A. Balfour's Lett., p. 126.

This is the same with *Hutherin*, q. v.

*HUE, *s.* A very small portion of any thing, as much as suffices to give a taste of it; applied both to solids and fluids, Renfrews., Roxb.; synon. *Grain*, *Spark*, *Tute*, &c.

Evidently an oblique sense of E. *hue*, q. as much as to give a tinge of colour to any thing.

To HUFÉ; and HUFING. V. HOVE.

To HUFF, *v. a.* To hum, to illude, to disappoint, Fife.

Isl. *yf-a*, irritare, *yf-ast*, indignari.

HUFF, *s.* A humbug, a disappointment, ibid.

To HUFF, *v. a.* In the game of draughts, to remove from the board a piece that should have taken another, on the opposite side, as the proper motion according to the rules of play, S.; synon. to *Blaw* or *Blow*.

HUFFLE-BUFFS, *s. pl.* Old clothes, Roxb.

This, I suspect, is a cant term. Fancy, however, might find an origin in A.-S. *hafel*, a hovel, or small house, and Alem. *buff-en*, to beat, S. *buff*; q. worn out by "being tossed about through the house."

HUFFLIT, *s.* A blow with the hand on the side of the head, a box on the ear, Fife.

A.-S. *heofod*, *heofud*, or Isl. *hoesud*, the head. *Lit* bears more resemblance to *lyte*, naevus, vitium, than to any other word I have met with. Su.-G. *lyte*, vitium, was anciently used with the *v. faa*; *Faa liute*, vulnerari. Ihre explains *Lyte*, Ejusmodi vulnus, quod deformem reddit vulneratum. Hence *lyt-a*, vulnerare.

HUFFY, *adj.* Proud, choleric, S.; *huffysh*, E.

"His [Baillie of Jerviswood's] father was son of Baillie of St. John's kirk, a cadite of Laminton.—He huffed 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 Memorials, 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. *ogr-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 Teut. *hugger-en*, (synon. with *huyrer-en*.) used precisely in the same sense; Horrere, frigitire, sentire intrinsecus algorem 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 HUGGER-MUGGER, *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 lams are dancin'.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 219.

V. HOGERT.

[HUGGIE, *s.* A tap or blow, Shetl.; Dan. *hug*, id.]

To HUGHYAL, *v. n.* To hobble, Lanarks.

Su.-G. *hwick-a*, vacillare; Isl. *haekia*, crutches. Or from E. *hough*, *q.* to bow it too much in motion.

HUGSTER, HUGSTAIR, *s.* A huckster, 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. *hocqueton*, O. Fr. *haucton*.

"Item, ane *hugtoun* of sad cramasy velvott, pasmentit with ane braid pasmont all our of gold and silver, with ane buttoun in the breist, lynit with blak taffateis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 81.

HUI, HUY, *interj.* Begone, equivalent to Lat. *apagè*, 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 rick of corn, Banffs.

HUIFIS, 2 *p. indic. v.* Tarriest.

Thow *huifis* on thir holtis, and haldis me heir
Quhil half the haill day may the hight haue.

Rauf *Coilyear*, C. 1, a.

V. HUIT.

To HUIK, *v. a.* To take care of, to consider, to regard.

The only author, as far as I have observed, who uses this term, is Montgomerie; although cognates occur in all the Northern dialects.

Fule haist ay, albaist ay,
Owre-salls the sicht of sum,
Quha *huiks* not, nor luiks not
Quhat afterward may come.

Cherrie and Slæ, st. 30.

—Dum non curant quid sera reportet
Vespera— Lat. Vers.

Promitting, unwitting,
Your hechts you nevir *huiked*.

Ibid., st. 81.

i.e., "you never regarded your promises."

It also occurs in his MS.

How sho suld hurt or help, sho nevir *huiks*,
Luk as it lyks, sho langhis and nevir luiks,
Bot wavers lyk the weddercock in wind.

Chron. S. P., iii. 499.

It seems to be used in a similar sense by Davidsons in his *Short Discurs of the Estaitis* on the death of J. Knox.

Thairfor lament sen he is gone,
That *huikit* nathing for thy heith.

Q. that made no account of any thing, if subservient to thy welfare.

Teut. *hugg-en*, observare, considerare; Su.-G. *hug-a*, *hog-a*, in animo habere, meditari; Alem. *hug-en*, id. A.-S. *hog-an*, curare. Su.-G. *hog*, *hug*, the mind, is evidently the root.

HUIK-WAIR, *s.* Perhaps, articles pertaining to the labour of the harvest field, *q.* *hook-ware*.

"Tar, pik, hemp, irn, & *huik-wair*."—"Topping of wax, tar, pik, irn & *huik-wair*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

HUILD, *pret.* Held, did hold, Ettr. For.

[HUILK, *s.* A small vessel for holding oil; Isl. *hylki*, a hulk of an old tub; Dan. *hylke*, a reservoir.]

HUIISK, *s.* Expl. "a lumpish, unwieldy, dirty, *dumpe* woman," Teviotd.

Dan. *hoewisk* denotes a bottle of hay. Perhaps *q.* a mere *husk*; Teut. *huysken*, id.

HUIST, *s.* 1. A heap, Upp. Clydes.

This seems to be one of the vestiges of the old Cumbric kingdom. C. B. *huys*, a draught, a load; *huys-aw*, 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 houerit quhill midmorne and mair,
Behaldand the his hillis and passage sa plane.
Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. a.

To HUKÉ. V. BOLYN.

HUKEBANE, *s.* The huckle-bone, S. B.

Thy hanches hurklis with *hukebanes* harsh and haw.
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-bane* fleshers always understand the haunch-bone.

Thre, under *Huk-a*, conquisicere, desiderare (S. to *hunker*), says; It is believed that the English have hence given the name of *huckle-bone* to the *coxa*, 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, *s.* Any object that is clumsy; as, a *hulbie* of a *stane*, a large, unweildy stone; a *hulbie* of a *house*, *man*, &c.; Lanarks.

In the latter sense, it might be traced to Dan. *hule*, a cavern, or Isl. *hul*, a tumulus, and *by*, a habitation.

HULDIE, *s.* A night-cap, Gall.

Nearly allied to Isl. *hul*, a veil, a covering, from *hel-a*, *hoel-ia*, velare, the imperfect of which is *hulde*; Su.-G. *hoel-ja*, Moes-G. *hul-jan*, id. C. B. *hul-iaw* also signifies to cover, and *hul*, 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.

C. B. *chwilgi*, a busy body; *chwyl-aw*, to bustle about; *chwiciawl*, frisky.

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. Diet.

The S. word is sounded much softer than the E., tho *u* like Gr. *v*.

2. Metaph., the membrane which covers the head of a child, Fife. *How*, synonym.

3. A hollow, unprincipled fellow, *ibid*.

[To **HULE**, *v. a.* To take from the pod; as, "to *hule* peas," Clydes. *Shule* is also used in the same sense.]

[**HULE** AND **HULE-BAND**. Leaving nothing behind; as, "He's gane *hule* and *hule-band*," he has removed with everything belonging to him, Shetl.]

[**HULGIE**, *adj.* Roomy, convenient, Shetl.]

HULGIE, **HULGY**, *adj.* Having a hump, S. B.

HULGIE-BACK, **HULGY-BACK**, *s.* 1. "A hump-back;" *ibid*, Gl. Ross.

— Did ye gie'r the mou',
Says aunty, neist, wi' mony a scrape and bow;
Synne laid your arm athwart her *hulgy back*?

Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

2. A humpbacked person, *ibid*.

My bairn will now get leave to lift his head,
And of a worldly *hulgy-back* get free,
That dad designed his wedded wife to be.

Ibid, p. 78.

HULGIE-BACKED, *adj.* Humpbacked, S. B.

An odder hag cou'd not come in his way;—
An ugly *hulgie-backed*, cankered wasp,
And like to die for breath at ilka gasp.

Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

Su.-G. *hulkiq*, convexus, *hulka ut*, excavare, *holk*, vas convexum. The phrase used in E., although not mentioned by Johns., seems synonym. A *hulch* in the back. V. *Seren*, in vo.

[**HULINESS**, *s.* V. under **HULY**.]

[To **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.]

HULLCOCK, *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.

Isl. *hialldr*, parva pluvia et gelida; G. Andr. Halderson expl. it, Níngor infrequens tenuissimus; whence *hialldr-a*, ningere. There is certainly no great transition from the ancient Gothio use of the term, in reference to slight snow, to that of raw, damp, and cold weather. In the same language, *hielug-r* signifies both frosty and dewy, pruinous; roscidus; from *hiela*, pruina.

HULLERIE, *adj.* 1. Erect, bristled up; as, "a *hullerie* hen," a hen with its feathers standing on end, Roxb.

Sw. *hulhaer* denotes "soft downy hair on the body, pile;" Widge. Isl. *hyller*, however, signifies, Eminet, visui se praebebat eminans; G. Andr.

2. Confused, discomposed; applied to the head after hard drinking, *ibid*.

3. Slovenly, Ettr. For.

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 faetitia ad indicandam summam rerum confusionem; Ilhre. Dan. *hultert* og *bullert*, "topsy-turvy, upside down;" Wolff.

HULLIE-BULLIE, **HULLIE-BULLOO**, *s.* A tumultuous noise. V. **HILLIE-BILLOO**.

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 gie to my dear.

Old Song.

I suspect that this word had originally denoted concealed wealth (like S. *pose*), as allied to Isl. *hulinn*, teetus, occultus, *hilla*, abacus, repositorium; Moes-G. *hul-jan*, Alem. *hul-en*, Su.-G. *hoel-ja*, tegere, celare. This *v*. must be very ancient, and has been very generally diffused. For C. B. *hul-iaw*, signifies to cover, *hulyn*, a coverlet.

[**HULSTER**, *s.* 1. A push, a lift, Banffs.

2. A big ungainly 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. Isl. *holt*, a stony place, and *stor*, great. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HULTER CORN. V. **SHILLING**.

HULY, HOOLIE, *adj.* Slow, moderate, S. *heelie*, Aberd.

Nane vthir wyse Turnus, at sic ane nede,
Steppis abak with *huly* pays ful stil.

Doug. Virgil, 307, 6,

The same word is used adverbially in conjunction with *fare*, *fair*, or *fairly*.

Huly and fair vnto the coist I swam.

Ibid., 175, 51.

Paulatin, Virg.

HOOLIE, *adv.* Cautiously.

"*Hooly*, tenderly; North," Gl. Grose, is undoubtedly the same word. *Softly and fair* is used in O. E. in a similar signification.

"*Hooly and fairly* men ride far journies;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 13.

Yet love is kittle and unruly,
And shou'd move tentily and *hooly*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 387.

HULINESS, *s.* Tardiness, Lanarks.

The trauchl't stag i' the wan waves lap,
But *huliness* or hune.

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

The most probable etymon mentioned by Rudd. is *hove*, to stay, to delay. *Ho*, delay, referred to by Sibb., is virtually the same.

But it is doubtful if *hooly* primarily signifies *slow*. It seems more closely to correspond to soft, moderate, as *hooly* signifies tenderly, Northumb.; and may be allied to Isl. *hoglifr*, tranquil, *hogliff*, tranquility, Verel.; or Su.-G. *hoglig*, moderate, *hogligen*, moderately, from *hof*, modus, decentia. *Hofs madur*, vir moderatus. Seren. gives *Ho* as an obsolete E. word, corresponding to Sw. *hof*, measure, moderation. The Swedes have a Prov. phrase, nearly resembling our *hooly and fairly*; *Iotig och toglig man trifs*, Fair and softly goes far; Seren. I may add, that as Su.-G. *il-a* signifies to delay, Ihre supposes that it is originally the same with *hwil-a*, to rest; old Goth. words being found either with, or without, the aspirate.

[**HULYIE, *adj.*** Lasting, economical. Shetl.]

HUM, *s.* A sham, a foolish trick; often applied to a story told in a jest, S.

Su.-G. *hum*, an uncertain rumour, the origin of which is unknown; also, a slight suspicion.

To 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.

This is expl. Lanarks., "to chew food for infants."

It might seem to have some affinity to Isl. *hwom-a*, glutire, abligurire, and *hwoma*, gula; were it not that the food is not swallowed, but only masticated.

HUMS, *s. pl.* "Mouthfuls of chewed matter;" Gall. Encycl.

HUM, *s.* The milt of a cod-fish, used as a dish, and esteemed a great delicacy, Angus.

Belg. *hom*, "the milt, or soft roe of fish;" Sewel. This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *honn-a*, intumescere.

HUM, *adj.* Out of humour, sullen, Aberd.

—Saw ye e'er a tear rin frae my e'e?
Or wantin plaid, or bonnet, leukit *hum*?

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

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 synagogue; 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, Shet.; synon. *Gloamin*, S.

Isl. *hum*, crepusculum, *hum-ar*, advesperacit; G. Andr., p. 126. *Humott* signifies, iter incertum. from *hum* and *att*, a quarter; denoting the uncertainty of the direction because of the darkness. *Humamal*, causa obscura.

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., xxi. 25.

The term had been used in this sense at least as early as the time of the Reformation.

—"That few sciences, and speciallie thay that ar maist necessare, ar in ane pairt not teicheit within the said citie [Sanctandros], to the great detriment of the haille liegis of this realme, their childrene and posteritie. —That the rentis and fundatiounis of the saidis Colledgeis mycht be employit to sic men of knowlege and vnderstanding quha hes the toungis and *humanitie* for instructioun of the youth," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

The Lat. designation is as above, *Litterae humaniores*, from which the Fr. has been borrowed, although used with greater latitude than ours. Au collège, on appelle les *lettres humaines*, *litterae humaniores*, l'étude des langues Grecque et Latine, la Grammaire, la Rhetorique, la Poesie, et l'intelligence de Poëtes, Orateurs, et Historiens. Dict. Trev.

To HUMBLE Bear. V. HUMMEL, v.

[**HUMCH, *s.*** A fit of bad humour, Banffs.]

[**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 worm.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

The *adj.* is used in E. Johns. derives it from *hum* and *drone*. Seren., with more propriety, from *hum*, Isl. *imia*, vocem edere querulam; and Goth. *drom-a*, tarde et lente gradi.

HUM-DUDGEON, *s.* A complaint without sufficient reason, Liddesdale; *synon.* *Molligrub*, *Molligrant*. "Needless noise, much to do;" Gl. Antiquary.

"Hout, tout, man,—I would never be making a *hum-dudgeon* about a scart on the pow." Guy Mannering, ii. 33.

Perhaps from *hum*, a pretence, and *dudgeon*, diapleasure.

[**HUM-DURGON**, *s.* A big, stupid person of an evil disposition, Banffs.]

HUMEST, *adj.* Uppermost.

Wallace gert tak in haist thar *humest* weid,
And sic lik men thar waillyt weill gud speid.

Wallace, ix. 705, MS.

Perth edit. *himest*. V. UMAST.

HUMET, *s.* A flannel night-cap, Aberd.
V. HOOMET.

HUMILL, **HUMLY**, *adj.* Humble, Aberd.
Reg.

HUMILIE, **HUMELY**, **HUMYLY**, *adj.* Humbly,
Barbour, iii. 762, i. 578.

HUMIST, *adj.* The hindmost. V. HEWMIST.

HUMLABAND, *s.* A strap fixing an oar to its thowl, Shetl.

This term is purely Islandic. For Gudm., Andr. gives *hoemlaband*, as signifying, nexura remi; from *hamla*, impedio, renitor; whence *hoemlun*, and *hamla*, impedimentum; Lex., p. 105. *Hamla*, medium scalmi, the middle of the seat on which the rowers sit; *hamla*, catena, vel vinculum quo remus ad scalmum alligatur, ne vacillet retro; *hoemlaband*, idem; Halderson.

HUMLOCK, **HUMLIE**, *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 heir your life at large, baith mair and min,
With hypocritis, ay slyding as the sand,
As *humloik* how, of wit and vertew thin.

Charteris Adhort. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, A. 6, b.

"I couldna have played pew upon a dry *humlock*."
Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 248. V. PEW.

Palsgrave, however, writes *humlocke*, vo. Kicks, B. iii. F. 43, a.; *humlocke*, F. 42, b.

Here the S. deviates from the original pron. A-S. *hemleac*, *hemlic*. The last syllable resembles Belg. *look*, a leak.

HUMLY, *adj.* Humble.

"Aruiagus, seand na refuge, comperit in his *humly* maner." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 34, a.

HUMMEL, *s.* A drone; or perhaps what is called the *humble-bee*.

Stuffets, strokours, and stafsche strummels,
Vyld haschbalds, haggarbalds and *hummls*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Teut. *hommel*, Germ. *hummel*, fucus, from *hum-en*, bombilare, to hum, to buzz. Su-G. *humla*, apis silvestris, Germ. *imme*, apis, which Søren. derives from

Isl. *ym-a*, gemere, susurrare. E. *humble-bee*, the name given to the wild buzzing bee, although distinguished by an improper orthography, has evidently the same origin.

To **HUMMEL**, **HUMMIL**, **HUMMLE**, *v. a.* To *hummil* bear, to separate the grain of barley from the beards, S. B.

The groff gudeman began tae grumil;

"Thair's muck tae lead, thair's bear tae *hummil*."

MS. Poem.

"When our captain—came near to us, I thought I should hae 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 pease, 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*." P. Dunse, Berwicka. Statist. Acc., iv. 386.

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.

Birrel speaks of *humbell corn* as contradistinguished from wheat, barley and oats.

"In this moneth of October—the quhyt and malt at ten lib. the boll; in March thairafter, the ait mail 10 lib. the boll, the *humbell corne* 7 lib. the boll." Diary, p. 36.

2. A term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned, Roxb. Hence,

HUMMELCORN, *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. *himmlskorn* is the name given to that kind of barley which wants the hard skin that covers some other species of this grain.

Thre thinks that this is more properly *himlost korn*, from *himi*, or *himin*, the hull or covering, and *loes*, laxus. V. HIMMEL. But perhaps it is rather q. *hamlakorn*, from *hamla*, to mutilate. V. HOMYLL.

HUMMEL, **HUMMLE**, *adj.* Wanting horns. V. HOMYLL.

—A gimmer, and a doddit yowe,
A stirky, and a *humml* cow.

Jacobite Relics, i. 118.

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 mutch is that ye've on?" Ang.

It is evidently compounded of two *synon.* terms.

HUMMEL'D, *part. adj.* "Chewed in a careless manner;" Gall. Encycl.

HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, *adj.* Morose and taciturn, Roxb. V. HUM-DRUM.

To HUMMER, *v. n.* To murmur, 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. Teut. *hum-en*, mutire; Isl. *hum-a*, admurmurare; *humr-a*, mussare, mussitare.

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*, *humog*, 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 own side," Ettr. For.

This has been rather fancifully resolved, q. *Home w' ye*. The call must certainly be viewed as borrowed from the game, and containing an order to regard the laws of it.

HUMMIE, HUMMOCK, *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*.

"*Hummock*, the fingers—put so 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 fling the fingers into this form. People in frosty weather try who stands cold best, by the way the *hummock* can be made." Gall. Encycl.

Hummock 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 *Hummie*. 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, HUMMOCK-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. *hwomma*, angulus, as denoting the angular form which the hand assumes in this position, q. "the corner of the hand," as the term

Goupin 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 mekil Latyne he did mummill,
I hard na thing bot hummill bummill.

Lyndsay, *Kittet's Confessioun*, 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, Selkirks.

This has every appearance of being a cant term. The first syllable, however, may be allied to *Humph'd*, having a fusty taste. The last part of the word might be traced to *Gludder*, *v.*, q. "all in a *gluddery* state."

HUMPH, *s.* The name given to coal, when it approaches the surface, and becomes useless, West of S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *homp-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*, *Hoam-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. 283.

[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 dear Symon, be wary,
An' tughly she hang by his tails.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 191.

Teut. *humpel-en*, inepte operari; or rather from Dan. *hump-er*, 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.

HUMBLOCK, *s.* 1. A small heap, such as of earth, stones, &c.; as, "The dirt is clantit into *humblocks*;" a *humblock* o' glaur, Renfrews.

2. "A little rising-ground," Ayrs., Gl. Picken.
 "An it wadna be mair o' a gude-turn tae gio the wuzzen o' yo a chirt, nor tae set ye on your en' again, just tae be stoiterin' an' fa'in' o'er the first bit clod or humplock it takes your fit." Saint Patriek, iii. 200.
 Probably from E. *hump*, and the S. diminutive termination *ock* or *lock*, much used in the West of S.

[HÜMS. V. HIMS.]

HUMSTRUM, *s.* "A pet," Gl. Shirr. S. B.

This term may be from *hum*, as in *hum-drum*, and S. *strum*, a pettish humour. V. STRUE.

HUND, *s.* 1. Used as a generic name for a dog, S.

I haitit him lyk ane *hund*, thoeh I it hid previe.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 54.

It would appear that *hound* had the same latitude of signification in O. E.

"It is not good to take the breed of children and gyve it to *houndis*;" Wiclif, Mark vii.

As *hond* is used by the Dutch in the same manner, they have a Prov. exactly corresponding with that of our own country, only that we have substituted the term *Dog*. *Twee honden met een steen vellen*; "to fell twa dogs wi' yae [one] stane."

Moes.-G. *hunds*, canis, vox antiquiss., says Sern., ac propterea multis linguis et dialect. communis. A.-S. *hund* is used in the same general sense; as also Su.-G. Isl. Germ. *hund*, Belg. *hond*, Alem. *hant*. Gr. *kuon*, which is viewed as a cognate, is called by Plato (in Cratylus) a Phrygian word. For he confesses that they received this, and many other terms, from the Barbarians. Although *hund* is originally a generic name, barbarous nations being much addicted to the chase, and scarcely knowing any other use of dogs; the A.-S. have thence formed *hunt-ian*, venari.

2. A designation given in contempt to an avaricious person, as being eager to seize every thing as his prey, S.

Teut. *hond*, homo sordidus, avarus, Kilian; Germ. *hund*, homo vilis, mancipium. In Isl. it is also used metaph. *Thú hinn illi hundr*, Apago pessime canis; Verel. Ind. Su.-G. *hundheden*, canis ethnicus; like the compliment paid by Mussulmen, *Christian dog*.

To HUND, *v. a.* To incite. V. HOUND, *v.*

[To HUNDG (*dg.* pron. like *j.* in joy), *v. a.* To drive or chase away, Shetl. Isl. *hund*, a dog, and *geyr*, to bark.]

HUND-HUNGER, *s.* The ravenous appetite of a dog or hound; *Dog-hunger*, synon., S. B.

Dan. *hund hunger*, "the hungry evil, the greedy worm, the canine appetite;" Wolff. Germ. *hunds-hunger*, Belg. *hondshonger*. V. Nemnich Lex. Nosol. vo. *Bulimia*.

HUND-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog; *Dog-hungry*, synon., S. B.

HUNE, *s.* Delay.

The gudman sayd unto his madin sone,
 Go pray thame bayth cum down withoutin *hune*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 76.

V. HONE.

The truschlit stag i' the wan waves lsp,
 But hulliness or *hune*.

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

V. HONE.

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 HUNE, *v. n.* 1. To emit a querulous sound, as children do when in a pettish humour, Ang.

I suspect that E. *hone*, which Johns., after Bailey, defines "to pine, to long," and derives from A.-S. *hongian*, is radically the same word, and may originally have the same meaning. I find no such A.-S. *v.* as *hongian*. Fr. *hoigner*, "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. *whine*; Moes.-G. *quain-on*, Isl. *quein-a*, Su.-G. *hwin-a*, lugere.

[HUNES, *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 Green-bone (*Blennius viviparus*), Shetl. Isl. *hængr*, 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 Peden, 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, *adv.* Somewhat voraciously, *ib.*

HUNGRISUMNESS, *s.* The state of being under the influence of hunger, *ibid*.

HUNGRY WORM. 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. ONBEAST.

HUNGIN, *part. pa.* Hung, suspended.

—"Quhilk seill and stamp salbe applyit to leid, being sua strukin and prentit with the said stamp,

salbe *hungin* to euerie wöbe, peice, and steik of claiht, silk and stuff, of quhatsumeuer nation that heirefter salbe brocht within this realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, 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. HUNKERS.

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' flyret at me as I wad hae him.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 348.

Tir'd wi' the steep, an' something dizzy,
I *hunker'd down*, sae did the hizzy.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

Upo' the ground they *hunker'd down* a' three,
An' to their crack they yoked fast an' free.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 81.

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.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 210.

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' i'ther,
The twasome *sat* curmud thegither.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

I am persuaded that *Hunkers*, and the cognate terms mentioned under this word, are allied to O. E. *hoke*: "*Hoke*, hamus. *Hoked*, hamatus." Prompt. Parv. This, as well as our *Hukebane*, nearly resembles Su.-G. *huk-a*, and *huck-en*, desiderare; 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 cantis; Verel. Ind. He refers to *hawk-ur*, incurvus. Avium more semisedens haereo, — vulgo pro *reclinare se ad necessaria*; G. Andr. He

thus illustrates the term; *Ut hawkr*, accipiter, stat et sedet simul; Lex., p. 126. In p. 108, he expressly derives *huka* from *hawkr*, a hawk. Su.-G. *huk-a*, Tent. *huck-en*, desiderare, in terram se submittere; Kilian. Belg. 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 *Huckie-buckie down the brae*. The first part of this alliterative term retains the radical form of the *s.* as used in Isl. and Teut.

[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; synon. *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.

"After thare [departour] he past to ane *huntis* in ane wood call [it] Wentonis wood, whair he slew thrie hairis and ane tod." Bannatyne's Journ., p. 483.

The *hunts* 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 *hunts* in Glenelg at the head of Strathaven, were upon the 19th of August cruelly murdered by certain highland limmars." Spalding, i. 29.

TO THE HUNTIS. A-hunting.

"Quhen the hour and day thair of was cuming, he send the sonnys of Ancus, be crafty industry, to the *huntis*." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 65. Venatum ablegavit, 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.

"Item, in Lundoris, to Thome Barkar, *hupand* the quhelis for his owkis wage, xiijs iiijd." Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I., p. 330, Dickson.]

HUPES (*of a mill*), *s. pl.* The circular wooden frame, which surrounds the mill-stones, 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 peetaster parasites who feign,
Who fawn and crouch, and crouch and creep for gain,
And, where no hope of gain is, huffe and *hur*,
And bark against the moon, as doth a cur;—
Wish thee disgrac'd—

Muses Threnodie, p. 72.

“*Harr*, to snarle like an angry dog;” Lancash. T. Bobbins.

Lat. *hurr-ire*, Su.-G. *knorr-a*, *knurr-a*, id.

C. B. *hor*, the gnar or snarl of a dog; Owen; *chwyrrn-u*, to snarl, to growl.

HURB, *s.* A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

I see nothing nearer than Isl. *hoerfa*, fugere, *hor-finn*, é conspectu subductus, *hwarf*, discessus ab oculis; Moes.-G. *hwairb-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 pair hurble*, S. B.

HURCHAM. *Hurcham skin* may signify a skin like a hedgehog. V. *Hurcheon*. Ed. 1508 *hurtheon*.

With hard *hurcham skin* sa heelis he my chekis,
[That even lyk] ane glemand gleid glowis my chaftis.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 48.

HURCHEON, *s.* A hedgehog, S. *urchin*, E. from Fr. *herisson*.

HURCHTABILL, *adj.* Hurtful, prejudicial, Aberd. Reg.

HURD, **HURDE**, *s.* A hoard, a treasure, S.

It seems to be merely the same word, used in a peculiar sense, which is used by Wyntown.

Than all the lawe in that ryot,
That thai in-to schyppys fand,
Thai lat rycht nane than pas to land:
Na thai ef thame made na *hurde*,
Bot in the se kest thame our the burde.

Cron., vii. 9. 103.

i.e., “They did not spare or save them;” as men do what they treasure up. *Hurd* is still the S. pronunciation. The root seems to be Isl. *hird-a*, custodire.

HURDIES, *s. pl.* The hips, the buttocks, S.

This term seems to occur in the following passage:—

Of hir *hurdes* sche had na hauld,
Quhill sche had teimd hir monyfauld.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 88

The sense of the passage corresponds. Perhaps the word was written *hurdeis*. 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 *hurdle*, or wattle.

Nae Dane, ner Dutch, w’ breeks three pair,
Enough to make ane’s *hurdis* sair,
Can with our Highland dress compare.

R. Gallonay’s Poems, p. 25.

[**HURDIE-CAIKLE**, *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 *hurtle*, it appears nearly allied. V. *HURKILL*.

HURDON, *s.* “A big-hipped woman;” *Gall. Encycl.* V. **HURDIES**.

HURDYS, *s. pl.* Hurdles.

Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanit *hurdys* full hie in holtis sa haire;
For to greif their gomys gramest that wer.

Gawain and Gol., ii. 13.

Germ. *kurd*, Belg. *horde*, Fr. *hourde*, an hurdle.

HURE, **HORE**, *s.* A whore, S.

It occurs in this form, in one of these Ballads which were printed at the Reformation, and meant to lash the conduct of the Popish clergy; although often in language not of the most delicate kind.

The Parsen wald necht haue an *hure*,
But twa and they were bony.

Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 37.

Leve hasardrie, your harlotrie, and *huris*.

Lyndsay, Tragedie of the Cardinall.

Bot thay dispenit that geir all uther gatis,
On cartis and dyce, on harlotrie and *huris*,

Lyndsay’s Dreame.

A.-S. *hure*, Teut. *hur*, Belg. *hoere*, Dan. *hore*, Su.-G. *hora*, Isl. *hoora*, id. A.-S. *horewena*, Su.-G. *horknot*, meretrix. *Hurequeyn* is common in the same sense, S. B. Verel. observes, that Isl. *hora* anciently signified a handmaid, ancilla; and changed in sense like *koni*, a woman, olim uxor, hodie E. *queane*, meretrix. Her-varar S., p. 119.

Alem. *huor*, Germ. *hure*, Fenn. *huora*, Norm. Fr. *hore*, id. Somner, when explaining the A.-S. word *hure*, id., says, “Scotis hodieque *hur*, a whore, as we at this day write it, idely prefixing *u* to the Saxon word; it being neither in the sound, nor in the original, which is derived of *hyr-an*, conduce,” i.e., to hire. The derivation from *hyr-an* is confirmed by the C. B. For as *huran* denotes a prostitute, *hur* signifies hire, wages, and *hur-iaw*, to take hire.

HUREDOME, **HOREDOME**, *s.* Whoredom.

Their *huredome* baited hee right sair.

Godly Sangs, p. 11.

Thi fader thi moder gan hide,

In *horedom* he hir band.

Sir Tristrem, p. 48, st. 79.

HURE-QUEYN, *s.* A whore, S.; pron. *q.* *huir-coyn*, 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. *hurhake*, a hinge, which *hre* derives from *hurra*, cum impetu circumagi; although the origin is probably pointed out by the form of Isl. *hurdar-oki*, impages, subscus, q. a. door-yoke, from *hurd*, janua.

[**HURKIE, s.** The Bib; *Gadus luseus*, 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.

Joyfull he bradis tharon dispitously,
With gapeand goule, and vprysis in hy
The lokkeris lyand in his nek rouch,
And al the beistis bowellis thrymlis through,
Hurkilland thareon, quhare he remanit and stude.
Doug. *Virgil*, 345, 30.

2. To be in a rickety or decrepit state.

Thy rig-bane rattles, and thy ribs on raw,
The hanches *hurklis* with hukebanes harsh and haw.
—With *hurkland* banes, ay howkand throu thy hyde.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 17, 18.

Do ye not see Rob, Jock, and Hab,
As they are girded gallantly,
While I sit *hurklen* in the ase;
I'll have a new cloak about me.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 221.

3. To be contracted into folds.

Of Agareus what tongue can tell the tryne,
With *hurklit* hude ouer a weill nourisht necke?
Jabell and Amon, als fat as any swine,
Quhilke can not doe, bot drink, sing, jouk, and bek:
The Amalekis, that leissings weill can cleke,
The Palestenis with dum doctours of Tyre,
Whilke dar not disput, bot cries, Fyre, fyre.

Poems of the Sixteenth Cent., p. 97.

This occurs in a keen application of Psalm lxxxiii. 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 ly, because she always *hurclys*." Jul. Barns. V. Skinner.

[4. To walk with difficulty, the legs being rickety, Banffs.]

Sibb. derives it from Sw. *huk-a*, inclinatis clunibus humi incubare. But although this is considerably allied in sense, yet, as *hunker* and *huckle* are used quite distinctly, they seem radically different, being connected with terms distinguished from each other in various Northern dialects: Teut. *hurck-en*, inclinare se; Belg. *hurk-en*, to squat, to sit stooping. Fris. *horck-en*, contrahere membra ut calefiant. Isl. *hruka*, corrugatio, coarctatio, junctio genu calcibus sedentes; *At sitia eirne hruku*, attractus popliti pedibus junctim sedere; *hrok*, corrugor, coarctor; G. Andr. A. Bor. *ruck*, "to squat or shrink down," (Grose) seems to claim the same origin.

HURKLE-BANE, HURKLE-BONE, s. The hip-bone, Aberd., Mearns.; synon. *Whorle Bane*, Fife; E. *huckle-bone*.

She thratches, trembles, and shs groans,
And falls down on her *hurkle-bones*.

Meston's Poems, p. 133.

From *Hurkill, Huckle*, q. v.; or immediately from the Teut. *v. hurken*, to squat, because it is by the flexion of this joint that one sits down.

The modern E. word more nearly resembles Teut. *huck-en*, to sit down, desiderare, subsidere.

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 Bodsbeck, 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 greke o' day,
In *hurkle-durkle* Habbie lay.—
Gae tae ye'r wark, ye dernan murkle,
And ly nae there in *hurkle durkle*.

MS. Poem.

Teut. *durck*, 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, Ettr. For.

Belg. *harkel-en*, to weed; from *hark*, a rake or harrow; Su.-G. *harka*, 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 gan' to gi' me cheese and bread, or something that woud 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 metaph. used, or from the same origin; Isl. *hwirl-ar*, turbine versatur; *hwervf-a*, circumagi, Su.-G. *hurra-a*, cum impetu circumagi.

In O. E. *hurlinge* occurs in a sense nearly allied. "Hurlinge or stryfe. Conflictus." 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 gie me a *hurl*, am I to 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, ne'er hackney *hurl'd*
On better wheels in this wide world.

Meson's Poems, p. 136.

This seems radically the same with E. *whirl*, which has great affinity to O. Sw. *hworl-a*, *rotare*, Isl. *hwirl-a*, turbine versari.

HURLER, 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.

[**HURLIE, s.** A large kind of wheelbarrow used by porters, Banffs.]

To **HURL, v. n.** To toy, to dally amorously, 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. *hver-fla*, in orbem cito agere.

HURLEBARROW, s. A wheelbarrow, S.

Then I knew no way how to fen,
My guts 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. 13.

"It is kittle for the cheeks, when the *hurbarrow* gaes o'er the brig of the nose;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 46.

HURLE BEHIND. A ludicrous designation for the diarrhoea.

Thou skyland skarth, thou has the *hurle behind*.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 19.

This phrase is formed from the E. *v.* used in this sense, in the same manner as the Sw. *uso* the term *durch-lopp*, id. from *durch*, per, and *loppa*, currere.

[**HURLESS, adj.** Deafened with noise, Shetl.]

HURLEY-HOUSE, HURLY-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. 288, 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 scones 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. *hverfull*, caducus, frail, q. ready to fall, or *hurl* down about the ears of the inhabitants.

HURLIE-GO-THOROW, 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 *hurly-hackat*.

This it appears was a royal diversion.

Ilk man efter thair qualitie,

Thay did solist his Maiestie.

Sum gart him rauell at the racket,

Sum hurlit him to the *hurly-hacket*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 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 *Hurly Haaky* was the mote hill of the castle of Stirling." Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 255.

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 *Hurly-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 *harled* him to the *Hurly-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 *hurly-hacket* on the Calton-hill, using for their seat a horse's skull." Lady of the Lake, Notes, exi.

2. Metaph. transferred in the language of contempt, to an ill-lunged 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 sic a like thing as it is—scaree room for twa folks!'" St. Ronan, ii. 52.

The name would seem of Scandinavian origin; Su.-G. *hurr-a*, whence E. *hurl*, and *halk-a*, to slide, per lubrica ferri; Ihre. A similar diversion, that of the ice-mountains, is well known in Russia. V. Coxe's Travels.

HURLOCH, URLOCH, adj. Expl. "cloudy, Gael. *obherlach*."

And mony a cald *hurloch* eenin,

Through weet and throw snaw had he gane.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 295.

HURLY, HURLY-BURLY, s. Expl., "the last," the lag, Aberd.

An' sall this sleeth come farrer ben?
He scarce wou'd gae a fit frae hame,
An' to us a' was *hurly*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

If I was *hurly*, there was cause,
Believe me as ye like.

Ibid., p. 30.

Hurl, which has the same signification, would seem allied to C. B. *huyr*, *huyr*, 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 crummies to the milking loan,
Hurly, Hurly, Hawky."

Ibid.

I can scarcely view this as from O. Fr. *harlou*, "instead of *Hare-loup*, a word wherewith dogs that hunt—a wolfe,—arc chered," Cotgr. *Hurie* is a cry for help, Roquefort. Shall we say, q. *hurie là*, help there?

HURON, LANG-CRAIG'D-HURON, s. The heron, Roxb.; *Herle* and *Huril* 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 reprehension, 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 reprehended, is flustered or put in a *hurry*. But it is allied, perhaps, to Fr. *haraud-er*, to scold, from O. Fr. *harau*, *hari*, &c., clameur pour implorer du secours ou réclamer la justice; Gl. Roquefort. V. HARRO.

HURRY-BURRY, s. A reduplicative word, denoting great confusion, attended with a considerable degree of noise, a tumult, S.; synon. *Hurry-scurry*.

I never leugh sa meikle a' my life,
To read the king's birth-day's fell *hurry-burry*,
How draig'd Pussey flies about like fury.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1816, p. 45.

The *hurry-burry* now began,
Was right weel worth the seeing.
Wi' routs and raps frae man to man,
Some getting and some gieing.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 125.

We might suppose this to have been formed from Su.-G. Isl. *hurra*, expl. under *Hurry-scurry*, and *bur*, pagus, q. the tumult of the village. If Su.-G. *boer*, ventus, 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 brelu*, inconsiderately: The Danes, however, have a similar phrase, *hurl om burl*, topsy-turvy.

HURRY-BURRY, adv. In confused haste, Aberd.

There—dashy bucks, and ladies trippin,

Wi' sklentins' airs;

But *hurry burry* runnin' loupin'
As till red fires.

D. Anderson's *Poems*, p. 116.

HURRY-SCURRY, s. A tumult, an uproar, Ang.

Su.-G. *hurra*, cum impetu circumagi; *skorra*, sonum stridulum edere, or *skura*, increpare, objurgare.

[To **HURSCHLE, 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. **HIRSILL**.]

[**HURSCHLIN', 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.*]

[**HURSCHLE, 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 ilka foull of his flicht a fether has ta'en,
And let the Houlat in haste, *hurthy* but hone.

Houlate, iii. 20.

Leg. *hurthy*, as in MS., i.e. promptly, with alacrity; as further expressed by the addition, *but hone*: Germ. *hurtig*, expeditus, promptus, agilis; *hurt*, impetus. This, both Junius and Wachter derive from C. B. *hordd*, impetus; citus. *Let* is here used as signifying left. V. **LET**.

HURT MAIESTIE. A phrase frequently occurring in our old Acts as a translation of *lese-majesty*.

"Thay that attemptis, acceptis, or purchasis ony sic beneficis [at the court of Rome], or committis the cryme of *hurt maiestie* against his hienes, that the panis contenit in the act of parliament—be execute vpon the thame." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1566, c. 13.

HURTSOME, adj. Hurtful.

"Their entry was *hurtosome* to the cause, and nothing but a selling of truth, and a buying of sinful liberty to themselves." Society Contendings, p. 108.

HUSBAND, s. A farmer. The term is also used in E., although more commonly *husband-man*.

In the contré thar wonnyt ane
That *husband* wes, and with his fe
Of tsys hay to the peile led he.

Barbour, x. 151, MS.

—Ane, on the wall that lay,
Besid him till his fere gan say,
"This man thinkis to mak gud cher,"
(And neuymyt ane *husband* tharby ner)
"That has left all his oxyn ow." *Ibid.*, ver. 387.

Thai gadryt in to full gret hy
Archeris, burges, and yhumanry,
Preystiss, clerkys, moniks, and freris
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. Teut. *huys-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. *husbonða*, and Isl. *husbondi*, both signify paterfamilias, herus; the master of a family; hence the A.-S. word has been transferred to a husband, in the modern sense of the term, maritus. L. B. *husbandus*, *husbonða*, paterfamilias agriculturam exercens; economus, Gallis, *Mesnager*; Du Cange. Spelman says, that *husbonða* is used for agricola, in the Laws of Ina, 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, xvii. 542.

Ane *husbandman*, in our old Laws, is opposed to ane *frie man*. If a person accused decline singular combat, it is required that he purge himself "be the judgement of God, that is, be hote 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 *bund* or *bound* for his house." 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 cummis, quhen ane boastis and menacis to take ane vther be the Nose." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bondagium*. V. TAPPET-TOUSIE.

It must be observed, however, that the term *bonde*, 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 *husbands*, or, what we now call *farmers*, were formerly all bond-men; and of consequence, that *husbandi* and *rustici* are synon. with *nativi*, or *adscripti glebae*.

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 only pretend to 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, when these laws were written. Because *rusticus* is 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 *vassus* or *vassallus*; the former denoting an allodial proprietor, the latter one who held of a superior. V. Robertson's Charles V., Vol. I. 258.

Skene says, that "*Bondi, natiui*, and *villani*, signifies ane thing;" vo. *Bondagium*. He accordingly explains *bondagium*, or *villanagium*, as denoting "slavery or servitude." But here he is certainly mistaken. For the *nativi* had no property of their own; this, as well as their persons, belonging to their masters. Hence it is said; "Gif the defender failye in the probation of his libertie, and be found ane *bond-man*, he sall be adjudged to the persewer, as his *natiue bond-man*, (tanquam *nativus*), without all recoverie, or remedie, with all his cattell and gules quhatsoever." Reg. Maj. B. ii., c. 11, § 14. V. also c. xii., § 5. But the *husband* had property of his own; otherwise there would have been no reason for the particular claim of the *best aucht*, by his master at his death. Quon. Attach., c. 23.

In Domesday Book, 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 *rustici*.

"The Cro of the son of an Than, is thriescore sax kye. Item, all quha are inferiour in parentage, are *husbandmen* (or *yeomen*). And the Cro of ane *husbandman*, is saxtene kye.

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 scheip of the king's *husbandmen*, and of his *bondmen*: the forester sall haue ane pennie, allanerlie." Forrest Lawes, c. 4, § 2. In the Lat. it is *Husbandorum vel Bondorum Domini Regis*. As expl. 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 *Bonde-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 *Beonna*, with the advice of all the monks of the monastery, gave in lease to Cuthbriht, a nobleman, *bonde-land* at Swines-headfe, (x tributarium 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 Cuthbriht's death. V. Chron. Sax., ap. A. 775.

As Dan. *bonde* signifies rustics, colonus; Pontanus (Chorograph. Daniae) renders *fribunder*, liberi coloni. Du Cange, vo. *Bondus*.

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. tilling men] *conditionales*, *originarii*, *tributales*, &c. These seem to have been persons who possessed some

small allodial 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 themselves likewise to perform several small services *in prato, vel in messe, in aratura, vel in vinea*, 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*. "Condonetur omnibus tencntibus meis, videlicet *Husbandis, Cotiers et Bond*; nec volo quod legacio haec se extendat ad *liberos tenentes meos aut ingenuos*, qui habent terras de suo proprio vel aliorum, et tenent aliquid de me." Madox, *Formul. Anglican.*, p. 423, ap. Du Cange, vo. *Bondus*.

Here we might suppose, that we found our farmers or husbandmen, our *cottars*, and also the *nativi* or *villains*. It is probable that the term *husbandi* is here applied to those freemen 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.

Nativus and *bondus* are used as synonym; Quon. *Attach.*, c. 56, § 7. 2. Stat. Rob. I., c. 34, § c. 1.

There can be no doubt that *nativus* denotes one who is in a state of slavery. V. Quon. *Attach.*, c. 56, § 1. 3. 5. 7. They are distinguished—Robertson's *Charters*, p. 81. 162. 85. 201. 89. 241. 91. 266. 96. 307.

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.

Sommer 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. *buandi* denotes one who has a house and family; qui familiam et domum possidet. *Bonde*, which is certainly the same word, not only bears this sense, but signifies a *husband*, maritus. Su.-G. *bonde* denotes the head 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. *buandi*, *bondi*, and *bonde*, are merely the part. pr. of *bo*, *bu-a*, to dwell, to inhabit. The term is accordingly sometimes written *boende*, 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-a*, *by-an*, habitare, possidere. They appear, indeed, to have been originally the same v. Alem. *bu-en*, *pu-an*, habitare.

It may seem doubtful, whether we should view the v. as primarily signifying to cultivate, or to inhabit. The latter has perhaps the prior claim, this being the sense of Moes-G. *lau-an*. Corresponding to this idea, is the sense given of A.-S. *land-buendas*; coloni, incolae; dwellers or inhabitants of, or on, the land; Sommer. Thus as *boende*, *bond*, in its simple form, literally signified, "one inhabiting," the term *hus* 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, keep-

ing 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 a sloop, or smaller vessel. A.-S. *land-buenda* seems to have been synonym. with *hus-bonda*; although the one designation was borrowed from the dwelling, the other from the land surrounding it.

In Sweden, the term *Bonde*, 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 *Lagman*, but the son of a *Bonde*; because the children of those who attended on the court were not reckoned worthy of the same confidence. Every *Bonde*, 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 *Bonde* sunk in its signification.

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. V. Ihre, vo. *Bonde*.

It may be observed, that E. *boor*, acknowledges the same origin. It is merely Belg. *bouwer*, contr. *boer*, agricola, (Kilian) from *bouw-en*, arare, colere agrum; Germ. *bauer*, indigena, incolae civitatis, pagi, villae, vel alterius loci communis; *ge-bauer*, colonus, from *bau-en*, to cultivate, also to inhabit; A.-S. *ge-bur*, Alem. *gebura*, colonus, paganus, villanus, villicus. V. UDAL LANDS, ad fin.

HUSBAND-LAND, s. A division commonly containing twenty-six acres of *soc* and *syth* land, that is, of such land as may be tilled by a plough, or mowed 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 prescribed anent the quantity or valour of ane husbandland." Verb. Sign. in voc.

The definition I have given of this term has been charged with inaccuracy. Had this been done merely *en passant*, 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. 25th, 1815, it is said—

"Dr. Jamieson 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 Significatione, 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 copy which was used by me are—

"HUSBANDLAND contains commonly twentie sox aikers of sok and syth lande: That is of sik lande as may be tilled with ane pleuch, or may be mawed with ane syth." Vo. *Husbandland*.

These words, "Nor can the petitioner learn from the Doctor himself," &c., refer indeed to a 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 treatise *De Verborum Significatione*, 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." P. 9.

Matters being thus represented, it seemed necessary that I should re-examine the subject; resolved to correct any error, as soon as I should discover it. The result of my investigation, I shall beg leave to give in the *Memoranda* taken at the time.

In the Petition, p. 4, it is said; "An oxengate was the fourth part of a ploughgate, or the work of a plough drawn by four oxen." But a team is generally understood to have consisted of eight oxen. This is the express assertion of Skene. *Apud priscos Scotos, ane Davach of land, quod continet quatuor aratra terrae, "four ploughs of land," quorum unumquodque trahitur octo bobus, "of which ploughs each is drawn by eight oxen."* Not. ad Quon. Att., c. 23.

It is also said that "a ploughgate, according to Spelman, is as much arable land as a plough can plough during the year, viz., fifty-two acres, or four oxengates or oxgangs, but in general it is only estimated at forty acres." V. Petition.

Spelman, in the article quoted (vo *Bovata*), says; *Octo bovatae terrae faciunt carucatam terrae*, i.e., "Eight oxengates make a ploughland." For he explains *carucata* by the very phrase, "a ploughland." According to Skene, *carucata terrae* is "alsmeikle an portion or measure of land, as may be tilled and laboured within yeir and daie be ane pleuch." *De Verb. Sign. vo. Carucata*. Spelman says that in Connaught a carucate contained 120 acres at an average; "which number," he adds, "with our ancestors also seems to have been sometimes—potior, et Domesdeio frequentior. It was various, however, as the soil was lighter or heavier."

Du Cange, it is said, "classes the *Husbandus* as a cottar or bondsman, and refers to Quon. Attach. as describing a husbandman as one liable to pay *Herreyeld*." *Petit.*, p. 5. But Du Cange could never have supposed that the words, quoted by him, could in any future time have been so strangely interpreted. For they are merely a quotation from Madox, who, in his *Formularia*, gives the following extract from the Testament of John de Nevill, A. 1386. Item, dum

contingat me obire, volo quod tota firma mea unius termini tunc ultimo elapsi condonetur omnibus teneantibus meis videlicet *Husbandis*, cotiers & bond. Vo. *Husbandus*. Who can read this and say that the writer "classes the *husbandus* as a cottar or bondsman? He may indeed, in a certain sense, be said to class him with cottars and bondmen, as to the common immunity from paying rent for one term; but he so classes them as clearly to distinguish the husbandman from both. For the language is unquestionably distributive; three different classes of tenants being mentioned. So far is it from being the case, as 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 agricola. He says, in *Legibus Inae*—*husbanda* sumitur pro agricola, ut et *husbandus* in Quon. Attach., c. 23, et in statutis Willelmi Regis Scotiae, &c. But he has not one word concerning the *Herreyeld*.

True, it is, that Skene speaks of the husbandman's subjection to this assessment in the place referred to. But it ought to be observed here, that this very subjection involves a proof that he who had a husband-land was in a state superior to that supposed. The phrase, *his best aucht*, 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. *Davache*), "for eight husbandmen to club an ox a piece to make up this formidable draught."

In the account here given of the extent of ane *davach* of land, it is made to be four *oxengang* only. This is founded on what Skene himself has said, vo. *Herreyeld*. But in a later work he seems to correct his mistake, making a *davach* or *davata* 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 *davata terrae* consisted of four ploughs at least.

In what I have said, vo. *Husbandland*, I quoted from the second edition of Skene, *De Verb. Sign.*, A. 1599,—in which the words "twentie sex aikers," in full, appear twice.

Having observed that, in Murray of Glendook's edition of this work, the Arabic character 6 is substituted for "twentie-sex" 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 satisfactory. Glendook had given his reprint of the work *De Verb. Sign.* from Skene's first ed. of 1597; and in this the *Husbandland* 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, indistinctly 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 *twentie sex* 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 :—

“*Charl. Sq., June 10, 1823.*”

“MY DEAR SIR,—The Edition of Skene D. V. S. of 1597—[followed by that of Glendook, &c.] gives 6 *ai*kers 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 hand, 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.—

“THO. THOMSON.”

Skene has himself acknowledged, on the ground of the variations that occurred in the territorial assessments, that he found “na certain rule preserved anent the quantity and valour 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 evidently a correlate 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 *pendicler*. 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 *Dawach*, 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 HUSCH, HUSH, HYSCH, *v. a.* 1. To drive away birds, *ibid.*

2. To shout or cry in order to drive away, *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 *huscher* he gaf the gold,
It semed to a king.

Sir Tristrem, p. 38, st. 59.

Fr. *huissier*, id. from *huis* a door. Du Cange derives *huis* from Germ. *huys*, a house. But it seems rather a corr. of Lat. *ost-ium*, a door. As there can be no doubt that *huissier* is softened from L. B. *hostiar-*

ius, O. E. *Huisher* 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 HURSCHELE, HIRSCHLE, q. v.

Huschle implies a softer sound or noise than *Hurschle*; and *Hurschle*, a softer sound than *Hirschle*.]

[HUSCHLE-MUSCHLE, s. A state of great confusion, Banffs.]

[To HUSCHLE-MUSCHLE, *v. a.* To put into a state of great confusion or hopeless complication, *ibid.*]

[HUSCHON, *interj.* An intens. form of HUSCH, q. v. Used also as a *v.*, and as a s. Banffs.]

HUSE, Houlate, i. 24. Leg. *hufe*, as in MS.

Quhen thai consavit had the cas and the credence,
Be the herald in hall, *hufe* thai nocht ellis,
Bot bownis 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, Ettr. For.

To HUSH *in*, *v. a.* To cause, to rush, to force forward, *ibid.*

HUSH, s. A sudden bursting out of water, a gush, Ettr. For.

Isl. *huiss-a*, fremere fluidorum; *huiss*, fremitus proruents liquoris; Haldorson.

HUSH, s. Abundance, luxuriance, exuberance, Roxb.

Yes, yes, your stack-yards fu' ye pang them,
For outside shaw ye seldom wraug 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. *hwys-aw*, 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 *fama*), 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 NOR 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 na hae been sleepin." Saxon and Gael, i. 33. V. **WHISH**, 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 sune began,
And ilka chiel' ea'd oure his man.*

Ballad.

Teut. *hutsel-en*, quatero? Perhaps rather corr. from the E. words *hustle* and *bustle*; q. such a confusion the persons were *hustling* each other.

To **HUSHIE**, v. a. To lull a child, S. O. V. **HUZZH**.

HUSHION, s. A stocking without a foot, an old stocking.

*But Willie's wife is nas sae 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 *Hoeshin*, a stocking without a foot, Ayr. V. **HOESHINS**.

HUSH-MUSH, adv. In a state of bustling disorder, Loth.

This perhaps originally denoted a clandestine continued whispering; like Su.-G. *hwisk-hwask*, susurrus, clandestina consultatio; (Ihre, vo. *Fick-Fack*). *Hwiska* signifies to whisper.

HUSHOCK, s. "A loose quantity of any thing," Gall. Encycl.; probably corr. from E. *hassock*; especially as *Hussock* is expl. "a lump of hair," *ibid*.

HUSHTER, s. V. **HASHTER**.

HUSSEY, **HUZZIE**, s. A sort of needle-book, 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 *hussey*." Redgauntlet, iii. 257.

HUSSY-MAK, s. Apparently, what is usually made by a housewife.

"Ane pair of schetis of ten elne of *hussy mak*, ane half elne of new grene saltyn [sattin]." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

To **HUSSIL**, v. a. To move the clothes, particularly about the shoulders, like a person who is itchy, Teviotd.

Teut. *hutsel-en*, quatero, coneutere, suceutere, quassare; from *huts-er*, id.

HUSSILLING, s. A rattling or clashing noise.

*The hussilling of his armour did rebound,
And kest ane terribil or ane fereful sound.*
Doug. Virgil, 436, 55.

According to Rudd., vox ex sono ficta. But it seems rather softened from A.-S. *hristlung*, strepitus, *hrist-an*, strepere; which Seren. derives from Su.-G. *hrist-a*, *rist-a*, quatero, as originally used, he says, to denote the noise made by armour when shaken; vo. *Rustle*.

HUSSYFSKAP, s. Housewifery. V. **HIS-SIESKIP**.

[**HUSTACK**, s. A big fat woman; perhaps, *haystack*, Shetl. Isl. *hey-stakkr*, Dan. *høstak*, id.

HUSTER, **HUISTER**, s. *An auld huister 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 *husfru*, mistress of the house. He afterwards, however, rather overturns his theory, by observing that even nowadays the distinction is kept up between the two words; *husfru* being the designation of more honourable matrons, and *hustru* of the vulgar. In support of this remark, he quotes an ancient work, the *Chronicon Rhythmicum*, 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. *hwisl-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. *hutsel-en*, which has precisely the same meaning, quatero, &c. (as under *Hussil*); Isl. *hoss-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 bed; 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 *gaut*. V. **GAUT**.

Perhaps from Germ. *hutte*; 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, custodire.

Flandr. *hotte*, corbis dossuaria; 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 pluteus.

2. An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, Teviotd.; synonym. *Touk*.

HUTCH, s. 1. The kind of basket or small waggon, 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 2½d. 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. *hwaecca*, arca, "a hutch, Chaucer's *wiche*. Corn-*hwaecca*, arca 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 *hutches*), five or six of such *hutches* 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. 140.

This extract relates to the turnip and potatoe husbandry.

2. A small rick or temporary stack of corn, Ettr. For.

HUTCHON, s. Supposed to be used for the name *Hugh*, Chr. Kirk. Ir. and Gael. *Eogan* is viewed as the same with Welsh *Owen*.

HUTHART, s. Apparently the name given to some daemon or familiar spirit.

"In the myddis of the way there arose a woman of Yreland, that cleidid herselfe as a suthsayer. The which anone as she saw the Kyng, she cried with lowde voise, saying thus, 'My lord Kyng, and ye pase this water, yeshall never turne ayane onlyve.' The Kyng herying this was astonyed of her wordis.—Now the Kyng askid her how sheo knew that. And sheo said that *Huthart* told her so." MS. circ., A. 1440, Pink. Hist. Scot., I. 465, 466.

[**HUTHER, s.** 1. Unbecoming haste, Banffs.

2. A person who works or walks in an unbecoming hasty manner, *ibid.* V. **HUDDERIN**.]

To **HUTHER, v. n.** 1. "To work confusedly," Gl. Picken, Ayrs.

[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'se be doon wi' *huthran* fumble,
As I'm aye unca redd to bumble.

V. **HUDDER, v.**

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 98.

[**HUTHERIN, HUTHRAN, s.** The act of walking or working in a hasty, awkward, unbecoming manner.]

HUTHER-MY-DUDS, s. A ragged person, a tatterdemallion, Fife; q. shake-my-rags. V. **HOWDER, v.** 1. and **DUDS**.

HUTHER, s. A slight shower, or wetting mist, S. B. Hence the phrase,

Its hutherin; used when it does not rain constantly, but slight showers fall at intervals, S. B. synonym. *hagerin*.

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 *Hutherikin-lad*, a ragged youth, between boy and man; Durham." Grose.

Perhaps from Teut. *huyder-en*, turgescere uberibus, sive mammis, ut vaccae foetui maturae, Kilian. This is from *huyder*, uber; dicitur 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.

[**HÜTN-TRÜTN, adj.** Surly, ill-humoured, Shetl.]

[**HUTTER, s.** A mass, a heap, Shetl.]

HUTTIS ILL. Some kind of disease.

—Fluxus, hyvis, *huttis ill*.

Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl. S., p. 330.

HUTTIT, adj. "Hated, disdained, abominable, hideous, dreadful;" Rudd.

Vnto this *huttit* monstoure, this Cacus,

The god of fyre was fader, Vulcanus.

Doug. Virgil, 247, 47.

Here there is no correspondent term in the original. But in p. 227, 47, where Aleto is called this *huttit* goddess, it is the version of *invisum numen*.

Su.-G. *hutta ut en*, cum indignatione et contemptu instar canis ejicere, nec non probris afficere; *hut*, apage.

HUTTOCK, *s.*

Of this nation I knew also anone,
Greit Kennedie and Dunbare yit undeid,
And Quintine with ane *huttock* on his heid.
Palace of Honour, ii. 17.

This may perhaps signify a cowl, as intimating that he was a monk; A.-S. *hod*, C. B. *hotte*. Germ. *hut*, however, denotes a hat; Belg. *hoed*. The latter term also signifies a chaplet or garland. Might this be meant as the emblem of his eminence as a poet?

Or *huttock* may be two Fr. words a little disguised, q. *haute toque*, high cap. Cotgr. describes *toque* as "a bonnet or cap, somewhat like our old courtier's velvet cap." Ellis Spec. E. P. I. 398. V. *Tokie*, which still denotes an antiquated female head-dress.

To HUVE. V. HOVE, 1.

HUVE. V. HOIF.

To HUVE *up*, *v. a.* To lift or hold up.

"Than Marcius Fabius lap on the body of his dede brethir, and *huvand up* his targe forenentis his knichtis, said," &c. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 179. Objecta parma, Lat.

A.-S. *up-ahaef-an*, *up-hef-an*, levare, erigere; pret. *upahof*, *uphof*, levavit. Teut. *op-heff-en*.

[HÜY, *s.* Thin hair, Shetl.]

[HÜYA, *s.* A height, a hill; the name of an island near Unst, Shetl., Isl. *hæie*, Dan. *hæi*, id.]

[HUYLEE, *s.* Applied to something that does not justify appearances, Shetl.]

HUZ, *pron.* The vulgar pronunciation of *us* in some counties, S.

"'He has na settled his account wi' my gudeman, the deacon, for this twalmonth.'—'Nör wi' *huz* for sax months,' echoed Mrs Shortcake. 'He's but a brunt crust.'" Antiquary, i. 318.

"What needs we care about his subsistence, sae lang as he asks naething frae *huz*, ye ken." Rob Roy, ii. 238.

To HUZLE, *v. n.* To wheeze; as, "A pair *huzlin* bodie;" Roxb., Berwicks. V. WHAISLE.

To HUZZH, *v. a.* To lull a child, S., *pron.* with so strong a sibillation, that it cannot properly be expressed in writing.

This at first view may appear to be the same with E. *hush*, to still, O. E. *huste*. "I *huste*, I styl; Je repayse, je recoyse;" Palsgrau. But I suspect, it is rather allied to Isl. *hoss-a*, which conveys the same idea with the S. word. Molliter manibus jactito, ut nutrices infantes quassant, seu quassitant; Su.-G. *hyss-a*, Mod. Sax. *husch-en*, Isl. *hos*, quassatio mollis.

HUZZH-BAW, HUZZHIE-BAW, *s.* The term generally used to express a lullaby. It is also the sound usually employed in lulling a child, S.

For the origin of *Baw*. V. BALOW.

HUZZIE, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a woman, S. V. HISSIE.

HUZZIE, *s.* A needle-book. V. HUSSEY.

[HWDIS, *s. pl.* Hoods, Barbour, xix. 332, Skeat's Ed. V. HUDE.]

[HWFE, *pret.* of *heave*. Held up as sponsor, A.-S. *hof*, *pret.* of *hebban*.

"Item, to the King, quhen he *hwefe* Duncan Forstaris sonnys barne, to put in caudil," Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I., p. 120, Dickson.]

HWICKIS, *pl.* Reaping hooks.

"Item, agreid with the lord Burehlie for 2000 *hweicks* and 100 sythes for sheiring and mawing." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 25.

HWINKLE-FACED, *adj.* Lantern-jawed, Orkn.; perhaps q. having sharp corners, from Su.-G. *hwinkel*, an angle, a corner.

[HWNT-HALL, *s.* A hunting lodge. Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I., p. 93, Dickson.]

HWRINKET, *adj.* Perverse, stubborn, Ayr. Teut. *wringh-en*, torquere.

HWRINKET, *s.* Unbecoming language, *ibid.*

HY, *s.* Haste.

The Emperowre Lowys wyth gret *hy*
The Lumbarddis gaddryd als fast
Til hym, and to Rome he past.

Wyntown, vi. 5, 24.

A.-S. *hige*, diligentia, Isl. *hey-a*, agere, inchoare.

To HYANK, (*y* cons.), *v. a.* To cut in large slices; synon. to *whang*, Ettr. For. V. QUIAING, *v.*

HYAUVE, *adj.* That kind of colour in which black and white are combined, or appear alternately; as, "a *hyauve* cow," Banffs. When applied to the human head, it is synon. with *lyart*.

This is merely a provincial modification of *Haw*, *Haave*, q. v.

To HYCHLE, *v. n.* To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty, Upp. Lanarks.

Apparently a variety of *Hechle*, *v.* But it may be remarked that Isl. *heigull* is expl. Homuncio segnis; and *heik-ia*, suppressere.

[HYCHT, *s.* A height. V. HICHT.]

To HYCHT, HIGHT, *v. n.* 1. To trust, to expect.

It is used like the modern phrase, I assure you.

This Schyr Eduuard, forsuth Ik *hycht*,
Wes off his hand a noble knyght.

Barbour, ix. 480, MS.

A.-S. *ic hihte*, spero.

2. To promise.

And Ik *hycht* her in leauté,
Giff ony deys in this bataille,
His ayr, but ward, releff or taile,
On the fyrst day sall weld.

Barbour, xii. 818, MS.

—Yet *hights* him more than art can well performe.
Hudson's Judith, p. 41.

V. HECHT, *v.* It may be added, that both *v.* and *s.* seem to be still used in reference to prediction. V. GL. Burns, in vo.

HYCHT, s. A promise, an engagement.

Towart Ydymay syne thai raid
Ane Irsche King, that aith had maid
To Schyr Eduuard of fewté.—
Schyr Eduuard trowit in hys *hycht*;
And with hys rout raid thiddir rycht.

Barbour, xiv. 335, MS.

To HYGHT, v. a. To promise. **V. HIGHT.**

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion, skin and colour; also *Hyd* or *Hew*.

—And me deliverit with delay,
Ane fair hackney, but *hyd* or *hew*,
For lerges of this new-yar day.

Stewart, Bann. Poems, p. 151.

She is sae bricht of *hyd* and *hew*.

Ibid., p. 257.

"It's sae dirty, it 'll never come to *hyd* or *hew*."
Loth.

[HYDDILLIS, s.] A hiding place, Barbour, v. 306. **V. HIDDILLIS.]**

[HYDVISLY, HYDWISLY, adv.] Hideously, horribly, Barbour, vii. 327, iv. 416.]

[HYDWISS, HYDWOUSS, adj.] Hideous, terrible, Barbour, v. 2, x. 594.]

HYDROPSIE, s. The old name for the Dropsy in S.

"Hydrops, aqua intercus, *hydropsie*." Despaut. Gram., A. 12, a. "Intercus,—morbus inter cutem latens, *hydropsie*." 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.

Aften in Maggy's at *hy-jinks*,
We guzzled scuds.

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 *Whigmaleerie*, q. v.

"Under the direction of a venerable compotator, who had shared the sports and festivity of three generations, the frolicsome company had begun to practise 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 Mannering, 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. 437.]

[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 synon. with *Hitch*, and from the same source, *Isl. hik-a*, cedere, recedere, or *hwik-a*, titubare.

[HYLTIS, s. pl.] Hilt. 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-cealf* is *hinulus*, 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 C. B. *ynion*, straight, direct; or of *hynt*, a way, a course, combined with *iaon*, right.

[HYNDER, s.] Hinderance. **V. HINDER.]**

HYNE, s. 1. A person. *Every hyne*, every individual.

Be this, as all the pepil enry *hyne*

The feist continewit fully dayis nyne,—

The stabill aire has calmyt wele the se,

And south pipand windis fare on hie

Challaneis 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. *hion*, individuum humanum, persona. Some derive the latter from Alem. *hihun*, which properly signifies a husband or wife. The origin is rather *Isl. hiu*, familia, from Moes-G. *heiwa*, 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.

Waltre Steward of Scotland syne,

That than was bot a berdles *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. *kind*, 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 recke of corne, which I will hide
Under the ground.—

Every Man out of his Humour.

"Their falles escheits sometimes be pasturing of beastes in the heretage of any Lorde custumably, after the custome of that Lordship, be multiplication, or manynes of *Hynes*, or of Hirdes them keipand, and haldand, quhilk beastes may be made escheit." Baron Courts, c. 61, § 1.

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. Legerwood, Berw. Statist. Acc., xvi. 493.

A.-S. *hine*, famulus, servus, Su.-G. *hion*, Alem. *hien*, *hyen*, *heyen*, id.

4. A peasant.

There was ane ancient cieté, hecht Cartage,
Quham *hynis* of Tire held in heritage.

Doug. Virgil, 13, 24.

Coloni, 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 ane fer way *hyne*,
Quhilk is preuidit your kyn be Appollyne.

Doug. Virgil, 84, 23.

Hyne far awa, is a phrase still commonly used in Ang., as signifying, far hence, at a great distance.

Hyne awa, far away, far off, S. B.

Hyne to, or *till*, 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,
Aganis the Lordis commandment,

As Jeroboam and mony mo,—

Assentaris to idolatrie;

Quhilkis punest war richt piteouslie,

And sa from thair realmes were rutit out,

Sa sall thow be withoutin dout;

Baith her and *hyne* withoutin moir,

And want the everlasting gloir,

Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 273.

Belg. *heen*, *heenen*, away; A.-S. *heonan*; Germ. *hin*, *hinnen*; Su.-G. *haen*, hence; Moes-G. *hindana*, *hindar*, trans.

Fra hyne-furth occurs, Acts Ja. III., i.e., from henceforward.

Moes-G. *hindar*, A.-S. *hindan*, Teut. *hinden*, post.

[To HYNG, *v. a.* To hang; *part. pa. hyngit*, hung. V. HING.]

[To HYNK, *v. n.* V. HINK.]

[HYNT, *pret.* Seized, caught, Barbour, ii. 415.

A.-S. *hentan*, to seize. V. HINT.]

HYNTWORTHE, *s.* An herb.

—And in *principio*, sought out syne,—

Halle water, and the lambe beidis,

Hyntworthe, and fourtie vther weidis.

Legend, Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 319.

If there be no error here, the first syllable may be from A.-S. *hynth*, damnum, detrimentum; q. a *wort*, or herb of a noxious quality.

To HYPAL, *v. n.* To go lame, Roxb.

[HYPALT, HYPPALD, *adj.* Lame, crippled.]

HYPALT, HYPPALD, *s.* 1. A cripple, Roxb.

"How could we turn our hand wi' our pickle hoggs i' winter, if their big foggage war a' riven up by the auld raikin *hyppalls* ere ever a smeary's clute elattered out?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 139.

2. "A strange-looking fellow," Roxb. V. HYPLE.

3. "A sheep, which, as the effect of some disease, throws her fleece," Ayr.

4. A lean, old, or starved horse, a Rosinante, Roxb.

5. An animal whose legs are tied, *ibid.*

HYPALL, *s.* One who is hungry, or very voracious, Ettr. For.

[HYPE, *s.* A big common-looking person.]

HYPLE, HEYPAL, *s.* 1. A fellow with loose tattered clothes, Dumfr. Gall.

This, although nearly resembling *Hypalt*, a word of a neighbouring county, (Roxb.), is used in a sense quite different from any of the acceptations of the other. C. B. *hwy* signifies long, and *pal*, a spread, or spreading out. Isl. *hyppill*, however, is rendered, vestis ampla, rudis, et levis; from *hyppia*, textura ampla et rudis; Haldorson. V. JYPLE.

2. It seems to be used as a general expression of the greatest contempt, Gall.

He was as mean a *hyple* as e'er graced fools,
And a hatefu'er wratch nane ere knew.

Gall. Encycl., p. 176.

HYPOTHEC, HYPOTHEQUE, *s.* 1. Formerly equivalent to *annual-rent*.

"These annuities, or rights of annual-rent,—are called in the French law, *hypothèques*. Even after the Reformation, when the prohibition of the Canon law was no longer of force in Scotland, these rights continued in use for more than a century," &c. Ersk. Inst., B. ii., T. ii., sec. 5.

2. A pledge or legal security for payment of rent or money due, S.

"The landlord's *hypothec* over the crop and stocking of his tenants is a tacit legal *hypothec* provided by the law itself.—It gives a security to the landlord over the crop of each year for the rent of that year, and over the cattle and stocking on the farm for the current year's rent," &c. Bell's Law Dict. in vo.

"As we hold your rights, title-deeds, and documents in *hypothec*, shall have no objection to give reasonable time,—say till the next money term." Antiquary, iii. 258.

Fr. *hypothèque*, "an engagement, mortgage, or pawning of an immoveable;" Cotgr. Lat. *hypotheca*, Gr. ὑποθήκη, obligatio, fiducia, from the v. ὑποτίθημι; q. that thing which is placed under another.

To HYPOTHECATE, *v. a.* To pledge; a forensic term, S.

"The rule in regard to the crop is, that each crop stands *hypothecated* to the landlord for the rent of that year of which it is the crop." Bell, ubi sup.

Fr. *hypothéquer*; "to pawne, engage, or mortgage;" L. B. *hypothecare*, *hypotecare*, oppignerare, obligare; Gr. ὑποτίθημι, suppono; oppignero.

HYRALD, *s.* The same with *Herreyelde*, *q. v.*

HYRCHOUNE, (*ch* hard) *s.* A hedgehog; *S. hurchin.*

—As ane *hyrchoun*, all his rout
Gert set owt speris all about,

Barbour, xii. 353, MS.

E. hurchin. Junius refers to Fr. *herisson*, Lat. *erinaceus*. Lye views the *E.* word as contr. from Arm. *heureuchin*, id.

[HYREGANG, *s.* In *hyregang*, as paying rent, as a tenant. *V.* under HIRE, *v. a.*]

HYRONIUS, *adj.* [Erroneous.]

With sackles blud, quhilik heir is shed,
So are their placis hail orespred
Lamentabill to tell:

Ane pepill maist *hyronius*,
Rustick, ignare and rud.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 39.

[HYRSALE, *s.* A multitude, throng. *V.* HIRSELL.]

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 strenyeable," 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, haueand na land inhabit, he may haue respite, or continuation for payment of his burrow mailles for ane yeare, quhilik is called *hyrsett*." *Burrow Lawes*, c. 29, § 1.

A.-S. *hyre*, merces, and *sett-an*, collocare, Su.-G. *saett-a*, or A.-S. *seta*, Su.-G. *saele*, incola, *q.* one who inhabits for money.

[HYSE, *s.* 1. A vaunt, a cock-and-bull story. *Clydes.*, *Aberd.*

2. A practical joke, a trick, rough amusement, *ibid.*, *Banffs.*

3. Uproar, wild riot, *ibid.*]

[To HYSE, *v. n.* To romp, to play tricks, *ibid.*; part. pr. *hysin*, *hysan*, used as a *s.*

HY SPY. A game resembling *Hide and Seek*, but played in a different manner, *Roxb.*

"O, the curlic-headed varleta! I must come to play at Blind Harry and *Hy Spy* with them." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 355.

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 denominated 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 *ho*, *E. cho*, 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, HYTERIN, *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, HYTERIN, *adj.* Weak, stupid, unskilful, 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 (nn pron. liquid), *adj.* Lucky, fortunate, *Shetl.*]

[To HYVER, *v. n.* To saunter, lounge, or idle, *Shetl.*]

[HYVERAL, *s.* A lounge, an idle, lazy person, *ibid.*; same as Fr. *flaneur*.]

I.

[IAGGER. V. YAGGER.]

[IARTO, *s.* A term of endearment; used also as an *adj.*, Shetl. Dan. *min hjerte*, my heart.]

[IBBIE, *s.* Contr. for Isabella, Shetl.]

IC, Ik, *pron.* I.

The gud lord of Dowglas alsua
Brought with him men, *Ik vndreta*,
That weile war wyst in fechtung.

Barbour, xi. 221, MS.

The Scottis men chassyt fast, *Je hycht*,
And in the chass has mony tane.

Ibid., xviii. 482, MS.

A.-S. *ic*, Moes.-G. *ik*, Alem. *ich*, *ih*, Teut. *ich*, *ick*,
Belg. *ik*, Dan. *jeg*, Sw. *jag*, Isl. *eg*, *ig*, *jag*, Gr. *εγω*,
Lat. *ego*.

[ICELAND-SCOREY, *s.* A bird, Glaucous gull, Shetl.]

ICE-STANE, *s.* A stone used in the amusement of *curling*, Lanarks.

ICHIE NOR OCHIE. V. EEGHIE.

ICHONE, YCHONE. Each one, every one.

Ye Musis now, sueit godessis *ichone*,
Opin and vnschet your mont of Helicone.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 50.

ICKER, *s.* An ear of corn. V. ECHER.

ICONOMUS, YCONOMUS, *s.* 1. The person especially employed for managing the temporalities of a religious foundation.

—"Dyuerss of the frie tennentis and heretable fewaris of the temporall landis of the priorie of Sanctandris—hes bene enterit to thair landis be his hienes traist cousing and counsallour Ludouick, Duke of Lennox, Commendater of the priorie of Sanctandris, and his *yeconomus*, sen the making of the lait act of annexatioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 589.

It is used as equivalent to *Administratour*.

"Our souerane lord—hes sene and considerit the pensioun grantit be Johnne Stewart sone lauchtfull to Frances sumtyme erll Bothuill, commendater of Kelso, be aduise and consent of our said souerane lord, off his said father, off the *administratour* and *yeconomus* of the said abbay and of certane vtheris," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 620.

L. B. *inconomus* (used for *oeconomus*) despenseur 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 deputed to take charge of its temporal concerns.

"That thair salbe in tyme cuming ano counsall of that vniversitie [St. Andrews] chosin be his maiestie to haif the cair and owirsicht of the effairis thairof, quihikis salhaif poware to haif the *yeconomus* in euerie colledge with the consent of the maisteris thairof.—

That na actionis anent the rentis pertening to colledgis salbe persewit heirefter bot in the *Iconymus* names." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, 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 Mell-vill's MS. Mem., p. 8.

Fr. *icterique*, sick of the yellow jaundice.

IDDER, *adj.* Other, each other.

"Vpoun the same riuer is placed ane stone bridge—which bridge hath, rekonng the draw-bridge, twentie arches,—compact and joyned to *idder* with woltis and sellaris;" i.e., vaults and cellars. Pitscottie's Cron., Introd. xii.

IDIOT, *s.* An unlearned person.

"Therefore the translating of the bible in euery common language is ordained, that the *idiots* who hes the mother tonge only, may understand what is the will of the Lord in the Scripture." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 344. Gr. *ἰδιώτης*, id.

IDLESET, *s.* The state of being idle, S.

"When they [the affectionous] appeare to be most quiet, yea, wholly rooted out and extinguished, the stumpe of them stiekie in the soule, and ane verie slight object or short *idleset* will enkindle them." Bruce's Eleven Serm., p. 1591, Sign. Y. 8, a.

Q. *set* or *placed idle*, A.-S. *ydel*, Su.-G. *idel*, *vacuus*, *vanus*, and *sett-an*, *suelt-a*, *collocare*. Junius deduces the *adj.* from Gr. *ἰθλος*, *nugae*, *nugacitas*. It would be far more natural to view it as compounded of two Su.-G. words, *il*, *opus*, and *il-a*, *morari*, q. to delay or trifle at work, to *while* away one's time, for *il-a* and *while* have the same origin. Thus *idle* is the very reverse of *ydant*. V. ITHAND.

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. *ig*, or Teut. *igh*, 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 *attrie*, purulent, abounding with pus, from A.-S. *aetter* sanies, &c., &c.

Wachter deduces this termination from Germ. *eig-en*, habere, tenere, possidere. It may perhaps be viewed as a confirmation of this etymon, that as Moes.-G. adjectives sometimes terminate in *ags*, as *audags*, *beatus*, this carries a resemblance of the v. *aig-an*, habere. This I have elsewhere more fully illustrated. V. *Hermes Scythicus*, vo. Icos, 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 etymon.

IEASING, *s.* Childbed.

"Andro Lundie—openlie affirmet for treuth, that when the quene was lying in *ieasing* of the king, the Ladie Athole, lying thair lykways, bayth within the castell of Edinburgh, that he come thair for sum busines, and called for the Ladie Reirres, whome he fand in hir chalmere, lying bedfast, and he asking hir of hir disease, scho ansurit that scho was never so trubled with no barme that ever scho bair, for the Ladie Athole had cassin all the pyne of hir child-birth vpon hir." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 238.

This superstitious idea is not yet quite extinct. In the north of S. some seem still to believe that this can be done by a skilful *Howdie*; 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. GIZZEN-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 thair schippis gaif gret sowmes of gold to Makbeth to suffer thair freindis (that war slane at his *ieoperd*) to be buryit in Sanct Colmes Inche." Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 2. *Pugna*, Boeth. V. JUPARTY.

IER-OE, *s.* A great grandchild, S. O.

May health and peace, with mutnal rays,
Shine on the ev'ning o' his days;
Till his wee eurlie John's *ier-oe*,—
The last, sad, mournful rites bestow.

Burns, iii. 226.

Heir-oye was formerly used in the same sense.

"There was also one Laurentius in the parish of Waes, 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. *iar*, after, and *ua*, 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, *Ieskdruimin*, 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. Isl., p. 58.

From Gael. *iasg*, fish, and *druimineach*, speckled. This would seem, from the description, to be the *Grey*, or *Salmo eriox*, 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. *egge*, E. *egg*, id.]IK, *Ik*, *pron.* I. V. *Ic*.IK, *conj.* Also.

The King saw that he sa was failyt,
And that he *ik* was fortrawailyt.

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 grettast Lordis of oure land
Til hym he gert thame be bowand:
ild thai, wald thai, all gert he
Bowsun til hys byddyng be.

Wynntown, viii. 13. 121.

Supposing *ild* to be the proper reading, Mr. Macpherson refers to A.-S. *ylt-an*, Sw. *ild-a*, to delay. He asks, however, if this be not erroneously for *Nild*, would not. But the phrase S. B. is similar, *Ill they, will they*. The term may be rather allied to Su.-G. *ill-a*, molestum esse, litem alicui movere; Isl. *ill-a*, controvertere; Verel.

ILE, *s.* One of the wings of the transept of a church.

—"For the ornament and enlarging of the said kirk of Dudingstoun thair was an *ile* appointit to be built for the vse of the said Sir James Hamiltoun his familie and tennents of the saids lands of Priestfield." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1822, V. 126. V. AYLE.

ILK, ILKA, *adj. pron.* Each, every; *il Kane*, every one, S.

He set leffaris till *ilk* bataille,
That knawin war of gud gouvernaile.

Barbour, xi. 160, MS.

Bot the gud Lord Dowglas, that ay
Had spys out on *ilka* sid,
Had gud wittering that thai wald rid.

Barbour, xvi. 367, MS.

On *ilka* nycht thai spoilyeid besylé.

Wallace, iv. 500, MS.

V. also ver. 534.

Ilka is also used, O. E.

The Englis kynges turned, thei mot do nomore,
Bot sojourned tham a while in rest a Bangore,
That *ilk* a kyng of reams suld mak him alle redie.

R. Brunne, 3, 4.

The dikes were full wide,
That closed the castle about;
And deep on *ilka* side
With bankis high without.

Ibid., Ellis, Spec. E. P., i. 119, 120.

Bot suddenly away they wisk *il Kane*
Furth of our sicht.—

Doug. Virgil, 75, 50.

A.-S. *aels, elc, omnis, singulus, unusquisque*.

ILK, ILKE, *adj.* The same.

—Thare men mycht the se,
Invictand venomous schaffis the *ilk* tide.

Doug. Virgil, 318, 36.

Thylke and *that ylke* are very often used by Gower.

So hardle me was *that ylke* throwe
That oft sythes ouerthrowe
To grounde I was withoute brethe.

Conf. Am., Fol. 8, a.

A.-S. *ylc, ylca*, id.

Of *that ilk* or *ylk*, of the same; A.-S. *thael ylca*. 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, Dundas of that ilk*, &c., S.

"In this battell war slane—Alexander Elphinstoun of *that ylk* with ii c. gentylmen and commonis 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 shews, that the reverse has been the case in England; that families of this description have had their surnames from their lands. This he proves incontestably 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, also 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, *Ralf'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 *Waulker* is used in this sense in S., it may have been the *Fowler's town*. Many similar examples might be mentioned; as *Spottiswood* of *Spottiswood*, &c.

This corresponds to the accounts given by our historians, as to the introduction of surnames in this country. According to Boece, 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 onca non fuerat, aliarum more gentium, a prædiis suis cognomina caperent*. Hist. Lib. xii., c. 9. At this time, he adds, many new surnames were given to Scottish families, as Calder, Locart, Gordon, Setoun, &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 himsell 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, mair than my neighbours, to birl my bawbee at a time, but in *ilka-day* meals, I am obligated to hae a regard for frugality." Sir A. Wylie, i. 282.

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*.

Twa hours wi' pleasure I wad gie to heaven,
On *ilka days*, on Sundays sax or seven.

Falls of Clyde, p. 34.

ILKADAY'S CLAISE, the clothes worn on ordinary days, by the working classes, as distinguished from those reserved for Sabbath, S.

"Madge, my bonnie woman," said Sharpitlaw, in the same coaxing manner, "what did ye do wi' your *ilka day's claise* yesterday?" Heart M. Loth., ii. 94.

"Get my shoon, my wig, mystick, and my *ilka day's coat*. I'll alarm a' Embro." Saxon and Gael, iii. 113.

ILK DAY'S GER, is used by Blind Harry, most probably as opposed to warlike accoutrements.

Wallace than said, We will nocht soiorne her,
Nor change no weld, but our *ilk day's ger*.

Wallace, iii. 80, MS.

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 weed, but our *each dayes gear*.

The Swedes have a phrase, which is perfectly analogous; *Hwardags klader*, every day's clothes; from *hwardag*, a working day, *hwear*, every, and *dag*, day; *hwardags kost*, common fare. Su.-G. *yrkildag* also signifies a working day, from *yrka*, to work; pron. *yrkildag*.

ILKA DEAL, **ILKA DELE**, *adv.* In whole, altogether, S. B.

Says Ralph, Well neiper, I hae heard your tale,
And even fairly at it *ilka deal*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Literally, "in every part." From A.-S. *ile*, idem, and *dael*, pars; like *some dael*, paululum, *some deal*; Lye.

ILL, *s.* 1. The evil, or fatal effects ascribed to the influence of witchcraft. *He's gotten ill*, he has been fascinated; S.

Isl. *illbragd*, *illbrygde*, maleficium, from *ill*, malum, and *bragd*, factum.

2. Disease, malady.

And quhen the lordis, that thar war,
Saw that the *ill* ay mar and mar
Trawallyt the King, thaim thought in hy
It war nocht spedfull thar to ly.

Bartour, ix. 54, MS.

The E. *adj.* and *adv.* are used in a similar sense, but not the *s.* A.-S. *yfel* has merely the general signification of calamity; *adl* being the term which denotes disease, whence E. *ail*, *ailment*. Tent. *ebel*, however, sometimes occurs in composition, in this sense; as, *vallende erel*, the falling sickness, *lanck erel*, an iliac 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*, *De'il*, &c.

And syne he het the milk sae het,
That *ill* a spark of it wad yyrne.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Herd's Coll., ii. 128.

In Lord Hailes' edit.—

—*Sorrow* a spark of it wald yyrne.

Bann. Poems, p. 217.

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 didna wrang 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, adv. *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 Inglishmen in *illing* of Scotland specialie, or commounlie in tressounabill 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 be understood, not very intelligible; S. "*Ill to learn*," not easily taught. To the same purpose is the old S. Prov., "*Auld sparrows are ill to tame*."

Su.-G. *illa*, anc. *illt*, male. Idem saepe notat ac difficulter, aegre; arduum. Apud Islandos *illt* etiam idem valet. *Warth honom illt til liths*; difficile ipsi fuit milites conquerere. Heims Kringla, T. ii., p. 165.

2. Angry; "He was very *ill* about it;" He was much displeased; Ang., Lanarks.

This is nearly allied to one use of A.-S. *yfel*. *Yfel wraec*, acerba ultio; Lye.

3. Grieved, sorrowful, Ang.

This resembles Su.-G. and Isl. *illa wid*, which in S. would be *ill wi*, attonitus, consternatus. *Blifwa illa wid*, animo percelli.

4. *Ill about*, eager after, anxiously desirous of obtaining; also fond of, greatly attached to, Aberd.

Su.-G. *ill-faegn-as*, anxie appetere; *faegn-as*, conveying the same idea with E. *gain*.

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 *o'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-AFF, 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 about him, and the *ill-best* there be taken into his service." Baillie's Lett., ii. 230.

[**ILL-BISTIT, adj.** Ill-natured, wicked; Dan. prov. *ildter bister*, id. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[**ILL-CONTRICKIT, ILL-CONTRIVET, adj.** Kuavish, full of tricks, Banffs.]

[**ILL-CONTRIVEN, adj.** Tricky, 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-DEEDIE, adj. Mischievous, S.

—"The little one who is making the felonious attempt on the cat's tail, is the most striking likeness of an *ill-deedie*,—wee, rumble-gairie, urchin of mine, whom, from that propensity to witty wickedness and manfu' mischief, which even at twa days auld I foresaw would form the striking features of his disposition, I named Willie Nicol."—Burns, iv. 235.

Then Cupid, that *ill-deedy* geat,
With a' his'pith rapt at my yeat.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

V. **EUILL-DEDY**.

The last part of this word is retained in the provincial dialect of Berksh. "*Deedy*, industrious, notable." Grose.

[**ILL-DEREYD, 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 boded nae gude, an' had an *ill dread* that Kenny widna wait to meet his end in a contented manner, for he had never muckle grace gien him." St. Kathlecn, 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 Mannering, iii. 266.

This is a common S. proverb.

ILL-EASED, adj. Reduced to a state of inconvenience, put to trouble, S., corresponding to Fr. *mal-aise*, id.

ILL-EE, s. An evil eye, S.

"Some people are suspected of having an *ill-e'e*; 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 *wauling heat*, if such be present." Gall. Encycl.

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." Dal-laway's Account of Constantinople, p. 391.

The reader will find a curious article on this subject in Brand's Popular Antiq., ii. 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.

Sae proud's I am, that ye hae heard
O' my attempts to be a bard,
And think my muse nae that *ill-faur'd*;
Seil o' your face!

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

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 auld Scotland suffered aneugh by thae black-guard loons o' excisemen;—it's the part of a kind son to bring her a soup o' something that will keep her auld heart, and that will they nill they, the *ill-fa'ard* 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 scurvy or shabby manner, S.

O kend my minny I were wi' you,
Ill-furdly wad she crook her mou,

Sick a poor man she'd never trow,
After the gaberlunye man.

Herd'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-GAISHON'D, *adj.* Mischievous. V. GAI-SHON.

[ILL-GAIT, *s.* A bad habit, S.]

ILL-GAITED, ILL-GAITIT, *adj.* Having bad habits; perverse, froward, S.

From *ill*, and *gate*, *gait*, a way. Hence *ill-gaitedness*, frowardness, perverseness, S. B.

ILL-GI'EN, *adj.* Ill-disposed, ill-inclined, malevolent, S.; *q. given* to evil.

[ILL-GRUN, ILL-GRUNYIE, *s.* A bad disposition, Banffs.]

[ILL-GRUNYIET, *adj.* Having a bad disposition, *ibid.*]

ILL-IADDEN, *adj.* "Ill-mannered;" Gl. Aberd.

An' then there's that *ill-hadden* ghaist,
That Gerard has sae finely grac'd
Wi' stately stile, and ca't her "Taste,"—
She winna let a peor auld Priest
Gain muckle heneur.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 178.

Q. ill-holden, not properly kept in, not restrained. Sw. *holl-a* is used in a moral sense, in relation to conduct; *Holla sig vael*, to behave well, to conduct one's self well; Wideg.

[ILL-HAINT, ILL-HAINED, *adj.* Saved to no good purpose.]

ILL-HAIR'T, *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 maunna be kaimed against the *hair*."

[ILL-HAUDEN-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-HYVERED, *adj.* Awkward in manner, ungainly, *ibid.*]

[ILL-JAW, *s.* Abusive language, Clydes.]

[To ILL-JAW, *v. a.* To use abusive language to a person; *part. pr. ill-jawin*, used also as a *s.*, Banffs.]

[ILL-JAWT, *adj.* Having the habit or the power of using abusive language, *ibid.*]

ILL-LESS, *adj.* 1. Harmless, inoffensive, S. This seems to be the signification in the following passage:—

"I was wae for her, and very angry with the servants for laughing at the fond folly of the *ill-less* thing." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 310.

"Surely the man's fey about his entails and his properties, to speak of the *ill-less* laddie, as if it were no better than a stirk or a stot." *The Entail*, i. 62.

2. Having no evil designs, S.

"This great policy is unknown to the king, whereby the English lower house and our confederates were so tied to one another; however his majesty, as a most gracious *ill-less* prince, having no mind of such plots, addresses himself to keep the Scottish parliament continued to the 15th of July." *Spalding*, i. 317. It ought to be *ill-less*.

ILL MAN, *s.* A periphrasis used by children, and often among the peasantry, to denote the devil, S.

"Give a thing, and take a thing,
Is the *Ill Man's* goud ring."

"A cant among children, when they demand a thing again, which they had bestowed." *Kelly*, p. 120.

It is most probable, that this designation has originated from a fear that children, from being familiarized to the name, might introduce it in their ordinary discourse in the way of imprecation. The precaution, however, has been unavailing. For although this, and a variety of other obscure designations are used, such as *Sorrow*, *Fiend*, *the Mischief*, &c., they have been as really appropriated for the purpose of execration. V. GOODMAN, sense 8, and ILL THING.

[ILL-MOU, *s.* A vile or abusive tongue, vile or abusive language, the ability to use such language, Banffs.]

ILL-MOU'D, *adj.* Impudent, insolent, S.

From *ill*, and *mou*, (*pron. moo*) the mouth, as immediately referring to pert and abusive language, S. B.

ILL-MUGGENT, *adj.* Evil-disposed, having bad propensities, S. B.

Nor do I fear his ill chaff taak,
Nor his *ill-muggent* tricks;
There's nae a gentle o' you a'
But he taks o'er the pricks.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 30.

Su.-G. *mogande* signifies adult. It might therefore be rendered *q. ill-trained, ill-educated*. But I prefer Germ. *mogen, moogen*, to incline, to have a mind to; *sensus a potentia ad cupiditatem translatus*; Wachter.

[ILL-MYNT, ILL-MYNT, ILL-MINDIT, *adj.* Evil-minded, Banffs.]

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 wi' him, he's sae *ill-natured*."

ILL-PAID, *adj.* Very sorry; as, "I was *ill-paid* to hear't," the intelligence was very painful to me, Mearns.

Equivalent to *ill-pleased*, from Fr. *pay-er*, to satisfy, to content.

[ILL-PAIR'T, *adj.* Not well-matched, *ill-assorted*, Clydes.]

ILL-PRAT, *s.* A mischievous trick; generally applied to that of a roguish boy, S. B. V. PRAT.

ILL-PRATTIE, *adj.* Roguish, waggish, addicted to tricks rather of a mischievous kind, S. B. V. PRATT.

ILL-REDD-UP, *adj.* In a state of disorder, S.

—"Lets a' things about the manse gang whilk gate they will, sae they dinna plague him upon the score. An awfu' thing it is to see sic an *ill-redd-up* house." *St. Ronan*, ii. 60. V. RED, *v.*, to clear, to put in order.

ILL-SAIR'D, *adj.* 1. Badly served, S.

2. Not having a sufficiency of food at a meal, S.

ILL-SAR'D, *adj.* *Ill-savour'd*. V. SAUR, *v.*

"Fresh fish, and poor friends become soon *ill-sar'd*." S. Prov. "Spoken when we see poor relations slighted." *Kelly*, p. 106. V. SAUR.

ILL-SCRAPIT, *adj.* Rude. *An ill-scrapit tongue*; a tongue that utters rude language, S. V. SHAMBLE, *v.*

ILL-SET, *adj.* Evil-disposed, ill-conditioned, having evil propensities, S. B.; "Spiteful; ill-natured," Gl. Antiq.

Auld luckie cries; "Ye're o'er *ill set*;
As ye'd hae measure, ye sud met.

V. SET, *part. pa.* *The Farmer's Ha'*, st. 38.

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*." Spaewife, ii. 243.

[ILL-TONGUED, *adj.* Same as ILL-JAWT.]

ILL-TRICKY, ILL-TRICKIT, *adj.* Mischievous, habituated to mischievous pranks, S. B.

The taylor Hutehin he was there,
A curst *ill-trickit* spark.
Christmas Baining, 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. *voxen*, 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.* Ill laid out, S.

"The Lord always making my love to him to abound, I thought no travel *ill-wared*, or any hazard too great on any occasion, whereby I might propagate his despised interest among you." Ja. Skene's Lett., Cloud of Witnesses, p. 96, Ed. 1720. V. WAR, *v. a.*

[ILL-WEEN, *s.* Impudent, abusive language; Banffs.]

To ILL-WILL, *v. a.* To regard with ill-will, Aberd.

Su.-G. *illwil-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-willy* 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.

Than thar eummis ane *ill-willy* cow,
And brodit his buttock quhill it bled.
Wife of Auchtermuchty, Bann. Poems., p. 217.

2. Not generous, niggardly, S.

"Little wats the *ill-willy* wife what a dinner may had in;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 23.

3. Backward, averse, S. B.

We canna want plenty e' gear,
Then Maggie, bena sae *ill-willy*.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 310.

A.-S. *yfel will-an*, pravum velle; Su.-G. *illwilja*, Isl. *illvilie*, malevolentia.

ILL YETTO COMIN. A phrase used as an evil wish, "May ye come ill back." Orkn.; perhaps q. "*Ill gait 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, ii. 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." Fountainh. 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 expl. 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 Aycliffe'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 letteris, to be direct eftir the said marriage, sould be in the name of the said *illuster* Prince." He is before called "the rycht nebill and *illuster* prince Henry than Duke of Albany." Proclamation, 1665, Keith's Hist., p. 307.

I-LORE, ELORE, *part. pa.* "Lost; as an exclamation, Wo is me! Teut. *loor*, melancholicus;" Gl. Sibb.

"*Ylore*, lost; Gl. Ritson, Met. Rom. 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-hlioran*, abire, obire, "to depart,—to go out of the world, to dy, or de cease;" Somner. *Ge-liored*, defunctus; Lye. V. LORE.

[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 ant, a pismire, Ettr. For. V. EMMOCK.

IMBASSET, *s.* Leg. *inbasset*. An ambassador.

Pardoun me than, for I wend ye had beyne
An *inbasset* to bryng ane uncouth queyne.

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 Schirref, or the Provost, shall visie the body of him quha is murtherit, and the

woundis thairof, and sall cause his clerk *imbreve* the samin in writ." Balfour's Pract., p. 512.

L. B. *imbreviare*, in *breves* redigere, describere. (Du Cange); from *brevis*, a brief or letter.

To IMBRING, *v. a.* To introduce; Chart. Ja. VI., Reg. Aberd.

IME, *s.* Soot, coating of soot on kettles, &c., Shetl.

Su.-G. *im, ime, em*, fumus tenuis. The sense given to Isl. *eim-ur* is still nearer; Reliquiae alicujus suffiti, aut vapor incensi; 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.]

IMMER GOOSE. The Greater Ducker of Gesner, Orkn. Ember Goose, Sibb. Scot., p. 21.

"The *Immer* (Colymbus *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. *emmet*.

To IMMINISH, *v. a.* To diminish.

"Euin sua the last Antichrist be operation of the deuil sal be generat of the seid of Dan, quhen the impyre of Rome salbe sua *imminished* that it sal skarslie haue the maiestie of ane impyre." Nicol Burne, F. 134, a.

Lat. *immin-uo, immin-ui*, *id.*

IMMIS, *adj.* Variable. V. EMMIS.

[To IMP, YMP, *v. a.* To graft, ingraft, insert. Lyndsy, 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 impd 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 oblique use of E. *imp*, as signifying a graft; from A.-S. *imp-an*, Su.-G. *ymp-a*, *inserere*; *q.* what is inserted in forming a line.

[IMMUNDICITIE, *s.* Sensuality, uncleanness, corruption; Lat. *immunditia*.

O fals wyrd! fly on thy felycitie,

Thy pryde, avaryce, and *immundicite*.

Lyndsay, Test. & Comp. Papyngo, l. 212.]

To IMPARK, *v. a.* To inclose with a fence.

—"The kingis maiestie, for inlargeing the boundis of the park of fialkland, caused the fewaris of the towne of Casche renunce the ane half of thair landis, to the effect the samyn mycht be *imparkit* with the said Falkland park." Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 300.

This seems formed from Fr. *emparch-er*, which properly signifies to inclose in a park, to shut up in an inclosure, as when cattle are pounded. L. B. *imparch-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 tressonable *impassing* of the said George within the partis of England, in Octobere & Novembere last bypast in tyme of weire, thaire commonand, tretand and counsaland with oure said auld inymeis and counsale of the king of England within the toune of Bervick," &c. Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 451.

To IMPEACH, *v. a.* To hinder, to prevent. V. IMPESCHE.

To IMPEND, *v. a.* To lay out, to expend; Lat. *impend-ere*, *id.*

"May they not—also forbid all tennants and vassals to pay their lords and masters rent to them, because they know not how they will *impend* them?" Law's Memorials, p. 142.

[* IMPERIAL, *adj.* Empyrean, highest.

His saull with joy angelicall,

Past to the Hevin *Imperiall*.

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 allied. This is, "rude, unmannerly."

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.

"Se not hir quhais fenyete teiris suld not be sa mekle praisit nor estemit, as the trew and faithfull tranellis quhilk I sustene for to merite hir place. For obteneing of the quhilk aganis my naturall, I betrayis thame that may *impesche* me." Lett. Detect. Q. Mary, K. ii. a. Ego eos prodo—qui *impedimento esse* possent, Lat. Vers.

Fr. *empescher*, *id.* Lat. *imped-ire*.

"We will forbear to *impeash* your matie any further, bot remitting the relation of the particulars, occurring in this service to the gentleman himself,—wee will onlie presume to accompanie him with this our testimonie, that, in the prosecution of the service, he caried himself both with respect and credet." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 381.

"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.'" Sadler's Papers, i., p. 119.

To IMPINGE, *v. n.* To stumble; Lat. *imping-ere*.

"They still reason *ab autoritate negativa*, and so doe *impinge* foully, in all the sorts above specified." Forbes's Defence, p. 35.

To IMPIRE, IMPYRE, *v. n.* To rule, to exercise sovereign power, to usurp dominion.

"He further will *impire* ower the conscience ; and all his administrations, as the proper angel of the bottemlesse pit, is to plunge men in darknesse." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 110.

——— I find ane King,
Quhill intill Europe dois ring :
That is the potent Pope of Rome,
Impyrand euir all Christindome.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 22.

Lat. imper-are.

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. Gillies of Balmakewan, &c.*, 1806, p. 23.

IMPLESS, *s.* Pleasure ; *Reg. Aberd.*

To IMPONE, *v. a.* To impose.

Adam did effatellie *impone*
Ane speciall name to euerie one.

Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 20, 1592.

IMPORTABIL, IMPORTABLE, *adj.* Intolerable.

"Nocht content to sitt with this *importabil* outrage, thay—send thair legatis to Tatus, king of Sabinis," &c. *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 19.

"Attour, the peepel war so burdenit with *importable* chaarges, that thair war no lyffe for thame." *Pit-scottie's Cron.*, p. 96. *Fr. importable*, *id.*

IMPOUERIT, *part. pa.* Impoverished.

—"The vnice of siluer is at dowbill price that it wount to be at within thir lait dayis, quhairthrow the realme is vtterlie *impouerit* he euill cunye." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 29.

O. *Fr. empourr-er*, appauvrir, from *en*, in, and *Fr. pauvre*, *povre*, poor.

IMPOTANCE, *s.* Means of support, source of gain.

"It is weall knowne till all yo^r wisdoms, how that we uphold an altar situate within the Colledge Kirk of St. Giles, in the honour of God and St. Mungo our Patronc, and has nae *importance* to uphould the same, but our sober oukleye penny and upsets, qu^{iks} are small in effect till sustance and uphold our said altar in all necessary things convenient thereto." *Seal of Cause*, (*Surgeons and Barbars*) A. 1505, *Blue Blanket*, p. 53.

From *Fr. emport-er*, to win, to gain.

IMPRESTABLE, *adj.* What cannot be performed.

"We have long and patiently groned under the intolerable yoke of oppression—through a tract of several years hypast, 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 inforcing of a most unnatural bond, wholly illegal in itself, and *imprestable* by us." *Wodrow's Hist.*, ii. 60.

From *Lat. in*, neg., and *praest-are*, to perform.

To IMPRIEVE, IMPROVE, *v. a.* To disprove ; also to disallow, to impeach ; a forensic term.

"Quhair ony person—taks on hand to *imprieve* the execution of the precept, or ony vther title, or evident product, it sall be neidfull," &c. *Acts Sed^t.*, 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. Tooke's Div. Purl.*, I. 165.

Lat. improbare, to disallow.

"Cristiane Balfoure—productit ane instrument—appreund & ratifiand James Bonare of Rossy hir assignay, & *imprevand* James Bonare hir secund sone, & discharging him of the said office of assignaschip." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1488, p. 90.

—"The extract of the whiche register sall mak faith in all caces except where the writtis so registrated ar offered to be *improvin*." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 546.

INPROBATION, *s.* Disproof, confutation ; a forensic term, *S.*

—"Extractis thairoff—sall mak als gryit faithe as the principallis, except in cace of *improbation*." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 547.

Dr. Johns., on the authority 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 scorc." *Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*, p. 99.

To IMPROVE, *v. a.* To disprove. *V. IMPRIEVE.*

[IMPUDICITIE, *s.* Shamelessness, *Lyndsay*, *The Dreame*, l. 279.]

[To IMPUNG, *v. a.* To impugn, *Lyndsay*, *Test. and Comp. Papyngo*, 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 *Imputt*.

"To *imput*, output and remove." *Aberd. Reg.*

—"The kingis Maistie, be preferring of the said duche at this tyme to the bearing of the croun, meanis nawayis thairby to *impute* or place ony vther persoun befor the said erll of Angus to bear the said croun in parliamentis in tyme cuning." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 588.

"It salbe lesum to the said Mr. cunyeonr to *imputt* and outputt forgearis, prentaris, and all vthiris thingis belanging to the said office to do and vse alsfrelic as ony vthir maister cunyeonr vsit and exerceit the same of befor." *Ibid.*, A. 1593, p. 48.

"That the said Archibald, lord of Lorne—sall hane guid and vndonbted richt in all tyme coming, to mak, creatt, *imputt*, and outputt clerks of justuciarie," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vol. v. 78.

"The Quenis Grace and hir Counsall feirsaid, gevis thair full power and commissioun,—to ony fyve or sex of thame—to consider the habilities of the saids burghis particularlie and according thairto, to appoint,

imputt particular taxatioun or impositioun upoun everie burgh yeirlie." Sedt. Counc., A. 1566—7, Keith's Hist., p. 570.

Formed anomalously from *in* and *put*, in resemblance of Lat. *impono*.

[IMPYRE, *s.* Empire, Lyndsay, Dial. Exp. and Courteour, l. 6121.

Impyre may here be a contr. for *imperiall* as used in Hist. of Sq. Meldrum, l. 1588. V. IMPERIALL.]

IMRIE, *s.* "The scent of roasted meat;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *innriomh* 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 cognes, or wooden vessels, composed of staves and hoops, containing *inrich*, a sort of strong soup made out of a particular part of the inside of the beeves." Waverley, i. 255.

Gael. *cannbrith*, soup; Shaw.

IN. A termination denoting the feminine gender.

Ihre, vo. *Kaering*, *Kaerling*, seems at a loss to account for the termination, as he calls the word merely a dimin. from *karl*. But *in* is used in this sense in Germ., "Annexed to substantives," says Wachter, "it forms a feminine from the masculine; as from *mann*, *mannin*, virago, from *koenig*, a king, *koenigin*, 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. *stotbraakin* denotes the female *brake*; Isl. *karlinna*, a woman, from *karl*. Thus *kaerling* may have been originally *kaerlin*; like S. *carlin*. V. BRACHEN.

[IN, conj. If, provided that, Shetl. V. GIN.]

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. *innigh*, intimus; religiosus, devotus; Isl. *innelig-r*, dilectus, and perhaps *innæ*, penitere, repentance being an affection in which the heart is engaged; Su.-G. *innerlig*, from the bottom of one's heart, ardent, affectionate, hearty; Wideg.

2. Into.

Than Wallace said, he wald go to the toun;
Arrayit him weil intill a preist lik gown.
In Sanct Jhonstoun disgysyt can he fair.

Wallace, iv. 703, 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.

Moes-G. *in* has the same signification: *In gaiannan*, into hell, Mat. xxv. 22, 29, 30. *In karkara*, into prison, Mat. v. 25. Sw. *in*, id. *Jag gick in i staden*, I went into the town. A.-S. *in* occurs in the same sense.

IN, INNYS, *s.* 1. A dwelling, a habitation of any kind.

Than said he lowd upone loft, the lerd of that *in*,
To al the beirnyis about, of gre that wes grete.

Gawcan and Gol., iv. 13.

The Bruys went till his *innys* swyth;
Bot wyt ye weile he wes full blyth,
That he had gottyn that respyt.

Barbour, il. 1, MS.

In Aberd. *Inn* is still used simply for a dwelling, but generally in the plural.

Wi' strenyied shoulders mony ane
Dree'd penance for their sins;
And what was warst, scoup'd hame at e'en,
May be to hungry *innys*,
And cauld that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinn. Misc. Poet., p. 134.

Inns is used, in vulgar language, S. for a house of entertainment. *Innys*, I apprehend, is merely the *pl.* of *in*, according to the first declension of the *s.* in A.-S. used in the same manner with the modern term *lodgings*.

"They came to the *inns* to their dinner." Annals of the Parish, p. 294.

2. The tents of an army on the field of battle.

Than till thair *innys* went thai sone,
And ordanyt thaim for the fechtng.

Barbour, xii. 330, MS.

The sense in which the word *inn* is now used, is comparatively modern.

A.-S. Germ. *inne*, domus, domicilium; Su.-G. id. *Kongs inne*, domus regia, the king's house, Isl. *inne*, domus; from *in*, in, within, or *inn-en*, to enter.

IN-ABOUT, adv. In a state of near approximation to any object, S.

Just as I enter'd *in-about*,
My aunt by chance was looking out, &c.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 4.

The term opposed to this is *Out-about*.

IN AN' IN. *To breed in an' in*, To breed from the same stock of sheep without ever crossing, S.

"This [crossing] is repeated once in five or six years; but no regular system of crossing is followed, and the more ordinary practice is to *breed in and in*." Agr. Surv. Dunbart., p. 224.

"Tups are allowed to couple, even with their own progeny, which is called *breeding in and in*." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 485.

IN ANE, adv. 1. Together, at the same time.

The detestabyl weris ener *in ane*
Agane the fatis all thay cry and rane.

Doug. Virgil, 228, 16.

2. Uniformly, without cessation or interruption, always.

On sic wyse is he quhelmyt and confoundit,
That ener *in ane* his bos helme rang and soundit.

Ibid., 307, 27.

Rudd, in both places renders it *anon*; but improperly.

In an is used in a similar sense in Sir Tristrem.

To censeil he calleth neighe,
Roland trewe so stan;
And ener he dede as the sleighe,
And held his hert *in an*,
That wise.

P. 21.

An, own.—“Kept his mind to himself,” Gl. But it seems rather to signify, “kept to his mind steadily.” In *ane* still bears this sense in the vulgar language of S. I have not observed that *an* ever signifies *own*.

3. Anon, quickly.

Nyar that noyris in nest I nycht in *ane*,
I saw a Houlate in haist, under *ane* holyng.
Houlate, i. 4.

Here, as Rudd. observes, “we discover the true origin of E. *anon*, q. in or on one, S. *ane*, i.e., *uno fere eodemque* 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 *unum*, *simul*, *jugiter*, *continuo*; “allwayes, continually, together, at once;” Somner. It is surprising, that Skinner and Junius should have been so puzzled with the word *anon*, as Tent. *aenean*, *simul*, *unà*, conjunctim, bears such resemblance.

INAMITIE, s. Enmity.

“This *inamitie* wes jugit mortall, and without all hope of reconciliation.” Knox’s Hist., p. 51.
From *in*, neg. and Fr. *amitié*, friendship.

INANITED, part. pa. Emptied, abased.

“They who saw him *inanited* in a vyle habite, judged, condemned, scourged, and crucified vnder 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. *inanitus*, id.

INANNIMAT, part. pa. Incited, animated.

—“Being yit of deliberat intencion to continew in prosecuting the said actioun, quhairby vtheris—may be thair exampill be *inannimat* to the lyik interpryis for reducing of the remanent of his hienes lyllis [Isles] to his obedience, the saidis gentilmen,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

Ital. and L. B. *inanimare*, animos addere, animare.

[INARMIT, part. pa. Armed. Lyndsay, Dial. Exp. & Courteour, l. 2150.]

To INAWN, v. a. To owe; as, “He *inawns* me ten pund;” He owes me ten pounds, Lanarks.; either from the old part. pr. of the v. *Aw*, q. *awand*, or from *awn*, 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. *inbooring*, 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.

“To requir Cristene Malisson to *inborrow* hir kirtill quhilk sche hes lyand in wed.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

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“And requyr him to *inborrow* & inquytt *ane* ring of gold quhilk he laid in wed.” Ibid.

From *in*, and *borgh* or *borow*, a pledge. The modern phrase is, “to lowse a pound.”

To INBRING, v. a. 1. To import.

—“That na kynde of man nor woman,—be na maner of way, sould by, na *inbring* na kynde of poy-soun in the realme, for any maner of vse vnder the pane of tresoun.” Acts Ja. II., 1450, c. 32, Edit. 1566.

2. To pay in; applied to revenues or money owing.

“We charge yow stratlie—thir our letteris sene ye and ilk *ane* of yow, within the boundis of your office—to raiss, uplift and *inbring* to the sad Den and chap-tour of Aberdene—the tent peny of all the sadis Casu, aliteis,” &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 for obeying of the command of the lettres past conforme to *ane* act of secrete counsale, according to *ane* act of parliament ordaining the said lord regent to serche, seik, and *inbring*, all our soverane lordis jowellis to his hienes use, quhairrevir they mycht be apprehendit.” Inventories, A. 1577, p. 200.

4. To collect forces.

“Lord Sinelair directed his brother lieutenant colonel Sinelair, with a party of 200 soldiers, from Aberdeen to Murray, Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, for *inbringing* of men to his regiment.” Spalding, i. 292.

INBRINGARE, INBRINGER, s. One who brings in or introduces.

—“He is informit thar was *ane* bill gevin in to the quenis grace,—makand mentioun & proportand that he was bayth tratoure, theiff, and *inbringare* of Inglismene, and resettare 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, i. 267.

INBROCHT, part. pa. Imported. V. INBRING.

[INBÛ, s. Welcome, Shetl.]

INBY, adv. 1. Towards, nearer to any object, S.

Near to some dwelling she began to draw;—
That gate she holds, and as she weer *inby*,
She does a lass among the trees espy.

Ross’s *Helenore*, p. 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,” Ettr. For.; also, lying close at hand, Banffs.

To INCALL, v. a. To invoke, to call upon, in the exercise of prayer.

“Now, as to the maner of the kything of this miracle, it is said in the 2 Kings, 20, that it was pro-

cured be the Prophet's praier : It is said there that the Prophete *incalled*, that the sun should be brought bak." Bruce's Eleven Serm., 1591, F. 4, b.

"None can *incall* on him in whome they trust not." Ibid., i. 7.

This *v.* is formed like Lat. *in-vocare*, id.

INCARNET, *adj.* Of the colour of a carnation.

"Item, ane bed of *incarnet* velvot garnisit with heid pece and thre single pandis and thre curtenis of reid taffety all freinyeit with reid silk. It is to be understand that the ruif of this bed is bot of quhite taffetie." Inventories, 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. *incarnatus 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 *incast*, 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 *incast* is allowed by many sheep farmers." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 357.

[INCEP, *prep.* Except, Shetl.]

INCH, **INCHE**, *s.* An island, generally one of a small size, S.

"Thir Danis that fled to thair schippis gaif gret sowmes of gold to Makbeth to suffer thair freindis—to be buryit in Sanct Colmes *Inche*." Bellend. 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. Alloa, Stat. Acc., viii. 597.

C. B. *ynis*, Corn. *ennis*, Arm. *enezen*, Ir. *innshe*, Gael. *insh*, id.

[INCH-MUCKLE, *s.* A piece an inch in size, Banffs.]

INCLUSIT, *part. pa.* Shut up, inclosed.

"Beyng *inclusit* within the consellhous 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 nae langer of ony use to her, for she had got an *income* in the right arm, and couldna 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, ii. 151.

* **INCOME**, *s.* One who has recently come to a place; metaph. applied to the new year, Aberd.

The new year comes; then stir the tippie;
I see the auld ane craz'd an' cripple,
Gangs aff wi' mony a rair;

Lat's try this *income*, how he stands
An' eik us sib by shakin hands.

Tarras's Poems, p. 14.

INCOME, *s.* Advent, arrival; as, "the *income* of spring," S. B.

Teut. *inkomste*, introitus, ingressio.

IN-COME, *part. adj.* 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 ware*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 116.

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 roisters and moss-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. Welsh 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^t. Battle of Bothwell-bridge.

INCOMING, *s.* 1. Arrival.

"The Covenanters understanding the hail proceedings, laid compt before the *incoming* of this general assembly, to bear down episcopacy." Spalding's Troubles, 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." Ibid., i. 168.

"The Lord Loudoun—brought an order from his majesty, requiring fourteen of the Scots to repair to his court at Berwick, with whom he might consult anent the way of his *incoming* to hold the assembly and parliament in person." Guthrie's Mem., p. 61.

3. Used in a moral sense, as denoting conversion to the Christian faith, and accession to the church, S.

"This third *Halleluiah*—is a nearer degree of vprising, and step of *in-coming*,—to sing *Halleluiah* with us." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 194.

INCOMIN, *part. pr.* Ensuing, succeeding; as the *incomin ook*, the next week, S.

INCOMPASSIBLE, *adj.* Apparently for *incompatible*.

"It seemed to be *incompassible* in the persone of any subject derogative to the king's honor, and insupportable grievous to the leidges." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 413.

INCONTINENT, *adv.* Forthwith, without delay, Fr. *id.*, also O. E.

INCONTRARE, *prep.* Contrary to.

"Anent impetraciouns made in the Court of Rome in *contrare* our souuerano lordis priuilege, the sege vacand,—that the actis made concerning his patronage—be put into excecucion apeune the brekaris of the said actis." Acts Ja. III., 1484, Ed. 1814, p. 166.

Incontrar, *id.* Aberd. Reg.

It is probable that formerly *en contraire* had been used in the same sense in Fr.

INCONVENIENT, *s.* Inconvenience.

"Hir Majestie persaving the evill exampill and greit *inconvenientis* that may ensue heirof—ordanis," &c. Act. Sedt. 1562, Keith's Hist., p. 225.

[INCORMANT, *s.* A share, a portion, Banffs.]

INCORPORAND, *part. pr.* Incorporating, embodying.

—"The said vmquhile maister Gilbert deliuerit nocht to the said Johne a confirmatioun *incorporand* a charter of selling of the landis of Schethinrawak," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 259.

Fr. *incorpor-er*, Lat. *incorpor-are*, *id.*

INCOUNTRY, *s.* The interior part of a country.

"In the Isles and Highlands were likewise great troubles; nor was the *incountry* more quiet."—Spotswood's Hist., p. 411.

"That quhilk befor we suspectit hes now declarit itself in deidis, for our rebellis he [have] retiterate thame to the *in-cuntre*, the suffering quhair of is na wayis to us honourabil." Lett. Q. Marie, Keith's Hist., p. 313.

Retiterate is undoubtedly an error for *re-iterate*.

To IN-CUM, *v. n.* To enter; with the prep. *in*, *i.e.*, into, subjoined.

"I say the king should not sitt in judgment againes his lordis and barones, becaus he has maid his oath of fidelitie, quhen he receaved the croun of Scotland, that he should not *incum* in judgment—in no actioun, quhair he is pairtie himself." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 236.

A.-S. *incum-an*, introire, ingredi; Teut. *in-kom-en*, Sw. *inkomma-a*, *id.*

INCURSS, *s.* Invasion, hostile attack, incursion.

"And gif it sal happin thame to be transportit or drawin furth of the boundis thair of in any tyme cuming, vpoun his maiestie and his successouris proclamatioris for anye or intestine raidis or weiris, the samen landis and iles wil be in perrell and hazard of *incurses* of the hieland and brokin men." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1816, p. 163.

To INCUS, *v. a.* To drive in, to inject forcibly.

"Tarquine—set him—to sla this Turnus; to that fine, that he micht *incus* be his deith the samin terroure to tho Latinis, be quhilkis he opprest the mindis of his awne cieteyanis at hame." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 88. *Injicerat*, Lat.

Lat. *incut-ere*, *incuss-um*.

To IND, *v. a.* To bring in. *Inding the corn*, is the phraseology, Dumfr., for leading the corn, V. **INX**, *v.*

IND, used for *in*, prep. *To come ind*, to come short, to alter one's method in the way of diminution.

Preif nevir thy pith so far in play,
That thew forthink that thew *come ind*,
And murn quhen thew no mendis may.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 187, st. 5.

i.e. "Regret that thou art deficient."

To come in, is still used in this sense, S.

[INDEFICIENT, *adj.* Not deficient, in plenty, Lyndsay, Dial. Exp. & Courtcour, l. 847.]

INDELIGENCE, *s.* Want of diligence, remissness; Lat. *indiligentia*.

"And gif thai be notit of *indeligence*, or slenth tharin, that thai be punyst be the kingis gude grace," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1496, Ed. 1814, p. 238.

INDENT, *s.* An obligation in writing, an indenture.

"4. Whither it is meittar to mak it as it were a contract, to be subscriyvit be both the parteis; or rather everie partie to subscriyve thair awin part of the *indent*?" Bannatyne's Journal, p. 346.

INDENTOURLY, *adv.* Made with indentures.

"That all gudis and artilyery, specifiyt in ane *Indentoure* deliuerit to the said Maister Alex^r.—sall be put in the handis of the provest of Abirdene, &c., he auctentick *Indentoure* *indentourly* maid and befor witness." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 302.

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 notched, that when put together the one exactly fitted the other. L. B. *indentura*, Fr. *indenture*; Lat. *indentare*, Fr. *enderter*. 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 thereupon." 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.* Forthwith, immediately.

"And incaiss of the refuiss or inhabilitie of any persone offending in the premissis to pay the saidis panes respective, presentlie and *indilaitlie*, vpoun thair apprehensioun or convietieun efter lauchfull triall, he or she salbe put & haldin in the stokkis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 138.

This is not from the E. *v. to delay*, or Fr. *delay-er*, *id.*, but from the Lat. root of both, *differo*, *dilat-us*, delayed, with the negative prefixed.

INDILLING, Dunbar. V. **ELDNYNG**.

INDING, *adj.* Unworthy.

—I was in service with the king,—

Clerk of his compts, althocht I was *inding*.

Bellenden, Evergreen, 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.

INDISCREETLY, *adv.* Uncivilly, rudely, S.INDISCRETION, *s.* Incivility, rudeness, S.INDOWTIT, *adj.* Undoubted; Reg. Aberd., xv. 619.INDOWTLIE, *adv.* Undoubtedly.

"And to indevoir—to remove all impedimentis, and earnestlie to advance all meanis & occasionis of his maisteis resorte to this cuntrey, as may beir witnes—how thankfullie—they acknowledge and foirsie the infinite commoditie and contentment, quhilk *indowtlie* they sall ressaue be the same," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1816, p. 291.

INDRAUCHT, *s.* Toll or duty collected at a port.

"Grantit—the port and harberie of the said burgh of Bruntiland, callit the port of grace, with the *indraucht* thairrof, and prymegilt of all ships coming to the said port." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 93.

Teut. *in-draugh-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, descended 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.

Su.-G. *indrag-a*, to draw in.

INDULT, *s.* A papal indulgence, Fr. id.

"At this tyme mony *indultis* & privilegis war granted be the Paip for the liberte 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 Kilmawris sall werrand to Archibald Cunynghame of Walterstoun the said landis of Walterstoun, & the malez of the samyn, &c., *indurand* the tyme of the ward of the samyn." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 172.

Induring, Aberd. Reg. *pass.*

INDURETNES, *s.* Obstinacy, induration.

"I—inlykmaner for christiane cheriteis saik, prase God with all my hart, for his *induretnes* and pertinacitie, gif swa be that he be in error," &c. Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, C. iii. a.

To INDWELL, *v. n.* To reside in.

"He hath thought it fit that some relicts of sin (but exauctorated of its ringe and dominion) should *indwell*." Durham, X. Command., Ep. Ded.

To INDWELL, *v. a.* To possess as a habitation.

We aw him nought but a grey groat,
The off ring for the house we *indwell*.

Herd's Coll., ii. 46.

INDWELLAR, *s.* An inhabitant, S.

"Here me, O ye *indwellaris* and inhabitantis of this laud to quhilk I am direckit." 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 thoct it culd, it wald contene ane buik
To put in paper all the panis he tuik.

Sege Edinburgh Castel, 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 *ineased*, and the commonwealth in tranquility and peace." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 33.

INEFFECTIONAT, *adj.* Candid, impartial.

"Now wyl I appcle the conscience of the *ineffectiounat* & godly redare diligentlie to consider quhilk of thir twa biggis maist trewlye and maist godlye conforme to Goddis worde on this fundament? quhair neur twa of thir seditius men aggreis togidder, nor yit ane of thaim with hym self." Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 94.

"I mark twa heides,—quhilk dois not onely giue apperance for my pretence, bot plainlie dois conuict, as the—*ineffectiounat* readr may cleirly perceane." Ressoning, Crosraguell & J. Knox, Fol. 20, b.

From *in*, neg. and *affectionate*, q. without particular attachment. L. B. *ineffectio*, affectionis defectus.

[To INEURE, *v. n.* To happen, to arise, to demand attention, Lyndsay, Satire Thrie Ests., l. 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 *infal* upon Glasgow, and at night they came to Hamiltoun." Memorand. ap: Wodrow's Hist., ii. 54.

Teut. *in-val*, illapsus, ingressus; *in-vaell-en*, incidere, irruere, illabi; Kilian.

Sw. *infall*, invasion, incursion, inroad; as *utfall* denotes a sally.

INFAMITE, *s.* Infamy.

"And as sall be deliuerit & ordinit be the said jugis, arbitratouris, & amiable componituris, the saidis partiis ar oblist to abid & vnderly, but ony exceptioun, reuocatione, or appellatioun, vnder the pain of periure & *infamite*." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 176.

"*Infamite* & periure." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543.

Fr. *infameté*, id.

To INFANG, *v. a.* To cheat, to gull, to take in, Upp. Clydes.

From A.-S. *in*, and *feng-an*, capere; part. pa. *fangan*, 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.

"*Infangtheffe* dicitur latro captus de hominibus suis propria, saisitus de latrocinio: and *out-fang-thief* is ane forain thiefe, quha cumis fra an vther mans lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands pertainand to him quha is infeft 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. 963, where it is *infangenthief*. It is expl. 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; *infangen* being the part. pa. of *fangen*, *capere*, to take, to apprehend, comp. with the prep. *in*; as *outfangen* literally signifies, *taken without* one's bounds.

2. Used, in a secondary sense, to denote the privilege conferred on a laudholder, of trying and pursuing a thief taken within his territories. *Outfangtheffe* 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 *Saca* and *Soene*, *Toll* and *Team*; Lambard. Hence in the laws of the Confessor it is thus expressed; *Justitia cognoscentis latronis sua est, de homine suo si 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. *v. 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 wrychtis that war sleys,
And in the halche of Lyntailé
He gert thaim mak a fayr maner.
And quhen the boussis biggit wer,
He gert *purvooy* him rycht weill thar;
For he thought to mak an *infar*,
And to mak gud *cher* till his men.
In Rychmound wes wonnand then
The Erle that men callit Schyr Thomas.
He had inwy at the Dowglas.—
He herd how Dowglas thought to be
At Lyntailay, and *fest* to ma.

Barbour, xvi. 340, MS.

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 25th of October he brought over his wife to his own house in the Oldtown, where there was a goodly *infare*." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 54.

The term is used in the same sense in Cumberland.

For sec an *infair* I've been at,
As has but seldom been,
Whar was sec wallop' au' war k
As varra few hev seen
By neeght or day.

The Bridevoin, Staggs'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 scraps 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 preceding day." Edin. Mag., Nov. 1818, p. 414.

A.-S. *infare*, *infaere*, entrance, ingress; *infaran*, to enter; Belg. *invaar-en*, id.

[INFEODACIONE], *s.* Infeftment, giving formal possession of heritable property.

"Item composit with Adame Mure for a new *infedacione* of his landis of Barnagehane within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbrith, to be haldin of the king in warde and relef and commune soyt: composicio xxvjli. xiiij s. iiij d." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 5, Dickson.]

[INFETCHING], *s.* Introduction, Lyndsay. Sat. Thrie Ests., l. 2652.]

[INFFEANE], an err. for **JUFFLANE**, *adj.* Shuffling; ane *jufflane jok*, a shuffling, fumbling fellow, Lyndsay, Inter. Auld Man, l. 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 subst. *Infield corne*, that which grows on *infield land*.

"The ancient division of the land was into *infield*, *outfield*, and *fauchs*. The *infield* was dunged 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 of oats." P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ii. 533.

"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 *infield* grounds." Ibid.

—"In all teynding of cornes, that the same be teynded at three severall tymes everie yeare, if the owners of the cornes shall think it expedient: To wit, the croft *infield* corne at ane tyme, the beere at ane uther tyme, and the *outfield* corne at the third tyme." Acts Ja. VI., 1606, c. 8, Murray.

[INFIT, INFITTAN, INFITTIN], *s.* 1. Introduction, reception, Banffs.

2. Influence, power, *ibid.*]

[**INFORCELY**, *adv.* With great force or strength, Barbour, ii. 310, 314.]

[**INFORSIT**, *pret.* Strengthened, Barbour, iv. 65. Skeat's Ed.; *enforceyt*, Edin. MS.]

INFORTUNE, *s.* Misfortune, calamity.

What was the caus God did destroy
All creature in the time of Noy?
Quod he, I trembill for to tell
That *infortune*, how it befell.

Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 33, 1592.

Fr. id.

INGAAN, **INGÄIN**, *s.* Entrance; as, "the *ingäin* of a kirk," the assembling of the people in a church for public worship, S.

A.-S. *ingang*, introitus, ingressus.

INGÄIN, *part. adj.* Entering; as, "the *ingäin* tenant," he who enters on possession of a farm, or house, when another leaves it, S.

A.-S. *in-gan*, Teut. *inga-en*, intrare, introire; *part. pr. ingaende*.

INGAAND-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 knaw their awin valuatoun and estaitis, and ar willing to *ingadder* thair pairt of the said taxatioun vponne thair awin expenssis and charges." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 694.

[**INGADDERIN**, **INGAITHERAN**, *s.* The collecting or gathering together, Banffs. V. **INGETTING**.]

INGAN, *s.* Onion, S.

And if frae hame,
My pouch produc'd an *ingan* head,
To please my wame.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 305.

—"There was an unco 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. **INGOWNE**.

INGANG, *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-ganck* signifies, not only introitus, but receptaculum.

INGARNAT, *adj.* The same with **INCARNET**.

—"The uthir tablit contening seven peirlis and ane jassinck with ane sapheir *ingarnat*." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 279.

Du Cange refers to our celebrated Michael Scott, as, in his work, *De Physionomia*, c. 46, using *Ingranatis* 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*, *enghe*, angustus, Su.-G. *aeng-a*, precre; whence O. Teut. *ingher*, *engher*, exactio; as denoting one in necessitous circumstances; or, one who procured his sustenance by exaction, q. the *Sorner's* pock.

INGETTING, *s.* Collection.

"Anent the artikle proponit tuiching the *ingetting* of the contributione grantit to the sete of sessionne, &c. That the quenis grace lettrez be directit to poynd and distrenye thair temporale landis and guidis, conforme to the actis maid of befoir, for *ingetting* of the said contributione," &c. Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 476.

"The officiaris—hes bene in vse of allowing to thame selfis of greit and extraordinier feis for thair service, quihilk was ane greit imparing of the formar taxatioun, thair being ane greit pairt thair of bestout vpon the charges in *ingetting* of the samyn." Acts Ja. VI., 1697, Ed. 1814, p. 146.

INGEVAR, **INGIVER**, *s.* One who *gives in*, or delivers any thing, whether for himself or in name of another.

"If anye persoun, impeadit by reasoun of seiknes, &c., it salbe lauchfull for him to caus anye honest responsall 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. 599.

"It salbe lauffull—to the *ingiveris* of the saids articles to propone the samen againe in plaine parliament." Acts Cha. I., 1640, V. 291.

INGLE, **INGIL**, *s.* Fire, S., A. Bor. *Beet the ingle*, mend the fire, Perth.

Sum vtheris brocht the fontanis wattir fare,
And sum the haly *ingil* with thame bare.

Doug. 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;" Grose. Hence it has been observed, that "*Engle* or *Ingle-wood* signifies wood for firing." Ritson's *Anc. Popul. Poet. Introd.* to *Adam Bel*.

Thy reason savours of reck, and nothing else,
Then sentences of suit sa sweetly smels;
Thou sat so near the chimney-nuik that made 'em,
Fast by the *ingle*, among the oyster shells.

Polwart, 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 mair wit an' sences
Than me this day.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 112.

INGLE-CHEEK, *s.* The fireside, S.

They a' drive to the *ingle-cheek*,
Regardless of a flan o' reek,
And weill their meikle fingers beek.
The Farmer's Ha', st. 4.

—Ilk ane by the *ingle-cheek*
Cours down, his frozen shins to beek.
T. Scott's Poems, p. 323.

INGLE-NOOK, *s.* The corner of the fireside, S.

The *ingle-nook* supplies the stamer fields,
An' aft as mony gleefn' maments yields.
Fergusson'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 Mannering, i. 193.

INGLIN, *s.* Fuel, Dumfr.; synon. *Eldin*, S.; evidently a derivative from *Ingle*, fire, q. v.

INGOEING, *s.* Entrance.

"After the *ingoeing* of the Scottiah 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." Craufurd'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 *ingownis* quhilk ves in the schip in poynt of tynsale," i.e., on the very point of being lost. Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

[INGREVAND, *part. pr.* Annoying, Barbour, xiii. 210, Skeat's Ed.; *engrewand*, Edin. MS.]

INGYNE, ENGYNE, ENGÉNIE, *s.* 1. Ingenuity, genius. *A fine ingyne*, a good genius, S.

Maist reuerend Virgil, of Latine poetis prince,
Gem of *ingyne*, and flude of eloquence.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3. 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 *Aeneida*." 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 impiety 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 inclyne to us by [i.e., beside, or beyond] the expectation of man's *ingyne*." Pitscottie, p. 30.

4. Scientific knowledge.

— I the behecht
All manere thing with solist diligence,—
Sa fer as fyre and wynd and *hie engyne*
Into our art may compas or denyne.
Doug. Virgil, 256, 27.

Fr. *engin*, esprit, Gl. Romm. Rose. Tent. *engien*, Kilian, Append. Lat. *ingen-ium*.

To INGYRE, INGIRES, *v. a.* To ingratiate one's self into the favour of another, or to introduce one's self into any situation, by artful methods.

Qnhat maner man, or qnhilk of goddis, lat se,
To moue batale constrenit has Enee?
Or to *ingire* himself to Latyne King,
As mortale fo, wythin his propir ring?

Doug. Virgil, 315, 13.

Rudd. and Sibb. derive it from Fr. *inger-er*, 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—vae all lesun meanis and diligence to *inhabil* thame-selfis to aatisfie the saidis creditouris,—His Maiestie—takis the saidis Thomas, &c., in his peacebill protection and saulfguard." Acta Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 167.

To INHABLE, *v. a.* To render unfit.

"I apeake not of they common faults quhilk are common to all: but of sik fault as *inhables* the person of the giuer, to be a diatributer of the sacrament, & takis the office fra him." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr., E. 2, b.

Fr. *inhabile*, L. B. *inhabil-is*, id. *inhabil-itare*, *inhabilem* et *incapacem* declarare; Gall. *declarer inhabile*; Du Cango.

INHABILITIE, *s.* Unfitness.

"And because of his tender youth, and *inhabilitie* to vse the said gouernement in his awin persoun, during his minoritie, we haue constitute our derrest brother James Erle of Murray, &c., Regent to our said sone, realme and liegia foressaidis." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 11.

"Mr. Robert Pont Commissioner of Murrey, Ennerness 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. INHABLE, *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, INHAWING, *s.* The act of bringing in; denoting the introduction of a vessel into a haven.

"That the said Vigentis awin folkis war compellit agan thair will to the weying of thair ankir be the said personis abone writin, in the *inhavin* of hir in the port & havin of the Elye at the Erlis ferry," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 201.

"The *inhaving* of the said schip in the Williegaitt." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

Belg. *inhebb-en*, to take in; *inhebben goderen*, to take goods into a vessel.

INHOWS, *s.* "Ane *inhows*," Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

Whether this denotes an interior apartment of a house, like *ben-house*, as distinguished from *but-house*; or an inner house, in contradistinction from an *out-house*, I cannot pretend to say.

INIQUE, *adj.* Unjust, Fr.

"I could not either be so *inique* to the honourable fame of the godlie author: either so ingrate to the louing propiners."—Vautrollier. H. Balnaue's Conf. Ep. Ded., A. 4, a.

To INISSAY, *v. a.* Trouble, molest, menace.

—"That none pas vpon the feildis to any farmes or stedings, to tak hors, meiris, oxin, kye, or any vther bestiall, gdis, cornes, nor any thing whatsomever, nor *inissay* the laboureris of the grund, but lat thame in peax exerce thair laboris in all assurance, conforme to vocationn, vnder the panes forsaide." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 391.

Apparently, trouble, molest. It seems as if formed from *in*, negative, and Fr. *aïser*, resembling *mal-aïser*. 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 adwysed—to have justified all, war not the counsall of the duik of Albanie his brother, and the earle of Angus—to saiff the lordis *injustified* in the tyme of the kingis furie." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 201. —"from justifying in the king's fury." Ed. 1728.

INKIRLIE. V. ENKERLY.

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.

Ayr and Wigtons. 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 *Inks* 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 ones. On these grow a coarse kind of grass, good for sheep threatened with the rot; this saline food sometimes cures them." Gall. *Encycl.*

Tent. *enghde* signifies a strait, also an isthmus. But I prefer tracing our term to A.-S. *ing*, *inge*, pratum, pascuum; especially as this term, in the north of E. still signifies "a common pasture or meadow;" Grose; and such places are in plural called *The Inges*, Lye. This corresponds with Isl. *engi*, pratum, Dan. *eng*,

Sn.-G. *aeng*, id. Of the latter *lhre* 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*, pascua, as the radical word. Both he and *lhre* mention a variety of local names, into the composition of which *ing* or *aeng* enters.

INLAIR, *s.* Apparently the same with *Mill lade*.

"Did ratifie the—infestment of the said mill in tunend [town-end], muteris and sequallis, mill landis, mill dame, *inlair*, waiter gainge," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 573.

Perhaps q. *in-layer*, that canal which *lays in* the water to the mill. Or as the dam is here confined, from Teut. *in-leggh-en*, coartare; Belg. *in-legging*, narrowing.

To INLAKE, *INLAIK*, *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 herctikes seis enidentlie the pastours, quhair of the Catholick kirk consistes, bot in respect altogether thay *inlaik* the vertue of faith, beleuis 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 sumtym hes bene weil stakit,
Thoch of your gair sum be *inlakit*,—
Of this fals world tak never thocht.

Maitland Poems, p. 310.

This *v.* is often used to denote the deficiency of liquor in a cask, when, as it is otherwise expressed, it *types in*, S.

From *in*, and Teut. *laeck-en*, diminuere; also, diminui, deficere.

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, afore his perfect age it might happen the witnessis to deceis or *inlaik*, quhilk ar insert in the said infestment and sasine." Balfour's Pract., p. 333.

"Men sayes commonlie, He hes done me a wrong, I will doe 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 thinks he hes done enough. Christ telles thee heere, If the man *inlacks*, or if he be hurt through the holding back of thy good deed, if it might haue helped him, thou art the doer of it." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 292.

lhre informs us that Su.-G. *aendalykt* is used in this very sense. He derives the term from *ande*, *anda*, breath. Whether our word has the same origin, or is merely referable to Teut. *laeck-en*, I leave the reader to determine for himself.

INLAK, **INLAIKE**, **INLACK**, **INLACKING**, *s.* 1.

Want, deficiency, of whatever kind, S. "A peck of *inlak*, a peck deficient;" Gl. Sibb.

"The absence or *inlaik* of the justitiar annulis the perambulation." Stat. Dav. II., c. 20, § 5. *Defectus* is the only word used in the Lat.

"Because the king was not sufficient to govern the realm for *inlake* of age, the nobles made a convention, to advise whom they thought most able, both for manhood and wit, to take in hand the administration of the common wealth." Pitscottie, p. 1.

"Extreme *inlack* 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 persones, feweis or heritabill tennents of sik Frioures and Nunnes places, and their aires after the decease, decay or *inlaik* of their said superiours, hald, and sall hald their fewes, &c., of our Sovereine Lorde." Acts Ja. VI., 1571, c. 38.

INLAND, s. The best land on an estate.

—"That he sall haue for all the days of his lyfe vi acris of corne land of *inland*, and ii acris of medow at the syde, fre but male, gersum, or ony vther seruice." Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 24.

A.-S. *inland*, in [manibus domini] terra; terra domi-
nica; fundus domini proprius,—ipsius usibus reser-
vatus, nec fructuariis elocatus. *Demesne land*. Lye.
To this was opposed *ut-land*, terra vel fundus eloca-
tus, "land let or hired out;" Somner.

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 haif proees befor the saidis lordis,—the said Patrik lord bothuille being personalie present, my said lord Governour, aduocate, and comptroller forsaidd, being *inlikviiss* personalie present." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 42.

Here the *adv.* appears in its original form, in *like wise*. *Inlykviiss* occurs frequently, Aberd. Reg.

INLOKIS, s. *pl.* [Great locks.]

"That Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn sall restore —twa gret fattis [vats] price x s., thre barellis, price of the pece xx d., thre *inlokis* price iij s., a longe staff, a spere price x s." Act. D. Conc., A. 1488, p. 92.

[Pro quatuor magnis seris, dictis *inlokkis*. 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 *inlying*; 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. 335.

"I shall now endeavour 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 *accouchments*." Edin. Mag., March 1819, p. 219.

Among other superstitions which prevail at this time, the following may be mentioned. The first *chang* or slice of cheese, that is cut after the child is born, is given to the young women in the house, who have attended on the occasion, that they may sleep over it, in order to procure fecundity 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. *inmaete*, intestines; Wideg. Seren.

[IN-MYD, *prep.* Amid, Barbour, xii. 576, Skeat's Ed.; *ymyddis*, Edin. MS.]

To INN, *v. a.* To bring in; especially applied to corn brought from the field into the barn-yard, S.

This is O. E. "*I inne*, I put into the herne;" Palsgrau.

"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.

Isl. *inn-a*, messem colligere et in horreo condere. Verel. Ind., vo. *Inni*. The term is also used in E.

Teut. *inn-en*, colligere, recipere; from *in*, in, intus.

[INNARRABYLL, *adj.* Unutterable, inexpressible, Lyndsay, Dial. Exper. & Courteour, l. 6126.]

INNATIVE, *adj.* Innate.

—"To se gif he micht find, be aventure, thay pe-
pill, quhilkis, throw *innative* piete, list defend the
barnis fra maist persecucioun 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. Selkirks.

As used in this sense, it is a most beautiful and expressive term; and evidently claims affinity with Teut. *innerlick*, intestinus; internus, interior, intimus; as well as Sw. *innerlig*, "affectionate, from the bottom of one's heart," Wideg.; from *inner*, inward, interior. Hence,

INNERLY-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 wark," I have sufficient work to do; or, I am earnestly engaged in it.

Shall we view this as corr. from A.-S. *innon*, *innan*, intus, intra; or Moes-G. *inna*, id.? Ulphilas also uses *inuh* for in. *Inuh* thamma garda, in that house. Luk. x. 7.

INNOUTH, *adv.* Within. V. INWITH.

INNS, *s. pl.* "Those places in many school-games which the gaining side hold; to obtain the *inns*, is the object of these games;" Gall. Encycl. V. HY SPY.

INNUMERALL, *adj.* Innumerable.

"It is not vnknawin to his hienes—of the *innumerall* oppressiounis committit aganis hir bairnis, familie, servandis, &c., not only be burning of thair houssis, slaying, hocking, stikking and shutting of thair cattell and guidis, mawing of thair grene cornis, leveing of thair bairnis, tennentis, and servandis for deid," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 422.

INNYS, *s.* V. IN.

INOBEDIENT, *adj.* Disobedient.

Richt sa of Nabuchodonosor king,
God maid of him ane furious instrument
Jerusalem and the Jowis to down thring:
Quhen thay to God were *inobedient*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. id. Lat. *inobediens*.

INOBEDIENT, *s.* A disobedient or rebellious person.

Behald how God ay sen the world began,
Hes maid of tyrane kingis instrumentis,
To scourge pepill, and to kill mony ane man,
Quhillkis to his law wer *inobedientis*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 119.

INOBEDIENCE, *s.* Disobedience.

—He wrocht on him vengeance,
And leit him fall throw *inobedience*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. id. Lat. *inobedient-ia*.

INORDOURLIE, *adv.* Irregularly.

"The said pretendit proces, sensiamment, and dome wes evill, wrangunsle, & *inordourlie* govin and pronuncit aganis the said vmquhile Alexander," &c. Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 521.

INORE, *s.* Prob. honour.

Bright birdes, and bolde,
Had *inore* to beholde
Of that frely to folde,
And on the hende knight.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 3.

The only idea I can form of this word is, that it is from Arm. *enour*, *enor*, *henor*, honour, adoration. Bnlet imagines that it is originally a Celt. term, and that Lat. *honor* is derived from it, its root *hen*, 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-O'ER, IN-OUER, *adv.* Nearer to any object; opposed to *Out-ouer*. Thus it is said to one who stands at a distance, *Come in-ouere*, i.e., Come forward, and join the company, S.; synon *in-by*.

Syne she sets by the spinning wheel,
Taks them *in-ouer*, and warms them weel.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 32.

IN-OUER AND OUT-OUER. 1. Backwards and forwards; thoroughly, Roxb.

2. "Violently, despotically, and against all opposition," *ibid.*, Gl. Antiquary.

INOUTH, *adv.* Within.

"The peple makis ane lang mand narow halsit and wyid monthit, with mony stobis *inouth*, maid with silk craft that the fische throwis thame self in it, and can nocht get furth agane." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 8. V. INWITH.

To INPUT, *v. a.* To put in.

"They meddle 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 duene—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 guded advice!
Quo' he, Ye canna better do, than try,
Ye's hae 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,—bot he could not obtaine his purpose, except he wold have bund himself to the lordis connsallis, that war his *inputteris* and give thame some pledges," &c. Pit-scottie's Cron., p. 194.

INPUTTING, *s.* The act of carrying in or lodging furniture or goods in a house.

"That the said Thomas & Katrine his spous has done na wrang in the *inputting* of the saidis gudis in the said tennement again, & manurin of the sammyn landis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1498, p. 320.

[To INQUEIR, INQUER, *v. a.* To inquire about. Barbour, iv. 221, Skeat's Ed.; *inquer*, Edin. MS.]

INQUEST, *part. pa.* Inquired at, interrogated.

"Always bir Majestie maid ane depesche befoir sche fell seik, bot at this present may nocht be *inquest* thairof." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg., Keith's Hist., App., p. 135.

Fr. *s'enquest-er*, to inquire, to question. Lat. *inquisit-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.

Inquietatioun, id., Reg. Aberd.

To INQUYTT, *v. a.* To redeem from being pledged.

"And requyr him to inborrow and *inquytt* ane ring of gold quhilk 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 redemptioun & *inquyting* 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. *incurro*; Germ. *hinein rennen*, id.

"—And the said Alex' to brouke and joyse the samyn vivext & vudistrublit of him or ony uther, bot as the cours of comone law will, vnder all pain & charges he may *inrin* again the kingis maiste." *Act. Audit.*, A. 1471, p. 12.

"—As ye will declair 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 *inrin* againis his Majestie in that pairt." 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.

Syne hurling through the crags of Ken,

Wi' *inrings* nice and fair,

He struck the winner frae the cock,

A lang claith-yard and mair.

—Here stands the winner—

Immoveable, save by a nice *inring*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 169, 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, *insafar* as it hes not onlie plesit his Hienes to have refuset the grete offeris of Ingland maid to him, anent the quytting of thare pension,—but alsua by all the infinite cost maid be his Hienes for the defens of the liberte of this realme," &c. *Sed. Conc.*, A. 1550, Keith's *Hist.*, App., p. 61.

"—*Insafar* as thai ar preistis, and that thai ar nocht send as trew prophetis be God, it salbe, God willing, mair cleir than the day-light, be mony evident demonstration at lenth." N. Winyet's *Fourscoir Thre Questionis*, Keith's *Hist.*, App., p. 222.

INSALES, *s. pl.* "The hecks or racks at the lower end of the cruive box," S. Petit. T. Gillies, Balmakewan, &c., 1806, p. 3.

"The Court—found—that the Saturday's slap, viz., an ell wide of a sluice in each cruive, 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 cruives, ought to be taken out, and laid aside." *Ibid.*

To INSCRUE *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 sett,—subscriuit w^t Schir Johne Reid publick notare, was fals & offrit him to *inscrue*

him criminally tharto as he aucht of law." *Act. Audit.*, A. 1479, p. 93.

L. B. *inscribere, accusare.* Non liceat presbytero nec diacono quenquam *inscribere*. *Concil. Autisiodor.*, c. 41, ap. Du Cange. Fr. *s'incire à faux*, ou en faux, contre, "to enter a challenge against;" Cotgr.

INSCRIPTIUNE, *s.* An accusation, a challenge at law.

"The said James has drawin himself, landis, & gudis, souerte to the kingis hienes for the said *inscriptiune*." *Act. Audit.*, A. 1479, p. 93.

L. B. *inscriptio, accusatio.* *Lex Burgund.* Tit. 77. Fr. *inscription en faux*, a "challenge of, or exception against the truth of an evidence; a 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 spense," &c. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*, p. 114. V. SOWEN-TUB.

Evidently the same with A.-S. *insæte hus*, casa, casula, a hut, a cottage. *Sæti* and *sæta*, an inhabitant, claim the same origin, *sæt-an*, sedere, q. the place where one sits.

INSERIT, *part. pa. and pret.* Inserted.

"And desyrit this protestation to be *insertit* in the bukis of parliament, and the thre estatis to approve & adhere to the samyn." *Acts Mary*, 1557, Ed. 1814, App., p. 605.

"Among other godlie lessones contained in my exhortation I *insertit* certane catholick artickles hauing their warrant of the scriptures of almighty God," &c. *Ressoning betuix Croraguell and John Knox*, A. 1, a. Lat. *inser-ere*, to put in.

INSETT, *adj.* Substituted for a time in place of another, S.B.

In came the *insett* Dominie,

Just riffin frae his dinner.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

Teut. *in-sett-en*, substituere, Kilian.

INSICHT, INSIGHT, *s.* 1. The furniture of a house.

"Gif ane burges man or woman deceis,—his heire sall haue to his house this vtensell or *insicht* (*plenishing*) that is, the best burde," &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 Treoubles*, ii. 26.

The phrase, *insicht geir*, occurs in the same sense.

"—Comperit personalie William Stewart of Caveris, and gair in the inventar underwrittin,—to the effect it may be understand quhat munitioun and uther *insicht geir* he has ressavit within the castell of Dumbertane." *Inventories*, A. 1580, p. 299.

2. It seems to denote all the implements of husbandry on a farm.

"Thir spyis returnit with diligence and schew how the Romanis war cummyng baith in Mers and Berwyk, with mair awfull ordinance than euer was sene afore in Alboun; the bestyail dreuyn away, the cornis and *insicht* brynt." *Bellend. Cron.*, Fol. 43, b. *Vastata sata*, rem omnem pecuarium occupatum; Boeth.

"They began—to rob and spulyie the earl's tenants who laboured their possessions, of their hail 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.

"Sindry othir infinite pepill come with hym on thair aucturis; specially thay that had bot small *insyght* at hame; traisting to purches he his conques and victorie landis and riches sufficient to sustain thair estait in tymes cumyng." Bellend. Cron., xiv. c. 10. Quorum tenuis atque exigua domi res erat.

This might be derived from A.-S. Su.-G. *in*, and *saett-an*, *saett-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-en*, to see, compounded with *ver*, signifies to furnish, to provide. Sw. *foeres* is used in the same sense; whence *foeresedd*, furnished; Germ. *verseh-en*, id. But the term, corresponding to *insicht*, in Su.-G. is *inreda*; *inred-a*, opere intestino domum instruere; from *in*, *innan*, intus, and *rede*, instrumentum. This is exactly analogous to S. *geir*; and as this is from Isl. *gior-a*, instruere, A.-S. *gear-wian*, parare, *rede* is from Su.-G. *red-a*, Isl. *reid-a*, parare. Teut. *reed-haave*, *huys-raed*, id.

[*INSIGHT*, *adj.* Relating to household furniture, or to agricultural implements.]

INSIGHTIT, *part. adj.* Having *insight* into.

"Not a few are lamentably ignorant of the letter of the law, and many more but little *insighted* in the spiritual meaning thereof." Durham, X. Command. To the Reader, c. 4, b.

INSIGHT-KENNAGE, *s.* Knowledge, information, Roxb.

Teut. *kennise*, notitia; Isl. *kaenska*, comis sapientia.

[*INSIGNE*, *s.* Ensign, sign, emblem, Lyndsay. Test. Sq. Meldrum, l. 1732.]

To *INSIGNIFICATE*, *v. a.* To make void, to nullify.

"My Lord Halton obtained a decret at Secret Council against the town of Dundee, finding, that as Constable of Dundee, he had the hail criminal jurisdiction within that burgh privately, and the civil *cumulative*. This *insignificates* their privileges as a burgh." Fountainh., 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." Minstrelsy Border, iii. 405.

INSPRAICH, *INSPRECH*, *INSPREGHT*, *s.*

Furniture of a house, Gl. Sibb. Synon. *insicht*, *spraichrie*. V. *SPRAICHRIE*.

"That Malcolme Dugaldsoun sall content & pay to Alex' Hammiltoun of Inuerwik—xxxij oxin & ky, xij hors, & for certane vtheris gudis & *inspraich* of household foure skore of merkis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 90.

"It is leasum to ony persoun to leive in legacie his wappinis, armour, and *inspreth* of his house to quhom he pleis in time of his health, or on his death-bed, he reservand always to his air his best armour and principal *inspreth*." Balfour's Pract., p. 236, A. 1534.

Tua leathering bosses he hes bought;
—Heir all the *inspraich* he provydit.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 338.

"Quhow will ye defend certane of the nobilis and gentlemen in Scotland, quha intromittit with the saidis idolatrical guidis, nocht to be tane with the samin geris, togiddir with thair sones, dochteris, hors, cattell, and all thair *insprayth*, and to be burnt in puldre, be example of Achan?"—N. Winyet's Quest., Keith's Hist., App., p. 245.

"Account of what goods, gear, and *inspreght* was taken from Duncan M'Gillespick of Belyie, &c.

"*Inspreght* and household plenishing worth 40 lib.

"5 sheep, ten marks, 3 lambs, 30s., *inspreght* and other household plenishing, 9 merks." Account of the Depredations committed on the Clan Campbell, &c., 1685, 1686, p. 35-37.

INSPREGHT, *adj.* Domestic, what is within a house.

"Two horses, 28 merks, of pleugh irons and *inspreght* plenishing the worth of fiftie-six marks." Ibid., p. 37.

INSPRENT, *pret. v.* Sprung in. V. *SPRENT*.

INSTORIT, *part. pa.* Restored.

"All to our purpose S. Augustine concludis in thir wordis, Sin is nocht forgevin (says he) except it quhilk is tane away be *instorit*." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist., App. p. 241.

Lat. *instaur-are*.

To *INSTRUCT* a thing. To prove it clearly, S.

—"I grant every one cannot *instruct* this to others, neither discern it in himself, because many know not the distinct parts of the soul, nor pieces of reformation competent to every part of the soul and body." Guthrie's Trial, p. 134.

—"None should charge this sin on themselves or others, unless they can prove and *instruct* the charge according to Christ's example," &c. Ibid., p. 206.

"This might be *instructed* from times, persons and places; but for the time take these two following instances." Walker's Peden, p. 16.

"It was also a day of very astonishing apparitions, both in the firmament and upon the earth, which I can *instruct* the truth of." Ibid., p. 12.

Fr. *instruire* is used in a sense nearly the same; Apprendre à quelqu'un, lui faire connoître, lui faire sçavoir quelque chose; *Certiorum facere*. Dict. Trev., *Instruire vn proces*, a legal phrase concerning a process; "to furnish it, or make it fit, for a hearing;" Cotgr. In the use of this *v.* in S. there is obviously a transition from the person who is instructed, to the thing with which he is made acquainted.

* *INSTRUMENT*, *s.* A forensic term, used to denote a written document, given in proof of any deed of a court, or transaction of an individual in that court, S.

This term, in ecclesiastical courts at least, is now generally used in an improper sense. In consequence of a decision, any one who has interest in the court, is said to *take instruments*, either when he means to declair that he claims the benefit of that decision, and views the business as finished, or as confirming a protest entered against its validity. As it is customary in either of these cases, to throw down a piece of money to the clerk of the court, it is generally understood that he *takes instruments*, who *gives* this money. But the contradiction in terms plainly shews that the language is used improperly.

This mode of expression seems, however, to have been occasionally used in the reign of Charles I.

"—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 meant, either as a fee to the clerk for his trouble, or as an earnest that the party was willing to pay for the expence of extracting. In the trial of Bothwell for the murder of Darnley, we have various proofs that this is the proper use of the phrase.

"Upon the quhilk production of the foirsaid letteris execute, indorsit, and dittay, the said aduocate *askit* an act of Court and *Instruments*, and desyrit of the Justice proces conform thairto.

—"The said Erle Bothwell *askit* ane note of Court and *Instrument*."

—"Upon the quhilk protestation I *require* ane document."

—"Upon the production of the quhilk wryting and protestation, the said Robert *askit actis* and *Instruments*." Buchan. Detect. Q. Mary, F. ii. iii. iv.

The terms, *act*, *act of court*, *acts*, *document*, and *instruments*, are used as synon.

"Roths 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 *instruments*, in my Lord Register's hands, of his protestation, hence the clerk refused." Ibid., p. 104.

Although the phrase, *take instruments*, is evidently improper, it appears that it was used as early as the reign of Ja. V.

"It is attatute and ordained, that all *instrumentes*, notes, and *actes* be maid and *tane* in the handes of the Scribe, and NotarOrdinar of the Courte, or his deutes." 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 courte refusit to giue *instrumentes*, *actes*, or notes to ony persones desirand the samin, he sall tane 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 aliorum forsitan qualecumque *instrumentum* decrevi contexere, &c. Guibert. Lib. 2, de Vita sua, c. 3. Cum *instrumentis* chartarum, quibus Monasterii possessio firmabatur, regionem Burgundiae adire non distulit. Greger. Turon. de Miraculis S. Aridii. ap. Du Cange.

INSUCKEN, s. V. SUCKEN.

INSUCKEN MULTURE. The duty payable at a mill by those tenants whose lands are *thirled* or bound to it; a forensic phrase. V. SUCKEN.

[IN-SUNDIR, IN-SUNDRE, *adv.* Asunder. Barbour, xvii. 698, Skeat's Ed.; *in-sundre*, Edin. MS.]

To INSWAKK, v. a. To throw in. V. SWAK.

The blak fyre blesis of reik *inswakkis* he.
Doug. Virgil, 295, 44.

Infert, Virg.

To INSYLE, v. a. To surround, to infold.

—All the bewty of the fructuous feild
Was wyth the erthia vmbrage elene ouerheild :
Bayth man and beist, firth, flude, and woddis wylde
Inuoluit in the schaddois war *insyld*.

Doug. Virgil, 449. 46.

The origin is very doubtful. Rudd. views it q. *incieled*, from Ital. *cielo*, 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 egregie depictum, in describing the reparations 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 dung 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 Kilsyth, 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 *in-taking* of Vitzberg, having beene before the battaile of Lipsigh." Monro's Exped., 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 machinery of said new work is taken from the river above, and discharged into it below the cruive-dike; and the *intake* of this water is within the bounds of the cruive-fishing property." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 157.

"These conditions were certain servitudes in favour of the cruive-heritors, particularly a bridge over said canal for the accommodation of the cruive-people;—and a passage across the *intake*, to allow the fishers to go up the side of the river above it." Ibid., p. 158.

Hobgoblins fudd'rin thro' the air
Clip kelpies i' their moss-pot chair,
An' water-wraiths at *in-tack* drear,

Wi' eerie yamour. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 40.

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 *in-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 intog mitt hierta*; she captivated my heart; Wideg.

[INTAKIN, INTACKIN, *adj.* Fraudulent, Clydes., Banffs.]

INTELLABLE, *adj.* Innumerable.

"Albeit we may bring *intellable* testimoneis thair of, yit for schortnes we will adduce bot a certane to your memorie." N. Winyet'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*,
Quhilk inuironis the irth withoutin dout,
Sins throw the air schortly we ascendit,
His regiounis throuch, behalding in and out.

Lyndsay's Dreme, Warkis, 1592, p. 436.

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 personis quho might be prejudgit be the saidis prescriptionis of fourty yeirs already runn and exspirit befor the dait of the said Act, to *intend* their actionis within the space of thretten yeirs, efter the dait of the said act." Acts Sederunt, p. 3.

L. B. *intend-ere*, iudicio contendere, litigare; *intention*, controversia, lis; Du Cange.

"Andro Foreman,—he reasone he was legatt and principall of the bishoprick of St. Androis—had provydit the breive thair of to himself, but he on no wayes could gett tham proclaimed, nor durst not *intend* the same for feare of the Hepburnes." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 291.

[INTENDIMENT, *s.* Judgment, opinion, Lyndsay. The Dreme, l. 799; Fr. *entendement*.]

To INTENT, *v. a.* Used in the same sense as the preceding *v.*

"The saidis Lordis declaris that the samen sal not prejudice ony persone whatsomever of thair lawful defences competent to thame aganis ony actionn to be *intetit* heireftir at his Majesties instance and his successors." Acts Sederunt, p. 6.

"At the same diet of council, a process is *intended* against some very worthy Presbyterian ministers." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 250.

L. B. *intent-are*, actionem, litem intendere, inferre; Du Cange.

INTENT, *s.* A controversy, a cause in litigation.

"Efter that the partie has chosin ane certain nombre of witnessis for preiving of his *intent*, he may not eik, nor desire ony ma nor thame allanerlie quhom he has chosin." Balfour's Pract., p. 338.

L. B. *intent-io*, contraversia, discordia. Gl. Gr. *ὑπερ-τινα*. This term seems to have been used in this sense almost as early as the time of Constantine the Great. Hence Ital. *tentione* and *tenzone*, contentio, and Fr. *tançon*, objurgatio. V. Du Cange, and TENCHIS.

[To INTER, *v. a.* and *n.* To enter, to begin work. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 250, Dickson.]

To INTERCLOSE, *v. a.* To intercept.

—"Dyuerss malicious personis, vpoun deliberat malice, stoppis and impeddiss publict passages perten- ing to the frie burrowis—namelie to the [sey] portis,— be casting of fowseis and bigging of dykis for *inter- closing* of the saidis commoun passages," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 579.

Lat. *interclude* is used in the same sense; both from Lat. *interclud-ere*, *interclusum*.

To INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMONE, INTERCOMMUNE, *v. n.* 1. To have any conversation or intercourse.

"—That na maner of persoun—sall *intercommoun* with ony English man or woman, ather in Scotland or Ingland, outtane the prisoneris that sall cum in Scot- land, without special licence of the wardane and his deputis."—"That na persoun of the hoist in Ingland sall steill or pass ather to forey or speiking, without ordinance or bidding of the Chiftane." A. 1468, Balfour's Pract., p. 590.

2. To hold intercourse by deliberative con- versation.

"Shoe [the Queine-mother] verie craftilie disembled, that she cam to *intercommoun* with nobles, alleading that thair was nothing that shoe hated so much as crvell warres and dissensioune." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 6.

—"Committis full power, &c. to pas to the senat- oris of our soneane Lordis college of justice,—to confer, treat and *intercommune* with thame vpoun the confirmatioun of all testamentis within this realme." Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 105.

3. To hold converse in any way whatsoever with one denounced a rebel; whatsover with much greater latitude than E. *intercommon*.

"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 accomplices, or to furnish him meat, drink, house, harboury, or any other thing necessary or comfortable to him,—under the pane of treason." Procl. anent the E. of Argyle, Wodr. Hist., ii. App., p. 78, 79.

INTERCOMMOUN, *s.* Intercourse in the way of discourse.

"Quhen he was cuming in proper persone to Alexander Ogilvie's folkis, to take ane freindly *inter- commoun* with all debaittes betuix the sone and thame, ane souldiour, not knowing quhat he was, nor quhair- foir he came, strack him in at the mouth with ane spear, and out at the neck, and sna 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 pro- claimed a rebel. V. MEAT-GIVER.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats be- tween parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the *intercommuners*, should en- gage 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 Tolcross park." 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 lest persons who are innocent of that horrid crime, may be thereby deterred from appearing, and vindicating themselves, we have thought fit hereby to sist 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 bide 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 non-appearance: and by our Scots law every person who laboured, entertained, or conversed with them, was to be habite and repute guilty of their crimes, and prosecute accordingly." Wodrow's Hist., i. 394.

INTERKAT, adj. Intricate.

O man of law ! lat be thy sutelté,
With wys jympis, and frawdís *interkat*,
And think that God, of his divinité,
The wrang, the rycht of all thy workis wate.
Henrysone, Bannatyne 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. Sentencees, 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 *iudex interim loquitur*." Gl. Crooksh. Hist.

L. B. *interlocutoria*, vox forensis, Gall. *interlocutoire*. Revocavimus praedictam *interlocutoriam* ad tempus, &c., Chart., A. 1209. Capitulum *interlocutoria* vel sententias examinat, et illas confirmat vel infirmat. Cod. MS. Eccl. Carnot., circ. A. 400. V. Carpentieri Illosque per suam *Interlocutoriam* rejecit. Lit. Sixt. IV. Papae. V. RELEVANT.

Fr. *sentence interlocutoire*, "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 procez, mais reigle les parties à faire quelque chose pour parvenir à cette fin." Cotgr.

[**INTERLUDYS, s. pl.** Interludes, episodes, Barbour, x. 145, Skeat's Ed.; *entremellys*, Edin. MS.]

To **INTERMELL, v. n.** To intermingle. V. MELL.

[**INTERMELLE, adv.** Confusedly. Barbour, xiv. 215, Skeat's Ed.; *intremellé*, Edin. MS.]

To **INTERPELL, v. a.** 1. To importune, Lat.

"*Interpell* God continuallie, be importune suiting, & thraw this grace out of him, that it may please him to open our hearts." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, 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 *interpell*ing the judges of justiciary from proceeding against them for their riot." In the regent's edict, he "chargis and commandis the justice, justice clerk, and their deputis, that they *desist* and *seiss frae* all proceeding agais the saids persons, the deaconis of crafts." Hist. Blue Blanket, p. 77.

The Lat. v. also signifies, to interrupt, to let, or hinder.

To **INTERPONE, v. a.** To interpose.

"And therefore desirit the saidis thre estatis to *interpone* thare auctorite and decret of parliament conforme thareto," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 439.

"And hes *interponit* and *interpones* thair authoritie thairto." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 164.

"It may be marvelled—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 peacc." Spalding, ii. 104.

To **INTERTENEY, v. a.** 1. To entertain.

—"That in cace in tyme cuming ony person or personis say iness, or resett and *interteny* willinglie be the space of thre nichtis togidder, or thre nichtis at severall tymes, excommunicat Jesuites or trafficking Papistes;—the samine being dedlie and lauchfullie tryit,—thair eschnaet for the first falt sall fall," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 17.

2. To support, to maintain.

"It wer better—for eache shyre and eache parochie to haif thair awne iust pairt of that nomber [of poore] to *interteny* in housis, than to *interteny* thame going yeirle as vagaboundis." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 179.

This form is obviously borrowed from the pronunciation of Fr. *entretenir*, id.

INTERTENEYARE, s. One who receives another into his house.

"Aganis the sayaris of Messe, and resettaris or *interteneyaris* of excommunicat Papistes." Ibid., Tit. of the Act.

INTERTENYMENT, s. Support.

"If thay wer held in houssis, thay might be exercised about some industrie for the help of thair *intertenyment*." Ibid.

To INTERTRIK, v. a. To censure, to criticize.

Bot laith me war, but vther offences or cryme,
And rural body suld *intertrik* my ryme,
Thocht sum wald swere, that I the text haue waryit.

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 *triquer*, to sever, to cull out from the rest; as critics generally *select* the most exceptionable passages of a work. *Triquer* is also used as synonym. with *Meler*, 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. *invert-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 presbyteries," &c. Crookshank's Hist., i. 58.

INTEST.

I am *deformit*, quoth the foul, with faltis full fele,
Be nature *nytherit* ane oule *noyous* in nest;—
(All this treetye hes he tald be times *intest*.)
'I nedis nocht to renew all my unhele,
'Sen it was merit to your mind, and maid manifest.'

Houlate, i. 20.

The other words in Ital. are here corrected according to the Bann. MS.

"Untold," Pink. But the meaning probably is, troubled, pained, in anguish. O. Fr. *entest-er*, to trouble, literally to make the head heavy, from *en* and *teste*, *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 *unhele* 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 teindschevis of the toun landis, 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 haist to the hege so hard I *inthrang*,
That I was heildit with hawthorne, and with heynd leveis.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

V. THRING.

INTHROW, adv. In towards, i.e., towards the fire in an apartment, Clydes.

INTHROW, 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 thai left place, ay mar and mar.

Barbour, xiii. 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 TIL.

Into is used in the same sense.

I trow that worthyar then he
Mycht nocht in his tym fundyn be.
Owtakyn his brodyr anerly,
To quham *in to* chewalry
Lyk wes nane, in his day.

Barbour, ix. 665, MS.

"His brother's sacrifice pleased God, because it was offered *into* faith." H. Balnanes's Conf. Faith, S. 6, b.

—Wynis birlis *into* grete plenté.

Doug. Virgil, 247, 6.

[IN-TIMMERS, IN-TYMMER, s. pl.] 1. Boards to line the inside of a vessel, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 378, Dickson.

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 Gordoun, who, for his valour and great manhood, wes verie *intire* with king Malcolm-Kean-Moir." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 24.

"Being come home,—he [Hamilton] and Argyle, became so very *intire*, that they feasted daily together, and talked of a marriage betwixt the Lord Lorn and the marquis's daughter." Guthry'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.

"Anc pleucht of the *intowne* of Ardlayr," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

IN-TOWN, IN-TOON, adj. Adjacent to the farm-house; applied to pasture, S.B.

"The milk [or milch] cows are fed on the *intown* pasture, until the farmer removes them, by the end of June, to distant shealings." *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.*, p. 62.

[IN-TOON-WEED, s. A weed common in pastures, an annual weed, Banffs.]

[INTRA, s. Entry, beginning of work, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 245, Dickson. V. INTER.]

INTRANT, s. 1. One who enters on the discharge of any office, or into possession of any emolument.

—"Ryplie considerit the lettrez of pensoun grantit, &c., furth of the fruittis of the abbacie of Kelso than vaikand,—quhilk pensoun wes disponit to the said Williame for all the dayis of his lyfytyme 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 admissioun—sall be ane sufficient richt—for the *intrant* to posses and enjoy the haile fruittis, rentis," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 300.

2. A tenant, *Reg. Aberd.*

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 deceased's moveables." *Erskine's Instit.*, 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 [adjudgers] have entered into possession by a decree of mails 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. B. *intromitt-ere*, *entremettre*, Gallice; quasi in rem se mittere, 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 *vitious*.

"*Vitious intromission*—consists in apprehending the possession of, or using any moveable goods belonging to the deceased unwarrantably, or without the order of law." *Erskine's Instit.*, p. 626, § 49.

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 *vitious intrometter*.'" 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 executor to the deceased." *Erskine's Instit.*, 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.

He, quoth the Wolf, wald thew *intruss* resoun,
Quhair wrang and reif suld dwell in properté?
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 118, st. 12.

Fr. *intrus*, *intruse*, intruded.

"Personis wrangouslie *intrusing* thame selfis in the rowmes and possessionis of vtheris,—delayis the mater," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 68.

INTRUSARE, s. An intruder.

—"The personis *intrusaris* of thame selfis in sic possession, delayis the mater be proponing of peremptour exceptionis quhilk ar nocht of veritie," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 69.

[IN-TWYN, adv. Asunder, Barbour, viii. 175, Skeat's Ed.; *ytwyn*, Edin. MS.]

INUASAR, INUASOUR, s. An invader.

"That na personis the quhilkis ar notour spulyearis, distrubillaris, or *inuasaris* of haly kirk—be resaivit within the kingis castellis," &c. *Parl. Ja. II.*, A. 1443, *Acts*, Ed. 1814, p. 33. *Inuasouris*, Ed. 1566.

Lat. *invasor*, id.

INUASIBIL, adj. Invading.

—As quhen about the awful wyldie lyoun,
With thare *inuasibil* wappinis schaip and square,
Ane multitude of men belappit war.

Doug. Virgil, 306, 51.

INUNTMENT, s. Ointment.

—*Pretius inuntment*, saufe, or fragrant poms.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 41.

Lat. *inungo*.

IN VAIRD, Leg. INVAIRT, adv. Inwardly.

It synkis some in all pairt
Off a trew Scottis hairt,

Rewsand us *invairt*
To heir of Dowglas. *Houlate*, ii. 6, MS.

Sw. *inwartes*, inward.

To INVAIRD, INWARD, *v. a.* To put in ward, to imprison; Gl. Sibb.

INVECHLE, *s.* Expl. Bondage, Ayrs.

INVECHLIT, *part. pa.* Bound, under obligation, *ibid.*

These terms must be viewed as mere corruptions of *E. inveigle*, *inveigled*.

INVENTAR, *s.* Inventory; Fr. *inventaire*.

—"Sall caus the pairtie vpgivers of the saids *inventars* everie pairtie subscrivye his awin *inventar* himaelf if he can wrytte." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. p. 15.

INVER, *adj.* For *inner*.

"That it be lauchfull to all nobill men &c. to schute for their pastyme within their *inver* clois and yairdis adiacent thereto in landwart, and outwith burrowis and citeis." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 84. *Inver clois*, inner close or area.

* To INVERT, *v. a.* To overthrow.

"The Lords, considering that, for many years hygone, Leith had borne a part of the town of Edinburgh's quota,—refused the town of Leith's bill of suspension;—and would not summarily *invert* the town of Edinburgh's possession." Fountainh. Dec. Supp., iv. 279.

This is very nearly the primary sense of the *E. v.*

INVICTAND, *part. pa.*

—Thare men mycht the se,
Invictand venomous shaftis the ilk tide.
Doug. Virgil, 318, 36.

Calmos armare veneno. Virg.

It is doubtful, whether this signifies, carrying, *q. invectand*, *L. B. invectare*; or *infesting*. [But the shaftis were already venomous.]

INVITOUR, *s.* Inventory, *S.* "Ane *inuitour*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

[INVY, *s.* Envy. *Barbour*, iv. 225.]

INVYFULL, *adj.* Envious; *S. invyfulow*.

—"Nobillmen—ar comonlie subject to suatene asweill the vaine bruitea of the commone people inconstant, as the accusatioune and calumnies of their adversers, *invyfull* of our place and vocation." Bond 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 380.

—"When thou salutest with thy mouth, if thy hart would eate him vp, thou wilt appeare to haue hony in thy mouth, and the gall of bitternesse is in thy hart. Alas many Judasses now. Sweete sleeked lippes, false malicious *invyfull* harts." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 343.

[* INWARD, *adv.* Towards the inner part. *Barbour*, x. 397, Skeat's Ed.; *inwart*, *Edin. MS.*]

[INWEROUND, *part. pa.* Environed, surrounded. *Barbour*, xi. 607; *enveronyt*, 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. Wick, s.*

To INWIOLAT, *v. a.* To violate; *Reg. Aberd.*

INWITH, INNOUTH, *adv.* 1. Within, in the inner side, *S.*

"This priour was ane wise prelat, & decorit this kirk *inwith* with mony riche ornaments." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. iv., c. 15. *Interioribus* ornamentis, *Boeth.*

Thomas Dikson—nerrest was
Till thaim that war off the castell,
That war all *innouth* the chancell.

Barbour, v. 348, MS.

A.-S. *innothe* denotes the inwards, the heart, what is within the body. The *S.* term, however, is far more probably allied to Sw. *inuti*, within. *Twaetta kaerlet inuti och utanpaa*, to wash the vessel within and without; *Wideg*. For a full account of the etymon,—*V. OUTWITH*; also *DOWNWITH*, *HAMEWITH*.

I have met with an Isl. phrase, which seems perfectly analogous. *Invider i skipe*, 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 burn I fell,
With bonny even road, and *inwith* set,
Ye might hae row'd an apple all the gate.

Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

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 neidful to be treated in Parlement, may be fullie agried betwix the Quene and Lordis befor the said tyme, and that ache may undirstand what they will requyre of hir Majestie to be done, and als what ache will command thame with; it is appoynted that the saidis Lordis of Secret-Counsals achall convene *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.

Ross's Helenore, 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 beeld,
As thir uncouthy heather-hills can yield.
—The morn will better prove, I hope, and we
Ere night may chance some *inyet* place to see.
Ross's Helenore, p. 74, 75.

- [IN Y A B Y, *s.* A defeated cock, driven away and kept at a distance by the ruler of the dunghill, Shetl.; Isl. *einbui*, a recluse, one who lives alone; Dan. *eneboe*, to live alone.]

To IN Y E T, *v. a.* To pour in, to infuse.

Sone as the fyrst infectioun sene lityl we
Of slymy venom *inyet* quently had eche;
Than she begouth hyr wittis to assale.
Doug. Virgil, 219, 1.

V. Y E T.

ION, *s.* A cow a year old, Aberd.

Changed, perhaps, from A.-S. *geong*, novellus, cujusve generis: vitulus, pullus, Lyc. Teut. *ionghe* is used in the same manner; Catulus, pullus; *ionghe koe*, juvenca; Kilian.

IOWIS, *s. pl.* Jaws.

Hie hede coverit, to saif hym fra the dynt,
Was with ane wolvis hidduous gapand *iowis*.
Doug. Virgil, 388, 50.

Fr. *joue*, the cheek; which seems radically the same with A.-S. *ceole*, the jowl.

IOYALL, *adj.* Pleasant, causing delight.

This muldrie and buldrie
Wee maist magnificall,
Maist royall and ioyall,
Trim and pontificall.
Burel, Watson's Coll., li. 36.

From Fr. *joie*; or *jovial*, gay.

To I R K, *v. n.* To tire, to become weary.

The small fute folk began to *irk* ilkane,
And horsse, of forsa, behaffyt for to fall.
Wallace, vii. 764, MS.

— I wat neuer quhiddir
My spous Creusa remanit or we com hiddir,
Or by some fate of goddis was rest away,
Or gif sche erit or *irkil* by the way.
Doug. Virgil, 63, 23.

—Erravitne via seu *lassa resedit*
Incertum— *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, allace! I wes full *irk*,
Could not tak tent to gyd and governe me
Ay gude to do, fra evill deids to fle.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 135.

A.-S. *earg*, piger. V. E R O H. Or perhaps it has still a stronger meaning here, "bad, wicked," especially as it follows:

Fulfilland evir my sensualitie
In deidly syn, &c.

Germ. *arg*, malus, pravus; Isl. *ergi*, Sw. *argheet*, malitia. This corresponds to Alem. *argun gilusti*, pravae cupiditates; Otfried, ap. Wacht.

IRNE, YRN, AIRN, *s.* 1. Iron., pron. *ern*, S.

And had not bene at othir his wit was thyn,
Or than the fatis of the goddis war contrary;
He had assayit but ony langare tary
Hid Grekis couert with *yrn* to haue rent out.
Doug. Virgil, 40, 25.

"It is statute—that all Pronestis, Aldermen, Baillics and Officiaris of Burrowis, serche and seik vpone all mercat dayis and vthir tymes neccassare, all persounis that can be apprehendit, hauand fals money, or counterfatis the King's *irnis* of cuinyic." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 106, Edit. 1566.

2. In *pl.* fetters; sometimes written *airns*. *Kingis irnis*, fetters in the public prison; Aberd. Reg.

Then shoulder high with shout and cry,
We bore him down the ladder lang;
At every stride Red Rowan made,
I wot the Kinmont's *airns* played clang!
Minstrelsy 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 Teut. *brandnieuw*, *vierniew*, recens ab officina profectum, 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 deliuered to them agane, after the same be *past the Irones*, in maner forsaid." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, c. 106.

A.-S. *iren*, *irene*; but more intimately allied to Isl. *iarn*, Su.-G. *iern*, 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*, Isl. *aer-a*, irritare, and *naut*, bos.

IRRESPONSAL, *adj.* Insolvent.

"But they shall prove *irresponsal* debtors; and therefore it is best here, we look ere we leap."—Rutherford's Lett., p. 1, ep. 153.

IRRITANT, *adj.* Rendering null or void; a forensic term.

"The Lordis declare, that in all tyme cuming, thay will juge and decide upon clausis *irritant*, conteint in contractis, takis, infestmentis, bandis and obligacionis, according to the wordis and meining of the said clausis *irritant*, and efter the forme and tenor thairrof." 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 moveables, or *irrogat* a mulct in lieu thereof." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl., ii. 426.

—"It is statute—that na persoun within this realme suld exerce the traffique of merchandice, but the burgesis of the burrowis; quhilkis haue nocht bene nor yit are obseruit be reasone that there is na penaltie *irrogat* to the personis contravenaris thair of." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 578.

Lat. *irrogare*, to impose, or set upon, to appoint; Fr. *irrogé*, imposed; Côtgr.

IRUS, IROWS, *adj.* Angry.

For caws that he past til Twlows,
Agayne hym thai ware all *irows*.

Wyntown, vii. 7. 206.

Perhaps immediately from Lat. *ira*; although this would seem radically allied to A.-S. *irra*, angry, *irrian*, to be angry, *yrsinga*, angrily.

IRUSLY, *adv.* Angrily, with *ire*.

The King, that hard his messynger,
Had dispyt upon gret mauer,
That Schyr Aymer spak sa heyly:
Tharfor he ansueryt *irously*.

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 corresponds to A.-S. *es*, used in the same manner, as *Davides suna*, Davidis filius. V. Lye, vo. *Es*. This is also the most common *term.* of Germ. nouns in gen. sing. The Belg. uses *es* and *s*, Sw. *s*; Moes-G. *s*, *ais* and *ins*. There is an evident analogy in the frequent use of *s* 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 *Thou*; as, "*I's* gawn hame," I am going home; "*I's* fow, how's *tow*," I am satisfied, as to eating, how art thou? "*I's* rad I rive; but an' I rive, *I'se* ne'er fill mysel sa fow 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 Jhonystoun cum thai,
And bad Schyr Amery *isch* to fycht.

Barbour, ii. 248, MS.

O. Fr. *yssir*, 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 all out who have no business."

Seren. vo. *Issue*, refers to Isl. *ys-a*, *yt-a*, expellere, trudere; which, he says, are derived from *ut*, foras, abroad, out of doors.

ISCHE', *s.* 1. Issue, liberty and opportunity of going out.

—The schyl ruer bait Ufens
Sekis with narrow passage and disceens,
Amyd how valis, his renk and *ische*.

Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 10.

2. The act of passing out.

"Gif ony sellis his landis, ony pairt thereof, he that sellis the samin sall be within it, and thairefter pass out of it, and the uther that stude out of it, sall enter within the samin, and the sellar sall give to the Provost or Baillie ane penie for his *ische*, and the buyer sall give ane uther penie for his entres." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Pract., p. 176.

3. Close, dissolution.

"It is ordanit that thair be maid certane mesouris of boll, &c., the quhilk sall be gevin furth at Edinburgh, at the *ische* of this parliament thidder continewit." Acts Ja. I., Balfour's Practicks, p. 89.

4. Expiration, termination; applied to the lapse of time.

"Bot efter the *ische* of the said time, or moneth, it is leasum—to enter within the forest with nolt and cattel." Leg. Forest. Balfour's Practicks, p. 138.

ISCHEIT, *part. pa.* From ISCH, *v. n.* to issue.

"That the samyne na way preiuge ws,—bot that we may succed thairto immediatlie, ilk ane in oure awin degre, gife it salhappin, as God forbid it do, oure sade souerane departe of this mortale life without airis *ischeit* of hir body." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 508; i.e., "heirs that have issued."

[ISCHOW, *s.* Issue, outlet, Barbour, xiv. 354.]

ISHER, *s.* Usher.

—"The laird of Langtone was commandit to goe to the castle—for taking vpon him, without knowledge or directione from his Majestie, to goe befor 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 Langtone to keip his chamber whill the morne, that the matter might be hard and settled anent his clame 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 judg'd by you.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 117.

"*Ise* be your guide I tro, to speer oot the bliethest and the bonnyest gate I can." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 61.

"As ye spier a fair question, *I'se* be bauld to tell ye." Blackw. Mag., May, 1820, p. 163.

In Lanarks. and other counties, *ye'se*, *he'se*, *she'se*, *we'se*, *they'se*, *that'se*, are all used for *ye shall*, *he shall*, *she shall*, *we shall*, *they shall*, *that shall*. *Thou'se* also for *thou shalt*, although anomalously.

"*Ise* signifies sometimes *I shall*, and sometimes, *I am*;" Yorks. Clav. *Ise*, *Ees*, 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.]

ISECHOKILL, *s.* An icicle, S. *iceshogle*, S. A.; synon. *tangle*.

Furth of the chyn of this ilk hasard auld
Grete fludis *ischis*, and styf *iseschokillis* cald
Doun from his sterna and grisly berd hyngis,
Doug. Virgil, 103, 80.

But wi' poortith, hearts, het as a cinder,
Will cald as an *iceshogle* turn!

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 158.

A.-S. *ice-gicel*, Teut. *yskekel*, Belg. *yskegel*, Isl. *is digull*, id. *jake*, also, *yse jake*, fragmentum glaciei; G. Andr. *Gicel*, *kekel*, and *kegel*, seem to have the same signification with *digull*, as denoting any thing that is hardened by cold, quod gelu conerassata est, from *dyg-r*, crassus. The name given to the black hardened clot at a child's nose, S. B. may perhaps be a vestige of the same Isl. term. It is called a *doolie*. G. Andr. makes *digull* the same with *dingull*. V. TANGLE.

In O. E. *ikyll* had, by itself, been used in this sense; apparently softened from A.-S. *gicel*. "*Ikyll* Stiria." Prompt. Parv.

[ISHER, and ISHERIE. V. under ISCH, v.]

ISILLIS, ISELS, *pl.* Embers; ashes. V. EIZEL.

ISK, ISKIE, *interj.* The word used in calling a dog, S.

I cry'd, "*Isk! isk!* poor Ringwood, sairy man:"

He wagg'd his tail, cour'd near, and lick'd my han'.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 9.

On this term Lambe has a very fanciful idea. "When the shepherds call their dogs, it is usual with them to cry, *isca*, *isca*, which is evidently an abbreviation of *Lycisca*, the name of the Roman shepherd's dog.

— multum latrante *Lycisca*.

Virg. *Ecl.* 3."

With far greater verisimilitude it has been said, that this is from Fr. *icy*, hither; the word which Frenchmen use for the same purpose. It may be observed, however, that Teut. *aes*, *aesken*, and Germ. *ess*, signify a dog.

ISKIE-BAE, *s.* Usquebaugh, water of life, whisky.

—George Gipsone's *iskie bae*

Had all the wyte he womit sae.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 342.

Gael. *uisge-beatha*, water of life.

[ISLE, *s.* Anger, rage, Banffs.]

[To ISLE, *v. n.* To be angry, enraged, *ibid.*]

ISS! A call to incite a dog to attack any object, whether man or beast, Upp. Lanarks.; probably formed from the sound.

ISTICK, *s.* A slight temporary frost, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.-G. *is*, ice, and *sticka*, a splinter.

IT. Used in vulgar language for *that*, S.

"I shuck my pock clean toom, *it* did I, at twalhours time." Saint Patrick, i. 71.

This is evidently corr. from the old pronoun and conjunction *It*, q. v.

IT, *s.* A term applied, in the games of young people, to the person whose lot it is to afford the sport. Thus, in Blindman's Buff he who is blindfolded is *It*, in Loth. *Hitt*. It is also used in *Hy Spy*, *Tig*, &c.

I hesitate whether to view the term, thus used, as a peculiar application of the pronoun in the neuter; or to trace it to Isl. *it-a*, *trudere*, *pellere*, q. the person who is pushed or driven about. Isl. and Su.-G. *hitt-a* signifies, *incedere* in *aliquem*, *invenire*, *pertingere*; Dan. *hitt-er*, to meet with. Thus, in the form of *Hitt*, it might denote the person who is laid hold of by him who seeks, as being the one who is found, or touched.

[IT FELL AFORE ME. It suddenly occurred to me, it suddenly came into my mind, Shetl.]

ITHAND, YTHEN, YTHAND, *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*.

—Euery rode and went

Wox of thare *ythand* werk hait, quhare they went.

Doug. *Virgil*, 114, 4.

"—The soules of the Sanctes departed ar mair ydant in this exercise, then when they wer alieue." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, O. 3, b.

"I would hae written you 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.

Tharfor he said, that thai that wald
Thair hartis undiscumfyt hald,
Suld ay thynk entently to bryng
All thair enpress to gud ending;
As quhile did Cesar the worthy,
That trawellyt ay so besyly,
With all his mycht, folowing to mak
To end the purpos that he wald tak.—
Men may se he his *ythen* will,
And it suld als accord to skill,
That quha taiss purpos sekryly,
And followis it syne entently,—
Bot he the mar be 'wnhappy,
He sall eschew it in party.

Barbour, iii. 235, MS.

3. Constant, uninterrupted, continual.

"In the tyme of peace, they ar so accustomit with thift, that thay can nocht desist, but inuadis the cuntre ——— with *ithand* heirshippis." Bellend. Deser. Alb., c. 5.

Wytht-in that yle is *ythand* nycht,
Wytht-owtyn ony dayis lycht.

Wyntown, i. 13. 73.

R. Glouc. uses *ythen*, according to Hearne, as signifying, lusty.

That chylde wax so wel & *ythen*, as seyde fremde & sybhe,
That he wolde be a noble men, gyf he moste lybbe.

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 E., perhaps rather from A.-S. *gethogen*, qui crevit, adulturn. V. 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. *eith*, easy; or rather from *gethean*, Germ. *gedeyen*, Belg. *gedyen*, to grow, to flourish. The origin is Su.-G. Isl. *idin*, laborious, industrious; *idia*, *idne*, employment, labour, industry; whence *idn-a*, to be assiduous: all from *id*, work, business, exercise.

Su.-G. *idkelig*, from the same origin, immediately from *idk-a*, to exercise, signifies not merely diligent, but continual; as, *idkeliga pino*, continual pain; Isl. *ideligu besvar*, continual labours, *idelik*, continually.

The v. in Su.-G. is *id-a*, also *id-as*. *Idin* may be viewed as originally the part. pr. *idand*, working. This expresses the very idea still attached to the term in our language. We say of an industrious person; *He's ane idant creature*. Isl. *idnir men*, homines industrii.

ITHANDLY, YTHANLY, ITHINGLIE, *adv.* 1.

Busily, diligently; *S. eidentlie.*

Thus journaht gentilly thyr chevalrouse knichtis
Ithandly ilk day,
Throu mony fer contray.

Gawan and Gol., i. 18.

— — — — — *Ithandly* syne he
Driuis throw fludis of the stormy se.
Doug. Virgil, 321, 17.

2. Constantly, without interruption.

They said that he, sen yhystirday,
Duelt in his chambyr *ythanly*,
With a clerk with him anerly.

Barbour, ii. 57, MS.

— — — — — The Eneadanis all of his menze
Ithandly and vnirkit luffit hae I.
Doug. Virgil, 479, 22.

So dentit wer hir cheikis cruellie,
By trimbling teires, distilling *ithinglie*
Out from hir eis — — —

Maitland Poems, p. 246.

ITHER, *adj.* 1. Other.

2. Each other, one another, *S.*

FRAE ITHET, FAE ITHET, *adv.* Asunder, in pieces.

TO, OR TILL, ITHET. To each other, together, *S.*

Corr. from *O. S. uthet*, *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 *itinerarly*, but noways *animo remanendi*." *Fountainh*, Dec. Suppl., ii. 470.

[IUE, *s.* Ivy, *Gl. Doug. Virgil*.]

[IULGAR, *s.* An uneasy, rapid motion of the waves, *Shetl. Isl. colga*, a wave.]

[IUNTLY, *adv.* Exactly. *V. JUNTLY*.]

[IUPERDY, *s.* Jeopardy. *V. JUPERTY*.]

[IUST, *v. a. and n.* To joust. *V. JUST*.]

[IUSTYNG, *s.* Jousting, *Barbour*, xix. 520, *Skeat's Ed.*]

IVIGAR, *s.* The Sea Urchin.

Orbes non habens, Echinus Marinus, Orcadensibus Ivigar. *Sibb. Scot.*, p. 26.

"The common people reckon the meat of the Sea Urchin, or *Ivegars*, 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. igull* denotes a hedge-hog; *echinus*, *G. Andr.*, p. 131. Now, it may have been comp. with *haf*, the sea, *q. haf-igull*, like *Germ. meer-igel*, *id.*

* IVY TOD, Ivy-bush. *V. TOD*.

[IWILL, *s.* Evil, *Barbour*, iv. 735.]

[IWIS, IWISS, *adv.* Verily, certainly, *Barbour*, xvi. 654. *A.-S. gewis*, certain; *Du. gewis*, certainly.]

[IYLE, *s.* Island; *Ilys, Ilis*, the Hebrides or Western Isles, *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, Vol. I., p. 247, 235, 92, *Dickson*.]

J.

IT MAY be proper to observe that J, which as pron. both in *E.* and *S.* is a double consonant, is very nearly allied to *SH*. The former, it has been said, differs from the latter, "by no variation whatever of articulation; but singly by a certain unnoticed and almost imperceptible motion or compression of or near the larynx." *Tooke's Div. Purl.*, i. 93.

Thus, it corresponds to *Germ. Belg. sch*, *Su.-G. Isl. sk*. *Germ. writers*, in giving the pron. of *j*, *E.* indeed combine *ds* and *sch*; as *dschahd*, *jade*, *dschah*, *jaw*, &c. *V. Klausing*, *Engl. Deutsches Worterbuch*. The letter *z* also is nearly allied both to *j* and *s*, being viewed as equivalent to *ts*.

It needs not therefore seem surprising, that in the lapse of ages, *j* should be substituted for those sounds which are admitted as analogous. Of this change we have accordingly, various examples. *V. Jag, Jamph, Jawpe, Jeve, Jink, Joundie*.

JA, *s.* The jay; a bird, *Corvus Glandarius*, *Linn.*

The *ja* him skrippit with a skryke.
And skornit him as it was lyk.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 13.

Fr. geay, gay, jay, *Ed.*

To JAB, *v. a.* To prick sharply, *Ettr. For.*

JAB, *s.* The act of pricking in this way, *ibid.*

JABART, *s.* 1. A term applied to any animal in a debilitated state, *S. B.*

"*Jabart*, a starved horse, and unfit for service;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

2. It also denotes "fish out of season, as a haddock in January;" *ibid.*

JABB, *s.* A kind of net used for catching the fry of coal-fish.

"The best and most expeditious way of catching the cuddie, when it is in greater plenty on the coast, is with a sort of creel, called *jabb*. The *jabb* commonly consist of three or four strong rods, from 8 to 10 feet long, laid across each other in the middle, and gently bent upwards, till they are fixed at the ends to a large hoop, from four to six feet in diameter, which forms its mouth: on the inside it is lined with a narrow net, made for the purpose to retain the fish and let out the

water, tightly tied to its ribs and mouth." P. Portree, Invern. Stat. Acc., xvi. 150.

[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 *jabble*,
To ground their wame.

Shirref's Poems, p. 211.

JABBLE, *s.* 1. "A large blunt needle," Ayr., Gl. Picken.

2. "A knife," *ibid.*

The term in both senses seems merely a variety of *Shable*, 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.

"*Jabble*, a slight agitation of the waters of the sea, with the wind; small irregular waves, and running in all directions." Gall. En cycl.

[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. En cycl. V. JABBLE, soup.

JACDART-STAFFE, *s.* The instrument usually called a *Jedburgh-Staff*.

—"Dioxippus the Athenian, that brave fighter, being all naked, and armed over with oyle,—with a hat of flowers on his head, carrying about his left arme 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 arme a bucler of brasse, and a short pike in the right hand, a *jacdart-staffe* as we term it, or something like it, and a sword by his aide." Monro's Exped., P. 1, p. 84.

This veteran gives the word as if it had been compounded of *ject-er*, to throw, and *dard*, 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.

JACINCTYNE, *s.* Hyacinth, a flower.

—Thay laid this Pallas ying,
Ligging tharon, as semely for to se,
As is the fresche flouris schynand bewty,
Newlie pullit up from his stalkis smal,—
Or than the purpoure floure, hate *jacinctyne*.

Doug. Virgil, 362, 21.

Fr. *jacynthe*, from Lat. *hyacinth-us*, *id.* Hence also L. B. *jacinthin-us*, blue. *Jacinthina vestia est aerio 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 *jackin*, i.e., cutting off the skin, together with the blubber on it." Low's Faun. Orcad., p. 17.

Isl. *jack-a*, obtuso ferro secare; Halderson. He gives it as synon. with *hiack-a*, which he renders *feritare*, *pulsitare*; G. Andr., *cedo*.

JACKIE, *s.* The dimin. of *Joan*; also of *Jacobine*, S.

JACK-I'-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'se 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. asport of *Jack-o'-Lent*.

JACKSTIO, *s.* A contemptuous name; equivalent perhaps to *Jack-pudding*, *Jack spratt*, &c.

Pedlar, I pity thee a pin'd,
To buckel him that beares the bell.
Jackstio, be better anes engyn'd,
Or I shall flyte against my sell.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 7.

Su.-G. *stoja* signifies tumultuari; Isl. *stygg-r*, inselens.

JACOB'S LADDER, *s.* The deadly Nightshade, or Belladonna, Ayr.

JADGERIE, *s.* The act of gauging.

—"Confemes the gift made—to the saidis provest, &c., of Edinburgh of the *jadgerie* of salmon, herring, and quhyit fische packit and peillit within the kingdeme of Scotland." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669.

This is evidently from the *v. Jedge*, *q. v.* But I can see no reason why our ancestors have substituted *j* for *g* 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 mell wi' him that braika his werd, &c.

MS. Poem.

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 *jadrals*, taeds, puddocks an' cormorants to jump an' mak their daffin on." Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 35.

JADSTANE, *s.* The common white pebble, found on the sand, or in beds of rivers, Loth.; "Boil *jadstones* in butter, the broo will be gude;" Prov. phrase, *ibid.*

JAES, 3rd *p. sing.* Apparently used in the sense of *jaws*, dashes or spirts. V. JAW, *v.*

"When it [the elephant] drinks, it sucks up the water with its trunk,—and then putting the low end of the trunk in its mouth, by wynding it in, it *jaes* in the water in its mouth as from a great spout." Law's Memorials, p. 177.

JAFFLED, *part. adj.* Jaded, Gall.

"*Jaffled*, fatigued looking, down in body and clothes." Gall. Encycl.

Apparently synon. with *Disjaskit-like*.

[To JAFFSE, *v. n.* To make a noise with the jaws in eating; Isl. *kiafta*, to move the jaws.]

JAG, *s.* Fatigue, Aberd.

For tho' fell drift skips o'er the knap,—
Whatrecks, gin I might rax my spaul,
An' spang the braes in spight o' caul' i
Ne'er thinkin' n't ony *jag* or pingle
Till I was clankit at your ingle.

Tarras's Poems, p. 26.

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 jarris with ane ged staff to *jag* throw black jakkis.
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 1.

Like a figurative sense of Germ. *jag-en*, to make haste, 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. *gagau*, is rendered incisura. But more probably from Germ. *zack*, cuspis, which Wachter derives from Sw. *stick-a*, A.-S. *stic-an*, pungere, by the common change of *st* into *z*, that is, *ts*; Germ. *zeichmen*, to prick.

JAG, JAGG, *s.* 1. A prick with a sharp instrument, S.

2. Used metaph. to denote the effect of adversity, S.

"Affliction may gie him a *jagg*, 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 morn,
Cam todlan' down the brae.
Lady o' Craignethan, 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*, *agitare feras*." Gl. Sibb.

His boots they were made of the *jag*.

Ritson's S. 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 weaponschaw;
Upon the green nane durst him brag,
The ne'er a ane among them a'.

Song, Willie was a Wanton Wag.

JAG, *s.* 1. A leather bag or wallet, Perth., Fife.

2. A pocket, Upp. Clydes.

JAGS, JAUGS, *s. pl.* Saddlebags, a cloakbag; a leathern bag of any kind, Roxb.

"I am thinking ye will be mista'en," said Meg; 'there's nae room for bags or *jaugs* 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. *iagh-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. *jaeger*, a hunter, from *iag-er*, Su.-G. and Isl. *jag-a*, to chase or hunt. The Isl. *v.*, however, simply signifies exercere, in its primary application; as, *jag-az*, 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 weill I know.
Doug. Virgil, 41, 34.

Chauc. id.

—Bejaped with a mowe.

i.e., exposed to derision with a trick. Gower's Conf. Am. Fol. 68, a.

"*Japen*, Ludifico, Illudo, Deludo." Prompt. Parv.

It is strange that Sibb. should view this as a corr. of Teut. *geck-en*, deridere, or derive it from Fr. *javioler*, to gabble or prate. Various terms, both in the Cel-

tic and Gothic languages, have much more affinity ; as Arn. *goap*, mockery, *goap-at*, to mock, *goap-aer*, *goap-aus*, a mocker ; whence perhaps our *gaapus*, a fool, q. an object of mockery or ridicule : Isl. *geip-a*, super-vacanea loquor, fatua profero ; *geip*, fatua verba, *geiphur*, prolocutiones jactabundae et frivolae ; *gape*, fatuus, G. Andr. Germ. *gäpen*, illudere, ludificari, decipere, sive dolose, sive per jocum. Wachter has observed, that the ancient Saxons adhere to the former sense, and the Isl. to the latter ; A.-S. *geap*, fraudulentus ; Isl. *gabba*, irridere. This observation, however, is not quite correct ; as A.-S. *gabb-an*, signifies irridere. We may add Su.-G. *gabb-a*, *begabb-a*, id., *gabb*, irrisio. It is to be observed, that *g* and *j* are often interchanged. E. *gibe* has undoubtedly a common origin.

JAIP, JAPE, s. 1. A mock or jest.

Qubat wenys fulis this sexte buk be bot *japis*,
All full of leis, or auld idolatryis ?

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158, 16.

"*Jape*. Nuga. Friuolum. Scurrilitas." Prompt. Parv.

2. A deception, an imposition.

Hence the Trojan horse is thus designed—

Turnand quhelis thay set in by and by,
Ynder the feit of this ilk bysnyng *jaip*,
About the nek knyt mony bassin raip.

Doug. Virgil, 46, 37.

Jaip occurs in Burel's Pilgrim—

Out coms the Quhittret furwith,
Ane litill beist of lim and lith,
And of ane sober schaip ;
To haue an hole he had grit hast,
Yit in the wood thair wes nane wast,
To harberie that *iaip*.

Watson's Coll., ii. 22.

This at first view, might seem to signify a fool or object of ridicule. But perhaps it is merely E. *ape*, 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 puny form. One of a diminutive size is still contemptuously called an *ape*.

JAIPER, JAPER, s. A buffoon, a jester, Gl. Sibb.

It occurs in O. E.

Harlots, for her harlotrye, maye haue of her goodes,
And *japers* and judgeles, and jangelers of jestes,
And he that hath holy wryte aye in his mouth.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, p. 2.

"*Japar*. Nugax. Nugigerulus." Prompt. Parv.

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 *Jirble*.

"*Jarbled*, 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. ; *Jirbles*, 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. *skirp-a*, exspuere, ore ejicere ; also, post se relinquere. V. JIRBLE, v.

To JAK, v. n. To trifle, to spend one's time idly, S. *jauk*.

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The term is probably used in this sense, in the following passages :—

They lust nocht with ladry, nor with lown,
Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town ;
Both [bot] with themself quhat they wald tel or crak,
Umquhyle sadlie, umquhyle jangle and jak.

Priests Peblie, 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 *jauking* is opposed to being *ydant*.

Their master's and their mistress's command

The younkens 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*, continuo agitare. Hence,

JAUKIN, s. The act of dallying, S.

An' ay she win't, an' ay she swat,
I wat she made nae *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 debaitis,

Dishonourit is thair name.—

—Hunger now gois up and down,

And na gud for the *jakmen*.

Maitland Poems, p. 189.

So denominated from Fr. *jaque*, a short coat of mail worn by them. Germ. *jacke*, Su.-G. *jacka*, sagum. It would appear that the term was given to horsemen. For a *jakman* is distinguished from a *footman*. V. BLEAD, v.

[JAKKERE, s. Exchequer, Gl. Accts. L. H. 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 Tannourburgh wi' letters o' great consequence to the Knockwinnoek folk ; for they *jaloused* the opening of our letters at Fairport." Antiquary, iii. 324. V. JEALOUSE.

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. Statist., 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 projection being parallel with the side wall of the main building. This is styled a *Back-jam*, S.

[2. Anything large and clumsy; as, "He's biggit a *jam* o' a hoose." "He's bocht an aul' *jam* o' a coo," Banffs. V. JUM, and JUMZE.]

JAMB, JAMBE, s. A projection, or wing; the same with *Jam*, q. v.

"Thereafter the lower schoole in the south *jambe* was appointed for the Humanity, being somewhat larger than it is now." Craufurd's Univ. Edin', p. 41.

"1625. This year also, the Colledge received an new augmentation of the fabrick;—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 cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the *James Ryall*,—of weicht ane unce Troyis-weicht,—havand on the ane syde ane swerd with ane crown upoun the same;—on the other syde thereof the dait of the yeir,—with this circumscription,—*Pro me si mereor 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.]

Isl. *skamt-a*, dividere.

To JAMPH, v. a. and n. 1. To make game of, to sneer at, to mock, S.

—I was bidding Jean e'en gee's a sang,
That we amang the laeve might mix our mang :
But she but *jamphs* me, telling me I'm fu',
And gin't be sae, Sir, I'se be judg'd be you.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 117.

2. To shuffle, to make false pretences, S.

She pleads a promise, and 'tis very true,
But he had naithing but a *jamphing* view ;
But she in gnaping earnest taks it a'.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 90.

3. To act the part of a male jilt.

—That Nory own afore you a',
That on my side the bargain didna fa'.
For, for my coat, I wadna wish't were said,
That I of *jamphing* maidens made a trade.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 115.

4. To trifle, to spend that time idly, which ought to be appropriated to work or business, S.

High rais't wi' hope, baith late an' air,
I've *jaumph't* to houble 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. Su.-G. *skymf-a*, *beskinp-a*, to jeer, to scoff, to taunt, to reproach, verbis aliquem dehonestare, Ihre; Belg. *schimp-en*, *beschimp-en*, Germ. *schimpf-en*, *beschimpf-en*, id.

Schimpf und ernst, jest and earnest. Ihre marks the affinity of Gr. *σκαπτ-ειν*, to scoff, and *σκαμμα*, a scoff. But this seems merely apparent; as the origin undoubtedly is Isl. *skam*, short.

For as Su.-G. *skemt-a*, as well as *skymp-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, *skaemta tiden*, tempus fallere; and simply, *jocari*, *skaemt*, *jocus*; Isl. *skaemt-a*, tempus delectamentis fallo, *skemt-an*, delectatio; *skemtun*, temporis quasi decurtatio; G. Andr., p. 212. (S. *jamphin*): also, *skymp-a*, ludificari, *skympe*, ludificatio, *skympinn*, ludificatorius, illusorius, histrio; Ibid., p. 213. V. Observ. on letter I.

We have the term, whether in a more primitive form or not seems doubtful, in Isl. *hymp-a*, ludificare, *hymp*, ludibrium; Ibid., p. 113. Isl. *gemp-sne*, ludificatio, sarcasmus; G. Andr., p. 86.

It is an obvious illustration of the justness of the etymon given of this term, notwithstanding the change of the initial consonants, that Halderson, under Isl. *gamm*, hilares facietiae, gives Dan. *skiaemt* as the synonym. term. *Giamma*, hilariter et secure indulgere jocis; Lex. Island.

By the way, might not our *Hempie* be traced to this; as perhaps primarily denoting a wag, one addicted to mischievous sport?

As we have formerly seen that *bourd*, a jest, is radically from *bohord*, *behord*, a tournament; we find this term, conjoined with that whence *jampfh* is formed.

Sidan wart ther skentan ok behord.

Postea lusus erant et torneamenta.

Chron. Rhythm., p. 37.

S. Syne war ther *jamphing* and *bourds*. V. *Bohord*, Ihre.

I shall add another passage, illustrative of the sense of this word, from a very ancient work.

Nu ber sua til, at langunautur thinir vilia til skemtunar ganga, edur dryeki, fra Kongs herbergi,—til skemtunar gongo, tha skallt thu thessa skentan elsa. "If thy comrades wish that thou shouldst go to sport, go from the King's palace for thy sport; and there thou mayest amuse thyself as much as thou wilt." Spec. Reg., p. 371.

Sham, E. seems radically the same with *jampfh*; although Johns. derives it from C. B. *shommi*, to cheat. *Gympe*, s. used by Doug., and *Gymp*, v. to which Rudd. refers, are merely the same radical words in another form. V. *GYMP*.

JAMPIER, s. A scoffer, one who makes sport at the expense of another, S.; [an idler, Banffs.]

—O'er faes he, and tumbled down the brae,
His neiper leuch, and said it was well wair'd ;
Let never *jampfers* yet be better said.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 58.

Teut. *schimper*, *schamper*, contumeliosus, derisor; Isl. *skimpinn*, id. V. the v.

JAMPHING, s. The act of jilting; applied to a male, S. [The act of idling, Banffs.]

For Lindy did na look like ane to cheat,
Or onie lass wi' *jamphing* sae to treat.

Ross's *Helenore*, 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 *jampht* 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 synon. *v. Jank*, and the part. *Jankit*, *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., Ayr.

"*Jamph*, to travel with exertion as if on bad roads." Gl. Picken.

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*, labi, delabi; Belg. id., "to slip aside," as half of the footstep is lost in a miry road.

To JAMPHLE, JAMFLE, *v. n.* To shuffle in walking, as if in consequence of wearing too wide shoes, Upp. Lanarks.

To JANDER, *v. n.* To talk foolishly, *S.* V. JAUNDER.

JANET-FLOWER, *s.*

"*Caryophyllata*, a *janet-flower*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 18. Supposed to be the Queen's-gilli-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 plenye;
Sum gevis to thame can flattr and fenyie;
Sum gevis to men of honestie,
And haldis all *jangealaris* at disdenyie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 49, st. 9.

Elsewhere *janglours*. V. the *v.*

To JANGIL, JANGLE, *v. n.* To prattle, to tattle.

"The iargolync of the suallou 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. *jangle-er*, id. *Jangelyn* or *jaberen*. Garulo, Blatero. *Jangelar*. Garulator. Garulus. *Jangelinge*. Garulacio." Prompt. Parv. Palsgr. in like manner expl. "I *Jangyll*, Je babille, Je cacquette, and Je *jangle*;" illustrating it by the following phrase; "She *iangleth* lyke a iaye." 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 *crak* preceede, 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 shewn that this is a corr. orthography, instead of *jongleur* used in all ancient MSS. The origin, as he observes, is certainly Lat. *joculator*. Diss. on Rom. and Minstrelsy, E. M. Rom., I. CLIX.

JANGLOUR, *s.* A prater, a tattler.

Thair ma na *janglour* us espy,
That is to lufe contrair.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 101, st. 13.

Fr. *jangleur*, 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

word. *Janglary*, prating, especially of a malicious kind, Gower's Conf., Fol. 29, a. *Jangelor*, P. Ploughman. V. JAIFER.

To JANK, *v. n.* 1. To trifle, Loth. synon. *jamph*.

Its known he would have interdicted,
But he was forc'd with shame to quite it.
Now he's rewarded for such pranks,
When he would pass, it's told he *janks*.

Cleland'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 liker a fair *jank* than any proper defence; seeing it would have delay'd their trial some years; and in case they had got once such long respice, they would expect some other accident would fall in, which might shift off their tryal for ever." Observator, No. 4. Remarks upon Capt. Green's, and John Mudder's Speeches, p. 22.

Although it is observed on the *v.* that it is synon. with *Jamph*, the term seems originally the same with *Jink*, *Jenk*, *q. v.*

To JANK THE LABOUR. To trifle at work; a common phrase in Fife; whence,

JANK-THE-LABOUR, *s.* A trifler 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, *part. adj.* Fatigued, jaded, Loth.

JANNERER, *s.* "An idle foolish talker;" Gall. Encycl. V. JAUNDER, *v.*

JANNOCK, *s.* "Oaten-bread made into great loaves;" Grose.

This is a Lancashire word, but it occurs in the following passage:

"Mattie gae us baith a drap skimmed milk, and ane 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 shearers try.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 124.

If not allied to Su.-G. *gant-as*, to be sportive like children, perhaps to *skemt-a*. V. JAMPH, *v.*

To JAPE, *v. a.* To mock. V. JAIP.

JAPE, *s.* A toy or trinket; pl. *japis*.

"Item, twa tuthpikis of gold, with a chenyc, a perls & erepike, a moist ball of gold, ane hert of gold, with uther small *japis*." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

This is most nearly allied to Isl. *geip*, as used in the sense of nugae. V. the etymon 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 knottis of perll and reid curall, and *jarbes* of gold, contening xliii. knottis of perll." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 264.

"Ane belt of knottis of perll, amatistes, and *jarbis* of gold betuix, contening thrittie nyne knottis of perll, thrittie twa amatistes 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 JAIRBLE.]

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 tho at last with horribill soundis thrist
Thay waryit portis *jargand* 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 *jarged* a jot either from the substance of the cause, or form of proceeding therein."

"—All the counsell and courts of the palace were filled with fear, noise, and bruits; Mr. Andrew [Melvill] never *jarging* nor dashed a whitt, with magnanimous courage, mighty force of spirit & strength of evidence, of reason & language, plainly told the King & Council, 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.

Jarg is used, in sense first, Border; *Jirg*, more generally in other parts of S.

Sibb. refers to Sn.-G. *jerg-a*, semper eadem obgaunire, ut solent aniculae iratae. Seren. defines it, eadem oberrare chorda; vo. *Jargon*. This is from Isl. *jarg-r*, avida et fervida contentio.

JARG, JERG, *s.* A harsh grating sound, as that of a rusty hinge, Ettr. For.

"Thilk dor gyit ay thilk tother whesk, 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, *jarganlegr*, petulans.

[To JARGLE, *v. n.* To make a sharp shrill noise time after time in quick succession, Bord.; dimin. from *jarg*.]

JARGOLYNE, *s.* Expl. by *jargoning*, another popular word; Gl. Compl., i.e., chattering. V. JANGIL.

The *v.* is still used. It is thus distinguished from *jarg*, Gl. Compl. "To *jarg*, to make a single sharp shrill noise; to *jargle*, to produce a repetition of such sounds." V. ARGLE-BARGLE.

JARGONELLE, *s.* A species of pear, S.

"The *Jargonelle* (—the *cuisse madame* of the French, whose *jaryonelle*, *vice versa*, is our *cuisse madame*) is a

well-known fruit," &c. Neill's Hortie. Edin. Encycl., p. 211.

JARHOLE, JAURHOLE, *s.* The jawhole, Galloway, Ayr.

In Ayr. I am informed, all the old houses had a *jaurhole*, i.e., a hollow perforated stone built into the wall for carrying off dirty water. Isl. *gari*, fissura.

JARNESS, *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 brasin duris *iarris* on the marbill hyrst.
Doug. Virgil, 27, 5.

Isl. *gaur*, strepitus, convitia; Teut. *garr-en*, *gherr-en*, vociferari, clamitare.

To JARR, *v. n.* To poke, to stir with a staff in water.

Sum *jarris* with ane ged staff to jag throw blak jakkis.
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 1.

Alem. *girr-en*, 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* Cland,' 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; Corculum, delicum; 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, Ettr. For. V. JISP.

JASP, *s.* A jasper.

This joly *jasp* hes properteis sevin—
The first, of collours it is marvellous.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 125, st. 1.

"Item, ane pair of tabillis of silvir ourgilt with gold, indentit with *jasp* and cristallyne, with tabill men and chess men of *jasp* and cristallyne." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 49.

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 persuasion as to the extreme poverty of the country.

Fr. *jaspe*, 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.]

[To JASS, *v. a.* To throw with violence, to dash; part. pr. *jassin'*; used also as a *s.*, meaning a violent dash, or shaking, or tossing, *ibid.*]

JAU, *s.* Prob. an errat. for JAK, *q. v.*

"Item, ane doublett of quhite taffatiis, with ane *jauf* of blak velvett." Inventories, A. 1639, p. 42.

To JAUCHLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk as one that has feeble joints, Upp. Lanarks.

This seems originally the same with *Shachle*, *v. V.* BAUCHLE, *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.*

JAUCHLE, *s.* A shift; as, "He'll mak an unco *jauchle*," *ibid.*

JAUDIE, *s.* 1. It primarily denotes the stomach of a hog, Roxb.

Several superstitious ideas prevail among the vulgar with respect to the *jaudie*; 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 glutton also, though ever so hungry.

2. Expl. "a pudding of oat-meal and hog's lard, with onions and pepper, inclosed in a sow's stomach; formerly used as a supper-dish at entertainments given by the country people on Fastren's Even;" Gl. Sibb. This term seems generally used in Loth. and S. A.; often as equivalent to pudding; as, a *bloody jaudie*, a pudding made of blood.

Arm. *quadenen kig minset*, a haggis. Lhuyd, *vo. Tucetum*.

JAUELLOUR, JEVELLOUR, *s.* A jailor.

"The *jauellouris* (quhilkis kepit the presoun quhare he was) to put hym haistely to deith be anyce of his soune, pressit down ane heuy burd on his wambe." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv., c. 15.

The *fe* is chasit, the *battell* is done ceis,
The *presone* brokin, the *jevellers* fleit and flemit.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 86.

Hisp. *jaula*, Fr. *jaule*, Belg. *gioole*, 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 *Shach*, to distort, *q. v.*

[JAUK, *s.* 1. A trifle, trifling, dallying, Banffs.

2. An idler, a trifler, *ibid.*]

To JAUK, *v. n.* To trifle, to dally, in walking or work; [part. pr. *jaukin'*, used also as a *s.*, like *joggin*, *ibid.*]

[JAUKER, *s.* A trifler, a lazy fellow, *ibid.*]

To JAUMPH, *v. n.* To travel, &c. V. JAMPH.

To JAUNDER, *v. n.* 1. To talk idly, or in a jocular way, South of S.; the same with *Jawner*.

2. To converse in a roving or desultory way, Roxb.

3. To *Jaunder about*, to go about idly from place to place, without having any proper object, Berwicks.

"Not one of them would venture to take the field against him; 'they war only jokin'—they never intendit to rin—they war just *jaunderin* wi' the bridegroom for fun." Anecd. Pastoral Life, Edin. Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 248.

JAUNDER, *s.* One who talks incoherently or foolishly, Ettr. For.; *Jannerer*, *id.* Gall.

JAUNDER, JANDER, JANNER, *s.* 1. idle talk, Roxb.; in most counties used in the plural.

"What but harm can come of this senseless *jauner*?" Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 321.

2. Rambling conversation; as, "We've had a gude *jaunder* this forenoon," Roxb.

The *v. to jaunder*, by the common change of *sk* into *j*, might seem allied to Isl. *skondr-a*, *ititare*, *q. to weary* one by reiteration on the same subject.

To JAUNT, *v. n.* To taunt, to abound in jeering language, Fife.

This seems radically the same with Isl. *gant*, *scurra*. Verel. renders it by Sw. *skaemptachtig*, *synon.* with our *Jamph*. Su.-G. *gant-as*, *pueriliter ludere*.

JAUNT, *s.* A gibe, a taunt, Fife.

JAUNT COAL. The name given to a kind of coal, Lanarks.

"Coal called *jaunt coal*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 290.

[JAUP, *s.* V. JAWP.]

[To JAUP, *v. a.* To weary, to fatigue, Banffs.]

JAURHOLE, *s.* V. JARHOLE.

JAURNOCH, *s.* Filth, washings of dishes, &c., S.O.

Isl. *skarn*, *sordes*, Dan. *id.*, "mud, mire, dirt, filth," Wolff. Hence *skarnager*, a dust-man.

JAVEL. V. JEVEL.

JAW, JAWE, *s.* 1. A wave or billow, S.

Hie as ane hill the *jaw* of the watter brak,
And in ane hepe come on them with an *swak*,
Doug. Virgil, 16, 27.

"Then ye see, they sey when it flowes on a rock, immediatlie the *jaw* returns backe againe in the sey: so our heart set on Christ, except by grace it be daylie, hourlie, momentlie settled, it will retorne 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 given a gude *jaw* the day;" i.e., the cow has given a large quantity of milk, S.

4. Coarse railery; or petulant language, S.

For Paddy Burke, like ony Turk,
Nae mercy had at a', man;
An' Charlie Fox threw by the box,
An' lows'd his tinkler *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.

Doug. 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 feill prois bene mank and mutulate;
Bot my propyne come fra the pres fute hate,
Unforlatit, not *jawyn* fra tun to tun,
In fresche sapoure new from the bery run.

Virgil, Prol. 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 tods to grien for lamblins blood;
But I, opprest with never-ending grief,
Maun ay despair of lighting on relief.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 65.

3. To *jaw one*, to assault one with coarse railery, 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.

Ye're aye sae canty an' sae cheary,
To *jaw* wi' you I ne'er grow weary.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 59.

JAW-HOLE, *s.* 1. A place into which dirty water, &c., is thrown, S.

"Ye maun haud wessel by the end o' the loan, and tak tent o' the *jaw-hole*." Guy Mannering, i.

"Before the door of Saunders Jonp,—yawned that oderiferous filthy gulph, cyleped, in Scottish phrase, the *jaw-hole*, in other words, an uncovered common sewer." St. Roman; 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.

JAWCKED, part. adj. "Baffled in some attempt, deceived in hope;" Gall. Encycl. V. *JAK*, *v.*

To *JAWNER*, *v. n.* To talk foolishly, Clydes. V. *JAUNDER*.

JAWNERS, *s. pl.* Foolish prattle, S.; *Jawthers* synon. V. *JAUNDER*.

JAWP, *JAUP*, *JALP*, *s.* 1. That portion of water which is separated from a wave, when it is broken by its own weight, or by dashing 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 roche in the se,
Forgane the fomy schore and coistis hie,
Quhilk sun tyme with boldynand wallis quhite
Is by the *jawpe* of fludis conerit 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, wattry hewit and haw,
Quhilk, as thou seis, with mony *jawp* and iaw
Bettis thir brayis, chawing the bankis down.

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! whurl the drumlie dregs o't rown;—
But wi' that fortune gif ye quarrel,
Gie then the *jaups* anither twirl.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 60, 61.

It is pron. *jalp*, both in the North and South of S.; in the West *jaupe*.

The learned Rudd. has a very whimsical conjecture concerning this word. He thinks that it may be derived from Fr. *japp-er*, to bark or bawl 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-ur*, a hissing or roaring wave, the boiling of the sea; Verel. Ind. *Gialver*, levior maris unda; Olai Lex. Run. The learned Jonaens, Gl. Orkneyinga S., observes concerning Isl. *gialf-r*, that it is now confined to the noise made by waves broken by the rocks.

Hodie vox hæc, de sono tantum adhibetur quem allisæ rupibus undæ maris edunt. The word assumes a different form in other dialects; Teut. *swalp*, fluctus, unda, fluctuatio, Belg. *zwalp*, a flash of water, (Sewel.) Sw. *watn-swalp*, (Seren.) Germ. *ein schwall wasser*, id. Su.-G. *sqwalp-a*, agitare humida, ita ut effundantur vel turbentur, Ihre; to dash, *Vatnet sqwalpar oefver*, the water dashes over, Wideg.; Mod. Sax. *schulp-en*, Isl. *skolp-a*, id. Teut. *swalp-en*, fluctuare, jactari fluctibus; Belg. *zwalp-en*, *scholp-en*, to flash as water.

To JAWP, *v. n.* To dash and rebound as water, S. V. the s.

—Unmouyt as ane roik of the se,
Quham with grete brute of wattir smyte we se,
Hymself sustenis by his huge wecht,
Fra wallis fel in all thare bir and swecht
Jawpyng about his skyrtis with mony ane bray.
Doug. Virgil, 223, 28.

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* nane;" S. Prov. "Taken from riding through a puddle: but applied to too home jesting." Kelly, p. 283.

A. Bor. "to *jaup*, 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 'ill be just *jawpin* the water."

To JAWP WATERS *with one*. To play fast and loose. *I'll no jawp waters w' 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 *jowder* as a provincial E. word, signifying to chatter; Phillips, id. He gives the following example; "The boor *jowder'd* a welcome to me."

Perhaps originally the same with Dan. *jadr-er*, to prattle, to tattle, to babble, to chatter; whence *jadr-er*, a prattler, *jadlern*, babbling, tittle-tattle; Wolff.

JAWTHERS, *s. pl.* Idle, frivolous discourse, indicating a weak mind, S.

If not derived from *jaw*, perhaps allied to Isl. *gialfra*, incondita loqui.

JAY-FEATHERS, *s. pl.* To set up one's *jay-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 *jay-feathers* at her," Roxb.

The expression contains a ludicrous allusion to the mighty airs of a jackdaw, when in bad humour.

JAY-PYET, *s.* A jay, Ang. Perth.

To JEALOUSE, *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.

"Becauss they contemptnit his offyciaris efter that thay war summond to comper to his justice, thay war all tane be his gard, and hyngit on *jebatis*," Bellend. Cron., B. xv., c. 1.

Fr. *gibet*. Seren. derives the E. word from Sw. *gippa*, sursum et raptim elevari.

JEBBERS, *s. pl.* Idle talk, absurd chattering, Dumfr.; synonym. *Claivers*, *Clatters*.

Evidently from the E. *v. to jabber*.

To JECK, *v. n.* To *jeck* any piece of work, to neglect it, Roxb. V. JAK and JAUJ.

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 Dunbar's legal proceedings at Jedburgh, is preserved in the proverbial phrase, *Jeddart Justice*, which signifies trial after execution." Minstrelsy 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 a'.*

"First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by *Lidford Law*."

Grose's Proverbs, end of Provincial Gl.

JEDBURGH 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. 43. Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robusti ligni extremo Jeduardienses 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, Lochaber 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 fiftie or threescore years bygone, with their *jedges* and warrands which they have for the same. Who—produced—their said Measure & Firlot with the *Jedge* which is their warrand thereof. And the same Measure and Firlot being found agreeable with the said *Jedge*, &c." Acts. Ja. VI., 28th June, 1617, Murray.

2. The order or warrant from a Dean of Guild, Aberd.

O. Fr. *jaugé*, "a gage, the instrument wherewith a cask is measured;" Cotgr.

JEDGRY, s. The act of gauging.

"By a gift under his great seal, gives and grants the *jedgry* of salmon, herring, and white fish, packed and peiled, within the kingdom of Scotland—1618." Blue Blanket, p. 105.

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 wad na jee*.

With furious haste he soon skipt o'er the hight,
She never *jee'd*, till he was out o' sight.
Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

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 JEEDGE, v. n. Perhaps, to adjudge; q. to curse, to devote to destruction, Aberd.

They swore, the *jeedg't*, and roar't and liet,
An' cheatet till a man.
D. Anderson's Poems, p. 122.

[**JEEDGAN, JEEDGIN, s.** The act of cursing, Banffs.]

JEEDING, part. pr. "Judging," Gl. Antiq.**To JEEG, v. n.** To taunt, to scoff at a person or thing, Ang. "Why are ye ay *jeeg-gin* at me?" Hence,**JEEG, s.** 1. A taunt, a gibe, Ang. "Nane 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., Tweedd.

This learned *jeeg* our Lintoun had, &c.
Lintoun Green, p. 21.

To JEEG, JEEACK, v. a. and n. 1. To creak. *The door jeegs*, it creaks on the hinges, S.

"Lick your loof, and lay't to mine, dry leather *jeegs* ay;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 50. Kelly writes it *gigs*, p. 239.

A weaver, in vulgar phraseology, is said to *jeeg awa* at his loom, in reference to the sound made by the loom, S.

Isl. *jag-a, jaya a sama*, eadem oberrare chorda, idem saepius iterare; G. Andr., p. 128. But whatever be the origin, it is the same with *GEIG*, 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.]

[**JEEGAN, JEEGIN, JEEACKIN, 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. Encycl.; apparently named from the creaking sound they make. V. JEEG, v.**To JEEGLE, v. n.** To make a jingling noise, S.**JEEGLE, JEGIL, s.** The noise which a door makes on its hinges, S. V. JEEG, 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.]

JEEGLER, s. An unfledged bird, Loth., perhaps from the sound of its cry, as allied to *Jeeg, v.***JEEST, JEAST, JEIST, JEST, s.** A joist, S.

"*Jeists* of oak ilk tuentie peices," &c. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, vii. 252.

"*Jeasts* of aik the peece—xi s." Rates, A. 1611.

"*Tignus, a jest.*" Wedderb. Vocab., p. 12. V. GEIST.

JEFWEL. V. JEWEL.**JEISSLE, s.** A multitude of objects, thrown together without order, viewed collectively, Ettr. For.

This must have been originally the same with A. Bor. "*Jossel*, an hodge-podge. North." Grose.

JEISTIECOR, s. A jacket, South of S.

"It's a sight for sair een, to see a gold laced *jeistiecor* in the Ha' garden sae late at e'en.—Ou, a *jeistiecor*—that's a jacket like your ain." Rob Roy, i. 132.

From the same origin with *Justicoat*, 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 design'd.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 354.

But tell me, man, how matters were agreed,
Or by wha's interest ys gat Simon free'd.
B. Ane's, wha well eud, the Provost o' the town,
A *jelly* man, well worthy of a crown.

Shirreys' Poems, p. 33.

2. Good, excellent in its kind, Moray.

And he's doon him to a *jelly* hunt's ha'.
Was far frae ony town.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 194.

As this term has no connexion in signification, it seems to have as little in origin, with *E. jolly*. Being a North-country word, it is most probably of Scandinavian extract. It seems allied to *Su.-G. gill, 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; Ihre. *Gill* is also used in this sense, without composition. *Jag haaller honom for gill i den saken*; I think he may be depended upon in that affair; Wideg. The root is *gell-a*, valers. 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.

JELLILY, adv. Merrily, Moray, *jollily*, E.

And *jellily* dance the damsels,
Blythe-blinkin in your es.

Jamieson'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.
-V. HERBERE. This is still the pron. S.

JENETTIS, s. pl. A species of fur. V.
JONETTIS.

JENKIN, s. A proper name. "*Jenkin*
Bell," Acts, iii. p. 391.

JENKIN'S HEN. To dee the death o' *Jenkin's hen*, to die unmarried.

I loor by far, she'd die liks *Jenkin's hen*,
Ere we again meet yon unruly men.

Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

"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 sic an offer again,
But pine away bit 'an bit like *Jenkin's hen*.

Id. Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

I ance had sweethearts nine or ten,
And dearly dawted wi' the men ;
The like again I'll never ken,
Till life I quat 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 Langlegs*, 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 oloracea*, 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.

2. Also expl. "a toy;" Gall. Encycl.

[JOPERD, JUPERDY, 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 ay thilk tother wheesk, and thilk tother *jerg*." 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. Encycl.

JERNISS, GERNIS, s. The state of being soaked in rain or water ; as, "I was just in a *jerniss* wi' rain ;" Fife.

JEROFFLERIS, GERAFLOURIS, s. pl.
Gilliflowers.

This fair bird ryecht in hir bill gan hold
Of red *jeroffleris*, with thair stalkis grene,
A fair branche.—

King's Quair, vi. 6.

And thou *gerafloure*, mot I thankit be,
All other flouris for the love of thé.

Ibid., st. 18.

Teut. *gheroffel*, Fr. *giroflée*, Ital. *garofolo*; all from Gr. *καρυοφύλλον*, Lat. *caryophylla*, id. V. Skinner.

[JEROY, *s.* A great-grandchild, Shetl.]

[JERUM, *s.* A proper name; prob. a corr. of JEROME, Shetl.]

JESP, *s.* A gap in the woof. V. JISP.

To JETIER, *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. V. the *s.*

JEVE, *s.* A push or shove with the elbow, S. This, I apprehend, has the same origin with E. *shove*; Germ. *scheib-en*, *schieb-en*, Su.-G. *skufw-a*, *skiw-a*, *trudere*, *propellere*.

To JEVEL, *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, JEVVEL, *s.* The dashing of water, Lanarks.

As Goth. *sk* is frequently changed into *j*, the affinity between this term and Isl. *skaf* is singular. This is rendered by Halderson, *Unda decumana maris*, "a great wave of the sea."

To JEVEL, *v. n.* To move obliquely, Loth. Germ. *schief*, Teut. *scheef*, *scheel*, obliquus.

JEVEL, JEFWELL, JAVELL, *s.* A contemptuous term, the proper meaning of which seems to be now lost.

Let be, quo Jock, and caw'd him *Jewel*,
And be the tail him tuggit.

Chr. Kirk, st. 7.

Calland. *Javell*, edit. Tytler, and Sibb. *Gavell*, Pink. Maitland Poems, p. 445.

This is one of the hard names used by Dunbar in his Complaint.

—Fowl, jow-jourdane-heded *jevells*,
Cowkins, henseis, and cultroun kevels—

Maitland Poems, p. 109.

"Whill that the Quein began to craft a zealous and a bald man, James Chalmeris of Gaithgyrth, said, 'Madame, we know that this is the malice and devyce of thai *Jefvellis*, and of that bastard,' meaning the Bischope of Sanct Androis, that standis 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."

In Prompt. Parv. it is expl. *joppus*, *gerro*, a trifier. Maitland Poems, Note, p. 451.

Isl. *gaftning*, homo lascivus, *gaftscap*, lascivia; or, *geift-a*, blaterare, *geifta madr*, oblocutor odiosus? But the etymon, like the signification of the term, must be left uncertain.

[JEWS-EHRS, *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*, scalpere, desquamare; Germ. *schab-en*, to scrape. *Er schindet und schabet*, 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.*; *Strip-pings*, Roxb.

To JIBBER, *v. n.* The same with E. *jabber*, South of S.

"The jack-a-nape *jibbered* 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 "*jickit* 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*, fallere, decipere; A.-S. *swic-an*; Alem. *bi-swich-en*, id. As Su.-G. *swink-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, Selkirks.

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 stoups o' lick
Which made their han's a' bra an' sicker,
To ply the mell.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

Isl. *jack-a*, continuè agito; *jackar*, eò vergit, a continuatione; 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 should [be]; mair braw than she is fine." Gall. Encycl.

Kilian gives Teut. *schicker-en* as synonym with *scheuer-en*, retonare, perstrepere; garrere, effundere vocem; also, cachinnari, immoderate ridere.

JIFFIE, *s.* 1. A moment, Loth.; perhaps a corr. of *Gliff*, synonym. q. v. *Jiffin*, S.A.

"*Weaven*, expl. a moment or instant; also called a *Jiffin*;" Gl. Sibb.

The thrawn-fac'd peliticians, new as thick
I'mony spats as paddecks in a pool,
Wed aften in a *jiffie* to auld Nick
Sen' ane anither dunnerin' saul sn' heel.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 365.

"In a *Jiffy* the whole market place was as white with scattered meal as if it had been covered with snow." The Provost, p. 102.

"The couarts didna staun' us a *jiffy*, but aff tae the hills wi' themsel, like a herd o' raes an' a pack o' hun's at their heels." Saint Patrick, i. 169.

Nell slade reckless i' the tide:
Hech! it was an unce gliffin;
Aff his huggers Watty draw;
Down the howm, an' in a *jiffin*
Row'd his feeket 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, Perth.

JIFFLE, *s.* The act of shuffling, *ibid.*

This is either a corr. of the E. *v.*, or from Teut. *schuyffel-en*, prolabi; as I have observed, that, in many instances, *sk* of the northern nations, or *sch* of the Teutonic, assumes in S. the form of *j*, as in *Jamph*, *Jeve*, &c.

To **JIG**, *v. a.* To play the fiddle, S.

Jeck Willison, a seuter bred,
Wha for the fiddle left his trade,
Jigg'd it far better than he sped.

Mayne'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. *gig*, a fiddle. Isl. *gigia*, Su.-G. *giga*, a jew's harp. The latter signifies also a fiddle.

[**JIGGER**, *s.* A term of reproach or disrespect, Banffs., Clydes.]

[To **JIGGLE**, *v. n.* To rock or shake backwards and forwards, Shetl.]

JIGOT, *s.* The common term for a joint of mutton, S.

"I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a *jigot* o' mutton," &c. The Entail, iii. 65.

Fr. *jigot*. The term also occurs in E.

[**JILE**, **JELE**, **JELY**, *s.* Corr. of **GILES**.]

JILLET, *s.* 1. A giddy young woman; implying the idea of levity, and generally conjoined with some epithet, as, "idlo *jillet*," S.

He saw misfortune's cauld nor-west
Lang mustering up a bitter blast;
A *jillet* brak his heart at last.—

Burns, iii. 216.

Dr. Johns., when explaining E. *jilt*, says, "Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in Scotland." Dict.

S. *jillet*, however, does not convey the same idea with E. *jilt*.

2. A young woman entering into the state of puberty, Perth.; synonym. *Wench*, pron. *Winsh*, South of S.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *giel-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. *gialp-a*, 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, Perth.; *Jilp*, Loth.

As S. *jalp* or *jawp* is undoubtedly allied to Su.-G. *sqwalp-a*, agitare humida, *sk* of the Goths often in S. assuming the form of *j*; *jill* is probably a cognate of *sqwalp-a*, agitari, moveri motu inequali; *lhre*.

To **JIMMER**, *v. n.* To make a disagreeable noise on a violin, Roxb.

Perhaps it has the same origin with **YAMER**, **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—s,
—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 *Jemmy*, 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 *jimp* (or *loup*) out of his skin.

There is a similar Su.-G. expression, used precisely in the same sense; *Krypa ur skinnnet*, dicitur de iis, qui pra gaudio luxuriante sui quasi impotentes sunt; Ihre, vo. *Krypa*. This phraseology, he adds, is to be traced to the highest antiquity. For the Latins in like manner say, *Intra suam se pellicum continere*. V. Erasma 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 raiths were gane,
The daintiest little ane bonny Jean fuish hame,
To flesh and blud that ever had a claim.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This is apparently the same with *skimp* in vulgar E., as in Garrick's *May-day*.

Then the fops are so fine,
With lank wasted chine,
And a little *skimp* bit of hat.

This form of the word confirms the etymon given, vo. *Gymp*.

JIMP, s. Thin slips of leather, put between the outer and inner soles of a shoe, to give the appearance of thickness, S.

Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. *skam*, brevis, *skaemt-a*, brevem reddere, 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 ower thick wi' a cousin o' her ain that her father had some ill-will to, and sae 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 gi'eing them a present o' a bonny knave bairn." *Antiquary*, ii. 242.

JIMPY, adj. Slender, Nithsd., Ayrs.; the same with *Jimp*.

But a broidered 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 corr. of Fr. *jupe*, a shepherd's frock, *corps de jupe*, stays.

JIMPEY, s. Seemingly the same with *Jimps*.

We hae wealth o' yarn in clues,
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 full weel-faured,
His claiting was fu' fine.

Christmas Ba'ing; Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 132.

Can this be a corruption of Fr. *gent*, neat, spruce, or of Teut. *gent*, *ghent*, 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 *jingling* 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; Teviotd.

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 Arbuthnot, 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 hold of one, to escape from another by some sudden motion, S.; *jenk*, S. B.

It admits this sense most fully in that profane *Address to the Deil*, 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 you yet.

Burns, iii. 75.

The lammie licht *jenkis* and boundis.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, i. 286.

2. The term also signifies to give the slip in whatever way; to cheat, to trick, S.

For Jove did *jink* Arcesius; —
The gentles a' ken roun' about,
He was my lucky-deddy.

Speech of Ulysses, Poems in the Buchan Dial., p. 15.

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! guid auld Scotch Drink!
Whether thro' wimpling worms thou *jink*,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink,
In glorious faem,

Inspire me, —

Burns, iii. 13.

4. To move nimbly, used in a general sense, West of S.

—Patie's spool *jinks* thro' wi' wondrous might,
An' ay 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.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 107.

6. Denotes the quick motion of the bow on the fiddle, Aberd., Roxb.

—The fiddler *jinked* lang,
And tir'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 fu' blythe to gang slang wi' me.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 96.

7. Transferred to dancing, Buchan.

Then ilka wanter wudlins *jinks*
 To hear a tune.
 Then Tullie gart ilk carlie *jink* it,
 Till caps an' trenchers rair't and rinkit;
 Auld earlins at the lum-side winkit
 To see them flitter.

Tarras'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 stowenlins, whan thou was na thinkin,
 I'd been wi' bonnie lasses *jinkin*.—
 Soon, soon fund out, I had grit cause
 To rue I ever brak thy laws.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 53.

Perhaps from Fr. *jonch-er*, to gull, to eog, to deceive; also to dally, jest, or toy with; Cotgr. But it rather seems radically the same with Su.-G. *swink-a*, subterfugia quaerere, Germ. *schwink-en*, *schwank-en*, celeriter movere, circumagere, motitare. Wachter derives the Germ. word from *schweng-en*, id.; Ihre, the Su.-G. *v. from wik-a*, cedere, whence *swik-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 hae been present at the ceremony? My lord couldna tak it weel your coming blinking and *jinking in*, in that fashion." *Antiquary*, ii. 270.

JINK, s. 1. The act of eluding another, S.

Our billie's gi'en us s' a *jink*,
 An' owrs the sea.

Burns, iii. 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 rowels o' his spurs, but Winterton!" *R. Gilhaize*, i. 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 Poems, 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 game among children, in which they run round a table trying to catch one whose business is by quick turns to elude them, Loth.

JINKING, s. The act of eluding by quick motion, S.

"I have not forgot the *jinking* we used to have about the mill; and your father—was whiles very angry at our leaving the door open." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 328.

JINKIE, s. A small *chink*, Ayrs.; evidently corr. from the E. word.

"If the wind should rise, and the smoke no vent sae 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 Derriek. This man Gregory is not fit to *jipper* a joint with him." *Nigel*, iii. 176.

To JIRBLE, JAIRBLE, 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.

JIRBLING, 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 het 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. *Jeeg*. V. GERG.

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.; *Jurg*, 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 faeces, 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.

"M'Groul 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 *jirking* the vessel." *The Smugglers*, i. 125. To throw out by a *jerk*?

JIRKIN, JIRKINETT, s. A sort of bodice without whale-bone, worn by females, as a

substitute for stays, Roxb.; evidently the same with E. *jerkin*, applied to the dress of a man.

A' tramp their feckfu' *jerkin* fu,
To sleek aneath the bowster.

Tarras's Poems, p. 74.

My Lady's gown thair's gairs upon't,
And gowden sprains sae rare upon't;
But Jenny's jimps and *jirkenet*,
My Lord thinks muckle mair upon't.

Old Song.

V. GIRKIENET.

To JIRT, *v. a.* To squirt, Galloway. V. CHIRT.

JIRT, *s.* Expl. "jerk."

She's gi'en me mony a *jirt* an' fleg,
Sin I could striddle o'er a rig.

Burns, iii. 244.

To JISK, *v. n.* To caper; *jiskin*, capering, Berwicks.

Dan. *hiask-er*, to tumble, to ruffle, from *hiask*, *jask*, a tatter or rag; or rather allied to A.-S. *ge-hysc-an*, subsannare, 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 *jisp*, S.

Isl. *geisp-a*, hisco, oscito; *geispe*, oscitatio, 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 jizzen*, to lie in, to be on the straw, S. B.

Within years less than half a dozen,
She made poor Maggy lie in *jizzen*,
When little Jack broke out of prison
On good Yule-day.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 39.

The *jizzen-bed* wi' rantry leaves was sain'd,
And sik like things as the auld grannies kend.
Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk get wrang, fan it was green.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Hardyng, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwale proclaimed
Officers made in every shire aboute,
And so held on to London unreclaimed,
Where his justice he set the land throughout.
The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt,
That Kyng William in *gesine* had lien long,
And tyme hym war been kyrked, with good song.
When he this hard, to Fraunce he went anone,
There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright;
A thousand townes he brent, as he did gone,
At them he praid the king of Fraunce to light
His candle then, if that he goodly might,
Whiche, at his kirkhale and purification,
To Mars he thought the time to make his oblacion.

Chron., Fol. 129, b.

V. KIRK, *v.*

The story is differently told by Ranulph Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Hardyng.

"This Kyng William laye a bedde at Roen (Rothomage) in the last end of his lyfe. The kyng of Fraunce scorned hym in this maner. Kyng Wylyam of Englonde lieth now as wymmen done a *chyldbedd*, and takyth hym to slouth. He boured so. For the kyng hadd slaked his grete wombe wyth a drynke that he hadde dronke. The kyng was dyspleysed wyth this scorn; and sayd, I shall offer hym a thousande candels, when I shal goo to chyrche of chylde," &c. *Polycon*. Fol. 567, b.

Hardyng uses the same word elsewhere, when giving the character of Maude, Henry I.'s Queen, the worthy daughter of an excellent mother, Margaret Queen to Malcolm Canmore.

The prisoners also, and women eke with childen
And in *gesene* luyng ay where aboute,
Clothes and mete, and beddyng new unfild,
Wyne also and ale, she gate without doubt.

Chron., Fol. 133, b.

O. Fr. *gesine*, a lying in childbed; *en gesine*, en couche, Dict. Trev. *ges-ir*, to be in childbed; *gesante*, a woman in childbed; L. B. *gesina*, puerperium. Promisit ut faceret concedere uxori suae, cum a sua *gesina* levaret. Inventar. Eccles. Noviom., A. 1419, ap. Du Cange.

JO, JOE, JOY, *s.* 1. A sweetheart, whether male or female, S.

He was my *jo* and heart's delight,
My handsome Gilderoy.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 25.

Dear Roger, when your *jo* pits on her gloom,
Do ye sae too, and never fash your thumb.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 71.

2. A term of affection and familiarity, even where there is no pretence of love; being often used to a person of the same sex, S.

Quhat wald thou, my deir dochter Jenny?
Jenny my *joe*, quhat dois thy daddy?

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

"He can say *Jo*, and think it no;" S. Prov.

"That is, he can pretend kindness, where he has none." Kelly, p. 144.

It seems to be merely Fr. *joye*, *joie*, used in the same manner as *mon joie*, as a term of endearment, equivalent to *darling*, my love, &c.

It accordingly was anciently written *joy*; and had been used in S. so early as the reign of James I.

Than spak hir fallows that hir kend;
Be still, my *joy*, and greit not.

Peblis to the Play, st. 3.

You Carle (quod sho) my *Joy*, dois beinly dwell,
And all prouision hes within him sell.

Scotland's Lament, Fol. 5.

We find this term used by the Q. Regent, when she attempted to soothe the Gentlemen of the West of S. adhering to the Reformation, who were irritated because they had been ordered to repair to the Border.

"Thair was hard nothing of the Queinis parte, but, 'My *Joyis*, my hairtis, what aillis yow? Me menis no evill to yow, nor to your Preicheours: The Bischoppis sall do yow no wrang, ye ar all my luifing subjects.'" Knox's Hist., p. 94. *Joyes*, MS. I.

I need scarcely observe, that the transition to *joe* was easy, the *i* being nearly lost in the Fr. mode of pronouncing *joie*.

JOAN THOMSON'S MAN, a husband who yields to the influence of his wife, S.

"Better be *John Thomson's Man* than Ringand Dinn's, or John Knox's." Kelly, p. 72. *John* ought undoubtedly to be *Joan*. *Ringand Dinn* is a play on the name *Ninian Dun*, pron. in S. *Ringan Din*.

At Joane Thomson is given as the rendering of the name of a game mentioned by Rabelais: Aux erouinolles laue la coiffe madame. Urquhart, B. i., p. 97.

This corresponds to another phrase used by Rabelais; Croque-quenouille, "he whose wife beats him with a distaff," Cotgr.

As far, however, as we can judge, from the traditional language concerning *Joan 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 Proverb, she is represented as one who did not ring, i.e., reign, by means of *din*, or give *knocks* or blows. In an allusion made to the same character, in the "Expedition" of "the worthy Scots Regiment—called MacKeyes," the author, when illustrating the power of connubial affection in the example of Meleager's exertion for the sake of his wife Cleopatra, evidently takes it for granted that *Joan* was a good wife. For he says:

"Here it may be, some will alleage, he was *John Thomson's man*. I answer, it was all one, if shee was good: for all stories esteeme them happie, that can live together man and wife without contention, strife, or jarres, and so do I." Menro's Exped., P. il. p. 30.

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 *Johne Thomsoun's man*," i.e., a husband like hers, as in this case he would not be long "but" or without a "benefice;" he celebrates the benignity and compassion of the Queen, and evidently views her as his advocate with his Majesty.

For it micht hurt in ne degre,
That on [one], so fair and gude as sche,
Throw hir vertew sic worschip wan,
As yow to mak *Johne Thomsoun's man*.
—The mercy of that sweet meik res
Suld saft yow thairtill, I suppis; &c.

Mail. Poems, l. 120, 121.

To JOATER, v. n. To wade in mire, Upp. Clydes.

JOATREL, s. One who wades in mire, ibid.

A.-S. *geot-an*, fundere, or its kindred term *giut-a*, id.; also, fluere, manare. But V. JOTTERIE.

*JOB, s. A prickle, S.

JOBBIE, adj. Prickly, S.

Serenius views E. *job*, "a sudden stab with a sharp instrument," as allied to Germ. *heib*, ictus, a stroke.

JOBLET, s. Err. for DOUBLET.

The wardraipper of Venus' hour
To gif a *joblet* he is als doure,
As it war off ane fute syd frog.

Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 90.

I had thrown out a conjecture, vo. *Wardraipper*, 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 escaped 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-confirmation. 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 brither, 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.

2. "A name for the bull;" Gall. Encycl.

JOCKEY-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 hardy from his youth, both in dyet and cloathing. 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. Creighton, p. 100, Edit. 1731.

A. Bor. *Jouk-coat*, a great coat (Grose), is most probably 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—tuik servandis with him, to witt, *Jockie* Hart, ane yeaman of the stable, with ane vther secreit servand, and lap vpoun hors, and sped him haistilie to Stirling." Pitseottie'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. Yet 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 slughers of most of the true ancient surnames of Scotland." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Diet.

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 *jocklandys* that dinna care what they burn, e'en though it were themselves." The Eutail, iii. 102. V. JOCKY-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.; *Summercouts*, 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-talegs*, A. Bor.

An' gif the custoc's sweet or sour,
Wi' *jocktelegs* they taste them.

Burns, iii. 127.

Tradition ascribes to Ja. 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, hae, there's threttie pennies, gae wa, and buy me a *jockteleg*; and gin ye byde, I'll gang to the bongars of the house, and tak a caber, and reesle your riggin wi'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 cutler. 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. *Bouffon de carnaval*; and to have its origin from the circumstance of people going about at that season, in a Bacchanalian way, carrying lighted torches or wisps.

"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 Shrovetide throws,
Or like a puppet made to frighten 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 fugative frae their masters,—the Baillie of the paroch 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." Act A. 1632, Barry's Orkney, App. p. 474.

To **JOGILL**, **JOGGLE, v. a.** To jog, to shake from one side to another, S.

—The ilk shaft stak in his corps anone;
Pallas it *jogillit*, and furth drew in bye.
Doug. Virgil, 329, 45.

I marvel muckle fou that I,
Sae *jogg't* wi' adversity
Shou'd e'er attempt to sing.
Tarras's Poems, p. 31.

"*Joggle*, to shake gently; North." Grose.

To **JOGGLE, v. n.** To move in an unsteady or vacillating way, S.

—*Joggling* at each wench's side, her joe
Cracks many a rustic joke, his pow'r of wit to show.
Anster Fair, C. ii., st. 22.

JOGGLE, s. The act of jogging, the reeling of a carriage, S.

"And then the carlin, she grippit wi' me like grim death, at every *joggle* the coach gied." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 5, 6.

Joggle is sometimes used in the same sense, E. Teut. *schockel-en*, vacillare, from *schock-en*, to shake; Su.-G. *skak-a*, id. Some derive *joggle* from Isl. *jack-a*, continuo movere, Sw. *juck-a*, agitari. V. Seren.

[**JOGGLIE, 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 succussion;" 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'-GROT'S BUCKIE. *Cypraea 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

Sanct Jhone's nutt, and the for'e levit claver.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 318.

I had supposed that *nutt* was most probably by mistake for *wurt*, and the plant meant, that called both in S. and E., St. John's wort, *Hypericum perforatum*, Linn. Its Sw. name is the same, *Johannis-oert*.

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 vervine.

By his repugnance to these sacred plants, his mistress discovered the cloven foot." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 405.

The very same idea must have prevailed in Sweden. For one of the names given to the *Hypericum perforatum* is *Fuga daemonum*. Linn. Fl. Suec., N. 680.

"The superstitious in Scotland carry this plant about them as a charm against the dire effects of witchcraft and enchantment. They also cure, or fancy they cure their ropy milk, which they suppose to be under some malignant influence, by putting this herb into it, and milking afresh upon it." Lightfoot's Flora Scot., p. 417.

JOHNSTON'S (St.) RIBBAND. V. RIBBAND.

JOHN THOMSON'S MAN. V. JOAN.

JOINT, *s.* A word out of joint, a word or expression that is improper in any respect, whether as approaching to profanity or to indelicacy, S.

The origin of this metaph. phrase is obvious.

TO JOIS, JOYS, IOS, *v. a.* To enjoy, to possess.

—The outwerne dait of mony yeris,

Enuys that I sould jois or bruke empire.

Doug. Virgil, 260, 46.

—The hellis Geddes iosing at her will

Hir promys, quhilk sho hecht for to fulfil.

Doug. Virgil, 226, 40.

Fr. *jou-ir*, id.

[JOIS, *s. pl.* Darlings, loved ones. V. JO.]

JOKE-FELLOW, *s.* One treated as an equal, or as an intimate acquaintance, S.

"I dinna understand—a' this wark about Martha Docken's eye. That English lord and his leddy mak him *joke-fellow* wi' themselves." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 197.

One admitted to such familiarity with others that he is allowed to crack his *jokes* with them.

JOKE-FELLOW-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of equality and intimacy, S.

"He took great liberties with his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence,—shaking hands with him in a *joke-fellow-like* manner, and poking and kittling him in the ribs with his fore-finger." The Steam-Boat, p. 250.

JOKIE, *adj.* Jocular, fond of a joke, as, "He's a fine *jokie* man," S.

JOKIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Jock*, *Joke*, the abbrev. of *John*. "*Jokie* Wilson;" Acts iii., p. 390.

JOKUL, *adv.* Expressive of assent, yes, sir, Shetl.

"'Here, Laurie, bring up the *rifda*.' '*Jokul, jokul*!' was Laurence's joyful answer." Pirate, iii. 48.

"*Jokul*,—Yes, sir; a Norse expression still in common use." N.

The first part of the word may be from Dan. Su.-G. *ja*, *jo*, yes, or *jack-a*, to affirm; [*jakord*, consent, promise, affirmation.]

JOLLOCK, *adj.* "Jolly, fat, healthy, and hearty;" Gall. Encycl.; obviously a mere corr. of the E. word.

VOL. II.

JOLSTER, *s.* A mixture, a hodge-podge, a quantity of ill-prepared victuals, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally applied to sores; A.-S. *geolster*, virus, sanies, tabum; "black, corrupt, filthy matter or bloud;" Somner.

JONET, JONETE, *s.* The ancient form of the name *Janet* in S. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 273, col. 1.

"I *Jonet* Ryne, relict, executrix, and only intromisatrix with the goods and gear of umquhile Michael M'Quhan, Burges of Edinburgh," &c. A. 1545, Blue Blanket, p. 32.

[JONET, *s.* A Spanish horse, Fr. *genette*, Lyndsay, Test. Sq. Meldrum, l. 1711.]

JONETTE, *s.* A kind of lily.

—So pleasant to behold;
The plumys eke like to the floure *jonettis*,
And other of schap, like to the floure *jonettis*.
K. Quair, ii. 23.

"Fr. *jaulnette*, *caltha palustris*; Teut. *jannette*, *genette*, *narcissus*, *lychnis silvestris*;" Gl. Sibb.

[Fr. *jaulnet d'eau*, "the yellow water Lillie, or water Rose;" Cotgr.]

JONNETTIS, JENNETTIS, *s. pl.* The skins or fur of the black-spotted Spanish weasel.

—"Item, ane gowne of claith of gold, fresit with gold and silvir, lynit with blak *jonettis*, furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32.

"Item, ane pair of the like slevis of *jennettis*, with the bord of the same." Ibid., p. 128.

Jenett seems the proper orthography, from Fr. *genette*, which not only signifies a Spanish horse, but a "kind of weasel, black-spotted, and bred in Spaine;" Cotgr. This sense of the term seems to have been entirely overlooked by the learned compilers of the Dict. Trev.

JOOKIE, *s.* A slight inclination to one side, Ayrs.

—"She was nae far wrang, since ye did sae, to tak a wee *jookie* her ain gait too." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 9. V. JOUK, *v.* and *s.*

JOOKERIE, *s.* Underhand dealing, trickery, S. V. JOUKRIE.

"I was so displeased by the *jookerie* of the bailie,—that we had no correspondence on public affairs till long after." The Provost, p. 33.

JOOKERY-COOKERY, *s.* Artful management; *q.* the power of serving-up, or *cooking*, in an artful way, Ayrs.

"Noo,—as ye're acquaint wi' a' the *jookery-cookery* of newsmaking, I thought that aiblins ye're in a capacity to throw some light on the subject." Sir A. Wylie, i. 182.

"Nothing could be more evident than that there was some *jookerie-cookerie* in this affair." The Provost, p. 112.

[JOOR, *s. pl.* Cattle that are not housed, Shetl.; Isl. *dyr*, deer or wild animals.]

[TO JOOT, *v. n.* To tipple frequently, Shetl. V. JUTE.]

[JOOT, *s.* A tippler, *ibid.*]

R 4

JORDELOO. 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. *gardez 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 heurt*, "the voice of them that drive horned beasts, Warre hornes;" 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*.

Teut. *schorre*, alluvies; A.-S. *gor*, finus, lutum, laetamen.

JORGLE, s. "The noise of broken bones;" Gall. Encycl.

This would seem to be a dimin. from *Jarg*, 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, JOURNAYIT, part. pa. Summoned to appear in court on a particular day.

"The said reverend fathyr in Gode Gawane bishop of Abirdene, and his forspeker Maister Alex' Haye persoune of Turreff, askit process, and allegit because the said Andrew Elphinstoun hes bene lauchfullie procest, *jornat* and summond to this court as to the last court continuut fra the ferd court of his process, and not comperit,—therfor he suld be decernit to hef forfaitit and tynt til him his ourlord the said tennendry for his contumacy." Chart. Aberd. MS., p. 153.

—"Beand lauchfullie procest and *jornat* be the said reverend flathyr and his bailyies to schaw his haldyng," &c. *Ibid*.

"James lord of Abernethy—tharapon askit a not, & protestit il sulde turne him to na preiudice quhill he wer ordourly *journayit*." Act. Conc., A. 1493, p. 302.

L. B. *adornare*, diem dicere alicui, 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 collour of seleche skin. Item, the bodie of ane *jornay* of yellow, greyne, and purpoure velvott.—Memorandum the leif [remainder] of the kingis graces *jornais* ar in Sanctandros." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 99.

Ital. *giornea*, "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*, *Jorney*, sagum, tunica militaris, tunica sine manicis; vulgo *giornea*.

JORNEYE, JORNAY, JOWRNE, s. 1. Day's work, or part of work done in one day.

"This is my first *jorney*, I sall end the same the morne." Lett. Buchanan's Detect., G. 7.

This Schyre Anton in batale qwyte
Cesare August discumfyte:
And for that *journé* dwne that day
That moneth wes cadd August ay.

Wyntown, ix. 12, 55.

2. Battle fought on an appointed day; or battle, fight, in general.

I the beseik, thou mychty Hercules,—
Assist to me, cum in my help in hy,
To performe this excellent first *iorneye*,
That Turnus in the dede thraw may nie se.

Doug. Virgil, 333, 23.

3. Single combat.

With the Lord of the Wellis he
Thought til have dwne thare a *journé*,
For hayth thai ware be certane taylyhè
Oblyst to do thare that deide, sawf faylyhè.
Swa ewyn a-pon the sext day
Of that moneth that we call May,
Thai ilk forsaid Lordis tway,—
On hors ane agane othir ran,
As thare taylyhè had ordanyd than.

Wyntown, ix. 11, 14.

4. Warlike enterprise or expedition.

Lang tyme eftir in Brucis weris he baid,
On Ingliissinen moné gud *iorné* maid.

Wallace, iii. 50, MS.

He trettit him wyth faire prayere,—
That he wald wyth his power be hale,
Wyth hym in that *journé* be.

Wyntown, ix. 27, 279.

It is used in the same sense by O. E. writers.

Adelwolf his fader saued at that ilk *iorne*,
& Ethelbert in the felde his fader lete he se,
How Dardan for his lance down to the erth went.

B. Brunne, p. 18.

—Aucht *iornes* 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 *giorn-o*; 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, *Jorrams*: 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 couplets, the whole crew joining in chorus 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. 193.

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 *jorram* 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 *iurum*, 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 straggling 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. Dict.*

To JOSS, *v. a.* To juggle, Aberd.

JOSS, *s.* The act of justling, a juggle, *ibid.*

As E. *juggle* is derived from Fr. *juster*, *joust-er*, 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. *juxta*, 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, *ibid.*]

[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; Moes-G. *jota*, Gr. *iura*, Heb. *jod*, 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. Merc.*, 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 *favorem*; and I'll hae it ready for the next term in *Exchequer*." *Waverley*, iii. 356.

* JOT, *s.* A job, an occasional piece of work, Shirr. Gl., S. B.; [*jots*, light work of any kind, Banffs.] *Isl. gaat*, cura.

[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 JOTTER, *v. n.* Same as *to jot-about*, but implies idleness in the worker, or meanness in the work, Banffs.]

JOTTERIE, 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*, ejectionmentum; as originally denoting mean and dirty work, like that of a scavenger. It may, however, be abbreviated from Lat. *adjutor*, 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. *adjutoire*, *ajuctoire*, aid. V. JOATER, which seems originally the same.

[JOTTERIN, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.* Banffs.]

To JOTTLE, *v. n.* To be apparently diligent and yet doing nothing, to be busy about trifles; as, "He's *jottlin* on;" Linlithg.

JOTTLER, *s.* An inferior servant of all work, Loth.

This office was very common in the families of farmers. He is also denominated the *jotting man*, *ibid.* He *redds* 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.

"Decernis and ordanis the Firlot to be augmented;—and to contine, nine-tene pintes and twa *joucattes*." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 114, Murray.

"Be just calculation and comptrolment, the samin extended to 19 pintes, and a *jucat*." *Ibid.*

Perhaps allied to E. *jugg*, Dan. *jugge*, urna.

As L. B. *gaugett-um* denoted the tribute paid for gauging a cask of wine, and also the *measure* 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 hoddan-gray *joufs*, to the silken gown,—have I ever seen song cherished and esteemed." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 322.

JOUGS, *s. pl.* An instrument of punishment; a sort of pillory. V. JUGGS.

JOUGS, *s. pl.* Bad liquors, S. B. synon. *Jute*, *v.*

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.

Syne hynt Eneas ane perrellus lance in hand,
And it addressis fer furth on the land,
To ane Magus, that subtell was and sle,
And *joukit* in vnder the spere as he,
The schaft schakand flew furth about his hede.
Doug. Virgil, 336, 11.

2. To bend or bow as a tree, in consequence of a stroke.

Hercules it smytis with an mychty touk,
Apoun the richt half fer to mak it *jouk*,
Inforing him to welt it ouer the bra.
Doug. Virgil, 249, 24.

3. To bow, to make obeisance.

—Sayand, That we are heretyckis,
And false loud lying mastis tykes,—
Huirkland with huddis into our neck,
With Judas mynd to *jouk* and beck,
Seikand Christis pepill to devoir.
Erle of Glencairne's Epistill, Knox's Hist., p. 25.

Ye shall have naithing to fash ye,
Sax servants shall *jouk* to thee.
Herd's Coll., ii. 63.

4. To shift, to act hypocritically or deceitfully, S.

—"Sa ye may perseucir to the end of your lyfe, without sclander to your professioun, euer approuing the treuth, and haitting impietie in all persounis, not leaning to warldy wisdome, nor *jouking* for the plesure of greit men in the world." Davidsons's Commendation of Vprichtnes, Dedic.

Yit bauldly be his baner he abaid,
And did not *iouk* an icit from vprichtnes.

Ibid., st. 19.

"I saw no symptoms of the swelled legs that Lord L—, that *jouking* man, spoke about, for she skippit 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 jaw gae over." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 43.

Sae we had better *jouk*, until the jaw
Gang e'er our heads, than stand afor't and fa'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Rudd. has given various etymological conjectures, but has not hit on the origin, which is certainly Germ. *zuck-en*, to shrink or shrug, in order to ward off a blow. Su.-G. *duk-a*, deprimore, seems radically allied; as well as Belg. *duyk-en*, to stoop; Teut. *duyck-en*, verticem capitis demittere; submittere se, suggredi, subscindere, abscondere se; Kilian. Perhaps we may add, Su.-G. *swig-a*, loco cedere, *swigt-a*, vacillare, ut solent loco cessura; Isl. *swig-ia*, incurvare.

It may be observed that this word in Ang. is generally pronounced as if the initial letter were *d*, like *duke* E. V. Jowk.

JOUK, JUUK, *s.* 1. An evasive motion of the body, S.

In cirkillis wide sche drane hym on the bent,
With meny ane cours and *jouk* about, about;
Quhare ever sche fled sche followis him in and out.

Doug. Virgil, 389, 27.

Gyrus, Virgil.

Germ. *zucken*, 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 neds,
Your harts 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 soen's the verity he fand,
Straight taks the honest shepherd by the hand;
Wha, wondering at the kindness, gae a *jouk*,
But did confus'd and mair ner shameful look.

Ross's Helenore, p. 97.

3. A kind of slight curtsey, S. B.

To her she hies, and hailst her with a *jouk*,
The lass paid hame her compliment, and buik.

Ross's Helenore, 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.*, Perth.

5. A trick, S.

To George Durrie he played a *juike*,
That will not be forget this oulke:

Four hundred merks he gart him get him,
For tackis of kirkis he hecht to set him,
And syns aet vther men the tetudis.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 339.

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 stake.

Ranken's Poems, p. 36.

[2. To play the truant, Banffs.]

[JOUK-THE-SQUEEL, *s.* A truant, *ibid.*;
called also a *jouker*.]

JOUKER, *s.* A dissembler, one who acts de-
ceitfully.

Their *ioukers* durst not kyth thair cure,

For feir of fasting in the Fratur,

And tynsall of the charge thay bure.

Davidson's Short Discurs, st. 4.

[JOUKIN, *part. pr.* Playing truant; used
also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

JOUKING, JOWKING, *s.* 1. Shifting, change
of place, S.

—Ennoyt of this deray,

This irksom trasing, *jouking*, and delay,—

Full many thingis reuoluit he in thoect;

Syns on that wers man ruschit he in tene.

Doug. Virgil, 352, 40.

2. Artful conduct, dissimulation, S.

Hence the phrase, a *jouking loun*, a deceitful fellow;
also applied to one who is sycophantish and addicted
to dissimulation, S. Germ. *zucker*, one who starts back.

JOUKRIE, *s.* Deceit.

"Thairfor keip your promes, and pretext na *ioukrie*
be my Lorde of Cassillis writing." Reasoning betwix
Crosraguell and J. Knox, B. iii. b.

JOUKRY-PAWKRY, JOUCKRY-PAUCKRY, *s.*
Trick, deception, juggling, S.

—The sin o' Nauplius,

Mair useless na himsell,

Hia *joukry-paukry* finding out,

To weir did him compell.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

V. JOWK.

To JOUL, JOWL, *v. n.* To toll, South of S.

O leeze me on thee, winsems bell,

Thou cantie *joulin* thing,

Thou wafts along thy friendly knell,

Swift on the zephyr's wing.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 143.

V. JOW.

To JOUNDIE, JUNDIE, *v. a.* To jog with
the elbow, S. *jinnie*, S. B.

—Your fump'ring waken'd me,

And I you *joundy'd*, that ye might be free.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

V. HOO-SHOOTER.

Bailey mentions *shunt* as an E. word, signifying to
shove. Phillips calls it "a country-word," as thus
used. Both seem allied to Isl. *skund-a*, *festinus* co
praeceps, *med skynde*, praecipitanter. Sw. *skynd-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 el-
bow, S.

"If a man's gaun down the brac, ilk ane gi'es him a
jundie," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 41.

JOURDAN, JORDAN, *s.* In ludicrous lan-
guage, a chamber-pot, S.

The word is used by Chaucer, in an address to a
medical gentleman.

And eke thyn urinals, and thy *jordanes*,

Thin ypcoras, and eke thy *galianes*.

Pardoner's Prol., v. 12239.

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.
Hollinshed calls them *two jorden pots*, p. 440."

We find the same word used by Langland as a per-
sonal appellation. Describing a gluttonous preist, he
says:

I shall iangle to thys *Jurdan* with hye iuste wombe,

To tel me what penaunces is, of which he preched rathe.

P. Ploughman, F. 65, b.

Both Skinner and Junius render it by *matula*, a
chamberpot, deriving it from A.-S. *gor*, sterens, fimus,
and *den*, cubile, q. a receptacle of filth. Langland uses
it metaph. as Plantus does *matula*, to denote a silly
coxcomb.

Iuste cannot be understood in its common significa-
tion. For it conveys an idea very different. It is
most probably allied to Isl. *istur*, Su.-G. *ister-buk*, Dan.
ister-bug, paunch, fat-guts.

JOURNAIT, *part. pa.* V. JORNAT.

—"Thai war lanchfully *journait* to the ferd court
before hir bailye, and thar wardit, & fundin that thai
had na ryt, to the tak of the said landis." Aet. Audit.,
A. 1478, p. 75.

JOURNELLIE, *adv.* Daily, continually,
progressively.

All men beginnis fer till die,

The day of their natinitie:

And *journellie* they de proceed,

Till Atropus cut the fatell threid.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 9.

Fr. *journalier*, 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 jaws* or *is jowin*,
the bell tolls, S.; Sibb. writes it also *jowl*.

Now clinkumbell, wi' ratlin tow,

Begins to *jow* and croen.

Burns, iii. 38.

The storm was loud; in Oran-kirk

The bells they *jow'd* and rang.

Jamieson'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 Land-
lord, 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 *jows* in, Bailie Laurie will be trying some of his manœuvres." 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 weel aneugh wha feeds him and cleeds him, and keeps a' tight thaek and rape when his coble is *jowing* awa' in the Firth, poor fallow." Antiquary, ii. 281.

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 cantraips an' spells,
An' feerie, can cross it in twa braid cockle shells.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 60.

"*Jowes*, moves violently;" N. *ibid*.

"We say of the sea,—in a stormy day, that the jaws of it are coming *jowing* 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 Teut. *schuyv-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 mauna think
To *jow* me wi' the sight o' chink.—

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 355.

2. To spill from a vessel by making its liquid contents move from side to side, Upp. Lanarks.

Perhaps a provincial pron. of the E. *v. to Jaw*. This might seem probable from the use of *Jow* for *Jaw*, 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 steeple or belfry, which has become crazy through age, it is said, that they dare not *ring* the bells, lest they should bring 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 maneir of persouns—have reddy their fensabill geir and wapennis for weir, and compeir thairwith to the said Presidentis, at *jowyng* of the common bell, for the keeping and defenss of the town aganis any that wald invaid the samyn." Extract Council Rec. Edin., A. 1516.

4. To ring; improperly used.

"The said Freir Alexander thane being in Dundie, without delay he returned to St. Androiss, caussit immediatlie to *jow* the bell, and to give signification that he wald preiche." 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 gane a mile but twa,
When she heard the deid-bell knellan;
And everye *jow* the deid-bell geid,
Cried, Wae 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*
Cam lashan' down the braes.

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

JOWING, 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 fensabill geir and wapennis for weir, and appear before them at the *jowing* of the common Tolbooth-bell." Gall. Encycl.

JOW, s. A juggler.

In Scotland than, the narrest way,
He come, his cunning till assay;—
The *Jow* was of a grit engyne,
And generit was of gyans.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19, st. 4.

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 grit pyne.

"It would also seem, that *Quene of Jowis*, Bann. MS., p. 136, means Queen of magicians," or rather, "of imposters." Kennedy, in his *Flyting*, closely connects *jow* and *jugglour*.

Judas, *Jow*, Jugglour, Lollard lawreat.

St. 35, Edin. edit. 1503.

This seems formed from Fr. *jou-er*, to play; also, to counterfeit the gestures of another. *Jouer de passe-passe*, to juggle. The Fr. word is perhaps radically allied to Teut. *guych*, sanna, irrisio.

[JOWALIS, s. pl. Jewels, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 79, Dickson.]

[JOWIS. V. Dict.]

JOW-JOWRDANE-HEDED, adj.

Bot owl, *jow-jordane-heded* jevens.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Jow seems to refer to the *jowl*, or side of the head, S. *jow*. The idea may be, that the persons described had heads formed like pots. V. JOURDAN.

To JOWK, v. n. To juggle, to play tricks.

He could wirk windaris, quhat way that he wald;
Mak a gray gus a gold garland,
A lang spere of a bittill for a berne bald,
Nobis of nutschellis, and silver of sand,
Thus *jowkit* with the juxters the janglane Ja.

Houlate, iii. 12, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the term *joked*, and *juxters*, jokers. But according to the sense of the word *joke* in E., this is not the idea here expressed. *Jowkit* evidently signifies, "played such tricks as are common to jugglers."

The word, as here used, may be radically the same with *Jouk*, q. v. But although there is a very near approximation in sense, I am rather inclined to view it, because of the peculiar signification, as formed from Germ. *gauch*, histrio, ludio, praestigiator. Teut. *guych*, sanna, irrisio; Belg. *guych*, a wry mouth. For, as Wachter has observed, *gauchel-en* and *jockl-en* are

merely differences of dialects. Kilian, in like manner, gives *jougleur* and *guycheur* as synon. *Juxter* is evidently formed from *jowk*, q. *jowkster*. I hesitate whether *joukry-paukry* ought not to be immediately referred to this v. V. Jow.

JOWPOUN, *s.* A short cassock, Fr. *jupon*.

"Item, ane *jowpoun* of blak velvott lynit with gray. Item, ane uther *jowpoun* of blak velvott, broderrit with silk," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 84.

JOY, *s.* A darling. V. Jo.

JOYEUSITY, *s.* Jollity, mirth. Fr. *joyeuseté*.

"Such pastyme to thame is bot *joyeusity*, quharein 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 whele 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 Doctor Pringle's—been sacrificed to Moloch, like the victims of prelate idolatry." Ayrs, Legatees, p. 239.

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, *Tnnmultuarie incedere*; which gives the sense more accurately. Teut. *schwyffel-en* is expl. fugere; also, *fifilare*.

JUFFLER, *s.* Shuffler. V. **HOMELTY-JOMELTY**.

JUFFLES, *s. pl.* Old shoes worn with the heels down, Edin.; *Bachles* synon.; q. what one *shuffles* with.

[**JUGGIE**, *s.* 1. A small jng, 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 boyens on chairs, rubbin' the clothes to *juggons* between their hands." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 265.

[**JUGGIS**, *s. pl.* Dregs, Lyndsay, Ans. to Kingis Flyting, l. 55.]

TO JUGGLE, *v. a.* To shake, Gall. V. **JOGILL**.

JUGGS, **JOUGS**, **JOGGES**, *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 *Jougs*, 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 *Trone*, and goods sold in the public market were weighed at it." P. Hamilton, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., ii. 210. V. also xiv. 370, N.

"They punish—delinquents—making them stand in *Jogges*, as they call them, Pillarics, (which in the country churches are fixed to the two sides of the maine doore of the Parish-Church) cutting the halfe of their haire, shaving their beards," &c. Maxwell's Barthen of Issachar, p. 3.

Belg. *juk* signifies a yoke; *paardejuk*, a horse-collar. This may be derived from Lat. *jug-um*, a yoke. But perhaps it is rather allied to Belg. *kaak*, Dan. *kaag*. V. **COCKSTULE**.

JUIKE, *s.* A trick. V. **JOUK**, *s.*

JUM, *adj.* Reserved, not affable, S. *Hum-drum* is nearly synon.

JUM, *s.* A house built very clumsily, and having an awkward appearance, Ayrs.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Junze*, which has merely received a plural form. V. **JAM**.

JUMCTURER, *s.* An old term for a great coat, Roxb.

It seems allied to Fr. *jointure*; but for what reason, whether from its various *joinings*, 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 frae 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 unninge, 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 Teut. *sch*, and *sk* of the Scandinavian nations, I have no doubt that we are to look for the original term in Belg. *schommel-en*, to stir, to shake. The primary term is probably Isl. *skum*, spuma, mucor, whence E. *scum*, this being raised by *stirring*.

JUMMLIE, *s.* "Sediment of ale;" Gall. Eneyl.

[**JUMMLIE**, *adj.* Drumly, 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. JIMPS.

Perhaps from Fr. *jupe habille*, *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 hae fourteen braw clews
Will mak baith a coat and a *jumpie*;
And plenty o' plaiden for trews,
An ye get them I sanna scrimp ye.
Patie 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.]

JUMZE, *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 *jumze* of a cart," &c. Upp. Lanarks. V. JUM, *s.*

JUNCTLY, JUNTLY, *adv.* Compactly.

On Settirday on to the bryg thai raid,
Off gud playne burd was weil and *junctly* maid.
Wallace, vii. 1147, MS.

v. hundreth men in harnes ryecht *juntly*,
Thai wachet furth to mak a jeperty
At the south part, apon 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 justle, S.; *junnie*, Aberd. V. JOUNDIE.

I marvel muckle fou that I,
Sae joggel't wi' adversity,
Shon'd e'er attempt to sing;

Sae *junnied* on frae day to day,
Wi' ne'er a blink o' fortune's ray,
To gar the muse tak wing.

Tarras's Poems, p. 36.

"*Junnie*, 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," Dumfr.

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.

JUNNICE, *s.* "A jostle, a blow," Aysr.; Gl. Picken.

This might rather appear to be a corr. of the pl., *q. jundies*.

To JUNE, *v. a.* To join. This is uniformly used by Bellenden, [also by Sir D. Lyndsay.]

JUNKY. A corr. of the name *John*, or rather of the diminutive *Johnny*. Ross's Helenore, 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 ane and a'
Our fathers thought wad never fa',
In *junrells*, are dung down.

Gall. Encycl., 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 whittles frae ilk sheath.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 267.

A *junt* o' beef, baith fat an' fresh,
Aft in your pat be todlin'!

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 67.

2. Applied to a squat clumsy person, S. B.

At last brave Jess, the fodge *junt*,
Did had Dad's hands till the auld runt,
Wi' boiling broe, John Ploughman brunt.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

3. "A large quantity of liquid of any kind;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems merely an improper sense of the term strictly denoting solids.

L. B. *juncta* or *junctum*, however, is used for some kind of measure of salt; Monastic. Anglic. ap. Du Cange.

[JUNTFEFTMENT, *s.* Conjunct infestment, giving joint possession of heritable property, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 5, Dickson.]

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 *joup* drawn over her head, who looked as if taken in some evil act by surprise." Brownie of Bodsbeck, 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 pat on my *jupes* sae green,
 An' kilted my coaties rarely;
 Awa I gaed but stockings or shoon
 Among the dewes sae paelie!

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 64.

Paelie is evidently used as for *E. pearly*; and was perhaps originally written *pearlie*.

—"The lords o' Morison were bold and powerful, and their ladies wore mair riches on their grass green *jupes* than wad buy me a baron's land." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, 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. *juppe*, Isl. Su.-G. *hjup*, tunica, from *hyp-ia*, involve, 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 our the wallis wyn.

Barbour, x. 539, MS.

Thir manere of renkis and *juppertyis* of batall
 Ascanus hantit, and broucht first in Itale.

Doug. Virgil, 147, 32.

2. A battle, or conflict; used in a general sense.

—All hale the wictory
 The Scottis had of this *jupardy*;
 And few wes slayne of Scottis men.

Wyn town, viii. 13. 167.

It has been viewed as formed from Fr. *jeu perdu*, 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*. Froissart, Vol. I., c. 234. V. Tyrwhitt in vo.

- JUPSIE, *adj.* Expl. "big-headed, dull, and having a slothful appearance," Orkn.

[JURDEN, *s.* A chamber-pot, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 2478. V. JOURDAN.]

JURE. *Art and Jure.* V. ART.

[JURE, *s.* Applied to stock; as, "I hae na a *jure*," I have not a single animal, Shetl.]

[JURENAY, *s.* A military coat, Ital. *giornea*. V. JORNAY.]

[JURGE, *v. n.* V. CHIRK.]

To JURMUMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To crush, to disfigure, Ettr. For.

"How do ye mean when you say they were hashed?" 'Champit like—a' broozled and *jurmummed*, as it war.' Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 134, 135.

2. To bamboozle, Roxb.

"I trow it is a shame to see a pretty maid jaumphed an' *jurmummed* in that gate." Perils of Man, i. 246.

JURMUMMLE, *s.* The act of crushing or disfiguring, Ettr. For.

JURNAL'D, *part. pa.* Coagulated; blood, when allowed to get into a coagulated mass, from not being stirred while cooling, is said to be *jurnal'd*, Roxb. Synon. *lappered*.

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. *skorr-a*, sonum stridulum edere; "to grate, to sound gratingly, to make a harsh noise;" Widge.

To JUST, *v. a.* To adjust.

—"That every pundlar be *justed* and made equal with the King's pundlar; and that none have pound-lars or bismars of greater weight," &c. Acet., A. 1628, Barry's Orkney, App. p. 473.

[*JUSTICE, JUSTIS, *s.* The chief judge in criminal causes, called the king's justiciar, Acets. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., 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. Acets. L. H. Treas., Vol. I.]

JUSTICIARY POWER. The "power of judging in matters of life and death," S.; Gl. Crookshanks.

JUSTICOAT, *s.* A waistcoat with sleeves, S. B.

The groff gudeman began tae grammil,
 "Thair'a muck tae lead, thair'a bear tae hummil;"
 The *justicoat* syne on he flung,
 An' up he gat his hazel rung;
 Then but he gat wi' hasty breishell
 An' laid on flab a badger-reishell.

MS. Poems.

Fr. *just-au-corps*, a close coat.

JUSTIECOR, s. The same with *Justicoat*, South of S.

"Its a sight for sair een to see a gold lace *justiecor* in the Ha' garden sac late at e'en." Rob Roy, i. 132. V. **JUSTICOAT**.

To JUSTIFIE, v. a. 1. To punish with death, in whatever way.

"He gart strik the heydis fra them of Capes that var in preson in Theane, and syne past to Calles to gar execut justice on the remanent. He beand ther aruyit, he gart bryng furth the presoners to be *iustifiet*." 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 semit ;
Als into Venus Court full fast they demit ;
Sayand, Yone lustie Court will stop or meit
To *justifie* this bysning quhilk blasphemit.

Palace of Honour, ii. 7. *Edin. edit.*, 1579.

"Thir conspirators desired, at all times, to have this Duke [of Albany] put to death.—There 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 *justified* on a certain day, which was the day after the ship strake in the Road of Leith." *Pitcottie*, p. 83.

"On the morrow this child was *justifiit* in presence of mony pepil." *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. *justificare*, *meritis poenis afficere, 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 in eodem castro inventi fuerunt poena, suspendii justificavimus*: we have *justified* by hanging. V. Du Cange.

Capital punishment is sometimes thus defined:—"Thay beand swa convict, sall be *justifiit* to the deid thairfor;" i.e., punished to the death. A. 1500, *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 596.

2. Sometimes it denotes arbitrary punishment, as by fine.

"Anent thame that reivis fisch fra fischeris," it is ordanit that "the Schiref sall write to the Lord or Baillie of the ground quhair the said trespassour is and remainis for the time, chargeand him in the King's name to tak the said trespassouris ane or ma, and send thame to him to be *justifiit*.—And gif he beis convict thairfor befor him be an assise, that he be adjudgit in ane unlaw of xx. *lib.* to be raisit to the King's use." A. 1497, *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 543.

L. B. *justificare* is also used in this general sense, as denoting punishment in proportion to the crime. *Judicio dato damnare, vel per judicium compellere*. It is frequently applied to mulcts. *Justificabunt rusticos, et medietatem justitiæ habebit Prior Neronisvillæ, et medietatem Matthæus de Anunvilla*. Chart., 1146, ap. Du Cange. The Prior was to receive one moiety of the fine, and Matthew de Anunville another.

3. It seems to be occasionally used as simply signifying to condemn.

"Gif it happynis ony man til assist in rede, confort, or consal, or mayntenance, to thaim that ar *iustifiit* be the king in this present parliament, or sal happyn to be *iustifiit* in tym cummyn for crimes committit agaynis the king,—fra it be notour, or the tres-

passour be convict tharof, he sal be punyst in sic lik maner as the principale trespassouris." *Parl. Ja. II.*, A. 1449, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 35, c. 3.

L. B. *justificare*, non tam justitiam exercere, quam judicio dato damnare. Si hæc violaverit, ipsemet *justificabit*. *Cart. A.* 1055, ap. Du Cange.

4. To judge; used in a general sense, without immediate reference either to acquittal or condemnation.

"That al regaliteis, that ar in the kingis handis now, or sal be in tym to cum, be haldyn in ryalte, ande *iustifiit* be the kingis Justice, quhil thai 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 regaliteis that are now in the kingis handis be annex to the rialte: And that in tym to cum thar be na regaliteis grantyt without delivuerance of the Parliament." A. 1455, *ibid.*, p. 43, c. 4.

The use of this term is analogous to that of L. B. *rectare, arrectare*, rendered in our Laws, *to do right*, i.e., to make satisfaction by punishment. V. **ARETIT**.

JUSTIFYING, s. Subjection to capital punishment.

"The Earl also shew himself 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." *Pitcottie*, p. 82.

[**JUSTING, part. pr.** Jousting, tilting, sporting, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 546. Used also as a s.; part. pa. *justit*.]

JUSTRY, s. 1. Justice, equity.

Thau pray we all to the Makar abow,
Quhilk has in hand off *justry* the ballance,
That he vs grant of his der lestand lowe,

Wallace, vi. 101, MS.

2. The justice eyre, court of justice.

This Alysandyr Kyng of Scotland
Wes throwcht the kynryk traveland,
Haldand Courtis and *Justrys*,
And chastyd in it all Reverys.

Wyntown, vii. 9, 249.

—"Tharfor the Justice sal mak a ditta within thar *iusttris* & punis thaim that ar falty, as the cause requiris." *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 Ergilis *Justry* cum to Dunbertane." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1503, *Ed.* 1814, p. 241.

According to this sense, it may be a corr. of L. B. *justitiarum*, the name given to judges in criminal causes, or itinerant; or of *Justitiare*, officium justitiarum; Du Cange.

To JUTE, v. a. To tipple. *Jutting and drinking* is a phrase commonly used with respect to tipplers, S.

The word has originally respected the act of *pouring out* liquor, that it might be drunk ; Moes.-G. *giut-an*, Su.-G. *giut-a*, A.-S. *geot-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 batts.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 229.

Joot, Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 42.

2. Sometimes, in contempt, applied to tea, Upp. Clydes., Roxb.

This may have the same origin with the v. Belg. *jucht*, however, denotes slight beer ; and Su.-G. *gyttia*, 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 styme o' them seen again atweesh this and twal heurs at e'en, whan they'll be baith hame glowran fu ; for the dominie's a *juttlin* 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. *gutt*, 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 shepeherds, & such lewed *juttes*
Percen wyth a *Pater noster* the palace of heauen,
And passen Purgatori penannceles, at her hence parting.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 52, b.

—Whan a rake's gaun hame bung-fu
Frae *jutes* like Lucky Spence's ;—
He has na a' his senses
Owre keen that night.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 52.

She's the lady o' a yard,
An' her house is bienlie thacket ;
Nans gangs suodder 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.

Fr. *joute*, beside ; Lat. *juxt-a*.

JUXTER, s. A juggler. V. JOWK.

[**JVEGAR, s.** Thesea-urchin, Orkn. & Shetl.]

JYMP, s. A quirk. V. GYMP, s.

JYPLE, s. "A person with clothes badly made ;" Gall. Encycl. ; evidently synon. with *Hyple*, q. v.

Isl. *skypla* signifies calyptra laxior, a woman's cap or hood of a loose shape ; also, a veil.



PE Jamieson, John
2106 An etymological dictionary
J36 of the Scottish language
1879 New ed., carefully rev. and
v.2 collated, with the entire
supplement incorporated

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