8034

Jamieson, John.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

JAMIESON'S

DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE EXPLAINED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SENSES, AUTHORIZED BY THE NAMES OF THE WRITERS BY WHOM THEY ARE USED, OR THE TITLES OF THE WORKS IN WHICH THEY OCCUR, AND DERIVED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS.

ABRIDGED BY

JOHN JOHNSTON.

A New Edition, Revised and Enlarged, by

JOHN LONGMUIR, A.M., LL.D.,

EDITOR OF 'WALKER AND WEBSTER COMBINED,' 'WALKER'S RHYMING DICTIONARY,' ETC.

EDINBURGH:

WILLIAM P. NIMMO.

1867.

TO

His Royal Highness Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., M.D.

THIS WORK,

(AS NOW REVISED AND ENLARGED)

INTENDED TO PRESERVE AND ILLUSTRATE THE

LANGUAGE AND EARLY LITERATURE OF A BRAVE PEOPLE,

WHOSE PATRIOTIC AND SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS IN DEFENCE OF

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WERE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF

AUTHENTIC HISTORY INVARIABLY CONNECTED WITH THE

MAINTENANCE OF THE HEREDITARY CROWN OF

HIS ROYAL ANCESTORS, IS,

BY PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

November, 1866.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE industry, perseverance, acuteness, research and learning displayed in Dr. Jamieson's ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE, will ever excite the admiration and gratitude of all that have occasion to consult that wonderful store-house of philology and antiquarianism. The original work consisted of two quarto volumes, which were published at Edinburgh by subscription, in 1808, and dedicated to George, Prince of Wales. Such was the interest excited by the work, that the additional words contributed by students of Scottish literature, and gleaned by the author in the prosecution of his studies, accumulated in the course of a few years to such an amount as enabled the author to produce, in the form of a *Supplement*, other two volumes of equal size with their predecessors, which were published at Edinburgh in 1825, and dedicated to his early patron, who had then become the King. After the death of Dr. Jamieson, in 1838, Mr. John Johnstone prepared a second edition of this great work, in which he incorporated the words of the Supplement, with their most popular significations, into the original Dictionary. By omitting the quotations contained in the Supplement, he was able to compress the work into two quarto volumes, which were published at Edinburgh in 1840-41, with the original dedication prefixed. The same editor next prepared an *Abridgment* of the whole work, which was also published at Edinburgh in 1846, in an octavo volume.

As the copyright of this edition, which for several years had been out of print, had fallen into the hands of Mr. Murray, Aberdeen, he resolved to reprint it in a similar form, but at a greatly reduced price. The editor undertook only to put the sheets correctly through the press. As he proceeded, however, it occurred to him that a word here and there might advantageously be added; and, knowing that Dr. Jamieson was not personally acquainted with the dialect of the northern counties, he asked contributions from those who were qualified thus to enrich the work. To all that responded to the request, therefore, the Editor and Publisher make offer of their grateful acknowledgments.

When nearly the half of the work had been printed, the Editor had occasion to visit the Orkney Islands, and, in addition to words indicated by Robert Scarth, Esq., Banker, and contributed by Mr. Petrie, Kirkwall, he there procured a copy of the recently published "*Etymological Glossary of the Shetland and Orkney Dialect*," by Thomas Edmondston, Esq. of Buness, Shetland. Before he had it in his power to ask Mr. Edmondston's permission to make use of his valuable *Glossary*, that gentleman, having heard of the intended republication of the *Abridgment* of Jamieson, spontaneously

granted the Editor, in the most generous manner, full permission to use his *Glossary*, as far as available.

The Editor would also take the liberty of expressing his thanks to Mr. Robert Duncan, Lesmahago, for the early interest he took in the work, and the valuable contributions he communicated, as well as to Mr. Jervise, Brechin, for several Forfarshire words. The Editor has, of course, corrected whatever typographical errors occurred in the work he was re-editing, and, in cases of doubt, had frequent recourse to the original volumes; in a few cases he has corrected what was erroneous, as at *chanter*, *fedmal*, *gowpen*, *tarricrook*, &c.; he has given about one hundred and twenty additional explanations of words; he has added one hundred and six various spellings; and sixty synonyms, besides a few etymologies; he has introduced seventy pithy, idiomatic, and illustrative expressions; and the new words, from his own resources and the contributions indicated, amount to about *six hundred and thirty*.

In a work of such a multifarious nature, and containing so many words from foreign languages, it would be wonderful if no error had escaped the vigilance of the Editor; but he trusts that such as may be discovered will only be of a trivial nature, and that many will now possess a reliable key to unlock the valuable stores of our Scottish literature, which are shut up in a language that is fast becoming unknown.

Those Englishmen, who have taken but a superficial view of the Scottish language, will learn from this work, that it is neither a collection of barbarous sounds nor a corruption of their own tongue; but that, on the contrary, it has a common origin with the English; and that, while Englishmen have changed the sound, altered the spelling, and dropped many of the words of their forefathers, Scotchmen have preserved to a great extent the primitive language of their Teutonic ancestors, in its native integrity, copiousness and force.

Under particular letters or combinations of letters, occasional remarks will be found respecting the interchanges that take place in different parts of the country; but, from circumstances stated by himself, it is evident that Dr. Jamieson's knowledge of the dialect of the northern Isles was too limited to enable him to make any remarks on them. The Editor may, therefore, advert to some of them here, that he may account for his not having introduced more words from that quarter than he has done. Thus, *th* is changed into *t*; as throat, *trot*; thin, *tin*; thrang, *trang*; or into *d*; as thou, *dou*; their, *dyr*; thunder, *dunder*, or *tunner*; *ch* hard is softened, or changed into *sh*; as chair, *shair*; chafts, *shafts*; choked, *shokit*; *qu* into *wh*; as queen, *wheen*; quit, *whett*; quirm, *whirm*.

In conclusion, the Editor begs to state, that it will afford him much pleasure to receive from any of his intelligent readers such words as they may discover to have been omitted, with specification of the districts in which they are used, as these will still be available when the work is again submitted to the press. Of such as he has lately received, he has availed himself of what would otherwise have been a blank page at the end of the volume, to present a specimen.

MEMOIR OF DR. JAMIESON.

THE brief Memoir which, through the kindness of the surviving members of Dr. Jamieson's family, is now prefixed to this Abridgment of his greatest work, possesses at least the essential quality of being perfectly authentic. It is in every particular compiled from a rather bulky manuscript autobiography, which was written during the later years of Dr. Jamieson's life, in compliance with repeated solicitations that he would throw together some memoranda of the leading occurrences of his public and literary career.

JOHN JAMIESON was born in the city of Glasgow on the 3rd March, 1759. His father, Mr. John Jamieson, was the pastor of one of the two Seceder congregations which were all then established in that town. His mother's name was Cleland. She was the daughter of Mr. Cleland of Edinburgh, a man who seems to have enjoyed the friendship of the more distinguished of the clergymen of the city, and who had married Rachel, the daughter of the Rev. Robert Bruce of Garlet, son of the second brother of Bruce of Kennet. This reverend person, the great-grandfather of Dr. Jamieson, suffered persecution as a Presbyterian minister, during the troubles of Scotland. Dr. Jamieson's paternal grandfather was Mr. William Jamieson, the farmer of Hill House, near Linlithgow, in West Lothian; a person of respectable connections, being related to several of the smaller landed proprietors of the county, and to some of the wealthy merchants of the then flourishing commercial town of Borrowstounness.

The future lexicographer received his first lessons at a school kept by his father's precentor, a person quite incompetent for the task of tuition. After a course of very imperfect elementary instruction, according to a practice then general, and not yet quite obsolete in Scotland, of leaving the English language to shift, in a great measure, for itself, he was sent, in his seventh year, to the first class of the Latin grammar school of Glasgow, then taught by Mr. William Bald. Bald was a teacher of a stamp not unfrequently met with in those times. He was an admirable boon companion, and possessed of great humour, though more than suspected of undue partiality for the sons of men of rank, or those of wealthy citizens who occasionally gave him a good dinner, and made liberal "*Candlemas Offerings.*" This partiality having been very unfairly manifested to the prejudice of the just claims of the Seceder minister's son to the highest prize in the class, as afterwards admitted by Mr. Bald himself, the pupil was withdrawn at the end of the first year. He was then placed under a private teacher named Selkirk, who is described as a worthy man, and with whom, in two years, and by the unremitting care of his father at home, he made such progress, that he was deemed fit to enter the first "Humanity," or Latin class, in the University of Glasgow, when only nine years old. Dr. Jamieson, in commenting upon his very early appearance at college, gently expresses his regret that his ex-

cellent father should have so hurried on his education, and justly remarks, that, however vividly impressions may seem to be received by a young mind, they are often so superficial as to be altogether effaced by others which succeed them. The professor of Humanity was the Rev. George Muirhead, of whom his pupil entertained the most affectionate recollection, and an "indelible veneration."

During his second year at the Latin class, young Jamieson also attended the first Greek class, which was then taught by Dr. James Moor, the well-known author of the Greek Grammar which bears his name.

So early in life as this period, the future antiquary was beginning to show a taste for old coins, and other curious objects, on which he expended his pocket-money. A vein for poetry at the same time displayed itself. Both predilections were congenial to those of Professor Moor, with whom Jamieson became so far a favourite, that he kindly explained the coins the boy brought to him, and would show him his own valuable collection, acquired while he had travelled with the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock. In short, under Moor, his pupil seems to have made progress in every thing save his proper business, the Greek language.

During his attendance on the prelections of Professor Muirhead, however, the mind of the young student received that bias which influenced the literary pursuits of his after life. "The Professor," he says, in the autobiography above referred to, "not satisfied with an explanation of the words of any classical passage, was most anxious to call the attention of his pupils to the peculiar force of the terms that occurred in it; particularly pointing out the shades of signification by which those terms, viewed as synonymous, differed from each other. This mode of illustration, which, at that time, I suspect, was by no means common, had a powerful influence in attracting my attention to the classical books, and even to the formation of language in general, and to it I most probably may ascribe that partiality for philological and etymological research in which I have ever since had so much pleasure."

The precarious state of his father's health made the studies of an only surviving son, already destined to the ministry, be pushed forward with anxious rapidity. The friendly Professor Muirhead disapproved and remonstrated; but there was too good reason for the precipitance, for Jamieson's father afterwards informed him, that he was much afraid that, having been long a prisoner from complicated disease, he would be early taken away; and, as he had nothing to leave his son, he was most desirous to forward his classical and professional education. He was accordingly next season sent to the Logic class, though, as he remarks, "a boy of eleven years of age was quite unfit for studying the abstractions of logic and metaphysics." This year, also, he considers "entirely lost," and that "it might be blotted out of the calendar of his life." A second year spent in philosophical studies was employed to little more purpose; and though he now studied under the eminent philosopher, Dr. Reid, he had become, during his father's continued illness, too much, he says, his own master to make any great progress "either in the Intellectual or Moral Powers." He, however, took some pleasure in the study of *Mathematics;* but over *Algebra*, on which he consumed the midnight oil, the student of eleven, very naturally, often fell asleep. His classical and philosophical studies were certainly begun in very good time; but it is yet more surprising to find the Associate

Presbytery of Glasgow admitting him as a student of theology at the age of fourteen!

The Professor of Theology among the Seceders at that period was the Rev. William Moncrieff of Alloa, the son of one of the four ministers who originally seceded from the Church of Scotland, from their hostility to Patronage, and who, subsequenty, founded the Secession Church. Though not, according to his distinguished pupil, a man of extensive erudition, or of great depth of understanding, Professor Moncrieff was possessed of qualities even more essential to the fulfilment of his important office of training young men in those days to the Secession ministry; and from the suavity of his disposition, and the kindness of his manners, he was very popular among his students. After attending Professor Moncrieff for one season at Alloa, young Jamieson attended Professor Anderson (afterwards the founder of the Andersonian Institution) in Glasgow, for Natural Philosophy, for which science he does not seem to have had any taste. While at the Glasgow University, he became a member of the different *Literary Societies* formed by the students for mutual improvement. These were then the *Eclectic*, the *Dialectic*, and the *Academic*; and he was successively a member of each of them.

The Doctor relates many beautiful instances of the mutual respect and cordial regard which then subsisted among the different denominations of the clergy of Glasgow, and which was peculiarly manifested towards his father during his severe and protracted illness. Comparing modern times with those better days, he prophetically remarks:—

"If matters go on, as they have done, in our highly favoured country, for some time past, there is reason to fear that as little genuine love will be found as there was among the Pharisees, who, from sheer influence of party, in a certain sense still 'loved one another,' while they looked on all who differed from them in no other light than they did on Sadducees. May the God of all Grace give a merciful check to this spirit, which is not from Him!"

Dr. Jamieson was himself, throughout the whole course of his life, distinguished by a liberal and truly Catholic spirit. His friends and intimate associates were found among Christians of all denominations, though he conscientiously held by his own opinions. If he ever lacked charity, it appears to have been towards the Unitarians, a fact perhaps to be accounted for by his early controversies with Macgill and Dr. Priestley. Episcopalians and Roman Catholics were among his personal friends, even when his position as the young minister of a very rigid congregation of Seceders, in a country town, made the association dangerous to him, as being liable to misconstruction by his zealous flock.

After he had attained the dignity of a student of Theology, instead of condescending to resume the *red gown* of the Glasgow student, Jamieson repaired to Edinburgh to prosecute his studies, and lived, while there, in the house of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Cleland. He attended the prelections of the eminent Dugald Stewart, then but a young man himself.

During the young student's residence in Edinburgh, he made many valuable and desirable acquaintances, and acquired some useful friends. Of this number was the venerable Dr John Erskine, who continued the friend of Jamieson for the remainder of his honoured life. Dr. Erskine commanded his veneration and love, but he also felt great respect for the Evangelical Doctor's Moderate colleague, the celebrated Principal Robertson, the His-

torian. Robertson was long the leader of the Moderate-party in the Kirk Courts; and young Jamieson, though a conscientious Seceder, and one in a manner dedicated from his birth to the service of the Secession Church, on witnessing the masterly manner in which the Principal conducted business in the Church Courts, felt, in his own words, "That if he were to acknowledge any ecclesiastical leader, or call any man a master in divine matters, he would prefer the Principal in this character to any man he had ever seen; for he conducted business with so much dignity and suavity of manner, that those who followed seemed to be led by a silken cord. He might cajole, but he never cudgelled his troops."

After attending the Theological class for six sessions, the candidate for the ministry was, at the age of twenty, appointed by the Synod to be taken on trials for licence; and in July 1779, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow.

Dr. Jamieson's first appearance as a preacher was at Colmonell, in Carrick, in Ayrshire, then a very dreary and poor district. From the first he seems to have been popular, and the small isolated congregation of Colmonell wished to obtain the young preacher as their pastor; but to this he gave no encouragement, deeming it his duty to leave such matters to the regular authorities. His next apointment was to the Isle of Bute, and Cowal, in Argyleshire. The picture which he gives of characters and of manners, long since passed away, and their contrast with present times, is a little striking. The venerable Doctor, in old age, relates, "I found my situation on this beautiful island very comfortable. The place of preaching was in Rothesay. I lodged at a farm-house in the parish of Kingarth; and I never met with more kindness from any man than from —— ——, the minister of the parish." This was not at all in accordance with the Doctor's subsequent experience of the Established ministers in other parishes, and particularly when he came to be settled in Forfar.

Mr. Jamieson passed over to Cowal in the depth of a severe winter, and was lodged in a wretched, smoky hovel, without even glass to the aperture through which light was received, and in which he had to eat, sleep, and study. These were not the palmy days of the Secession Church.

In the beginning of 1780, Mr. Jamieson was appointed by the Associate Synod, (the Supreme Court of the Secession,) to itinerate in Perthshire and the neighbouring county of Angus. After preaching for several Sabbaths in Dundee, in which there was then a vacancy, he made so favourable an impression, that the congregation agreed to give him a call to be their pastor. But Forfar, his next preaching station, was to be his resting-place, and it proved for many years an ungenial and dreary sojourn. To Forfar he was at that time, of course, a total stranger; and in old age he touchingly relates:—"Though I were to live much longer than I have done since that time, I shall never forget the feeling I had in crossing the rising ground, where I first had a view of this place. I had never seen any part of the country before. The day was cold, the aspect of the country dreary and bleak, and it was partly covered with snow. It seemed to abound with mosses, which gave a desolate appearance to the whole valley under my eye. I paused for a moment, and a pang struck through my heart, while the mortifying query occurred—'What if this gloomy place should be the bounds of my habitation?' And it was the will of the Almighty that it should be so."

The congregation of Forfar was at that time but newly formed, and had never yet had any regular minister, being, by orders of the Presbytery, *supplied*, as it is termed, from Sabbath to Sabbath by young probationers and others.

Three calls were at the same time subscribed for the popular young preacher: from Forfar, from Dundee, and from Perth, where he was wanted as a second or collegiate minister. The congregation of Dundee was large and comparatively wealthy, but the call was not unanimous, and Forfar proved his ultimate destination. It is not easy to conceive a position more trying, in every respect, than that of the young minister at his outset in Forfar; and a man of less energy, although of equal talents, would probably have altogether sunk under the opposition and persecution which he encountered. There was, however, one bright side: he had been affectionately, nay, anxiously wished for by the whole of his congregation. He knew that he was in the path of duty; and, piously resigning "his lot into the hands of the All-Wise Disposer of events," with the assurance which followed him through life, "that his gracious Master would provide for him in the way that was best," he looked forward to the future with firmness.

By degrees Mr. Jamieson became better known and better appreciated. He acknowledges with marked gratitude the obligations he owed, in many respects, to Mr Dempster of Dunnichen, a gentleman of high character and considerable influence in the county, which he represented for some time in Parliament. This benevolent man was his first, and proved through life his fastest friend. Until his acquaintance with Mr. Dempster, which was brought about by an accidental call, Mr. Jamieson's only social enjoyment was in visiting at intervals several respectable families in Perth and its neighbourhood, or the hospitable manse of Longforgan in the Carse of Gowrie, then a residence combining every charm. But the friendship and influence of Mr. Dempster soon procured similar enjoyments for him nearer home. At Dunnichen he was at all times a welcome guest, and there he became acquainted, through the cordial introduction of Mr Dempster, with all the landed aristocracy of the county. This enlargement of Mr Jamieson's circle of social intercourse was further aided and confirmed by his marriage with the daughter of an old and respectable proprietor in the county, Miss Charlotte Watson, youngest daughter of Robert Watson, Esq., of Shielhill, in Angus, and of Easter Rhynd in Perthshire.

With Mr. Jamieson's very limited income of £50 per annum, it must have appeared almost madness to think of marriage, even allowing for the greater value of money at that time; but the bachelor state is deemed incompatible with the ministry in Scotland; and, besides, prudential considerations will not always prevent a young man from falling in love. The union, however, which lasted for more than half a century, proved in all respects a most auspicious one. Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson had, no doubt, for a long period, much to contend with, from limited means and a very numerous family, but the unwearied and untiring industry of Mr. Jamieson made up for all other deficiencies.

Mr. Jamieson in Providence, and in his own energies, soon began to reap it loneliness at home, and indifference, if not ceeded strong domestic attractions, and the pectable neighbours.

, Mr. Jamieson began to work seriously for

the press, and continued, for upwards of forty years, a constant and even voluminous writer on diversified subjects. While yet a mere stripling, he had composed some pieces of poetry for "Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine," which we notice only because they were his first attempts as an author. We next find him communicating,—in a series of papers to the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, of which he was a member,—the fruits of his researches concerning the antiquities of Forfarshire. These papers led Mr. Dempster to recommend his writing a history of the county, and the suggestion gave impulse and direction to his local inquiries, although it was never fully complied with. But the publication which seems first to have obtained for him some literary reputation, and the character of an orthodox and evangelical minister, was his reply, under the title of "Socinianism Unmasked," to Dr. Macgill of Ayr, whose alleged heresy had lately been widely bruited.

This work paved the way for his favourable reception in London, which he visited for the first time in 1788-9. He carried to London with him a collection of sermons, afterwards published under the title of "Sermons on the Heart," which became very popular. With the exception of this work, his other writings do not seem to have yielded him much profit, although they added to his reputation. Letters of introduction from Dr. Erskine and others procured for him an extensive acquaintance, particularly in the religious circles and among the evangelical ministers of the metropolis. He mentions the pious and benevolent Mr. John Thornton, the eccentric Ryland the Baptist minister, John Newton, Venn, and Cecil, as of the number of his new friends. He also found antiquarian and literary associates, while his poem on the "Sorrows of Slavery," written with some care, and intended to aid the cause of abolition, then of absorbing interest, brought him under the notice of the abolitionists, and led to an acquaintance with Wilberforce and Granville Sharp.

The consideration he enjoyed in these metropolitan circles, and particularly amongst his religious friends, must have been augmented by his "Reply to Priestly," for which he received the diploma of Doctor of Divinity from the College of New Jersey, the first honour of the kind that had ever been conferred upon a Seceder.

Dr. Jamieson repeated his visits to London at different times, officiating there for his friend Dr. Jerment, when that gentleman went to Scotland. On these occasions, he extended the circle of his general acquaintance, and appears also to have discovered several distant relations, mixing in good society. He speaks amusingly enough of his meeting with a distant female cousin, Lady Strange, the widow of the celebrated engraver, a very lively and clever woman, who, to her last day, took pride in her broad Scotch, and retained all the warmth of early national feeling. When the Doctor, till then a stranger to her, made his formal obeisance, "the good old lady," he says, "ran up to me with all the vivacity of fifteen, and, taking me in her arms, gave me a hearty embrace." She was one of those whose heads and hearts are continually occupied with plans for serving their friends; and her influence, of which she had a good deal, was ever zealously exerted to promote Dr. Jamieson's interests. One of her schemes was, that he should leave the Secession and look for promotion in the Church of England; but such an idea, it may well be believed, could not for a moment be entertained by the conscientious Scotch Dissenter, who had, for a dozen years, been maintaining a family on a stipend of £50 a-year.

During this period, Mr. Jamieson's greatest enjoyment, beyond his own fireside, was found in the society and steady friendship of Mr. Dempster. "Many a happy day," he writes, "have I spent under the roof of this benevolent man. We walked together; we rode together; we fished together; we took an occasional ride to examine the remains of antiquity in the adjacent district; and if the weather was bad, we found intellectual employment in the library, often in tracing the origin of our vernacular words in the continental languages."

The Doctor had not yet projected his great work,—the Dictionary; the first idea of which arose accidentally from the conversation of one of the many distinguished persons whom he met at Mr. Dempster's residence. Dunnichen being long the frequent rendezvous of not merely the most eminent men of Scotland, but of such learned foreigners as from time to time visited the country. This was the learned Grim Thorbrelin, Professor of Antiquities in Copenhagen. Up to this period, Dr. Jamieson had held the common opinion, that the Scottish is not a language, and nothing more than a corrupt dialect of the English, or at least of the Anglo-Saxon. It was the learned Danish Professor that first undeceived him, though full conviction came tardily, and proved, to his satisfaction, that there are many words in our national tongue which had never passed through the channel of the Anglo-Saxon, nor been spoken in England. Before leaving Dunnichen, Thorbrelin requested the Doctor to note down for him all the singular words used in that part of the country, no matter how vulgar he might himself consider them, and to give the received meaning of each. Jamieson laughed at the request, saying, "What would you do, sir, with our vulgar words? they are merely corruptions of English." Thorbrelin, who spoke English fluently, replied with considerable warmth, "If that *fantast*, Johnson, had said so, I would have forgiven *him*, because of his ignorance or prejudice; but I cannot make the same excuse for you, when you speak in this contemptuous manner of the language of your country, which is, in fact, more ancient than the English. I have now spent four months in Angus and Sutherland, and I have met with between three and four hundred words purely Gothic, that were never used in Anglo-Saxon. You will admit that I am pretty well acquainted with Gothic. I am a Goth; a native of Iceland; the inhabitants of which are an unmixed race, who speak the same language which their ancestors brought from Norway a thousand years ago. All or most of these words which I have noted down, are familiar to me in my native island. If you do not find out the sense of some of the terms which strike you as singular, send them to me, and I am pretty certain I shall be able to explain them to you." Jamieson, to oblige the learned stranger, forthwith purchased a two-penny paper book, and began to write down all the remarkable or uncouth words of the district. From such small beginnings, made more than twenty years before any part of the work was published, arose the four large quarto volumes of his DICTIONARY and SUPPLEMENT, the complete revolution in his opinion as to the origin of the Scottish language, and that theory of its origin which he has maintained in the learned Dissertations which accompany his Dictionary.

It would not be easy, we apprehend, to explain the difficulties, discouragements, and privations under which that great undertaking was prosecuted through a long series of years. The author had now a large family to maintain and to educate; and he was even embarrassed with debts inevitably in-

curred, while the prospect of remuneration for his labours was distant and uncertain. How he and Mrs. Jamieson struggled through their accumulating difficulties, might probably have puzzled themselves, on looking back, to explain; but he was strong in faith, and also strennous in endeavour.

On the death of Mr. Adam Gib, Dr. Jamieson received a call from the Antiburgher congregation of Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, to be their minister; but the Synod opposed both the wishes of the congregation, and Dr. Jamieson's interests and obvious advantage, and that, too, at a period when his removal to the capital would have been of the greatest advantage to his literary projects, and to the professional education of his elder sons. He very naturally felt with acuteness this frustration of his reasonable hopes, but he quietly submitted. A few years more elapsed, when Mr. Banks, the successor of Mr. Gib, having gone to America, the Doctor was again unanimously called, and the Synod now thought fit to authorise his translation. The change from Forfar to Edinburgh was, in every point of view, an auspicious event. His stipend was probably at once quadrupled: he was restored to early connections and literary society, and obtained every facility for prosecuting his philological and etymological researches. Shortly after this time he learnt that the Rev. Mr. Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, was engaged in a work of a somewhat similar character to the Dictionary; and mutual friends advised that the one should buy the other off, and obtain the accumulated materials, for the use of his own work. Any reward for his labours, however inadequate, was then an important consideration with Dr. Jamieson, and he appears, at one time, to have thought of giving up his treasures for £250; but the dislike which he had felt, from the beginning, at either compromise or co-operation, was afterwards fortified by suspicions that Mr. Boucher's view of the Scottish language would degrade it to the level of the English provincial dialects; and the conscientious conduct of the friend of the Vicar, the late Bishop Gleig of Stirling, who was too well aware of the real value of Dr. Jamieson's manuscripts to sanction such a sacrifice, ultimately and happily put a stop to the negotiation. The subsequent death of Mr. Boucher, before the publication of his work, left the field clear for our National Lexicographer. It is not merely as patriotic natives of Scotland that we rejoice in this circumstance, but as the friends of sound literature; and as prizing yet more highly than the learning displayed, that fund of innocent and delightful entertainment and instruction, spread before us in the pages of the Scottish Dictionary, and those imperishable records of our history, our literature, and our usages, which may enable all future generations of our countrymen, and their offsets in every distant land, to think and feel as *ancient* Scots; and which will keep open for them the literary treasures of their fathers, the pages of their Burns and Scott; and of those other national works which, but for this master-key, must have very soon become sealed books.

The people of Scotland certainly never took so great an interest in any work that had then appeared in their own country as in Jamieson's Dictionary. It was every one's concern; and after the first two volumes had been published, and had set many thousand minds at work to add to, or endeavour to render more perfect this national monument, the learned author, from the palace and the castle to the farm-house and the cottage, found devoted, and often able auxiliaries, in completing his great undertaking. Those who could not furnish him with *words*, yet circulated his prospectuses,

and procured subscribers to the work. Through the interest and exertions of Lord Glenbervie, the duty on the paper for printing the Dictionary was remitted, in virtue of a provision entitling the publishers of works on *Northern Literature* to a drawback on the paper used. Among his friends of a later period, none were more zealous than the late Duchess of Sutherland, through whose interest or recommendation he was afterwards chosen one of the ten Associates of the Royal Literary Society, instituted by George IV., and of which each Associate was entitled to a pension of one hundred guineas.

Dr. Jamieson's severest affliction had been seeing the greater part of his numerous family descend to the grave before him; some in infancy and childhood, but others in the prime of life and of usefulness. Of seven sons who reached manhood, only one survived him. Three died in India; of whom two had arrived at distinction in the medical service. His second son, Mr. Robert Jamieson, an eminent member of the Scottish bar, long in lucrative practice, and entitled to look forward to the highest honours of his profession, was cut off a few years before his venerable parent. But his last, and the heaviest blow of all, was the loss of Mrs. Jamieson, a lady equally remarkable for the good qualities of her head and of her heart, who had shared his lot for fifty-five years. His surviving family consists of Mr. Farquhar Jamieson, now a banker in Paris; Mrs. Mackenzie, the wife of Captain Mackenzie of the 21st regiment; and several grandchildren.

In the latter years of his life, Dr. Jamieson was liable to bilious attacks, for which he was recommended to try the waters of different noted Spas in Scotland. From such stations as Pitcaithley, the Moffat Wells, or Innerleithen, he was in the habit of making rounds of visits to those families of the neighbouring nobility and gentry who had been among his earlier friends. The banks of the Tweed, between Peebles and Berwick, had become to him a more favourite and familiar haunt than even the banks of his native Clyde; and many of the happiest days of his later summers were spent amidst the lovely scenes of "Tweedside," and among the friends and relatives whom he had in that classic district. He had always been fond of angling, and, in the Tweed and its tributary streams, he socially pursued the "gentle craft" almost to the close of life. Of the houses which he had long been in the habit of visiting on Tweedside, none seems to have left a more indelible impression on his memory than Ashestiel, the happy intermediate residence of Sir Walter Scott, whom Dr. Jamieson had first visited in his little cottage at Lasswade, and, for the last of many times, in the lordly halls of Abbotsford, a very short while before Scott went abroad never again to return—*himself*.

Besides his DICTIONARY, and the different works which he edited, Dr. Jamieson was the author of numerous volumes, tracts, and pamphlets; he received literary honours both in his own country and from America, and was a Member or Associate of learned societies in different parts of the world.

One of the most important public affairs in which Dr. Jamieson was ever engaged, was bringing about the union of the two branches of the Secession Church, the Burghers and Antiburghers. Those only who understand the history of these great divisions of the Secederes, and their mutual jealousies and dissensions, can appreciate the difficulty and the value of the service of again uniting them, and the delicacy, sagacity, and tact which this object required.

Notwithstanding his bilious and nervous complaints, Doctor Jamieson, considering his laborious and often harassing duties, enjoyed, up to a great age, a tolerable measure of health. His "Recollections," to which he appears to have added from time to time, as memory restored the more interesting events and reminiscences of his earlier years, seem to have terminated abruptly in 1836. He died in his house in George's Square, Edinburgh, on the 12th July 1838, universally regretted, esteemed, and beloved, not more for his learning, piety, and social qualities, than as one of the few remaining links which connect Scottish literature and social life with the Past.

A

DISSERTATION

ON THE

ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

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

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

The learned Camden, Father Innes, and some other respectable writers, have viewed the Picts as Welsh; and have argued, of consequence, that

their language must have been a dialect of the Celtic. I will not contend about the name of this people; although there is sufficient evidence that it was written corruptly by the Romans. What particularly demands our attention, is the origin of the people themselves: and also their language, whether it was Gothic, or Celtic.

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

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

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

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

Bede was certainly well acquainted with the Britons or Welsh. Now, although it should be supposed that he had been misinformed as to the origin of the Picts, his assertion amounts to a full proof that they were quite a different people from the former. For had they been Welsh, or indeed Celts of any description, the similarity of language could not have entirely escaped his observation. If an intelligent Highlander can at this day, after a national separation of nearly fourteen hundred years, make

himself understood by an Irishman, it is totally inconceivable that the language of the Picts, if British, should have so far lost its original character in a far shorter period.

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

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

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

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

Gauls: it is the *topography* of North-Britain, during the second and first centuries, as it contains a thousand facts, which solves all these *doubts*, and settles all controversy about the lineage of the Picts." Caled. *ut sup.*

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

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

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

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

The Saxon Chronicle, which seems to have been begun about the year 1000, perfectly concurs with these testimonies. The account given of the Picts is so similar to that of Bede, that it would almost seem to have been copied from his history. It is more minute in one point; as it is said that they came, ex Australi parte Scythiae, "from the south of Scythia."

The northern origin of the Picts seems to have been admitted by Roman writers. I shall not urge the well-known testimony of Tacitus, with respect to the striking resemblance of the Caledonians to the Germans; for, notwithstanding the partiality of former ages for this ancient writer, as an accurate investigator and faithful historian, we are now told, that "*Tacitus* talked about the origin of the Caledonians and Germans, like a man who was *not very skilful* in such investigations; and who preferred *declamation* to inquiry." Caled. p. 202, N.

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

> ——— Maduerunt, Saxone fuso,
> Orcades. Incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule.

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

Stillingfleet's reasoning concerning the testimony of Eumenius is very strong. "In his Panegyrick," says the Bishop, "he takes notice of the different state of the Britons, when Cæsar subdued them, from what they were in Constantius his time. 'Then,' saith he, 'they were a rude, half-naked people, and so easily vanquished; but now the Britons were exercised by the arms of the Picts and the Irish.' Nothing can be plainer, than that

Eumenius here distinguishes the Picts from the Britons, and supposes them to be enemies to each other. Neither can we reasonably think this a name then taken up to distinguish the *barbarous Britons* from the *Provincial.* For that distinction had now been of a very long standing; and if it had been applied to that purpose, we should have met with it in Tacitus, or Dio, or Herodian, or Zozimus, who speak of the *Extra-provincial Britains*, under no other name but of *Britains.*" Orig. Britann. p. 241.

It has indeed been said, that "the Picts of the third Century appeared to Roman eyes under new aspects, and to the Roman understanding under more formidable shapes." Caled. p. 215. By the reference to B. i. c. 6, the author seems to respect "their peculiar seclusion from the Roman provincials on the south of the walls;" p. 191. But this gives no sort of satisfaction to the mind, as a reason for a new designation. Were they not formerly *extra-provincial*, as much as in the time of Eumenius? Did they assume a warlike aspect formerly unobserved? Was not their character, in this respect, abundantly well known to Agricola? The idea of Stillingfleet, that the ancient Caledonians, although of Gothic origin, were about this time joined by a new colony from the continent, is at least worthy of mature consideration. V. Orig. p. 246.

Ammianus Marcellinus having said, Pictos Saxonasque, et Scottos et Attacottos, Britannos aerumnis vexasse continuis; Goodall observes, that "it cannot be inferred that the Saxons were Scots or Picts, because these are spoken of as different nations." But from the classification observed by Marcellinus, *Pictos Saxonasque*, he seems to have viewed these as only different names given to contiguous and kindred nations.

I might refer to the general persuasion of Northern writers, that the Picts were Goths. Vidalinus, in his work, De Linguae Septentrionalis Appellatione, *Donsk Tunga*, affixed to Gunnlaug. Saga, has cited Torfaeus, Ser. Reg. Dan. pp. 200—203; Pontopiddan, Gest. Dan. T. 2, c. 2, pp. 226, 227; Schoning, Norveg. Reg. Hist.; Torfaeus, Hist. Norv. T. 3, p. 525; Run. Jonas, Element. Ling. Septent.; Bussaeus, Vit. Arii Polphist. c. 3, &c. V. Gunnlaug. Sag. p. 263.

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

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

But the learned gentleman, formerly referred to, views every species of evidence as of no weight whatsoever, when opposed to that of a topographical kind, arising from the names of places in the first and second centuries; especially as these are found in the work of Ptolemy the Geographer. It was my original intention, in this preliminary dissertation, to throw together, as briefly as possible, the various circumstances which indicate the Gothic

origin of our ancestors, without entering into the wide field of controversy. But however unpleasant this task, with a gentleman, especially, whose abilities and indefatigable industry I am bound to acknowledge, and who, whatever may be his mistakes, deserves well of his country for the pains he has taken to elucidate her ancient history; yet I find it indispensably necessary to investigate the grounds on which he proceeds, as otherwise any thing here exhibited, under the notion of argument, might be viewed as already invalidated.

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

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

A very able and learned writer, who has paid particular attention to the subject, contends that "the Cimbri, who, in conjunction with the Teutones, invaded Italy, and were defeated by Marius," were Goths. "The country," he says, "whence they proceeded, their close alliance with a Gothic tribe, and the description given of them by the Greek and Latin historians, who appear to have considered them of the same race with the Teutones, clearly prove them to have been of German origin. (Plut. in Mario; Livy, Epit. L. 68; Percy's Preface to Mallet's North. Antiq. p. 38; Mallet, vol. i. 32.) To these considerations it may be added, that the name of their leader, *Boiiorix*, is evidently of Gothic structure; and that Tacitus, who, in his description of Germany, particularly and expressly marks the few tribes who appeared not to be Germans, is entirely silent

respecting the Celtic origin of the Cimbri; and in his account points out no difference between them and the other inhabitants. Tacit. Germ. 37." Edin. Rev. for July 1803, pp. 367, 368.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This assertion seems to have at least the merit of novelty. It is probably hazarded by our author, because he wishes it to appear that the

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

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

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

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

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

It is evident that the learned writer, notwithstanding the force of historical evidence to the contrary, is extremely unwilling to admit any distinct

migration of the Belgae to Britain. For he adds—"It is even probable, that the Belgae of Kent *(Cantae)* may have obtained from their neighbours the Belgae of Gaul, their Gaelic name; and even derived such a tincture from their intercourse, both in their speech and in their habits, as to appear to the undistinguishing eyes of strangers, to be *of a doubtful descent.*"

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

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

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

An attempt is made to avoid the force of Caesar's testimony concerning the origin of the Belgae from the Germans, when it is said, "But Germany, *as we have seen*, was possessed by the Celtae in ancient times." This, however, is fairly to beg the question. Mr. Chalmers may persuade himself that *he* has seen this; but, to others, the proof must appear extremely deficient. Although Caesar asserts that the Belgae differed from the Celts

in language, customs, and laws; yet we must believe that he meant nothing more than that there was some slight difference in *dialect*. Although he asserts that they were mostly sprung from the Germans, we must believe that by them he either meant Gauls, or was not acquainted with his subject. The reader may take his choice; for, in the course of two pages, both these assertions are made.

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

"The Greek authors appears to use Κελτικη and Γαλατεια, and the corresponding names of the inhabitants, as strictly synonymous: they apply them sometimes to Gaul in general; at other times the context proves that they are used in their original sense. But Belgic Gaul and its inhabitants are most frequently denoted by the words, Κελτικη and Κελται. The Belgae appear to have attracted most of the attention of these historians; and their description of them is so uniform and accurate, that no doubt can be entertained that they mean the Belgic Gauls, although they call them Κελται. Strabo, speaking of the inhabitants of Britain, says—'The men are taller than the Gauls (των Κελτων), and their hair less yellow.' Lib. iv. p. 194, 200. In his description of Germany, 'Immediately beyond the Rhine, to the east of the Celts, the Germans live, differing little from the Celtic race (του Κελτικου), in their savageness, tallness, and yellowness of hair; and with respect to features, customs, and modes of life, very like the Gauls (τους Κελτους), whom we have already described: wherefore it is our opinion that the Romans have given them very properly the name *Germani*, implying the common origin of the Gauls (Γαλατας) and them." Lib. vii. p. 290. The faithfulness and exact information of this author are well known: we may, therefore, consider his description of the Gauls as accurate: but it will apply only to the German or Belgic Gauls. Yellow or red hair distinguished a German tribe. There was no resemblance between the Celts and Germans. Diodorus Siculus gives a very particular description of Gaul (Γαλατεια, Κελτικη); and it is evident that these terms are frequently employed when he is speaking of that part which Caesar, from whom he has taken his description, says was inhabited by the Belgae. He also expressively says,—'The Gauls (Γαλαται) are tall, fair skinned, and naturally yellow haired.' Lib. v. p. 212. Polybius, our author asserts, describes the Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, as Celts: he certainly calls them Celts (Γαλαται, Κελται); but his enumeration and description of their different tribes puts it beyond a doubt that they were German Gauls. He particularly names and describes the Veneti, Semnones, and Boii. Lib. ii. p. 42, Edit. Bas. 1549. We have the express testimony of Strabo, that the first were German Gauls, Lib. iv. p. 194; and the others are enumerated by Tacitus among the tribes of Germany; Tacit. Germ. c. 38, 39. It may be objected, that Polybius mentions the Gauls as coming from a country very remote from any assigned to them by Tacitus and Strabo. But, in the time of the first historian, the Romans were entirely ignorant of Germany, and knew very little of Transalpine Gaul, and therefore could not mention the names or situation of the country whence the invaders originally came. Polybius says, they proceeded into Italy from the adjoining territory on the

north: this would be directly on their route from Germany: and as they had most probably occupied it for some time, Polybius, both from this circumstance and his want of information, would consider it as their original or permanent residence. Longolius, in his edition of *Taciti Germania*, shews that the appellations, Semnones and Boii, are evidently derived from the Gothic, and particularly applicable to the situation and manners of those tribes. Tacit. Germ. edit. Longol. c. 38, 39. Pausanias calls both the Celtic and Belgic inhabitants of Gaul, Γαλατας and Κελται; but as his authority is less important, and his descriptions not so full and definite, we shall only refer to him. Pausanias, Lib. i. pp. 16, 62, 66; Lib. x. p. 644, &c. Edit. Sylbur. Hanov. 1613.

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

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

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

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

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

"The Belgic *Cantae*, in Kent," he says, "derived their significant name from the districts which they inhabited; being the British *Caint*, signifying the open country." This observation he applies, and it must apply equally well, to "the *Cantae* in North Britain;" p. 17. By the way,

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

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

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

The *Regni* of Sussex were another Belgic tribe. Baxter says, that Ptolemy wrote *Regni* for *Renci;* and derives the name from C. B. *rheng*, quivis longus ordo, as lying along the coast. He admits that Belg. *renc* has the same meaning, ordo, series; also flexus, flexus viarum, &c.; Kilian. It has therefore at least an equal claim with the British. The only city mentioned by Ptolemy in this district is *Nouiomagus*. *Magus*, according to Wachter, is a Celt. word signifying a field, also a colony or town in a field. It frequently occurs in the composition of continental names, *en* being used

for the Latin termination *us*. But although *magus* should be originally Celt., the name seems to have been formed by a Teutonic people, *nouio* being evidently Teut. *nieuw*, new. C. B. *newydd* is synon., but more remote. This name is the very same with the ancient one of *Nimeguen*, Teut. *Nieuwmegen*. This is *Noviomagus*, i. e. the new colony or town.

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

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

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

It is a strong assertion, which the learned writer has made, that "the topography of Scotland, during the two first centuries of our common era —contains not a particle of Gothicism;" p. 231. "The Carnabii, Damnii,

and Cantae, of Scotland are granted to have been Belgic tribes;" Ibid. pp. 16, 17, N. The Carnabii, or with greater approximation to the orthography of Ptolemy, Cornabii, have been supposed to receive their name from the three great promontories which they possessed in Caithness, Noss-head, Duncansby-Head, and the Dunnet-Head. For *corn* in Brit. is said to signify a promontory. But the name might be derived, in the same sense, from Belg. *koer*, specula, a watch-tower, and *uebbe*, a promontory; q. the people who looked attentively from the promontories. Or, if it should be *Car*nabii, it may be from O. Goth. *kar*, a man, whence Su. G. *karl*, A. S. *ceorl*, id. V. *Karl*, Ihre, and Verel. Ind. This most probably gives us the origin of a number of names, beginning with *Car*, which Mr Pinkerton has mentioned, without adverting to the use of the term in Gothic (Enquiry, I. 226;) as the *Car*eni and *Car*nonacae of Scotland, the *Car*ini of ancient Germany, the *Car*bilesi and *Car*biletae of Thrace, the *Carni*, &c. &c. The latter part of the word may be from *Nabaei* or *Navaia*, the river Navern. *Virvedr-um*, Duncansby-head, may be composed of Isl. *ver*, ora, and *vedr*, tempestas, q. the stormy coast.

Concerning *Berubium*, Noss-head, it has been said, that "the word *Bery* would seem to have been a common appellation to such places, as Dungisbay Head, at those times [when Ptolemy wrote]. At this day, a similar promontory in the island of Walls in Orkney, is termed the *Bery*. The word is clearly of Norwegian derivation. It signifies a place of observation; or a principal station for discovering the approach of an enemy by sea, when at a great distance." P. Canisbay, Statist. Acc. viii. 163. By mistake, however, the writer applies the name *Berubium* to Dungisbay Head. He says, that "there is not a place throughout the parish, whose name indicates the least affinity to" the Gaelic. *Tarvedr-um* may be from *taer-a*, atterere, and *vedr*, tempestas; the promontory where the *storm rends* or *tears* ships.

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

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

Teutonico ritu solliti torquere *cateias*.—Aen. Lib. vii.

For this reason, the *Cateia* was also called *Teutona*. Hence Aelfric

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

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

In the specimens which our author has given of the names of Promontories, Rivers, &c. in North Britain, it is granted that many are undoubtedly Celtic. It is not, however, a satisfactory proof of the British origin of the Picts, that many British names are yet retained in the country which they possessed. For, while it is said that the Scoto-Saxon afterwards prevailed over the Gaelic, it is admitted that the Celtic names of places, whether British or Gaelic, still kept their ground. It is also well known, that in various parts of England, where the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons have resided for upwards of thirteen centuries, the names of some rivers and mountains are still British. Lhuyd even goes so far as to assert, that the names of different rivers are not Welsh or Armorican, but of Irish or Gaelic origin: whence he infers, that those who now speak the Irish language, possessed the southern parts of Britain before the Welsh, and that the latter were only a secondary colony from Gaul. Now, if this be the case as to the Welsh, who have possessed that country for nearly two thousand years, might not the same thing happen in the northern part of the island? *V.* Lhuyd's Lett. to the Welsh, Transl. pp. 12, 17.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The rivers which have the name *Calder*, are derived from Brit. *caled-dur*, the hard water, or *cell-dwr*, Ir. *coill-dur*, the woody water, p. 40. The latter is most natural; because, when this name was given, it must be supposed that the country was almost one wood. Isl. *kaelda* signifies an impure spring of water, or living water in putrid and marshy ground; *V.* G. Andr. The *Dean* (p. 41), might properly enough be traced to Germ. *dien-en*, humiliare, as it is a very flat stream, that creeps along through Strathmore; as *den*, a small dale, seems to acknowledge the same origin, q. locus depressus. *Don* and *Doon* derived from C. B. *down*, Ir. *don*, dark, dusky; or *douin*, deep, may be from Goth. *don-a* strepere, to make a noise.

Eden (deduced from C. B. *eddain*, a gliding stream, p. 43), might be traced to A. S. *ea*, water, a river; and *den*, a vale. The very prevalent name of *Esk*, notwithstanding its evident affinity to O. Gaul. *esc*, *wysc*, C. B. *wysg*, Is. *easc*, *uisg*, water, a stream, a river, cannot reasonably disclaim all Goth. affinity. For Isl. *wass* is the genitive of *wattn*, water, G. Andr. pp. 248, 249, the form of which is retained in Germ. *wasser*, aqua, fluvius. Wachter observes, that Belg. *esch* or *asch* denotes a stream. This he indeed views as formed from Celt. *isca*. But this is at least very doubtful; for this good reason, that the Goth. dialects retain the obvious origin of the name for water, as well as the primary idea, in *vos*, perfusio aquæ, &c.; *V.* Dict. *vo.* WEEZE, *v.* For, as the learned Hyde says, the reason why water has received this name is plainly because it *ouseth out*. Hence he expl. *Oxford*, q. *ouse-ford*, either the *ford*, or the castle, on the water. Even the designation *Car-leon-ur-usc*, i. e. the city of the Legion on the river, is not exclusively Celt. For Wormius, in like manner, thus explains Dan. *os* or *ois*; Ostium fluminis; vel sinum maris notat.; Monum. Dan. pp. 195-196. The Runic letter *O*, or *Oys*, is thus defined; Sinus maris promontoriis acutioribus excurrentibus, nautis infestis: vel etiam ostium maris portum navibus praebens. Literat. Run. c. xvi. p. 87: *V.* also Jun. Gl. Goth. p. 22. To this day, Isl. *aros* signifies the mouth of the river; Verel.

Nothing can be inferred from *Ey*, in Eymouth, &c. p. 44; for it is unquestionably Goth. If it appears in Celt. in the forms of *aw*, *ew*, *ea*, *ey*, a river, we find Su. G. *a*, Su. G. Isl. *aa*, A. S. *ea*, pl. *aea*, Alem. *aha*, id. Germ. *ache*, elementum aquae, Moes. G. *aquha*, id.; V. Ihre, vo. *Aa*, amnis. *Garry* (derived from C. B. *garw*, Ir. *gairbh*, what is rough, a torrent), may be resolved into A. S. *gare*, *gearu*, expeditus, and *ea*, aqua, q. the rapid stream, S. the *yare* stream. *Lyne* (C. B. what is in motion, what flows, p. 46), may be allied to Isl. *lin-ur*, Germ. *lind*, mild gentle. *Lunan* is traced to Celt. *lun*, *lon*, *lyn*, what flows, water, a lake, a pool. Isl. *lon*, stagnum, lacuna. Now, it is admitted, that "the *Lunan* in Angus, from its tranquil flow, settles into a number of small pools." There is no necessity for deriving *Lid*, which indeed seems the proper name of the river vulgarly called *Liddal* or *Liddel*, from C. B. *llid*, "a violent effusion, a gush;" or "O. Gaulish *lid*, hasty, rapid," p. 47. It may be traced to Teut. *lijd*, transitus, *lyd-en*, to glide; to Alem. *lid*, liquor; to Isl. *lid*, a bending; *lid-a*, to hasten, to pass with flight; or to A. S. *hlid*, *hlyd*, tumult, noise, like *Lid* in Devonshire, whence *Lid*-ford, A. S. *hlyda-ford*, which Somner thinks denominated from its noisy motion. *Nid* is derived from C. B. *nidd*, *neth*, "a stream that forms *whirls* or *turns*," p. 47. A. S. *nithe* is used in a similar sense; *nithe cne*, genibus flexis, with *bent* knees, from *nith-an*, deorsum. *Nethy* and *Nethan* are said to be diminutives of the C. B. word. But *Nethan* is probably from A. S. *neothan*, downwards, q. what descends; and *Nethy* may be q. *neoth-ea*, the water which descends, or the stream that is lower, in respect of some other. On *Orr* in Fife, and *Orr*, *Urr*, in Galloway, Mr. C. refers to C. B. *or*, cold, *wyr*, signifying a brisk flow, Basque *ura*, water, a river, p. 48. Su. G. *ur* denotes stormy weather; Alem. *ur* a river, because by inundation it lays waste like a wild beast; Isl. *orra*, Martis impetus. *Pool*, in several compound words, is referred to C. B. *powll*, Arm, *poull*, Gael. *poll*, a ditch, a pool; and it is said that A. S. *pol* is from the C. B., this word being "in all the dialects of the Celtic, but not in any of the pure Gothic dialects;" p. 48. But Teut. *poel* is *palus*, lacuna, stagnum; Su. G.

poel, Isl. *poel-a*, and Germ. *pful*, id. *Tay* and *Teviot* are both derived from C. B. *ta*, *taw*, "what spreads or expands; also, tranquil." Isl. *teig-ia* also signifies to extend. G. Andr. deduces *Tif-r*, the name of a very rapid river, from *tyf-a*, praeceps pedare; Germ. *tav-en*, diffluere, to flow abroad. *Tweed*, —"C. B. *tuedd*, signifies what is on a side, or border; the border or limit of a country;" p. 49. This etymon is pretty consonant to modern ideas. But when the name was imposed, *Tweed* did not suggest the idea of a *border* any more than Tay, &c. Allied perhaps to Isl. *thvaette*, *twaette*, to wash, from *twaa*, id., as a river is said to wash a country. A. S. *twaede* signifies double, and may denote something in reference to the river. This name being given to it in Annandale, we cannot well suppose it to originate from the junction of the *Tiviot*, and what is called *Tweed*; although these rivers are so nearly of a size, that one might be at a loss to say which of the names should predominate. *Tyne*,—"C. B. *tain*, a river, or running water." Isl. *tyn-a*, to collect, q. the gathering of waters. Hence, perhaps, Teut. *tyne*, lacus.

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

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

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

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

This, although it were true, would prove nothing as to the origin of the Belgae. For we might reasonably enough suppose that the name had

been given them by the neighbouring Celts, who had suffered so much from them, as they invaded and took possession of part of their territories. But as our author commends the Glossaries of Schilter and Wachter as *elaborate*, p. 16, N. (b), as he justly acknowledges the writers to be "vastly learned," p. 12, their sentiments merit some regard. Schilter says—"That the name of the Belgae is German, certainly hence appears, that this people were of a German origin, and having crossed the Rhine, vanquished the Gauls in these lands which they occupied." He then cites the passage from Caesar, formerly considered, adding—"This migration took place before the irruption of the Cimbri and Teutones, which was A. 111 before Christ; because Caesar says that this was *Patrum memoria nostrum*, but the other must have been long before, because he uses the term *antiquitus*." He derives the name from Alem. *belg-en*, to be enraged, a term used by Notker, and still in Alsace and Belgium. Thus *Belgae* is explained as equivalent to, indignabundi et irritabiles.

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

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

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

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

"If this conclusion be admitted, it is evidently unnecessary to refer us to the much later period of Malcolm's reign; or to seek in his marriage with an English princess, in his distributions of lands among his followers,

or in the policy which induced him to change his place of residence, for the establishment of a language, which the Saxons and Danes could not fail of bringing with them; and which, if it had not been thus introduced, the inhabitants of the plains would probably have rejected as obstinately as those of the mountains." Ellis's Spec. Anc. Engl. Poet. I. 226, &c.

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

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

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

Had the Saxon found its way into Scotland in the manner supposed, it would necessarily have been superinduced on the Gaelic. This has always been the case, where one language prevailed over another, unless the people who spoke the original language were either completely or nearly exterminated. Thus was the Norman gradually incorporated with the

Saxon, as the Frankish had been with the Latinized Celtic of France. But the number of Gaelic words to be found in what is called the *Broad Scots* bears a very small proportion to the body of the language.

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

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

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

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

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

It is certain that *Domesday-book*, a work compiled by order of William the Conqueror, from an actual survey of the whole of England, does not

include any of the counties lying to the north of the Humber; which is a proof that, in that age, these counties were considered as belonging to Scotland.

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

This indeed refers to a period long prior to the Christian era; and the account is evidently fabulous. But I mention it because here it is admitted by the Chronicler, hostile as he was to the independence of Scotland, as a circumstance which could not be denied, that, in former times, the country to the North of the Humber was viewed as a part of Scotland.

But there is still a more natural account of the great similarity of language between Scotland and the North of England. To me it appears that Mr. Pinkerton has proved, from undoubted testimony, that the Picts had possession of the North of England for more than a century before that Ida founded the kingdom of Bernicia; and that, although for a time they were subjected to the power of the Angles, they afterwards regained their authority in this quarter. *V.* Enquiry, I. 321-335.

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

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

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

Here I might refer the reader to the following words, under one letter only: *Bar*, *Bargane*, *v.* and *s.*, *Barrat*, *Bathe*, *Bauchle*, *Beik*, *Beild*, *v.* and *s.*, *Beirth*, *Bene*, *a.*, *Beugh*, *Bike*, *Bilbie*, *Billie*, *Bismar*, *Blait*, *Blout*, *Bludder*, *Boden*, *Boldin*, *Boo*, *Boun*, *Brachen*, *Brade*, *v.* and *s.*, *Brag*, *Braith*, *Brash*, *Break*, *v.*, *Bree*, *s.* 2., *Brent*, *a.*, *Breth*, *Brim*, *Broche*, *Brod*, *v.* and *s.*, *Broque*, *Broukit*, *Buller*, *v.* and *s.* *Burde.* I might also refer to *Dordermeat*, *Emmis*, *Gleg*, *Ithand*, (*eident*), *Stanners*, and to a thousand of the same description.

Here I might also mention the remarkable analogies of idea, displayed in very singular figures, or modes of expression, common to our language with those of the North of Europe; even where the words themselves are radically different. Many of these occur in this work, which cannot reasonably be considered as merely casual, or as proceeding from any intercourse in later ages; but, in connection with other evidence, may well be viewed as indications of national affinity. I may refer to the articles, LOUIS'S PIECE, and POCKSHAKINGS, as examples of this coincidence.

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

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

Upon the whole, he is disposed to conclude, that "Our language was separately formed in the two countries, and that it has owed its identity to its being constructed of similar materials, by similar gradations, and by nations in the same state of society." He thinks that the Scots borrowed the French idioms and phrases, like the English, from the Norman Romance, "the most widely diffused and most cultivated language, excepting the Italian, of civilized Europe." He also ascribes a considerable influence to the early and close union between the French and Scots, justly observing, that any improvements borrowed from the former, would not be retarded in Scotland, as they were in England, by a different language

being spoken in the country from that which was spoken at court; because "the dialect of the Scottish kings was the same with that of their subjects." Spec. I. 226-233.

As it is evident that the language could not have been imported into Scotland by the Saxon refugees, with its French idioms; it is equally clear that these were not borrowed from the English. For, in this case, the language of Scotland must, in its improvements, still have been at least a century behind that of England. Although this had been verified by fact, it would scarcely have been credible that our fathers had been indebted to the English for these improvements. The two nations were generally in a state of hostility; and it is never during war that nations borrow from each other refinements in language, unless a few military terms can be viewed in this light. Too few of our early writers resided long enough in England, to have made any material change on the language of their country, when they returned. Besides, we have a great variety of French terms and idioms, that have been early introduced into our language, which do not seem to have been ever known in England.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is admitted, that "*scarcely any* of the names of places in Orkney or Shetland, are Celtic." "They are all," it is said, "Teutonic, in the Scandinavian form;" Ibid. Now, this is a very strong fact. We may, indeed, lay aside the limitation. For the most competent judges have not found *any.* If the Picts who inhabited the Orkney islands were Celts, whence is it that not a single vestige of their language remains? To this query,

which so naturally arises on the subject, it is by no means a satisfactory answer, that, "owing probably to some *physical* cause, the original people seem to have disappeared, in some period of a prior date to our era." What could possibly give birth to so strange a conjecture? It is the solitary testimony of one writer, who lived in an age in which nothing could have been written that was not true, because it would not have been received had it been false. "During the *intelligent* age of Solinus, those islands were supposed to be uninhabited; and to be 'only the haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mew's clang;'" Ibid.

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

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

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

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

Three terms are here mentioned, which do not occur, as far as I know, to the South of Caithness. They are most probably Norwegian; although, perhaps, it may be doubted if they are to be accounted among the most ancient Scandinavian terms. G. Andreae is referred to; but I can find none

of these terms in his Lexicon. Nor does it appear that they are common in Orkney. Brand mentions Kebister in Shetland, p. 110. But a variety of other terminations, common to Orkney and Shetland, and to Scotland, are quite overlooked by the author of *Caledonia*; as *Dale*, *Ness*, *Wick*, *Head*, *Ton*, *Bye*, so common in the South of S., and *Burgh*. *V.* Brand, and Stat. Acc. *Bow*, which is undeniably Scandinavian, is the name given in Orkn. to the principal house on a farm, or on an estate. That this was not unknown in Scotland, appears from what is said in Dict. *vo.* Boo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It appears, however, that the remains of what are accounted similar buildings, in South Britain, are very scanty. "There are still *some vestiges*," he says, "to ascertain the fact. For in the parish of *Morvah* in Cornwall, are the remains of a most remarkable structure, called *Castle Chun*, that, as it appears to me, cannot well be considered in any other light, than as one of the first sort of very rude imitations of the mode of building round castles, according to hints given by the Phenicians, and before the Britons learned the use of cement. It bears no small resemblance to the *Duns*, near *Grianan Hill* in Scotland, and in the Isle of *Ilay*.

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

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

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

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

It is no inconsiderable argument against Mr. King's hypothesis, that Dr. Borlase, who was thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh Antiquities, saw no reason to think that these buildings were British.

Besides, it would be natural to conclude that, if the Picts were originally what are now called Welsh, and had learned this mode of building from their ancestors in South Britain, such remains would be far more generally diffused in that part of the island. It is evident, indeed, that these structures were unknown to the Britons in the time of Julius Caesar. In the description of their *civitates*, there is not a hint of any thing that has the least resemblance. Nor are they mentioned by succeeding Roman writers.

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

If it should be supposed, as this theory is evidently untenable, that the ancient Celts brought this mode of building into Scotland with them, whence is it that the Irish Celts of this country universally ascribe these forts to a race of people different from themselves? As they were undoubtedly of the same stock with the Welsh, and seem, in common with them, to have had their first settlement in South Britain, how did the Irish Celts completely lose this simple kind of architecture? Did they retain

the *Abers*, and the *Duns*, &c., the names of rivers and mountains, which had been imposed by the Picts, because their language was radically the same, and yet perceive no vestiges of national affinity whatsoever, in the very mode of defending themselves from their enemies, from wild beasts, or from the rage of the elements? He who can suppose that the Celts of Scotland would thus renounce all claim to the architecture of their ancestors, ascribes to them a degree of modesty, in this instance, unexampled in any other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is also urged that "not one of these strengths bears any appellation from the *Pictish*, or *British* langnage;" and that they "have no similarity to any of the strengths of the genuine Picts, or British tribes in North-Britain;" Ibid. pp. 343, 344. But as all the force of these arguments lies in what logicians call a *petitio principii*, no particular reply is requisite.

It is said that many of these edifices, "in the Orkney and Shetland

islands, and in Cathness, have been erroneously called Pictish castles, Pictish towers, and Picts houses, from a fabulous story that attributes to Kenneth Macalpin the impolicy of driving many of the Picts into the northern extremity of our island; whence they fled to the Orkney and Shetland isles." But it has been seen that these designations are not confined to the districts mentioned. Besides, to suppose such a mode of denomination, is entirely opposite to the analogy of tradition; for it is almost universally found that the works of an early age, instead of being given to the more ancient people, to whom they really belong, are ascribed to those of a later age, who have made some considerable figure in the country. Thus, in many places in Scotland, camps, undoubtedly Roman, are vulgarly attributed to Danes. Nor is it at all a natural supposition, that, in those very places said to have been occupied by Scandinavian settlers, their descendants should be so extremely modest as to give away the merit of these structures, which they continue to view with wonder and veneration from their own ancestors to an earlier race, with whom they are supposed to have been in a state of constant hostility, and whom they either expelled or subdued.

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

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

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

But obelisks, or *standing stones*, are found even in the Shetland islands, into which the Celts never penetrated. Contiguous to one of the *Burghs* in Walls, "there is a range of large stones that runs across the neck of land, and may have been intended to enclose the spot, as a place of burial, which the building does not occupy;" Statist. Acc. xx. 113. In Bressay, &c. are "several perpendicular stones, about 9 feet high, erected, no doubt, for the purpose of commemorating some great event, but of which we have

no account;" Ibid. x. 202. In Unst, "two ancient obelisks remain, one near Lund, a thick and shapeless rock; the other, near Uy a Sound, seems to have been a mark for directing into that harbour, and is ten and a half feet high;" Ibid. v. 201. Whether flint arrow-heads have ever been discovered in Shetland, I cannot well say; but I have seen knives, made of a kind of agate, which were found in one of the *Burghs;* and am certainly informed that stone hatchets are frequently met with of the same kind with those found in Cairns in Scotland.

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

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

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

The multitude of monosyllabic names must strike every one who passes through that part of our country. Now, it is well known that this forms a distinguishing character in the nomenclature of Scandinavia; that the names, universally admitted to be most ancient, generally consist of one syllable.

Upon comparing many of the names in Angus, whether of one or more syllables, with those in the *Monumenta Danica* of Wormius, in Frode's *Scheda*, and especially in that singular work, the *Landnamabok*, which gives an account of the different families that settled in Iceland about the middle of the ninth century, it appeared that many of them must have been originally the same.

They are such as do not occur, as far as I have observed, in any memorials of the Anglo-Saxons. Although a greater analogy were observable here, it could be only set down to the account of the common origin of the various Gothic tribes. For the names, in Angus, could not reason-

ably be ascribed to Saxon settlers, unless it were supposed that the country had in great part received its population from England. They cannot be accounted for, on the idea of any Scandinavian settlement in the middle ages; for it is universally admitted that no such settlement extended farther southward than Ross-shire.

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

Pictish Names.	British Etymons, *Caled.*	Teutonic Etymons.
1. Drust, Son of Erp;	*trwst*, din.	Su. G. *troest*, *dristig*, Germ. *dreist*, Alem. *gi-droet*, daring.
		Isl. *erp-r*, species gulonis; *arf*, an arrow; *arfe*, an heir.
2. Talorc, Son of Aniel;	*talarw*, harsh-fronted; *talorgan*, splendid fronted.	Isl. *tala*, number or tale, and *org*, furgium, or *orkan*, vires, strength.
	anail, openness.	Su. G. *aenne*, front, *il*, Isl. *el*, *tel*, a storm, q. stormy-fronted.
3. Necton Morbet;	*nwython*, a person full of energy.	Isl. *neck-a*, incurvare, *tanne*, dens, q. crooked tooth; or *neck-ia*, humiliare, *ton*, vox. q. low-sounding.
		Su. G. *moer*, famous, *bet-a*, vibrare, q. *famous in brandishing* the sword.
4. Drest, Gurthinmoch;	*V.* Drust.	Germ. *gurt-en*, to gird, *moge*, powerful, q. with the strong girdle; Pink. Enq. ii. 298.
5. Galanau Etelich;		Isl. *galenn*, rabidus, furiosus; Su. G. *galen*, vitiosus.
		Su. G. *aetlaegg*, prosapia, or its cognate *aedel*, noble, and *lik*, like. Germ. *adelich*, noble, q. *aettalich*, from *aette*, father, and *lich*, like, similis.
6. Dadrest;	*godrwst*, beginning of tumult.	Isl. *daa*, a very ancient Goth. particle, signifying, in composition, skilful, excellent, worthy, like Gr. εὐ; and Germ. *dreist*, daring, Alem. *droes*, a strong or brave man, vir potens, fortis. *V.* Drust, No. 1.
7. Drest, Son of Girom;	*crwn*, conveying the idea of stooping.	Su. G. *omgaer-a*, perdere (inverted), q. the destroyer; or *geir*, military instruments, and *om*, round about, q. surrounded with armour.
8. Gartnach, or *Gartnait*;	*gwrchnwyd*, of an ardent temper; *gwrchnaid*, an ardent leap; *gwrthnaid*, an opposing leap.	Su. G. *gard*, Alem. *garte*, a guard, and Su. G. *natt*, night, or *nog*, enough, or *naeyd*, neighbourhood; q. a night-guard, a sufficient guard, or one at hand.
9. Gealtraim;	*caltrain*, one that prowls about.	Su. G. *gaell*, sonus, *ram*, robustus, q. loud-sounding.
10. Talorg, son of Muirchoilaich, or *Mordeleg*;		*V.* Talorc, No. 2.
		Su. G. *murk*, dark, and *laega*, snare; q. insidious; or *moerd-a*, to kill, to murder, and *laega*, q. preparing murderous snares.

Pictish Names.	British Etymons, *Caled.*	Teutonic Etymons.
11. Drest, Son of Munait, or *Moneth ;*		*V.* Drust, No. 1. Isl. *mun*, mouth, and *aet-a*, to eat, q. voracious mouth. Many Germ. names are compounded with *mund*, id. A. S. *mon*, homo, and *eath*, *eth*, facilis ; q. a man of an easy temper.
12. Galam, or *Galan*, with Aleph ;		Isl. *gall*, fel, and *ame*, noxa, odium ; q. having hatred like gall. Or, *gall*, vitium, and *an*, sine, q. without defect. Isl. *al-a*, saginare, and *eyfe*, exuviae ; q. fattened with spoil. Or V. *Elpin*, No. 27.
13. Bridei, perhaps rather *Brude*, *Brudi ;* *Brude-us*, Adomnon, Vit. Columb. l. ii. c. 17. Bed. l. iii. c. 4.	*bradw*, treacherous, *brad*, treachery.	Isl. *briddi*, eminebat, Verel. ; *breid-a*, to extend, and Su. G. *e*, law, q. one who extends the law, who publishes it. Su. G. *brud*, a bride, and *e*, lawful, q. born of wedlock, as opposed to bastardy. Or *brodd*, sagitta, and *ey*, insula, q. the arrow of the island.
Son of Mailcon, *Mailochon*, *Mailcom ;*	*Mailcwn*, *Maelgwn*, a common name, implying the origin of good.	Isl. *meij*, puella, *lockun*, seductio, q. the seducer of virgins ; or, *maele*, speech, and *kunn-a*, to know, q. eloquent. Su. G. *maela*, tribute, S. *mail*, and *komm-a*, to come, q. one employed for lifting the royal taxes.
14. Gairtnoch, son of Domelch,—or *Domnack ;*		*V.* No. 8. A. S. *dom*, judgment, and *elc*, every one, q. appointed as a judge in the kingdom. Or, from *nach*, vicinus ; q. a judge who is nigh.
15. Nectu, the nephew of Verb. more commonly *Verp ;*		Apparently corr. of *Necton*, No. 3. Germ. *werb-en*, ire, q. the walker ; or *werb-en*, ambire, whence *werb-en*, a procurer. Isl. *verp*, *verp-a*, jacere, q. one who throws, casts, or slings.
16. Cineoch, or *Ciniod*,—son of Luthrin ;	*Cineoch*, *cynog*, a forward person.	Su. G. *kin*, kind, and *oek-a*, to increase, q. having a numerous offspring. *V.* No. 30. Germ. *laut*, Alem. *lut*, sonorus, and *rinn*, torrens, q. having the sound of a torrent. Or *lut*, celebris, and *rinn-en*, to walk, q. like Ganga Rolf, famous for walking. *Lut* occurs in this sense, in a great many Alem. and Teut. names. *V.* Wachter, Kilian, &c. Or Alem. *lut*, and *hrein*, purus, castus, q. the chaste.
17. Garnard, son of Wid, *Vaid ;* or *Fode ;*	*gwrnarth*, masculine strength ;	Su. G. *giaern*, cupidus, and *art*, Belg. *aardt*, natura, indoles ; q. of an eager, or perhaps, of a covetous disposition. Isl. *veid-a*, Sw. *ved-a*, to hunt, q. the hunter. Or the same name with that of Odion, *Vid-ur*, G. Andr. *i. e.* furious. Sw. *vaed*, a pledge. Su. G. *foed-a*, alere, q. one who feeds others, the nourisher.
18. Bridei, the son of Wid.		*V.* Nos. 13 and 17.
19. Talore ; 20. Talorgan, son of Enfret ;		*V.* No. 2. Isl. *an*, Alem. *en*, negative particle, and *frid*, peace, q. without peace. Perhaps the same with *Ansfrid*, gloriosa pax ; Wachter, vo. *Frid.* Or from Su. G. *en*, intensive (V. *Ena*, Ihre), and *fraet-a*, to eat, q. to destroy.
21. Gartnait, son of Donnall ;	*dynwal*, of the weaned couch.	*V.* No. 14. Su. G. *don*, din, noise, and *wal*, slaughter. Or *dofn*, stupid, and *wald*, power, q. under the power of stupor.
22. Drest.		*V.* Drust, No. 1.
23. Bridei, Bredei, son of Bili ; or *Bile*, *Bily*, Innes, pp. 111, 112		*V.* No. 13.
	Beli, a common name, *bellicosus*, warlike.	Su. G. *billig*, equal ; Isl. *byla*, an axe, *bil-r*, a whirlwind.
24. Taran, *Tharan ;*	*taran*, thunder.	Isl. *torunnin*, expugnatu difficilis ; *thor-an*, audacia, boldness.

Pictish Names.	British Etymons, *Caled.*	Teutonic Etymons.
25. Bridei, son of Dereli.		*V.* No. 13.
		Su. G. *daere*, fatuus, or Isl. *dyr*, carus, and *elta*, pellex; q. infatuated, or beloved, by a concubine.
26. Nechton, son of Dereli;		*V.* Nos. 3 and 25.
27. Elpin;	*elfin*, the same as Eng. *elf*.	This equally applies to A. S. Su. G. *aelf*, Alem. *alp*, nanus, daemon. *Alf*, a Scandinavian proper name, Worm. Monum. p. 194; also *Alfwin*, Gunnlaug. S. p. 92. Su. G. *win*, amicus, q. a friend of the fairies. A. S. *wyn* signifies joy.
28. Ungus, *Unuist*, son of		Su. G. *ung*, young, and *wis*, denoting manner or quality, as reht-*wis*, right-*ous*. Or *unn-a*, cupere, and *est*, amor, q. desirous of love.
Urguis, or *Vergust*;	*gorchest*, great achievement; or *gwyr*, in composition *wyr*, a man.	Alem. *ur*, beginning, *gus*, *guse*, Germ. *guss*, Teut. *guyse*, a river. Or Su. G. *warg*, a robber, and *wis*; *Wargus*, an exile, Salic Law. Moes. G. *wair*, A. S. *wer*, Su. G. *waer*, Isl. *ver*, a man; and *gust-r*, ventus rigidus; q. the man of storm.
29. Bridei, son of Urguis.		*V.* Nos. 13 and 28.
30. Ciniod, son of		Su. G. *kyn*, a family, and *aed*, possession, q. of a wealthy or noble race.
Wredech, *Wirdech*, *Viredeg*.	*Gwriad*, a common name.	Su. G. *wred*, enraged, with the common termination *ig*. Or *waer*, Isl. *ver*, vir, and *deig-r*, mollis, q. a soft or inactive man.
31. Elpin, son of Bridei,		*V.* Nos. 27 and 13.
32. Drest, son of Talorgan.		*V.* Nos. 1 and 2.
33. Talorgan, son of Ungus.		*V.* Nos. 2 and 28.
34. Canaul, son of	*cynwyl*, conspicuous;	Isl. *kiaen*, scitus, and *wal*, slaughter, q. skilful in destruction; or Su. G. *kann*, possum, and Isl. *aul*, ale, powerful in drinking.
Tarla;	*torla*, oath-breaking; or *turlla*, a heap.	Su. G. *Tor*, the god *Thor*, and *laug*, law. *Thorlaug*, a common Isl. name.
35. Costartin, *Cuastain*;	a name appearing among the reguli of Strathcluyd;	Apparently borrowed from the Romans.
36. Ungus, son of Urguis.		*V.* No. 28.
37. Drest, and Talorgan, son of Wthod;		V. Nos. 1 and 2.
	Withoil, same as the common name *Ithel*, signifying knit-brow.	Isl. *u*, negative, and *thole*, tolero, q. impatient.
38. Uuen, Uven;	the well-known name of *Owain*, signifying, apt to serve.	Isl. *u*, Su. G. *o*, negative, and Isl. *vaen*, Su. G. *waen*, beautiful, q. not handsome. *Owaen*, an adversary.
39. Wred, *Feredech*, son of	like *Wredech*, No. 30;	Su. G. *wred*, A. S. *wraeth*, iratus; Belg. *wreed*, austerus. Or *V.* No. 30.
Bargoit;	*Bargoit*, or *Bargod*, a name mentioned in the Welsh Triads.	Germ. *bar*, bare, naked, and *got*, good; or Su. G. *bergoed*, one who defends his possessions, from *berg-a*, *biarg-a*, to defend, and *od*, *oed*, property.
40. Bred;	*brid*, *brad*, treachery; *bradog*, treacherous.	Su. G. *braade*, rash, sudden, quick; *braede*, rage; or *bred*, latus, broad, a term common to all the Northern tongues.

The preceding list includes those names only of Pictish kings which are reckoned well warranted by history. There is a previous list, also contained in the Chronicon Pictorum, which has not the same authority. But although there may not be sufficient evidence that such kings existed, the list is so far valuable, as it transmits to us what were accounted genuine Pictish names. Here I shall therefore give the whole list of kings, with similar names from the Landnamabok, that Icelandic record which refers to the middle of the ninth century; adding such names as still remain in Angus, or in other counties, which resemble them, or seem to have been

originally the same. *A*, added to the word, denotes *Angus*. Where the name given in the middle column is from any other authority than the Landnamabok, it is marked.

Pictish Names.	Isl. Landnamab.	Scottish Names.
1. Cruidne,		Cruden, A.
2. Circui, pron. Kirkui,		Kirk, A.
3. Fidaich,		Fettie.
4. Fortreim.		
5. Floclaid,		Flockart.
6. Get,	Gaut-r, Goti.	
7. Ke,		Kay, A.
8. Fivaid.		
9. Gedeol—Gudach,	Kadall,	Cadell, A.
10. Denbecan.		
11. Olfinecta,		Affleck, A.
12. Guidid,	Godi. *V.* Pink, Enq. II. 283,	Goudie.
13. Gestgurtich,		Gatgirth.
14. Wurgest,		Fergus.
15. Brudi,	Broddi, Brodd-r; Bruthu, Worm. Mon. p. 198,	Brodie, A.
16. Gedé, or Gilgidi,	Gyda, Gydia,	Geddé, S. B.
17. Tharan,	Thorarinn, Thorarna; Thoron, a Sw. name, Ihre, vo. *Tor*.	Torn, A.
18. Merleo.		
19. Deokil,	Dallakoll.	
20. Kimoiod, son of Arcois,	Eirik-r, genit. *Eirikis*.	
21. Decoord,		Durie.
22. Bliki Blitirth,	Blig, Blaka,	Blaikie.
23. Dectoteric,		Dogherty, S. B.
or Deotheth,		Duguid; also Dalgity, *De-*
brother of Diu,		Dow, A. *[gitie*, A.
24. Usconbust, or Combust,	Camus, a Danish general. *V.* H. Boet. Hist. col.	
25. Carvorst.		
26. Decar Tavois,	Darri, p. 374. Diri, p. 149.	Dewar; Daer, also Deer, A.
27. Uist.		
28. Rue,	Roe, 7th King of Denmark.	Rue, A.
29. Garnait, or Garnaird,		Garner.
30. Vere.		Weir. A.
31. Breth,	Breid-r, Bratt-r.	
32. Vipoignamet.		
33. Canut, (Ulac-hama),	a common Dan. name, *V.* Pink, ut. sup. p. 293.	
34. Wradech Vechla, or *Vechta*; expl. the *white*, as in one Chron. it is rendered *Albus*.		Reddoch.
35. Garnat di uber, Garnat-dives, in another Chron.	Expl. *the rich*, from Goth. Germ. *di* the, and *uber* nota abundantiae; Pink. Ib.	
36. Talorc, Talore.		
37. Drust, son of Erp,	Throst-r; Drusta, Worm. Mon. p. 277. Erp-r.	
38. Talorc, son of Amyle,		Imlay, Imlach, A.
39. Necton, son of Morbet,		Naughton, A.
48. Galam, Galan, with Aleph,	Geallande; Alof, same as Olof, Olaf, Olave.	Callum, A.
50. Gartnaich, son of Domnech,		Dimmock.
53. Garnat, son of Wid, Vaid, or Fode,	Vadi,	Waith, Wade; Fod, A.
59. Bredei, son of Bili,		Braidie; Baillie, A.
61. Derili.	Doral, Worm. Mon. p. 194, signifying, devoted to *Thor*.	
64. Oengus, son of Tarla,	Thorlaug,	Angus, A.
70. Canaul,		Connal.
71. Costantin, Cuastain,		Constantine, corr. *Coustain*, was the proper name of P. Adamson, Abp. of St. Andrews. in Ja. VI.'s reign.
76. Bred,		Braid, A.

Among other Pictish names, the following occur in our history:—

Pictish Names.	Names in Angus.
Brand, Pink. Enq. I. 311, also, Isl. Gudmundr sun Brands, filius Brandi, Kristnisag.,	Brand.
Bolge, Pink. I. 310.	Boag, Boog; Bulk.
Finleich, Ibid. 305.	Finlay.
Rikeat, Ibid. 305.	Ricart.
Fenten, Ibid. 448.	Fenton, pron. *Fenten.*
Baitan, Ibid.	Beaton; Beattie.
Muirethach, Ibid.	Murdoch; Murdie.
Thana, (residing at Meigle, A. 841.) Pink. I. 461. . . .	Thain.
Cait, a Pictish name, ...	Kid.
Fennach, Ibid.	Finnie.
Fachna, Fordun. I. 189. Pink. I. 301. Phiachan, Ibid. 310. .	Faichney.
Maicerce, Ibid. 444.	Muckarsie, Fife.

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

Names in Angus.	Isl. and Dan. Names.
Jarron, ...	Simon. Jorundar-sun, Jorundr filius, Kristnisag. p. 116. Jorund-r, Ar. Frode, p. 76.
Kettle, . . .	Ketell, Thorsteins sun. Kristnisag, 118.
Mar, ...	Hafiid Marssun, Maris filius, Ibid. 122.
Saamond, . . .	Saemund, Ibid. 124.
Ivory, ...	Ivar, Ibid. 126.
Durward, pron. *Dorat*, . .	Thorvard, Ibid. A. 981.
Annan, ...	Onund-r, Ibid. A. 981.
Thorburn, . . .	Thorbiorn, i. e. the bear of the god Thor.
Esten, ...	Ystin, Worm. Mon. p. 191. Asten, Ibid. 316. Su. G. *Astwin*, amasius, Ihre, vo. *Ast* amor.
Keill, ...	Kield, Worm. Mon. p. 184.
Herill, ...	Harald, Ibid. 186. Heriolf-r, Landnam. pass.
Osburn, ...	Osburn, Kristnisag. p. 188. Osbiurn, p. 195.
Thom, pron. *Tom*, . .	Tume, Ibid.
Riddell, ...	Rudl, Ibid. 196.
Suttie, ...	Suti, Ibid. 240.
Teuk; but, perhaps erroneously written *Cook.*	Tuke, Ibid. 196.
Ivie, ...	Yfa, and Ebi, Ibid. 286.
Buill, ...	Biola, Landnamab. p. 22. Boili, Ibid. 339.
Dall, ...	Dall, Ibid. 266.
Ireland, pron. *Eriand*, . .	Arland, Worm. Mon. p. 458. *Erland*, the name of an Earl of Orkney, a Norwegian, A. 1126. Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand. p. 244.
Gouk, ...	Gauk-r, Landnam. p. 365.
Mauns, ...	Magnus, a common Isl. and Dan. name, pron. *Mauns*, Orkney.
Grubbe, ...	Grubbe, Worm. Mon. Addit. p. 16.
Hackney, . . .	Hacon, Ibid. 498.
Renné; elsewhere Renwick, .	Ranvaug, Ibid. 503. Rannveig, Landnam. p. 99.
Tyrie, ...	Derived perhaps from the name of the god Tyr, as *Torn* from Thor, and *Wood* from Woden.
Rait, ...	Rete, Worm. Mon. Addit. p. 10.
Hobbe, ...	Ubbe, Ibid. 14.
Bowie, ...	Bui, Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand. pp. 76, 77.
Carr, Ker, . . .	Karl, Ibid. 110, &c. (Kare, Ar. Frode.)
Sword, ...	Siwurd, Sigurd, Norweg. name in Sutherland, A. 1096. Ibid. 251.
Douthie, ...	Dufthak-r, Landnam. 13, 15, &c.
Duffus, ...	Dugfus, Ibid. 140.
Binnie, ...	Buna, Ibid. 19.
Udney, (Aberd.) . . .	Oddny, Ibid. 263.
Skea, ...	Skagi, Skeggi, Ibid. 253, 254, from *skaegg*, hair.
Stot, ...	Stoti, Ibid. 72, 88.
Birse, ...	Bersi, Ibid. 60, 170.
Laidenhead, . . .	Lodinhofd, (shaggy head) Ibid. 284.
Grim, ...	Isl. Grim-r, (severus) Ibid. 39.
Elrick, ...	Alrek-r, Ibid. 274. Alrec-r, 76. A. S. Aelfric, Aelric.

Names in Angus.	Isl. and Dan. Names.
Collie,	Isl. Kolla, Ibid. p. 36.
Hepburn,	Hallbiorn, Ibid. pass.
Birnie,	Biarna, Biarni, 277, 346.
Dakers,	Dalkr, Ibid.
Hood,	Aud-ur, (rich) Ar. Frode, 13, 75. Odda, Kristnis. 124. Aod, Pictish name, Pink, Enq. i. 311.
Arnot,	Arnald, Frode, 70.
Marr,	Maur, Ibid. 64, 66.
Mann, vulgarly Mannie,	Mani, Ibid. 30, 31.
Stein,	Steinn, Ibid. 53.
Tait,	Teit-r, Ibid.
Hislop,	Isleif, Ibid. [511.
Guthrie,	Godrod-r, Ibid. Gudraud-r, Gudrid-r, Landnam. Gauter, Worm. Mon.
Haldane,	Halfdane, Ibid. Haldan-r, Hervarar, S.
Rollock,	Hrollaug-r, Ar. Frode, 76.
Halley,	Helgi, Ibid.
Hedderwick, Hiddrick,	Heidrek-r, Hervarar, S.
Hairstanes,	Herstein, Ar. Frode, 27.
Orme,	Orm-r, Hervarar, S.
Swine,	Sweyn, Ibid.
Alston,	Hallstein, Ibid.
Graeme,	Grim-r, (severus) Ibid.
Sheeris,	Skiria, a man's name, Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand. p. 3.
Craig,	Kragge, Worm. Mon. 164.
Skeir,	Skardi, Landnam, 64.
Crabb,	Krabbe, a Danish name.
Silvie,	Sylfa, Worm. Mon. 123.

It is most probable that the following names should be viewed as belonging to the same class:—Craik (Su. G. *kraka*, a crow); Lounie, Dundarg, Mikie, Gorthie, Fitchit, Don, Gall, Daes, Linn or Lind, Low (Su. G. *loga*, flamma); Deuchar, Bunch, Bawd, Boath, Darg, Dargie, Bean, Strang, Cudbert, Couttie, Coutts, Shand, Cobb, Neave, Tarbat, Storrier, Candie, Duguid, Broakie, Proffit, Eaton, Fands, Croll, Kettins, Porris, Pressok, Myers, Byers, Neish, Towns, Hillocks, Hearsel (Su. G. *haer*, exercitus, and *saell*, socius, a companion in warfare); Glenday, Mearns, Kermach, Leys, Dormont, Crockat, Leech, Emslie, Mug, Livy, Geekie, Legge, Craw, Stool, Machir, Goold, Herd, Lumgair, Laird, Rind, Annat, Elshet, Pyat, Pet, Stark, Sturrock, Marnie, Grig, Rough, Doeg, pron. *Doug*, Cossar, Prosser, Torbet, Logie, &c. &c.

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

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

Thus it appears that the Celts have not, like the Goths, transferred the name of any heathen feast to Christmas; which nearly amounts to a proof that they previously celebrated none at this season. The matter is, indeed, more directly inverted between the Goths and the Celts. The former, observing their principal feast in honour of the Sun at the winter

solstice, transferred the name of it to the day on which it is supposed our Saviour was born; and adopted the Christian designation, such as Christianity then appeared, of *Korss-maessa*, or Rood-day, for the day celebrated in commemoration of the pretended Invention of the Cross. On the other hand, the Celts, continuing to observe their great annual festival, also originally in honour of the Sun, in the beginning of May, retained the pagan designation of *Beltane*, with most of its rights, while they adopted the Christain name of the day observed in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour. This difference is observable in our own country to this very day. In those counties of which the Picts were the permanent inhabitants, especially beyond Tay, *Yule* and *Rood-day* are the designations still used; while *Beltane* is unknown, and *Christmas* scarcely mentioned. But in those belonging to the Celtic territories, or bordering on it, particularly in the West of Scotland, *Yule* and *Rood-day* are seldom or never mentioned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is universally admitted, that there is a certain NATIONAL CHARACTER, of an external kind, which distinguishes one people from another. This is often so strong, that those who have travelled through various countries, or have accurately marked the diversities of this character, will scarcely be deceived even as to a straggling individual. Tacitus long ago remarked the striking resemblance between the Germans and Caledonians. Every stranger, at this day, observes the great difference of features and complexion between the Highlanders and Lowlanders. No intelligent person in England is in danger of confounding the Welsh with the posterity of the Saxons. Now, if the Lowland Scots be not a Gothic race, but in fact the descendants of the ancient British, they must be supposed to retain some national resemblance to the Welsh. But will any impartial observer venture to assert, that in feature, complexion, or form, there is any such similarity as to induce the slightest apprehension that they have been originally the same people?

RULES

FOR

RENDERING THE USE OF THIS DICTIONARY MORE EASY.

It is difficult to give general rules for the pronunciation of words in a language in which there are so many anomalies as the Scottish; but some examples may be given of the sound of the vowels or diphthongs, and the guttural *ch* and *gh*.

A, in man, &c. has nearly the same sound in S. as in E. Vulgar English writers, who use *mon* for man, *hond* for *hand*, &c. believing that this is pure Scottish, show that they have studied the works of Ramsay and Burns to little purpose. The rhymes to such words occurring in Scottish poems, will at once point out the true pronunciation; as, for example,

"Then gently *scan* your brother *man*," &c.
Address to the Unco Guid.

"Untie these *bands* from off my *hands*," &c.
Macpherson's Farewell.

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*, &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.

Eu is frequently pronounced as English *u* in tube; as in *neuk*, *beuk*, *leuk*, &c. see also *oo* in Dictionary.

O in *come* and *coming*, is pronounced in S. as in E. In Cumberland, and elsewhere in the north of England, the vulgar say *cooming;* but this pronunciation obtains nowhere in Scotland.

Oo is often sounded like the French *u* in *une;* as in *hoolie*, *hood*, *hoody*, &c.

Ou has frequently the sound of *oo* in E. *good;* as in *douk*, *doukar*, *dour*, *dounwith*, *fouth*, &c.

Ou has also the same sound as in E. *round;* as in *doup*, *douss*, *gouk*, *goul*, *foursome*, &c.

Oo has frequently the sound of *oo*, in E. *good;* as in *doo*, (a dove,) *downcome*, *dookar*, &c.

U in many words has the peculiar sound of the French *u* in *une;* as in *hule*, *spune*, *schule*, &c.

Y vowel, used by our ancient writers indiscriminately with *i*, being in fact only double *i*, and printed *ij* in other Northern languages, is to be sought for, not as it stands in the English alphabet, but in the same place with the letter *i*, throughout the work; as, *ydant*, diligent; *ydilteth*, idleness; &c.

Y consonant, corresponds to A. S. *G* before a vowel; and from the resemblance in form of A. S. *G* (ȝ) to the Roman ȝ the latter was very improperly used for it in many of the early printed books, as well as in MSS., and when *z* without the tail came to be used, it was still retained in a number of printed books and MSS. Hence we often meet with *Gaberlunzie*, instead of *Gaberlunyie*, *Tuilzie*, for *Tuilyie*, *Zeir*, for *Yeir*, &c.

Ch and *gh* have often the guttural sound; as in *loch*, *lochan*, *haugh*, *Broughton*, &c. These sounds, like the French sound of *u* in *une*, are, however, impracticable to Englishmen, unless their organs have been early trained to gutturals. Hence we generally find them pronouncing loch *lock*, haugh *haw*, Broughton *Brouton*, &c.

Words not found in SH, to be sought for under SCH.

Words not found in WH, to be sought for under QUH, expressing the sound of the old Gothic guttural.

Words improperly printed in our old books with Z, to be looked for under Y consonant.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE CONTRACTIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

A. Bor.	Anglia Borealis, North of England.
adj.	Adjective.
adv.	Adverb.
Alem.	Alemannic language.
Anc.	Ancient, *or* Anciently.
Ang.	County or Dialect of Angus.
Arm.	Armorican, or language of Bretagne.
A. S.	Anglo-Saxon language.
Belg.	Belgic language.
C. B.	Cambro-Britannic, or Welsh language.
Celt.	Celtic.
Chauc.	Used occasionally for Chaucer.
Clydes.	Clydesdale.
Comp.	Compounded.
Compl. S.	Complaynt of Scotland.
conj.	Conjunction.
Contr.	Contracted, *or* Contraction.
Corn.	Cornish, or language of Cornwall.
Corr.	Corrupted, or Corruption.
Cumb.	Cumberland.
Dan.	Danish language.
Deriv.	Derivative, *or* Derivation.
Dim. Dimin.	Diminutive.
E.	English language.
Errat.	Erratum, *or* Errata.
Ed. Edit.	Edition.
Expl.	Explain, Explained.
Fig.	Figurative, Figuratively.
Finn.	Finnish, language of Finland.
Fr.	French language.
Franc.	Frankish, Theotisc, or Tudesque language.
Fris.	Frisian dialect of the Belgic.
Gael.	Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland.
Germ.	German language.
Gl. Glosa.	Glossary.
Goth.	Gothic.
Gr.	Greek language.
Heb.	Hebrew language.
Hisp.	Spanish language.
Ibid.	In the same place.
Id.	Having the same signification.
Imper.	Imperative.
Ir.	Irish language.
Isl.	Islandic (or Icelandic) language.
Ital.	Italian language.
Jun.	Sometimes for Junius.
L. Lat.	Latin language.
Loth.	Lothian.
L. B.	Barbarous Latin.
Metaph.	Metaphor, Metaphorical, Metaphorically.
Moes. G.	Moeso-Gothic, as preserved in "Ulphilas' Version of the Gospels."
Mod.	Modern.
MS.	Manuscript, *or* corrected from Manuscript.
N.	Note.
Orkn.	Orkney.
O.	Old.
part. pr.	Participle present.
part. pa.	Participle past.
Pers.	Persian language.
pl.	Plural.
Precop.	Precopensian dialect of the Gothic.
prep.	Preposition.
pret.	Preterite, or past tense.
pron.	Pronoun; *also*, Pronounce, Pronunciation.
Prov.	Proverb.
Q. q.	Quasi.
Qu.	Query.
q. v.	Quod vide.
R. Glouc.	Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester.
Rudd.	Ruddiman's Glossary to Douglas's Virgil.
S.	After Islandic quotations, denotes Saga.
S.	Scottish, Scotland. It also denotes that a word is still used in Scotland.
*	The asterisk signifies that the word to which it is prefixed, besides the common signification in English, is used in a different sense in Scotland.
S. A.	Scotia Australis, South of Scotland.
S. B.	Scotia Borealis, North of Scotland; *also*, Northern Scots.
S. O.	Scotia Occidentalis, West of Scotland.
s.	Substantive.
Syn. Synon.	Synonyme, Synonymous.
Su. G.	Sueo-Gothic, or ancient language of Sweden.
Sw.	Swedish language, (modern.)
Term.	Termination.
Tweedd.	Tweeddale.
V.	Vide, See also, *or* Volume.
v. a.	Verb active.
v. n.	Verb neuter.
v. impers.	Verb impersonal.
vo.	Voce.
Wacht.	Sometimes for Wachter.

AN

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

A

ABA

THE letter A has, in the Scottish language, four different sounds:

1. *A* broad, as in E. *all*. *wall*. *U* is often added, as in *cauld*, cold, written also *cauld*; and sometimes *w*; both as marks of the prolongation of the sound.
2. *A* short, in *lak*, *mak*, *tak*, S., as in *last*, *past*, E.
3. *A* open in *dad*, *daddie*, a father, and some other words, S., as in E. *read*, pret., *ready*, adj.
4. A slender or close, in *lane*, *alane*, alone, *mane*, moan, S., like *face*, *place*, E. The monosyllables have generally, although not always, a final *e* quiescent.

A is used in many words instead of *o* in E.; as *ane*, *bane*, *lang*, *sang*, *stane*, for one, bone, long, song, stone. For the Scots preserve nearly the same orthography with the Anglo-Saxons, which the English have abandoned. Thus the words last-mentioned were written in A.S. *an*, *ban*, *lang*, *sang*, *stan*. In some of the northern counties, as in Angus and Mearns, the sound of *ee* or *ei* prevails, instead of *ai*, in various words of this formation. *Ane*, *bane*, *stane*, &c., are pronounced *ein*, *bein*, *stein*, after the manner of the Germans, who use each of these terms in the same sense.

When this letter is written with an apostrophe, as *a'*, it is meant to intimate that the double *l* is cut off, according to the pronunciation of Scotland. But this is merely of modern use.

A is sometimes prefixed to words, both in S. and O.E., where it makes no alteration of the sense: as *abade*, delay, which has precisely the same meaning with *bade*. This seems to have been borrowed from the A.S., in which language *abidan* and *bidan* are perfectly synonymous, both simply signifying to remain, to tarry.

A, in composition, sometimes signifies *on*; as *agrufe*, on the grufe or belly, S.; Isl. *a grufu*, cernuè, pronè. Johnson thinks that *a*, in the composition of such E. words as *aside*, *afoot*, *asleep*, is sometimes contracted from *at*. But these terms are unquestionably equivalent to *on side*, *on foot*, *on sleep*; *on* being used, in the room of *a*, by ancient writers.

A is used, by our oldest writers, in the sense of *one*. The signification is more forcible than that of the indefinite article in English; for it denotes, not merely an individual, where there may be many, or one in particular, but one exclusively of others, in the same sense in which *ae* is vulgarly used, q. v.

A is often vulgarly used for *hae*, *i.e. have*; as, *A done*, have done.

AE, *adj*. One, S. Although *ae* and *ane* both signify one, they differ considerably in their application. *Ae* denotes an object viewed singly, and as alone; as, "*Ae* swallow disna mak a simmer." *Ane* marks a distinction often where there is a number; as, "I saw three men on the road; *ane* o' them turned awa' to the right hand."

AAIRVHOUS, *s*. The place of meeting appointed by the Foud-Generall, or Chief-Governor. Shetl. Apparently from *arf*, *orf*, an arrow prefixed to house; as an arrow marked with certain signs was used by the ancients for assembling the multitude. V. *Croishtarich* and *Fyre Croce*. It appears that the arrow, having been originally used to assemble the people for war, had, at least in name, been retained in calling the people to the place appointed for judicial decisions. Thus *aairvhous* denotes the house appointed for judgment.

AAR, *s*. The Alder, a tree, S. O. V. Arn.

AARON'S-BEARD, *s*. The dwarf-shrub called St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum*, Linn, Roxb. This plant was formerly believed by the superstitious in Sweden, as well as in Scotland, to be a charm against the dire effects of witchcraft and enchantment. By putting it into ropy milk, suspected to be bewitched, and milking afresh upon it, they also fancied the milk would be cured.

ABACK, *adv*. 1. Away; aloof; at a distance, S. 2. Behind, in relation to place, S. *Burns*. 3. Back; used in relation to time past. Angus. *Ross's Helenore*.

ABAD, ABADE, ABAID, *s*. Delay; abiding; tarrying; the same with *Bad*, *Bade*. A. S. *abid-an*, *manere*, to tarry, to stay. *Wallace*. *Doug. Virg*.

To ABAY, ABAW, *v. a*. To astonish. *Abayd*, *part. pa*. astonished; *abawd*, *Chaucer*. Fr. *esbah-ir*, to astonish. *K. Hart*.

ABAID, *part. pa*. Waited; expected. A. S. *abad*, expectatus, hoped. *Douglas*.

To ABAYS, *v. a.* To abash; to confound. *Abaysyd, part. pa. Wyntown.* Fr. *abaiss-ir*, id.

ABAITMENT, *s.* Diversion; sport. *Douglas.* Arm. *ebat-a*, ludere, *ebat*, ludus; O. Fr. *ebaud-ir*, recreare, *abattement*, recreatio.

ABAK, *adv.* Back; behind. *Chaucer*, id. *Douglas.* Isl. *aabak*, retrorsum. A. S. *on baec*, id.

To ABANDON, *v. a.* 1. To bring under absolute subjection. *Barbour.* 2. To let loose; to give permission to act at pleasure. *Wallace.* 3. To destroy, to cut off. *Wallace.* 4. Effectually to prevent; nearly in sense to deter. *Bellend. Cron.*—Fr. *abandonn-er*, id.

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

ABANDOUN. *In abandoun, at abandoun*, at random. *Barbour.* Chaucer uses *bandon* as denoting free will, pleasure.—Fr. *en abandon, à l'abandon*, id. from *à ban* and *donner*, to give up to interdiction.

ABARRAND, *part pa.* Departing from the right way, wandering. E. *Aberring. Bellend. Cron.*

ABASIT, *part. pa.* Confounded; abashed. *Douglas.* V. *Abays.*

ABATE, *s.* Accident; something that surprises one, as being unexpected; event, adventure. *King's Quair.*—Fr. *abatt-re*, to daunt, to overthrow; or *abet-ir*, hebetem, stupidum, reddere.

To ABAW. V. ABAY.

ABBACY, ABBASY, *s.* An abbey. L. B. *abatia*, id. *Acts Ja. III.*

ABBEY-LAIRD, *s.* A ludicrous and cant term for a bankrupt; for one at least who, from inability to pay his creditors, finds it necessary to take the benefit of the girth of the confines of Holyrood House, for protection from them. *Loth. Cock-Laird, Herd's Coll.*

ABBEIT, *s.* Dress; apparel. O. E. *abite. Bannatyne Poems.* Arm. *abyt, abyta*, Lat. *habit-us*, Fr. *habit*, id.

ABBIS, *s. pl.* Surplices; white linen vestments worn by priests. *Coll. Inventories.* L. B. *alba*, id. from Lat *albus*, white.

ABBOT, *s.* Probably for dress. Habit. *Pitscottie's Cron.*

ABBOT OF UNREASON, a sort of histrionic character, anciently exhibited in Scotland, but afterwards forbidden by Act of Parliament. *Acts Mary.* This was one of the Christmas sports; and, as the ancient Saturnalia, levelled all distinction of ranks, the design of this amusement was to ridicule the solemnity of the proceedings of an Abbot, or other dignified clergyman. It is the same with the *Abbot of Misrule*, and distinguished in name only from the *Boy-Bishop*, characters formerly well known both in England and in France. The principal personage was denominated the *Abbot of Unreason*, because his actings were inconsistent with reason, and merely meant to excite mirth. For a more particular account of this, see *The Abbot.*

ABC. An alphabetical arrangement of duties payable to Government on goods imported or exported. Acts Ja. VI.

ABE, *s.* Diminutive of Ebenezer; pronounced q. Ebé. Roxb.

ABEE. *To let abee*, to let alone; to bear with; not to meddle with, S. *To let be*, E. *Ritson.*

LET-ABEE, *s.* Forbearance, or connivance. *Let-abee for let abee*; mutual forbearance, S. Let-a-be for let-a-be. *The Pirate.*

LET ABEE. Far less—"He couldna sit, *let abee* stand."

ABEECH, ABEIGH, *adv.* Aloof, "at a shy distance;" chiefly used in the west of S. *Stand abeigh*, keep aloof. *Burns.*—Fr. *aboy*, O. Fr. *abai, abay, abbais*; E. *at bay*, O. E. *abay.*

ABEFOIR, *adv.* Formerly; before. *Pitscottie.*

ABEIS, ABIES, *prep.* In comparison with; as, "This is black *abeis* that;—London is a big town *abies* Edinburgh." Fife. *Beis* in Loth. Perhaps a corr. of *Albeit*. V. *Beis, prep.*

ABERAND, *part. pr.* Going astray. Lat. *aberrans*, E. *aberring. Bellenden.*

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

To ABY, *v. a.* To suffer for. O. E. *abeye, abie.* A. S. *byg-an*, to buy. *Henrysone.*

ABIDDIN, *part. pa.* Waited for. *Nicol Burne.*

ABIL, *adj.* Able. *Wyntown.*—Lat. *habil-is*, Fr. *habile*, C. B. *abl.* Teut. *abel*, id.

ABIL, *adv.* Perhaps. V. ABLE.

ABILYEMENTIS, ABEILYEMENTIS, *s. pl.* 1. Dress. *Rabelais.* 2. Accoutrement; apparatus, of what kind soever. *Acts Ja. III.*

ABYLL, *adj.* Liable; apt. V. ABIL. *Bellend.*

ABITIS, *s. pl.* Obits; service for the dead. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Lat. *obit-us*, death; also, office for the dead.

ABLACH, ABLACK, *s.* 1. "A dwarf; an expression of contempt," *Gl. Shirr.* S. B. Gael, *abhlach*, id. 2. The remains of any animal that has become the prey of a dog, fox, polecat, &c. 3. A particle; a fragment; used in a general sense. Isl. *aflag*, anything superfluous; Dan. *aflagt*, left.

ABLE, *adj.* 1. Proper; fit. 2. Liable; in danger of. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ABLE, ABIL, ABLIS, ABLINS, *adv.* Perhaps; peradventure, S. *Yeable-sea*, id. *Montgomery.*—A. S. *abal*, Isl. and su. G. *afl*, strength, properly that of the body; *afl-as*, to be *able.*

ABLEEZE, *adv.* In a blaze. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

ABLINS, *adv.* V. ABLE.

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

ABOOT, *adv.* To boot; the odds paid in a bargain or exchange. Roxb.

ABORDAGE, *s.* Apparently, the act of boarding a ship. *Sea Laws, Balfour's Pract.*

ABOUT, *adv.* Alternately; as "sup about."

ABOUT-SPEICH, *s.* Circumlocution. *Douglas Virg.*

ABOWYNE, ABONE, ABOW, *prep.* 1. Above, as signifying higher in place; over; *aboon*, S.—Gl. Yorks. Westmorel. *Wa lace.* 2. Over—"Tullus rang thirty-two yeris, in great glore, *abone* the Romanis." *Bellenden.* 3. Superior to, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *abufan*, id. The radical term is evidently *ufan*, supra.

ABRAIDIT, *part. adj.* A term applied by carpenters to the surface of a ragstone, used for sharpening their tools, when it has become too smooth for the purpose. Roxb.—O. Fr. *abradant*, wearing away; Lat. *abradere*, to scrape or shave off.

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

To ABREDE, *v. n.* To start; to fly to a side. Chauc. *abraide*, id. *Henrysone.*

ABREED, *adv.* In breadth, S. *Gl. Burns.*

ABREID, ABRADE, ABRAD, *adv.* 1. Abroad; at large, S. *Burel.* 2. Asunder. Roxb.—A. S. *abred-an*, extendere, or Isl. *a braut*, forth, in via.

ABSOLVITOR. ABSOLVITOUR, ABSOLVITUR, *s.* A forensic term, used in two different ways:—1. *Absol-*

vitur ab instantia. "One is said to be absolved *from the instance*, when there is some defect or informality in the proceedings; for thereby that *instance* is ended until new citation."—*Spottiswoode's Law Dict. M.S.*—2. *Absolvitur from the claim.* "When a person is freed by sentence of a judge from any debt or demand, he is said to have obtained *absolvitur from the* pursuer's *claim.*"—*Ibid.*

Evidently from the use of the third per. sing. of the Latin verb—*Absolvitur.*

ABSTACLE, *s.* Obstacle. *Pitscottie's Cron.*

ABSTINENCE, *s.* A truce; cessation of arms. *Spotswood's Hist.*—Fr. id. L. B. *abstinentia.*

ABSTRAKLOUS, *adj.* Cross-tempered. Ayrs. Perhaps a misnomer of *obstreperous.*

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

ABUFIN, *prep.* Above. A. S. *abufan*, id. V. ABOWYNE.

ABULYEIT, ABULYIED, ABILYEIT, *part. pa.* 1. Drest; appareled. *Douglas.* 2. Equipped for the field of battle. *Acts Ja. II.*—Fr. *habill-er*, to clothe.

ABULIEMENT, *s.* Dress; habit. *Bellenden.* Fr. *habillment.*

To ABUSE, *v. a.* To disuse; to give up the practice of anything. *Acts Ja. II.* V. Vyssis. L. B. *abuti* non uti.

ABUSIOUN, ABUSION, *s.* 1. Abuse. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. Deceit; imposition practised on another. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *abusion.*

AC, EC, *conj.* But; and, *Barbour.*—A. S. *aec, eac*; Moes. G. *auk*; Alem. *auh*; Su. G. *och, ock*; Belg. *ook*; Lat. *ac*, etiam.

ACCRDENS, *s.* A term used in reference to rent in money. *Aberd. Reg.*

ACCEDENT, *s.* An accession, or casualty. *Spalding.* V. ACCRDENS.

To ACCLAME, *v. a.* To lay claim to; to demand as one's right. *Acts Mary.* L. B. *acclam-are.*

ACCOMIE, ACCUMIE, *s.* A species of mixed metal, S. V. ALCOMYE.

To ACCORD. Used impersonally; *as accords*, or *as accords of law*, *i. e.* as is agreeable or conformable to law. It has greater latitude of signification than the phrase, *as effeiris*, which denotes anything proportional, convenient, or becoming, as well as conformity. *Laws of S.*

ACCOUNT, *s.* *To lay one's account* with; to assure one's self of; to make up one's mind to anything, S. *Walker's Peden.*

ACCUMIE PEN, *s.* A metallic pencil for writing on tablet. V. ACCOMIE.

ACE, *s.* 1. The smallest division of anything. 2. A single particle; a unit. Orkn. *G. Andr.*

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

ACHERSPIRE, *s.* The germination of malt at that end of the grain from which the stalk grows, S. V. the *v.*

To ACHERSPYRE, *v. n.* To shoot; to sprout; to germinate. E. *acrospire. Chalmerlan Air.*—A. S. *aechir*, an ear of corn, *aecer*, Su. G. *aakar*, corn, and *spira*, the projection of anything that is long and slender. Gr. ακρος, summus, and σπειρα, spira.

ACHIL, *adj.* Noble. V. ATHIL.

To ACK, *v. a.* To enact. V. ACT, *v.*

ACKADENT, *s.* A spirituous liquor resembling rum. Ayrs. Apparently the corr. of some foreign designation beginning with *Aqua.*

ACKER-DALE, *adj.* Divided into single acres or small portions.—A. S. *aecer* an acre, and *dael-an*, to divide.

ACLITE, ACKLYTE, *adv.* Awry; to one side. Roxb. Synon. *Ayee*, S.

ACORNIE, *s.* Apparently a drinking vessel, with ears or handles, like a *quaich.* Fr. *acorné*, horned; having horns.

ACQUAINT, ACQUENT, *part. adj.* Acquainted. *Psalms, Metrical Version; Heart of Mid.-Loth.*

ACQUART, AIKWERT, *adj.* 1. Averted; turned from. 2. Cross; perverse, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *acwerd*, aversus, perversus. E. *awkward.*

ACQUATE, *pret. tense.* Acquitted. *Acts. Cha. I.*

To ACQUEIS, *v. a.* To acquire. *Burel.*—Fr. *acquis, acquise*, part. pa.; Lat. *acquisitus*, acquired.

To ACQUIET, *v. a.* 1. To quiet; to bring to a state of tranquillity. 2. To secure. *Act. Dom. Conc.* L. B. *acquietare*, to render quiet or secure.

To ACQUITE, *v. a.* Perhaps to revenge; but doubtful. *Bellenden.*

ACRE, *s.* An old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdom, with sword and lance.—*Cowel's Law Dict.*

ACRE-BRAID, *s.* The breadth of an acre. *Picken's Poems.*

ACRER, *s.* A very small proprietor; a portioner or feuar, S. A.

To ACRES, ACRESCE, *v. n.* 1. To increase; to gather strength. *Burel.* 2. Used as a law term in S. to denote that one species of right, or claim, flows from, and naturally falls to be added to, its principal.—Fr. *accroistre*, Lat. *accrescere*, id.

To ACT, ACK, *v. a.* To require by judicial authority; nearly the same with E. *enact*, with this difference, that there is a transition from the deed to the person whom it regards. *Acts Cha. I.*

ACTENTICKLY, *adv.* Authentically. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

ACTION SERMON, *s.* The sermon that immediately precedes the celebration of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper in S.

ACTIOUN, *s.* Affairs; business; interest. *Bellenden.*

ACTON, *s.* A leathern jacket, strongly stuffed, anciently worn under a coat of mail. *Stat. Rob. I.*—O. Fr. *auqueton, haucton*, L. B. *aketon, acton*, id.

ACTUAL, *adj.* *An actual minister*, or *an actual man*, a phrase still used by the vulgar to denote one who is in full orders as a minister of the gospel, S. *Wodrow.*—L. B. *actus*, officium, ministerium.

ADAM'S WINE. A cant phrase for water as a beverage, our first father being supposed to have known nothing more powerful, S. *Sir Andrew Wylie.*

ADDER-BEAD, ADDER-STANE, *s.* The stone supposed to be formed by adders, S. Nithsdale. V. BEAD.

ADDETTIT, *part. pa.* Indebted. *Douglas.*—Fr. *endebté*, id.

ADDISON, *s.* Access; encouragement.

ADDLE, *adj.* Foul. An *addle* dub; a filthy pool. Clydes. V. ADILL.

To ADDLE, *v. n.* To moisten the roots of plants with the urine of cattle. Renfrews.—Su. G. *adl-a*, mejere.

ADE, ADIE, *s.* Abbreviation of Adam; pronounced *Yedie*, south of S.

ADEW, used as an *adj.* Gone; departed; fled. *Douglas.*—From Fr. *adieu*, used in an oblique sense.

ADEW, *part. pa.* Done. *Wallace.*—A. S. *adoa*, facere, *adon*, tollere.

ADHANTARE, *s.* One who haunts a place. *Aberd. Reg.*

ADHEILL, *s.* The district in S. now called Atholl. *Barbour.*—Gael. *Blair-adh-oll*, Blair-Atholl, expl. "the great pleasant plain."

ADIENCE, *s.* *To gie adience*, to make room. To give a wall *adience*, not to confine it in its extent. Fife. It is synon. with S. *scouth*.

ADILL, ADDLE, *s.* 1. Foul and putrid water. *Douglas.* 2. The urine of black cattle. Renfrews.—A. S. *adl*, filthy gore, Teut. *adel*. filth, mire, Su. G. *adla*, meiere.

ADIORNALE, ADJOURNAL, Acte of. The designation given to the record of a sentence passed in a criminal cause; and kept in what are called the *Books of Adjournal*. *Acts Mary*.

To ADIORNIS, *v. a.* To cite; to summon. Fr. *adjourn-er*.

ADIST, *prep.* On this side, S. It is opposed to *ayont*, *i. e.* on the other side. *Kelly.*—Perhaps from Germ. *diss*, hoc, E. *this*.

ADMINACLE, *s.* Perhaps, pendicle of land. *Acts Ch. I.*

ADMINICLE, *s.* Collateral proof. *Ersk. Inst.*

ADMINICULATE, *part. pa.* Supported; set forth. *Crookshank's Hist.* Lat. *adminicul-ari*, to prop, to support.

To ADNULL, *v. a.* To abrogate; to annul. Lat. *adnull-are*, from *ad* and *nullus*.

ADOIS, ADOES, ADDOIS, *s. pl.* 1. Business; affairs. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. It is also used as denoting difficulties, like E. *ado*; as "I had my ain *adoes*," *i. e.* difficulties.

To ADORNE, *v. a.* To worship; to adore. *Apb. Hamiltoun.*

ADOW. *Naething adow*, worth little or nothing. Roxb. From the *v.* Dow, to be able.—A. S. *dugan*, prodesse, valere.

ADRAD, *part. adj.* Afraid. Upp. Clydes. *Gl. Sibb.*—A. S. *adraed-an*, timere.

ADRED, *adv.* Downright. *Douglas.*—Fr. *adroit*, or *droit*, right, straight, Lat. *directus*. *Rudd.*

ADREICH, *adv.* Behind; at a distance. *To follow adreich*, to follow at a considerable distance, S. B. *Adrigh*, O. E.—From the adj. *Dreich*, q. v. *Bellenden.*

ADREID, *conj.* Lest. *Police of Hon.*—Imper. of A. S. *adraed-an*, timere.

ADRESLY, *adv.* With good address. *Wyntown.*

To ADTEMPT *against*, *v. n.* To disobey. *Aberd. Reg.* V. ATTEMPTAT.

To ADVERT, *v. a.* To avert; to turn aside.

ADVERTENCE, ADUERTANCE, *s.* 1. Retinue. 2. Adherents; advisers; abettors. *Chron. Ja. II.*—Fr. *advertir*, to give advice.

To ADVISE, *v. a.* *To Advise a Cause or Process*, to deliberate so as to give judgment on it, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *advis-are*, consulere.

To ADVOCATE, *v. n.* To plead, *v. a.* *To advocate a cause*. Lat. *advocare*. *Ruth. Lett.*

ADVOUTRIE, ADVOUTRY, *s.* Adultery. *Anderson's Coll.*—O. Fr. *advoutire*.

To ADURNE, *v. a.* To adore; the same with *Adorne*. *Keith's Hist.*

ADWANG, *adj.* Tiresome. V. DWANG.

AE, *adv.* Always; E. *aye*. Z. *Boyd.* Isl. *ae*, semper, Moes. G. *aiw*, aeternum.

AE, *adj.* 1. One. 2. Used with superlatives in an intensive sense; as, "The *ae* best fellow e'er was born." *Burns.* V. letter A.

AE, *adj.* Only; as, "Whilk brak the heart of my *ae* sister."—*Jacobite Relics.*

AE BEAST-TREE, *s.* A swingle-tree, or bar, by which only one horse draws in ploughing. Orkn.

AE-FUR, *a.* Having all the soil turned over by the plough in one direction. Clydes. Selkirks.

AE-FUR-LAND, AE-FUR-BEAR, *s.* Ground which, from its steepness, can be ploughed only in one direction, or with one *furrow*, the plough returning without entering the soil. Selkirks. Clydes.

AE-HAUN'T, *adj.* Single-handed; having one hand.

AE-POINTIT-GAIRSS, *s.* Sedge-grass, a species of carex; single-pointed grass. Lanarks.

AER, *s.* Oar. V. AIR. *Stat. Gild.*

To AFAYND, *v. a.* To attempt; to endeavour; to try. *Wallace.*—A. S. *afand-ian* tentare.

AFALD, AFAULD, AEFAULD, AUFAULD, EFFAULD, *adj.* 1. Honest; upright; without duplicity, S. 2. Used to denote the unity of the divine essence in a trinity of persons. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *ainfalth*, Isl. *einfauld*, A. S. *anfeald*, simplex. Immediately from S., *a* or *ae*, one, and *fald*, fold.

AFALDLY, *adv.* Honestly; uprightly. *Bellenden.*

AFAST, *adj.* Perhaps, fixed or riveted with awe.

AFF, *adv.* Off, S. *Ross.*—Moes. G., Isl., Su. G., Dan., Belg., *af*, Gr. *απο*, *αφ'*, Alem. and Lat. *ab*.

AFF, *prep.* From off; as denoting lineage. *Rob Roy.*

AFF *at the knot*, lunatic, deranged, S. B. *Gl. Sheriffs.*

AFF *and on.* 1. Applied to those who lodge on the same floor, S. 2. Without any permanent change, used in relation to the sick, S. 3. Unsteady; vacillating, as regarding conduct.

AFF *and on about.* Pretty much about.

AFF *or on*, determined one way or another, as in regard to a commercial transaction, S.

AFF ANE'S FIT. Weakly; unfit for any work, as, "He's fa'in *aff* his *feet*."

AFFCAST, *s.* A castaway. *Bruce.*—From *aff*, off, and *cast*.

AFFCOME, *s.* 1. The termination of any business; the reception one meets with; as "I had an ill aff come;" I came off with an ill grace, I was not well received. 2. It is also sometimes used in the sense of escape; as, "A gude affcome, q. *coming off*." 3. An evasive excuse, hedging; as, "A puir affcome," S. Su. G. *Afkomst*, reditus; from *af*, of, and *komm-a*, to come.

AFFECTIOUN, *s.* Relationship; consanguinity, or affinity. *Acts Ja. VI.*

AFFECTUOUS, *adj.* Affectionate. V. EFFECTUOUS. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

AFFEIRING, *adv.* In relation or proportion. Ettr For. V. AFFERIS, EFFEIRS, *v.*

AFFER, AFEIR, EFFEIR, EFFERE, *s.* 1. Condition; state *Barbour.* 2. Warlike preparation; equipment for war. *Wallace.* 3. Appearance; show. *Barbour.* 4. Demeanour; deportment. *Maitland P.* V. FAIR, FERE.

AFFERD, *part. pa.* Afraid, O. E. *affered*, vulgar E. *afeard*. *Douglas.*—A. S. *afaered*, territus.

AFFERIS, EFFEIRS, *v. impers.* 1. Becomes; belongs to; is proper or expedient; frequently used in our laws. *Barbour.* 2. It sometimes signifies what is proportional to, S. *Act. Conc.*—O. Fr. *affer-ir*, appartenir, Lat. *affero*.

AFF-FA'INS, *s.* Scraps; castings; what has fallen off. Sw. *affalla*, to fall off.

AFFGATE, *s.* A mode of disposing of, an outlet; applied to merchandise; an *affgate* for goods. Loth.; perhaps rather *affget*, q. to get off.

AFF-HAND, *adj.* Plain; honest; blunt; given to free speaking, S. *affin-hand* Ang.

AFF-HAND, *adv.* Without premeditation; forthwith; without delay, S. *Ramsay.*

AFFLUFE, **Aff loof**, *adv.* 1. Without book; off hand. To repeat *aff lufe*, to deliver merely from memory, without having a book or notes, S. 2. Extempore, without premeditation, S. *Ramsay.* 3. Forthwith; out of hand. From S. *aff*, off, and *lufe*, the palm of the hand.

AFFORDELL, *adj.* Alive; yet remaining. V. **Fordel.**

AFFPUT, *s.* Delay, or pretence for delaying, S.

AFFPUTTING, *adj.* Delaying; trifling; dilatory, *putting off*, S.

AFFRAY, *s.* Fear; terror; *Chaucer*, id.—Fr. *affre*, *effroi*, terreur. *Barbour.*

AFFROITLIE, *adv.* Affrightedly.—Fr. *effroy-er*, to frighten. *Douglas.*

AFFRONT, *s.* Disgrace; shame, S. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **AFFRONT**, *v. a.* To disgrace; to put to shame, S.

AFFRONTED, *par. adj.* Having done anything that exposes one to shame, S.

AFFRONTLESS, *adj.* Not susceptible of disgrace or shame. Aberd.

AFFSET, *s.* 1. Dismission; the act of putting away, S. 2. An excuse; a pretence, S. *Ross.*—Moes. G. *afsat-jan*, amovere.

AFFSIDE, *s.* The farther side of any object, S. Su. G. *afsides*, seorsum.

AFFTAK, *s.* A piece of waggishness, tending to expose one to ridicule. Fife.

AFFTAKIN, *s.* The habit or act of taking off, or exposing others to ridicule. Fife.

AFLAUGHT, *adv.* Lying flat. Roxb. V. **Flauchtbred.**

AFLOCHT, **Aflought**, *part. pa.* Agitated; in a flutter, S. V. **Flocht.** *Bellenden.*

AFORE-FIT, **A'Fore-fit**, *adv.* Indiscriminately; all without exception. Upp. Clydes.; q. *all before the foot.*

AFORGAYN, *prep.* Opposite to; the same with **Forgainst**, q. v. *Barbour.*—A. S. *onforan*, ante, coram, and *gean*, contra; *on* being changed into *a* in S. and E., as *onweg* into *away*. *Foran ongean*, ex adverso.

AFORNENS, *prep.* Opposite to. V. **Forranent.** *Wyntown.*

AFRIST, *adv.* In a state of delay; on credit. V. **Frist**, *v.*

AFTEN, *adv.* Often. S. *Ramsay.* A.S. *aeft*, iterum.

AFTER ANE, *adv.* Alike; in the same manner; in one form, E. i. e. *after one.*

AFTERCAST, *s.* Consequence; effect; what may ensue; as, "He durstna do't for fear o' the *aftercast.*" Roxb.

AFTER-CLAP, *s.* Evil consequence, S. *Gl. Sibb.*

AFTERCOME, *s.* Consequence; what *comes after.* South of S.

AFTERCUMMER, *s.* A successor. *Lett. Ja. V.*

AFTERGAIT, *adj* 1. Proper; fitting. 2. Tolerable; moderate. Roxb.

To **AFTERGANG**, *v. n.* To follow. Ross. A.S. *aeftergan*, subsequi.

AFTERHEND, *adv.* Afterwards. V. **Eftirhend.**

AFTERINGS, **Aft'rins**, *s. pl.* 1. The last milk drawn from a cow. S. Lancash. 2. The remainder, in a more general sense; as, "The aft'rins o' a feast." East of Fife. 3. Consequence. Ayrs. *R. Gilhaise.*

AFTERSUPPER, *s.* The interval between supper and bedtime. Lanarks. V. **Forrsupper.**

AFTERWALD, *s.* That division of a farm called Outfield. Caithn.

AFWARD, *adv.* Off; away from. Renfr. *A. Wilson.*

AGAIN, *adv.* At another time; used indefinitely. *Reg. Dalton.*

To **AGAIN-CALL**, *v. a.* 1. To revoke; to recall. 2. To oppose, to gainsay; so as to put in a legal bar in court to the execution of a sentence. Syn. **False**, *v. Parl. Ja. III.*

AGAINCALLING, *s.* Recall; revocation. *Barry's Ork.*

AGAYNE, **Agane**, *prep.* Against, S. *Waverley, Wyntown.*—A.S. *gean*, *agen*, *ongean*, Su. G. *gen*, *igen*, Isl. *gegn*, *gen*, contra.

AGAIN-GEVIN, *s.* Restoration.

AGAIRY. *To* **Go Agairy.** To leave one's service before the term-day. Orkn.

AGAIT, *adv.* Astir; on the way or road. V. **Gait.** *Wallace.*—*A* in the sense of *on*, and *gait*, a way.

AGAITWARD, **Agaitwaird**, *adv.* 1. On the road, used in a literal sense. 2. In a direction towards; referring to the mind.

To **AGANE-SAY**, *v. a.* To recall. "*Revoke* and *aganesay.*" *Aberd. Reg.*

A'-GATES, *adv.* Everywhere; all ways. *Antiquary.* V. **Algait.**

AGATIS, *adv.* In one way, uniformly, *Barbour.*—*A* one, and *gatis* the plur. or genit. of A.S. *gat*, a way.

AGEE, **A-jee**, *adv.* 1. To one side, S. *To look agye*, to look aside, *Gl. Yorks. Ramsay.* 2. A-jar, a little open, S. *Burns.* 3. Deranged in mind; as "His brain was a wee *agee.*" From *a*, on, and *jee*, to move, to turn.

To **AGENT** *v. a* To manage, whether in a court of law, or by interest, S. *Baillie.*

To **AGGREGE**, **Aggreadge**, *v. a.* To aggravate; to increase; to enhance. *Acts of Assembly.* Fr. *aggreger*, id.

To **AGGRISE**, *v. a.* To affright; to fill with horror. *Agryse*, Chaucer, to shudder, to make to shudder. *Douglas.* A. S. *agrysan*, horrere. V. **Grys.**

AGGIE, *s.* Abbreviation of the name Agnes, S. B.

AGLEE, **Agley**, **A-gly**, *adv.* Off the right line; obliquely; wrong, S. *Burns.* V. **Gley.**

AGNAT, **Agnate**, **Agnet**, *s.* The nearest paternal relation. *Chalmers' Life of Mary.* Lat. *agnati.*

AGREATION, *s.* Agreement, F. *Acts Cha. I.*

AGREEANCE, *s.* Agreement. *Spalding.*

AGRUFE, *adv.* In a flat or grovelling position, S. V. **Grufe.**

AGWET, *s.* The name anciently given to the hill on which the castle of Edinburgh stands. *Hardyng.*—Corr. from C. B. *Agned*, *Castel mynyd Agned*; perhaps, q. "the castle of the rifted mount," *agen*, signifying a cliff, *ageniad*, id. *agenedig*, rifted.

AHECHIE, *interj.* An exclamation uttered in ludicrous contempt. Loth. V. **Hech, Hegh.**

AHIN, *adv.* Behind. Aberd.

AHIND, **Ahint**, *prep.* and *adv.* 1. Behind, in respect of place, S. *Buchan Poems.* 2. Late, after, as to time, S. 3. Applied to what remains, or is left, S. *Ross.* A. S. *hindan*, post, *aet hindan*, a tergo, *onhinder*, retrorsum.

To **Come in Ahint** *one.* To take advantage of one, S. *Rob Roy.*

To **Get on Ahint** *one.* To get the advantage of one in a bargain, to take him in, S.

AHOMEL, *adv.* Turned upside down; applied to a vessel whose bottom is upward. Roxb. From *a* for *on*, and *Quhemle*, q. v.

AY, *adv.* Still; to this time; as, "He's *ay* living," he is still alive, S.

AICH, *s.* Echo, S. B.

To AICH, *v. n.* To echo. Clydes.

AICHER (*gutt.*) *s.* A head of oats or barley. Orkn. V. ECHER.

AYCHT, *s.* An oath *Aberd. Reg.* V. ATHE.

AICHUS, HAICHUS. (*gutt.*) *s.* A heavy fall causing strong respiration; apparently from HECH. Mearns.

AIDLE-HOLE, *s.* A hole into which the urine of cattle is allowed to run from their stables or byres. Ayrs. V. ADILL, ADDLE.

AID-MAJOR, *s.* Apparently equivalent to English Adjutant.

AYEN, *s.* A term applied to a beast of the herd, of one year old; also to a child. Buchan. Pron. as E. *aye*.

AYER, *s.* An itinerant court. *Act. Audit.*

AIERIS, *s. pl.* Heirs; successors in inheritance. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

AIFER, *s.* An old term in Ettr. For. for the exhalations which arise from the ground in a warm, sunny day. Isl. *aefr*, hot, fierce, kindling.

AIGARS, *s.* Grain dried very much in a pot, for being ground in a quern or hand-mill, S. B.—Moes. G. *akran*, Su. G. *aker*, Isl. *akur*, corn; A. S. *aecer*, an ear of corn. Hence,

AIGAR-MEAL, *s.* Meal made of grain dried in this manner. S.

AIGAR-BROSE, *s.* A sort of pottage made of this meal, S.

To AIGH, *v. a.* To owe; to be indebted. *Aighand*, owing, S. B.— Su. G. *aeg-a*, Isl. *eig-a*, debere; Moes. G. *aig-an*, A. S. *ag-an*, habere, possidere.

AIGHINS, *s. pl.* What is owing to one, especially used as denoting demerit. When one threatens to correct a child who is in fault, it is a common expression, "I'll gie you your *aighins*," S. B.—Moes. G. *aigins*, possession.

To AIGHT, EGHT, *v. a.* 1. To owe; to be indebted. 2. To own; to be the owner of. Aberd. Synon. *Aucht*. V. AIGH.

AIGLET, *s.* 1. A tagged point. *Gl. Sibb.* 2. A jewel in one's cap. *Gl. Sibb.* Fr. *esguillette*, id. q. *aculeata*.

AIGRE, *adj.* Sour.

AIK, AYK, *s.* The oak, S. Plur. *aiks*, oaks.—*Douglas*. A. S. *ac, aec*, Alem., Germ. *eiche*, Su. G. *ek*, Isl. *eik*, quercus.

AIKEN, AIKIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to oak; oaken. *Acts Mary*.

AIKER, *s.* The motion, break, or movement, made in the water by a fish when swimming rapidly. Roxb. Synon. *Swaw*, Isl. *iack-a*, continuè agitare.

AIKERIT, *part. adj.* Eared; *weil aikert*, having full ears; applied to grain, Tweedd. Pron. *yaikert*. V. AIGARS.

AIKIE-GUINEAS, *s.* A name given by children to small flat shells, bleached by the sea. Mearns.

AIKIT, *pret.* Owed. *Aberd. Reg.*

AIKRAW, *s.* Pitted warty lichen, L. scrobiculatus. *Linn.* South of S. V. STANERAW. *Lightfoot*.

AIKSNAG, *s.* The broken bough of an oak. V. SNAG.

AYLE, *s.* 1. A projection from the body of a church, one of the wings of the transept, S. 2. An enclosed and covered burial place, adjoining to a church, though not forming part of it, S. *Spalding*.—Moes. G. and A. S. *alh*, templum.

AILICKEY, *s.* The bridegroom's man; he who attends on the bridegroom. or is employed as his messenger at a wedding, Ang.—Su. G. *e*, marriage, and *lackey*, Fr. *lacquay*, a runner.

AILIN, *s.* Sickness; ailment, S.

AILSIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the female name Alison; as, Ailsie Gourlay. *Bride Lam.*

AIN, *adj.* Own, S. V. AWIN.

AINCE, AINST, *adv.* Once. V. ANIS.

AINCIN, *adv.* 1. Once. 2. Fairly; as, "He'll ride very weel, gin he were *aincin* to the road," *i. e.* fairly set agoing. Ettr. For.

AYND, END, *s.* The breath; also written *end*; A. Bor. *Yane*, id. *Barbour*. Isl. Su. G. *ande*, A. S. *ond*, halitus, spiritus.

To AYND, AINDE, EAND, *v. n.* 1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. 2. To expire, without including the idea of inspiration; to breathe upon. *Abp. Hamiltoun*. 3. To blow upon, as denoting the action of the air. *Bellenden*.—Isl. *and-a*, Su. G. *and-as*, respirare.

AYNDING, *s.* The act of breathing, *Douglas*.

AYNDING-STEDE, *s.* A breathing-place. *Douglas*.

AYNDLESSE, *adj.* Breathless, out of breath. *Barbour*.

AINLIE, *adj.* Familiar; not estranged Selkirks. Syn. *Innerly*.

AINS, *adv.* Once. V. ANIS.

AINSELL, *s.* Own self; used as a *s.*, S.

AY QUHAIR, *adv.* Wheresoever. *Acts Ja. I.* A. S. *ahwar*, ubicunque.

AIR, *s.* Expl. "hair, used for a thing of no value." *Bannatyne Poems*.—Isl. *aar*, the smallest thing imaginable.

To AIR. To taste; to take a small quantity. Orkney.

AIR, *s.* A sand-bank. Orkney, Shetland.

AIR, AYR, AR, ARE, *adv.* 1. Before; formerly. *Wallace*. 2. Early. *Fell air*, very early in the morning. *Airer*, compar.; *airest*, superl. *Wyntown*. *Are morrow*, early in the morning. *Douglas*. —Moes. G. *air*, A. S. *aer*, Alem. *er*, Belg. *eer*, ante, prius; also tempus matutinum.

AIR, *adj.* Early, S. *Journ. Lond.*

AIR, AIRE, AYR, AYRE, AR, *s.* An oar; still used, S. B. *Wallace*.—A. S. Alem. *are*, Isl. *aar*, Dan. *aere*, Su. G. *ara*.

AIR, AIRE, AYR, *s.* An heir. *Barbour*.—Moes. G. *arbi*, Su. G. *arf*, Lat. *hacres*, id.

AIR, AYRE, AYR, *s.* An itinerant court of justice; E. *Eyre*. Lat. *iter*, O. Fr. *eire*.

AIRCH, AIRGH, *(gutt.) adv.* Scarcely; scantly; as, "That meat's *airch* dune." Loth.—A. S. *earh, earhlice*, remisse.

AIRCH, ARCH, *s.* An aim. Aberd. Roxb.

To AIRCH, (pron. *Airtsh*) *v. n.* To take aim; to throw or let fly any missile or weapon with design to hit a particular object. Roxb. Aberdeens. It is not confined to shooting with a bow, though, perhaps derived from *Archer*, E. a bowman, a marksman.

ARCHER, *s.* A marksman. Aberdeen.

AIREL, *s.* An old name for a flute, or a reed pipe, or other wind instrument.

AIRGH, *adj.* Hollow; and used when anything is wanting to make up the level. Ettr. For.—A. S. *earh, earhlice*, remisse. V. ERGH, ARGH, *v.*

To AIRGH, *v. n.* To hesitate; to be reluctant, S *Wint. Ev. Tales*.

AIR-YESTERDAY, *s.* The day before yesterday Banffs. V. HERE-YESTERDAY.

AIR-YESTREEN, *s.* The night before last. Galloway V. as above.

AIRISH, *adj.* Chilly, S.

AIRN, *s.* Iron, S. *Airns*, pl. fetters—Isl. *iarn*. Su. G. *iern*. V. Iren

To **AIRN**, *v. a.* To smooth; to dress with an iron. *Airn'd*, ironed.

AIRNESS, *s.* The state of being early, S.

AIRNS, *s. pl.* Fetters, S. V. Irns.

AYRSCHIP, *s.* Inheritance, S. *Acts Ja. III.* Sw. *arfskap*, id.

AIRT, Art, Arth, Airth, *s.* 1. Quarter of the heaven; point of the compass, S. *Douglas.* 2. A particular quarter of the earth. *Wallace.* 3. *On every airt*, on every hand, on all sides. *Douglas.*—Gael. *aird*, a cardinal point; Germ. *ort*, *wart;* Belg. *oorde*, a place or quarter; Isl. *vart*, Moes. G. *wairths*, versus, towards.

To **AIRT**, Art, Ert. *v. a.* 1. To direct; to mark out a certain course; used with respect to the wind, as blowing from a particular quarter, S. *Law Case.* 2. To give direction or instruction, in order to find out a certain person or place, or any other object, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

To **AIRT** *on*, *v. a.* To urge forward, pointing out the proper course. *Davidson.*

To **AIRT** *out.* To discover after diligent search; as, "I *airtit* him out."

AIRT and PART. V. Art.

AYSYAMENT, *s.* V. Aisment.

AISLAIR, *adj.* Polished; applied to freestone finely wrought. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

AISLAR-BANK, *s.* Rocky bank, like ashlar work. Roxb.

AISMENT, Aysyament, *s.* Used in the same sense with E. *easement*, as denoting assistance, accommodation.—Fr. *aisement*, commodum. *Stat. Robert I.*

AIT, *s.* A custom; a habit: especially a bad one. Mearns.—Isl. *aede*, *aedi*, id.

AIT, Oat, or Oaten; for it may be viewed either as a *s.* in a state of construction, or as an *adj.* V. Aits. *Douglas.*

AITEN, *s.* A partridge. Perhaps *ait-hen*, the fowl that feeds among the oats

AITEN, *adj.* Oaten, S. *Ritson*,

AIT-FARLE, *s.* A cake of oat-bread. V. Farle.

AITH or **AIFTLAND**, *s.* That kind of land called *infield*, which was made to carry oats a second time after barley, and had received no dung. Ang.—Perhaps from A. S. *aefi*, iterum.

AITH, Aythe, *s.* An oath. V. Athe.

AITH-HENNES, *s. pl.* Apparently, *heath-hens*, as being bred on the heath. *Skene.*

AITLIFF CRAP, *s.* In the old husbandry, the crop after bear or barley. Ayrs. V. Bear-leave.

AITS, *s. pl.* Oats, S. *Wild Aits*, bearded oat grass, S. Avena fatua, *Linn.*—A.S. *ata*, *ate*, avena.

AITSEED, *s.* Oat-sowing. 2. Season of oat-sowing. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Bear-seed.

AIVER, *s.* A he-goat, after he has been gelded. Till then he is denominated a buck; a horse. *Burns.*

AIVERIE, *adj.* Very hungry. Roxb. nearly obsolete. V. Yevery.

AIXMAN, *s.* A hewer of wood. Sutherl. One who carries a battle-axe. *Pitscottie.*

AIX-TRE, *s.* An axletree, S. V. Ax-tree.

AIZLE, *s.* A hot ember. V. Eizel.

AKYN, *adj.* Oaken. *Douglas.*

ALAGUST, *s.* Suspicion. V. Allagust.

ALAIGH, *adv.* Below, in respect of situation, as compared with another place. Selkirks. From *on* and *laigh*, low.

ALAIS, *s. pl.* Alleys. *Wallace.*

ALAK, *Wallace.* V. Lak.

ALAKANEE,, *interj.* Alas. Ayrs. *Picken.*

ALAMONTI, Allamotti, *s.* The storm finch, a fowl. Procellaria pelagica, *Linn.* Orkn. The same with the *Assilag* of St. Kilda. *Allamotti* is the proper pronunciation. *Neill.*—Ital. *ala*, a wing, and *moto*, motion.

ALANE, Allane, *adj.* Alone, S. *Wyntown.*—Alem. *alain*, Germ. *allein*, alone; from *all*, omnis, and *ain*, *ein*, unus.

ALANERLIE, *adv.* V. Allanerly.

ALANG, Alangs, *prep.* Along. Su. G. *laangs*, id.

ALAREIT. V. Lareit.

ALARS. *Alars yet*, apparently, the gate overspread with alder. *Palice Hon.*—A. S. *alr*, Alem. *ellra*, the alder; Su. G. *alar*, of or belonging to the alder-tree.

ALASTER, Alister, *s.* Abbreviation of the name Alexander. *Spalding*, *Jacobite Relics.*

ALAVOLEE, *adv.* At random. V. Allavolie.

ALAWE, *adv.* Downward; below. V. Law, Lawe.

ALBLASTRIE. *s.* Apparently, the exercise of the cross-bow. V. Awblaster.

ALBUIST, *conj.* Though; albeit. Ang. *Ross.*

ALCOMYE, *s.* Latten, a kind of mixed metal still used for spoons. Hence, *Accomie spunes*, spoons made of alchymy, S. B. V. Lattoun. *Douglas.*—From Fr. *alquemie*, or O. E. *alchymy.*

ALD, Alde, Auld, *adj.* 1. Old, S. Yorks. O. E. *ald*, id. *Wyntown.* 2. What is deemed unreasonable; as, "Here's an *auld* wark about naething."—A. S. *eald*, Alem. *alt*, vetus; derived from A. S. *eald-ian*, to remain, to stay, to last. Alem. *alten*, to prolong.

"Auld to do;" a great fuss or pother.

Auld sairs. The renewing of old party quarrels is called "the ripping up o' *auld sairs*," i. e. old sores.

ALDAY, *adv.* In continuation. Teut. *alle-dage*, quotidie.

ALDERMAN, *s.* Old term for a mayor in S. burghs. *Pinkerton.*

ALEDE, *s.* A rule. *Ich alede*, each rule. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *malaed-an*, to lead.

To **ALEGE**, *v. a.* To absolve from allegiance.—Fr. *alleg-er*, id. *Wyntown.*

ALENTH, *adv.* On length; far length. 1. *To come alenth*, to arrive at maturity. 2. *To gae far alenth*, to go great lengths. 3. *To be far alenth*, to be far advanced, to make great progress, S. B.

ALERON. Meaning doubtful.

ALEUIN, *adj.* Eleven. *Complaynt S.*

ALGAIT, Algate, Algatis, *adv.* 1. Every way. 2. At all events; by all means. *Douglas.*—O. E. *all gate*, R. Brunne; *all gates*, Chaucer. From *all*, and *gait*, or *gatis*, i. e. all ways.

ALHALE, Alhalely, *adv.* Wholly; entirely. *Douglas.* From *all*, and *hale*, *hail*, whole.

ALYA, Allia, Allya, Allay, *s.* 1. Alliance. *Wallace.* 2. An ally. *Acts Ja. VI.* 3. Sometimes used as a plural noun, signifying allies. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *allie*, with a Saxon termination.

ALIAY, Allya, *s.* Alliance. *Acts Ja. IV.*

ALYAND, *part. pr.* Keeping close together. *Wallace.*—Fr. *alli-er*, to join, to knit.

To **ALYCHT**, *v. a.* To enlighten. *Douglas.*—A. S. *alyht-an*, illuminare; *alyht-nysse*, illuminatio.

ALIE, *s.* Abbrev. of a man's name; also of Alison; at times Elie.

To ALIE, *v. a.* To cherish; to nurse; to pettle. Shetl. —Isl. *al-a*, alere.

ALIENARE, *s.* A stranger. *Douglas.*—Lat. *alien-us.*

ALIMENT, *v.* The fund for maintenance which the law allows to certain persons, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

To ALIMENT, *v. a.* To give a legal support to another. *Bell's Law Dict.*

ALISON, *s.* A shoemaker's awl. Shetl. V. ELSYN.

ALIST. *To come alist.* To recover from faintness or decay, applied both to animals and vegetables; to recover from a swoon, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *lios*, light; *aliost*, the dawn of day; *at koma í liosi*, to make manifest.

ALYTE, *adv.* A little. V. LITE. *Lyndsay.*

ALL, *interj.* Ah; alas. *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*

ALL, AT ALL, *adv.* On the whole. *Douglas.*

ALLAGRUGOUS, *adj.* Grim, ghastly S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Perhaps from all, Moes. G. *alla*, and *gruous*, ghastly, q. v.

ALLAGUST, *s.* Suspicion. *Journ. Lond.* 2. Disgust. *Gl. Shirr.*—Fr. *a le goust*, has a taste or smack.

To ALLAYA, *v. a.* To ally. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *alli-er*, id.

ALLAKEY, *s.* An attending servant; a lackey. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ALLANERLY, ALANERLIE, *adj.* Sole; only. *Bellenden.*

ALLANERLIE, ALANERLY, ALLENARLY, *adv.* Only; solely, S.—From *all*, and *aneriy*, only. *Reg. Maj. Pitscottie.*

ALL ANYS, *adv.* Together; in a state of union. *Wallace.*—From *all*, A. S. *eall*, and *anes*, the genit. of *an*, unus, q. all of one.

ALLAR, ALLER, *s.* The alder, a tree, S. *Statist. Acc.*

ALLARIS, ALLERIS. Common; universal, an old genitive used adjectively.—O. E. *alre*, id. *Wyntown.* —A. S. *allera*, genit. pl. of *all*, omnis. Belg. *aller*, id. V. ALLER.

ALLA-VOLIE, ALLE-VOLIE, *adv.* At random, S.—Fr. *à la volée. Philotus.*

ALLA-VOLIE, ALLE-VOLIE, *adj.* Giddy; volatile; "An *alle-volie* chield," a volatile fellow, S.

To ALLEGE, *v. n.* To advise; to counsel. *Bellenden.* L. B. *alleg-are*, mandatis instruere.

To ALLEGE, *v. a.* To confirm.—L. B. *alleg-are*, ligare.

ALLEGIANCE, ALLEGRANCE, *s.* Allegation. *Act. Audit.*

ALLEIN, *adj.* Alone, S. B. Germ. id. V. ALANE.

To ALLEMAND, *v. a.* To conduct in a formal and courtly style. Ayrs. *Ann. of the Par.*

ALLE-MEN, *adj.* Common; universal. *Popul. Ball.* —Su. G. *all-maen*, communis, Teut. *alle-man*, omnis homo, *al-ghemeyn*, universus.

ALLER, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; altogether. *Allerhale*, a pleonasm. *Barbour.*—O. E. *alder*, id. often prefixed to a superlative. V. ALLARIS.

ALLERIS, *s. pl.* The same with ALLARIS. *Douglas.*

ALLERISH, *adj.* Chilly; rather cold; as an "*allerish* morning," a *snell* morning. Teviotd. V. ELRISCHE, sense 6.

ALLEVIN, *part. pa.* Allowed; admitted. *Bannatyne Poems.*—A. S. *alef-an*, concedere, permittere.—Su. G. *lofw-a*, Moes. G. *laub-jan*, id.

ALLIA. V. ALYA.

ALLYNS, *adv.* 1. Altogether; thoroughly. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. More willingly; rather. Selkirks.—Su. G. *alleingis*, *allaengis*, A. L. *allinga*, *eallenga*, omnino, prorsus.

ALLISTER, *adj.* Sane; in one's right mind, Teviotd. Perhaps allied to *Alist*, q. v.

ALLKYN, ALKIN, *adj.* All kind *of*, *Ave kin kind*, S. B. *Douglas.*—A. S. *call-cyn*, omnigenus. V. KIN.

To ALLOCATE, *v. a.* To apportion the sums due by each landholder in an augmentation of a minister's stipend, S. Synon. to *Local. Ersk. Inst.*

ALLOVER, *prep.* Over and above. *Culloden Papers.*

ALL OUT, *adv.* In a great degree; beyond comparison. *Barbour.*

To ALLOW, *v. a.* 1. To approve of, generally with the prep. *of* subjoined. *Rollock.* 2. To praise, to commend. *Douglas.*—Fr. *allou-er*, to approve, Su. G. *lofw-a*, laudare.

ALLOWANCE, *s.* Approbation. *Rollock.*

ALLOWSS, *v. a.* To loose; to release from. *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *alys-an*, liberare.

ALLPUIST, APIENT, APIECE, *conj.* Although, S. B. *abies.* Loth. *Journ. Lond.* Perhaps corr. from *albeit.*

ALLRYN, *adj.* Constantly progressive, applied to time. *Barbour.*—A. S. *all*, omnis, and *rinn-an*, currere, to flow, to run.

ALLSTRYNE, ALLSTRENE, *adj.* Ancient. *Maitland Poems.*—A. S. *ald*, old, and *strynd*, generation, or *stryn-an*, to beget.

ALLTHOCHTE, *conj.* Although. *Douglas.*—A. S. *all* all, and *thohte*, part. pa. q. "everything thought of, or taken into consideration." V. THOCHT.

ALLUTERLIE, ALUTTERLY, *adv.* Wholly; entirely. *Douglas.*—A. S. *all*, omnis, and *uter*, *utter*, exterior, from *ut*, extra.

ALL-WEILDAND, *adj.* All-governing. *Wallace.*—A. S. *all*, all, and *weald-an*, to govern; Franc. *alluualt*, Isl. *all-valdur*, omnipotent.

ALMAIN, *s.* The German language. O. Fr. *Aleman*, *Alleman*, id. *Cotgr.*

ALMANIE WHISTLE, a flageolet of a very small size, used by children, Aberd. Thus denominated, because whistles of this kind were originally imported from *Almanie*, i. e. Germany.

ALMARK, *s.* A beast accustomed to break fences. Shetl. Perhaps one that overleaps *all marks* or boundaries.

ALMASER, ALMOSER, *s.* An almoner, or dispenser of alms. *Dunbar.*—From *Almous*, alms.

ALMERIE, ALMORIE, *s.* Anciently a place where *alms* were deposited or distributed; in later times used to denote a press or cupboard, where utensils for housekeeping are laid up; the same with E. *ambry. Dunbar.*—O. E. *almery*, a place to put meat in; O. Fr. *almoire*, *aumaire*; A. S. *almerige*, repositorium, scrinium.

ALMONS, ALMOSIS, *s.* Alms. *Balfour's Pract.*—O. Fr. *aulmosne*, id.

ALMOUS, ALMOWS, AUMIS, *s.* Alms, S. *Almesse*, O. E. *Wyntown.* So late as the reign of James IV. licenses were granted by the several universities to some poor students to go through the country begging, in the same manner as the *poor scholars* belonging to the Church of Rome do to this day in Ireland. Among those designated "ydill and strang beggaris," are reckoned—"all vagaboundis scollaris of the vniuersiteis of Sanctandrois, Glasgow, and Abirdene, not *licencit* be the rector and dene of facultie of the vniuersitie to *ask almous.*" *Acts Ja. VI.* 1574, Ed, 1814, p. 67.—A. S. *almes*, *almesse*; Sw. *almosa*; Gr ελεημοσυνη.

ALMOUSSER, *s.* Almoner. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ALMOWR, *s.* Almoner. *Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood.*

ALOFT, *adv.* Equivalent to *up*, as referring to a state of warfare. *Guthry's Mem.*

ALOUS, *v. a.* To release. *Aberd. Reg.* V. ALLOWS.

ALOW, *prep.* and *adv.* Below. Ettr. For.

A-LOW, *adv.* On fire; in a blazing state, S. *The Pirate.*

To GANG A-LOW, to take fire; or to be set on fire, S. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.*

ALOWER, ALOWIR, *adv.* All over. *Coll. Inventories.*

ALPE, *s.* An elephant. *Alpes bon*, ivory. *Gl. Complaynt S.*—A. S. *elp*, Lat. *eleph-as*; Heb. *alaph*, bos.

ALQUHARE, ALL QUHARE, *adv.* Everywhere. *Douglas.*—From *all*, and *quhare*, where.

ALRY, *adj.* For its different senses, V. ELRISCHE.

ALRYNE, *s.* Apparently a watch-tower, or the highest part of a castle. *Maitland Poems.*—Su. G. *hall-a*, defendere, *hallare*, praesidium, *hallarena*, watchmen.

ALS, *conj.* As; generally employed in the first part of a comparison; "*Als fers* as a lyoun." *i. e.* "As fierce as a lion." *Wallace.*—From A. S. *ealles*, omnino; or *eall swa*, ita, tam.

ALS, ALSE, *adv.* Also; in the same manner. V. SUA, ASSUA. *Barbour.*—A. S. *eall swa*, etiam,

ALSAME, ALSAMEN, *adv.* Altogether. *Douglas.*—From A. S. *eall*, all, and *same*, together. Alem. *alsamen*, simul.

ALSHINDER, *s.* Alexander, a plant, S. Smyrnium olusatrum, *Linn.*

ALSMEKLE, *adv.* As much. *Acts Ja. I.*—From *als*, and *mekle*, much, great.

ALSONE, *adv.* As soon, with *as* subjoined. *Barbour.*—Properly *als*, as, and *sone*, soon, A. S. *eall swa sona.*

ALSAFER, *adv.* In as far. *Aberd. Reg.*

ALSUA, *adv.* Also. *Barbour.*—A. S. *alswa*, id. V. ALS, *adv.*

ALSWYTH, *adv.* Forthwith. *Barbour.*—From *all*, and *swith*, quickly, q. v.

ALUNT, *adv.* A-blaze; in a blazing state. Roxb.

To SET ALUNT. 1. To put in a blaze. 2. Metaph. to kindle; to make to blaze, S.

ALUTTERLY, *adv.* V. ALLUTTERLIE.

ALWAIES, ALWAYIS, *conj.* Although; notwithstanding; however. *Bellenden.*

AMAILLE, *s.* Enamel. *King's Quair.*—O. E. *ammel*, id. Fr. Belg. *email*, Dan. *amel*; Teut. *mael-en*, pingere, A. S. *mael*, imago.

AMAIST, *adv.* Almost, S. *ameast*, Westmorel. *Ross.*—A. S. *ealmaest*, Belg. *almeest*, id.

AMALYEIT, *part. pa.* Enamelled.

AMANG, AMANGIS, *prep.* 1. Among; *amang*, S. Westmorel. *Wyntown.* 2. At intervals, occasionally. *Barbour.*—A. S. *meng-an*, Su. G. *maeng-a*, Isl. *meng-a*, to mix, to blend.

AMANG HANDS, *adv.* In the meantime. S. O. *The Entail.*

AMANISS, *prep.* Among, for *amangis*. *Act. Audit.*

AMBASSATE, AMBASSIAT, *s.* 1. An embassy, as denoting the persons sent considered collectively. *Douglas.* 2. Also used for a single person.—Fr. *ambassade*, id.

AMBAXAT, *s.* Embassy. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. AMBASSATE.

AMBRY, AMEY, *s.* A press in which the provision for the daily use of a family in the country is locked up, S. *Spalding.* V. ALMERIE.

AMBUTIOUN, *s.* Ambition. *Bellenden.*

To AMEISE, AMESE, AMEYSS, *v. a.* To mitigate; to appease. *Barbour.*—Franc, *mess-an*, Germ. *mass-en*, moderari, mitigare; C. B. *masw*, soft.

AMEITTIS, *s. pl.* *Ameit* denotes the *amice*, the first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.—Fr. *amict*, L. B. *amict-us*, amice.

AMEL, *s.* Enamel. *Hogg.* V. AMAILLE.

AMENE, *adj.* Pleasant. *Douglas.*—Lat. *amoen-us*, id.

AMERAND, *adj.* Green; verdant; probably written *ameraud*. *Douglas.*—From the colour of the emerald, Fr. *emeraud.*

To AMERCIAT, *v. a.* To fine; to amerce. *Acts Cha. I.*—Lat. part. *amerciat-us.*

AMERIS, AUMERS, *s. pl.* Embers; *aumers*, S. B. *Douglas.*—A. S. *aemyria*, Belg. *ameren*, Isl. *eimyria*, favilla, a hot ember, white ashes.

AMYDWART, *prep.* In or toward the midst of. *Douglas.*

AMYRALE, AMYRALL, *s.* An admiral. *Wyntoun.*—Fr. *amiral*; Arab. *amir*, a lord, *ameer al omrah*, prince of the princes.

To AMIT, *v. a.* To admit. *Wallace.*

AMITAN, *s.* A fool, or mad person, male or female; one yielding to excess of anger. Dumfr.—C. B. *ameth* denotes a failure.

AMITE, *s.* An ornament which Roman Catholic canons or priests wear on their arms when they say mass. *Hay's Scotia Sacra.*—O. E. *amess*, *amice*, *amict*, id. V. AMEITTIS.

AMMELYT, *part. pa.* Enamelled. *Douglas.*—Fr. *emaill-er*, L. B. *amayl-are*, id.

To AMMONYSS, *v. a.* To admonish; to counsel; to exhort. V. MONESTING. *Barbour.*

AMOREIDIS, *s. pl.* Emeralds. *Coll. Inventories.*

AMORETTIS, *s. pl.* Love-knots; garlands. *King's Quair.*—Fr. *amourettes*, love-tricks, dalliances. *Cotgr.*

To AMOVE, AMOW, *v. a.* To move with anger, to vex, to excite. *Wyntown.* Fr.—*emouv-oir*, id.

AMOUR, *s.* Love. *Douglas.*—Fr. id. Lat. *amor.*

AMPLEFEYST, *s.* 1. A sulky humour; a term applied both to man and beast. 2. A fit of spleen. 3. Unnecessary talk, perhaps showing a discontented disposition. It is sometimes pronounced *Wimplefeyst.* Roxb. Loth. If *wimplefeyst* is the original form, it might be traced to Isl. *wambill*, abdomen, and *fys*, flatus, peditus, from *fys-a*, pedere.

AMPLIACIOUN, *s.* Enlargement. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *ampliation*, id.

AMPTMAN, *s.* The governor of a fort. *Monro's Exped.*—Dan. *ambt-mand*, seneschal, castellan, constable, keeper of a castle. From Dan. *ambd*, an office.

AMRY, *s.* A sort of cupboard. V. AUMBRIE.

AMSCHACH, *s.* A misfortune, S. B. *Ross.* Ir. and Gael. *anshogh*, adversity, misery.

AMSHACK, *s.* Noose; fastening; probably the same with HAM-SHACKEL, q. v. *Gl. Sibb.*

To AMUFF, *v. a.* To move; to excite. *Acts Ja. I.* V. AMOVE.

AN, AND, *conj.* 1. If, S. "*If*, and *An*, spoils mony a gude charter," S. Prov. *Barbour.* 2. Sometimes used as equivalent to E. *although*. *W. Guthrie.*—Su. G. *aen*, si, et; Isl. *end*, id.

To AN, *v. a.* 1. To appropriate, to allot as one's own. *Sir Tristrem.* 2. To owe, to be indebted to. *Ib.*—Su. G. *egn-a*, proprium facere, from *egen*, proprius; A. S. *agnian*, possidere, from *agen*, proprius.

ANA. AMAY, *s.* A river-island; a holm. Roxb. Of doubtful origin.

To ANALIE, *v. a.* To dispone; to alienate; a juridical term. *Reg. Maj.* By transposition from Lat. *alien-are.*

ANALIER, *s.* One who alienates property, by transporting it to another country. Lat. *alien-ator. Stat. Rob. I.*

To ANAME, *v. a.* To call over names; to muster. *Wyntown.*

ANARLIE, *adv.* Only; the same with *Anerly*, q. v. *Acts Ja. V.*

To ANARME, ANNARME, *v. a.* To arm. *Acts Ja. I.*

ANCHOR-STOCK, *s.* A loaf made of rye; the same with Anker-stock. *Blackw. Mag.*

ANCIETY, ANCIETIE, *s.* Antiquity. *Acts Cha. II.* V. AUNCIETIE.

ANCLETH, HANCLETH, *s.* The ancle. *Gl. Sibb.*

AND, *conj.* If. V. AN.

AND A', AN A', *adv.* In S. this signifies, not *everything*, but, "in addition to what has been already mentioned;" also; besides; as,

"A villain cam' when I was sleeping,
Sta' my ewie, baith an' a'."
Skinner's Ewie wi' the Crooked Horn.

ANDERMESS, *s.* V. ANDYR'S DAY.

ANDYR'S-DAY, ANDROS MESS, ANDERMESS, *s.* The day dedicated to St. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland; the 30th November. *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.*

ANDLET, *s.* A very small ring; a mail.—Fr. *annelet.*

ANDLOCIS. Perhaps necklaces, bracelets, or ornaments generally.

ANDREW, (The St.) A designation occasionally given to the Scottish gold coin, more properly called the *Lyon.* "The *St. Andrew* of Robert II. weighs generally 38 gr., that of Robert III. 60 gr., and the St. Andrew or Lion of James II. 48 gr. This continued the only device till James III. introduced the Unicorn holding the shield." *Cardonnel's Numism.*

ANDRIMESS-EWIN, *s.* The vigil of St. Andrew; the evening before St. Andrew's Day. *Chart. Aberbroth.*

ANE, *adj.* One, S. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *ain*; A. S. *an, ane*; anc. Su. G. *an*; mod. Su. G. *en*; Isl. Germ. *ein*; Belg. *een*, id.

ANE, *article*, signifying one, but with less emphasis. *Barbour.*

To ANE, *v. n.* To agree; to accord. Pret. *anyd. Wyntown.*—Germ. *ein-en*, concordare, convenire; Su. G. *en-a*, firmiter aliquid proponere; Isl. *eining*, unio; Su. G. *enig*; Germ. *einig*, concors.

ANEABIL, *s.* A single woman; properly one who is used as a concubine. *Reg. Maj.*—O. Fr. *anable*, habile, capable, convenable, from L. B. *inhabil-is*, valde habilis. *Gl. Roquefort.*

ANEDING, *s.* Breathing. V. AYND, *v. Barbour.*

ANEFALD, *adj.* Honest; acting a faithful part; the same with AFALD. *Douglas.*

ANEIST, ANIEST, ANIST, *prep.* and *adv.* Next to. Ayrs. Roxb. *Herd's Coll.* V. NEIST.

ANELYD, *part. pa.* Aspired; literally, panted for. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *anhel-er*, to aspire after; Lat. *anhel-are*, L. B. *anel-are.*

ANELIE, *adj* Sole; only. *Acts Ja. V.*

ANELIE, *adv.* Only; solely. *R. Bruce.*

ANE MAE. One more. V. AT ANE MAN WI'T.

ANENS, ANENST, ANENT, ANENTIS, *prep.* 1. Over against; opposite to, S. *Barbour.* 2. Concerning, about, in relation to; still used by old people, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 3. Opposed to, as denoting a trial of vigour in bodily motion. 4. In a state of opposition to, in reasoning. Aberd.—Gr. *αναντι*, oppositum; A. S. *ongean*, ex adverso. V. FORE-ANENT.

To ANERD, ANNERD. V. ANHERD.

ANERY. A term occurring in a rhyme of children, used for deciding the right of beginning a game. Anery, twäery, trickery, seven,—Aliby, crackiby, &c. *Blackw. Mag.*—Teut. *rije*, rule, order, series. *Anery*, perhaps *een-rije*, one or first in order; *twa-rije*, second in order, &c.

ANERDANCE. *s.* Retainers; adherents. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. ANHERDANDE.

ANERLY, ANYRLY, *adv.* Only; alone; singly. Hence *allanerly. Barbour.*—A S. *anre*, tantum; Germ. *einer*, solus, from *an* and *ein*, unus.

ANERLY, ANERLIE, *adj.* Single; solitary; only. *G. Buchanan.*

ANES, *adv.* Once. V. ANIS, ANYS.

ANES ERRAND. Entirely on purpose; with a sole design in regard to the object mentioned; as, to *gae*, to *come*, to *send anes errand*, S. Equivalent to *for the nonce.* V. END'S ERRAND.

ANETH, *prep.* Beneath, S. *Bord. Minstrelsy.*—A. S. *on*, in, and *neothan*, deorsum; Isl. *nedan*, Belg. *neden*, Su. G. *ned*, id.

ANEUCH, *adv* (*gutt.*) Enough, S. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *genog, genoh*, satis, deduced by H. Tooke from *genog-an*, multiplicare; perhaps rather from Moes. G. *janoh*, multi, many.

ANEW, pl. of ANEUCH, *s.* Enow. *Wallace.* V. ENEUCH.

ANEW, ANYAU, *adv.* and *prep.* Below; beneath. Aberd. From A. S. *on*, and *neoth*. V. ANETH.

ANEWIS, *s. pl.* "Budding flowers," *Tytler. King's Quair.*—Perhaps rings, from Fr. *anneau*, annulus.

ANGELL-HEDE, *s.* The hooked or barbed head of an arrow. *Wallace.*—A. S., Dan., Germ. *angel*, a hook, an angle; Teut. *anghel*, a sting, O. Teut. *anghel-en*, to sting.

To ANGER, *v. n.* To become angry, S. *Burns.*

To ANGER, *v. a.* To vex; to grieve; although not implying the idea of heat of temper or wrath. *Lights and Shadows.*—Isl. *angra*, dolore afficere. V. ANGIR.

ANGERSUM, *adj.* Provoking; vexatious, S.

ANGIR, *s.* Grief; vexation. *Wyntown.* Gr. *ἀγγρις*, grief; Isl. *angr*, dolor, moeror; Su. G., Isl. *angra*, dolore afficere, deduced by Ihere from *aung-a*, premere, arctare.

ANGLE-BERRY, *s.* A fleshy excrescence, resembling a large strawberry, often growing on the feet of sheep or cattle, S.

ANGUS-BORE, *s.* A circular hole in a panel. V. AUWIS-BORE.

ANGUS DAYIS. Meaning doubtful. *Inventories.*

To ANHERD, ANERD, ANNERE, ENHERD, *v. n.* To consent; to adhere. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *anhraed, anraed*, signifies constans, concors, unanimis; apparently from *an*, one, and *raed*, counsel. But I find O. Fr. *enherdance* rendered by Roquefort, adherence, attachment. Lat. *inhaerere*, to cleave, or stick fast in, or to, is therefore the more probable origin.

ANHERDANDE, ANHERDEN, *s.* A retainer; an adherent. *Act Audit.*

ANYD, *pret.* Agreed. V. ANE, *v.*

ANIE, *s.* A little one. Kinross. Dimin. of S. *ane*, one.

ANIEST, *adv.* or *prep.* On this side of. Ayrs.; q. "on the nearest side." This is opposed to *Adist, adiest*, on that side. A. S. *on neawiste*, in vicinia, prope ad; or *on* and *neahst*, proximus, from *neah*, near, E. *nigh.*

ANYING, *s.* Perhaps the right of making hay on commons; from Su. G. *ann*, foenisecium, haymaking time. V. ROICH.

ANIMOSITIE, *s.* Firmness of mind; hardihood. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *animosité*, firmness, courage, resolution. *Cotgr.*

ANYNG, *s.* Agreement; concord. *Wyntown.*

ANIS, Anys, Anes, Aine, *adv.* Once; pron. as *ainse*, or *yince*, S. *eense*, S. B. *Douglas.* The genit. of A. S. *an*, unus, one, *anes*, unius, also rendered semel, q. actio unius temporis.

ANIS, Annis, *s. pl.* 1. Asses. *Chron. S. P.* 2. Metaphor, used for foolish fellows. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *anie*, Lat. *asinus*; Su. G. *asna*, Isl. *esne*, an ass.

ANYS. the genit. of *Ane*, one. V. Anis.

ANKER, *s.* A firlot. Orkney. *Ancker.* Dutch.

ANKERLY, *adv.* Unwillingly. Selkirks.—Teut. *engher*, exactio, &c.

ANKER-SAIDELL, Hankersaidle, *s.* A hermit; an anchorite. *Philotus.*—A. S. *ancer-setle*, an anchorite's cell or seat, a hermitage; from *ancer*, a hermit. Lat. *anachoreta*, Gr. αναχωρητης.

ANKER-STOCK, *s.* A large loaf, of an oblong form. The name is extended to a wheaten loaf, but properly belongs to one made of rye, S. *Gl. Sibb.* Q. an *anchorite's stock*, or supply; or from some fancied resemblance to the *stock* of an *anchor*.

ANLAS, *s.* Properly "a kind of knife or dagger usually worn at the girdle," as the term occurs in Chaucer; but used to denote a pike fixed in the cheveron of a horse. *Sir Gawan.* Franc. *anelas*, *analese*, adlaterale telum, from *les*, latus, the side; C. B. *anglas*, a dagger; L. B. *anelacius*, id.

ANMAILLE, *s.* Enamel. V. Amaille.

ANN, Annet, *s.* A half-year's salary legally due to the heirs of a minister, in addition to what was due expressly, according to the period of his incumbency, S. *Acts Cha. II.*—Fr. *annate*, L. B. *annata.*

To ANNECT, *v. a.* To annex; *part. pa. annext*, Lat. *annecto. Acts Ja. VI.*

ANNEILL, *s.* Probably the old name for indigo.

ANNERDAILL, *s.* The district now denominated *Annandale.*

ANNEXIS and CONNEXIS. A legal phrase, occurring in old deeds, as denoting everything in any way connected with possession of the right of property referred to. Law Lat. *annexis et connexis.*

ANNEXUM, *s.* An appendage; synon. with S. *Pendicle.* Lat. *annex-us*, appended, conjoined.

ANNIVERSARY, *s.* A distribution annually made to the clergy of any religious foundation, in times of Popery. L. B. *anniversarium.* V. Daill-silver.

ANNUALL, Annuell, Ground-Annuall, *s.* The quit-rent or *feu-duty* that is payable to a superior every year, for possession or for the privilege of building on a certain piece of ground, S.—Lat. *annualis*; Fr. *annuel* yearly.

ANNUELAR, *s.* The superior who receives the *annuall* or feu-duty for ground let out for building. V. Top Annuell.

ANONDER, Anoner, *prep.* Under, S. B. Fife. *Anunder*, S. A. Teut. *onder*, id. A. S. *in-undor ederas*, *in under* the roofs.

To ANORNE, *v. a.* To adorn. *Douglas.*—L. B. *inornare.* Tetullian.

ANSARS, *s. pl.* "David Deans believed this, and many such ghostly encounters and victories, on the faith of the *Ansars*, or auxiliaries of the banished prophets." *Heart Mid-Lothian.*—O. Fr. *anseor*, juge, arbitre. *Roquefort.*

ANSE, Enze, Ense, *conj.* Else, otherwise. Ang.—Allied perhaps to Su. G. *annars*, alias.

ANSENYE, *s.* A sign; also a company of soldiers. V. Enseinyie.

ANSTERCOIP, *s.* Meaning doubtful. V. Roicn.

ANSWIR (Answr), or, *v. n.* To pay, on a claim being made, or in correspondence with one's demands. *Aberd. Reg.*

ANTEPEND, Antipend, *s.* A veil or screen for covering the front of an altar in some Popish churches, which is hung up on festival days. L.B. *Antipendium*, id.

To ANTER, *v. n.* 1. To adventure, S. B. *Ross.* 2. To chance; to happen, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 3. In the form of a participle, or adjective, as signifying occasional, single, rare. *An antrin ane*, one of a kind met with singly and occasionally, or seldom, S. *Ferguson.* To be viewed as the same with Aunter, q. v. Perhaps rather allied to Isl. Su. G. *andra*, vagari, whence Dan. *vandre*, Ital. *andare*, id.

ANTERCAST, *s.* A misfortune; a mischance, S. B. *Ross. Anter*, or *aunter*, adventure, and *cast*, a chance, q. something accidental, a throw at random.

ANTEROUS, *adj.* Adventurous. *Gawan and Gol.*

ANTETEWME, *s.* "Antetune, antiphone, response." *L. Hailes. Bannatyne P.*

ANTICAIL, *s.* An antique; a remnant of antiquity. *Sir A. Balfour's Letters.*—Ital. *anticaglia*, "all manner of antiquities, or old monuments." *Altieri.*

ANTYCESSOR, Antecessowr, Antecestre, *s.* An ancestor; a predecessor; Lat. *antecessor. Wallace.*

ANTICK, *s.* A foolish, ridiculous frolic, S. In B. the person who acts as a buffoon.

ANTRIN, *adj.* Occasional; single; rare. Perhaps from Isl. Su. G. *andra*, vagari, to stray, to wander.

ANUNDER, *prep.* Under. V. Anonder.

APAYN, *part pa.* Provided; furnished. *Barbour.*—Fr. *appan-é*, having received a portion, *appan-er* to give a portion; L. B. *apan-are*, id. from *pain*; Lat. *pan-is*, as originally denoting the supply of bread and other necessaries of life.

APAYN, *adv.* 1. Reluctantly; unwillingly; sometimes written distinctly, *a payn. Barbour.* 2. Hardly; scarcely. *Wallace.* 3. It seems improperly used for *in case. Wallace.* 4. Under pain; at the risk of. In editions, *on payn. Wallace.*—Fr. *à peine*, "scarcely; hardly; not without much ado." *Cotgr.*

APARASTEVR, *adj.* Applicable; congruous to.—Allied, perhaps, to O. Fr. *apparoistre*, to appear; *apareissant*, apparent.

APARTE, *s.* One part. *Act. Audit.*

To APEN, *v. a.* To open. *To ken a' thing that apens and steeks*, to be acquainted with everything, S.

To APERDONE, *v. a.* To pardon. V. Apardone.

A PER SE, "An extraordinary or incomparable person; like the letter *A by itself*, which has the first place in the alphabet of almost all languages;" *Rudd. Chaucer*, id. *Douglas.*

APERSMAR, Apersmart, Apirsmart, *adj.* Crabbed; ill-humoured. *Snell, calschie*, S. synon. *Douglas.*—A. S *afor*, *afre*, bitter, sharp; Isl. *apur*, asper, (as *apurkylde*, acre frigus); and A. S. *smeorte*, Su. G. *smarta*, pain. Haldorson remarks, that the Isl. term is also applied to one of austere manners.

APERT, *adj.* Brisk; bold; free. *Barbour.*—Fr. *appert*, expert, prompt; Lat. *apparat-us*, prepared.

APERT, Appert, *adj.* Open; avowed; manifest. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*—Lat. *appert-us*, open; Fr. impers. v. *Il appert*, it is apparent; it is manifest.

APERT. *In apert*, *adv.* Evidently; openly. *Barbour.*

—Fr. *apert*, *appert*, open, evident; from *appar-oir*, Lat. *appar-ere*, to appear.

A PERTHE, Aperte, *adv.* Openly; avowedly. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Lat. *apertè*, openly.

APERTLY, *adv.* Briskly; readily. *Barbour.* V. Apert, *adj.*

APIEST, Apiece, *conj.* Although. V. Allpuist.

APILL RENYEIS, *s. pl.* A string, or necklace of beads; q. a *rein* or bridle of beads, formed like *apples*. *Dunbar.*

APLACE, *adj.* Present, as opposed to being absent; in this place. Clydes.

APLIGHT, *adv.* Completely; O. E. *aplight*. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *on*, and *pliht*, periculum, *pliht-an*, periculo objicere se.

APON, Apoun, *prep.* Upon, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *ufa*, Su. G. *uppa*, insuper, and *on*.

APORT, Aporte, *s.* Deportment; carriage. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *apport*, from *apport-er*, to carry; Lat. *ad*, and *port-are*.

To APPAIR, *v. a.* To injure; to impair, O. E. *apeir*. *Detect. Q. Mary.*—Fr. *empir-er*, id. V. Pare, *v.*

To APPARDONE, Aperdone, *v. a.* To forgive; to pardon. *Nicol Burne.*

APPARELLE, Apparyle, Apparaill, *s.* Equipage; furniture for warfare; preparations for a siege, whether for attack or defence; ammunition. *Barbour.*—Fr. *appareil*, provision, furniture, preparations for war.

To APPELL, *v. a.* To challenge. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *appel-er*, to accuse, to impeach.

To APPELL, *v. n.* To cease to rain. Ayrs. V. Uppil.

APPEN FURTH. The free air; q. an open exposure. Clydes.

APPERANDE, Apperand, *adj.* Apparent. *Aperand. Aberd. Reg.*

APPERANDE, *s.* Heir-apparent. *Acts Ja. VI.*

APPERANLIE, *adv.* Apparently. *Reas. between Crosraguell and J. Knox.*

APPILCARIE, *s.* Meaning not known.

APPILLIS, *s. pl.* Rendered "apples" in Gl. to *Poems 16th Century*; "Jerusalem as *appillis* lay in heip;" but doubtful. Perhaps from Fr. *appiler*, to heap or pile together. *Cotgr.*

APPIN, *adj.* Open, S. *Complaynt S.* Dan. *aaben*, apertus; Isl. *opna*, foramen. Wachter derives Germ. *offen*, apertus, from *auf*, up.

To APPIN, *v. a.* To open, S. O. *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*

To APPLEIS, Appless, *v. a.* To satisfy; to content: to please. *Wallace.* Apparently from an obsolete Fr. v. of the form of *applaire*.

APPLERINGIE, *s.* Southernwood, S. *Galt.* Artemisia abrotonum, *Linn.*—Fr. *apilé*, strong, and *auronne*, southernwood, from Lat. *abrotonum*, id.

APPLY, *s.* Plight; condition. *Sir Egeir.*—Fr. *pli*, state, habit. V. Ply.

APPLIABLE, *adj.* Pliant in temper. *Cokelbie Sow.*

APPONIT. Error for *epponit*; opposed. *Keith's Hist.*

To APPORT, *v. a.* To bring; to conduce.—Fr. *apporter*, id. *R. Bruce.*

APPOSIT, *part. pa.* Disposed; willing. *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *apposit-us*, apt, fit.

To APPREUE, Aprieve, *v. a.* To approve. *Douglas.*—Fr. *approuver*, Lat. *approbare*.

To APPRISE, *v. a.* To approve; used as signifying a preference. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr. *apretier*, *aprisier*, evaluer, estimer; Lat. *appretiare*.

APPRISING, *s.* Esteem; value. *Bellenden.*

APPRISIT, *part. pa.* Valued; prized. *Bellenden.*

APPROCHEAND, *part. pa.* Proximate; in the vicinity. *Bellenden.*

To APPROPRE, Appropir, *v. a.* To appropriate. *Act. Audit. Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *approprier*, id.

APPUY, *s.* Support; a buttress; a rest. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. id.

APPUNCTUAMENT, *s.* A convention, or agreement, with specification of certain terms. *Acts Ja. V.*

To APPURCHASE, *v. a.* To obtain; to procure. *Pitscottie.*

To APUNCT, Appunct, *v. n.* To settle. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

AR, Are. *adv.* Formerly; also, early. V. Air.

To AR, Are, Ere, *v. a.* To plough; to till, S.; *to ear*, E. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *ar-ian*, Su G. *aer-ia*, Isl. *er-ia*, A. S. *er-ian*. Alem. *err-en*, Germ. *er-en*, Gr. *ap-τιν*, Lat. *ar-are*. Ihre views Heb. ארץ *ar-ets*, earth, as the fountain.

ARAGE, Arrage, Aryage, Auarage, Average, *s.* Servitude due by tenants, in men and horses, to their landlords. This custom is not entirely abolished in some parts of Scotland. "*Arage* and carriage" is a phrase still commonly used in leases. *Skene.*—L. B. *averag-ium*, from *aver-ia*, a beast for work; and this perhaps from Fr. *ouvre*, work.

ARAYNE, *part. pa.* Arrayed. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *arrayé*, id.

To ARAS, Arrage, *v. a.* 1. To snatch or pluck away by force. *Wyntown.* 2. To raise up. *Douglas.* This sense is so different from the former, that it might rather seem to be put for *arraise*, q. to raise up.—Fr. *arrach-er*, to tear; to pull by violence; to pull up by the roots, from Lat. *eradic-are*.

ARBY, *s.* The sea-gilliflower, or sea-pink. Orkn. *Neill.*

ARBY-ROOT, *s.* The root of the sea-pink, or Statice armeria. Orkn. *Neill's Tour.*

ARBROATH PIPPIN, *s.* The name of an apple, S. V. Oslin Pippin.

ARCH, Argh, Airgh, Ergh, *(gutt.) adj.* 1. Averse; reluctant; often including the idea of timidity as the cause of reluctance, S. *Douglas.* 2. Apprehensive; filled with anxiety, S. Chaucer, *erke*, weary, indolent. *Popul. Ball.*—A. S. *earg*, desidiosus, iners, slothful, sluggish; *earh*, fugax, "timorous, and ready to run away for fear." *Somn.* Isl. *arg-ur*, reformidans; *arg-r*, piger, deses; Su. G. *arg*, ignavus. Among the Goths *argur*, L. B. *arga*, denoted a poltroon, a coward.

To ARCH, Argh, *v. n.* To hesitate; to be reluctant. V. Ergh, *v.*

ARCHIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Archibald*, S.

ARCHIEDENE, *s.* Archdeacon. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Lat. *archidiacon-us*.

ARCHILAGH, Archilogh, Archilowe, *s.* The return which one who has been treated in an inn or tavern, sometimes reckons himself bound in honour to make to the company. When he calls for his bottle, he is said to give them his *archilagh*. Loth. South of S. *Rob Roy.* V. Lawin, Lauch.

ARCHNES, Archness, *s.* 1. Reluctance; backwardness. *Wodrow.* 2. Obliquely used for niggardliness, q. reluctance to part with anything. *Legend Bp. St. Androis.*

ARCHPREISTRIE, Archipreistrie, *s.* 1. A dignity in collegiate churches during the time of Popery, next in rank to the dean, and superior to all the canons. 2. Used as synon. with vicarage. *Acts Cha. I.* and *Ja. VI.*—Fr. *arche-prestre*, a head-priest.

ARE, *s.* An heir. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. AIR.

To AREIK, ARREIK, *v. a.* To reach; to extend. *Douglas.*—A. S. *arecc-an*, assequi, to get, to attain.

AREIR, *adv.* Back. *To rin areir*, to decline; synon. with to miscarry. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *arriere*, backward; Lat. *a retro.*

AREIRD, *adj.* Confused; disordered; backward. V. ARIER.

To AREIST, ARREIST, *v. a.* To stop; to stay. *Douglas*, —Fr. *arest-er*, id.

AREIST, *s.* Delay. *But-arreist*; without delay. *Douglas.*

ARE MORROW, *adv.* Early in the morning. V. AIR, *adv.*

To AREND, *v. n.* To rear; applied to a horse when he throws back his forepart, and stands on his hind legs. Fife.—O. Fr. *arriens*, backward.

ARENT, *s.* Contraction for *Annual rent. Acts Cha. I.*

ARER, *s.* An heir; ARRERIS, heirs. *Act. Audit.*

ARESOUND, *pret.* Perhaps, called in question; Fr. *aresoner*, interroger, questioner, demander; *ratiocinari*; Gl. Roquefort. *Areson* is used by R. Brunne in the sense of persuade, or reason with. *Sir Tristrem.*

ARETTYT, *part. pa.* Accused, brought into judgment. *Barbour.*—L. B. *rect-are, ret-are, arett-are*, accusare, in jus vocare, Du Cange.

ARGENT CONTENT. Ready money. Fr. *argent comptant*, id. *Bellenden.*

To ARGH, *v. n.* To hesitate. V. ARCH and ERGH, *v.*

ARGIE, *s.* Assertion in a dispute, the specific plea which one uses in disputation, S. B.—Su. G. *ierga*, semper eadem obgannire. Isl. *iarg-r*, keen contention.

To ARGIE-BARGIE, *v. n.* To contend.

To ARGLE-BARGLE, AURGLE-BARGIN, *v. n.* To contend, to bandy backwards and forwards, S. *Argle-bargin*, Loth. *Eaggle-bargin*, synon. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *arg*, enraged, *jarg-a*, to contend.

ARGOL-BARGOLOUS, *adj.* Quarrelsome; contentious about trifles. *Gabt's Provost.*

To ARGONE, ARGOWNE, ARGWE, ARGEW, *v. a.* 1. To argue, to contend by argument. *Bannatyne Poems.* 2. To censure, to reprehend, to chide with. *Wallace* —Fr. *argu-er*, Lat. *argu-ere.*

ARGOSEEN, *s.* The lamprey, according to old people. Ayrs; q. having the *een* or eyes of *Argus.*

ARGUESYN, *s.* The lieutenant of a galley; he who has the government and keeping of the slaves committed to him. *Knox.*—Fr. *argousin*, satelles remigibus regendis et custodiendis praepositus, Dict. Trev.

ARGUMENT, *s.* The subject of a version; a piece of English dictated to boys at school for translation into Latin. Aberd.

To ARGUMENT, *v. a.* To prove; to show. *Crosraguel.*—Lat. *argument-ari*, to reason.

ARIT, *prit.* of Ar. Tilled; eared. V. AR, ARE, *v.*

ARK, MEAL-ARK, *s.* A large chest; especially one used for holding corn or meal, S. *Bannatyne Poems.* A. S. *arce, erce*, a chest, a coffer; Alem. *arca*; Su. G. *ark*; Lat. *arca*; Gael. *arc.* Hence,

EEL-ARK, *s.* That kind of a box which is placed in lakes, ponds, &c., for catching and retaining *eels*; a term common in old deeds.

ARK *of a Mill.* The place in which the centre-wheel runs, S.

ARK-BEIN, the bone called the *os pubis*, S. B.

To ARLE, *v. a.* 1. To give an earnest of any kind, S. 2. To give a piece of money for confirming a bargain. S. 3. To put a piece of money into the hand of a seller, at entering upon a bargain, as a security that he shall not sell to another while he retains this money, S. *Skene.*—L. B. *arrhare*, arrhis sponsam dare, Fr. *arrh-er, arr-er*, to give an earnest.

ARLES, ERLIS, ARLIS PENNIE, AIRLE-PENNY, *s.* 1. An earnest of whatever kind, a pledge of full possession, S. A. Bor. *Wyntown.* 2. A piece of money given for confirming a bargain, S. A. Bor. *Acts Ja. IV.* 3. A piece of money put into the hands of a seller when one begins to cheapen any commodity; as a pledge that the seller shall not strike a bargain, or even enter into terms with another while he retains the *arles*, S. In Scotland a servant who has been hired, and who has received *arles*, is supposed to have a right to break the engagement, if the earnest has been returned within twenty-four hours. This, however, may have no other sanction than that of custom. —Lat. *arrhabo, arrha*, Gael. *iarlus*, id.

ARLY, *adv.* Early. *Barbour.* A. S. *arlice*, matutinè.

ARLICH, ARLITCH, *adj.* Sore; fretted; painful, S. B. V. ARR.—Su. G. *arg*, iratus, *arg-a*, laedere, Dan. *arrig*, troublesome; as we say, "an angry sore;" or from Su. G. *aerr*, cicatrix, whence *aerrig*, vulneratus.

ARMYN, ARMYNG, *s.* Armour; arms. *Wyntown.*

ARMING, *s.* Ermine. L. B. *armin-ea*, id. *Coll. Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 128.

ARMLESS, *adj.* Unarmed; without warlike weapons. *Spalding's Troubles.*

ARMONY, *s.* Harmony. *Douglas.*

ARMOSIE, *adj.* Of or belonging to Ormus. *Inventories.* V. ORMAISE.

ARN, *s.* The alder, a tree, S. Pronounced in some counties, q. *arin.*—C. B. *uern*, Arm. *vern, quern*, Gael. *fearn*, alnus.

ARN, *v. subst.* Are, the third pers. plural; Chaucer, *arn. Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *aron*, sunt.

ARNOT, *s. Ley* [lea] *Arnot.* A stone lying in the field, Aberd.; q. *earth-knot.*

ARNOT, *s.* The shrimp, a fish, Aberd.

ARNS, *s. pl.* The beards of corn, S. B. synon. *awns.* Franc. *arn*, spica.

ARNUT, LOUSY ARNET, *s.* Tall oat-grass or pignut; Bunium bulbocastanum, or flexuosum, Linn. S. *Yurnut*, A. Bor. *Lightfoot.*—Corr. from *earth-nut*, Teut. *aerdnoot*, id.

AROYNT *thee.* O. E. *Shakspere.* V. RUNT, *v.*

ARON, *s.* The plant Wakerobin, or Cuckoo's-pint. Arum maculatum, Linn., Teviotd.; Sw. *arons-oert*, id.

ARORYS, *s. pl.* Errors. *Aberd. Reg.*

AROUME, *adv.* At a distance, so as to make way. A. S. *rume*, laté, or rather *rum*, locus; *on rum.*

ARR, *s.* A scar, S. A. Bor. *Pock-arrs*, the marks left by the small-pox, S. Lancash.—Su. G. *aerr*, Isl. *aer*, cicatrix, a scar.

To ARRACE. V. ARAS.

ARRAYED, *part. adj.* A term applied to a mare when in season, Fife.

ARRAN-AKE, *s.* The speckled diver, Mergus stellatus, Brunnich. *P. Luss, Dumbartons. Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 251.

ARRANGE, *s.* Arrangement. *Acts Mary.*

ARRAS, ARRESS, *s.* The angular or sharp edge of a stone, log, or beam, Loth.

ARRED, *part. adj.* Scarred; having the marks of a wound or sore. Hence, *Pock-arred*, marked by the small-pox, S.—Dan. *arred*, cicatrised; Isl. *aerga*, cicatrices facere.

ARREIR, *adv.* Backward. *To ryn arreir*, rapidly to take a retrograde course. *Lyndsay.* Chaucer, *arere*, id.—Fr. *arriere ; Lat. a retro.*

ARRONDELL, *s.* The swallow, a bird. *Burel.*—Fr. *arondelle, hirondelle*, from Lat. *hirundo*, id.

ARROW, *adj.* Averse ; reluctant, Aberd. ; the same with *Arch, Argh*, &c.

*ARSE, *s.* The bottom or hinder part of anything ; as, a *sack-arse*, the bottom of a sack.

ARSE-BURD *of a cart.* The board which shuts in a cart behind.

ARSECOCKLE, *s.* A hot pimple on the face or any part of the body, S. B. The term seems originally to have been confined to pimples on the hips ; synon. with Teut. *aers-bleyne*, tuberculus in ano.

ARSEENE, *s.* The quail. *Houlate.*—A. S. *aerschen*, coturnix ; also, *erschenn*, from *ers* and *henn*, q. gallina vivarii.

ARSELINS, *adv.* Backwards ; *adj.* backward, Clydes. S. B. *Ross.*—Belg. *aersel-en*, to go backwards ; *aerseling*, receding ; *aerselincks*, backwards.

ARSELINS COUP, *s.* The act of falling backwards on the hams, Roxb.

ARSÉ-VERSÉ, *s.* A sort of spell used to prevent the house from fire, or as an antidote to *Arson*, from which the term is supposed to be derived, Teviotd. Probably borrowed from England.

ARSOUN, *s.* Buttocks. *Barbour.*

ART, ARD. This termination of many words, denoting a particular habit or affection, is analogous to Isl. and Germ. *art*, Belg. *aart*, nature, disposition ; as, E. *drunkard, bastard ; Fr. babillard*, a stutterer ; S. *bombard, bumbart*, a drone ; *stunkart*, of a stubborn disposition ; *hastard*, hasty, passionate.

ART *and* PART. Accessory to, or abetting, a forensic phrase, S. used in a bad sense. *Art* denotes the instigation or advice. *Part*, the share that one has in the commission of a crime. *Erskine.*—The terms are frequently used in the way of discrimination, "Art *or* part." *Wyntown.* Borrowed from the Latin phrase, *Artem* et *partem* habuit.

ART AND JURE. Literature, philosophy, and jurisprudence. *Acts Ja. IV.*

ARTAILYE, ARTAILLIE, ARTALLIE, *s.* Artillery ; applied to offensive weapons of what kind soever, before the introduction of fire-arms. *Wallace.* V. ARTILLIED.

ARTATION, *s.* Excitement ; instigation. *Bellenden.*—L. B. *artatio*, from *arto* for *arcto, are*, to constrain.

ARTHURY'SHUFE, the name given to the constellation, Arcturus. *Douglas.* V. HOIF.

ARTY, AIRTIE, *adj.* Artful ; dexterous ; ingenious, Aberd. Loth.—Teut. *aerdigh*, ingenious, solers, argutus ; Dan. *artig*, id. ; Isl. *artug-r*, artificiosus.

ARTILLIED, *part. pa.* Provided with artillery, *Pitscottie.* Fr. *artill-er*, to furnish with ordnance.

ARTOW. Art thou ? used interrogatively, S. the verb and pronoun being often, in colloquial language, conjoined in Scottish, as in Germ. and Isl. Isl. *ertu*, id. *King's Quair. Ertow*, id. *Ywaine and Gawin.*

ARVAL, ARVIL SUPPER, *s.* An entertainment after a funeral ; or rather when the heirs of the deceased enter on possession. *Arvill*, a funeral. *Arvill-Supper*, a feast made at funerals, North. Grose. *Arval-bread*, the loaves sometimes distributed among the poor. The term has evidently originated from the circumstance of this entertainment being given by one who entered on the possession of an inheritance ; from *arf*, hereditas, and *oel*, convivium, primarily the designation of the beverage which we call *ale.*

AS, *conj.* Than, S. ; syn. with *nor ;* as if. *Kelly.*

AS, ASS, ASSE, ALSE, *s.* Ashes ; plur. *assis*, S. *ass* and *aiss ;* A. Bor. *ass*, Cumberl. *esse*, id. *Dunbar.*—Moes. G. *aska*, Alem. *asca*, Germ. and Belg. *asche*, Su. G. and Isl. *aska*, cinis.

ASCENSE, *s.* Ascent. *Poems 16th Cent.* Lat. *ascens-io.*

ASCHET, *s.* A large flat plate on which meat is brought to the table, S.—Fr. *assiette*, "a trencher-plate." Cotgr.

To ASCRIVE, ASCRIUE, ASCRYVE, *v. a.* 1. To ascribe. *Rollock.* 2. To reckon ; to account. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *adscrire*, to enroll, register, account, &c. Cotgr.

ASEE, *s.* The angle contained between the beam and the handle on the hinder side of a plough, Orkney. Synon. *Nick.*

ASHIEPATTLE, *s.* A neglected child, Shetl. Perhaps from Isl. *aska*, ashes, and *patti*, a little child ; a child allowed to lie among the ashes.

ASHYPET, *adj.* Employed in the lowest kitchen-work, Ayrs. V. ASSIPET.

ASH-KEYS, ASHEN-KEY, *s.* The seed-vessels of the ash, S. *Tales of my Landlord.*

ASHLAR, *adj.* Hewn and polished ; applied to stones. *Spalding.*—Fr. *aisselle*, a shingle, q. smoothed like a shingle.

ASIDE, *s.* One side. *Ich aside*, every side. *Sir Tristrem.*

ASIDE, *prep.* Beside ; at the side of another. *Tannahill's Poems.* It seems formed q. *on side*, like E. away.

ASIL, ASIL-TOOTH, *s.* The name given to the grinders, or *dentes molares ;* the teeth at the extremity of the jaw, Roxb.

ASYNIS, *s. pl.* Asses. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *asne*, Lat. *asin-us.*

ASK, AWSK, *s.* An eft ; a newt ; a kind of lizard, S ; *asker*, A. Bor. *Wyntown.*—Germ. *eidechs, eidex ;* Franc. *edehsa ;* A. S. *athexe ;* Belg. *egdisse, haagdisse*, id. Wachter deduces the Germ. word from *ey, eg*, ovum, and *tyg-en*, gignere, q. "produced from an egg."

ASK, *s.* The stake to which a cow is tied, by a rope or chain, in the byre, Caithn.—Isl. *as ;* Su. G. *aas*, a pole, staff, or beam.

* *To* ASK, *v. a.* To proclaim two persons in the parish church, in order to marriage ; to publish the bans, Aberd. Loth. Syn. *Cry.*

ASKLENT, ASCLENT, ASKLINT, *adv.* Obliquely ; asquint ; on one side, S. *Aslant*, E. *Burns. R. Bruce.*—Swed. *slant*, obliquus, from *slind*, latus.

ASKOY, *adv.* Asquint ; obliquely, Kirkcudbright.—E. *Askew*, Su. G. *skef*, id. from *ska, sko*, disjunctive particle.

ASLEY. *Horses in asley*, are horses belonging to different persons, lent from one to another till each person's land is ploughed, Orkn.

ASPAIT, *adv.* In flood, Clydes. *Marmaiden of Clyde.*

To ASPARE, *v. a.* To aspire. *Aberd. Reg.*

ASPECT, *s.* The serpent called the asp, or aspik. *Burel.*—Fr. *aspic.*

ASPERANS, *adj.* Lofty ; elevated ; pompous, applied to diction. *Wallace.*—Fr. *aspirant*, Lat. *aspirans*, aspiring.

ASPERT, *adj.* Harsh ; cruel. *King's Quair.*—Fr. *aspre*, Lat. *asper*, id.

ASPYNE, *s.* From the connection, apparently meant to denote a boat. *Barbour.*—Swed. *esping*, a long boat, Teut. *hespinghe*, *espinck*, cymba, a small boat.

ASPOSIT, *part. pa.* Disposed. *Aberd. Reg.*

ASPRE, *adj.* Sharp. V. ASPERT. *Wallace.*

ASPRESPEE, *s.* Perhaps q. "sharp spear;" like *aspre bow*, also used by *Blind Harry. Wallace.*—Fr. *asper*, dur, rude, bâton noueux. Gl. Roquefort.

ASPRIANCE, *s.* V. ASPERANS.

To ASS, *v. a.* To ask. *Henrysone.*—Germ. *eisch-en*, Fran. *eiscon*, id.

ASS, *s.* Ashes. V. As.

ASSAYIS, *s.* Assize; convention. *Wyntown.*

To ASSILYIE, *v. a.* To attack; to assail. *Wallace.* Fr. *assaill-ir*; L. B. *adsal-ire*, *assal-ire*, invadere, aggredi.

ASSAL-TEETH, *s. pl.* The grinders. V. ASIL.

ASSASSINAT, *s.* An assassin; an improper use of the Fr. word denoting the act of murder. *Law's Memorialls.*

ASSEDAT, *pret.* Gave in lease. *Aberd. Reg.*

ASSEDATION, *s.* 1. A lease; a term still commonly used in our legal deeds, S. *Balfour.* 2. The act of letting in lease.—L. B. *assedatio. Chalmerlan. Air.*

To ASSEGE, *v. a.* To besiege. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *assieg-er*, L. B. *assidiare*, obsidere; from Lat. *ad*, and *sedeo.*

ASSEGE, *s.* Siege. *Wyntown.*

To ASSEMBLE, *v. n.* To join in battle. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *assembl-er*, from Su. G. *saml-a*, Germ. *saml-en*, Belg. *samel-en*, congregare; from Su. G. and Germ. *sam*, a prefix denoting association and conjunction.

ASSEMBLÉ, *s.* Engagement; battle. *Wyntown.*

ASSENYHE, *s.* The word of war. Corr. from ESSENYIE, q. v. *Barbour.*

ASSHOLE, *s.* 1. The place for receiving the ashes under the grate. 2. A round excavation in the ground, out of doors, into which the ashes are carried from the hearth, Mearns. S. Lancash, *esshole*, *ashole*, id. *Tim Bobbin.* V. As.

ASSIE, *adj.* Abounding with ashes, Loth. V. As, Ass.

ASSIEPET, *s.* A dirty little creature; syn. with *Skodgie*, Roxb., q. one that is constantly soiled with ashes, or *ass*; like a pet that lies about the fireside. V. ASHYPET, and ASHIEPATTLE.

To ASSIG, *v. n.* Probably an error for *Assign.* If not perhaps from O. Fr. *assegier*, faire asseoir, poser, placer.

ASSILAG, *s.* The stormy petrel, a bird; Procellaria pelagica. Linn. *Martin.* Perhaps from Gael. *eascal*, Ir. *eashal*, a storm.

ASSILTRIE. *s.* An axle-tree. *Douglas.*—Fr. *asseul*, *assile*, axis.

To ASSING, *v. a.* To assign. *Aberd. Reg.*

To ASSYTH, ASSYITH, SYITH, SITHE, *v. a.* To make a compensation to another; to satisfy, O. E. *asseeth*, *asseth*, id. *Act Ja. I.*—Lat. *ad*, and A. S. *sithe*, vice. *Skinner.* Rather from Su. G. and Isl. *saett-a*, conciliare; reconciliare. Ir. and Gael. *siotham*, to make atonement.

ASSYTH, ASSYTHMENT, SYTH, SITHEMENT, *s.* Compensation; satisfaction; atonement for an offence. *Assythment* is still used as a forensic term, S. O. E. *aseeth*, Wiclif. *Wyntown.* This word is still in use in our courts of law, as denoting satisfaction for an injury done to any party. Su. G. *saett*, reconciliation, or the fine paid in order to procure it.

To ASSOILYIE, *v. a.* 1. To acquit; to free from a charge or prosecution; a forensic term much used in our courts, S. *Reg. Maj.* 2. To absolve from an ecclesiastical censure; as from excommunication, *Bellenden.* O. E. *assoil*, *asoilen*, and *asoul*, denote the absolution by a priest. *P. Ploughman.* 3. To pronounce absolution from sin, in consequence of confession. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 4. To absolve from guilt one departed, by saying masses for the soul; according to the faith of the Romish Church. *Barbour.* 5. Used improperly, in relation to the response of an oracle; apparently in the sense of *resolving* what is doubtful. *Douglas.* 6. Also used improperly, as signifying to unriddle. *Z. Boyd.*—O. Fr. *assoillé*, *absoille*, dechargé, absous, despensé. Gl. Roquefort. Corr. from Lat. *absolv-ere.*

To ASSONYIE, ESSONYIE, *v. a.* 1. To offer an excuse for absence from a court of law. *Stat. K. Will.* 2. Actually to excuse; the excuse offered being sustained. *Quon. Attach.* 3. To decline the combat; to shrink from an adversary. *Wallace.*—O. E. *asoyned*, excused. R. Glouc. *Essoine*, a legal excuse. Chaucer. V. ESSONYIE, *s.*—Fr. *essoyner*, *exon-ier*, to excuse from appearing in court, or going to the wars. Su. G. *son-a*, Germ. *sun-en*, to reconcile, to explain; Moes. G. *sunj-an*, to justify.

ASSOPAT, *part. pa.* At an end; put to rest; laid aside. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *assopir*, to lay asleep, to quiet. Cotgr.

ASSURANCE, *s.* 1. To take *assurance* of an enemy; to submit; to do homage, under the condition of protection. *Complaynt S.* 2. This word, of old, was the same with *Lawborrows* now. *Spottiswoode.*—Fr. *donner assurement*, fidem dare; L. B. *assecur-are*, from Lat. *ad* and *secur-us.*

AST, *pret. v.* Asked. *Poems 16th Century.*

To ASTABIL, *v. a.* To calm; to compose; to assuage *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *establir*, to establish; to settle.

ASTALIT, *part. pa.* Decked, or set out. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *estail-er*, to display; to show.

To ASTART, ASTERT, *v. n.* 1. To start; to fly hastily. 2. To start aside from; to avoid. *King's Quair.*—Teut. *steert-en*, to fly; Germ. *stars-en*, to start up.

ASTEER, *adv.* 1. In confusion; in a bustling state, S. q. *on stir. Ritson.* 2. Used as equivalent to abroad, out of doors; as, "Ye're air *asteer* the day." You are early abroad to-day, S.

To ASTEIR, *v. a.* To rouse; to excite; to stir. *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*—A. S. *astyr-ian*, excitare.

ASTENT, *s.* Valuation. *Act. Audit.* Here we see the first stage from *Extent* to *Stent.* V. STENT, *s.* 1.

ASTERNE, *adj.* Austere; severe; having a harsh look, Roxb. *Doug. Virg.*

ASTIT, ASTET, ASTID, *adv.* 1. Rather; as, *astit better*, rather better; *astit was*, rather was; "I would *astit* rin the kintry," I would rather banish myself, Lanarks. Ayrs. Dumfr. 2. *Astid*, as well as, Roxb.

ASTRE, *s.* A star, Fr. *Chron. S. Poet.*

ASTREES, *s.* The beam of a plough, Orkn. Perhaps from Isl. *as*, and *trí*, lignum. V. ASSER.

**To* ASTRICT, *v. a.* To bind legally; a law term. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ASTRIKKIT, *part. pa.* Bound; engaged. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *astrict-us*, id.

ASWAIP, *adv.* Aslant, Ettr. For. Of the same kindred with A. S. *swap-an*, *sweop-an*, verrere; Su. G. *swep-a*, vagari.

A-SWIM, *adv.* Afloat. *Spalding.*

AT, *conj.* That; O. E. id. Gower. *Barbour.* Dan. and Swed. *at*, quod; Su. G. *att*, a conjunction corresponding to Lat. *ut.*

AT, *pron.* That; which; what; that which. *Wyntown.*

* **AT**, *prep.* In full possession of, especially in reference to the mind, S. V. HIMSELL.

AT ALL, *adv.* "Altogether," Rudd. Perhaps; at best; at any rate. *Douglas.*

AT ANE MAE WI 'T. At the last push; q. about to make *one* attempt *more* as the last, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.*

ATANIS, ATTANIS, ATANYS, ATONIS, *adv.* At once; S. *at ainse.* V. ANIS, ANYS. *Gawan and Gol.*

AT A' WILL. A vulgar phrase signifying, to the utmost that one can wish.

AT E'EN. In the evening. *Saturday at e'en;* Saturday evening. *Guy Mannering.*

ATCHESON, ATCHISON, *s.* A billon coin, or rather copper washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two-thirds of an English penny. *Rudd.* From the name of the then assay-master of the mint.

ATHARIST, *Houlate*, iii. 10. V. CITHARIST.

ATHE, AITH, AYTHE, *s.* An oath; plur. *athis. Barbour.*—Moes. G. *aith*, A. S. *ath*, Precop. *eth*, Isl. *aed*, Su. G. *ed*, Dan. and Belg. *eed*, Alem. and Germ. *eid*, id.

ATHER, *conj.* Either. *R. Bruce.* V. ATHIR.

ATHER, *s.* An adder, Clydes.

ATHER-BILL, *s.* The dragon-fly, Clydes.

ATHER, or NATTER-CAP, *s.* The dragon-fly, Fife.

A' THE TEER, A' THAT E'ER. Scarcely; with difficulty; corr. of *all that ever.*

ATHIL, ATHILL, HATHILL, *adj.* Noble; illustrious. *Houlate.*—A. S. *aethel*, nobilis; whence *Aetheling*, Atheling, a youth of the blood-royal; Su. G. *adel*, id.; *adling*, juvenis nobilis; deduced from ancient Gothic *aett*, kindred. C. B. *eddyl* is also equivalent to Lat. gens, cognatio.

ATHIL, HATHEL, *s.* A prince; a nobleman; an illustrious personage; plur. *athilles* (erroneously *achilles*), *hatheles.* V. the *adj. Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*

ATHIR, ATHYR, ATHER, *pron.* 1. Either; whichsoever. *Wyntown.* 2. Used in the sense of other. 3. Mutual; reciprocal. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *aegther*, uterque. V. EITHER.

ATHOL-BROSE, *s.* Honey mixed with whisky. It is used sometimes in the Highlands as a luxury, and sometimes as a specific for a cold, S. Meal is occasionally substituted for honey.—*Heart of Mid-Loth.*

ATHORT, *prep.* 1. Through. 2. Across, S.; *athwart*, E. *Baillie.* V. THORTOUR.

ATHORT, *adv.* Abroad; far and wide. *Baillie.*

ATHOUT, *prep.* and *adv.* Without, Fife. V. BETHOUT.

ATHRAW, *adv.* Awry, Ayrs. Dumfr. *The Siller Gun.* From *a*, or rather A. S. *on*, and *thrawan*, torquere.

ATICAST, *s.* A silly, helpless, odd sort of person, Shetl.—Isl. *atkast*, insultatio.

ATIR, EATIR, *s.* Gore; blood mixed with matter coming from a wound. *Douglas.*—A. S. *ater*, *aetter*, *aettor;* Alem. *eitir*, Isl. and Germ. *eiter*, Su. G. *etter*, venenum; from Alem. *eit-en*, to burn.

ATO, *adv.* In twain. *Sir Tristrem.* A. S. *on tva*, in duo.

ATOMIE, *s.* A skeleton, S.; evidently corr. from *anatomy.*

ATOUR, *s.* Warlike preparation. *Barbour.* Fr. *atour*, attire.

ATOUR, ATTOURE, *prep.* 1. Over, S. *Wallace.* 2. Across, S. *Wallace.* 3. Beyond, as to time; exceeding. *Quon. Attach.* 4. Exceeding in number. *Wyntown.* 5. In spite of; as, "I'll do this *attour* ye"—in spite of you.—Fr. *à tour*, *en tour*, *au tour*, circum; or Su. G. *at*, denoting motion towards a place, and *ofwer*, over.

ATOUR, ATTOUR, *adv.* 1. Moreover, *By and attour*, id. Laws, S. *Pitscottie.* 2. Out from, or at indefinite distance from the person speaking, or the object spoken of. *Douglas. To stand attour*, to keep off; *to go attour*, to remove to some distance, S.

BY AND ATTOUR, *prep.* Besides; over and above, S. *Spalding.*

ATRY, ATTRIE, *adj.* 1. Purulent; containing matter; applied to a sore that is cankered, S. *R. Bruce.* 2. Stern; grim, S. B.; *attern*, fierce, cruel, snarling, Glouc. V. ATIR, EATIR. *Ross.* 3. Peevish; fretful; *an atrie wamblin*, a fretful, misgrown child.—Belg. *etterig*, full of matter; *eiter-en*, to suppurate.

ATRYS, *s. pl.* Perhaps from Fr. *atour*, a French hood. *Watson's Coll.*

ATRYST, *s.* Appointment; assignation. *Dunbar.* V. TRYST.

ATTAMIE, *s.* A skeleton, S. Abbreviated from Fr. *anatomie.*

To **ATTEICHE**, *v. a.* To attach. L. L. *passim. Acts Ja. VI.*

ATTEILLE, ATTRAL, ATTILE, *s.* Apparently the wigeon; being distinguished from the *teal. Acts Ja. VI.* Isl. *tialld-r*, turdus marinus.

ATTELED, *part. pa.* Aimed. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* V. ETTLE.

ATTEMPTAT, *s.* A wicked or injurious enterprise, *Bellenden.*—L. B. *attemptat-io*, nefaria molitio, scelus; Gall. *attentat;* Du Cange.

ATTEMPTING, *s.* Perpetration, commission, with *of* subjoined; used in a bad sense; synon. with *Attemptat. Acts Ja. VI.*

To **ATTENE**, *v. n.* To be related to. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. AFFECTIOUN. Fr. *s'attenir à* to be joined in consanguinity with. Cotgr.

ATTENTLIE, *adv.* Attentively. *Keith's Hist.*

ATTENTIK, *adj.* Authentic. *Aberd. Reg.*

ATTER-CAP, ATTIR-COP, *s.* 1. A spider, S. *Attercop*, *attercob*, id. A. Bor. *Montgomery.* 2. An ill-natured person; one of a virulent or malignant disposition, S.—A. S. *atter-coppe*, *atter-coppa*, aranea, from *atter*, venenum, and *coppe*, calix, q. "a *cup* full of *venom*," like Isl. *eitrorm*, a serpent, *i. e.* "a poisonous worm."

ATTIR, *s.* Proud flesh, or purulent matter about a sore, Aberd.; the same with ATIR, q. v. *Douglas.*

ATTIVILTS, *s.* Arable ground lying one year lea, Shetl. V. AVIL and AWAL.

ATTOUR, *prep.* V. ATOUR.

ATWA, *adv.* In two, Clydes.

ATWEEL, AT WELL, *adv.* Truly; assuredly; from *I wat weel;* that is, I wot well. *Ross.* It is sometimes abbrev. to *'Tweel.*

ATWEEN, *prep.* Between, S. V. ATWEESH.

ATWEESH, *prep.* 1. Betwixt; between. 2. Denoting the possession of any quality, or relation to any particular state; in a middling way, Aberd. *Atween* is used in the same sense. *Atween the twa*, id., as, "How are ye the day?"—"Only *atween the twa*," that is, only so so, in respect of health, S. These are often conjoined; as, *Atweesh an' atween*, so so, Aberd. Franc. *tuisc*, *entuischan;* Belg. *tuschen*, between. Horne Tooke says, that E. betwixt, is the imperative *be*, and the Gothic (*i. e.* Moes. G.) *twos*, or two. *Divers. of Purley.*

AU, *interj.* 1. Used like E. *ha*, as expressive of sur-

prise, S. Dan. *au*, oh, expressive of pain. 2. As augmenting the force of an affirmation or negation; as, *Au aye*, O yes; *Au na*, O no, Aberd. In counties towards the south, *O* or *ou* is used instead of *au*.

AVA', *adv.* 1. Of all; as denoting arrangement or place, in connection with *first* or *last*, S. 2. At all, S. *Ross.* Corr. from *af* or *of*, and *all*.

AVAIL, AVALE, *s.* 1. Worth; value. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Means; property. *Stewart's Abridgm. S. Acts.*

AVAILL, *s.* Abasement; humiliation. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *aval-er*, *avall-er*, to fall down; *aval*, en descendant, au bas, en bas; *ad vall-em.* Gl. Roquefort.

AVAILLOUR, *s.* Value. Fr. *valeur.* V. VALOUR.

AVAL, *s.* The same with AVIL, Dumfr.

To AUALE, *v. n.* To descend. V. AVAILL. *Douglas.*

To AUALK, *v. n.* To watch. *Nicol Burne.*—A. S. *awacc-an*, vigilare.

AVALOUR, *s.* Avail. *Acts Mary.*

To AVANCE, *v. a.* To advance. *Keith App.*—Fr. *avanc-er*, id.

AVANCEMENT, *s.* Advancement. Fr. *Acts Ja. VI.*

AVAND, *part. pr.* Owing; *v* being used for *w*, and *vice versa*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

AUANT, AWANT, *s.* Boast; vaunt; *Chaucer*, id. *Douglas.*

AVANTAGE, *s.* V. EVANTAGE.

AVANTCURRIER, *s.* One of the forerunners of an army, the same, perhaps, that are now called picquet-guards. *Godscroft.*—Fr. *avantcoureur*, from *avant*, before, and *courir*, to run.

AUCHAN, ACHAN, *s.* A species of pear of an excellent kind, and which keeps well; of Scottish origin. *Neill.*

AUCHINDORAS, *s.* A large thorn-tree at the end of a house, Fife.

AUCHLET, from *aucht* eight, and *lot* part, as *fir-(feird*, fourth)-*lot* is the fourth part of a boll. At two pecks to the stone, the *Auchlet* is merely the half of the *firlot*, or the *aucht lot* or portion of a boll. *Suppt.*

AUCHLIT, *s.* Two stones weight, or a peck measure, being half of the Kirkcudbright bushel, Galloway. *Dict.*

AUCHT, AWGHT *(gutt.) pret.* of AW. 1. Possessed. *Auht*, id. R. Brunne. *Wyntown.* 2. Owed; was indebted, id. R. Brunne. *Wyntown.*

AUCHT *(gutt.), v. imp.* Ought; should. *Douglas. Auchten* occurs in the same sense. *Douglas.*—A. S. *aht-on*, the third pers. plur. pret. of A. S. *ag-an*, possidere.

AUCHT, *s.* Possession; property; what is exclusively one's own. *In aw my aucht*, in all my possession; viewed at its utmost extent, S. *Bannatyne Poems.*—A. S. *aht*, Moes. G. *aigin*, *aihn*, peculiaris ac propria possessio. V. BEST AUCHT.

BAD AUGHT, *s.* A bad property; applied to an obstinate, ill-conditioned child, S.

BONNY AUGHT, *s.* A phrase applied to one contemptuously, S. B. *Ross.*

To AUCHT, *v. a.* 1. To own; to be the owner of, Aberd. 2. To owe; to be indebted to; used in a literal sense. This verb is evidently used in two different senses. V. AIGH and AIGHT.

AUCHT, *part. pa.* Owed.

AUCHT, *(gutt.) adj.* Eight, S.; *auhte*, O. E. id. R. Brunne. *Wyntown.*—Moes. G. *ahtau*, A. S. *eaht-a*, Germ. *aht*, Belg. *acht*, Isl. and Su. G. *att-a*, Gael. *ocht*, Lat. *oct-o.*

AUCHTAND, AUCHTEN, *adj.* The eighth. Isl. *aattunde*, octavus. *Douglas.*

AUCHTIGEN, AUCHTIKIN, *s.* The eight part of a barrel, or a half firkin, Aberd. From *aucht*, eight, and *ken* or *kin*, the Teut. termination used in the names of vessels.

AUCTARY, *s.* Increase; augmentation. *Craufurd's Univ. Edin.*—Lat. *auctari-um*, advantage; overplus.

AUCTENTY, *adj.* Authentic. *Acts Ja. V.*

AUDIE, *s.* A careless or stupid fellow. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.* Probably allied to Isl. *aud*, Su. G. *od*, *oed*, Teut. *ood*, facilis, inanis; q. a man of an easy disposition, who may be turned any way.

To AVEY, *v. n.* Perhaps to see to; to attend to; to advocate. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

AVENAND, *adj.* Elegant in person and manners. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *advenant*, *avenant*, handsome; also, courteous.

AVENTURE, *s.* 1. Chance; accident. 2. Mischance. V. AUNTER. *Inaventure, adv.* Lest; perchance. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *à l'aventure*, *d'aventure*, perchance.

AVER, AVIE, AIVER, *s.* 1. A horse used for labour; a cart-horse, S. *Bellenden.* 2. An old horse; one that is worn out with labour, S. *Dunbar.* This, although now the common signification, is evidently improper, from the epithet *auld* being frequently conjoined. 3. A gelded goat, S. *Stat. Acc.* V. HEBRUS.—L. B. *afferi*, *affri*, jumenta vel cavalli colonici; *averia*, *averii*, equi, boves, jumenta. *Du Cange.* V. ARAGE.

AVERENE. Meaning doubtful. Expl. Perhaps money payable for the entry of oats; from *aver*, oats.

AVERIE, *s.* Live stock, as including horses, cattle, &c. V. AVER, etymon, sense 2d.

AVERIL, *s.* Apparently a diminutive from *aver*, a beast for labour. *Dunbar.*

AVERILE, AVYRYLE, *s.* April. *Wyntown.*

AVERIN. AVEREN, AIVERIN, *s.* Cloudberry or knoutberry, S. Rubus chamaemorus, Linn.; eaten as a dessert in the north of S. *Ross.* Perhaps from Germ. *aver*, wild, and *en*, a term now applied in Su. G. to the berry of the juniper; Gael. *oidh'rac*, *oirak.*

AVERTIT, *part. pa.* Overturned. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *evert-ir*, Lat. *evert-ere*, to overthrow.

AUFALD *adj.* Honest. V. AFALD.

AUGHIMUTY, AUCHIMUTY, *adj.* Mean; paltry; as, *an auchimuty body*, Loth. Perhaps from *wac*, *waac*, *wacc*, weak, and *mod*, mind, *i. e.* weak-minded.

AUGHT, *s.* *Of aught*, of consequence; of importance, Ayrs. *Galt's Ann. of the Parish.*

AUGHT, *part. pa.* Owed. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

AUGHTAND, *part. pr.* Owing. *Acts Cha. I.*

AVIL, *s.* The second crop after lea or grass, Galloway. V. AWAT.

AVILLOUS, *adj.* Contemptible; debased. *Chron. Scot. P.*—Fr. *avili*, *ie*, in contemptionem adductus. *Dict. Trev.*

AUISE, *s.* Advice; counsel. *Avis*, Chaucer; *avys*, R. Brunne; Fr. *avis. Douglas.*

AVYSE, AWISE, *s.* Manner; fashion. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wisa*, *wise*, Alem. *wuis*, *wuisa*, Belg. *wijse*, modes, manner; with the common A. S. prefix *a*.

To AVISE, *v. n.* To deliberate; to advise. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *avis-er*, to consider, to advise of.

AUISION, *s.* Vision; Chaucer, id. *Douglas.*—Fr. *avision*, vision, fantaisie. *Gl. Roquefort.*

AUISMENT, *s.* Advice; counsel. *Parl. Ja. I.*—Fr. *avisement*, id.

AUKWART, AWKWART, *prep.* Athwart; across. *Wallace.*

AULD, *s.* Age. *Apb. Hamiltoun.*—A. S. *eald*, senectus, Moes. G. *alds*, aetas. V. Eild.

AULD, *adj.* Old. V. Ald.

AULD-AUNTIE, *s.* The aunt of one's father or mother, Clydes. V. Auld-Father.

AULD-FATHER, *s.* A grandfather; a term used by some in the west of S.—A. S. *eald-faeder*, Belg. *oud-vader*, avus; Dan. *olde-vader*, a great grandfather.

AULDFARREN, Auld-farrand, *adj.* Sagacious, S.; *audfarand*, id. A. Bor. *Ramsay.*—Moes. G. *ald*, old, and Swed. *far-a*, Germ. *far-en*, experiri: Swed. *faren*, Isl. *farinn*, peritus; Belg. *aervaaren*, skilful.

AULD-HEADIT, *adj.* Shrewd; sagacious, Clydes. Syn. *Lang-headit.*

AULD LANGSYNE. A very expressive phrase, referring to days that are long past, S. V. under Syne.

AULD-MOU'D, *adj.* Sagacious in discourse; sometimes implying the idea of craft, S. B. *Ross.*—From *auld*, old, and *mou'* or *mow*, the mouth.

AULD SOOCH. V. under Souch, *s.*

AULD THIEF, *s.* One of the designations given to the devil. *Perils of Man.*

AULD THREEP, *s.* A superstition, Dumfries. V. Threep.

AULD-UNCLE, *s.* The uncle of one's father or mother, Clydes.

AULD-WARLD, *adj.* Antique; antiquated, S. *Ferguson.*—From *auld*, old, and *warld*, world.

AULD YEAR. To "wauke the *auld year* 'into the *new*,' is a popular and expressive phrase for watching until twelve o'clock announces the new year, when people are ready at their neighbours' houses with *het pints* and *buttered cakes*, eagerly waiting to be *first-foot*, as it is termed, and to regale the family yet in bed. Much care is taken, that the persons who enter, be what are called *sonsie folk*; for on the admission of the first-foot depends the prosperity or trouble of the year." *Cromek's Nithsdale Song.* V. Het-Pint.

AULIN. *Scouti-aulin*, *Dirty Aulin*, the arctic gull, Orkn. Loth. *Pennant.* V. Scouti-Aulin, and Skaitbird.

AULNAGER, *s.* Apparently a legal measurer of cloth. *Acts Ja. VI.*—From Fr. *aulnage*, measuring with an ell, *aulne*, L. B. *alna*, an ell.

AULTRAGES, Aultrages, *s. pl.* The emoluments arising from the offerings made at an altar, or from the rents appointed for the support of it. *Spotswood.*—L. B. *altarag-ium*, *alterag-ium*, obventio altaris. *Du Cange.*

AUMERIL, *s.* 1. One who has little understanding or method in his conduct. 2. Often applied to a mongrel dog; perhaps from his having no steady power of instinct, Selkirks.

AUMERS, *s. pl.* Embers. V. Amers.

AUMOUS, Aumis, *s.* An alms, S. V. Almous.

AUMRIE, Awmrie, *s.* A large press or cupboard, where food and utensils for housekeeping are laid up. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*—Fr. "*aumoire*, a cupboard, ambrie, almstub." Cotgr.; *aumonerie*, the place in monasteries in which alms were deposited. In O. E. *ambry* denoted "the place where the arms, plate, vessels, and everything belonging to housekeeping were kept." V. Almerie.

Muckle Aumrie, *s.* A figurative expression applied to a big, stupid, or senseless person, Mearns. The idea seems borrowed from an empty press.

To AUNTER, Awntyr, *v. a.* To hazard; to put into the power of accident. *Barbour.*—Fr. *aventur-er*, risquer, mettre au hazard. *Dict. Trev.* *Aunter* is used by Chaucer and Gower in a neuter sense. V. Anter, *v.*

AUNTER, *s.* Adventure; O. E. *antre*, R. Brunne. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*—Fr. *aventure*, *auenture*, abbreviated.

AUNTERENS, *adv.* Perchance; peradventure, Berwicks.

AUNTEROUS, *adj.* Adventurous. *Gl. Sibb.*—O. Fr. *aventureus*, hasardé; L. B. *adventor-ius. Gl. Roquefort.*

To AVOYD *of.* To remove from. *Lett. Q. Mary, Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *vuider*, to void, to evacuate.

To AVOKE, *v. a.* To call away; to keep off. Lat. *avoc-are. Baillie.*

AVOUTERIE, Advoutrie, *s.* Adultery. *Gl. Sibb.*—O. Fr. *avoutrie*, Ital. *avolteria*, Lat. *adulter-ium*, Teut. *vouter-en*, fornicare, camerare.

AVOW, Avowe, *s.* 1. A vow; used in the same sense by Chaucer. *Douglas.* 2. Discovery, declaration; in modern language, avowal. *Minstrelsy Bord.*—Fr. *avou-er*, to confess.

To AVOW, *v. a.* To devote by a vow. *Bellenden.*

To AVOW, *v. n.* To vow. *Bellenden.*

AUREATE, Awreate, *adj.* Golden. *Douglas.* L. B. *aureat-us.*

AUSKERRIE, *s.* A scoop, Shetl. Sw. *oes-kar*, E. scoop. From Su. G. *oes-a*, Dan. *oes-er*, Isl. *aus-a*, to draw, and Su. G. *kar*, a vessel; literally, *aus-kerrie* is a drawing vessel.

AUSTERN, Astrene, Astren, *adj.* 1. Having an austere look. 2. Having a frightful or ghastly appearance; like a dying person, Roxb. Selkirks.

AUSTIE, *adj.* Austere; harsh. *Henrysone.*—A. S. *ostige*, knotty, from *ost*, Teut. *oest*, a knot, properly in wood. Lord Hailes and others have viewed this word as merely a corr. of *austere.*

AUSTROUS, *adj.* Frightful; ghastly, Upper Clydes. *Edin. Mag., May* 1820.

AUTENTYFE, *adj.* Authentic. *Colkelbie Sow.*

* AUTHOR, *s.* 1. Ancestor; predecessor; frequently used in this sense in our old Acts. 2. One who legally transfers property to another; a forensic term, S. *Ersk. Inst.* 3. An informer, Aberd.; synon. with Lat. *auctor*, a reporter or teller.

AUWIS-BORE, *s.* The circular vacuity left in a piece of wood, from a knot coming out of it, S. B. Probably the same as Elf-Bore, q. v.

AUX-BIT, *s.* A nick in the form of the letter V, cut out of the hinder part of a sheep's ear, Ayrs. *Back-bit*, synon., Clydes. Perhaps from Moes. G. *ausa*, the ear, and Isl. *bit*, bite or cut.

AW, sometimes to be viewed as the third person singular of the *v.*; signifying owed, ought. *Wallace.*

To AW, Awe, *v. a.* To owe, S. *Wallace.*—Isl. *aa*, *atte*, debeo, debuit; A. S. *ag*, *ahte*; Su. G. *a*; Moes. G. *aih*, habeo, imperf. *aihi-a.* V. Aigh, Aucht.

AW, used for All, S. *Bannatyne P. Wyth aw*, withal. *Douglas.*

AWA, *adv.* 1. Away; the general pronunciation in S. 2. In a swoon. 3. At all. In speaking of a deceased relation, there is a peculiar and lovely delicacy in this national idiom. When one cannot avoid a reference to the departed, instead of mentioning the name, or specifying the particular tie, as if it were meant to prevent any unnecessary excitement of feeling, either in the speaker or in the hearer, or as if naming the person were a kind of profanation of the hallowed silence of the tomb, or as if the most

distant allusion were more than enough—it is usual to speak of *them that's awa*; the plural being most commonly used, as if the beloved object were removed to a still more respectful distance, than by a more familiar use of the singular.

AWA' I' THE HEAD. Deranged; beside one's self, Roxb. Syn. *By himsell, by hersell.*

To AWAIL, AWAL, *v. a.* 1. To let fall. *Barbour.* 2. To descend; used in a neuter sense. *Wallace.* 3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill, Roxb. Clydes. *Gl. Sibb.*—Fr. *aval-er*, to go, or fall, down; also, to let fall; Teut. *af-vall-en*, decidere; *af-val*, casus; Su. G. *afal*, *affal*, lapsus.

AWAIL, AWAILL, *s.* Advantage; superiority. *Wallace.*

To AWAILL, AWAILYE, *v. n.* To avail. *Barbour.*

AWAL, AWALD, *s.* A term applied to a field lying the second year without being ploughed; lea of the second year, that has not been sowed with artificial grasses, Loth.

AWALD, *adj.* Belonging to the second crop after lea, S.

AWALD-CRAP, *s.* The second crop after lea, Ayrs. *Aewall*, Clydes.; *avil*, Galloway; *awat*, more commonly *award*, Angus. V. AWARD-CRAP.

AWAL-INFIELD, *s.* The second crop after bear. *Surv. Banffs.*

AWAL-LAND, *s.* Ground under a second crop, Banffs.

AWALL AITS. The second crop of oats after grass, Mearns. V. AWAT.

AWALD or AWALT SHEEP. One that has fallen on its back, and cannot recover itself. If not raised, it sickens, swells, and dies, Roxb. *Gl. Sibb.* V. AWAIL.

AWALD, AWALT, *part. adj.* In a supine state; lying on the back, S.

To FA' AWALT. To fall, without the power of getting up again; originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person intoxicated; hence the phrase, *to roll awald*, S. A.

To DIE AWALD. To die in a supine state. S. A.

To AWANCE, *v. a.* To advance. *Wallace.*—Fr. *avanc-er*, id.

To AWANT, *v. a.* To boast. *Douglas.*

AWARD-CRAP, *s.* A crop of corn after several others in succession; hence called *award*, or *awkward crops. Agr. Surv. Berw.*

AWART, *adv.* A sheep is said to *lie awart*, when it has fallen on its back in such a situation that it cannot rise again, Roxb. Synon. *Awalt*, q. v.

A-WASTLE, *prep.* To the westward of; figuratively, distant from, Ettr. For.

AWAT, *s.* Ground ploughed after the first crop from lea. The crop produced is called the *awat-crap*; also pronounced *award*. Ang. *avil*; Galloway, *aewall*; Clydes. id.—A. S. *afed*, pastus, *af-at*, depastus; or, Su. G. *awat*, *afat*, deficiens; or perhaps from *af-val*, diminution, as the same with AWALT, q. v.

AWAWARD, *s.* The vanguard. *Barbour.* Fr. *avant-garde.*

AWAY. This word seems to have been used occasionally as a verb. *Barbour.*—A. S. *aweg*, away, may be viewed as the imperat. of *awaeg-an*, to take away, or, *awegg-an*, to depart.

AWAYDRAWING, *s.* The act of drawing off, or turning aside; applied to a stream of water. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

AWAYMENTIS, *s. pl.* Consultations, Gl. Perhaps preparations, or preliminaries. *Wyntown.*—Perhaps from O. Fr. *avoy-er*, to put in train; *avoyment*, enquêté, ouverture; de *via. Gl. Roquefort.*

AWAY-PUTTING, *s.* The complete removal of anything, of that especially which is offensive or noxious. *Acts Ja. VI.*

AWAY-TAKEN, *part. pa.* Carried off; removed. *Acts Cha. II.*

AWAY-TAKER, *s.* The person who removes or carries away. *Acts Mary.*

AWAY-TAKING, *s.* Removal; act of carrying off. *Balfour's Pract.*

To AWBAND, *v. a.* To bind with an *Aweband*, Lanarks.

AWBYRCHOWNE, AWBERCHEOUN, *s.* The habergeon, or breastplate. *Wyntown.*—Franc. *halsberge*, Isl. *halsberg*, collare chalybeum; from *hals*, the neck, and *berga*, to defend; Fr. *haubergeon*; L. B. *halbergium.*

AWBLASTER, *s.* 1. A crossbow-man; *alblastere*, and *arblast*, O. E. *Barbour.* 2. The crossbow itself; Fr. *arbaleste. Wallace.*—Fr. *arbelestier*, L. B. *arcubalista*, *arbalista.*

AW-BUND, AWBUN', *adj.* Not at liberty to act as one would wish; restricted by a superior, Roxb. V. AWEBAND. Or it may be compounded of *awe* and *bund*, E. *bound.*

To AWCHT, AUCHT, AUGHT, *v. a.* To owe. *Peblis to the Play.* V. AW.

AWCY, *s.* Perhaps pain; torment. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* A. S. *ace*, *aece*, dolor.

AWEBAND, AWBAND, *s.* 1. A band for tying black cattle to the stake; consisting of a rope on one side, and a piece of wood, shaped like a *hame-blade*, or the half of a horse's collar, on the other. It keeps in order the more unruly animals, and prevents them from throwing their heads from one side of the stake to the other; Loth. Lanarks. 2. A check, a restraint. *Bellenden.* 3. Used in a moral sense, to denote what inspires respect and reverence; what curbs and checks, or prevents a man from doing things in which he might otherwise indulge himself, S.—Perhaps from Dan. *aag*, a yoke, and band; q. the band by which the yoke is fastened.

AWEDE, *adj.* In a state approaching to insanity. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *awed-an*, *awoed-an*, insanire.

AWEEL, *adv.* Well. *Guy Mannering.*

To AWENT, *v. a.* To cool or refresh by exposing to the air. *Barbour.*—A. S. *awynd-wian*, ventilare, from *wiad*, ventus.

AWERTY, AUERTY, *adj.* Cautious; experienced; *auerty.* R. Brunne. *Barbour.*—Fr. *averti*, warned, advertised.

AWFALL, *adj.* Honest; upright. V. AFALD.

AWFULL, AWFU', *adj.* Implying the idea of what is very great; excessive; used generally in a bad sense, S.

A'WHERE, *adv.* Everywhere, S. *A'wheres*, Ettr. For. Syn. *Alquhare.*

AWIN, AWYN, AWNE, *adj.* Own; proper, S. *awne; Gl. Yorks*, id This is the common pron. of the south of S.; in other parts, *ain. Wallace.*—Moes. G. *aigin*, *aihn*, proprius, A. S. *agen*, Germ. *eighen*, Belg. *eyghen*, Su. G. *egen*, id., from their respective verbs denoting right or property.

AWINGIS, *s. pl.* Arrears; debts. "Dettis, *awingis*, comptes." *Aberd. Reg.*

AWISE, *s.* Manner; fashion. V. AVYSE.

AWISE, AWYSEE, *adj.* Prudent; considerate; cautious. *Barbour.*—Fr. *avise*, prudens, cautus,

considematus; deduced in Dict. Trev. from Goth. *wis-an*, A. S. *vis-an*, with *ad* prefixed, L. B. *avisare*.

AWISELY, *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly. *Barbour.*

AWISS, *s.* Potashes. *Aberd. Reg.*

AWITTINS. Used in conjunction with *me*, *him*, *her*, &c., as denoting what is without the privacy of the person referred to; unwitting, Dumfr. The pronoun may either be viewed as in the dative, as, *unwitting to me*, or in the ablative absolute, as, *me unwitting*.

AWKIR, *s.* *To ding to awkir*, to dash to pieces, Aberd. Perhaps from E. *ochre*.

AWM, *s.* Alum, S.

To AWM, *v. a.* To dress skins with alum, S.

AWM'T LEATHER. White leather.

AWMON, Hewmon, *s.* A helmet. *Gl. Sibb.*

AWMOUS. *s.* A cap or cowl; a covering for the head; printed *awmons*. *Houlate MS.*—L. B. *almuc-ia*, O. Fr. *aumusse*, from Germ *mutze*, S. *mutch*, q. v. If it should be read *awmons*, it may refer to a helmet. V. Aumon.

AWMOUS, *s.* Alms, S. *The Antiquary.* V. Almous.

AWMOUS-DISH, *s.* The wooden dish in which mendicants receive their *alms*, when given in meat. *Burns.*

AWNER, Awnar, *s.* An owner; a proprietor. *Hamiltoun's Cat. Colkelbie Sow.*—A. S. *agn-ian*, *aegn-ian*, *ahn-ian*, possidere.

AWNS, *s. pl.* The beards of corn, S. *Anes*, Prov. E. *Bar awns*, the beards of barley. Ang. Perths.—Moes. G. *ahana*, Su. G. *agn*, Gr. ἄχνα, ἄχνη, chaff; Alem. *agena*, id.; also, a shoot or stalk.

AWNED, Awnit, *adj.* Having beards; applied to grain, S.

AWNY, *adj.* Bearded, S. *Picken's Poems.*

AWNIE, *adj.* Bearded, S. *Burns.* V. Awns.

AWONT, *part. adj.* Accustomed to. *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *awun-ian*, accustomed to.

AWORTH, *adv.* "Worthily." *Tytler. King's Quair.*—A. S. *awyrth-ian*, glorificare.

AWOUNDERIT. *part. pa.* Surprised; struck with wonder. *Douglas.*

AWOVIT, *pret.* Avowed. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To AWOW, *v. n.* To vow. *Pitscottie.*

AWOW, *interj.* Equivalent to Alas, S. B.; also to *Ewhow*. *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.*

AWP, Whaup, *s.* The curlew, a bird, S. *Gl. Sibb.* V. Quhaip.

AWRANGOUS, *adj.* Felonious; "*Awrangous* away-taking." *Aberd. Reg.*

AWRO. Probably *a wro*, a corner. *Gl. Complaynt S* Su. G. *wra*, pron *wro*, angulus.

AWS, Awes *of a mill-wheel*, *s.* The buckets or projections on the rims which receive the shock of the water as it falls, S. *Statist. Acc.*

AWS *of a Windmill.* The sails or shafts on which the wind acts, Aberd.

AWSK, *s.* The newt or eft. V. Ask.

AWSOME, Awesome, *adj.* 1. Appalling; awful; causing terror. *Rutherford. The Antiquary.* 2. Exciting terror; as supposed to possess preternatural power. 3. Expressive of terror. *Guy Mannering.*

AWSTRENE, *adj.* Stern; austere. *Henrysone* V. Asterne.—Lat. *auster-us*, or A. S. *styrn*.

AWTAYNE, *adj.* Haughty. *Wyntown.*—O. F. *hautain*, grand, sublime, elevé. *Gl. Roquefort.* From Lat. *alt-us*.

AWTE, *s.* 1. The direction in which a stone, a piece of wood, &c. splits; the grain, Aberd. 2. Used, but perhaps improperly, for a flaw in a stone. *Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.*

AWTER, *s.* An altar. Chaucer, id. O. Fr. *autiere*, Lat. *altare*. *Barbour.*

To AX, *v. a.* To ask, S. *Aached. axede*, asked. R. Glouc. *Ruddiman.*—A. S. *ahs'an*, *ax-ian*, interrogare.

AXIS, Acksys, *s. pl.* Aches; pains. *Axes*, id., Orkn. *King's Quair.*—A. S. *aece*, dolor; *egesa*, horror; Moes. G. *agis*, terror. Hence, E. *ague*.

AX-TREE, *s.* An axle-tree, S.—A. S. *eax*, *ex*; Alem. *ahsa*; Germ. *achse*, axis; perhaps from Isl. *ak-a*, to drive a chariot or dray. G. Andr.

AYONT, *prep.* Beyond, S. *Rous.*—A. S. *geond*, ultra, with *a* prefixed; or *on*, as *afield*, originally *on field*.

B

To BAA, *v. n.* 1. To cry as a calf, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* 2. To bleat as a sheep, Ayrs. *Galt.*

BAA, *s.* The cry of a calf; the bleat of a sheep. V. Bae.

BAA, *s.* A rock in the sea seen at low water. *Edmons. Zetl.* Norw. *boe*, "a bottom, or bank in the sea, on which the waves break." *Hallager.*

BAACH, *adj.* Ungrateful to the taste. V. Barch.

BAB, *s.* 1. A nosegay, or bunch of flowers, *Picken's Poems.* 2. A tassel, or a knot of ribbons, or the loose ends of such a knot, Fife; whence the compounds *Lug-bab* and *Wooer-bab*, q. v. 3. Applied to a cockade, S. "A cockit hat with a *bab* of blue ribbands at it." *Old Mortality.*

To BAB, *v. n.* 1. To play backwards and forwards loosely, S.; synon. with E. *Bob*. 2. To dance, Fife. Hence *Bab at the bowster*, or *Bab wi' the bowster*, a very old Scottish dance, formerly the last dance at weddings and merrymakings.

To BAB, *v. a.* To close; to shut, Ayrs. *Train.*

To BABBIS, *v. a.* 1. To scoff; to gibe. 2. To browbeat. Ayrs. From the same origin with *Bob*, a taunt, q. v.

BABY, *s.* Abbrev. of the name *Barbara*, S.

BABIE, Bawbie, Rawbee, *s.* A copper coin equal to a halfpenny English, S. *Knox.* The following curious tradition, with regard to the origin of this term, is still current in Fife:—"When one of the infant kings of Scotland, of great expectation, was shown to the public, for the preservation of order the price of admission was in proportion to the rank of the visitant. The eyes of the superior classes being feasted, their retainers and the mobility were admitted at the rate of six pennies each. Hence this piece of money being the price of seeing the royal *Babie*, it received the name of *Babie*."—Fr. *bas-piece*, base or billon money.

BABIE-PICKLE, *s.* The small grain (the *Babie*) which lies in the bosom of a larger one, at the top of a stalk of oats, S. V. Pickle.

BABTYM, *s.* Baptism. "*Baptym* and mareage." *Aberd. Reg.* Corr. from Fr. *baptême*.

BACCALAWREATT, *s.* The degree of Bachelor in a university, or Master of Arts. *Acts Cha. I.*

BACHELAR, *s.* A bachelor in Arts. *Crauf. Hist. Univ. Edin.*

BACHILLE, *s.* A pendicle, or spot of arable ground, Fife. *Lamont's Diary.*—O. Fr. *bachle* denoted as much ground as twenty oxen could labour in one hour.—*Roquefort.*

BACHLANE, *part. pr.* Shambling. V. BAUCHLE.

To BACHLE, *v. a.* To distort; to vilify. V. BAUCHLE, *v. a.*

To BACHLE, *v. n.* To shamble, &c. V. BAUCHLE, *v. n.*

BACHLES, *s.* Old shoes, especially down in the heels.

BACHLEIT, *part. pa.* A particular mode of exposing to sale.—Perhaps from Fr. *baccol-er*, "to lift or heave often up and downe." Cotgr.

BACHRAM, *s.* *A bachram o' dirt*, an adhesive spot of filth; what has dropped from a cow on a hard spot of ground, Dumfr. Gael. *buachar*, cow-dung, v. CLUSHAN.

BACK, *s.* An instrument for toasting bread above the fire, made of pot-metal, S.—Germ. *backen*, to bake. Yorks. *back-stane*, "a stone or iron to bake cakes on."

BACK, *s.* A large vat used by brewers and others for cooling liquors, S.—Teut. *back*, Belg. *bak*, a trough.

BACK, BACKING, *s.* A body of followers, or supporters, S. *Baillie.* From A. S. *bac*, *baec*, Su. G. *bak*, tergum.

A STRONG BACK, *s.* A large body of followers.

A THIN BACK, *s.* A small party of followers. *Guthry's Mem.*

BACK, *s.* The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand or body, or of anything; the rear.

* BACK, *s.* 1. *The back of my hand to you*, I will have nothing to do with you; addressed to one whose conduct or opinions we dislike. 2. The *back* is said to be *up*, or *set up*, as expressive of anger, as, "His *back* was *up* in a moment," as a cat's.

BACK, *adv.* Behind; toward things past; whence one came; backwards.

BACK AT THE WA', Unfortunate; in trouble. One's *back* is said to be *at the wa'* when one is in an unfortunate state in whatever respect.

To BACK (a letter). To write the direction on a letter; frequently applied to the mere manual performance, as, "*An ill-backit letter*," one with the direction ill written, S.

BACK, *s.* Applied to one who has changed his mode of living; as, "He's the *back* of an auld farmer," he was once a farmer.

BACK, *s.* A wooden trough for carrying fuel or ashes, Roxb. The same with BACKET, q. v. *Rob Roy.*

BACK AND FORE. Backwards and forewards, S.

BACKBAND, BAKBAND, *s.* A bond or obligation, in which one person engages that another shall receive no injury at law in consequence of a disposition, or any similar deed, which the latter has made in favour of the former; a bond which virtually nullifies a former one that has been entered into to serve a special purpose, S. *Acts Cha. I.*

BACK-BIRN, *s.* A back-burthen; a load on the back. *Ross.*

BACK-BIT, *s.* A nick on the back part of a sheep's ear; the same with AXX-BIT, q. v.

BACK-BREAD, *s.* A kneading-trough, S. Belg. *bak*, id.

BACK-CAST, *s.* 1. A relapse into trouble; or something that retards the patient's recovery. 2. A misfortune; something which, as it were, *throws* one *back* from a state of prosperity into adversity, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*

BACK-CAST, *adj.* Retrospective. *Tannahill.*

BACKCAW, *s.* The same as *backcast*, S. Only the latter is formed by means of the *v. cast*, the other by that of *caw*, q. v.

BACKCHALES, *s. pl.* Meaning doubtful. Old shoes? Perhaps the same as BACK-FEAR, q. v.

BACK-COME, BACK-COMING, *s.* Return. *Spalding.*

To BACK-COME, *v. n.* To return. *Spalding.*

BACK-DOOR-TROT, *s.* The diarrhœa. *Fy-gae-by*, synon.

BACKDRAUGHT, *s.* 1. The act of inspiration in breathing. 2. The convulsive inspiration of a child in the hooping-cough, during a fit of the disease, S.

BACK-DRAWER, *s.* An apostate; one who recedes from his former profession or course. *M'Ward's Contendings.*

BACKE, *s.* The bat. V. BAK. BACKIE-BIRD.

BACK-END O' HAIRST, *s.* The latter part of harvest, S.

BACK-END O' THE YEAR. The latter part of the year, S. *Trials of M. Lyndsay.*

BACK-END, *s.* An ellipsis of the preceding phrase. V. FORE-END.

BACKET, *s.* 1. A square, wooden trough, used for carrying coals, or ashes, S.; called also *Coal-backet*, *Ass-backet*, S. 2. A trough for carrying lime and mortar to masons, Fife, Loth. 3. A small wooden box, of an oblong form, with a sloping lid, (resembling the roof of a house,) fastened by leathern bands, kept at the side of the fire to keep the salt dry. It is generally called the *Saut-backet*. Dimin. from Teut. *back*, linter; Belg. *bak*, a trough.—Fr. *bacquet*, a small and shallow tub.

BACKET-STANE, *s.* A stone at the kitchen fire-side for the *Saut-backet*. *Duff's Poems.*

BACKFA', *s.* The side-sluice or outlet of a mill-lead, or mill-dam, near the breast of the water-wheel, and through which the water runs when the mill is *set*, or when the water is turned off the wheel, Roxb.

BACK-FEAR, *s.* An object of terror from behind. *Pitscottie.* V. BACKCHALES.

BACK-FRIEND, *s.* 1. One who supports another; an abettor. *Bruce's Lectures.* In E. the sense is directly opposite. Johnson defines it "an enemy in secret." 2. Metaph. a place of strength *behind* an army. *Monro's Exped.*

BACK-FU', *s.* As much as can be carried on the back, S.

BACKGAIN, *s.* A decline; a consumption, S.

BACKGAIN, BACK-GA'EN, *adj.* From the *adv. back*, and *v. gae*, to go. 1. Receding; *a backgain tide*, a tide in the state of ebbing. 2. Declining in health; as, *a backgain bairn*, a child in a decaying state. 3. Declining in worldly circumstances; as, *a backgain family*, a family not thriving in temporal concerns, but going to decay, S.

BACKGANE, *part a.* Ill-grown; as, *a backgane geit*, an ill-grown child, S.

BACKGATE, *s.* 1. An entry to a house, court, or area, from behind. 2. A road or way that leads behind. 3. Used in regard to conduct; "*Ye tak aye backgates*," you never act openly, but still use circuitous or shuffling modes, S. 4. It also signifies a course directly immoral, S.

BACK-HALF, *s.* The worst half of anything. *To be worn to the back-half*, to be nearly worn out, Lanarks.

To BACK-HAP, *v. n.* To draw back from an agreement; to resile, Aberd.

BACKIN, *s.* The day after a wedding. *Ramsay.*

BACKINGS, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool or flax, or what is left after dressing it, used for coarser stuffs, S. *Statist. Acc.*—Swed. *bakla lin*, to dress flax.

BACKIN' TURF, *s.* A turf laid on a low cottage-fire at bed-time, as a *back*, to keep it alive till morning; or one placed against the *hud*, in putting on a new turf-fire, to support the side turfs, Teviod.

BACK-JAR, *s.* 1. A sly, ill-natured objection or opposition. 2. An artful evasion, Aberd.

BACKLINS, *adv.* Backwards; as, *To gae backlins*; to go with the face turned opposite to the course one takes, S. V. the termination LINGIS.

BACK-LOOK, *s.* 1. Retrospective view; used literally. 2. A review; denoting the act of the mind. *Walker's Peden.*

BACKMAN, BAKMAN, *s.* A follower in war; sometimes equivalent to E. *henchman*, S. A. *Hogg.*

BACK-OWRE, *adv.* Behind; a considerable way back, S.

BACK-RAPE, *s.* The band that goes over the *back* of a horse in the plough, to support the *theets* or traces, Clydes.

BACK-RENT, *s.* A mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant was always three terms in arrears, Berw.

BACKS, *s. pl.* The outer boards of a tree when sawed, S. B.

BACK-SEY, *s.* The sirloin of beef. V. SEY.

BACK-SET, *s.* 1. A check; anything that prevents growth or vegetation, S. 2. Whatsoever causes a relapse, or throws one *back* in any course, S. *Wodrow.*—E. *back* and *set.*

BACKSET, *s.* A sub-lease, restoring the possession, on certain conditions, to some of those who were primarily interested in it. *Spalding.*

BACKSET, *part. pa.* Wearied; fatigued. Buchan.

BACKSIDE, *s.* 1. The area, plot, and garden behind the house. 2. *Backsides*, in Mearns, denotes all the ground between a town on the sea-coast and the sea. 3. The more private entrances into a town by the back of it, Ayrs.

BACKSPANG, *s.* A trick, or legal quirk, by which one takes the advantage of another, after everything seemed to have been settled in a bargain, S.—*Back* and *spang*, to spring.

BACKSPARE, *s.* *Backspare* of breeches; the cleft, S. V. SPARE.

BACK-SPAULD, *s.* The hinder part of the shoulder. *The Pirate.*

To BACK-SPEIR, *v. a.* 1. To trace a report as far back as possible, S. 2. To cross-question, S. *Back* and *speir*, to examine. V. SPERE, *v.*

BACK-SPEIRER, BACK-SPEARER, *s.* A cross-examinator, S. *Cleland.*

BACKSPRENT, *s.* 1. The back-bone, S. from *back*, and S. *sprent*, a spring; in allusion to the elastic power of the spine. 2. The spring of a reel for winding yarn to reckon how much is *reeled*. 3. The spring or catch which falls down and enters the lock of a chest. 4. The spring in the back of a clasp-knife, S.

BACKTACK, BACKTAKE, *s.* A deed by which a wadsetter, instead of himself possessing the lands which he has in wadset, gives a lease of them to the reverser, to continue in force till they are redeemed, on condition of the payment of the interest of the wadset sum as rent. LL. S. *Acts Cha. I.*

BACK-TREAD, *s.* Retrogression.

BACK-TREES, *s.* The joists in a cot-house, &c., Roxb.

BACK-WATER, *s.* The water in a mill-race which is gorged up by ice, or from the swelling of the river below, and cannot get off. When it can easily get away it is called *Tailwater*.

BACKWIDDIE, BACKWOODIE, *s.* The band or chain over the cart-saddle which supports the shafts of the cart, S. B.; q. the *withy* that crosses the *back*. Synon. *Rigwiddie.*

BAD BREAD, *To be in bad bread.* To be in a state of poverty or danger.

BADDERLOCK, BADDERLOCKS, *s.* A species of eatable fucus, S. *Lightfoot.*

BADDOCK, *s.* Apparently the coal-fish, or Gadus carbonarius, Aberd. The fry of the coal-fish. *Statist. Acc.*

BADDORDS, *s. pl.* Low raillery; vulgarly *bathers*. *Ross.* Corr. of *bad words.*

BADE, *pret.* of BIDE, q. v.

BADE, BAID, *s.* 1. Delay, tarrying *But bade*, without delay. *Wallace.* 2. Place of residence, abode. *Sibbald.*

BADGE, *s.* A large, ill-shaped burden, Selkirks.—Isl. *bagge*, *baggi*, onus, sarcina.

To BADGER, *v. a.* To beat; as, "*Badger* the loon," beat the rascal, Fife.

BADGER-REESHIL, *s.* A severe blow. V. REISSIL, and BEAT THE BADGER.

BADGIE, *s.* Cognizance; armorial bearing. V. BAUGIE.

BADLYING, *s.* A low scoundrel. *Scot. Poems Reprinted.*—Franc. *baudeling*, a cottager.

BAD-MONEY, BALD-MONEY, *s.* The plant Gentian, Roxb.

BADNYSTIE, *s.* Silly stuff. *Douglas.*—Fr. *badinage*. id.

BADOCH, *s.* A marine bird of a black colour. *Sibbald.*

BADRANS, BATHRONS, *s.* A designation for a cat, S. *Henrysone. Burns.*

BAE, *s.* The sound emitted in bleating; a bleat, S. *Ramsay. Baa*, E.—Fr. *bee*, id.

To BAE, *v. n.* To bleat; to cry as a sheep, S. *Tarry Woo.* Both these words are formed, apparently, from the sound.

BAFF, BEFF, *s.* 1. A blow; a stroke. 2. A jog with the elbow, S. B. *Jamieson's Popular Ballads.*—Fr. *buffe*, a stroke; Su. G. *baefwa*, Isl. *bif-a*, to move or shake; *bifan*, concussion.

To BAFF, *v. a.* To beat, S. V. BEFF.

BAFF, *s.* A shot, S. B. *Gl. Antiquary.*

BAFFLE, *s.* 1. A trifle; a thing of no value, Orkn. Sutherl. 2. Used in Angus to denote what is either nonsensical or incredible; as, "*That's mere baffle.*" Perhaps dimin. from Teut. *beffe*, nugae, *beffen*, nugari.

BAFFLE, *s.* A portfolio, Mearns. Synon. *Blad.*

BAG, *pret.* of *v.* Built; from *To Big*, *bigg*, to build, S. *Jacobite Relics.*

To BAG, *v. a.* To cram the belly; to distend it by much eating. Hence, A. Bor. *bagging-time*, baiting-time. Grose.

BAG, *s.* A quiver. *Christ's Kirk.*—Dan. *balg*, a sheath, a scabbard.

BAG, *s.* 1. To *gire* or *gie* one the *bag*, *i. e.* to give one the slip; to deceive one whose hopes have been raised, Loth. 2. To jilt in love, Lanarks.

BAG, BAGGAGE, *s.* Terms of disrespect or reprehension applied to a child.—Teut. *balgh*, puer, said in contempt; E. *baggage*, a worthless woman.

BAG AND BAGGAGE. One's whole moveable property

in the place from which the removal is made, as well as the implements used for containing the property, and for conveying it away. Perhaps borrowed from the custom of soldiers carrying their whole stock of goods in their knapsacks.

BAGATY, Baggety, *s.* The female of the lump, or sea-owl, a fish, S. *Sibbald.*

BAGENIN, *s.* The name given to that indelicate toying which is common between young people of different sexes on the harvest-field, Fife.—Probably of Fr. origin; as allied to *bagenaud-er*, to trifle, to toy, to dally with.

BAGGIE, Baggit, *s.* A large minnow; sometimes a *bag-mennon;* apparently from its rotundity, &c. South of S.

BAGGIE, *s.* The belly, S. O. From its being *bagged* or crammed with food. *Gl. Burns.* Teut. *balgh*, id.

BAGGIER, *s.* A casket. Fr. *baguier*, a small coffer for containing jewels, &c.

BAGGIT, *adj.* 1. Having a big belly; generally applied to a beast. 2. Pregnant. *Bellenden.*

BAGGIT, *s.* 1. A contemptuous term for a child. 2. An insignificant little person. Synon. *Shurf.* 3. Applied to a feeble sheep, Roxb.

BAGGIT, Bagit Horse, *s.* A stallion. *Dunbar.*

To BAGHASH, *v. a.* To abuse with the tongue; to give opprobrious language to one, Perths. Fife. Perhaps such an abuse of one's good name as might be compared to the *hashing* or mincing of meat to be put into the *bag* in which a haggis is made.

BAGLIN, *s.* A puny child with a large belly; a misgrown child; synon. *Wamflin;* Caithn. Apparently a dimin. from *s. v. to Bag*, to swell out.

BAG-RAPE, *s.* A rope of straw or heath, double the size of the cross-ropes used in fastening the thatch of a roof. This is *kinched* to the cross-ropes, then tied to what is called the *pan-rape*, and fastened with wooden pins to the easing or top of the wall on the outer side; Ang.—Isl. *bagge*, fascis?

BAGREL, *s.* 1. A child, Dumfr. 2. A minnow, Ettr. For. 3. A small person with a big belly; probably as resembling the shape of a minnow, Roxb. 4. Applied generally to all animals that have big bellies, and are otherwise ill-grown. V. Baggit.—Su. G. *bagge*, puer.

BAGREL, *adj.* Expressing the ideas of diminutiveness and of corpulency conjoined; as, "He's a *bagrel* body," that is, one who, although puny, is very plump, Mearns.—Goth. *bagge*, *sarcina*; *bagur*, gibbosus, protuberant, bunching out.

BAGRIE, *s.* Trash. *Herd's Coll.*

BAGS, *s. pl.* The entrails, Ettr. For. Probably from the use to which some of them are applied in Scottish cookery; as the *haggis-bag*, &c.

BAGWAME, *s.* A silly fellow who can only cram his belly, Ettr. For.

BAY, *s.* The sound caused by the notes of birds. *Douglas.*

BAICH, Baichie, *s.* A child, Perths. The term rather betokens contempt. *Polwart.*—C. B. *bachgen*, Teut. *bagh*, puer.

To BAICHIE, *v. n.* To cough, S. B.

BAYCHT, *adj.* Both. *Aberd. Reg.* A perverted orthography. V. Bathe.

BAID, *pret.* of Bide, to suffer. Suffered, S. V. Bide, Byde.

BAYED, *adj.* Bent, or giving way in the middle, Aberd.—Isl. *beig-a*, flectere.

BAIGIS, *s. pl.* Knapsacks. *N. Burne.*—O. Fr. *baghe*, a bag to carry what is necessary on a journey.

To BAIGLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk or run with short steps, as if weak; applied to the motions of a child. 2. To walk slowly, as if much fatigued, Ettr. For.—Isl. *baekla*, luxare.

BAIKBRED, *s.* A kneading-trough, S. B., Loth.—A. S. *bac-an*, pinsere, and *bred*, tabula.

BAIKEN, *s.* 1. A *baiken* of skins or hides; a burden of skins. 2. A sort of flap; as, "the fell with the *baiken*," Ettr. For. Isl. *baakn*, moles, onus. *G. Andr.*

BAIKIE, Bakie, *s.* 1. The stake to which an ox or cow is bound in the stall. Ang. 2. A piece of curved wood, about eighteen inches long, with a hole in each end of it, through which a rope passes to fix it to the stake below. It has a corresponding piece of rope at top, which, after the *baikie* is round the neck of the cow, is likewise tied round the stake, Loth. South of S. 3. The stake of a tether, S. B.—Sw. *paak*, a stake.

BAIKIE, *s.* 1. A square, wooden vessel, narrowing towards the bottom, for carrying coals to the fire, S. *backet*, Loth. 2. A square, wooden trough for holding provender for cows, horses, &c.; as, "The cow's *baikie*," Lanarks. 3. A wooden vessel, of a square form, in which dishes are washed, Lanarks. Perhaps Isl. *baeki*, a vessel or cup.

BAIKIEFU, *s.* The fill of a wooden trough, S. O. *R. Gilhaize.*

BAIKIN, *s.* Apparently a canopy carried over the host by Roman Catholics. Corr. of *Baldachin.* V. Bandkyn and Bawdrekyn.

BAIKINS, *s.* A beating; a drubbing, Ettr. For.—Isl. *beckiar*, levi injuria afficire, *becking*, molestatio; Su. G. *boka*, contundere.

BAIKLET, Beeklet, Baiglet, *s.* 1. An under waistcoat or flannel shirt worn next the skin, Dumfr. Roxb. Perhaps corr. of *back-clout*, from A. S. *baec*, back, and *clut*, cloth. 2. A piece of dress, linen or woollen, formerly worn above the shirt of a young child, Tweedd.—Isl. *boegla*, fascibus involvere.

BAIKS, *s. pl.* A pair of *baiks;* a balance. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Bauk, Bawk.

BAIL, Baile, Bayle, Ball, Bele, Belle, *s.* 1. A flame or blaze of what kind soever. *Barbour.* 2. A bonfire. *Sir Gawan.* 3. A fire kindled as a signal. *Douglas.* 4. Metaph. the flame of love. *Henrysone.*—A. S. *bael*, Su. G. *baal*, a funeral pile, Isl. *baal*, a strong fire.

BAILCH, *s.* A very lusty person, S. B. *Ross.* V. Belch.

BAYLE-FYRE, *s.* 1. A bonfire. 2. Any large fire.—A. S. *bael-fyr*, the fire of a funeral pile.

BAILLE, *s.* A mistress; a sweetheart. *Wallace.*—Fr. *belle*, id.; or perhaps metaph. from *baile*, a flame.

BAILLESS, Belless, *s.* Bellows. *Inventories.*

BAILLESS, *s.* A kind of precious stones. V. Balas, and Ballat.

BAILLIE, *s.* Meaning doubtful. Perhaps a court or enclosure; from C. B. *beili;* Teut. *balie*, conseptum, vallum.

BAILLIE, Bailie, *s.* 1. A magistrate second in rank, in a royal borough; an alderman, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. The Baron's deputy in a burgh of barony; called *baron-bailie*, S. *Statist. Acc.*—Fr. *baillie*, an officer, L. B. *baliv-us.*

BAILLIERIE, Bayllerie, Bailiary, *s.* 1. The extent of a bailie's jurisdiction, S. *Wodrow.* 2. The extent of a sheriff's jurisdiction. *Acts Ja. I.*

BAYNE, Bane, *adj.* 1. Ready; prepared, S. B. *Wallace.* 2. Alert; lively; active. *Wallace.*—Isl. *bein-a*, expedire.

BAYNE, "*Forte*, a kind of fur." Rudd. *Douglas.*

BA'ING, *s.* A match at foot-ball, S.; pronunciation of *balling*, from *ba'*, a ball. *Skinner.*

BAINIE, *adj.* Having large bones. *Burns.*

BAYNLY, *adv.* Readily; cheerfully. *Wallace.*

BAIR, Barr, Bar, *s.* A boar. *Barbour.*—A. S. *bar*, Germ. *baer*, Lat. *verr-es*, id.

BAIRD, *s.* 1. A poet or bard. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. This term has also been explained, a railer, a lampooner. *Poems 16th Cent.* C. B. *bardh*, Gael. Ir. *bard.*

To BAIRD, *v. a.* To caparison. V. Bard.

BAIRDING, *s.* Scolding; invective. *N. Winyet's Quest.*

BAIRGE, *s.* An affected, bobbing walk, Ettr. For.

To BAIRGE, *v. n.* 1. To walk with a jerk, or spring upwards, Ettr. For. 2. To strut, Aberd. Perhaps Fr. *berg-er*, to wag up and down; or from *bercer*, *berser*, to rock, to swing.

BAIRLYG, *adj.* Bare-legged. *Aberd. Reg.*

BAIRMAN, *s.* 1. A bankrupt, who gives up all his goods to his creditors; synon. with *Dyvour*. *Skene; Ind. Reg. Maj.* 2. A man who has no property of his own. *Acts Ja. VI.* E. *bare*, nudatus.

BAIRN, Barne, *s.* 1. A child; not only denoting one in a state of childhood, but often one advanced in life; as implying relation to a parent, S. 2. Conjoined with the adjective *good*, it denotes one in a state of due subjection, of whatever age or rank. "The Lord Gordon subscribed the covenant, and became a *good bairn*." *Spalding.*—Moes. G. *barn*; Alem. Germ. id. from *bair-an*, ferre, gignere, procreare; A. S. *bearn*. V. Bern.

BAIRNHEID, Barnheid, *s.* 1. The state of childhood. *Inventories.* 2. Childishness. *Dunbar.*

BAIRNIE, *s.* A little child. *Law's Memor. Pref.*

BAIRNIE OF THE E'E. The pupil of the eye, Mearns.

BAYRNIS-BED, *s.* "The matrix. Similar phrases in common use are, *calf's-bed*, *lamb's-bed*." *Gl. Compl. S.*

BAIRNLESS, *s.* Childless; without progeny, S.—A. S. *bearnleas*, id.

BAIRNLY, *adj.* Childish; having the manners of a child, S.—Sw. *barnslig*, puerilis.

BAIRNLINESS, *s.* Childishness, S.

BAIRN NOR BIRTH. "She has neither *bairn* nor *birth* to mind," *i. e.* She is quite free of the cares of a young family, S.

To Part wi' Bairn. To miscarry, S. *Pitscottie.*

BAIRN'S-BAIRN, *s.* A grandchild, Aberd.—Su. G. *barna-barn*, id. A. S. *bearna bearn.*

BAIRNS' BARGAIN. 1. A bargain that may be easily broken; as, "I mak nae *bairns' bargains*," I make no pactions like those of children, S. 2. A mutual engagement to overlook, and exercise forbearance as to all that has passed, especially if of an unpleasant description, Fife. Synon. with *Let-Abee for Let-Abee.*

BAIRN'S-PAN, *s.* A small tinned pan for dressing a child's meat, S.

BAIRNS-PART *of* Gear, that part of a father's personal estate to which his children are entitled to succeed, and of which he cannot deprive them by any testament, or other gratuitous deed, to take effect after his death, S. *Stair.* Syn. *Legitim.*

BAIRNS-PLAY, *s.* The sport of children, S. *Rutherford.*

BAIRNS-WOMAN, *s.* A dry nurse, S. *The Entail.*

BAIRN-TYME, Barne-Teme, *s.* 1. Brood of children; all the children of one mother, S. *Houlate.* 2. The course of time during which a woman has born children, Mearns.—A. S. *bearn-team*, liberorum sobolis procreatio.

BAIS, *adj.* Having a deep or hoarse sound.—Fr. *bas*, E. *base.* *Douglas.*

BAISDLIE, *adv.* In a state of stupefaction or confusion. *Burel.* V. Bazed.

BAISE, *s.* Haste; expedition, S. B.—Su. G. *bas-a*, citato graduire.

To BAISE, *v. a.* To persuade; to coax, Strathmore. Perhaps from Fr. *baiser*, to kiss; or from *Based*, q. v.

BAISED, *part. pa.* Confused; at a loss what to do. V. Bazed.

To BAISS, *v. a.* To sew slightly; properly to stitch two pieces of cloth together, that they may be kept straight in the sewing, S. 2. To sew with long stitches, or in a coarse and careless manner, S.; synon. *Scob*, Loth.—Fr. *bastir*, E. *baste*, id.

BAISS, *s.* The act of *baissing*, as above, S.

BAISSING-THREADS, Basing-Threads, *s.* The threads used in *baissing*, S.

BAISS, Baise, *adj.* 1. Sad; sorrowful. 2. Ashamed, Ettr. For.

To BAISS, *v. a.* To beat; to drub, Loth.—Su. G. *bas-a*, caedere, ferire.

BAISSING, *s.* A drubbing, Selkirks.

BAIST, *part. pa.* Apprehensive; afraid, Dumfr. V. Bazed.

To BAIST, *v. a.* To defeat; to overcome; pronounced *beast*, S. B.—Isl. *beyst-a*, ferire.

BAIST, *s.* 1. One who is struck by others, especially in the sports of children, S. B. 2. One who is overcome, S.

BAISTIN, *s.* A drubbing, S.; from E. and S. *baste*, to beat.

BAIT, *s.* A boat. V. Bat.

To BAYT, *v. a.* To give food to. *Barbour.*—Isl. *beit-a*, to drive cattle to pasture, *beit*, pasture.

To BAYT, *v. n.* To feed. *Gl. Sibb.*

BAIT, Bed, *s.* The grain of wood or stone, Aberd.—Isl. *beit*, lamina explanata.

BAIT, *s.* The ley in which skins are put.—Su. G. *beta*, fermento macerare; *beta hudar*, coria preparare fermentando, *i.e.* to *bait hides*, or to soften skins by steeping them in *bait* or ley.

To BAIT, *v. a.* To steep skins in a ley made from the dung of hens or pigeons, to reduce them to a proper softness, that they may be thoroughly cleansed before being put into the *tan* or bark, S. After being *baited*, they are scraped with a knife called a *grainer.*

To BAITCHIL, *v. a.* To beat soundly, Roxb. Dimin. from A. S. *beat-an*, to beat.

BAITH, *adj.* Both. V. Bathe.

BAITH-FATT, *s.* A bathing-vat. A. S. *baeth*, thermae, and *faet*, vat.

BAITTENIN', *part. pr.* Thriving. "A fine *baittenin'* bairn," a thriving child.—Teut. *bat-en*, *baet-en*, prodesse. Isl. *baet-a*, reparare; whence *bain-a*, to grow better.

BAITTLE, *adj.* Denoting that sort of pasture where the grass is short, close, and rich, Selkirks. Pron. also *Bettle.*—Isl. *beitinn*, fit for pasture.

BAIVEE, *s.* A species of whiting. *Sibbald.*

BAIVENJAR, *s.* A tatterdemalion; a raggamuffin, Upp. Clydes.—C. B. *bawyn*, a dirty, mean fellow; from *baw*, dirty, mean. *Ba*, dirt, is given as the root; Owen.

BAIVIE, *s.* A large collection; applied to a numerous family, to a covey of partridges, &c., Ettr. For.

BAK, Backe, Bakie-Bird, *s.* The bat or rearmouse, S. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *nattbacka*, id.

BAK, *s.* *On bak;* behind. A. S. *on baec:* whence E. *aback.*

To BAKE, *v. a.* This term rather applies to kneading than to *firing* bread.—A. S. *bacan;* Su. G. *bak-a*, pinsere, to bake. When two persons are employed in preparing bread, he who kneads is called the *Bakster.*

BAKE, *s.* A small cake; a biscuit, S. *Burns.*

BAKE-BROD, *s.* The board for kneading.

BAKGARD, *s.* A rear-guard, S. *Wallace.*

BAKHEIR, *s.* Perhaps, *backer*, supporter; or it may be two words, *backing here*, i. e. support, assistance, here.

BAKIE, *s.* The black-headed gull. Orkn.

BAKIE, *s.* The name given to a kind of peat which is kneaded or *baked* from a prepared paste, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*—E. *bake*, to knead.

BAKIE, *s.* A stake. V. Baikie.

BAKING-CASE, *s.* A kneading-trough.

BAKIN-LOTCH, *s.* A species of bread, perhaps of an enticing quality. *Evergreen.*

BAK-LAND, *s.* A house or building lying back from the street, S. A house facing the street is called a *fore-land*, S. V. Land.

BAKMAN, *s.* A follower; a retainer. V. Backman.

BAKSYD, *s.* The back part of a house. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Backside.

BAKSTER, Baxter, *s.* A baker, S. *Burrow Lawes.*—A. S. *bæcestre*, a woman baker.

BAL, Ball, the initial syllable of a great many names of places in Scotland.—Ir. Gael. *baile, ball*, a place or town; Su. G. Isl. *bol*, id. domicilium, sedes, villa, from *bo, bo-a, bu-a*, to dwell, to inhabit.

BALA-PAT, *s.* A pot in a farm-house for the use of the family during harvest; not the reapers' pot. *Allan's Dict.*

BALAS, *s.* A sort of precious stone, said to be brought from *Balassia* in India. A precious stone, Fr. *balé; Palsgrave.*—Fr. *balais*, bastard ruby.

BALAX, *s.* A hatchet, Aberd.—Isl. *bolyxe*, Su. G. *baalyxa*, a large axe.

BALBEIS, *s. pl.* Halfpence. V. Babie. *Maitland Poems.*

BALD, *adj.* 1. Bold; intrepid, S. *Wyntown.* 2 Irascible; of a fiery temper, S. *Douglas.* 3. Pungent to the taste, or keenly affecting the organ of smelling; as mustard, horse-radish, &c., S. 4. Keen; biting; expressive of the state of the atmosphere, S. *Davidson.* 5. Certain; assured. *Henrysone.* 6. Used obliquely; bright; as, "a *bald* moon," quoth Benny Gask, &c. *Kelly.*—A. S. *bald, beald*, Su. G. Alem. Germ. *bald*, audax.

To BALD, *v. a.* To embolden. *Douglas.*

BALDERDASH, *s.* Foolish and noisy talk, S. Isl. *bulldur*, stultorum balbuties.

BALDERRY, *s.* Female-handed orchis; a plant; orchis latifolia, S. *Lightfoot.*

BALD-STROD, *s.* Meaning not clear.

BALEEN, *s.* Name given by fishers to the whalebone of commerce.

BALEN, *adj.* Made of skin. V. Pauis. *Douglas.*—Isl. Su. G. *baelg*, Germ. *balg*, a skin.

BALGONE PIPPIN, *s.* A species of apple, somewhat resembling the golden pippin, but of larger size. From *Balgone* in East Lothian.

BALYE, *s.* A space on the outside of the ditch of a fortification, commonly surrounded by strong palisades. *Spotswood.*—Fr. *beyle*, a barricado, L. B. *bali-ium.*

BALK and BURRAL, a ridge raised very high by the plough, and a barren space of nearly the same extent, alternately, S. B. *Statist. Acc.* V. Bauk, *s.*

BALL, *s.* Bustle; disturbance, Aberd.—Isl. *baul, boel*, noxa, dolor.

BALL, *s.* A parcel; used in the sense of E. *bale.*—Teut. *bal.* fascis.

BALLANDIS, *s. pl.* A balance for weighing. *Aberd. Reg.*

BALLANT, *s.* A ballad; the vulgar pronunciation throughout Scotland.—*Guy Mannering.*

BALLANT-BODDICE, *s.* Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in Scotland, S. B. V. Balen.

BALLAT, Ballies, *s.* *Ruby Ballat*, a species of pale ruby. *Coll. of Inventories.*

BALL-CLAY, Pell-Clay, *s.* Very adhesive clay, S. O. V. Pell-Clay.

BALLY-COG, *s.* A milk-pail, Banffs. Syn. *Leglin.*

BALLINGAR, Ballingare, *s.* A kind of ship.—Fr. *Ballinjier. Wallace.*

BALLION, *s.* 1. A knapsack. 2. A tinker's box, in which his utensils are carried; or any box that may be carried on one's back, Selkirks. V. Ballownis.

BALLION, *s.* A supernumerary reaper, who assists the reapers of any ridge that have fallen behind, Linlithgow.

BALLOCH, Bellooh, *s.* A narrow pass, Stirlings. Gael. *bealach*, id.

BALLOP, *s.* The flap in the fore part of the breeches, S. Allied to Lancash. *ballocks*, testicula.

BALLOWNIS, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* V. Ballion. Fr. *ballon*, a fardel, or small pack.

BALOW, *s.* 1. A lullaby, S. *Ritson.* 2 A term used by a nurse, when lulling her child. *Old Song.*—Fr. *bas, là le loup*, "be still, the wolf is coming."

To BALTER, *v. a.* To dance. *Colkelbie Sow.* Perhaps corr. of L. B. *balator*, a dancer.

BAM, *s.* A sham; a quiz, S. *Bam*, a jocular imposition, the same as humbug. *Grose's Class. Dict.*

BAMLING, *adj.* A *bambling* chield; an awkwardly-made, clumsy fellow, Roxb.

BAMULLO, Bomulloch, To *gar* one *lauch, sing*, or *dance Bamullo;* to make *one* change one's mirth into sorrow, Ang. Perths.—C. B. *bw*, terror. Gael. *mulla, mullach*, gloomy brows, q. "the spectre with the dark eye-brows."

* *To* BAN, Bann, *v. n.* 1. Often improperly applied in S. to those irreverent exclamations which many use in conversation, as distinguished from cursing. 2. Used to denote that kind of imprecation in which the name of God is not introduced, S. 3. Applied to that unhallowed mode of negation in which the devil's name, or some equivalent term, is introduced as giving greater force to the language; as, "The d—l *haid* ails you! that I should ban." *A. Douglas. M'Crie's Life of Knox.*

BANCHIS, *s. pl.* Deeds of settlement.—Ital. *banco*, a bank. *Dunbar.*

BANCKE. *To beat a bancke;* apparently to beat what in Scotland is called a *ruff*, or roll, in military language. *Monro's Exped.*—Su. G. *bank-a*, pulsare, a frequentative from *ban-a*, id.

BANCOURIS, *s. pl.* Coverings for stools or benches. Teut. *banckwaerc*, tapestry; Fr. *banquier*, a bench-cloth.

BAND, *s.* A hinge; as, "the bands of a door," its hinges.

BAND, *s.* A strap of leather; a rope by which black cattle are fastened to the stake, S.

BAND (To TAKE), to unite; a phrase borrowed from architecture. *Rutherford.*

BAND *of a hill.* The top or summit. *Douglas* — Germ. *bann*, summitas, Gael. *ben*, *beann*, a mountain.

BAND, *s.* Bond; obligation, S. *Wyntown.* *To mak hand*, to come under obligation; to swear allegiance. *Wallace.*

BANDER, *s.* A person engaged to one or more in a bond or covenant.

BANDY, *s.* The stickleback, a small fresh-water fish, Aberd. V. BANSTICKLE.

BANDKYN, *s.* A cloth, the warp of which is thread of gold, and the woof silk, adorned with figures. *Douglas.*—L. B. *bande-quin-us.* V. BAWDEKYN.

BANDLESS, *adj.* Abandoned altogether to wickedness; without bonds, Clydes.

BANDLESSLIE, *adv.* Regardlessly, ibid.

BANDLESSNESS, *s.* The state of abandonment to wickedness, Clydes.

BANDOUNE, BANDOWN, *s.* Command; orders. *Wallace.* V. ABANDON.—Germ. *band*, a standard.

BANDOUNLY, *adv.* Firmly; courageously. *Wallace.*

BANDSMAN, *s.* A binder of sheaves in harvest, Galloway. Syn. *Bandster.*

BAND-STANE, *s.* A stone going through on both sides of a wall; thus denominated, because it *binds* the rest together, S. *The Black Dwarf.*

BANDSTER, BANSTER, *s.* One who binds sheaves after the reapers in the harvest-field, S. *Ritson.*—A. S. Germ. *band*, vinculum.

BAND-STRING, *s.* 1. A string across the breast for tying in an ornamental way. *The Antiquary.* 2. A species of confection, of a long shape, S.

BANDWIN, BANWIN, *s.* The number of reapers served by one bandster; formerly eight, now, in Loth. at least, six.

BANDWIN-RIG. A ridge so broad that it can contain a *band* of reapers called a *win.* *Agr. Surv. Berw.*

BANE, *King of Bane*, the same with *King of the Bean*, a character in the Christmas gambols. This designation is given to the person who is so fortunate as to receive that part of a divided cake which has a *bean* in it; *Rex fabae.* *Knox.*

"Now, now, the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums,
Where bean's the king of the feast here."
—*Herrick.*

BANE, *adj.* Ready; prepared.

BANE, *s.* Bone, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *ban*, Alem. *bein*, id. *A' frae the bane.* V. BEIN, *s.*

BANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to bone; as, *a bane box*, *a bane kaim*, S.

BANE-DYKE *(Gane to the).* Reduced to skin and bone; good for nothing but to go to the *dyke* where the *bones* of dead horses lie.

BANE-DRY, *adj.* Thoroughly dry, Clydes.

BANE-GREASE, *s.* The oily substance produced from bones bruised and stewed on a slow fire, S.

BANE-FYER, *s.* A bonfire. S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Apparently corrupted from BAIL-FIRE.

BANE-IDLE, *adj.* Totally unoccupied, Lanarks.

BANEOUR, BANNEOURE, *s.* A standard-bearer. *Barbour.*

BANE-PRICKLE, *s.* The stickleback, Clydes. V. BANSTICKLE.

BANERER, *s.* Properly one who exhibits his own distinctive standard in the field, q. "the lord of a standard." *Douglas.*—Teut. *bander-heer*, *baner-heer*, baro, satrapa.

BANERMAN, *s.* A standard-bearer. *Wallace.* Su. G. *banersman*, vexillifer.

BANES-BRAKIN, *s.* A bloody quarrel; "the breaking of bones," S. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

BANFF, *s.* From a number of proverbs regarding this town, it appears to have been viewed in a rather contemptible light.—"Gae to Banff, and buy bend-leather;" West of S. "Gang to Banff, and bittle," or bottle, "beans," or skate. "Gang to Banff, and bind bickers," Loth. All these suggest the idea of useless travel or idle labour.

To BANG, *v. n.* To change place with impetuosity; as, *to bang up*, to start from one's seat or bed; *to bang to the dore*, to run hastily to the door, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *baang*, tumult, Isl. *bang-a*, to strike.

To BANG *out*, *v. a.* To draw out hastily, S. *Ross.*

To BANG *aff* or *off*, *v. a.* 1. To let off with violence; to let fly, S. *Waverley.* 2. To throw with violence, Aberd.

BANG, *adj.* 1. Vehement; violent. 2. Agile, and, at the same time, powerful; "a *bang* chield," ibid., Roxb.

BANG, *s.* 1. An action expressive of haste; as, *He cam wi' a bang*, S. 2. *In a bang*, in a huff, Aberd. *Ross.* 3. A great number; a crowd, S. *Ramsay.*

To BANG, *v. a.* To push off with a boat, in salmon-fishing, without having seen any fish in the channel, Aberd. *Law Case.*

To BANG, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to overcome; to overpower. Loth. Roxb. Dumfr. 2. To surpass in whatever way. Roxb.

BANGEISTER, BANGISTER, BANGSTER, *s.* 1. A violent and disorderly person, who regards no law but his own will. *Maitland Poems.* 2. A victor, Ettr. For. 3. A braggart; a bully, S. *Ross.* 4. A loose woman, Clydes.—Isl. *bang-a*, to strike, *bang-ast*, to run on one with violence.

BANGIE, *adj.* Huffish; pettish; irritable, Aberd.

To BANGISTER-SWIPE, *v. n.* To cozen; to deceive by artful means, Roxb. From *Bangister*, q. v. and A. S. *swipe;* Teut. *sweepe*, flagellum, scutica.

BANGNUE, *s.* Bustle about something trivial; much ado about nothing, Selkirks.

BANG-RAPE, *s.* A rope with a noose, used by thieves to carry off corn or hay, Clydes. Ayrs.

BANGREL, *s.* An ill-natured, ungovernable woman, Ettr. For. Formed like *Gangrel*, *Hangrel*, &c., from the *v.* to *Bang*, as denoting violence.

BANGSOME, *adj.* Quarrelsome, Aberd. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

BANGSTRIE, *s.* Strength of hand; violence to another in his person or property. From *Bangster.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

BANG-THE-BEGGAR, *s.* 1. A strong staff; a powerful *kent* or *rung*, Roxb. 2. Humorously transferred to a constable, Dumfr. And to a beadle in Derbyshire. Grose. The *v. Bang-a*, to beat, seems to be the origin of Teut. *benghel*, *bengel*, Su. G. *baengel*, a strong staff or stick, the instrument used for beating.

To BANYEL, *v. a.* To bandy backwards and forwards.

BANYEL, *s.* A bundle; used in a contemptuous way, Upp. Clydes. TULLYAT, synon.—C. B. *bangaw*, bound together, compacted.

BANYEL, *s.* A slovenly, idle fellow, Roxb.—Teut. *benghel*, Su. G. *baengel*, rusticus, homo stupidus.

BANIS. MANTILLIS OF BANIS; some kind of mantle. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

BANKER, *s.* A bench-cloth or carpet. V. BANKURE.

BANKER, *s.* One who buys corn sold by auction, Ettr. For.

BANKERS, *s. pl.* Apparently the same with BANCOURIS, q. v.

BANKING-CROP, *s.* The corn bought or sold by auction, Niths.

BANKROUT, *s.* A bankrupt. *Skene.*—Fr. *banquerout*, Ital. *bancorotto*, Teut. *banckrote*, id.

BANKSET, *adj.* Full of little eminences and acclivities. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

BANKURE, *s.* The covering of a seat, stool, or bench. Fr. *banquier*, a bench-cloth. Teut. *banck-werc*, tapes.

BANNA, BANNO, *s.* V. BANNOCK.

BANNA-RACK, *s.* The wooden frame before which bannocks are put to be toasted, when taken from the girdle, Ettr. For. From *Banna* and *Rack*, a wooden frame.

BANNAG, *s.* A white trout; a sea trout, Argyles. Gael. *ban*, white, *banag*, anything white.

BANNATE, BANNET, *s.* *Double Bannate.* Perhaps *bonnet* of steel, *bonnet de fer* or skull-cap. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

NUIKIT BANNET. The square cap worn by the Romish clergy. *Pitscottie.* V. BONNET.

BANNET-FIRE, *s.* A punishment similar to running the gantelop, inflicted by boys on those who break the rules of their game.—Two files are formed by the boys, standing face to face, the intervening space being merely sufficient to allow the culprit to pass. Through this narrow passage he is obliged to walk slowly, with his face bent down to his knees, while the boys beat him on the back with their bonnets, Fife.

BANNET-FLUKE, *s.* The turbot; so called from resembling a bonnet, Fife. V. BANNOCK-FLUKE.

BANNISTER, *s.* One of the rails of a stair; sometimes the hand rail. Probably a corr. of E. *Ballister.*

BANNOCK, *s.* One of the thirlage duties exacted at a mill. *Ersk. Inst.*

BANNOCK, BONNOCK, BANNO, BANNA. *s.* A sort of cake. The bannock is, however, in S. more properly distinguished from the *cake*; as the dough, of which the former is made, is more wet when it is baked. It is also toasted on a *girdle*; whereas cakes are generally toasted before the fire, after having been laid for some time on a *girdle*, or on a gridiron, S. A. Bor. *Bannock*, as described by Ray, "is an oat cake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers." Bannocks are generally made of barley-meal, or peas-meal, and cakes of oatmeal. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Ir. *boinneog*, *bunna*, Gael. *bonnach*, a cake or bannock.

BEAR-BANNOCK, *s.* A cake of this description, baked of barley-meal, S. *Ritson.*

BANNOCK-EVEN, *s.* Fastrins-even, or Shrove-Tuesday, Aberd.

BANNOCK-FLUKE, *s.* The name given to the genuine turbot, from its flat form as resembling a cake, S. *Stat. Acc.* V. RODDEN-FLEUK.

BANNOCK-HIVE, *s.* Corpulence; induced by eating plentifully, S. *Morison.* V. HIVE.

BANNOCK-STICK, *s.* A wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks. *Jacobite Relics.*

BANRENTE, *s.* A banneret. *Acts Ja. I.*

BANSEL, *s.* What is given for good luck, Perths. Synon. *Hansel.* A. S. *ben*, precatio, and *sell-an*, dare; to give what is prayed for.

BANSTICKLE, BANTICKLE, *s.* The three-spined stickleback, Gasterosteus aculeatus, Linn. S. *Barry.*

BANWIN, *s.* As many reapers as may be served by one *bandster*, S., Fife. S. A.—A. S. *band*, vinculum, and *win*, labour.

BAP, *s.* 1. A thick cake baked in the oven, generally with yeast, whether made of oat-meal, barley-meal, flour of wheat, or a mixture, S. *Ritson.* 2. A roll; a small loaf of wheaten bread, of an oblong form, S.

BAPPER, *s.* A vulgar, ludicrous designation for a baker; from *Bap.*

BAPTEM, *s.* Baptism. Fr. *Baptême.*

BAR, *s.* An infant's flannel waistcoat, Moray. V. BARRIE, synon.

BAR, *s.* *To play at bar*; a species of game anciently used in Scotland. It is doubtful whether this game is similar to that of throwing the sledge-hammer, or to one called *Prisoners*, described in "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes."

BAR, *s.* The grain in E. called barley; *bar-meal*, barley-meal; *bar-bread*, *bar-bannock*, &c., S. B. In other parts of S. *bear*, *bear-meal.*—Moes. G. *bar*, hordeum.

BAR, *s.* A boar. V. BAIR.

To BAR, *v. n.* *To bar from bourdes*, apparently to avoid jesting. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Fr. *barr-er*, to keep at a distance.

BARBAR, *s.* A barbarian. *M'Ward's Contendings.*

BARBAR, BARBOUR, *adj.* Barbarous; savage. *Kennedy.* Fr. *barbare*, id.

BARBER, *s.* What is excellent in its kind; the best; a low term, S. Su. G. *baer-a*, illustrare.

BARBLES, *s. pl.* A species of disease. *Polwart.*—Fr. *barbes*, a white excrescence which grows under the tongue of a calf, and hinders it from sucking.

BARBLYT, *part. pa.* Barbed. *Barbour.* Fr. *barbele*, id.

BARBOUR'S KNYFE. The ancient name of a razor. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

BARBULYIE, *s.* Perplexity; quandary, Roxb. *Hogg's Winter Evening Tales.*

To BARBULYIE, *v. a.* To disorder; to trouble, Pertha. *Montgomery.* Fr. *barbouillé*, confusedly jumbled.

To BARD, BAIRD, *v. a.* To caparison; to adorn with trappings. *Lyndsay.* V. BARDIS.

BARDIT, BAIRDIT, *pret.* and *part. pa.*

BARDACH, BARDY, *adj.* 1. Stout; fearless; determined, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Irascible; contentious; and, at the same time, uncivil and pertinacious in managing a dispute, S. *R. Galloway.*—Isl. *barda*, pugnax, *bardagi*; Su. G. *bardaga*, praelium.

BARDILY, *adv.* 1. Boldly, with intrepidity, S. 2. Pertly, S. V. BARDACH.

BARDIN, *s.* Trappings for horses; the same with *Bardyngis*, only in singular. *Inventories.*

BARDIE, *s.* A gelded cat, Ang.

BARDINESS, *s.* Petulant forwardness; pertness and irascibility, as manifested in conversation, S.

BARDYNGIS, *s. pl.* Trappings of horses. *Bellenden.*

BARDIS, *s. pl.* Trappings. *Douglas.* Goth. *bard*, a pole-ax.

BARDISH, *adj.* Rude; insolent in language. *Baillie.*—From *bard*, S. *baird*, a minstrel.

BARD'S CROFT. The piece of land on the property of a chief, hereditarily appropriated to the family *Bard.* *Waverley.*

BARE, *adj.* Lean; meagre, S.—A. S. *bare*, *baer*, nudus; q. having the bones naked.

BAREFIT, BAREFOOT, *adj.* Barefooted. *Burns.*

BAREFOOT-BROTH, BAREFIT-KAIL, *s.* Broth made

with a little butter, without any meat having been boiled in it, Aberd. *Taylor's Scots Poems.* V. Muslin-kail, Lentryne-kail.

To BARGANE, *v. n.* To fight; to contend. *Wallace.* —Su. G. *baer-ia, bearga*, ferire, pugnare.

BARGANE, *s.* 1. Fight; battle; skirmish. *Barbour.* 2. Contention; controversy, S. B. *Ross.* 3. Struggle, S. B. *Ross.*

BARGANER, *s.* A fighter; a bully. *Dunbar.*

BARGANYNG, *s.* Fighting. *Barbour.*

BAR-GHAIST, *s.* "A ghost all in white, with large saucer eyes, appearing near gates or stiles; in Yorks. called bars. Derived from *bar* and *gheist.*" Grose. *Rob Roy.*

BARHEYD, *adj.* Bare-headed. *Aberd. Reg.*

To BARK, *v. a.* 1. To strip a tree of its *bark*, especially for the purpose of tanning, S. 2. To tan leather, S. *Chalmers. Air.*—Su. G. *barka*, decorticare, *barka hudar*, coria glabra reddere.

To BARKEN, *v. n.* To clot; to become hard. Used with respect to any substance that has been in a liquid state, as blood or mire, S. *Guy Mannering.* Part. pa. Barknyt. *Douglas.*

BARKER, *s.* A tanner, S. *Balfour's Pract.*—Dan. *barker*, id.

BARKING AND FLEEING, a phrase used to denote one who, especially from prodigality, is believed to be on the eve of bankruptcy. The property is then said to be *barking* and *fleeing*. *Old Mortality.*

BARKIT, *part. pa.* Clotted; hardened. "*Barkit* wi' dirt," incrusted with dirt.

BARKIT, *part. pa.* Stripped of the bark. *Rob Roy.*

BARK-POTIS, *s. pl.* Tan-pits. *Aberd. Reg.*

BARLA-BREIKIS, Barley-Bracks, *s. pl.* A game generally played by young people in a corn-yard. Hence called *Barlabracks about the stacks*, S. B. One stack is fixed on as the *dule* or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company who run out from the *dule*. He does not leave it till they are all out of his sight; then he sets off to catch them. Any one who is taken, cannot run out again with his former associates, being accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken the game is finished; and he who was first taken is bound to act as catcher in the next game. This innocent sport seems to be almost entirely forgotten in the south of S. It is also falling into desuetude in the north.—Perhaps from *barley* and *break*, q. *breaking* of the *parley*. This game was well known in England.

BARLA-FUMMIL, Barla-Fummle. 1. An exclamation for a truce by one who has fallen down in wrestling or play. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. It is also used, perhaps improperly, for a fall. *Colvil.*—Fr. *parlez, foi melez*, "let us have a truce, and blend our faith."

BARLEY, *s.* A term used in the games of children, when a truce is demanded, S.—Fr. *parlez*; E. *parley.*

BARLEY-BOX, *s.* A small box of a cylindrical form, now made as a toy for children, but formerly used by farmers for carrying samples of *barley*, or other grain, to market, S. In Aberd. it is called *Barrel-box.*

BARLEY-BREE, *s.* Liquor made from barley; when fermented, *ale, beer*, &c.; when distilled, *whisky.* The juice or broth of barley.

BARLEY CORN, *s.* A species of grain, Banff.

BARLEY-FEVER, *s.* Sickness occasioned by intoxication, S. O. V. Barrel-Fevers.

BARLEY-MEN. V. Burlaw.

BARLEY-SICK, *adj.* Intoxicated; sick from too much of the *barley-bree*, S. O. *Song, Wee Wifockie.*

BARLEY-SICKNESS, *s.* Intoxication, S. O.

BARLICHOOD, *s.* A fit of obstinacy or ill-humour, especially as the result of intemperance, S. Sometimes *Barleyhood. Ramsay.*—From *barley;* as expressing the effect of any intoxicating beverage.

BARLING, *s.* A firepole. *Rates.*

BARM, *s.* Yeast, S. A. S. *bearm*, id.

To BARM, *v. n.* To fret; to fume; to wax wroth, Ettr. For.

BARME HORS. A horse without a saddle, Ang. *Wyntown.*

BARMY, *adj.* 1. Volatile; giddy. *Montgomery.* 2. Passionate; choleric. "A *barmy* quean," a passionate woman, S.—From E. *barm*, yeast.

BARMY-BRAINED, *adj.* Volatile; giddy. *St. Ronan.*

BARMING, *s.* Interest arising from money, Ayrs. *The Entail.*

BARMKYN, Bermkyn, *s.* 1. The rampart or outermost fortification of a castle. 2. An aperture for musketry. *Wallace.*—Fr. *barbacane;* or Teut. *barm* a mound, with the termination *kin.*

BARNAGE, *s.* 1. Barons or noblemen, collectively viewed. O. Fr. *Wallace.* 2. A military company; including both chieftains and followers. *Douglas.* V. Barne.

BARNAT, *adj.* Native. *Our barnat land*, q. the land of our *barnheid* or nativity. *Wallace.*

BARVE, *s.* The same with *Barnage.* O. Fr. *barnes*, nobility. *Wallace.*

BARNE, *s.* A child. V. Bairn.

BARN-DOOR FOWL, *s.* A dunghill fowl. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

BARNE, *s.* Apparently for *barme*, bosom. *Douglas.*

BARNEAIGE, Barnage, *s.* Childhood. *Aberd. Reg.*

BARNHEID, *s.* Childhood; also, childishness. V. Bairn.

BARNY, *s.* Abbrev. of the name *Barnaby* or *Barnabas.*

BARNMAN, Barnman, *s.* One who labours in the barn.

BARNS-BREAKING, *s.* 1. Any mischievous or injurious action; in allusion to the act of *breaking* up a *barn* for carrying off corn, S. *Fortunes of Nigel.* 2. An idle frolic. *Gl. Antiquary.*

BARNYARD, Barnyaird, *s.* An enclosure, or court, adjoining the *barn*, in which grain or straw is stacked, S. *Burns.*

BARNYARD BEAUTY, *s.* A buxom, fresh-coloured girl, who appears handsome in the eyes of the vulgar, S.

BARRACE, Barras, Barres, Barrowis, *s.* 1. A barrier; an outwork at the gate of a castle. *Wyntown.* 2. An enclosure made of felled trees for the defence of armed men. *Wallace.* 3. Lists for combatants. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *barres*, palaestra.

BARRAS-DORE, *s.* A door made of *bars* of wood, alike distant from each other, Aberd.

BARRAT, *s.* 1. Hostile intercourse; battle. *Wallace.* 2. Contention, of whatever kind. *Dunbar.* 3. Grief; vexation; trouble. *Gawan and Gol.* Su. G. Isl. *baratta*, praelium.

BARRATRIE, *s.* The crime of clergymen who went abroad to purchase benefices from the See of Rome for money. *Acts Ja. I.*—L. B. *buratria*, from O. Fr. *barat*, deceit.

BARREL-FERRARIS. V. Ferraris.

BARREL-FEVERS, *s. pl.* A term used by the vulgar, to denote the disorder produced in the body by intemperate drinking, S. V. Barley-Fever. The Dutch

have a similar designation; *kelderkoorts*, the cellar-ague.

BARRIE, *s.* 1. A swaddling cloth of flannel, in which the legs of an infant are wrapped for defending them from the cold, S. 2. A woman's under-petticoat, Ayrs.

BARRITCHFU', *adj.* Harsh, stern; unfeeling, cruel, Perhaps *barrat-full*, from *barrat*, hostile intercourse, contention.

To BARROW, *v. a.* To borrow, S. O. *Reg. Dalton.*

BARROWMAN, *s.* One who carries stones, mortar, &c., to masons on a hand-*barrow*. *Tenant's Card. Beaton.*

BARROWSTEEL, *s.* Equal co-operation. When a man and his wife draw well together, each is said *to keep up his or her ain barrowsteel*, Roxb. A. S. and O. E. *stele*, a handle. In working together, each keeps up the hands of the barrow.

BARROW-TRAM, *s.* 1. The limb of a hand-barrow. 2. Applied jocularly to a raw-boned, awkward-looking person, S.

BARS, *s.* A grate, Roxb. q. ribs of iron

BARSK, *adj.* Harsh; husky. *Allan.* V. BASK.

BAR-STANE, *s.* One of the upright stones in which the ribs of a grate are fixed, Roxb. Syn. *Catstane.*

BARTANE, *s.* Great Britain. *Bannatyne Poems.*

BARTANE CLAYTH. Perhaps cloth of Britain or of *Bretogne*, or of a town named *Barton.*

BARTANYE, BERTANYE, *s.* Britany. *Bellenden.*

BARTENYIE. *Bartenyie falcones. Bannatyne's Journal.* Perhaps artillery made in Britany.

BARTILL, BRATTIL, *s.* Abbrev. of *Bartholomew.*

BARTILL-DAY, *s.* St. Bartholomew's Day in the Roman Catholic Calendar. *Aberd. Reg.*

To BARTIR, *v. a.* To lodge, properly on free quarters. —Teut. *barteer-en*, exigere mulctam.

BARTIZAN, BERTISENE, *s.* 1. A battlement on the top of a house or castle, or around a spire, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. Any kind of fence, as of stone or wood, Mearns.—O. Fr. *bretesche*, wooden towers used for defence; Ital. *bretesca*

BASE DANCE. A kind of dance, slow and formal in its motions. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *basse danse.*

To BASH, *v. a.* 1. To beat to shreds. Loth. *Smash*, synon. 2. To beat with severe strokes, S. O. 3. To dint or injure by crushing.—Su. G. *bas-a*, to strike.

BASH, *s.* 1. A blow, S. 2. A dint caused by a blow, Lanarks. S. A.

To BASH *up*, *v. a.* To bow or bend the point of an iron instrument inwards, Loth.

BASHLE-BANDS, *s.* Bands to keep up shoe heels.

To BASHLE, *v. a.* V. BAUCHLE, *v.*

BASING, BASSING, *s.* A bason; pl. *basingis. Bellenden.* Fr. *bassin*, id.

BASIT, *part. pa.* Apparently humbled; abased. *Bellenden.* O. Fr. *abais-er*, to humble; to abase.

BASK, *adj.* Very dry. A *bask* day; a dry withering day, Dumfr.

BASNATIS, *s. pl.* Apparently small bowls or basons; from Fr. *basinette*, a small bason.

BASNET, *s.* A helmet. V. BASSANET.

BA'-SPELL, BA'-SPEIL, *s.* A match at football, Aberd. S. A. V. BONSPEL.

BASS. 1. The inner bark of a tree, S. 2. A mat laid at a door for cleaning the feet; also, one used for packing bales, S. 3. A table-mat to prevent hot dishes from staining the table.—Teut. *bast*, cortex.

BASSANAT, BASNET, *s.* A helmet. *Acts Ja. IV.*—O. Fr. *bacinet, bassinet*, a hat or casque of steel, very light, made in the form of a bason.

BASSE FEE. Base fee, a term in English law; "a tenure in fee at the will of the lord, distinguished from Soccage free tenure."—"What may be defeated by limitation or entry." *Coke.*

BASSEN'D, *adj.* V. BAWSAND.

BASSIE, BASSY, BASEY, *s.* A large wooden dish, used for carrying meal from the *girnal* to the *bakeboard*; or for containing the meal designed for immediate use, S. B. *Ross.*—Fr. *bassin*, a bason.

BASSIE, *s.* An old horse, Clydes. Loth. V. BAWSAND.

BASSIL, *s.* A long cannon, or piece of ordnance. *Pitscottie.* Abbrev. from Fr. *basilic.*

BASSIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to rushes.—*Douglas.* Teut. *biese*, juncus, scirpus. L. B. *basse*, a collar for cart-horses made of flags.

BASSINAT, *s.* Some kind of fish. *Bellenden.*

BASSNYT, *adj.* White-faced. *Gl. Sibb.* V. BAWSAND.

BAST, *pret.* Beat; struck.—Su. G. *basa*, Isl. *beysta*, to strike. V. BAIST.

BASTAILYIE, *s.* A bulwark; a block-house. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *bastille*, a fort.ess; a castle furnished with towers.

BASTANT, *adj.* Possessed of ability. *Monro's Exped.* —Fr. *bastant*, what is sufficient.

BASTARD PYP. Probably a small pipe. "Ane *bastard pyp* of fegis and raisingis." *Aberd. Reg.*

BASTIES, BASTISH, *adj.* 1. Coarse, hard, bound; applied to soil. 2. Obstinate, applied to temper, Ayrs. Teut. Isl. *bast*, cortex, q. covered with bark, having a hard coat on it. Su. G. *basta*, to bind.

BASTILE, BASTEL, *s.* A fortress, principally meant for securing prisoners, South of S. *Statist. Acc.* V. BASTAILYIE.

BASTOUN, *s.* A heavy staff; a baton. *Douglas.*—Fr. *baston, baton*, id.

BAT, *s.* A staple; a loop of iron, S.

BAT, *s.* A blow on the side of the head, Loth.

To BAT, *v. a.* To strike; to beat. Ettr. For.—O. Goth. *batt-a*, Alem. *batt-en.* Fr. *batt-re*, id.

BAT, *s.* Condition; as, "About the auld *bat*," in an ordinary state, Roxb. About a *bat*, upon a par, Ettr. For.

BAT, *s.* A holme; a river island, Tweedd. V. AIT.

BATAILL, BATTALL, *s.* 1. Order of battle; battle array. *Barbour.* 2. A division of an army; a battalion. *Barbour.* 3. It seems to signify military equipment. *Barbour.*—Fr. *bataille*, order of battle; also, a squadron, battalion, or part of an army; deduced from Germ. *batt-en*, caedere; A. S *beatt-an*, id.

* BATCH, *s.* A crew; a gang, properly of those who are viewed as of the same kidney or profession. *Burns.*

BATCHELOR COAL, *s.* A species of dead coal, which appears white in the fire. Sutherl. V. GAIST, sense 3.

BATE, BAIT, *s.* A boat. *Barbour* —A. S. Alem. Isl. and Su. G. *bat;* C. B. and Ir. *bad*, cymba.

BATHE, BAITH, BAYTH, BAID, *adj.* Both, S. BAID is the pron. of Angus. Some of our old writers apply *both* to more than two persons or things. *Wyntown.* —Moes. G. *ba, bai, bagoth;* A. S. *ba, buta;* Alem. *bedia, bedu, beidu;* Isl. and Su. G. *bade;* Dan. *baade;* Germ. *beide;* Belg. *beyde*, ambo.

To BATHER, BADDER, *v. a.* To fatigue by ceaseless prating, or by impertinent remonstrances. Syn. *Bother. Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

BATHER, BADDER, *s.* Plague; trouble; prating; applied to a troublesome person. C. B. *baldordd*, tattle.

BATHIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the name *Bethia*, S. B.

BATHIE, *s.* A booth or hovel; a summer shealing; a hunting-seat of boughs, &c. *Leg. of Montrose.* V. BOTHIE.

BATIE, BAWTY, *s.* 1. A name for a dog, without any particular respect to species; generally given, however, to those of a larger size, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 2. Metaph. like E. *dog*, a term of contempt for a man. 3. A common name for a hare, Roxb.—Perhaps from O. Fr. *baud*, a white hound; *baud-ir*, to excite dogs to the chase.

BATIE, BAWTIE, *adj.* Round and plump; applied either to man or beast, Clydes. Perhaps from A. S. *bat-an*, inescare, q. *to bait* well.

BATIE-BUM, BATIE-BUMMIL, *s.* A simpleton; an inactive fellow. V. BLAITIEBUM. *Maitland P.*—From *batie*, a dog, and *bum*, to make a humming noise. Teut. *bommel*, a drone.

BATON, *s.* The instrument for beating mortar, Aberd.

BATRONS, *s.* A name given to the cat. Ayrs. Elsewhere *Badrans*, *Bauthrans*, q. v. *Picken's Poems.*

BATS, *s. pl.* 1. The *Bots;* a disease in horses caused by small worms. 2. Ludicrously applied to a bowel complaint, and to the colic in men, S. O. *Polwart.*—Teut. *botte*, papula, a swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread. Swed. *bett*, pediculi, from *bit-a*, mordere

BATT, *s.* *To keep one at the Batt;* to keep one steady. *Hogg's Winter Tales.*—Fr. *batte*, "The boulster of a saddle." Cotgr.

BATTALL, *s.* A battalion. V. BATAILL.

BATTALLINE, *s.* Perhaps a projection or kind of *verandah* of stone. *Descr. Chanonry of Aberd.*

BATTALLING, BATTELLING, *s.* A battlement. *Douglas.*—Fr. *bastillé*, *batillé*, turriculus fastigiatus.

BATTALOUSS, *adj.* Brave in fight. *Colkelbie Sow.*

BATTAR-AX, *s.* A battle-ax. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *battre*, Ital. *battar-e*, to strike; also, to fight.

BATTART, BATTARD, BATTER, *s.* A small cannon. *Inventories.*—Fr. *bastarde*, "a demie-cannon or demie-culverin; a smaller piece of any kind," Cotgr.

BATTELL, *adj.* Rich for pasture. *Bellenden.* V. BAITTLE.

To BATTER, *v. a.* 1. To lay a stone so as to make it incline to one side, or to hew it obliquely; a term used in masonry, S. 2. To give a wall, in building it, an inclination inwards, S.—Fr. *battre*, to beat.

BATTER, *s.* 1. The slope given to a wall in building, by which it is made narrower, from the bottom upwards. 2. Used also to denote an expansion or widening as a wall rises.

BATTER, *s.* A species of artillery. V. BATTART.

To BATTER, *v. a.* To paste; to cause one body to adhere to another by means of a viscous substance, S.

BATTER, *s.* A glutinous substance, used for producing adhesion; paste, S.

BATTICK, *s.* A piece of firm land between two rivulets, or two branches of the same river, Loth. V. BATTOCK.

BATTILL-GERS. "Thick, rank, like men in order of battle." Rudd.—This, however, may be the same with *baittle*, applied to grass that is well stocked, South of S.—Teut. *bottel* and *bottel-boom*, denote the arbutus, or wild strawberry tree.

BATTIRT, *s.* A small cannon. *Inventories.* V. BATTART.

BATTLE, *adj.* Thick; squat; as, "a *battle* horse"; otherwise called a punch pony, Buchan. V. BATTELL.

BATTLE of Strae. A bundle of straw, Loth E. *Bottle.*

To BATTLE *Strae.* To make up straw in small parcels, *battles*, or E. *bottles.*

BATTOCK, *s.* A tuft of grass, a spot of gravel, or ground of any kind, surrounded by water, Selkirks. Gael. *bad*, a tuft. V. BAT, a holme.

BATWARD, *s.* A boatman; literally, a boatkeeper. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *bat*, cymba, and *vard*, vigil; Swed *ward*, custodia.

BAVARD, *adj.* Worn out; in a state of bankruptcy. *Baiver* and *baiver-like*, are used in S. to signify shabby in dress and appearance. *Baillie.* V. BEVAR.—Fr. *bavard*, *baveur*, a driveller; also, a babbler.

BAVARIE, *s.* 1. A great-coat. 2. Figuratively, a disguise, or what is employed to cover moral turpitude. *Picken's Poems.*

BAUB, *s.* Beat of drum; S. *ruff.* Perhaps of the same origin with E. *bob*, to strike; to beat; or allied to Belg. *babb-en*, garrire, from the quick reiterated strokes when a roll is beat.

BAUBLE, *s.* A short stick, with a head carved at the end of it like a *pouple*, or *doll*, carried by the fools or jesters of former times. *Lord Hailes.*—Fr. *babiole*, a toy, a gewgaw.

BAUCH, BAUGH, BAACH, *(gutt.) adj.* 1. Ungrateful to the taste. In this sense *waugh* is now used, S *Polwart.* 2. Not good; insufficient in whatever respect, S.; as, "a *baugh* tradesman," one who is far from excelling in his profession. *Ramsay. Bauch-shod*, a term applied to a horse when his shoes are much worn, S. 3. Indifferent; sorry; not respectable, S. *Ramsay.* 4. Not slippery. In this sense ice is said to be *bauch*, when there has been a partial thaw The opposite is *slid* or *gleg*, S. 5. Applied to tools that are turned in the edge; opposed to *gleg*, S. B. 6. Abashed; as, "He lookit unco *baugh*," he looked much out of countenance, Perths. 7. Backward; reluctant from timidity, Clydes. 8. Tired; jaded, South of S. *Jacob. Rel.* 9. Not thriving; without animation, Moray. 10. Ill-provided with food; as, "God never keepit a *bauch* house."—Isl. *bag-ur*, reluctans, renuens; *bage*, jactura, nocumentum, (offals); *baga*, bardum et insulsum carmen.

To BAUCHLE, BACHLE, *v. n.* 1. To shamble; to move loosely on the hinder legs, S. 2. To walk as those having flat soles, Lanarks. V. *v. a.*

To BAUCHLE, BAWCHYLL, BACHLE, *(gutt.)* BASHLE, *v. a.* 1. To wrench; to distort; to put out of shape; as, "*to bauchle shoon*," to wear shoes in so slovenly a way as to let them fall down in the heels, S. *Journ. London.* 2. To treat contemptuously; to vilify. *Wallace.* 3. *To Bauchle a lass*, to jilt a young woman, Loth. *Bashle* may be allied to Fr. *bousel-er*, to bruise.—Isl. *baekell*, luxatus, valgus, shambling; *biag-a*, violare, whence *biag-adr*, luxatus, membrorum valetudine violatus.

BAUCHLE, BACHEL, *s.* 1. An old shoe, used as a slipper, S. 2. Whatsoever is treated with contempt or disrespect. *To mak a bauchle of* anything, to use it so frequently and familiarly, as to show that one has no respect for it, S. A person set up as the butt of a company, or a laughing-stock, is said to be made a *bauchle* of. *Ferguson's Prov.* 3. A mean, feeble creature. *Hogg.*

BAUCHLES, *s. pl.* Two pieces of wood fixed longitudinally one on each side of a cart, without the body, to extend the surface, Perths.

BAUCHLY, *adv.* Sorrily; indifferently, S. *Ramsay.* From *Bauch*, *adj.*

BAUCHLING, *s.* Taunting; scornful and contumelious rallying. *Balfour's Pract.*

BAUCHNESS, *s.* Want; defect of any kind, S. Ibid.

BAUD, Bawd, *s.* *A baud of whins;* a quantity, or bed, of whins growing closely together, covering a considerable space, Loth. Gael. *bad*, a tuft.

BAUDRONS, *s.* A kindly designation for a cat, S. *Bord. Minstrelsy.* V. Badrans.

To BAVER, *v. n.* To shake, Renf.—Teut. *beven*, Belg. *beeven*, to tremble, *beever*, a trembler.

To BAUF, *v. n.* To make a clattering noise with the shoes in walking, Dumfr. V. Baff, Beff, to beat, to strike.

BAUGIE, *s.* An ornament; as, a ring, a bracelet. *Douglas.*—Teut. *bagge*, gemma; Isl. *baug-r*; Alem. *boug;* A. S. *beag;* Fr. *bague;* Ital. *bagua*, annulus.

BAUK, Bawk, *s.* A strip of land left unploughed, two or three feet in breadth, S. *Statist. Acc.*—A. S. and C. B. *balc*, Su. G. *balk*, porca, a ridge of land between two furrows; Isl. *baulkur*, lira in agro, vel alia soli eminentia minor.

To BAUK, *v. n.* To leave small strips of land not turned up in ploughing, S.

BAUK, Bawk, *s.* 1. One of the cross-beams in the roof of a house, which support and unite the rafters, S. 2. *Bauks* in pl. expl. the lofting of a house, Ettr. For. The flat inner roof of a cottage. 3. The beam by which scales are suspended in a balance, S. Teut. *balck waeghe*, a balance. We invert the term, making it *weigh-bauks.*—Germ. *balk;* Belg. *balck;* Dan. *bielke*, a beam.

Bauk-height, Bawk-Height, *adv.* As *high* as the *bauks* or cross-beams of a house or barn, S.

To Loup Bauk-Height. To spring as high as the cross-beams in a house, S. *The Farmer's Ha'.*

To Steen or Stend Bauk-Height. Same as above, Aberd.

BAUKIE, *s.* The bat, S. B. V. Bak, Backirbird.

BAUKIE, *s.* A tether-stake, Buchan. V. Baikie.

To BAUKIE, *v. a.* To raise a person on one's shoulders to any object beyond his reach, Ayrs.

BAUKIE, *s.* The razorbill, or Auk, Alca torda, Orkn. *Barry.*

BAUKS and BREDS. A beam and boards for weighing bulky articles, as wool, &c., Teviotd.—Dan. and A. S. *braede*, a board.

To BAULD *the gleed.* To blow up the fire; to make it bold; to kindle the glowing coal, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

BAULDIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the name *Archibald*, S. *Gentle Shepherd.*

BAULDLIE, *adv.* Boldly, S. *N. Burne.*

BAULDNESS, *s.* Boldness; audacity, S. *N. Burne.* V. Bald, Bauld.

BAUSY, *adj.* Big; strong. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *basse*, vir potens.

BAUTIE, *adj.* Gulleful, Clydes. Perhaps from Fr. *batir*, (part. pa. *bati*,) to frame, to contrive.

BAUWIE, *s.* A broad, shallow milk-dish, Roxb. Syn. *Bowie.*

BAW, *s.* The calf of the leg, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.*

To BAW, *v. a.* To hush; to lull. *Watson.*—Fr. *bas*, low. V. Balow.

BAW, *s.* 1. A ball, used in play, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Money given to school-boys by a marriage company, to prevent their being maltreated; as otherwise they claim a right to cut the bride's gown, S. This is the same with *Ball money*, E. V. Colls.—Corr. from E. *ball.*

BAWAW, *s.* An oblique look, implying contempt or scorn, S B. *Ross.*

BAWAW, *s.* Used as a ludicrous term for a child, Ettr. For.

BAWBEE-ROW, *s.* A halfpenny roll, S. *St. Ronan.*

BAWBIE, *s.* A half-penny. V. Babie.

BAWBREK, Bawbrick, *s.* A kneading-trough, or a board used for the same purpose in baking bread, Loth. Roxb.—A. S. *bacan*, or Dan. *bager*, to bake, and Dan. *brikke*, a little round table.

BAWBRIE, *s.* A broil; a great noise; a gipsy term, Roxb.

BAWBURD, Bawbret, *s.* The baking-board. V. Bawbrek.—A. S. *bacan*, to bake, and *bord*, a table. V. Burd.

BAWBURD, *s.* The larboard, or the left side of a ship. *Douglas.*—Fr. *bas-bord;* Isl. *bagborda*, id.

BAWD, *s.* A hare, Aberd. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—A. S. Ir. and Gael. *miol* denotes a beast of whatever kind; *miol bhuide*, or *boide*, is a hare; also *patas.*

BAWD-BREE, *s.* Hare-soup, Aberd.

BAWDEKYN, *s.* Cloth of gold.—Fr. *baldachin*, *baldaquin*, *baudequin*, L. B. *baldachinum*, tissue de fil d'or.

BAWGIE, *s.* The great black and white gull, Shetl. *Edmonstone.*

To BAWME, *v. a.* 1. To embalm. Fr. *embaum-er. Wyntown.* 2. To cherish; to warm. *Douglas.*

BAWSAND, Bassand, Bawsint, *adj.* 1. Having a white spot on the forehead or face; a term applied to a horse, cow, &c., S. *Douglas.* 2. It seems to be used as equivalent to brindled or streaked, S. A. *Minstrelsy Bord.* Hence, it would seem, *bassie*, an old horse, S.—Fr. *balzan*, *balsan*, a horse that has a white mark on the feet; deduced from Ital. *balzano*, and this from Lat. *bal-ius*, a horse that has a white mark either on the forehead or feet. Germ. *blaesse*, Su. G. *blaes*, a white mark on the forehead of a horse. Hence, perhaps, E. *blazon*, and *blaze.*

BAWSY-BROWN, *s.* A hobgoblin; viewed as the same with Robin Goodfellow of England, and *Brownie* of S. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Perhaps from Su. G. *basse*, vir potens, V. Bausy; or *base*, spectrum, and *brun*, fuscus, q. the strong goblin of a brown appearance.

BAXTER, *s.* A baker, S. V. Bakster. *Ramsay.*

BAZED, Basid, Basit, *part. pa.* Confused; stupid; stupified; synon. *dased. Watson's Coll. Maitland Poems.*—Teut. *baesen*, delirare; Belg. *byse*, *bysen*, turbatus; Su. G. *bes-a* denotes the state of animals so stung by insects, that they are driven hither and thither; Fr. *bes-er*, id.

BE, *prep.* 1. By; as denoting the cause, agent, or instrument, S. *Barbour.* 2. Towards, in composition; as, *be-east*, towards the east; *be-west*, towards the west, S. *Wyntown.* 3. Of, concerning; as, *be the*, concerning the. *Wallace.* 4. By the time that. *Diallog.* 5. During, expressive of the lapse of time. *Keith.* 6. Without the aid of; besides. 7. From. 8. In comparison with; compared with; V. Beis. 9. Than, Roxb. This field is bigger *be* that.—A. S. *be*, per, de, circa. *Be than*, by that time.

BE, *part. pa.* Been. *Douglas.*

To BE, *v. subst.* Used in the same sense with *Let*, or *Let be;* not to mention; not to speak of; to except, S.

To BE WI', *v. a.* To tolerate; to bear with, S. B.; applied both to persons and things.

BEAD. *To make a bead;* said when a ring of people is hastily formed on any hurried or important business, S.

BEAD, *s.* A cant term for a glass of spirits in Upp. Lanarks.; also in Edinburgh.

BEAD-HOUSE, *s.* An alms-house, S. B. V. BEDE; or under BEDIS.

* BEAGLE, *s.* 1. A bumbailiff. *Siller Gun.* 2. "A pretty *beagle*," one having an odd appearance from being bespattered with mud, &c., Teviotd.

BEAL, *s.* An opening between hills; a narrow pass. *Leg. Montrose* —Ir. and Gael. *beal*, the mouth.

To BEAL, *v. n.* To suppurate. V. BEIL.

To BEAM, BEIM, *v. a.* *To beam the pot;* to warm or season the tea-pot before putting in the tea.—*Fr. baign-er*, to moisten, to wash.

BEAMFULT, *adj.* Indulged, Aberd.—Isl. *heima*, domus, and *fylla*, implere, full of home.

BEAM-SHIN'D, *adj.* Having the shinbone rising with a sort of curve, S.

BEAN, *adj.* Comfortable; snug. V. BENE.

BEAND, *part. pr.* Being. A. S. *beond*, existens, part. pr. of *beon*, to be. *Bellenden.*

BEANSHAW. V. BENSHAW.

BEAN-SWAUP, *s.* 1. The hull of a bean. 2. Anything of no value or strength. *Perils of Man.*

To BEAR, BER, BERE, *v. a.* *To bear on hand*, to affirm, to relate. *Wyntown.*—*To bear upon*, to restrain one's self, S. B. *Ross.* *To bear hand to*, to support; to lend assistance to. *Bruce.* *Bear a hand*, lend your aid, give your help.

BEAR, BERE, *s.* Barley, having four rows of grains, S. Hordeum vulgare, Linn. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *bere*, Moes. G. *bar*, hordeum.

BEAR-CURN, *s.* A sort of hand-mill, Fife, used instead of the *Bear-stane.* V. CURN, *v.*

BEAR-FEYS, *s.* Land appropriated to raising barley, Galloway.

BEAR-LAND. Land appropriated for a crop of barley, S. *To go through the bear land with* one, to tell him all the grounds of umbrage at his conduct; to pluck a crow with him, S.

BEAR-LAVE, BEAR-LEAVE, *s.* Ground the first year after it has been cropped with *bear*, Lanarks. Apparently, ground *left* by *bear.*—A. S. *laf*, *laef*, reliquiae.

BEAR-MEAL-BAIK, *s.* A fruitless errand. Perhaps originating from the disappointment of one who goes out in quest of oatmeal, and is obliged to be satisfied with *barley-meal*, Upp. Lanarks.

BEAR-MEAL-WIFE, *s.* A woman who cannot pay her debt, Ang.

BEAR-MELL, *s.* A mallet for beating the hulls off barley. V. KNOCKIN-MELL.

BEAR-PUNDLAR, *s.* An instrument for weighing barley, Orkn. V. LESH-PUND.

BEAR-ROOT, BERE-ROOT, *s.* The first crop after bear or barley. *Agr. Surv. Banffs.*

BEAR-SEED, BERE-SEED, BEIR-SEED, *s.* 1. Barley or big, S. 2. The labour appropriated to the raising of barley. *Acts Ja. VI.* 3. The season for sowing barley. V. BEIR-SEID.

BEAR-SEED-BIRD, *s.* The yellow wagtail, Motacilla flava, Linn.; Loth. Roxb.

BEAR-STANE, *s.* A hollow stone anciently used for removing the husks of *bear* or barley, S.

BEARANCE, *s.* Toleration, S. *J. Nicol.*

* BEARD, *s.* Credulous people believe that if a female child is baptized immediately before a boy, she will certainly carry off the *beard* which of right belongs to him, S. Hence parents like to know the sexes of the infants, that they may be presented in due order.

BEARDIE, *s.* The three-spined stickleback; a loach, S., called *Beardie* from the six small fibres or beards on its upper mandible.

BEARDIE, *s.* The rubbing of a man's beard on a child's cheek in sport.

BEARDIE-LOWIE, *s.* The stickleback; Roxb.

To BEARGE, *v. n.* To persist in clamorous repetition though disregarded. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

BEARIS BEFOR, Ancestors. *Wallace.* A translation of Lat. *antecessores.*

BEAR-TREE, *s.* Perhaps a spoke used for carrying the dead to the place of interment. *Beir-tree*, however, signifies the bier itself, Aberd.

To BEAST, *v. a.* To vanquish. V. BAIST.

BEAST, *s.* *To Put the Beast on* one's self, to take shame on one's self. This, perhaps, refers to the person called the *baist*, who submits to be struck in the games of children.

* BEAST, *s.* 1. Any living creature in S. save man. 2. A horse, by way of eminence, is called *the beast.*

BEASTIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Beast;* generally used as expressive of affection or sympathy, S. *Burns.*

BEAT, *s.* A stroke, a blow, a contusion, S. B. Apparently the same with *Byt*, used in this sense by Douglas.

BEAT OF LINT, *s.* A sheaf of flax made up for the mill. V. BERT.

BEAT-THE-BADGER, *s.* An old game used in Fife; perhaps *Bannet-fire*, q. v.

BEATTIE, *s.* Abbreviation of the female name *Beatrix.* It is differently sounded from *Betty*, which is used for Elizabeth.

To BEB, *v. n.* To drink immoderately; to swill; to be addicted to intoxicating liquor, Ettr. For. E. *to bib.*

To BEBBLE, *v. a.* 1. To swallow any liquid in small, but frequent draughts; whether the liquor be intoxicating or not, S. 2. To tipple, *v. n.* "He's ay *bebbling* and drinking;" he is much given to tippling, S. It seems to be formed from Lat. *bibere* to drink, in the same manner as *bibulus*, soaking, drinking, or taking in wet.

To BECHLE *(gutt.)*, *v. n.* To cough, Upp. Clydes.

BECHLE, *s.* A settled cough, Upp. Clydes.

BECHT, *part. pa.* Tied; Gl. Rudd. Germ. *beig-en*, flectere, is probably the origin.

BECK, *s.* Probably a brook or rivulet. *Sir A. Balfour's Lett.*—A. S. *becc*, Su. G. *baeck*, Teut. *beke*, rivus.

To BECK, BEK, *v. n.* 1. To make obeisance, to cringe, S. *Bannatyne Poems.* 2. To curtsy; as restricted to the obeisance made by a woman, and contradistinguished from bowing.—Isl. *beig-a*, Germ. *bieg-en*, to bow.

BECK, BEK, *s.* A curtsy, S. *Maitland Poems.*

BECKIE, *s.* Abbreviation of *Rebecca*, S.

BECKLET, *s.* An under-waistcoat, or flannel shirt. V. BAIKLET.

BED, *pret.* Abode. *Poems 16th Century.* A. S *bad*, tarried, from *bid-an.*

BED. A woman, when she has born a child, is said to *get her bed*, Loth.

To BED, *v. a.* To supply a horse or cow with litter, S.

BEDDING of a horse, *s.* Litter, S.

* BED, *s.* In Scotland it is deemed unlucky by many, in making a *bed*, to leave their work before it be finished. The least evil that can be looked for, is that the person for whom it is made will sleep none that night. It is hence accounted a sufficient reason,

that they were making a bed, for servants not answering the bell or a call given in any way whatever.

BED-EVIL, *s.* Sickness, or indisposition, which confines the patient to bed. *Balfour's Pract.* From A. S. *bed*, lectus, and *yfel*, malum. V. BED-SEIK.

BEDFALLOW, *s.* Used as equivalent to *spouse* or *wife*. *Acts Ja. VI.*

BED-LARE, *s.* *Cheld bed lare*, childbed. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

BED-LARE, *adj.* Bedrid; confined to bed. This is an inversion of A. S. *leger-bedd*, "a bed or couch," also, "a sick man's bed, a deathbed." *Leger*, a bed, is, however, more commonly transferred to the cause of recumbency; denoting sickness, disease, &c.

BED-PLADES, *s. pl.* Blankets.—Gael. *plaide*, a blanket.

BED-SEIK, *adj.* Confined to bed by indisposition. *Balfour's Pract.*—A. S. *seoc*, sick, occurs in various composite terms; as *deofol-seoc*, demoniacus, *i. e.* devil-sick; *moneth-seoc*, lunaticus, *month-sick*; *fylle-seoc*, epilepticus, or having the falling sickness. V. BED-EVIL.

BEDDY, *adj.* Expressive of a quality in greyhounds; the sense uncertain. *Watson's Coll.* It may signify, attentive to the cry of the huntsman, Fr. *baudi*, "a cry as of hounds, Breton;" Cotgr. It may, however, be the same word which occurs in the S. Proverb; "Breeding wives are ay *beddie*;" Kelly, p. 75. "Covetous of some silly things," N. In this sense it is probably allied to Isl. *beid-a*, A. S. *bidd-an*, Moes. G. *bid-jan*, Belg. *bidd-en*, to ask, to supplicate, to solicit.

BEDE, *pret.* Offered; from the *v.* BID. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* Chaucer uses the *v.* BEDE as signifying to offer.—A. S. *baed*, obtulit, from *beodan*.

BEDE-HOUSE, BEAD-HOUSE, *s.* A term used for an alms-house, S. B. *Statist. Acc.*

BEDE-MAN, BEIDMAN, *s.* 1. A person who resides in a bede-house, or is supported from the funds appropriated for this purpose, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. In the Court of Exchequer, this term is used to denote one of that class of paupers who enjoy the royal bounty. Each of these beidmen, annually, on his Majesty's birth-day, receives a *blue* great-coat, or *gown*, as it is denominated (whence they are vulgarly called *Blue-gowns*,) with a badge, which marks their privilege of begging; and at the same time, a loaf of bread, a bottle of ale, a leathern purse, and in it a penny for every year of the king's life. Every birth-day, another beidman is added to the number, as a penny is added to the salary of each of them. The designation has originated from some religious foundation, in times of popery. *Bedman* occurs in O. E. V. ASSOILYIE, sense 3. The origin is A. S. *bead*, a prayer. Hence, says Verstegan, the name of *Beads*, "they being made to pray on, and *Beadsman*."

BEDELUIN, *part. pa.* Buried, hid under ground. *Douglas.*—A. S. *bedelfen*, sepultus, infossus; *bedelf-an*, circumfodere.

BEDENE, BY DENE, *adv.* 1. Quickly, forthwith. *Barbour.* 2. It seems also to signify, besides, moreover, in addition, as respecting persons. *Gawan and Gol.* 3. It undoubtedly signifies, in succession or "one after another." *Gawan and Gol.*—As *belyve*, very similar in sense, is undoubtedly the imperat. of *belif-an*, q. *wait*, *stay*; *bedeen* may have been formed in the same manner, from Germ. *bedien-en*, to serve, to obey.

BEDYIT, *part. pa.* Dipped. *Douglas.*—A. S. *deag-an*, tingere.

To BEDINK, *v. a.* To dress out trimly, Roxb. V. DINK, DENK.

BEDIS, *s. pl.* Prayers. *King's Quair.* Germ. *bed-en*; Germ. *ge-bet*, prayer.—Hence O. E. *bidde*, and the phrase, *to bidde prayers*, to ask, to solicit them.

BEDOYFE, *part. pa.* Besmeared, fouled. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *doft*, *dupt*, pulvis; or A. S. *bedof-en*, submersus, dipped.

BEDOWIN, *part. pa.* *Douglas.*—Rudd. expl. *bedowyne*, besmeared, deriving it from Belg. *bedauwen*, to bedew, or sprinkle.

BEDRAL, *s.* A beadle; a sexton. *Guy Mannering.* V. BETHERAL.

BEDRAL, *s.* A person who is bedrid. V. ORPHELIN.

BEDREL, *adj.* Bedrid, Galloway. *Douglas.*—Corr. perhaps from A. S. *bedrida*, id.; Teut. *bedder*, clinicus, Germ. *bedreise*.

BEDRITE, *v. a.* To befoul with ordure. *Kelly.*

BEDRITTEN, BEDIRTEN, *part. pa.* Defiled with excrement, S. *Evergreen.*

BEDS, *s.* The *Hop-Scotch*, or *Pallall*, a game of children; sometimes also called the *Squares*. In Aberd. the spaces marked out are circular.

BEDSHANK, *s.* Buttermilk; *sour doock*, Loth.

BEDUNDER'D, *part. pa.* Stupified, confounded, S. q. having the ear deafened by noise.—Su. G. *dundr-a*, Belg. *donder-en*, tonare, to thunder.

BEE, *s.* The hollow between the ribs and hip-bone of a horse, S. B. Perhaps from A. S. *bige*, *byge*, flexus, angulus, sinus; *big-an*, *byg-ean*, flectere, curvare.

BEE, *s.* A hoop or ring of metal, put round the handle of anything into which a *tine* or prong is inserted, to prevent its twisting asunder.—A. S. *beah*, *beh*, *beage*, annulus. From A. S. *bigan*, to bend.

BEE. *To hae a Bee in one's bonnet*, to be hairbrained, S. *St. Ronan.*

BEE-HEADIT, *adj.* Hairbrained; unsettled, S.; synon. *Cat-wittit*.

BEE-ALE, *s.* A species of beer, or rather mead, made from the refuse of honey, S. B. This in Clydesd. is called *swats*.

BEE-BREAD, *s.* The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees till they are able to go abroad. *Maxwell's Bee-master.*—A. S. *beo-bread* is by Lye rendered honey-comb, perhaps improperly.

BEE-SCAP, *s.* Bee-hive, S. *Steam-Boat.* V. SKEP.

BE-EAST, Towards the East. V. BE, *prep.*

BEED, *s.* Delay; for *baid* or *bade*; Aberd. pronunciation.

To BEEK, *v. n.* To bathe, Roxb.—A. S. *bece*, Su. G. *baeck*, Isl. *beckr*, rivus.

BEELD, v. Beild.

BEELDE, BELD, *s.* "Properly an image.—Model of perfection or imitation." Gl. Wynt. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *bilith*, *bild*, Belg. *beeld*, *beld*, Sw. *bild*, imago.

BEEN, *v. subst.* 1st pers. pl. Are. *We been*, we are. *Adam o' Gordon.*

To BEENE, *v. n.* To make the staves of a vessel, when they have shrunk, swell by steeping.—Su. G. *bulna*, to swell, whence S. *bolnit*. Aberd. pronunciation *beenit*. V. BOLDIN.

To BEENGE, BYNGE, *v. a.* To cringe, in the way of making much obeisance, S. V. BECK. *Ferguson.*—This is undoubtedly from A. S. *bens-ian*, also written *boens-ian*, to ask as a suppliant; suppliciter petere, orare; *bensiende* supplicans.

BEENJIN, improperly written, is expl: "fawning." *J. Nicol.*

BEENIE, *s.* Abbreviation of the name *Robina*, S.

BEES. "His head is *in the bees*;" he is confused, stupified, or light-headed. V. Beis.

To BEET, *v. a.* To help, &c. V. Beit.

BEET, Beat *of lint*, *s.* A sheaf or bundle of flax as made up for the mill, S. The *strick* is far smaller.—Allied, perhaps, to Su. G. *bylte*, a bundle; or rather to *bit-a*, to bind up.

To BEET *lint*. To tie up flax in sheaves, S.

BEETINBAND, *s.* The strap which binds a bundle of flax, Ayrs.

To BEETLE, *v. a.* To beat with a heavy mallet, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

BEETRAW, Beetrie, *s.* The red beet; a root containing much saccharine matter, *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* Corr. from E. *beetrave*, id. Fr. *bete*, beet, and *rave*, a radish.

BEETS, *s. pl.* Boots, Aberdeen pron.

BEEVIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps, installed as a knight. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *befeht*, cinctus, girded. Somn. V. Falow.

To BEFF, Baff, *v. a.* To beat; to strike, S. Beft, beaten, *pret.* and *part. pa. Douglas.*—It is used more simply as referring to the act of beating with strokes; applied to metal. *Douglas.*

Doun Beft, signifies beat down, overthrown.

BEFF, Baff, *s.* A stroke. V. Baff.

To BEFLUM, *v. a.* To befool by cajoling language, conveying the same idea with the E. *v.* to *sham*. *Waverley*. V. Blefflum.

BEFLUM, *s.* Idle, nonsensical, or cajoling talk, S.

BEFORN, *prep.* Before. *Wallace.* It occurs also in O. E. R. Brunne.—A. S. *beforan*, ante, coram.

BEFOROUTH, *adv.* Before; formerly. *Barbour*. V. Forowth.

BEFT, *part. pa.* Beaten. V. Beff.

BEGANE, *part. pa.* Covered. *Gold begane*, overlaid with gold. *Douglas.*—*Aurea tecta*, Virg. According to Rudd. q. *gone over*. Chaucer uses the phrase, *With gold begon*, Rom. Rose, 943, "Painted over with gold," Tyrwh.

BEGAIRIES, *s. pl.* Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornament, such as are now worn in liveries; *pessments*, S. synon. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To BEGARIE, *v. a.* 1. To variegate; to deck with various colours. *Lyndsay.* 2. To strike; to variegate with lines of various colours; to streak. *Begaryit*, striped, *part. pa. Douglas.* 3. To besmear; to bedaub; to bespatter. "S. *begaried*, bedirted." Rudd. vo. Laggerit. *Lyndsay.*—This *v.* has an evident affinity to our *Gair*, *gare*, a strip of cloth, and *Gaired*, *gairy*, q. v. The word is immediately allied to Fr. *begarr-er*, to diversify; *begarré*, of sundry colours, mingled.

To BEGECK, Begaik, Begeik, *v. a.* To deceive; particularly by playing the jilt, S. B. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *gheck-en*, deridere, ludibrio habere; Belg. *begeyg-en*, illudere. V. Geck.

BEGEIK, Begink, Begunk, *s.* 1. A trick, or illusion, which exposes one to ridicule, S. *Ramsay.* 2. It often denotes the act of jilting one in love; applied either to a male, or to a female, S. *Begeik* is the more common term, S. B. *Morison.*

BEGES, Begess, *adv.* By chance; at random. *Evergreen.*—From *be*, by, and *gess*, guess; Belg. *ghisse.*

BEGG, *s.* Barley, Dumfr. Evidently the same as *Big*, Cumberl.—Dan. *byg*, Isl. *bygg*, hordeum.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, *s.* A game at cards, similar to that of *Catch-honours*, S.

BEGGAR'S-BROWN, *s.* Scotch snuff; that light-brown snuff which is made of the tobacco stems.

BEGGER-BOLTS, *s. pl.* "A sort of darts or missile weapons. The word is used by James VI. in his Battle of Lepanto, to denote the weapons of the *forcats*, or galley-slaves." Gl. Sibb. Hudson writes *beggar's bolts*. A friend in Warwickshire says, "They were merely stones. We called them *Beggars' Bullets* in the same ludicrous sense." The word may have originated from contempt of the persons who used these arms, q. *bolts* of *beggars*.

BEGOYT, *adj.* Foolish; as, "nasty *begoyt* creature," Banffs.—Fr. *bigaut*, an ass or fool.

To BEGOUK, *v. a.* To jilt in courtship; to slight a woman, Peebles.

BEGOUK, Begowk, *s.* The act of jilting. *Saxon and Gael.* Synon. with *Begeik*, sense 2. Perhaps from *guych-en*, ridere.

BEGOUTH, Begouth, *pret.* Began. *Wyntown.* *Begoud* is now commonly used, S.—A. S. *gynn-an*, *beginn-an*, seem to have had their pret. formed like *eode*, from *gan*, ire; *Beginnan*, *begeode.*

BEGRAUIN, *part. pa.* Buried; interred. *Douglas.*—A. S. *graf-an*, fodere; Teut. *begraven*, sepelire.

BEGRETTE, *pret.* Saluted. *Douglas.*—A. S. *gret-an*; Belg. *be-groet-en*, salutare.

To BEGRUDGE, *v. a.* To regret; to grudge, S. Perhaps from C. B. *grogn-ach*, to murmur, to grumble; or O. S. *grotan*, accusare.

BEGRUTTEN, *part. pa.* Having the face disfigured with weeping, S.—Sw. *begrataude*, bewailing. V. Grett.

BEGUILE, *s.* A deception; a trick; the slip; sometimes a disappointment, S. *Ruth. Lett. Ross.*

* *To* BEGUILE, *v. a.* 1. To bring into error; to cause to mistake; as, "I'm sair *beguiled*," I have fallen into a great mistake, S. 2. To disappoint, S. *Spalding.*

To BEGUNK, *v. a.* 1. To cheat; to deceive, S. 2. To baulk; to get the better of, Roxb.

BEGUNK, *s.* An illusion; a trick. *Waverley.* V. Begeck, *v.*

BEGUNKIT, *part. adj.* Cheated, Clydes. V. Begeck.

BEGUNNYN, *part. pa.* Begun.—A. S. *begunnen*, coeptus, inceptus.

BEHAD, *pret.* Demeaned, held, behaved. *Bellenden.* Perhaps from A. S. *behald-an*, cavere, custodire; or from *behaefd*, pret. of A. S. *behabb-an*, continere; comp. of *be* and *habb-an*, habere.

To BEHALD, Behaud, Behad, Behold, *v. a.* 1. To behold, S. *Wyntown.* 2. To have respect to; to view with favour or partiality. *Douglas. Spectat.* Virg. A. S. *beheald-an.* 3. To wait; to delay; q. to look on for a while, S.; used both as an active, and as a neuter verb. *Ross.* 4. To permit. 5. To connive at; to take no notice of. *Spalding.* 6. To view with an eye of watchfulness, scrutiny, or jealousy. 7. To warrant; to become bound, as, "I'll *behad* he'll do it."

Behold occurs in the same sense. *Baillie.*

BEHAND, *adv. To come weel behand;* to manage handsomely. *Perils of Man.*

BEHAUYNGIS, *s. pl.* Manners; deportment. *Bellenden.*—*Mores*, Boeth. V. Havingis.

To BEHECHT, *v. n.* To promise. *Douglas.*—Chaucer, *behete;* A. S. *behaet-an*, id.; R. Glouc. *behet;* R. Brunne, *be-hette*, promised.

BEHECHT, Behest, Behete, *s.* 1. Promise. *Bellenden.* 2. Engagement; covenant. 3. Command. *Douglas.*—Chaucer, *behete*, id.

* **BEHIND**, *adv.* Denoting the non-requital of a benefit, or neglect of an obligation; having *with* after it, and nearly equivalent to E. *behindhand*, *s.* He was never *behind with* any that put their trust in him. *Walker's Life of Peden.* V. AHIND.

BEHO, **BOHO**, *s.* A laughing-stock. "To mak a *boho*" of anything, to hold it up to ridicule, S. B.—Alem. *hsoche*, ludibrium.

To **BEHUFE**, *v. n.* To be dependent on. *Douglas.*—A. S. *behof-ian*; Belg. *behoev-en*, to stand in need of, egere, opus habere.

BEHUYD, *pret.* Behoved. *Aberd. Reg.*

BEHUIS, Behovest or behoves.

BEJAN CLASS. A designation given to the Greek class in the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen; as, till of late, in that of Edinburgh. Hence, the students in this class are denominated *Bejans*. It is also written *Bajan*.—Fr. *bejaune*, a novice; an apprentice; a young beginner in any science, art, or trade. Cotgr. derives *bejaune* from *bec jaune*, literally a yellow beak or bill. Du Cange observes that L. B. *bejaunus* signifies a young scholar of any university, and *bejaunium* the festivity that is held on his arrival. The term is thus very emphatic, being primarily used in relation to a bird newly hatched, whose beak is of a deep yellow.—This is also written *Bajan*.

BAJAN, *s.* One belonging to the *Bajan* class. *Crawfurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

SEMIBAJAN CLASS. Apparently the Humanity Class. *Crawfurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

To **BEJAN**, *v. a.* When a new shearer comes to a harvest-field, he is initiated by being lifted by the arms and legs, and struck down on a stone on his buttocks, Fife. This custom has probably had its origin in some of our universities. It is sometimes called *Horsing*.

BEYIT, *pret.* Built. *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *byeg-an*, to build; or *by-an*, to inhabit, whence *bye*, a habitation, Su. G. *by*, id.

BEIK, *s.* A hive of bees. V. BYKE.

To **BEIK**, **BEKE**, **BEEK**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To bask, S. *Barbour.* 2. To warm; to communicate heat to. *Ramsay.* 3. It is often used in a neuter sense, S. *Ywaine.* 4. To diffuse heat; used to denote the genial influence of the rays of the sun. *Picken's Poems.*—Belg. *baeker-en* is used in the same sense; *baeker-en een kindt*, to warm a child. We say, To *beik* in the sun; so, Belg. *baeker-en in de zonne.* But our word is more immediately allied to the Scandinavian dialects; Su. G. *bak-a*, to warm.

BEIK, **BEEK**, *s.* 1. The act of basking in the sun, or at the fire, S. 2. That which communicates heat, S. O. *Picken's Poems.*

BEIK, *adj.* Warm. *Bannatyne Poems.*

BEIK, *s.* 1. This word, primarily signifying the beak or bill of a fowl, is "sometimes used for a man's mouth, by way of contempt." Rudd. *Douglas.* 2. It is used, as a cant word, for a person; "an auld *beik*," "a queer *beik*," &c., S. 3. Perhaps at times used for beach.—Belg. *biek*, Fr. *bec*, rostrum. It may be observed, that the latter is metaph. applied to a person. V. BEJAN.

BEIKAT, *s.* A male salmon. V. BYKAT.

To **BEIL**, **BEAL**, *v. n.* 1. To suppurate, S. *Maitland Poems.* 2. To swell or rankle with pain, or remorse; metaph. applied to the mind, S. B. *Ross. Wodrow.*—Belg. *buyl-en*, protuberare? Ihre derives Su. G. *bold*, a boil, from Isl. *bolg-a*, intumescere.

BEILIN, *s.* A suppuration, S.

BEILD, **BIELD**, *s.* 1. Shelter; refuge; protection, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—"Every man bows to the bush he gets *bield* frae," *S. Prov.* Every man pays court to him who gives him protection. 2. Support; stay; means of sustenance, S. *Douglas.* 3. A place of shelter; hence, applied to a house, a habitation, S. *Morison.* 4. Lee; the shelter found in going to leeward. *In the beild of the dyke*, on the side of the wall that is free from the blast, S. 5. One who acts as a guardian or protector, S.—A. Bor. *beild*, id.

STRAIT BEILDS. A shelter formed by a steep hill, Peebles.

BEILDING also occurs where it seems doubtful whether buildings or shelter be meant. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *baele* denotes both a bed or couch, and a cave, a lurking-place; cubile, spelunca. It is highly probable that *baele* is radically the same with Isl. *boele*, domicilium, habitatio; from *bo*, to build, to inhabit.

To **BEILD**, *v. a.* 1. To protect; to shelter. *Monastery.* To supply; to support. *Wallace.* 2. In one passage it seems to signify, to take refuge, in a neuter sense. *Gawan and Gol.*—This verb, it would seem, has been formed from the noun, q. v., or has a common origin with Isl. *bael-a*, used to denote the act of causing cattle to lie down.

BEILDY, *adj.* 1. Affording shelter. *Ramsay.*—2. Well-sheltered; enjoying shelter. *Waverley.*

BEILD, *adj.* Bold. *Houlate.*—A. S. *beald*, id. A. S. Alem. *belde*, audacia.

BEILED. An ancient sea-faring term; perhaps *moored*, and for E. *belayed.*

To **BEILL**, *v. a.* To give pain or trouble to; as, "I'll no *beill* my head about it," Lanarks.

BEILL, *s.* Perhaps sorrow, care; q. *baill*. *Bannatyne Poems.*

BEIN, *s.* Bone, Ang. One is said to be *aw frae the bein*, all from the bone, when proud, elevated, or highly pleased; in allusion, as would seem, to the fleshy parts rising from the bone when the body is swollen.

BEIN, **BEYNE**, *adj.* Wealthy. **BEINLIER**, *comparative.* V. BENE.

To **BEIN** *the pot.* V. BEAM, *v.*

To **BEIN**, *v. a.* To render comfortable. A house is said to be *bein'd* when thoroughly dried, Roxb. V. under BENE, *adj.* sense 2.

BEINLIKE, **BIENLIKE**, *adj.* Having the appearance of abundance; creditable in appearance. *Gl. Siller Gun.*

BEINNESS, *s.* Snugness in temporal circumstances; moderate wealth; comfort, S. V. under BENE.

* **BEING**, **BEIN**, *s.* Means of sustenance; as, "He has nae *bein'* ava," he has no visible means of support, Fife.

BEING, **BING**, *s.* The beach of the sea-shore, Mearns.

BEIR, **BEER**, **BIR**, **BIRR**, *s.* 1. Noise; cry; roar. *Douglas.* The word is used in this sense by R. Glouc. 2. Force; impetuosity; often as denoting the violence of the wind, S. *Vir*, *virr*, Aberd. *Douglas.*—O. E. *bire*, *byre*, *birre*. The term, especially as used in the second sense, seems nearly allied to Isl. *byre*, (tempestas), Su. G. *boer*, the wind; which seem to acknowledge *byr-ia*, *boer-ia*, surgere, as their root.

To **BEIR**, **BEER**, *v. s.* To roar; to make a noise. *Wallace.* Teut. *baeren*, *beren*, is expl. by Kilian; Fremere, sublatè et ferociter clamare more ursorum. The learned writer seems thus to view it as a deriva-

tive from *baere, bere*, a bear. Perhaps, however, the verb is formed from the noun, q. v. V. Bira.

BEIRD, *s.* A bard; a minstrel. *Douglas.* V. Baird.

BEYRD, *pret.* Laid on a bier. *Maitland Poems.*—From A. S. *baer, baere*, feretrum.

BEIR-SEID, *s.* That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raising of barley. V. Bear-seed.

BEIRTH, Byrth, *s.* Burden; encumbrance; charge. Gl. Sibb.—Dan. *byrde, byrth*; Isl. *byrd*; Su. G. *baerda*; Belg. *borde*; A. S. *byrth-in*; from Moes. G. *bair-an*, Su. G. *baer-a*, to bear.

BEYR-TREE, *s.* The bier on which a corpse is carried to the grave, Aberd.

BEIS, *v. s.* Be is; third pers. sing. subj., S. *Douglas.*—Here the second pers. is improperly used for the third. A. S. *byst*, sis; Alem. Franc. *bist*, es, from *bin*, sum; Wachter, vo. Bin.

BEIS, Bass. One's head is said to be *in the bees* when one is confused or stupified with drink or otherwise, S. *Shirrefs.*—Teut. *bies-en*, aestuari, furente impetu, agitari; or from the same origin with *Based*, q. v.

BEIS, Bass, *prep.* In comparison with, compared with; as, "Ye're auld *beis* me;" You are old in comparison with me, Loth. Fife.

BEYSAND. Quite at a loss; benumbed; stupified, Ettr. For.—Isl. *byss*, a prodigy, q. as one who has seen a prodigy. V. Byssyn.

BEIST, Beistyn, *s.* The first milk of a cow after she has calved, S.; *biestings*, E.—A. S. *beost, byst*; Teut. *biest, biest melck*, id. (colostrum.) A. S. *bysting*, id.

BEIST-CHEESE, *s.* The first milk boiled to a thick consistence, somewhat resembling new-made cheese, Mearns. *Beistynecheese*, id. Lanarks.

BEIST-MILK, *s.* V. Beist, Beistyn.

To BEIT, Bate, Bet, Beet, *v. a.* 1. To help; to supply; to mend, by making addition. Beit, part. pa. *Ramsay. Henrysone. To beit the fire*, or *beit the ingle.* To add fuel to the fire, S. "*To beet*, to make or feed a fire," Gl. Grose. *To beit a mister*, to supply a want, Loth. 2. To blow up, to enkindle, applied to the fire. *Douglas.* 3. To excite affection, as applied to the mind. *Burns.* 4. To bring into a better state, by removing calamity or cause of sorrow; to abate, to mitigate. *Wallace.*—A. S. *bet-an, ge-bet-an*, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. *beet-en*; Isl. *bet-a*; Su. G. *boet-a*, id., *boet-a klaeder*, to repair or mend clothes. A. S. *bet-an fyr*, corresponds to the S. phrase mentioned above, struere ignem. *Wallace.*

BEIT, *s.* An addition; a supply, S. B.

BEITING, Beeting, *s.* Supply; the act of aiding. *Acts Ja. VI.*

BEIT-MISTER, *s.* That which is used in a strait, for supplying any deficiency; applied either to a person or to a thing; Loth. V. Beit, *v.* and Mister.

BEYZLESS. In the extreme. *Beyzless ill*, extremely bad. She is a *beyzless* clink, she is a great tale-bearer, Upp. Clydes. Perhaps q. *bias-less*, without any *bias* or tendency to the contrary. Used as *adv.* and *adj.*

To BEKE, *v. a.* To bask. V. Beik.

BEKEND, *part.* Known; S. B. *bekent. Douglas.*—Germ. *bekannt*, id.; Teut. *be-kennen*, to know; A. S. *be-cunnan*, experiri.

BEKIN, *s.* A beacon; a signal, *Bellenden.*—A. S. *beacn*, Dan. *bakn*, id.

BEICH, Beigh, Baigh, Bich, *s. (gutt.)* 1. A monster. *Douglas.* 2. A term applied to a very lusty person, S. B. "*A burnen beich*," or *bilch*, one who is breathless from corpulence, q. burnt, like a horse that is broken-winded. *Ross.* 3. A brat; a contemptuous designation for a child; synon. *Belshagh*, Strathmore.—Teut. *balgh*, the belly; or as it is pron. *baalg*, Moray, from Su. G. *belg-ia, bulg-ia*, to swell.

BELD, *adj.* Bald, without hair on the head, S. *Burns.* V. Bellit.—Seren. derives it from Isl. *bela*, planities. With fully as much probability might it be traced to Isl. *bael-a*, vastare, prosternere, to lay flat.

BELD, *s.* Pattern; model of perfection. V. Beelde.

BELD, *imperf. v.* Perhaps, took the charge of, or protected. *Houlate.*—Fr. *baud*, a guardian. In this sense it is nearly allied to E. *bailed*, Fr. *bailler*, to present, to deliver up. As, however, we have the word *belld*, shelter, protection, *beld* may possibly belong to a verb corresponding in sense.

BELD CYTTES, *s. pl.* Bald coots. *Houlate.*—The *bald coot* receives its name from a *bald* spot on its head. It is vulgarly called *bell-kite*, S.

BELDIT, *part. pa.* Imaged; formed. V. Beelde. *Houlate.*—Belg. *beeld-en*; Germ. *bild-en*; Sw. *bild-a*, formare, imaginari. A. S. *bild, bilith*; Germ. Sw. *bild, belacte*, an image.

BELDNESS, Beldenes, *s.* Baldness, Clydes.

To BELE, *v. n.* "To burn, to blaze."—*Wyntown.*—This, however, may mean, bellowed, roared, from A. S. *bell-an*, Su. G. *bal-a*, id. Chaucer uses *belle* in the same sense.

BELE, *s.* A fire; a blaze. V. Bail.

To BELEAGUER, *v. a.* To surround in a threatening and violent manner. *Guthry's Mem.*

BELECHER, Beilcher, Belcheir, *s.* Entertainment; victuals. *Acts Ja. IV.* Fr. *belle chere*, good entertainment. *Chere*, "victuals; entertainment for the teeth," Cotgr.

BELEFE, *s.* Hope. *Douglas.*

To BELEIF, *v. a.* To leave; pret. *beleft. Douglas.*—A. S. *be*, and *leof-an*, linquere.

To BELEIF, Belewe, *v. a.* To deliver up. *Douglas.* It is also used as a *v. n.* with the prep. *of. Barbour.*—A. S. *belaew-an*, tradere; *belaewed*, traditus.

To BELENE, *v. n.* To tarry; or, perhaps, to recline, to rest. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *bilen-ed*, inhabited. Or allied to Germ. *len-en*, recumbere. V. Leind.

BELEVE, *s.* Hope. *Bellenden.* V. Belefe.

BELEWYT, *imperf. v.* Delivered up. V. Beleif, *v.* 2.

BELFUFF, *s.* An ideal hill supposed to be near *Heckie-* or *Hecklebirnie*, which is fabled to be three miles beyond hell.—Prov. "Gang ye to the back o' *Belfuff*," Aberd.

BELGHE, *s.* Eructation, E. *belch. Z. Boyd.*

To BELY, *v. a.* To besiege. *Spotswood.*

BELICKET, *Feen't belicket*; nothing. Perhaps everything clean *licked up.* V. Blackbelicket.

BELIE, *adv.* By and by, Berwicks. Corr. of Belyve, Belive.

BE-LIKE, *adj.* Probable. "That story's no *be-like*," Lanarks.

BELYK, *adv.* Probably. E. *Belike. Bannatyne's Trans.*

BELYVE, Belive, Beliue, Belife, *adv.* 1. Immediately; quickly. *Douglas.* 2. By and by, S. *Barbour.* This seems to be the only modern sense of the term in S. 3. At length. *Douglas.* 4. It is used in a singular sense, S. B. *Little belive*, or *bilive*, a small remainder. *Popular Ball.*—Chaucer, *belive, blive*, quickly; Gower, *blyve*, id. Hickes mentions Franc

belive, as signifying protinus, confestim; and Junius refers to Norm. Sax. *bilive*. This is certainly the same word; from Alem. and Franc. *belib-an*, manere; A. S. *belif-an*, id.

BELL, Bel, *s.* A bubble in water or any liquid. *Saipbells*, bubbles formed by blowing out soapy water, S. Teut. *belle*, bulla, a bubble. V. Beller.

To BELL, *v. n.* To bubble up; to throw up or bear bubbles, S. *Perils of Man.*

BELL, *s.* The blossom of a plant; as, "Lint in the *bell*," flax in flower. Gl. Burns. *Heather-bells*, &c. *Bell* in E. the cup of a flower.

BELL on a horse's face. A blaze; a white mark, S. Armor. *baill*, a white spot or mark on a horse's face. O. Fr. id.

BELL *of the Brae*. The highest part of the slope of a hill.—C.B. *bul* denotes a prominence, or that which juts out.

To BELL THE CAT, to contend with one, especially if of superior rank or power; to withstand him, either by words or actions; to use strong measures, without regard to consequences, S. *Godscroft.*—Fr. *Mettre la campane au chat*, "to begin a quarrel, to raise a brabble; we say also, in the same sense, to hang the bell about the cat's neck." Cotgr.

BELL-KITE, *s.* The bald coot. V. Beld Cyttes.

BELL-PENNY, *s.* Money laid up, for paying the expense of one's funeral; from the ancient use of the passing-bell. This word is still used in Aberbrothick.

BELLAM, *s.* A stroke or blow, S. B.; radically the same with Bellum, q. v.

BELLAN, *s.* Fight; combat, *Douglas.*—Lat. *bellum.*

BELLANDINE, *s.* A broil; a squabble. *Hogg's Wint. Tales.*

BELLA, *s.* Bonfire. V. Bail.

BELLEIS, Bellis, *s.* A pair of bellows. *Aberd. Reg.*

To BELLER, *v. n.* To bubble up. *Bp. Galloway.* Perhaps allied to Isl. *billur*, impetus venti, or *bilgia*, fluctus maris, or *belgia*, inflare buccas.

BELL-HEATHER, *s.* Cross-leaved heath, S. Erica tetralix. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

To BELLY *one's self o' Water*. To take a bellyful of water. Syn. with To *bag* one's self *wi' water*. Aberd.

BELLY-BLIND, *s.* The play called Blindman's-buff, S. A.: *Blind Harie* synon., S. Anciently this term denoted the person who was blindfolded in the game. *Lyndsay.* In Su. Gr. this game is called *blind-bock*, i. e. blind goat; and in Germ. *blinde kuhe*, q. blind cow. It is probable, that the term is the same with *Billy Blynde*, mentioned in the Tales of Wonder, and said to be the name of "a familiar spirit, or good genius."

BELLICAL, *adj.* Warlike; martial. Lat. *bellic-us. Acts Mary.*

BELLICON, *s.* A blustering fellow, Ayrs. Fr. *belliqueux*, warlike; or *baligaut*, a bragger.

BELLICOUS, *adj.* Warlike. *Hist. James VI.* Lat. *bellicosus*, id.

BELLIE-MANTIE, *s.* A name for the play of Blindman's-buff, Upp. Clydes. As the principal actor was not only blindfolded, but enveloped in the skin of an animal, the latter part of the word may be from Fr. *manteau*, q. *Billy* with the *mantle*. V. Belly-Blind.

BELLY-FLAUGHT. 1. To *slay*, or *flay*, *belly-flaught*, to bring the skin overhead, as in flaying a hare, S. B. *Monroe's Iles.* 2. It is used in Loth. and other provinces, in a sense considerably different; as denoting great eagerness or violence in approaching an object. *Ramsay.* 3. It is also rendered, "flat forward," *J. Nicol.*

BELLY-GOURDON, *s.* A glutton, Fife. Perhaps from *Belly*, and *gurd*, *gourd*, to gorge.—O. Fr. *gordin*, stupide, &c.

BELLY-HUDDRON. V. Huddroun.

BELLY-RACK, *s.* An act of gormandising, Lanarks. q. *racking* or stretching the *belly*.

BELLY-THRA, *s.* The colic. *Gl. Complaynt.*—A. S. *belg*, belly, and *thra*, affliction. This term, I am informed, is still used on the Border.

BELLING, *s.* The state of desiring the female; a term properly applied to harts. *Douglas.*—Rudd. derives the phrase from Fr. *belier*, a ram; but perhaps it is rather from Isl. *baul-a*, *bel-ia*, *baul-a*, Germ. *bell-en*, mugire, boare.

BELLIS, *s. pl.* This perhaps refers to the belling-time of beasts, mentioned above. *Wallace.*

BELLIS, *s. pl.* Bells. *Black bellis* of Berwick, artillery of Berwick; so called, perhaps, when Berwick was a bone of contention, and the air so often rung with this harsh music. *Spotswood.*

BELLISAND, Bellisant, *adj.* Elegant; of an imposing appearance. *Forbes on the Rev.*—Fr. *belle*, used adverbially, and *seant*, decent, becoming, q. having a good appearance.

BELLIT, *adj.* Bald. *Fordun. Scotichron.* V. Beld.

BELLONIE, *s.* A noisy, brawling woman, Ayrs.—Lat. *Bellona.*

To BELLRAIVE, *v. n.* To rove about; to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration, Roxb. *Raive* seems to be the same as E. *to rove*, Isl. *krauf-a*, loco movere; *bell* may indicate that the term has been originally applied to a wedder which carried the *bell*, from being disposed to roam. V. Bellwaver.

BELLUM, *s.* Force; impetus. Syn. *Bensel.*

BELL-WARE, *s.* The sea-weed of which kelp is made, Zostera marina. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*

To BELLWAVER, *v. n.* 1. To straggle, to stroll, S. *Saint Patrick.* 2. To fluctuate, to be inconstant; applied to the mind, S. 3. Applied to narrative, when one does not tell a story coherently. I am informed, however, that the pronunciation of the term in some places in the west of S. is *Bullweaver*; and that it is primarily applied to a *bull* when going after the cow, and hence transferred to man, when supposed to be engaged in some amorous pursuit. The origin of the latter part of the *v.* is obvious; either from E. *waver*, or L. B. *wayvaire*, to stray. Perhaps the allusion may be to a ram or other animal, roaming with a *bell* hung round its neck. *The Monastery.*

To BELOW *one's self*. To demean. *I wadna below myself sae far*, Fife. Perths.

BELSHACH, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a child; equivalent to *Brat*, Strathm. Perhaps from Gael. *biolasgach*, talkative, *biolasgadh*, prattling.

BELSHIE, *adj.* Fat, and, at the same time, diminutive, Upp. Clydes.

BELT, *s.* Often used to denote a strip of planting.

To BELT, *v. a.* To flog, to scourge, S. *Hogg's Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

To BELT, *v. n.* To come forward with a sudden spring, S.—Isl. *bilt-a*, *bilt-ast*, signifies, to tumble headlong.

BELT, *part. pa.* Built. *Douglas.*

To BELT, *v. a.* 1. To gird, S. Hence, in our old ballads *belted knights* are often introduced. *Belt* is sometimes used as the part. pa. *Douglas.* 2. To gird, as expressive of an honorary distinction.—William Hay, then constable of Scotland, was the first

belted Earle of Erroll. *Pitscottie's Cron.* 3. To gird, metaph. used in relation to the mind. *Bellenden.* 4. To surround, to environ in a hostile manner. *Bellenden.*—Isl. *belt-a*, cingere zona.

BELTED PLAID, *s.* The plaid or mantle worn by Highlanders in full military dress, S.

BELTING, *s.* The ceremony of putting on the sword and *belt* in former times, in making a lord of parliament. *Acts Ja. VI.*

BELTANE, BELTEIN, *s.* The name of a sort of festival observed on the first day of May, O. S.; hence used to denote the term of Whitsunday. *Pebl is to the Play.* This festival is chiefly celebrated by the cow-herds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of *nipples*, raised all over the surface. The cake seems to have been an offering to some Deity in the days of Druidism.—In Ireland, Beltein is celebrated on the 21st June, at the time of the solstice. There, as they make fires on the tops of hills, every member of the family is made to pass through the fire; as they reckon this ceremony necessary to ensure good fortune through the succeeding year.—The Gael. and Ir. word *Beal-tine* or *Beil-tine* signifies *Bel's Fire;* as composed of *Baal* or *Belis*, one of the names of the sun in Gael. and *tein* signifying fire. Even in Angus a spark of fire is called a *tein* or *teind.*

BELTER, *s.* Perhaps beating or bickering; from Gael. *bual-am*, to beat, *buailte*, beat, *bualadh*, beating, *bualtaire*, one who beats or thrashes another.

BELTH, *s.* *Douglas.*—This word may denote a whirlpool or rushing of waters. I am inclined, however, to view it, either as equivalent to *belch*, only with a change in the termination, *metri causa;* or as signifying figure, image, from A. S. *bilith*, Alem. *bilid*, *bileth*, id.

To BEMANG, *v. a.* To hurt; to injure; to overpower, S. B. *Minstrelsy Border.*

To BEME, *v. n.* 1. To resound; to make a noise. *Douglas.* 2. To call forth by sound of trumpet. *Gawan and Gol.*—Germ. *bomm-en*, resonare; or A. S. *beam*, *bema*, tuba. It is evident that *bema* is radically the same with *bommen*, because Germ. *bomme*, as well as A. S. *beam*, signifies a trumpet.

BEME, *s.* A trumpet; BEMYS, pl. *Gawan and Gol.*—O. E. *beem*, id. V. the *v.*

BEMYNG, *s.* Bumming; buzzing. *Douglas.*

BEN, *s.* A kind of small salmon, generally from seven to ten pounds in weight. They are darker in the back and whiter in the belly than those commonly caught; and appear in the Solway Firth about the end of March, from which time they are taken till the beginning of May. For this reason they are called *Wair-bens*, that is, the fish that come in *Spring.* Annandale. Perhaps from Gael. *beau*, quick, nimble, from the activity and liveliness of the species—or from *ban* white, owing to the colour of its belly; as the char is called *red-wame*, from the redness of the same part of the body. *Wair* is the Gothic designation of spring.

BEN, *s.* A mountain, used both in composition and by itself. *Jacobite Relics.*—C. B. *ban*, a prominence, or what is high; Ir. Gael. *beann*, *bein*, a summit, a mountain; C. B. *pen* is synon.; hence Lat. *Penninus*, or *Apennines.* V. BIN.

BEN, *adv.* 1. Towards the inner apartment of a house; corresponding to *But*, S. *Wyntown.* It is also used as a preposition, *Gae ben the house*, Go into the inner apartment. 2. It is used metaph. to denote intimacy, favour, or honour. Thus it is said of one, who is admitted to great familiarity with another, who either is, or wishes to be thought his superior; *He is far ben.* "*O'er far ben*, too intimate or familiar," Gl. Shirr. *Lyndsay.* Leg. as in edit. 1670, *far ben.*—A. S. *binnan;* Belg. *binnen*, intus, (within); *binnen-kamer*, locus secretoir in penetralibus domus; Killian. Belg. *binnen gaan*, to go within, S. *to gae ben.; binnen-brengen*, to carry within, S. *to bring ben.*

A BUT *and a* BEN, S.; *i. e.* a house containing two rooms. *Statist. Acc.*

To COME BEN. To be advanced; to come to honour, S. B. *Ross.*

BEN-END, *s.* 1. *The ben-end of a house*, the inner part of it, S. 2. Metaph., the best part of anything; as, *the ben end of one's dinner*, the principal part of it, S. B.

BENNER, *adj.* A comparative formed from *ben.* Inner, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

BEN-HOUSE, *s.* The inner or principal apartment, S.

BEN, BENN, *s.* The interior apartment of a house. *Sir J. Carr.*

THE-BEN, *adv.* In the interior apartment, S. *Ross.*

THERE-BEN, *adv.* Within, in the inner apartment, S. V. THAIRBEN.

BEN-INNO, *prep.* Within, beyond, S. B. *Journal Lond.*—From *ben*, q. v. and A. S. *inne*, or *innon*, within; Alem. *inna;* Isl. *inne*, id.

BENMOST is used as a superlative, signifying innermost. *Fergusson.*—Teut. *binnenste* is synon.

BENCH, *s.* A frame fixed to the wall for holding plates, &c., Aberd. *Bink*, Angus.

BEND, *s.* A spring; a leap; a bound. *Lyndsay.* Perhaps from Fr. *bond*, id. Or it may be merely an oblique use of the E. *s.* as expressive of the incurvation of the body which generally precedes a leap.

To BEND, *v. a.* To spring; to bound. *Lyndsay.*

BEND, BEND-LEATHER, *s.* Leather, thickened by tanning, for the soles of boots and shoes, S. *Rates*, A. 1670.

BEND, *s.* A muffler, kercher, or cowl.

BEND, *s.* 1. Band, ribbon, or fillet; pl. *bendis. Douglas.* "*Bend*, a border of a woman's cap, North; perhaps from *band*," Gl. Grose. 2. It is used improperly for a fleece. *Douglas.*—A. S. *bend*, *baende*, Moes. G. *bandi*, Germ. *band*, Pers. *bend*, vinculum.

To BEND, *v. n.* To drink hard; a cant term, S. *Ramsay.*

BEND, *s.* A pull of liquor, S. *Ramsay.*

BENDER, *s.* A hard drinker, S. *Ramsay.*

BEND ANEUGH. Expl. Bravely enough, Aberd. *Skinner.*

BENDIT UP. Boldened up. *Pitscottie.*

BENDROLE, BANDROLA, BEDROLL, *s.* The prop or rest used formerly for a heavy musket. *Milit. Hist.* Fr. *banderole;* E. *bandrol*, a small flag or pennon worn at the point of a lance.

BENE, *v. subst.* Are. *Bellenden.* Chaucer., *ben*, id, from *beon*, third p. pl. subj. of the A. S. substantive verb.

BENE is also used for *be. King's Quair.*

BENE, BEIN, BEYNE, BIEN, *adj.* 1. Wealthy, well-provided, possessing abundance, S. *Henrysone.*—This is perhaps the most common sense of the term, S. Thus we say, *A bene* or *bein farmer*, a wealthy farmer, one who is in easy, or even in affluent circumstances; *a bein laird*, &c. 2. Warm, genial. In

this sense it is applied to a fire, S. *Douglas*. 3. Pleasant, comfortably situated. *Douglas*. 4. Happy, blissful, S. *Ferguson*. 5. Splendid, showy. *Wallace*. 6. Good, excellent in its kind. *Dunbar*. 7. Eager, new-fangled. People are said to be *bein* upon anything that they are very fond of, Loth. In this sense *bayne* occurs in O. E. 8. *A bein cask*, a cask that is quite water-tight, Lanarks. Isl. *bein-a*, signifies to prosper, to give success to any undertaking. *Bein*, as allied to this, signifies hospitable; *beine*, hospitality, hospitis advenae exhibita beneficentia. G. Andr. mentions the v. *beina*, as signifying hospitii beneficia praestare. *Beini*, hospitality, liberality.

BENE, *adv.* Well; *full bene*, full well. *Douglas*. This word is most probably from Lat. *bene*, well.

BENEFEIT, *part. adj.* Beneficed. *Acts Mary*. From L. B. *benefacere*, to endow with a benefice.

BENEFICIALL, *adj.* Of or belonging to a benefice. Fr. *beneficial*, id.

BENEFIT, *s.* Allowance to servants besides their money wages, Galloway.

BENELY, **Beinly**, *adv.* 1. In the possession of fulness. *L. Scotland's Lament*. 2. Well, abundantly. *Picken*. 3. Exhibiting the appearance of wealth *R. Gilhaise*. 4. Happily. *Davidson's Seasons*.

BENEW, *adv.* Beneath; below; Aberdeen; also *Benyas*.

BENEW, *prep.* To *clink*, apparently to fasten. A. S. *beneoth*, id.

BENJEL, *s.* A heap, a considerable quantity; as "a *benjel* of coals," when many are laid at once on the fire, S. B. *Bensil*, however is used in the same sense in the South and West of S. V. **Bensell**.

BENJIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the name *Benjamin*.

BENK, **Bink**, *s.* A bench, a seat. It seems sometimes to have denoted a seat of honour. *Kelly*.—Dan. *benk*, Germ. *bank*, scamnum; Wachter.

BENN, *s.* A sash. *Statist. Acc.* V. **Bend**.

BENNELS, *s. pl.* A kind of mats, made of reeds woven together, used for forming partitions in cottages; or laid across the rafters to form an inner roof, Roxb. If not synon. with Teut. *bendel*, fascia, or allied to Isl. *bendla*, concatenare, perhaps q. *ben-walls*, from forming a separation between the *ben* and the *but*.

BENNELS, **Lint-Bennels**, *s. pl.* The seed of flax, Roxb.; synon. *Bolls*, *Bows*.

BENNYST, *part. pa.* Banished. *Aberd. Reg.*

BENORTH, *prep.* To the northward of; *besouth*, to the southward of, S. *Wyntown*.

BENSELL, **Bensail**, **Bent-sail**, *s.* 1. Force, violence of whatever kind, S. *Douglas*. 2. Exposure to a violent wind; as, "I am sure ye bade a mair *bensel*," i.e. suffered a severe attack of the gale, Galloway. 3. Transferred to a place exposed to the violence of a storm, and directly opposed to *bield*. Hence *Bensil o' the brae*, that point of an eminence most exposed to the weather, Fife. 4. *Bensil o' a fire*, a strong fire, South and West of S. 5. Stretch, full bent. 6. A severe stroke; properly that which one receives from a push or shove, S. 7. "A severe rebuke," Gl. Shirr. "I got a terrible *bensell*;" I was severely scolded, S. It is not unlikely that the word was originally *bent-sail*, as alluding to a vessel driven by the force of the winds.

To **BENSELL**, *v. a.* To bang, or beat, Gl. Sibb. "*Bensel*, to beat or bang. Vox rustica, Yorksh." Gl. Grose.

BENSHAW, **Branshaw**, *s.* A disease, apparently of horses. *Polwart*. Formed perhaps from A. S. *ban*, Teut. *been*, os, and *hef*, elevatio; q. the swelling of the bone.

BENSHIE, **Benshi**, *s.* Expl. "Fairy's wife." *Pennant*. It has been observed, that this being, who is still reverenced as the tutelar demon of ancient Irish families, is of pure Celtic origin, and owes her title to two Gaelic words, *Ben* and *sighean*, signifying the head or chief of the fairies. But it seems rather derived from Ir. Gael. *ben*, *bean*, a woman, said by Obrien to be the root of the Lat. *Venus*, and *sighe*, a fairy or hobgoblin.

To **BENSIE**, *v. a.* To strike impetuously, Aberd. Isl. *bangs-as*, belluino more insultare. V. **Bensell**.

BENSOME, *adj.* Quarrelsome. *Skinner*. V. **Bangsome**.

BENT, *s.* 1. A coarse kind of grass, growing on hilly ground, S. Agrostis vulgaris, Linn. Common hair-grass. 2. The coarse grass growing on the sea-shore, S. denoting the Triticum junceum, and also the Arundo arenaria. Lightfoot. 3. The open field, the plain, S. *Douglas*. 4. To *gae to the bent*, to provide for one's safety, to flee from danger, by leaving the haunts of men; as it is also vulgarly said, *To tak the countrie on his back*. *Henrysone*. 5. To *Tak the Bent* is used in the same sense; although not always implying that one leaves the country. *Rob Roy*. 6. To *Tak to the Bent*, id.; often signifying to flee from one's creditors. *Perils of Man*.—Teut. *biendse*; Germ. *binte*, *bins*, a rush, juncus, scirpus; a *binden*, vincire, quia sportas, sellas, fiscellas, et similia ex juncis conteximus; Wachter.

BENTY, **Bentey**, *adj.* Covered with bentgrass, S. *Monroe's Iles*.

BENTINESS, *s.* The state of being covered with *bent*, S.

BENT-MOSS, *s.* A soil composed of firm moss covered with a thick herbage of bent, Ayrs.

BENTER, *s.* The name of a fowl. *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.* V. **Bewter**.

BENT SYLVER, *s.* Perhaps corr. of Fr. *benit*, blessed money, because claimed on some saint's day. V. **Bleber-Money**.

BENWART. Inward; towards the interior of a house. *Rauf Collyear*. V. **Ben**.

BENWEED, *s.* Ragwort.

Kick-at-the-Benweed, *adj.* Headstrong; unmanageable, Ayrs. *The Entail*. V. **Bunweed**.

BEOWL'D, *part. adj.* Distorted; as, *Beowl'd legs*, Fife. V. **Bowlie**.

To **BER** *on hand*. V. **Bear**.

BERBER, *s.* Barberry, a shrub. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*—L. B. *berberis*, Sw. id.

BERE, *s.* Noise; also, To **Bere**. V. **Beir**.

BERE, *s.* Boar. *Douglas*. V. **Rair**.

BERE, *s.* Barley. *Wyntown*.

BERESSONE OF. By reason of. *Aberd. Reg., passim*.

To **BERGE**, *v. n.* To scold; to storm; generally including the idea of the impotent wrath of women and children, S. O. V. **Bearge**.

BERGIN, *part. pr.* Storming; scolding. *Peter's Letters*.

BERGLE, **Bergell**, *s.* The wrasse, a fish, Orkn. *Barry*.—The first syllable of its name is undoubtedly from Isl. *berg*, a rock. Had it any resemblance to the eel, we might suppose the last from *aal*, q. the *rock eel*.

BERGUYLT, *s.* The Black Goby, a fish. *Edmonstone's Zetland*.

BERHEDIS, *s. pl.* Heads of boars. *Gawan and Gol.* V. **Bere**.

To BERY, Beryss, Berrson, *v. a.* To inter, to bury. *Douglas.*—A. S. *byrig-an*, id. Junius says that A. S. *byrig-an* is literally, tumulare. It may, however, be supposed that the primitive idea is found in Isl. *birg-ia*, Franc. *berg-an*, to cover, to hide, to defend.

BERY BROUNE, a shade of brown approaching to red. *Gawan and Gol.*—We still say, "as brown as a *berry*," S.—A. S. *berie*, bacca.

BERIALL, *s.* Perhaps, a burial, or a burial-place. A. S. *byrgels* signifies both, sepulcrum, sepultura. V. Berrie.

BERIALL, *adj.* Shining like beryl. *Douglas.*

BERIIE, *s.* Sepulture.—A. S. *byrigels*, sepultura. *Biriels* is accordingly used by Wiclif for tumba.

BERYNES, Berynes, *s.* Burial, interment, *Barbour.*—A. S. *byrignesse*, sepultura.

BERIT, *inusperf.* V. Berie, *v.*

BERLE, *s.* Beryl, a precious stone. *Henrysone.*—From this *s.* Doug. forms the adj. *beriall*, shining like beryl.

BERLY, *adj.* Apparently strong, mighty. *Henrysone.* This word is the same, I suspect, with E. *burly*, strong. If *berly* be the ancient word, either from Germ. *bar*, vir illustris; or from *baer*, ursus; especially as Su. G. *biorn*, id. was metaph. used to denote an illustrious personage.

BERLIK MALT, *s.* Malt made of barley. *Act. Audit.*

BERLIN, *s.* A sort of galley. *Guy Mannering.* Also written *Biarling*, q. v.

BERN, Berne, *s.* 1. A baron. *Wallace.* 2. It is often used in a general sense, as denoting a man of rank or authority; or one who has the appearance of rank, although the degree of it be unknown. *Gawan and Gol.* 3. A man in general. *Douglas.*—A. S. *beorne*, princeps, homo, Benson; "a prince, a nobleman, a man of honour and dignity," Somner. *Bern*, as denoting a man, in an honourable sense, may be from A. S. *bar*, free, or Lat. *baro*, used by Cicero, as equivalent to a lord or peer of the realm.

BERN, *s.* A barn, a place for laying up and thrashing grain. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *bern*, id. Junius supposes that this is comp. of *bere*, barley, and *ern*, place, q. "the place where barley is deposited," Gl. Goth.

BERNE-YARD, *s.* The enclosure adjoining a *barn*, in which the produce of the fields is stacked for preservation during winter, S. *barnyard.*—A. S. *bern*, horreum, and *geard*, sepimentum.

BERNMAN, *s.* A thrasher of corn, S. A.; elsewhere a *barneman.*

BERN-WINDLIN, *s.* A ludicrous term for a kiss given in the corner of a barn, Ettr. For.

BERNY, *s.* Abbreviation of *Barnaby* or *Barnabas.* V. Barny.

To **BERRY**, *v. a.* 1. To beat; as, to *berry a bairn*, to beat a child. 2. To thrash corn, Roxb. Annand. Dumfr.—Su. G. *baer-ia.* Isl. *ber-ia*, ferire, pulsare; item, pugnare.

BERSERKAR, Berserker, *s.* A name given to men said to have been possessed of preternatural strength and extreme ferocity. *The Pirate.* V. Erryie, and Warwolf.

BERSIS, *s.* "A species of cannon formerly much used at sea. It resembled the falcon, but was shorter, and of a larger calibre," *Gl. Complaynt S.*—Fr. *barce*, *berche*, "the piece of ordnance called a base," Cotgr.; pl. *barces*, *berches.*

BERTH, *s.* Apparently, rage. *Wyntown.*—Isl. and Sw. *braede*, id.

BERTHINSEK, Berdinsek, Bordinsack. *The law of Berthinsek*, a law, according to which no man was to be punished capitally for stealing a calf, sheep, or so much meat as he could carry on his back in a sack. *Skene.*—A. S. *ge-burthyn in saecca*, a burden in a sack; or from *gebear-a*, portare.

BERTYNIT, Berrenyt, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Struck, battered. *Wallace.*—This is evidently the same with Brittyt, q. v.

BERVIE HADDOCK, *s.* Haddocks split, and half-dried with the smoke of a fire of wood, cured for the most part at Inver-*bervie.* Often called *Bervies*, S.

BERWARD, *s.* One who keeps bears; E. *bearward.* *Colkelbie Sow.*

To **BESAIK**, *v. a.* To beseech. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Beseik.

BESAND, Besand, *s.* An ancient piece of gold coin, offered by the French kings at the mass of their consecration at Rheims, and called a *Byzantine*, as the coin of this description was first struck at Byzantium or Constantinople. It is said to have been worth, in French money, fifty pounds *Tournois.* *Kennedy.*

To **BESEIK**, *v. a.* To beseech, to entreat. *Douglas.*—A. S. *be* and *soc-an*, to seek; Belg. *ver-soek-en*, to solicit, to entreat; Moes. G. *sok-jan*, to ask, used with respect to prayer.

BESEINE, Beseen, *part. pa.* 1. Well acquainted or conversant with; skilled in. 2. Provided; furnished; fitted out. *Pitscottie.*—A. S. *bese-an*; Teut. *besi-en*, intueri. In the first sense, *Beseen* denotes one who has *looked* well upon or *into* anything; in the second, one who has been well *looked* to, or cared for, in any respect.

To **BESET**, *v. a.* To become; used as syn. with S. *set.* *Rollock.*—Teut. *be-setti-en*, componere; *be set*, decens, aptus. V. Set, *v.*

BESHACHT, *part. pa.* 1. Not straight, distorted, Ang. 2. Torn, tattered; often including the idea of dirtiness, Perths. The latter seems to be an oblique use. V. Shachy.

BESY, *adj.* Busy. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *bysi*, Belg. *besigh*, id.; allied perhaps to Teut. *byse*, turbatus, *bijs-en*, violento impetu agitari. From Su. G. *besa*, a term used concerning beasts, which run hither and thither with violence, when stung by gadflies.

BESID, *pret.* Burst with a bizzing noise like brisk beer. *Dunbar.* The same with S. *bizzed.*

BESYNE, Bysene, Bysem, *s.* Expl. "whore, bawd," Gl. Sibb. V. Besyn.

BESYNES, *s.* 1. Business. *Wyntown.* 2. Trouble; disturbance.

To **BESLE**, or Bezle, *v. n.* To talk much at random, to talk inconsiderately and boldly on a subject that one is ignorant of, Ang.—Belg. *beuzel-en*, to trifle, to fable; Teut. *beusel-en*, nugari.

BESLE, Bezle, *s.* Idle talking, Ang. Belg. *beuzel*, id.

BESMOTTRIT, *part. pa.* Bespattered, fouled. *Douglas.*—A. S. *besmyt-an*, maculare, inquinare; Belg. *besmedder-en*, Germ. *schmader-n*, *schmatter-n*, to stain, S. to *smadd*, Su. G. *smitt-a.*

BESOM, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a low woman; a prostitute, S. *Old Mortality.* V. Bysayn.

BESOM-CLEAN, *adj.* As clean as a besom can make a floor, contrasted with washing.

BESOUTH, *prep.* To the southward of. V. Besouth.

BESS, Bessie, *s.* Abbrev. of the name *Elizabeth.*

BESSY-LOECH, *s.* The fish in E. called a *loach*, Roxb.—Fr. *loche.*

BEST, *adv.* *To best*; over and above; gain; saving, Shetl.

BEST AUCHT. The most valuable article, of a particular description, that any man possessed, commonly the best horse or ox used in labour, claimed by a landlord on the death of his tenant. V. HERRE-YELDE.

BEST, *part. pa.* Struck, beaten. *Barbour.* V. BAIST.

BEST, *part. pa.* Perhaps, fluttering or shaken. *Barbour.*—Isl. *beyst-i*, concutio.

BEST, *s.* "Beast, any animal not human," Gl. Wynt. *Wyntown.*—The term is still used in this general sense, S., pronounced q. *baist*, S. B.

BEST-MAN, *s.* Brideman; as *best-maid* is bride-maid; from having the *principal* offices in waiting on the bride, S. *Discipline.*

BESTED, *part. pa.* Overwhelmed; overpowered, S.

BESTIAL *(uff Tre)*, *s.* An engine for a siege. *Wallace.*—It seems uncertain, whether this word be formed from Lat. *bestialis*, as at first applied to the engines called *rams*, *sows*, &c., or from Fr. *bastille*, a tower; L. B. *bastillae.*

BESTIAL, BESTIALL, *s.* A term used to denote all the cattle, horses, sheep, &c., on a farm. *Spalding.*—Fr. *bestial*, *bestiall*, *bestail*, "beasts or cattle of any sort; as oxen, sheep," &c., Cotgr.

BESTIALITÉ, *s.* Cattle. *Complaynt S.*—L. B. *bestialia*, pecudes; Fr. *bestail.*

BESTREIK, *part. pa.* Drawn out; *gold bestreik*, gold wire or twist. *Burel.*—Teut. *be-streck-en*, extendere.

BESTURTED, *part. pa.* Startled, alarmed, affrighted, S.—Germ. *besturs-en*, to startle; *besturst seyn*, to be startled. Ihre views Isl. *stird-r*, rigid, immovable, as the root.

BESWAKIT, *part. pa.* Apparently, soaked, drenched. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *sock*, mergor, *saukv-a*, mergi.

To **BESWEIK,** *v. a.* To allure; to beguile, to deceive.—A. S. *swic-an*, *beswic-an*, Isl. *svik-ia.* Alem. *biswich-en*, Su. G. *swik-a*, Germ. *schwick-en*, id.

To **BET,** BETE, *v. a.* To strike. V. BYT, S.

BET, *pret.* Struck. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *beat-an*, Su. G. *bet-a*; *tu bete*, thou hast struck.

BET, *part. pa.* *Bet down*, beat or broken down, *Bellenden.*

To **BET,** *v. a.* To defeat; apparently for *beat. Crawfurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

To **BET,** *v. a.* To abate; to mitigate. V. *To* BEIT.

BET, BETT, *pret.* and *part.* Helped, supplied. V. BEIT.

BET, *part. pa.* Built, erected. *Douglas.*—This is a secondary and oblique sense of the *v. Beit*, q. v.

BET, *adj.* Better. *King's Quair.*—A. S. *bet*, Teut. *bat*, *bet*, melius, potius, magis; Alem. *baz*, *bas*, melior, the compar. of *bat*, bonus. A. S. *bet-an*, emendare, and the other synon. verbs in the Northern languages, have been viewed as originating the term. *Bet*, indeed, seems to be merely the past part., mended, *i. e.* made *better.*

BETANE, *part. pa.* Perhaps, enclosed. *Barbour.*—A. S. *betien-en*, *betyn-an*, to enclose, to shut up.

BETAUCHT, BETUK. Delivered, committed in trust; delivered up. V. BETEICH.

To **BETEICH,** BETRACH, *v. a.* To deliver up, to consign; *betuk*, pret. *betaucht*, pret. and part. pa. *Barbour.*—Hence the common Scots expression, "*God I beteach me till*," Rudd.; and that used by Ramsay, *Betootch-us-to*; i. e. Let us commend ourselves to the protection of some superior being.—O. E. *bitoke*, committed; also *bitaughten*, *bitakun*, *bitaught.* A. S. *betaecan*, tradere, concedere, assignare, commendare; to deliver, to grant, to assign or appoint, to betake or recommend unto; Somner. *Betaehte*, tradidit.

BETHANK, *s.* *Is your bethank*; indebted to you, Ayrs. *Spaewife.*

BETHANKIT, *s.* A ludicrous and irreverent term for giving *thanks* after meat. Ayrs. *Burns.*

BETHEREL, BETHRAL, *s.* An inferior kirk-officer who waits on the pastor in his official work, attends the session when they meet, summons delinquents, &c. *Ayrshire Legatees.* Corr. of E. *beadle.*

BETHLERIS. Leg. BECHLERIS. Bachelors. *Houlate.*

BETHOUT, *prep.* and *adv.* Without, Fife. Synon. *Athout*, which is used in the same sense. Perhaps, A. S. *be-utan.*

* **BETIMES,** *adv.* 1. By and bye; in a little. 2. At times; occasionally, S.

BETING, *s.* Reparation. V. under BEIT, *v.*

To **BETREYESS,** BETRASE, *v. a.* To betray. *Barbour. Betrasit*, Douglas; *betraissed*, Wallace; *betraised*, Chaucer; *betraist*, R. Brunne.—Germ. *trieg-en*, *betrieg-en*: Fr. *trah-ir*, id. *trahi-son*, treason.

To **BETRUMPE,** *v. a.* To deceive. *Douglas.*

* **BETTER,** *adj.* 1. More, in reference to number, S.; as, *better than a dozen*, more than twelve. 2. Higher in price. *I paid better than a* shilling, i.e. more than a shilling, S. 3. Often used in regard to health, S.—Su. G. *baettre*, id.

BETTERS, *s. pl.* *Ten betters*; ten times better, Aberd.

BETTER SCHAPE. Cheaper; at a lower price. *Acts Ja. IV.*

BETTY, *s.* Abbrev. of *Elizabeth*; sometimes of the old S. name *Beatrix*, S.

BETTTRNESS, *s.* 1. Superiority; applied to land. 2. Amelioration; emendation; applied especially as to health.

BETTLE, *s.* Stroke; blow. Diminutive from beat, a blow, also a contusion, S. B.

BETWEESH, *prep.* Betwixt S. V. ATWEESH.

BETWEKIS, *prep.* Betwixt. *Aberd. Reg.* V. ATWEESH.

BEVAR, *s.* One who is worn out with age. *Henrysone.*—It is evidently from the same source with *Bavard*, adj. q. v. We still say a *bevir-horse*, for a lean horse, or one worn out with age or hard work; S.

BEUCH *(gutt.)*, *s.* A bough, a branch, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *boga*, *boh*, id. from *bug-an*, to bend.

To **BEUCHEL** *(gutt.)*, *v. n.* To walk with short steps, or in a feeble, constrained, or halting manner; to shamble. "A *beuchelin* body," Roxb.—Teut. *boechel-en*, *buechel-en*, niti, conari.

BEUCHEL, *s.* A little, feeble, crooked creature.—Germ. *bügel*; Teut. *beughel*; Su. G. *bygel*, curvatura; Isl. *beygl-a*, tortuosum reddo, from *beyg-ia*, to bend.

BEUCHIT *(gutt.)*, *part. pa.* Bowed, crooked, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *bug-an*, curvare.

BEUGH *(gutt.)*, *s.* A limb, a leg, Border. *Evergreen.* Isl. *bog*, Alem. *puac*, Germ. *bug*, id. The term is applied both to man and to other animals. Both Ihre and Wachter view *bug-en*, to bend, as the origin; as it is by means of its joints that an animal bends itself. V. BOUGHT.

BEVEL, *s.* A stroke; sometimes, a violent push with the elbow, S. *Many.*—This is a derivative from *Baff*, *beff*, q. v.

To **BEVER,** BAIVER, BEVVER, *v. n.* To shake, to tremble; especially from age or infirmity; as, "We're auld *beverin* bodies;" "*Beverin* wi' the perils," shaking with the palsy, Roxb. Berwicks.—A. S. *beoff-ian*, tremere, trepidare, *bef-ian*, *bif-gean*, id. *beofung*, *bifung*, tremor. V. BEVERAN.

BEUER, Bever, *s.* A beaver. *Bellenden.*

BEVERAGE, *s.* A salute given upon putting on a piece of new dress, generally by a male to a female; as, "She gat the *beverage* o' his braw new coat."

BEVEREN, Beverand, *part. pr. Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* Perhaps from A. S. *befer-an*, circumdare; or as the same with *beverand*, which Sibb. renders "shaking, nodding;" deriving it from Teut. *beven*, contremere. This is a provincial E. word. "*Bevering*, trembling. North." Gl. Grose. V. Bever, *v.*

BEUGLE-BACKED, *adj.* Crook-backed. *Watson.*—A. S. *bug-an*, to bow; Teut. *boechel*, gibbus; Germ. *bugel*, a dimin. from *bug*, denoting anything curved or circular. It is undoubtedly the same word that is now pronounced *boolie-backit*, S.

BEVIE (*of a fire*), *s.* A term used to denote a great fire; sometimes, *bevice*, S. Perhaps from E. *bavin*, "a stick like those bound up in faggots." Johnson. It is thus used in O. E.

BEVIE, *s.* A jog, a push, S. from the same source with *bevel*. V. Baff, *s.*

BEVIL-EDGE, *s.* The edge of a sharp tool, sloping towards the point; a term used by masons, S. V. Bevel, *v.* E.

BEVIS. V. Bevar.

BEUKE, *pret. v.* Baked. *Douglas.*—A. S. *boc*, pret. of *bac-an*, pincere.

BEULD, *adj.* Bow-legged, Ang.; q. *beugeld* from the same origin with *beugle*, in *Beugle-backed*, q. v.

BEW, *adj.* Good; honourable. *Bew schyris*, or *schirris*, good Sirs. Fr. *beau*, good. *Douglas.*

To BEWAVE, Bewaue, *v. a.* To cause to wander or waver. *Palice of Honour.*—A. S. *waf-ian*, vacillare, fluctuare.

To BEWAVE, Bewaue, *v. a.* 1. To shield; to hide; to cloak. 2. To lay wait for; to overpower by means of some base stratagem, Ayrs. V. Bywaue.

BEWEST, *prep.* Towards the west, S. *Baillie's Lett.* V. Be, *prep.*

BEWIDDIED, *part. adj.* Deranged, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*—From *be*, and Teut. *woed-en*, insanire.

To BEWILL, *v. a.* To cause to go astray, Buchan; syn. with E. *bewilder*. *Yarras's Poems.* From *be*, and *will*, lost in error, q. v.

BEWIS, Bewys, *s. pl.* Boughs. *Douglas.* V. Bruch.

BEWIS, *s. pl.* Beauties. O. Fr. *beaus*, beauty. *Maitland Poems.*

BEWITH, *s.* A place of residence; a domicile, Perths.—Perhaps allied to A. S. *by-an*; Su. G. *bo*, *bo-a*, *bu-a*, to build, to inhabit; Isl. *by*, in pret. *buid*, inhabited; whence *bud*; Su. G. *bod*, mansio; E. *booth*, and S. *bothie*.

BEWITH, *s.* A thing which is employed as a substitute for another, although it should not answer the end so well. *Ramsay.* One who arrives when the regular dinner is eaten, is said to get "only a *bewith* for a dinner," S. From the subst. v. *be*, conjoined with the prep. *with*, q. what one must submit to for a time.

To BEWRY, *v. a.* To pervert, to distort. *Douglas.*—Teut. *wroegh-en*, torquere, angere.

BEWTER, *s.* The bittern. *Sir R. Gordon's Sutherl.*

BEYONT, *prep.* Beyond, S.

Back-o'-Beyont, *adv.* At a great distance; synon. *Fer outby*, S. *The Antiquary.*

BEZWELL, *adv.* However, Orkn. Perhaps abbrev. for "It will *be as well*."

BHALIE, *s.* A hamlet or village, Gael. *Clan-Albin.* V. Bal.

To BY, *v. a.* To purchase; to buy. *Acts Mary.*—A. S. *bygan*, emere.

BY, *prep.* 1. Beyond, S. *Pitscottie.* 2. Besides, over and above. *Pitscottie.* 3. Above, more than, in preference to. *Davidsone's Schort Discurs.* 4. In a way of distinction from, S. *Wallace.* 5. Without. *Pitscottie.* 6. Away from, without regard to, contrary to. *Wallace.* *By*, as thus used, is sometimes directly contrasted with *be*, as signifying *by* in the modern sense of the term. This may be viewed as an oblique sense of *by* as signifying *beyond*; perhaps in allusion to an arrow that flies wide from the mark.

BY, *adv.* 1. When, after; q. by the time that, *Pitscottie.* This idiom is very ancient. Moes. G. *Bi the galithum thai brothrjus is; When* his brethren were gone up. 2. As signifying *although*; as, "*I carena by*," I don't care *though* I agree to your proposal, S. 3. Denoting approximation, or approach from some distance; used in the composition of various adverbs.

Down-by, *adv.* Downwards; implying the idea that the distance is not great.

In-by, *adv.* Nearer to any object; q. v.

Our-by, *adv.* This, as well as *Through-by*, is used by neighbours in the phrase "Come *our-by*," or, "Come *through-by*," when parks, woods, streams, or something that must be passed *through* or *over*, intervenes between their respective residences, S.

Out-by, *adv.* q. v.

Through-by, *adv.* V. Our-by.

Up-by, *adv.* Upwards, S.

BY-COMING, *s.* The act of passing by or through a a place, S. *Melvill's Diary.*

BY-COMMON, *adv.* Out of the ordinary line; *by* signifying beyond. *Galt.*

BY-COMMON, *adj.* Singular, Ayrs. *R. Gilhaise.*

BY-EAST, Towards the east. V. Be, *prep.*

BY-GAIN, *In the by-gain.* 1. Literally, in passing, in *going-by*, Aberd. 2. Incidentally, Aberd.

BY-GATE, Bygat, *s.* A by-way. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*

BY-GOING, *s.* The act of passing. *Monro's Exped.* Teut. *bygaen* signifies to approach, to come near.

BY-HAND, *adv.* Over, S. V. Hand.

BY HIMSELL or HERSELL. Denoting the want of the exercise of reason; beside himself or herself. V. Himsell.

BY ONE'S MIND. Deprived of reason. *Pitscottie.*

BY-HOURS, *s. pl.* Time not allotted to regular work, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

BY-LYAR, *s.* A neutral. *Knox.*—From the *v. To lie by*, E.

BYAR, *s.* A purchaser. *Aberd. Reg.* V. By, *v.*

BIAS, a word used as a mark of the superlative degree; *bias bonny*, very handsome; *bias hungry*, very hungry, Aberd. V. Brous, which is perhaps the proper orthography.

BIB, *s.* A term used to denote the stomach, Ang. Borrowed, perhaps, from the use of that small piece of linen, thus denominated, which covers the breast or stomach of a child.

BYBILL, *s.* A large writing, a scroll so extensive that it may be compared to a book. *Detection Q. Mary.*—The word occurs in a similar sense in O. E. As used by Chaucer, Tyrwhitt justly renders it "any great book." In the dark ages, when books were scarce, those which would be most frequently mentioned would doubtless be the *Bible* and *Breviary*. Or, this use of the word may be immediately from L. B.

biblus, a book, (Gr. βιβλος), which occurs in this sense from the reign of Charlemagne downwards.

BIBLIOTHEC, *s.* A library. *Nicol Burne.*—Lat. *bibliotheca.*

BIBLIOTHECAR, *s.* A librarian, ibid.

BICHMAN, *s.* Perhaps, for *buthman*, q. *boothman*, one who sells goods in a *booth*. *Dunbar.*—In edit. 1508, it is *buthman*.

BYCHT. V. LYCHT *Houlate.*

BICK, *s.* A bitch; "the female of the canine kind." S.—A. S. *bicca*, *bicce*, id.; Isl. *bickia*, catella.

To BICK AND BIRR, *v. n.* To cry as grouse, Roxb. *Winter Ev. Tales.*—Perhaps allied to Belg. *bikk-en*, to beat, to chop, as denoting the noise made by its wings. V. BIRR.

To BICKER, BYKER, *v. n.* This v., as used in S., does not merely signify, "to fight, to skirmish, to fight off and on," as it is defined in E. dictionaries. It also denotes, 1. The constant motion of weapons of any kind, and the rapid succession of strokes, in a battle or broil. *Wallace.* 2. To fight by throwing stones; S. 3. To move quickly; S. "He came down the gait as fast as he could *bicker.*" 4. It expresses the noise occasioned by successive strokes, by throwing of stones, or by any rapid motion; S.—C. B. *bicra*, a battle; "Pers. *pykar*," id. Gl. Wynt.

BICKER, BIKERING, *s.* 1. A fight carried on with stones; a term among schoolboys, S. *Bickers*, as they are called, were often held on the Caltonhill. They took place almost every evening a little before dusk, and lasted till night parted the combatants; who were generally idle apprentices, of mischievous dispositions, that delighted in chasing one another from knoll to knoll with sticks and stones. *Campbell's Journey.* 2. A contention, strife, S. *Baillie.* 3. A short race, Ayrs. *Burns.*

BICKER, BIQUOUR, *s.* A bowl, or dish for containing liquor; properly, one made of wood; S. *Evergreen.*—Germ. *becher*; Isl. *baukur*, *bikare*; Sw. *bagare*; Dan. *begere*; Gr. and L. B. βικαρι, *baccarium*; Ital. *bicchiere*, patera, scyphus.

BICKERFU', *s.* As much of anything as fills a bicker, S. *The Pirate.*

BICKERIN', *s.* Indelicate toying, Dumfr. Synon. *Bagenin*, Fife. V. BICKER-RAID.

BICKER-RAID, *s.* The name given to a kind of indecent frolic which formerly prevailed in harvest, after the labourers had finished dinner. A young man, laying hold of a girl, threw her down, and the rest covered them with their empty *bickers*; Roxb.

To BID, *v. a.* 1. To desire, to pray for. *Henrysone.*—This sense is common in O. E. 2. To care for, to value. *Douglas.* From the same origin with BEDIS, q.v.

BIDDABLE, *adj.* Obedient; pliable in temper; as, "*A biddable bairn*," a child that cheerfully does what is desired; from the E. v. to *bid*, to command.

BIDDABLENESS, *s.* Disposition to obey; compliant temper, S.

BIDDABLIE, *adv.* Obediently.

To BIDE, BYDE, *v. a.* 1. To await, to wait for. *Kelly.* 2. To wait for, as implying the idea of defiance. *Spalding.* 3. To suffer, to endure. "He *bides* a great deal of pain;" S. Westmorel., id. *Ross.*—An oblique sense of Moes. G. *beid-an*, A. S. *bid-an*, expectare.

To BIDE *be*, *v. n.* To continue in one state, S.

To BIDE or BYD *at*, *v. n.* and *a.* To persist. *To abide by. Keith's Hist.*

To BYDE *be* or *by*, *v. a.* To adhere to; as, "*I'll no byde be that agreement*," S.; the same as *Byde at.*

To BYDE KNAWLEGE. To bear investigation; an old forensic term. V. KNAWLEGE.

BIDE, *s.* Applied to what one endures. *A terrible bide*; very acute pain, Leth.

BYDINGS, *s. pl.* Evil endured; what one has to suffer, Ang. *Ross.*

BIDINGS, *s. pl.* Sufferings. V. BIDE, *v.*

BIEYFIR, *s.* The designation given to the double portion of meat formerly allotted, by a chief, to his *Galloglach*, or armour-bearer, in the Western Isles. *Martin's West. Isl.*—Gael. *biadh*, meat, food, and *fear*, a man; *i. e.* a man's portion.

BIEYTA'V, *s.* The name given to the food served up to strangers, taken immediately after being at sea, ibid.—Perhaps *beit-hav*, from Isl. *beit*, food, and *haf*; Dan. *hav*, the sea.

BIELD, *s.* Shelter. V. BEILD.

To BIELD, *v. a.* To protect. V. BEILD.

BIELY, *adj.* Affording shelter, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. BEILDY.

BIER, *s.* Expl. as signifying twenty threads in the breadth of a web. V. PORTER.

BIERDLY, BIERLY, *adj. Popular Ball.*—It is viewed as the same with *Burdly*, q. v. But to me it seems rather to signify, fit, proper, becoming, from Isl. *byrtiar*, *ber*, decet, oportet.

BIERLY, *adj.* Big; burly. *Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing.*

BIERLING, *s.* A galley, S. B. *Statist. Acc.*

To BIETTLE, BEETLE, *v. n.* 1. To amend; to grow better; applied to the state of one's health. 2. To recover; applied to the vegetable kingdom; as, "The crap's *beetlin'* now." Dimin. from A. S. *beotian*, *bet-an*, convalescere.

BIG, BIGG, *s.* A particular species of barley, also denominated *bear*, S. Cumb. id. barley. *Statist. Acc.* V. CHESTER BEAR.—Isl. *bygg*, hordeum. Dan. *byg*, Su. G. *biugg*, id.

To BIG, BYG, *v. a.* To build; S. Cumb. Westmorel. id. *Wallace.*—This word occurs in O. E., although not very frequently. A. S. *bycg-an*, Isl. *bygg-ia*, Su. G. *bygg-a*, aedificare, instruere, a frequentative from *bo*, id.; as it is customary with the Goths thus to augment monosyllables in o; as *sugg-a* from *so*, a sow.

To BIG, *v. n.* To build a nest. A common use of the term in S. "The gray swallow *bigs* i' the cot-house wa'." *Remains Nithsdale Song.*

To BIG *round one.* To surround, Aberdeen.

To BIG *upon.* To fall upon; to attack, Aberd.; perhaps referring to the approaches made by a besieging army.

BIG-COAT, *s.* A great-coat, S.

BYGANE, BIGANE, BYGONE, *adj.* 1. Past; S. The latter is mentioned by Dr. Johnson as "a Scotch word." *Acts Ja. I.* 2. Preceding; equivalent to E. predeceased. *Douglas.*

BYGANES, BIGONES, used as *s. pl.* denoting what is past, but properly including the idea of transgression or defect 1. It denotes offences against the sovereign, or the state, real or supposed. *Baillie.* In this sense it is used proverbially; *Let byganes be byganes*, let past offences be forgotten, S. 2. It is used in relation to the quarrels of lovers, or grounds of offence given by either party, S. *Morison.* 3. It often denotes arrears, sums of money formerly due, but not paid, S. *Wodrow.*

BIGGAR, *s.* A builder, one who carries on a building. *Acts Mary.*

BIGGIE, Biggin, *s.* A linen cap. Ayrs.—Fr. *beguin.* V. Beggonet.

BIGGING, Byggyn, Byggynge, *s.* A building; a house, properly of a larger size, as opposed to a cottage, S. *Wallace.*—*Biggin*, a building, Gl. Westmorel. Isl. *bigging*, structura.

BIGGIT, *part. pa.* Built.—This word is used in various senses, S. *Biggit land*, land where there are houses or buildings, contrasted with one's situation in a solitude, or far from any shelter during a storm, S. *Barbour. Weill biggit*, well-grown, lusty. *Melvill's MS. A weill biggit body* is one who has acquired a good deal of wealth, S. B.

BIGGIT WA'S, *s. pl.* Buildings; houses, S. *Guy Mannering.* V. *To* Big, Byg.

BIGGIT, *pret.* Perhaps, inclined. *King Hart.*—A. S. *byg-an*, flectere.

BIGHT, *s.* 1. A loop upon a rope. 2. The inclination of a bay, Loth.—Teut. *bigh-en*, pandari, incurvari, flecti; Isl. *bugt*, curvatura, sinus. V. Bought

BIGHTSOM, *adj.* Implying an easy air, and, at the same time, activity, S. B. *Morison.*—Perhaps q. *buxom*, from A. S. *bocsum*, flexibilis; *byg-an*, to bend.

BIGLY, Byglie, *adj.* 1. Commodious, or habitable. *Bludy Serk.* 2. Pleasant, delightful. *Bord. Minst.*—From A. S. *big-an*, habitare, and *lic*, similis.

BIGLIE, *adj.* Rather large, Ettr. For. From *big*, large, q. *big-like.*

BIGONET, *s.* A linen cap or coif. *Ramsay.*—From the same origin with E. *biggin*, "a kind of coif, or linen cap for a young child;" Philips; or rather from Fr. *beguine*, a nun of a certain order in Flanders.

BIGS, Barbour xix. 392. Pink. ed. Leg. Lucis, lodges.

BYILYEIT, *part. pa.* Boiled. *Chalmers's Mary.*

BYK. Apparently, an errat. for *byt*, bite. *Dunbar.*

BYKAT, Beikat, *s.* A male salmon; so called, when come to a certain age, because of the *beak* which grows in his under jaw; Ang.

BIKE, Byke, Byik, Beik, *s.* 1. A building, a habitation, S. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. A nest or hive of bees, wasps, or ants, S. *Douglas.* 3. A building erected for the preservation of grain; Caithn. *Pennant.* 4. Metaph. an association or collective body; S. *Lyndsay. To skail the byke*, metaph. to disperse an assembly of whatever kind; S. 5. A valuable collection of whatever kind, when acquired without labour or beyond expectation. 6. In the North of S. it is used in a similar sense, but only denoting trifles.—Isl. *bik-ar*, denotes a hive, alvear; and Teut. *bie-bock*, *bie-buyck*, apiarium, alvearium, Kilian. The Isl. word is probably from Su. G. *bygga*, to build, part. pa. *bygdt*; q. something prepared or built. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the word, as used in sense 2, is the same with that denoting a a habitation. For what is a *byke* or *bee-bike*, but a building or habitation of bees?

To BIKE, *v. n.* To hive; to gather together like bees, South of S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

BYKING, *s.* A hive; a swarm. Syn. *Bike*, *Byke*, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

BYKNYF, Byknife, *s.* A knife. Perhaps a house-knife, from A. S. *bye*, habitatio, and *cnif*, a knife; or it may be a *knife* lying *by* one, or at hand. *Aberd. Reg.*

BYKYNIS, *s.* Bodkins. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Boikis.

BILBIE, *s.* Shelter, residence; Ang. This, I apprehend, is a very ancient word. It may be either from Su. G. *byle*, habitaculum, and *by*, pagus, conjoined, as denoting residence in a village; or more simply, from *Bolby*, villa primaria; from *bol*, praedium, and *by*, a village. Thus *bolby* would signify a village which has a *praedium*, or territory of its own, annexed to it.

BILCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. A lusty person. 2. In Selkirks., a little, crooked, insignificant person. V. Belch.

To BILCH, (*ch* soft) *v. n.* To limp; to halt, Tweedd. Roxb. Syn. *Hilch.* Perhaps from Teut. *bulcker*, inclinare se; or Isl. *bylta*, volutare, *billta*, casus lapsus.

BILCHER, *s.* One who halts, ibid.

BILDER, *s.* A scab, Ang.—A. S. *byle*, carbunculus, Su. G. *bolda* or *boeld*, ulcus.

BILEDAME, *s.* A great-grandmother. *Colkelbie Sow.* Like E. *beldam*, from Fr. *belle-dame.* It seems probable that this was an honourable title of consanguinity; and that as E. *grandam* denotes a grandmother, in O. Fr. *grande-dame* had the same sense in common with *grande-mere*; and that the next degree backwards was *belle-dame*, a great-grandmother. *Beldam* seems to have fallen into equal disrepute with *Leckie*, which, as well as *Leckie-minnie*, still signifies a grandmother, transferred to an old woman, and often used disrespectfully.

BILEFT, *pret.* Remained, abode. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *belif-an*, superesse, to remain; Alem. *bilib-en*, Franc. *bilib-en*, manere; Schilter.

To BYLEPE, *v. a.* To cover, as a stallion does a mare. *Douglas.*—A. S. *behleap-an*, insilire, Su. G. *leop-a*, Teut. *loop-en*, catulire.

BILES, Bylis, *s.* A game for four persons; a sort of billiards. *Chal. Life of Mary.*—Fr. *bille*, a small bowl or billiard ball.

BILF, *s.* A monster. *St. Patrick.* V. Belch, Bilch.

BILF, *s.* A blunt stroke, Ayrs. Lanarks. *Galt's R. Gilhaise. Beff*, *Baff*, syn.

BILGET, *s.* A projection for the support of a shelf, &c., Aberd.—Teut. *bulget*, *bulga*; O. Goth. *bulg-ia*, to swell out.

BILGET, *adj.* Bulged, jutting out. *Douglas.* Su. G. *bulg-ia*, to swell, whence Isl. *bylgia*, a billow. Or, Isl. *eg belge*, curvo; *belgia huopta*, inflare buccas.

To BILL, *v. a.* 1. To register, to record. *Bp. Forbes.* 2. To give a legal information against, to indict; synon. with *Delate*, *Dilate. Acts Ja. VI.*

BILL, *s.* Corr. of E. Bull. *Davidson's Poems.*—From Sw. *boel-a*, Isl. *baul-a*, to bellow; Isl. *baula*, a cow, *baull*, a bull.

To BILLY, *v. n.* To low. Corr. of bellow, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.*

BILLY BENTIE. A smart, roguish boy; used either in a good or in a bad sense; as, "Weel, weel, *Billy benty*, I'se mind you for that!" S. From *billy*, a boy, sense 8, and perhaps A. S. *bentith*, "that hath obtained his desire;" from *bene*, a request or boon, and *tith-ian*, *ge-tith-ian*, to grant.

BILLY BLYNDE, Billy Blin, *s.* 1. The designation given to *Brownie*, or the lubber fiend, in some of the southern counties of S. *Rem. of Nith. Song.* 2. Blind-man's-buff. As the skin of an animal was generally worn by him who sustained the principal character in *Blind-man's-buff*, or *Blind Harie*, the sport may be so denominated from his supposed resemblance to *Brownie*, who is always represented as having a rough appearance, and as being covered with hair. V. Blind Harie.

BILLYBLINDER, *s.* 1. The person who hoodwinks

another in the play of Blind-man's-buff, S. 2. Metaph. used for a blind or imposition. *Perils of Man.*

BILLIE, Billy, *s.* 1. A companion, a comrade. *Minstrelsy Border.* 2. Fellow, used rather contemptuously, S.; synon. *chield, chap. Shirrefs.* 3. As a term expressive of affection and familarity; S. *Ramsay.* 4. A lover, one who is in suit of a woman. *Evergreen.* Still used in this sense, S. B. 5. A brother, S. *Minstrelsy Border.* 6. Apparently used in allusion to brotherhood in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry. *Minstrelsy Border.* 7. A young man. In this sense it is often used in the pl. *The billies, or the young billies*, S. B. It is expl. "a stout man, a clever fellow." Gl. Shirr. S. Sometimes it signifies a boy, S. B. as synon. with *callan. Ross.* —It is probably allied to Su. G. Germ. *billig*, Belg. *billik*, equalis; as denoting those that are on a footing as to age, rank, relation, affection, or employment.

BILLYHOOD, *s.* Brotherhood, South of S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

BILLIT, *adj.* "Shod with iron," Rudd. *Billit ax. Douglas.*—This phrase is perhaps merely a circumlocution for the *bipennis*, or large ax. V. Balax.

BILSH, *s.* 1. A short, plump, and thriving person or animal; as, "A *bilsh* o' a callan," a thickset boy, Lanarks. Roxb. *Pilch* is used in the same sense. 2. A little waddling fellow, Ettr. For.

BILSHIE, *adj.* Short, plump, and thriving, ibid.

To BILT, *v. n.* To go lame; to limp; also, to walk with crutches, Roxb.

BILT, *s.* A limp, ibid.

BILT, *s.* A blow, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

BILTER, *s.* A child, Dumfr.; Isl. *pilter*, puellus.

BILTIE, *adj.* Thick and clubbish, Lanarks.

BILTINESS, *s.* Clubbishness; clumsiness, ibid. V. Bulty.

BILTIN', *part. pr.* Limping; as, *biltin' awa'*. Syn. *Liltin'*, O. S.—Isl. *billta*, volutare, prolabi, inverti.

To BIM, *v. n.* To hum, Renfrews. A variety of *Bum*, q. v.

BIM, *s.* The act of buzzing, ibid.

BIMMER, *s.* That which hums, ibid.

To BIN, *v. n.* To move with velocity and noise; as, "He ran as fast as he could *bin*," i. e. move his feet, Fife; syn. *Binner.* Allied, perhaps, to Isl. *bein-a*, expedire, negotium promovere.

BIN. A sort of imprecation; as, "*Bin* thae biting clegs!" Sorrow be on these biting clegs; used when one is harassed by horse-flies.

BIN, *s.* Key; humour, Aberd. It seems the same as *Bind*, q. v.

BIN, *s.* A mountain, S. O. *Galloway.*—From Gael. *ben*, id., Lomond *bin*, being synon. with *Benlomond.*

BIND, Binde, *s.* 1. Dimension, size; especially with respect to circumference. A barrel of a certain *bind*, is one of certain dimensions, S.; hence *Barrel bind. Acts Ja. III.* 2. It is used more generally to denote size in any sense. *Acts Mary.* 3. Metaph. to denote ability. "Aboon my *bind*," beyond my power. This is often applied to pecuniary ability, S. This use of the word is evidently borrowed from the idea of *binding* a vessel with hoops. 4. Used in reference to morals. *A. Scott's Poems.*

BIND-POCK, *s.* A niggard. *Kelly.*

BINDLE, *s.* The cord or rope that binds anything, whether made of hemp or of straw, S.—Su. G. *bindel* a headband, a fillet, from *bind-a*, to bind. Teut. *bindel*, ligamen.

BINDWEED, *s.* Ragwort, S. *Wilson's Renfrews.* V. Bunweds.

BINDWOOD, *s.* The vulgar name for ivy, S; Hedera helix, Linn.; pron. *binwud.*—Denominated, perhaps, from the strong hold that it takes of a wall, a rock, trees, &c., q. the *binding wood.* It is probably the same which is written *benwood. Statist. Acc.* In Sutherland and its vicinity those who are afraid of having their cows bewitched, and the milk taken from them, twist a collar of ivy and put it round the neck of each of their cows.

BING, *s.* 1. A heap in general. *Lyndsay.* 2. A heap of grain, S. *Douglas.* 3. A pile of wood; immediately designed as a funeral pile. *Douglas.* 4. "A temporary enclosure or repository made of boards, twigs, or straw ropes, for containing grain or such like"; Gl. Sibb., where it is also written *binns.*—Dan. *bing*, Sw. *binge*, Isl. *bing-r*, cumulus.

To BING, *v. a.* 1. To put into a heap. 2. Denoting the accumulation of money. *Turras's Poems.*

To BYNGE, *v. n.* To cringe. V. Benge.

To BINK, *v. a.* To press down, so as to deprive anything of its proper shape. It is principally used as to shoes, when, by careless wearing, they are allowed to fall down in the heels; S.—O. Teut. *banghen*, premere, in angustum cogere. Sw. *bank-a*, to beat, seems allied; q. to beat down. Or it may be a frequentative from A. S. *bend-an*, to bend.

To BINK, *v. n.* To bend; to bow down; to curtsy; leaning forward in an awkward manner, Loth.

BINK, *s.* The act of bending down. A horse is said to give a *bink*, when he makes a false step in consequence of the bending of one of the joints. *To play bink*, to yield, Loth.

BINK, *s.* 1. A bench, a seat; S. B. *Priests of Peblis.* 2. A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding plates, bowls, spoons, &c., Ang. It is also called a *Plate-rack*; S. *The Antiquary. Colvil.* 3. The long seat beside the fire in a country house. *Tarras's Poems.* Probably an oblique sense of the same term which signifies a bench. V. Benk.

BINK-SIDE, *s.* The side of the long seat beside the fire. *Tarras's Poems.*

BINK, *s.* A hive. A *Bee-bink*, a nest or hive of bees; a *Wasp-bink*, a hive of wasps, Loth. Roxb. Perhaps a corr. of *bike*, id. though Kilian gives *bie-bancke* as old Teut. signifying apiarium.

BINK, *s.* 1. A bank, an acclivity, S. B. *Evergreen.* 2. *Bink of a peat-moss*, the perpendicular part of a peat-moss, from which the labourer, who stands opposite to it, cuts his peats. *Stat. Acc.*—Wachter observes that Germ. *bank*, Su. G. *baenk*, denote any kind of eminence. V. Benk.

BINKIE, *adj.* Gaudy; trimly dressed, Tweedd. Perhaps a corr. of syn. term *Dinkie*, q. v.

BINN *(of sheaves).* All the reapers on a harvest-field. If not from *boon*, perhaps from C. B. *bydhin*, turma, a troop, a company.

BINNA, *v. subst.* with the negative affixed. Be not, for *be na.*

BINNA, Binnar, *prep.* Except, save, but; as, "The folk are a' cum, *binnae* twa-three," Lanarks. An elliptical term for "if it *be not*," or *be* it *not*. *Be na*, S. V. Canna.

BINNE, *s.* A temporary enclosure for preserving grain, South of S.—A. S. *binne*, praesepe. V. Binc, sense 3.

To BINNER, *v. n.* 1. To move with velocity, and with a humming sound. A wheel is said to *binner* when driven round with rapidity and emitting a humming sound, Aberd. Mearns. Fife. Lanarks. Syn. *Bicker, Birl.* 2. To run, or gallop, conjoining the ideas of

quickness and carelessness, Aberd. Mearns.—Probably from C. B. *buanawr*, swift, fleet; *buawred*, rapid; from *buan*, id.

BINNER, Binnerin, *s.* A bickering noise, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing. At the binner*, boiling briskly.

BINWEED. V. Bunweed.

BYOUS, *adj.* Extraordinary. *Byous* weather, remarkable weather, Clydes. Loth. Aberd. V. Bias.

BYOUS, *adv.* Very; in a great degree. *Byous hungry*, very hungry, ibid.

BYOUSLIE, *adv.* Extraordinarily; uncommonly, Loth. Clydes.

BYOUTOUR, Bootyer, *s.* A gormandiser; a glutton, Renfrew. *Bootyert*, Stirlings. Perhaps a metaph. use of *Boytour*, the S. name of the bittern, from its supposed voracity.

BYPASSING, *s.* Lapse. *Acts Ja. VI.*

BYPAST, *adj.* Past; reckoned by Dr. Johnson "a term of the Scotch dialect."

BYPTICIT, *part. pa.* Dipped or dyed. *Houlate.*—Lat. *baptizo.*

BIR, Birr, *s.* Force. I find that Isl. *byr*, expl. ventus ferens, is deduced from *ber-a*, ferre; Gl. Edd. Saem. Perhaps *bir* is derived rather from Isl. *fioer*, life, vigour, to which *vir*, *virr*, the term denoting *force* Aberd. seems to have affinity. V. Birr.

BIRD, Beird, Brid, Burd, *s.* 1. A lady, a damsel. *Gawan and Gol.*—As *bridde* is the word used by Chaucer for bird, it is merely the A. S. term for pullus, pullulus. *Bird*, as applied to a damsel, appears to be the common term used in a metaph. sense. 2. Used, also metaph., to denote the young of quadrupeds, particularly of the fox. V. Tod's Birds. Perhaps this definition should rather belong to *Bird*, *Burd*, offspring.

BIRD, Burd, *s.* Offspring. This term seems to be generally used in a bad sense; as, *witch-burd*, the supposed brood of a witch, *whore's-burd*, &c. Loth. Isl. *byrd*, nativitas, genus, familia.

BYRD, *v. imp.* It behoved, it became. *Barbour.*—A. S. *byreth*, pertinet. This imp. v. may have been formed from *byr-an*, *ber-an*, to carry, or may be viewed as nearly allied to it. Hence *bireth*, gestavit; Germ. *berd*, *ge-baerd*, id., *sich berd-en*, gestum facere. Su. G. *boer-a*, debere, pret. *borde*, anciently *boerjade.*

BIRD AND JOE. A phrase used to denote intimacy or familiarity. Sitting *bird and joe*, sitting cheek by jowl, like Darby and Joan, S.

BIRDIE, *s.* A diminutive from E. *Bird*, S.

BIRD-MOUTH'D, *adj.* Mealy-mouth'd, S. *Ramsay.*

* BIRDS, *s. pl.* "A' the birds in the air;" a play among children, S.

BIRD'S-NEST, *s.* Wild carrot. Daucus carrota, Linn.

BIRDING, *s.* Burden; load. *Douglas.*—A. S. *byrthen*; Dan. *byrde*, id. V. Birth, Byrth.

BYRE, *s.* Cowhouse, S. *Byer*, id. Cumb. *Gawan and Gol.*—Perhaps allied to Franc. *buer*, a cottage; *byre*, Su. G. *byr*, a village; Germ. *bauer*, habitaculum, cavea; from Su. G. *be*, *bu-a*, to dwell. Or from Isl. *bu*, a cow; Gael. *bo*, id.—Rather from O. Fr. *bouverie*, a stall for oxen, from *bœuf*, an ox.

BYREMAN, *s.* A man-servant who cleans the *byre* or cowhouse on a farm, Berwicks.

BIRGET THREAD, Burges Threed. Perhaps *Bruges* thread. *Rates.*

BIRK, *s.* Birch, a tree, S. Betula alba, Linn. *Douglas.*—A. S. *birc*; Isl. *biorki*; Teut. *berck*, id.

BIRKIE, *adj.* Abounding with birches, S.

BIRK-KNOWE, *s.* A *knoll* covered with *birches*, S. *Lights and Shadows.*

BIRKIN, Birken, *adj.* Of, or belonging to birch, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun. Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *beorcen*, id.

To BIRK, *v. n.* To give a tart answer; to converse in a sharp and cutting way, S.—A. S. *birc-an*, *beorc-an*, to bark, q. of a snarling humour. Hence,

BIRKIE, *adj.* 1. Tart in speech, S. 2. Lively; spirited; mettlesome. *Galt.*

BIRKY, *s.* 1. A lively young fellow; a person of mettle, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 2. *Auld Birkie*, "In conversation, analogous to *old Boy*," Gl. Shir. *Ramsay.*—Allied perhaps, to Isl. *berk-ia*, jactare, to boast; or *biarg-a*, opitulari, q. one able to give assistance.

BIRKIE, Birky, *s.* A trifling game at cards, at which only two play, throwing down a card alternately; he who follows suit wins the trick, if he seizes the heap before his opponent can cover his card with one of his own. E. *Beggar-my-neighbour.* From Isl. *berk-ia*, to boast.

To BIRL, Birle, *v. a.* 1. This word primarily signifies the act of pouring out, or furnishing drink for guests, or of parting it among them. *Douglas.* 2. To ply with drink. *Minst. Border.* 3. To drink plentifully, S. *Douglas.* 4. To club money for the purpose of procuring drink. "I'll *birle* my bawbie," I will contribute my share of the expense, S. *Ramsay.*—In Isl. it is used in the first sense; *byrl-a*, infundere, miscere potem. In A. S. it occurs in sense third, *biril-ian*, *biril-ian*, haurire. Hence *byrle*, a butler. Isl. *byrlar*, id. *Birle*, O. E. has the same signification.

To BIRL, *v. n.* To drink in society, S. *Old Mortality.*

To BIRL, *v. n.* 1. To "make a noise like a cart driving over stones, or mill-stones at work." It denotes a constant drilling sound, S. *Popular Ball.* 2. Used improperly, to denote quick motion in walking, Loth. S. Sometimes it denotes velocity of motion in whatever way. *Davidson's Seasons.* 3. To toss up, Loth. Roxb.—*Birl* seems to be a dimin. from the v. *Birr*, used in the same sense, formed by means of the letter *l*, a common note of diminution. Dr. Johnson has observed, that "if there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, &c., there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts; Grammar E. T. We may add, that this termination is frequently used in words which denote a sharp or tingling sound; as E. *whirl*, *drill*; S. *tirl*, *skirl*, *dirl.*

BIRLAW-COURT, also Birley-Court. V. Burlaw.

BIRLEY-OATS, Barley-Oats, *s. pl.* A species of oats, S. *Statist. Acc.*—It seems to have received its name from its supposed resemblance to *barley.*

BIRLIE, *s.* A loaf of bread, S. B.

BIRLIE-MAN, *s.* One who assesses damages; a parish arbiter; a referee, South of S. Loth. Expl. in Gl. Antiquary; "the petty officer of a burgh of barony."

BIRLIN, *s.* A long-oared boat of the largest size, often with six, sometimes with eight oars; generally used by the chieftains in the Western Isles. It seldom had sails. *Martin's St. Kilda.*—Probably of Scandinavian origin, as Sw. *barr* is a kind of ship; and *berling*, a boat-staff, Seren. I am informed, however, that in Gael. the word is written *bhairlin.*

BIRLIN, *s.* A small cake, made of oatmeal or barley-meal; syn. *Tod*, Ettr. For. Tweedd.—Gael. *builin*, signifies a loaf, and *bairghean*, a cake.

BIRLING, *s.* A drilling noise, S.

BIRLING, *s.* A drinking match, in which, generally, the drink is clubbed by the company. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

BIRN, *s.* The high part of a farm where the young sheep are *summered*; or dry, heathy pasture, reserved for the lambs after they have been weaned, Roxb. Loth. —C. B. *bryn*, a hill; Su. G. *brun*, vertex montis; Isl. *bryn* and *brun*, a height in a general sense.

To BIRN *Lambs.* To put them on a poor dry pasture. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

BIRNY, *adj.* 1. Covered with the scorched stems of heath that has been set on fire, S. 2. Having a rough or stunted stem; applied to plants, *i. e.* like the stems of burnt heath, furze, &c., Loth. V. BIRNS.

BIRN, *s.* The matrix, or rather the *labia pudenda* of a cow.—Allied, perhaps, to Isl. *brund-ur*, pecudum coeundi actus, et appetitus inire; G. Andr. C. B. *bry*, matrix, vulva.

To BIRN, *v. a.* To burn. V. BRYN.

BIRN, BIRNE, *s.* 1. A burnt mark, S. *Acts Cha. II.* 2. A mark burnt on the noses of sheep, S. 3. *Skin and Birn*, a common phrase, denoting the whole of anything, or of any number of persons or things, S.; from A. S. *byrn*, burning. *Acts Mary.*

BIRN, *s.* A burden, S. B. *Ross.* To *gie* one's *birn a hitch*, to assist him in a strait, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—An abbreviation of A. S. *byrthen*, burden; if not from C. B. *baen*, onus, *byrn-ia*, onerare. Davies.

BIRNIE, BYRNIE, *s.* A corslet; a brigandine. *Douglas.* A. S. *byrn*, *byrna*; Isl. *bryn*, *brynia*; Sw. *bringa*, thorax, lorica, munimentum pectoris; probably from Isl. *bringa*, pectus.

BIRNS, *s. pl.* Roots; the stronger stems of burnt heath, which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed, S. *Pennycuik.*—A. S. *byrn*, incendium.

BIRR, *s.* Force. V. BEIR.

To BIRR, *v. n.* 1. To make a whirring noise, especially in motion; the same with *birl*, S. *Douglas.* It is often used to denote the sound made by a spinning-wheel. *The Entail.* 2. To be in a state of confusion, S. B. It seems to signify the confusion in the head caused by violent exercise. *Skinner.* V. BEIR, S.

BIRR, BIRL, *s.* The whizzing sound of a spinning-wheel, or of any other machine, in rapid gyration. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

BIRRING, *s.* The noise made by partridges when they spring, S.

BIRS, BRASS, *s.* The gad-fly, Roxb.—E. *breeze*, *brize*; Ital. *brissio*; A. S. *brimsa.*

BIRS, BIRSE, BYRSS, BIRSSIS, *s.* 1. A bristle; "a sow's *birse*," the bristle of a sow, S. *Evergreen.* 2. Metaph. for the beard. *Knox.* 3. Metaph. for the indication of rage or displeasure. "To set up one's *birse*," to put one in a rage. The *birse* is also said to *rise*, when one's temper becomes warm, in allusion to animals fenced with bristles, that defend themselves, or express their rage in this way, S. *Course of Conformitie.*—A. S. *byrst*; Germ. *borst*, *burst*; Su. G. *borst*, id. Ihre derives it from *burr*, a thistle. Sw. *saetta up borsten*, to put one in a rage; *borsta sig*, to give one's self airs, E. to bristle up. Hence the origin of E. *brush*; for Sw. *borst*, is a brush, *borsta*, to brush, from *borst*, seta; a brush being made of bristles.

BIRSALL, *s.* A dye stuff. Perhaps for *Brasell*, or Fernando buckwood. *Aberd. Reg.*

To BIRSE, BIRZE, BRIZE, *v. a.* 1. To bruise, S. *Watson. Police of Honour.* *Brise* is common in O. E. 2. To push or drive; *to birse in*, to push in, S. *Shirrefs.* 3. To press, to squeeze. To *birse* up.—A. S. *brys-an*; Belg. *brys-en*; Ir. *bris-im*; Fr. *bris-er*, id.

BIRSSY, *adj.* 1. Having bristles; rough, S. *Douglas.* 2. Hot-tempered; easily irritated, S. 3. Keen; sharp; applied to the weather. "A *birsay* day," a cold, bleak day, S. B. 4. Metaph. used in regard to severe censure or criticism.

BIRSE, BRIZE, *s.* 1. A bruise, S. *Galt.* 2. The act of pressing; the pressure made by a crowd; as, "We had an awfu' *birse*," S.

To BIRSLE, BIRSTLE, BRISSLE, *v. a.* 1. To burn slightly; to broil; to parch by means of fire; as, *to birsle peas*, S. *Douglas.* 2. To scorch; referring to the heat of the sun, S. *Douglas.* 3. To warm at a lively fire, S. A. Bor. *brusle*, id. To dry; as, "The sun *brusles* the hay," *i.e.* dries it.—Su. G. *brasa*, a lively fire; whence Isl. *brys*, ardent heat, and *brys-a*, to act with fervour, *ec breiske*, torreo, aduro; A. S. *brastl*, glowing, *brastlian*, to burn, to make a crackling noise.

BIRSLE, BRISSLE, *s.* 1. A hasty toasting or scorching, S. Apparently that which is toasted.

BIRST, *s.* Brunt. *To dree or stand the birst*; to bear the brunt, Roxb.—From A. S. *byrst*, *berst*, malum, damnum, q. sustain the loss; or *byrst*, aculeum.

To BIRST, *v. n.* To weep convulsively; *to birst and greet*, Aberd. This appears to be a provincial pronunciation of E. *burst*; as, "She *burst* into tears."

* BIRTH, *s.* An establishment: an office; a situation, good or bad, S. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

BIRTH, BYRTH, *s.* Size; bulk; burden. *Douglas.* V. BURDING.—Isl. *byrd*, *byrth-ur*, *byrth-i*; Dan. *byrde*; Su. G. *boerd*, burden; whence *byrding*, navis oneraria. The origin is Isl. *ber-a*; Su. G. *baer-a*; A. S. *ber-an*, *byr-an*, portare.

BIRTH, *s.* A current in the sea, caused by a furious tide, but taking a different course from it, Orkn. Caithn. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *byrd-ia*, currere, festinare, Verel.; apparently signifying a strong *current.*

BIRTHIE, *adj.* Productive; prolific; from E. *birth.* *Law's Memorialls.*

BYRUN, BIRUN, *part. pa.* Past; "*Byrun* rent." *Aberd. Reg.*

BY-RUNIS, BYRUNNIS, *s. pl.* Arrears. *Skene.* This is formed like BY-GANES, q. v.

BYRUNNING, *part. pr.* Waved. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *birinn-an*, percurrere.

BYSENFU', *adj.* Disgusting, Roxb.—Isl. *bysn*, a prodigy. V. BYSSM.

BYSENLESS, *s.* Extremely worthless; without shame in wickedness; without parallel.—A. S. *bysen*, *bysn*, exemplum.

BYSET, *s.* A substitute, Ayrs. q. what *sets* one *by.* V. SET *by*, *v.*

BISHOP, *s.* 1. A peevish, ill-natured boy; as, "A canker'd *bishop*," Lanarks. This seems to have originated among the common people in the West, from the ideas they entertained of the Episcopal clergy during the period of the persecution. 2. A rammer, or weighty piece of wood used by paviors to level their work, Aberd.

BISHOPRY, *s.* Episcopacy; government by diocesan bishops. *Apologet. Relation.*—A. S. *biscoprice*, episcopatus.

BISHOP'S FOOT. It is said, *The Bishop's foot has been in the broth*, when they are singed, S. *Tyndale*

This phrase seems to have had its origin in times of Popery, when the clergy had such extensive influence, that hardly anything could be done without their interference. A similar phrase is used A. Bor. "*The Bishop has set his foot in it*," a saying in the North, used for milk that is burnt-to in boiling.

BY-SHOT, *s.* One who is set aside for an old maid, Buchan. *Tarra's Poems.*

BYSYNT, *adj.* Monstrous. *Wyntown.* V. BISMING, &c.

BISKET, *s.* Breast. V. BRISKET.

BISM, BYSYME, BISNE, BISINE, *s.* Abyss; gulf. *Douglas.* Fr. *abysme*; Gr. ἄβυσσος.

BISMARE, BYSMER, *s.* A steelyard, or instrument for weighing resembling it; sometimes *bissimar*, S. B. Orkn. *Barry.* V. PUNDLAR.—Isl. *bismari*, *besmar*, libra, trutina minor; Leg. West. Goth. *bismare*; Su. G. *besman*; Teut. *boesemer*, id. stater; Kilian. G. Andr. derives this word from Isl. *bes*, a part of a pound weight.

BISMARE, BISMERE, *s.* 1. A bawd. 2. A lewd woman, in general. *Douglas.*—"F. ab A. S. *bismer*, contumelia, aut *bismerian*, illudere, dehonorare, polluere," Rudd.

BISMER, *s.* The name given to a species of stickleback, Orkn. *Barry.*

BISMING, BYISMING, BYISHING, BYSHING, BYSYNT, *adj.* Horrible; monstrous. *Douglas.* V. BYSSYM.

BISON, *s.* The wild ox, anciently common in S. *Pennant.*

BYSPEL, BYSPALE, *s.* A person or thing of rare or wonderful qualities; frequently used ironically; as, "He's just a *byspel*," he is an uncommon character, Roxb. Teut. *by-spel*; Germ. *beyspiel*, an example, a pattern, a model.—A. S. *bispell*, *bigspell*, an example, &c.; also, a byword, a proverb; from *bi*, *big*, de, of, concerning, and *spel*, a story, a speech, &c.

BYSPEL, *adv.* Very, extraordinarily. *Byspel weel*, very well, exceedingly well, Roxb.

BY-SPEL, *s.* An illegitimate child, Roxb. North of E. id. Low E. *bye-blow.*

BYSPRENT, *part. pa.* Besprinkled; overspread. *Douglas.* Belg. *besprengh-en*, to sprinkle.

BISSARTE, BISSETTE, *s.* A bussard; a kind of hawk. *Acts Ja. II.*—Germ. *busert*; Fr. *bussart*, id.

To BYSSE, BIZZ, *v. n.* To make a hissing noise, as hot iron plunged into water, S. *Douglas.*—Belg. *bies-en*, to hiss like serpents.

BISSE, BIZZ, *s.* 1. A hissing noise, S. 2. A buzz; a bustle. *Ferguson.*

BISSET, *s.* Apparently plate of gold, silver, or copper, with which some stuffs were striped. *Chalmers's Mary.* Fr. *bisete*, *bisette*, id.

BYSSYM, BYSYM, BESUM, BYSN, BISSOME, BUSSOME, BYSNING, *s.* 1. A monster. *Houlate.* 2. A prodigy; something portentous of calamity. *Knox.* 3. *Bysim* is still used as a term highly expressive of contempt for a woman of an unworthy character, S. V. BISMING.—Mr. Macpherson, vo. *Bysynt*, mentions A. S. *bysmorfull*, horrendus. Isl. *bysmarfull* has the same sense; *bysna*, to portend; *bysn*, a prodigy, grande quod ac ingens, G. Andr.

BISTAYD, BISTODE, *pret.* Perhaps, surrounded. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *bestod*, circumdedit, from *bestand-an*; Teut. *besteen*, circumsistere, circumdare.

BISTER, *s.* Expl. "a town of land in Orkney; as, *Hobbister*, i.e. a town or district of high land; *Swanbister*, corr. *Swambister*, supposed to signify the town of Sweno." "A considerable number [of names of places in Orkney and Shetland] end in *ster* and *bister*; as, *Swaraster*, *Kirkabister*, &c. It is probable, however, that the names at present supposed to end in *ster*, are abbreviations from *stder*. Both imply settlement or dwelling." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* Isl. *setur*, sedes, a seat; so *bister*, from *bi*, pagus, and *seter*; i.e. "the seat of a village."

BYSTOUR, BOYSTURE, *s.* A term of contempt, the precise meaning of which seems to be lost. *Polwart.* Several similar terms occur, as Fr. *bistorie*, crooked, *boister*, to limp; *bustarin*, a great lubber.

BIT, *s.* A vulgar term used for food, S. *Bit and baid*, meat and clothing, S. B. *Ross.* Although *baid* be understood of clothing, I suspect that it, as well as *bit*, originally signified food, from A. S. *bead*, a table.

BYT, *s.* A blow or stroke, Aberd. Banff. *Douglas.*—A. S. *byt*, morsus, metaph. used.

* BIT, *s.* 1. Denoting a place, or particular spot; as, "He canna stan' in a *bit*," he is continually changing his situation. *Guy Mannering.* 2. Applied to time; "Stay a *wee bit*," stay a short while. *Black Dwarf.* 3. The nick of time; the crisis, S. O. "In the *bit* o' time." *Burns.* 4. Often used in conjunction with a substantive instead of a diminutive; as, a *bit bairn*, a little child, S. *Antiquary.* 5. Used as a diminutive expressive of contempt. "Ye greet more for the drowning of a *bit* calf or stirk, than ever ye did for all the tyranny and defections of Scotland."—*Walker's Peden.*

BITTLE, *s.* A little bit, S. B. Synon. with *bittock*, S. A. Pron. *buttie* or *bottie*, Aberd.—Dan. *bitte*, pauxillus, pauxillulus.

BIT AND BRAT. V. BRAT, *s.*

BIT AND BUFFET WI'T. One's sustenance accompanied with severe or unhandsome usage. *S. Prov.*

BITE, *s.* 1. A mouthful of food, the same with E. *bit*, S. 2. A very small portion of edible food; what is barely necessary for sustenance, S. *Old Mortality.* 3. A small portion, used in a general sense. In this sense, *bite* in S. is still used for *bit* in E.

BITE AND SOUP. Meat and drink; the mere necessaries of life, S. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

BYTESCHEIP, *s.* A contemptuous term, meant as a play on the title of *Bishop*. *Bite*, or devour the *sheep*. *Semple.*

BITTILL, BITTLE, *s.* A beetle; a heavy mallet, especially one used for beating clothes. *Houlate.* *The Pirate.*

To BITTLE, BITTIL, *v. a.* To beat with a beetle; as, *to bittle lint*, to beat flax, Loth.

BITTLIN, *s.* The battlements of any old building. Ayrs., q. *battelling.*

BITTRIES, *s. pl.* Buttresses. *Aberd. Reg.*

BITTOCK, *s.* 1. A little bit, S. *Glenfergus.* 2. A small portion, applied to space; as, "A mile and a *bittock*." *Guy Mannering.* V. the letter K.

To BYWAUE, *v. a.* To cover; to hide; to cloak. *Douglas.*—A. S. *bewaef-an*; Moes. G. *biwaib-jan*, id.

BYWENT, *part. adj.* Past, in reference to time; synon. *Bygane.* *Bellenden.*—Moes. G. *bi*, postea; A. S. *wendan*, ire.

BIZZ, *s.* *To take the bizz*; applied to cattle when, from being stung with the gadfly, they run madly about.

To BIZZ, *v. n.* To hiss. V. BYSSE.

To BIZZ, BIZZ *about*, *v. n.* To be in constant motion, to bustle, S. Su. G. *bes-a*, a term applied to beasts which, when beset with wasps, drive hither and

thither; Teut. *bies-en, bys-en*, furente ac violento impetu agitari, Kilian.

BIZZEL, *s.* A hoop or ring round the end of any tube, Roxb. This is merely a peculiar use of E. *bezel, bezil*, that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BIZZY, *adj.* Busy, S.—A. S *bysig;* Belg. *besig*, id.; or Su. G. *besa*, which denotes the violent motion of an animal harassed by the gadfly. V. BESY.

BLA, BLAE, *adj.* 1. Livid; a term frequently used to denote the appearance of the skin when discoloured by a severe stroke or contusion, S. *Douglas.* 2. Bleak, lurid, applied to the appearance of the atmosphere. *A blae day*, a day when the sky looks hard and lurid, especially when accompanied with a thin, cold wind that produces shivering.—Su. G. *blaa*, Isl. *bla-r*, Germ. *blaw*, Belg. *blauw*, Franc. *plauus*, lividus, glaucus.

To BLAAD, *v. a.* To sully; to dirty; to spoil; as, "the *blaadin* o' the sheets," Aberd. Perhaps the same with BLAD, *v.* sense 2.

BLAAD. *s.* A stroke, Galloway. V. BLAUD.

BLAB, *s.* A small globe or bubble, Lanarks V. BLOB.

To BLABBER, BLABER, BLEBBER, *v. n.* To babble, to speak indistinctly. *R. Bruce.*—Teut. *blabber-en*, confuse et inepte garrire, Jun. vo *Blab*. Hence,

BLABERING, *s.* Babbling. *Douglas.*

BLABER, *s.* A kind of cloth imported from France. *Keith's Hist.* Perhaps from Fr. *blafard, blaffard*, pale, bleak in colour.

BLACK. To put a thing in black and white. To write it.

BLACK, *s.* A vulgar term for a scoundrel; a *blackguard*, S. *Culloden Pap.*

BLACK-AIRN, *s.* Malleable iron; in contradistinction to that which is tinned, called *White-airn*, S.

BLACKAVICED, *adj.* Dark of the complexion, S. from *black*, and Fr. *vis*, the visage. *Ramsay.*

BLACKBELICKIT. Used as a *s.* and equivalent to E. *nothing;* as, "What did ye see?" *Blackbelickit*, i. e. "I saw nothing at all," Lanarks. In other parts of S. *De'il* is substituted for *Black*, the meaning being the same.

BLACK BITCH, *s.* A bag clandestinely attached to a hole in the mill-spout, that part of the meal may be abstracted as it runs down into the trough, South of S.

BLACK-BOYDS, *s. pl.* The name given to the fruit of the bramble, West of S.

BLACK-BOOK, *s.* A name given to the histories written by the monks in their different monasteries. Perhaps so denominated because they were written with black ink, in contradistinction to the *Rubrics*, which were written with red ink.

BLACK-BURNING, *adj.* Used in reference to shame, when it is so great as to produce deep blushing, or to crimson the countenance, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. Isl. *blygd*, shame, blushing; *blygd-a*, to blush; q. the burning of blushes.

BLACK-COCK, *s.* The Heath-cock, black Game, S. Tetrao tetrix, Linn. V. Penn. Zool. p. 266. Tetrao seu Urogallus minor.—Gallus palustris Scoticus, Gesn. Nostratibus, the *Black cock*. Sibb. Scot. p. 16. V. CAPERCAILYE.

BLACK-COCK. *To make a Black-cock of* one; to shoot one, S.; as in E. to *bring down* one's *bird*. *Waverley.*

BLACK COW. V. BLACK OX.

BLACK CRAP, *s.* 1. A crop of peas or beans, S. 2. A name given to those crops which are always green, such as turnips, potatoes, &c., Mid-Loth.

BLACK DOG, "Like butter in the *black dog's* hause," a prov. used to denote that a thing is irrecoverably gone. *Antiquary.*

BLACK-FASTING, *adj.* Applied to one who has been long without any kind of food. *St. Ronan.*

BLACK FISH, fish when they have recently spawned. V. REID-FISCHE.

BLACK-FISHER, *s.* One who fishes illegally at night. V. BLACK-FISHING.

BLACK-FISHING, *s.* Fishing for salmon, under night, by means of torches, S. So termed, perhaps, because the fish are *Black*, or foul, when they come up the streams to deposit their spawn in the gravelly shallows, and are there speared by the Black-fisher. *Stat. Account.* V. LEISTER.

BLACK-FOOT, *s.* A sort of match-maker; one who goes between a lover and his mistress, endeavouring to bring the fair one to compliance, S. pronounced *black-fit;* synon. *Mush*, q. v. *Saxon and Gael.*

BLACK-FROST. Frost without rime or snow lying on the ground, as opposed to *white frost*, equivalent to E. *hoar frost.*

BLACK-HEAD, *s.* The Powit-gull, Shetl. *Neill.*

BLACK-HUDIE, *s.* The coal-head, a bird, Roxb. *Black bannet*, syn. Clydes.

BLACKYMORE, *s.* A negro; the vulgar pron. of O. E. *blackamore.*

BLACKLEG, *s.* A disease in cattle; the same as *Black Spaul*, q. v. Ettr. For.

BLACK-LEG, *s.* A matchmaker. Syn. *Black-foot.* Ettr. For.

BLACKLIE, *adj.* Ill-coloured; having a dirty appearance; applied to clothes that are ill-washed, or that have been soiled in the drying, Ang.—From A. S. *blac, blaec*, and *lig*, similis, q. having the likeness of what is black.

BLACK-MAIL. V. MAIL.

BLACK MILL. A corn-mill of the ancient construction, with one wheel only, which lies horizontally under the mill-stone, Argyles.

BLAC MONE, BLACK MONEY. The designation given to the early copper currency of S. in the reign of James III. *Acts Ja. III.*

BLACK-NEB, *s.* One viewed as disaffected to government, S. *Antiquary.*

BLACK-NEBBED, BLACK-NEBBIT, *adj.* 1. Having a black bill. 2. Applied to those who are viewed as inimical to the existing government.

BLACK OX. The *black ox* is said to *tramp* on one who has lost a near relation by death, or met with some severe calamity. *Antiquary.*

BLACK PUDDING. A pudding made of blood, suet, onions, pepper, and a little oatmeal, enclosed in one of the intestines of a cow, or ox, killed as a *Mart.*

BLACK-QUARTER, *s.* A disease of cattle. V. BLACK SPAUL.

BLACK SAXPENCE, *s.* The Devil's sixpence; supposed to be received as a pledge of engagement to be his, soul and body. Though of a black colour, and not of legal currency, the person who keeps it constantly in his pocket, however much he may spend, will always find a good sixpence beside it, Roxb.

BLACK-SOLE, *s.* A confident in courtship, Lanarks. Syn. with *Black-foot.*

BLACK SPAUL. A disease of cattle, S. "The *Black Spaul* is a species of pleurisy, incident to young cattle, especially calves, which gives a black hue to the flesh of the side affected. It is indicated by lameness in the fore foot, and the common remedy is

immediate bleeding." *Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S.* ii. 207.

BLACK-STANE, BLACKSTONE, *s.* 1. The designation given to a dark-coloured stone, used in some of the Scottish universities, as the seat on which a student sits at a public examination, meant to test the progress he has made in his studies. This examination is called his *Profession.* "In King's College, Aberdeen, and in Glasgow, the custom of causing the students to sit on the grave-stone of the founder at certain examinations is still literally retained." *Bower's Hist. Univ.* 2. The term has been used metaph. to denote the examination itself. *Melvill's Diary.*

BLACK SUGAR, *s.* Spanish licorice, S.

BLACK TANG, *s.* Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.

BLACK VICTUAL, *s.* Pulse; peas and beans, either by themselves, or mixed as a crop, S.

BLACK WARD, *s.* A state of servitude to a servant, S. *M'Kenzie's Inst.*

BLACK-WATCH, *s.* The designation given, from the dark colour of their tartan, to the companies of loyal Highlanders, raised after the rebellion in 1715, for preserving peace in the Highland districts. They formed the *nucleus* of what was afterwards embodied as the brave 42d Regiment. *Waverley.*

BLACK WEATHER, *s.* Rainy weather, Selkirks.

BLACK WINTER, *s.* The last cart-load of grain brought home from the harvest-field, Dumfr.

To BLAD, *v. n.* To walk in a clumsy manner, taking long steps, and treading heavily, Dumfr. *Lamp,* Loth. Clydes.—Teut. *be-laed-en,* degravare, onerare. —Or, perhaps, to pass over great *blads* of the road in a short time.

BLAD, *s.* 1. A long and heavy step in walking, Dumfr.; syn. *Lamp,* Clydes. 2. A person walking with long and heavy steps, Dumfr.; syn. a *Lamper,* Clydes.

BLAD, BLAUD, *s.* A large piece of anything, a considerable portion, S. expl. "a flat piece of anything," Gl. Burns. *Polwart.* "A *blad* of bread," is a large flat piece. "I gat a *great blad* of Virgil by heart;" I committed to memory a great many verses from Virgil.

To DINE IN BLADS. To drive or break in pieces. *Melvill's MS.*—This word, as perhaps originally applied to food, may be from A. S. *blaed,* fruit of any kind; *blaed, bled,* also denoted *pot-herbs;* Ir. *bladh,* a part; *bladh-am,* I break.

BLADS AND DAWDS, is still the designation given to large leaves of greens boiled whole, in a sort of broth, Aberd. Loth.

BLAD, *s.* A person who is of a soft constitution; whose strength is not in proportion to his size or looks; often applied to a young person, who has become suddenly tall, but is of a relaxed habit, S. B. —Allied, perhaps to A. S. *blaed,* as denoting, either the boughs or leaves of trees, or growing corn; as both often shoot out so rapidly as to give the idea of weakness; or, to Germ. *blode,* the original sense of which is, weak, feeble.

BLAD, *s.* A portfolio, S. B. *Picken.*—As the E. word is comp. of Fr. *porter,* to carry, and *feuille,* a leaf; the S. term has a similar origin, being evidently from Su. G. *blad,* A. S. *blaed,* folium.

To BLAD. 1. Used impers. "Its *bladdin on o' weet*" the rain is driving on; a phrase that denotes intermitting showers accompanied with squalls, S. 2. To slap, to strike; to drive by striking, or with violence, S. *Dad.* synon. *Evergreen.* 3. To abuse, to maltreat in whatever way, Aberd. Corn is said to be *bladdit,* when overthrown by wind. 4. To use abusive language, Aberd. S. A. 5. To spoil; to fatigue with wet and mire; *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*—Germ. *bloder-n* is used in the first sense. *Es bloder't,* it storms and snows; also, *blat-en,* to blow. Isl. *blaegt-a* indeed signifies, to be moved by the wind, motari aura; O. Fr. *plaud-er,* to bang, to maul.

BLAD, BLAAD, BLAUD, *s.* A severe blow or stroke, S. *Jacobite Relics.*

BLAD, *s.* A squall; always including the idea of rain, S. A heavy fall of rain is called "a *blad* of weet," S. B.

BLADDY, *adj.* Inconstant, unsettled; applied to the weather, "A *bladdy* day," is one alternately fair and foul.

BLAD, *s.* A dirty spot on the cheek, S. Perhaps q. the effect of a blow. Gael. *blad,* however, is synon.

BLADARIE, *s.* Perhaps vain glory. *R. Bruce.*—Teut. *blaeterije,* jactantia, vaniloquentia.

BLADDERAND, BLADDRAND. V. BLETHER.

BLADDERSKATE, *s.* Expl. "An indistinct or indiscreet talker," South of S. *Song, Maggy Lauder.*—Perhaps from Su. G. *bladdra,* to babble, and *skata,* a Magpie.

To BLADE, *v. a.* To nip the *blades* off colewort, S. *Edin. Mag.*

BLADE, *s.* The leaf of a tree, S.—A. S. *blaed, bled;* Su. G. Isl. Belg. *blad,* Germ. *blat,* Alem. *plat,* id.; perhaps the part pa. of A. S. *blew-an, blowan,* florere, to bud, to burgeon; *blaewed,* q. what is *blowed,* or shot forth; just as *Franc. bluat,* flos, is from *bly-en,* florere.

BLAD HAET. Nothing; not a *whit.*—"*Blad haet* did she say," she said nothing. Somewhat equivalent to *Flent haet,* i.e. flent a whit: so *Blad haet,* bang the haet, confound the bit! V. HAIT, HATE, and BLAD, *v.*

BLADIE, BLAUDIE, *adj.* Applied to plants having a number of large broad leaves growing out from the main stem, and not on branches; as, "*blaudie* kail," *blaudie* beans, &c., S. V. BLAD, BLAUD, *s.*

BLADOCH, BLEDOCH, BLADDA, *s.* Buttermilk, S. B. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Ir. *bladh-ach,* Gael. *blath-ach,* id. C. B. *blith,* milk in general.

BLADRY, *s.* Expl. "trumpery." *Kelly.*—It may be either the same with *Bladarie,* or *Blaidry,* q.v.

BLADROCK, *s.* A talkative, silly fellow, Dumfr. V. BLETHER, *v.*

BLAE, *adj.* Livid. V. BLA.

To LOOK BLAE. To look blank; having the appearance of disappointment. Hence a *blae-face,* S. *M. Bruce.*

BLAENESS, *s.* Lividness. Upp. Clydes. V. BLA.

To BLAE, *v. n.* 1 To bleat as lambs do; louder than to *Mae,* Roxb. 2. Used in the language of reprehension, in regard to children; generally, *to blae and greet.*—Fr. *beler,* signifies to bleat, and C. B. *blaw,* a cry.

BLAE, *s.* A loud bleat, Roxb.

BLAE, *s.* A kind of blue-coloured clay, or soft slate, found as a substratum, S. O.

BLAE, BLAY, *s.* The rough parts of wood left in consequence of boring or sawing, S. B. Germ. *blech,* thin leaves or plates; lamina, bracteola, Wachter. Norw. *bloce,* what is hacked small in woods. *Hallager.*

BLAES, *s. pl.* Laminæ of indurated clay, S. *Law Case.*

BLAE-BERRY, *s.* The Billberry; Vaccinium myrtillus, Linn. *Ramsay.*—Sw. *bla-baer,* vaccinium, Seren. Isl. *blaber,* myrtilli; G. Andr.

BLAFFEN, *s.* The loose flakes or *lamina* of a stone. *Fluthers*, syn. Fife.—Teut. *blaf*, planus. V. BLAB and BLABS.

To BLAFLUM, *v. a.* To beguile, S. *Ramsay*. V. BLEFLUM.

BLAIDIT, *part. pa.* Apparently the same with BLAD. v., to slap, to abuse, &c. *Pitscottie*.

BLAIDRY, BLADDRIE, *s.* 1. Nonsense; foolish talk. *Ramsay*. 2. Sometimes it would seem equivalent to E. *flummery* or *syllabub*, as if it denoted unsubstantial food. *M. Bruce's Lect.* 3. The phlegm that is forced up in coughing, especially when in a great quantity. The Crieff beadle viewed this as the primary sense, when he said to an old minister, after preaching, "Ye'll be better now, Sir, ye hae gotten a hantle *blethrie* aff your stammock the day." 4. Empty parade; or perhaps vain commendation, unmerited applause. V. BLADRY, and BLETHER, v.

BLAIDS, *s. pl.* A disease. *Watson's Coll.*—A. S. *blaedr*, Su. G. *blaedot*, and Germ. *blater*, denote a pimple, or swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread. A. S. *bleacth*, leprosy.

BLAIN, *s.* A mark left by a wound, the discolouring of the skin after a sore, S. *Rutherford*.—A. S. *blegene*, Belg. *bleyne*, pustula. But our term is more closely allied to Isl. *blina*, which is not only rendered *pustula*, but also, *caesio ex verbere*; G. Andr. Germ. *blae-en*, to swell.

BLAIN, *s.* 1. A blank, a vacancy. *A blain in a field*, a place where the grain has not sprung, Loth. 2. In pl. *blains*, empty grain, Banffs.—Probably a metaph. use of the preceding word; or from A. S. *blinne*, cessatio, intermissio.

BLAINY, *adj.* Applied to a field with frequent blanks in the crop, from the grain not having sprung up, Loth.

To BLAINCH, *v. a.* To cleanse.—From E. *blanch*, Fr. *blanch-ir*, to whiten.

To BLAIR, BLARE, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise; to cry loud, Ang. Roxb. 2. To bleat as a sheep or goat, S. A. *T. Scott*. V. BLAIRAND.

BLAIR, BLARE, *s.* 1. A loud sound; a cry, S. A. *Jacobite Relics*. 2. The bleat of a sheep, Roxb.—Teut. *blaer-en*, boare, mugire, Gael. *blaer-am*, to cry, *blaer*, a cry.

BLAIRAND, *part. pr.* Roaring; crying.—Teut. *blaeren*, mugire. Gl. Sibb.

BLAIR, *s.* That part of flax which is afterwards used in manufacture, properly after it has been steeped, and laid out for being dried; for, after being dried, it it is called *lint*, S. This in E. is denominated *harle*.—Sw. *blaer*, hards of flax; but rather from Isl. *blaer*, aura, because it is thus exposed to the drought.

To BLAIR, *v. n.* To become dry by exposure to the drought, Ang.

BLAIRIN, *s.* The ground appropriated for drying flax, Ang. This term also denotes the ground on which peats are laid out to be dried, Ang.

BLAIS'D, *part. pa.* Soured, Ang. Fife. V. BLEEZE.

BLAISE, BLEEZE, *s.* The *Blaise* of wood; those particles which the wimble scoops out in boring. Clydes. V. BLAE, BLAY.

To BLAISTER, *v. a.* To blow with violence. A. S. *blaestan*, insufflare. E. *blaster* seems to be originally the same word.

BLAIT, *adj.* Naked; bare. *Fr. of Peblis*.

BLAIT, BLATE, BLEAT, *adj.* 1. Bashful; sheepish, S. V. BLOUT, *adj.* 2. Modest; unassuming; not forward; diffident. *Old Mortality*. 3. Curt; rough; uncivil, Ang. Aberd. *Spalding*. 4. Stupid; easily deceived. *Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray*. 5. Blunt; unfeeling; a secondary sense. *Douglas*. 6. Dull; in relation to a market; as, "a *blate* fair." *Ross*. 7. Metaph. used as expressive of the appearance of grass or corn, especially in the blade. We say, "That grass is looking unco *blate*," when the season is backward, and there is no discernible growth, S. "A *blait* braird," Clydes.—O. E. *blade*, silly, frivolous; or in the same sense in which we now speak of a blunt reason or excuse. Isl. *blaad-ur*, *blauth-ur*, *blaud*, soft. The word seems to be primarily applied to things which are softened by moisture. Mollis, limosus, maceratus. Hence used to signify what is feminine; as opposed to *kuatar*, masculine. It also signifies, timid. *Bleyde*, softness, fear, shame; *hug-bleith*, softness of mind; Germ. Su. G. *blode*, Belg. *blood*, mollis, timidus.

BLAITLIE, *adv.* Bashfully, S.

BLAIT-MOUIT, *adj.* Bashful; sheepish; q. ashamed to open one's mouth.

BLAITIE-BUM, *s.* Simpleton; stupid fellow. *Lyndsay*.—If this be the genuine orthography, perhaps from Teut. *blaît*, vaniloquus; or rather, *blaît*, sheepish, and *bomme*, tympanum. But it is generally written *Batie-bum*, q. v.

BLAIZE, *s.* A blow, Abend. *Christmas Ba'ing*.—Su. G. *blaasa*; Teut. *blaese*, a wheal, a pustule; the effect being put for the cause. S. B. *bleach*, syn.

BLAK *of the* EIE, the apple of the eye, S. *R. Bruce*.

BLAKWAK, *s.* The bittern. V. BEWTER.

BLAMAKING, *s.* The act of discolouring or *making* livid by a stroke. *Aberd. Reg.*

BLAN, *pret.* Caused to cease. *Gawan and Gol.* It is, undoubtedly, the pret. of *blin*.—A. S. *blan*, *blann*, cessavit.

BLANCH, *s.* A flash, or sudden blaze; as, a *blanch* o' lightning, Fife. This seems radically the same with BLENK, BLINK.

BLANCHART, *adj.* White. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr *blanc*, *blanche*, id. The name *blanchards* is given to a kind of linen cloth, the yarn of which has been twice bleached before it was put into the loom. Perhaps immediately from Teut. *blancke*, id. and *aerd*, Belg. *aardt*, nature. V. ART.

BLANCHE, *s.* A certain mode of tenure. "*Blanch holding* is generally defined to be, that in which the vassal pays a small duty to the superior, in full of all services, as an acknowledgement of his right, either in money, or in some other subject, as a penny money, a pair of gilt spurs," &c. *Ersk. Inst.* The term may have originated from the substitution of payment in *white*, or silver money, instead of a duty in the produce of the land. Hence the phrase *Fre Blanche*.

BLANCIS, *s. pl.* Ornaments worn by those who represented Moors in the Pageant exhibited at Edinburgh, 1590. *Watson's Coll.*—If not allied to Fr. *blanc*, white, it may be a cognate of Germ. Su. G. *blaess*, Isl. *bles*, signum album in fronte equi; whence E. *blason*, S. *Bawsand*, q. v.

BLAND, *s.* Some honourable piece of dress worn by knights and men of rank. *Maitland Poems*.—*Blanda*, according to Bullet, is a robe adorned with purple, a robe worn by grandees. Su. G. *blyant*, *bliant*, a kind of precious garment among the ancients, which seems to have been of silk.

To BLAND, *v. a.* To mix; to blend. *Douglas*.—Su. G. Isl. *bland-a*, to mix.

BLAND, *s.* An engagement. *Rauf Coilyear*. Probably an *errat.* for *band*.

BLAND, *s.* A very agreeable acid beverage used in the Shetland Islands, made of buttermilk. *Brand.* —Isl. *blanda*, cinnam, mixtura, pro potu, aqua mixto; Su. G. *bland*, dicebatur mel aqua permixtum.

BLANDED BEAR. Barley and common bear mixed, S. *Statist. Acc.*—From Su. G. *bland-a* is formed *blonsad*, meslin or mixed corn.

To **BLANDER**, *v. a.* 1. To diffuse or disperse in a scanty and scattered way; often applied to seed-corn. This is said to be *blander'd*, when very thinly sown, *Fife*. 2. To babble; to diffuse any report, such especially as tends to injure the character of another, S. 3. Sometimes used to denote the want of regard to truth in narration; a thing very common with tattlers, S. B.—Perhaps from Isl. *bland-a*; Dan. *bland-er*, to mingle, as denoting the blending of truth with falsehood.

BLANDISH, *s.* The grain left uncut by careless reapers, generally in the furrows during a *hemp*, Roxb. Perhaps q. "an interval."—Su. G. *bland*, *gland*, inter, between, from *bland-a*, miscere.

BLANDISH, *s.* Flattery, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*—O. Fr. *blandice*, *blandys*, caresse, flatterie; Roquefort.

BLANDIT, *part. pa.* Flattered; soothed. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *blandi*, id. *blander*, to soothe; Lat. *blandiri*.

BLANDRIN, *s.* A scanty diffusion. "That ground has gotten a mere *blandrin*," it has been starved in sowing, *Fife*.

BLANE, *s.* A mark left by a wound; also a blank. V. BLAIN.

BLANKET, *s.* Meaning doubtful; perhaps, colours. *Spalding*. V. BLUE BLANKET.

BLARDIT, *part adj.* Short-winded; broken-winded, *Ettr. For.*—A. S. *blawere*, conflator; or from *blaw-an*, flare, and *art*, natura, an animal of a blowing nature.

To **BLARE**, *v. n.* To cry; also to bleat. V. BLAIR.

BLARNEY, *s.* A cant term, applied both to marvellous narration and to flattery.—Fr. *baliverne*, a lie, fib, gull; also, a babbling, or idle discourse." Cotgr.

To **BLART**, *v. n.* *To blart down*; to fall flat in the mud, Dumfr.

To **BLASH**, *v. a.* To soak; to drench. "To *blash* one's stomach," to drink too copiously of any weak and diluting liquor, S. *Picken's Poems.*—Perhaps radically the same with *plash*, from Germ. *platz-en*. V. PLASH.

BLASH, *s.* 1. A heavy fall of rain; "a *blash o' weet*," S. 2. Too great a quantity of water, or of any weak liquid, poured into any dish or potion; as, "She cuist a great *blash* of water into the pot," S.

BLASHY, *adj.* 1. Deluging; sweeping away by inundation, S. *Ramsay*. 2. Applied to meat or drink that is thin, weak, flatulent, or viewed as debilitating to the stomach, S. *Blashy*, "Thin, poor; Northumb."

BLASNIT, *adj.* Perhaps, bare, bald, without hair. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Germ. *blos*, bare, *blos-en*, to make bare; or rather, Teut. *bles*, calvus, whence *blesse* frons capillo nuda.

To **BLASON**, *v. a.* To proclaim publicly by means of a herald. *Bellenden*.

BLASOWNE, *s.* 1. Dress over the armour, on which the armorial bearings were blazoned. *Wyntown*. 2. The badge of office worn by a king's messenger on his arm, S. *Erskine.*—Germ. *blasse*, denotes a sign in general. Thence *blason*, a term marking that sign, in heraldry, which is peculiar to each family. The origin seems to be Su. G. *blasse*. V. BAWSAND.

To **BLAST**, *v. n.* 1. To pant; to breathe hard, S. B. *Ross*. 2. To smoke tobacco, S. B.; *v. a.* *To blast tobacco*, to smoke tobacco, S. 3. To blow with a wind instrument. *Gawan and Gol.* 4. To boast; to speak in an ostentatious manner, S. *Gawan and Gol.* 5. To talk swelling words, or use strong language on any subject; *to blast anes*, S.—Su. G. *blass-a*, inspirare; Germ. *blas-en*, flare; Isl. *blastr*, halitus, flatus. Hence,

BLAST, *s.* 1. A brag; a vain boast, S. *Z. Boyd.* 2. *A blast of one's pipe*, the act of smoking from one's pipe.

To **BLAST**, *v. a.* To blow up with gunpowder. *Statist. Acc.*

BLASTER, *s.* One who is employed to blow up stones with gunpowder, S. *Pennant*.

BLASTIN', *s.* A blowing up with gunpowder, S.

BLASTER, *s.* A boaster; also, one who speaks extravagantly in narration, S.

BLASTIE, *s.* A shrivelled dwarf; a term of contempt for an ill-tempered child, S. q. what is *blasted*. *Burns*.

BLASTIE, **BLASTY**, *adj.* Gusty. *The Provost*.

BLASTING, *s.* The disease of cows called *Cow-quake*, q. v. Roxb.

BLATANT, *adj.* Bellowing like a calf, S.—From A. S. *blact-an*, balare; *blactende*, bleating.

BLATE, *adj.* Bashful. V. BLAIT.

BLATENESS, *s.* Sheepishness, S. *The Entail*.

BLATELY, *adj.* Applied to rain that is soft and gentle, not violent or *blashing*, Roxb.—Allied, perhaps, to Su. G. *bloet-a*, to steep, to soak, *bloet*, moist.

To **BLATHER**, *v. n.* To talk nonsensically.

BLATHER, *s.* V. BLETHER.

BLATHRIE, *adj.* Nonsensical; foolish. *M. Bruce's Lect.* V. under BLETHER, *v.*

BLATTER, *s.* 1. A rattling noise, S. *Ramsay*. 2. Language uttered with violence and rapidity, S. *Antiquary.*—Lat. *blater-are*; Teut. *blater-en*, stultè loqui.

BLAUCHT, *adj.* Pale; livid. *Police of Hen.*—A. S. *blac*, *blaec*; Su. G. *blek*, Isl *bleik-r*, E. *bleak*, pallidus. A. S. *blac-ian*; Su. G. *blek-na*, to wax pale.

To **BLAUD**, *v. a.* To maltreat, Aberd. V. BLAD, *v.*

BLAVER, **BLAVERT**, *s.* The corn-bottle, Roxb. Some give the same name to the violet. V. BLAWORT.

BLAUGH, *adj.* Of a bluish or sickly colour, Roxb. Apparently the same with *Blaucht*, q. v.

BLAVING, **BLAUING**, *s.* Blowing. *Gawan and Gol.* —A. S. *blawan*, *byman*, buccina canere.

BLAW, *s.* A blow; a stroke. *Wallace*. Teut. *blaew-en*, caedere. *Blaw* is used in this sense, Gl. Westmorel.

To **BLAW**, *v.* Used both as *a.* and *n.* 1. To blow; in a literal sense referring to the wind, S. *Douglas.* —A. S. *blaw-an*, flare. 2. To breathe, S. *Apb. Hamiltoun*. 3. To publish; to make known, S. *Burel*. E. *blow* is used in the same sense. 4. To brag; to boast, S. *Blast*, synon. *Barbour*. *Douglas.* —Germ. *blaw*, falsus, mendax, dolosus; Teut. *blas-en*, flare et similis vanisque laudibus rem efferre, ac inani flatu infarcire. 5. To magnify in narration, especially from a principle of ostentation, S. 6. To flatter; to coax. *Baillie. S. Prov.* "Ye first burn me, and then *blaw* me." 7. To *Blaw* in one's *lug*, to cajole or flatter a person, so as to be able to guide him at will, S. *Nicol Burne*. *To blow in the ear*, id. O. E.

Su. G. *blaas-a*, to instil evil counsel; Teut. *oor-blaesen*, not only signifies, in aurem musare, sive musitare, obgannire in aurem, but is rendered, blandiri. 8. To huff a man at draughts. *I blaw*, or *blow you*, I take this man, S.—Su. G. *blaas-a*, to blow, is used in this very sense. *Blaasa bort en bricka i dampel*, Seren. 9. *To Blaw appin* locks or bolts, and to loose fetters, by means of a magical power ascribed to the breath, S. *Satan's Invisible World*. 10. *To blaw out* on one, to reproach him; also, formally to denounce one as a rebel by three blasts of the king's horn at the market-cross of the head borough of the shire in which the person resides; an old forensic phrase. *Wallace*.

BLAW, *s.* 1. A blast; a gust, S. Rudd. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. The direction of the wind. *Anent the blaw*, opposite to the quarter from which the wind blows, Buchan. 3. The sound emitted by a wind instrument. *Jacobite Relics*. 4. A boast; a bravado; a gasconade, S. *A. Scott*. 5. Ostentation, as manifested by action. *The Har'st Rig*. 6. A falsehood; a lie told from ostentation. *He tells greit blaws*. S. B. *Ramsay*.

BLAFUM, *s.* A pompous, empty person, Ayrs.; chiefly applied to males. V. BLEFLUM.

BLAW, *s.* A pull; a draught; a cant term, used among topers, S. *Ferguson*.—Perhaps from Su. G. *blaw-as*, inflare; as referring to the act of drawing in liquids.

BLAW, *s.* Blossom; blow, Ayrs. *Picken*.

To BLAW *Lown*, *v. n.* To make no noise; to avoid boasting, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man*.

To BLAW *out*, *v. a.* To publish; to make generally known. *Douglas*.

To BLAW *Tobacco*. To smoke tobacco; used also simply as *v. n. To Blaw*, id.

To BLAW *one up*, *v. a.* To fill one's mind with groundless hopes from unfounded representations, so as to gain credit for what is false; as, "I *blew* him *up* sae, that he believed everything I said," S.

BLAW-I'-MY-LUG, *s.* 1. Flattery; wheedling, Roxb. *White-wind*, synon. 2. A flatterer; one who blows vanity in at the ear; sometimes *Blaw-my-lug*.

BLAW-STICK, *s.* A tube for blowing the fire instead of bellows, Ettr. For.

BLAW-FLUM, *s.* A mere deception; applied to anything by which one is mocked, S. *Picken*. V. BLEFLUM.

BLAWING-GARSS, *s.* Blue mountain-grass, an herb, Melica Coerulea; Linn. Lanarks.

BLAWN COD. A split cod, half-dried, Ang.; so denominated, perhaps, because exposed for some time to the *wind*.

BLAWN DRINK, *s.* The remainder of drink in a glass of which one or more have been partaking, and which has been frequently *blown* upon by the action of the breath, S. Syn. *Jairbles*.

BLAWORT, *s.* 1. The blue bottle; Centaurea cyanus, Linn., S. *Witch-bells*, also *Witches' Thimbles*, S. B. *Neill*. 2. The Round-leaved Bell-flower, Lanarks.—From *bla*, livid, q. v. and *wort*, an herb.

To BLAWP, *v. n.* To belch; to heave up water, Ayrs. Perhaps q. *blaw up*, like Belg. *op blaasen*, to blow up.

To BLAZE, *v. a.* To vilify; to calumniate, Renfr. *Tannahill*.—Perhaps from the idea of *blasing* abroad; Su. G, *blaes-a*, flare.

BLAZE, *s.* 1. The name given to allum ore, S. 2. Also to a substance which lies above coal, Stirlings. V. BLAES.

BLE, BLIE, *s.* Complexion; colour. *Gawan and Gol.*—This word is common in O. E. A. S. *bleoh*, *blio*, colour.

To BLEACH *down*, or *along*, *v. n.* To fall flat to the ground. *Bleach* is also used to denote a fall of this description, Loth.—Perhaps from Isl. *blak-a*, verberare, as denoting the effect of a violent blow.

BLEACH, *s.* A blow, S. B. Gl. Shirr. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Isl. *blak*, alapa.

BLEACHER, *s.* One whose trade is to whiten cloth, S.

To BLEAD, *v. a.* Apparently, to train, or to lead on to the chase. *Statist. Acc.*—Alem. *blait-en*, *beleit-en*, comitari, conducere.

BLEAR, *s.* Something that obscures the sight. *Ross* BLEARS, *pl.* The marks of weeping. *Tarras*. V. BLEIRS.

To BLEAR *one's E'e*. To blind by flattery. *Blearing* your e'e, blinding you with flattery; *Gl. Antiquary*. The *v.* in O. E. was used metaph. as signifying to beguile. "I *blear* one's *eye*," I beguile one.

BLEARED, BLEER'D, *part. pa.* Thin, and of a bluish colour. Milk that is skimmed is denominated bleared, Roxb. *Hogg*. V. BLEIRIE.

BLEATER, *s.* The cock snipe, so named from its *bleating* sound, Ettr. For.

To BLEB, *v. n.* To sip; to tipple. He's aye *blebbing*, he is still tippling, S. B.

BLEBBER, *s.* A tippler, S. B.

To BLEB, *v. a.* To spot; to besmubber; a term often applied to children when they cover their clothes with food of a liquid or soft description. V. BLEIB and BLOB.

BLEBBIT, *part. pa.* Blurred; besmeared. V BLOBBIT.

To BLECK, *v. a.* 1. To puzzle; to reduce to a nonplus, in an examination or disputation, S. 2. To baffle at a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength, Aberd.—Germ. *black-en*, *plack-en*, vexare, exagitare.

BLECK, *s.* 1. A challenge to a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength. 2. A baffle at such feat. 3. Used as a school term: "If A be below B in the class, and during B's absence, get farther up in the class than B, B is said to have a *bleck* upon A, and takes place of him when he gets next to him, Aberd.—A. S. *blic-an*, stupefacere, perstringere, to amaze," Somner.

To BLECK, *v. a.* To surpass; to excel; as, "That *blecks* a'," that exceeds everything, Ettr. For.—Perhaps from Su. G, *blek*, pale; or Isl. *blygd-as*, to put to the blush, to suffuse with blushes.

To BLECK, BLEK, *v. a.* 1. To blacken, literally, S. *Polwart*. 2. To injure one's character. *Bannatyne Poems*. 3. To cause moral pollution. *Abp. Hamiltoun*.—A. S. *blaec-an*, denigrare; Isl. *blek*, liquor tinctorius.

BLED, *part. pa.* Perhaps, sprung. *Gawan and Gol.*

BLEDDOCH, *s.* Butter-milk, Roxb. V. BLADOCH.

BLEED, *s.* Blood, Mearns. Aberd. *Ross*.

* *To* BLEED, *v. n.* To yield; applied to the productiveness of grain or pulse, when thrashed; as, "The aits dinna *bleed* weel the year, but the beer *bleeds* weel," S.

BLEEDER, *s.* Applied as above to grain; as, "a gude *bleeder*," "an ill *bleeder*," S. O.

BLEEDY, *adj.* Bloody. *Skinner*.

BLEER'D, *part. adj.* Thin. V. BLEARED.

BLEEVIT, BLEVIT, *s.* A blow, Buchan.—Moes. G. *bligg-wan*, caedere; or perhaps corr. of Su. G. *blod-vite*, vibex, vel ictus sanguineolentus; as originally referring to a stroke which has left marks of blood.

To BLEEZE, *v. n.* 1. To become a little sour. Milk is

said to *bleeze*, or to be *bleezed*, when it is turned, but not congealed, S.; *blink*, synon.—From Germ. *blaes-en*, to blow; or *blits-en*, fulgurare; heat, especially when accompanied by lightning, more generally producing this effect. 2. The part. *bleezed*, signifies the state of one on whom intoxicating liquor begins to operate, S. It especially denotes the change produced in the expression of the countenance; as, *He looked bleezed-like*. Perhaps *bleezed* in sense 2 is allied to Fr. *blas-er*, gâter, altérer. Il a tant bu d'eau-de-vie [aqua vitæ] qu'il s'est *blasé*. Dict. Trev.

To BLEEZE, *v. n.* 1. To blaze. 2. To make a great show, or an ostentatious outcry, on any subject, S. Synon. *Blast*. *Rob Roy*.

BLEEZE, *s.* A lively fire made by means of furze, straw, &c., S. *Ross*. V. BLEIS.

To BLEEZE, *v. a.* *To bleeze away*, to make to fly off in flame suddenly, S. *Puff away*, synon. *Old Mortality*.

BLEEZE, *s.* *Bleeze of wind*, a sudden blast, applied only to a dry wind, Fife. Teut. *blaes*, flatus.

To BLEEZE *awa'*, or *away*, *v. n.* To gasconade; to brag; to talk ostentatiously, S. *To Flaw away*, synon. S. A. *The Pirate*. Alem. *blas-an*; Su. G. *blaes-a*; Teut. *blaes-en*, flare, spirare.

BLEEZE-MONEY, BLEYIS-SYLVER, *s.* The gratuity given to schoolmasters by their pupils at Candlemas; when he or she who gives most is proclaimed king or queen, and is considered as under obligation to invite the whole school, that is, all the subjects for the time-being. From S. *bleis*, *bleiss*, a torch, bon fire, or anything that makes a blaze; apparently because contributed at *Candlemas*, a season when fires and lights were anciently kindled.

BLEEZY, BLEEZIE, *s.* A small flame or blaze. *Siller Gun*.

BLEEZE, *s.* A smart stroke with the fist, Roxb.—Fr. *blesser*, to hurt or wound.

BLEEZ'D, *adj.* Ruffled or made rough; fretted.—Fr. *blesser*.

BLEFFERT, BLIFFERT, *s.* 1. A sudden and violent fall of snow, but not of long continuance, Mearns. 2. A squall; generally conveying the idea of wind and rain; a storm, a hurricane, Mearns. Aberd. 3. Metaph. transferred to the attack of calamity. *Tarras's Poems*.—A. S. *blaew-an*, to blow, seems the radical term. Perhaps inverted from A. S. *forth-blaw-an*, to belch, or break out. Somner.

BLEFLUM, BLEFFUM, *s.* A sham; an illusion; what has no reality in it, S. *Rutherford*.—Isl. *flim*, irrisio, carmen famosum. Hence *flimt-a*, diffamo, *flimt*, nugae infames, G. Andr. p. 74; Su. G. *flimm-a*, illudere. Or, perhaps, from S. *Blaw* and *Fleume*, q. to *blow phlegm*, to raise air-bubbles. V. BLAFLUM, *v.*

BLEFLUMMERY, *s.* Vain imaginations, S.

BLEHAND, BLIHAND, *adj.* *Sir Trist*.—"*Blue*, from *bleak*, Sax. *caeruleus*. *Blehand* brown. A bluish brown," Gl. The word is merely A. S. *bla-hewen* a little transformed. The idea seems, "a brownish colour, inclining to purple or violet."

BLEIB, *s.* 1. A pustule; a blister. "A burnt *bleib*," a blister caused by burning, S. *Bleb*, a blister, A. Bor. Gl. Grose. 2. *Bleibs*, *pl.* An eruption to which children are subject, in which the spots appear larger than in the measles, Loth Border. V. BLOB.

BLEYIS-SYLVER. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

To BLEIR, *v. a.* To asperse; to calumniate. *To bleir* one's character, Fife. Probably a metaph. sense of the E. *v. blear*, q. to defile the character, as when the eyes or face are *bleared*, or fouled with rheum, or by weeping. Isl. *blora*, however, signifies invidia, imputatio delicti. V. BLEIRIS.

BLEIRIE, *s.* A lie; a fabrication, Ayrs. q. something meant to *blear*, or blind the eye.

BLEIRIE, *adj.* A term applied to weak liquor, which has little or no strength; as, *bleirie ale*, Fife.

BLEIRIE, BLEARIE, *s.* 1. Oatmeal and buttermilk boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, with a piece of butter put into the mess, Lanarks.; syn. *Lewands*. 2. Also a name given to water-gruel, Roxb. Probably allied to Isl. *blaer*, aura, as originally applied to liquids so affected by the air as to lose their natural taste. V. BLEEZE, *v.*

BLEIRING, *part. pa.* *Blearing Bats*. *Polwart*.—This seems to be the *botts*, a disease in horses. *Bleiring* may express the effect of pain in making the patient to cry out.—Teut. *blaer-en*, boare, mugire.

BLEIRIS, *s. pl.* Something that prevents distinctness of vision. *Philotus*.—This is the same with *blear*, *s.* only used in the pl. Ihre mentions E. *blear-eyed*, as allied to Su. G. *blir-a*, *plir-a*, oculis semiclausis videre.

BLEIS, BLEIS, BLEISS, BLEISE, *s.* 1. Blaze; bright flame, S. B. *Barbour*. 2. A torch, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *blaese*, fax, taeda, a torch, anything that makes a blaze, Su. G. *blos*, id. Somn. 3. A signal made by fire, S. It is still used in this sense at some ferries, where it is customary to kindle a *bleiss* when a boat is wanted from the opposite side.

BLEIS, *s.* The name given to a river-fish. *Sibbald*.—This seems to be what in E. is called *Bleak*, Cyprinus alburnus, Linn.

BLEKE, *s.* Stain or imperfection. *Keith*. Perhaps the same with E. *black*, *s.* as denoting any spot of black; or from A. S. *blaec*; Isl. *blek*, liquor tinctorius.

BLEKKIT. Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 307, expl. in Gl. "blacked," but it seems to signify *deceived*.—Isl. *blek-ia*, id. fallere, decipere.

BLELLUM, *s.* An idle, talking fellow, Ayrs. *Burns*.

To BLEME, *v. n.* To bloom; to blossom. *Bannatyne Poems*.

BLEMIS, *s. pl.* Blossoms; flowers. *Houlate*.—Belg. *bloem*; Isl. *bloma*; Alem. *bluom*, flos, flosculus; Teut. *bloem-en*, florere.

BLENCH CANE. *Cane* or duty paid to a superior, whether in money or in kind, in lieu of all other rent; apparently equivalent to E. *Quitrent*. *Acts Ja. VI*. V. CANE.

BLENCHED MILK. Skimmed milk, a little soured, Aberd. V. BLINK, *v.* in the same sense.

BLENCH-LIPPED, *part. adj.* White-mouthed.—Fr. *blanc*, *blanche*, white.

BLENDIT BEAR. *Bear* or *big* mixed with barley, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb*.

To BLENK, BLINK, *v. n.* 1. To open the eyes, as one does from a slumber, S. *Barbour*. 2. To take a glance or hasty view; with the prep. *in* added, as signifying *into*; as, "*Blenk in* this mirrour, man, and mend." 3. To throw a glance on one, especially as expressive of regard, S. *Ross*. 4. To look with a favourable eye; used metaph. in allusion to the shining of the sun, after it has been covered with a cloud. *Baillie*.—Belg. *blenck-en*, *blinck-en*; Su. G. *blaenk-a*, to shine, to glance, to flash as lightning. V. BLINK, *v.*

BLENK, BLINK, *s.* 1. A beam; a ray. *Douglas*. 2.

"A glimpse of light," S. *Sir J. Sinclair's Observ.* p. 113. *Mirst. Bord.* 3. Hence transferred to the transient influence of the rays of the sun, especially in a cold or cloudy day. Thus it is common to speak of "a warm *blink*," "a clear *blink*," S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 4. Applied to the momentary use of borrowed light; as, "Gie me a *blink* o' a candle," give me the use of a candle for a moment, S. 5. A wink, the act of winking; at times denoting contempt or derision. *Antiquary.* Sw. *blinka;* Belg. *blikk-en*, to wink. 6. A gleam of prosperity, during adversity. *Godscroft.* 7. Also transferred to a glance, a stroke of the eye, or transient view of any object; the idea being borrowed, either from the quick transmission of the rays of light, or from the short-lived influence of the sun when the sky is much obscured with clouds, S. *Douglas.* 8. A kindly glance; a transient glance expressive of regard, S. *Burns.* 9. The consolations of the Spirit, accompanying the dispensation of the gospel. *Walker's Remark. Passages.* 10. A moment. "I'll not stay a *blink*," I will return immediately. *In a blink*, in a moment, S. *Ramsay.* 11. Improperly, a little way, a short distance; as, "A *blink* beyond Balweary," &c. *Jacobite Relics.*—Su. G. *blink*, *oegonblink*, is a glance, a cast of the eye, oculi nictus; Germ. *blick*, Belg. *blik*, *oogenblik*, id.; the twinkling of the eye, a moment.

BLENSHAW, *s.* A drink composed of meal, milk, water, &c., Strathmore. *Fr. blanche eau*, q. whitish water.

To BLENT *up*, *v. n.* The sun is said to *blent up*, that is, to shine after the sky has been overcast, Loth.

To BLENT *Fire*, *v. a.* To flash, Fife. These are both formed from *Blent*, the old pret. of the *v.* to *Blink*.

BLENT, *pret.* Glanced, expressing the quick motion of the eye. *Gawan and Gol.*—Perhaps allied to Su. G. *bliga*, *blia*, intentis oculis aspicere, q. *bligent*.

BLENT, *s.* A glance. *Douglas.*

BLENT, *pret.* Lost, as applied to sight, *King's Quair.*—Perhaps from A. S. *blent*, the part. of A. S. *blend-ian*, caecare, used in a neuter sense; or from A. S. *blinn-an*, cessare, whence *blind*, deficiens.

BLENTER, *s.* 1. A boisterous, intermitting wind. *A. Douglas's Poems.* 2. A flat stroke, Fife.—A. S. *blawend*, *blowend*, the part. pr. of *blaw-an*, *blow an*, flare, to blow; *blawung*, flatus.

BLET, *s.* A piece or *Blad;* perhaps errat. for a *belt*. *Inventories.*

To BLETHER, BLATHER, *v. n.* 1. To speak indistinctly; to stammer, S.; pron. like *fair*. 2. To talk nonsense. 3. To prattle, S.—Su. G. *bladdr-a;* Germ. *plauder-n*, to prattle, to chatter, to jabber; Teut. *blater-en*, stulte loqui; Lat. *blater-are*, to babble; Sw. *pladr-a*, id.

BLETHER, BLATHER, *s.* Nonsense; foolish talk, S.; often used in pl. *Burns. Hamilton.*

To BLETHER, BLATHER, BLADDER, *v. a.* To talk nonsensically, S. *Ramsay.*

BLETHERAND, *part.* *Fordun.*—Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *blater-en*, *blaeter-en*, profiare fastum, gloriari.

BLETHERER, *s.* A babbler, S. Gl. Herd.

BLETHERING, *s.* 1. Nonsense; foolish language. 2. Stammering, S. "Stammering is called *blethering*," Gl. Herd.

BLEW. *To look blew*, to seem disconcerted. It conveys both the idea of astonishment and of gloominess, S. *Peblis to the Play.*—*Blew*, S. is often synon. with *blae*, livid.

To BLEZZIN, *v. a.* To publish; to propagate, Ayrs.; the same as E. *blason*.

To BLYAUVE, *v. n.* To blow, Buchan.

BLIBE, *s.* The mark of a stroke. *Taylor's S. Poems.* V. BLOB, BLAB, sense 2, also BLYPE.

BLICHAM, (*gutt.*) *s.* A contemptuous designation for a person, Perths.

BLICHEN, BLIGHAN (*gutt.*), *s.* 1. A term often applied to a person of diminutive size; as, "He's a puir *blichan*," Loth. 2. Applied also to a lean, worn-out animal; as, "That's an auld *blichan* o' a beast," a sorry horse, one nearly unfit for work of any kind, Dumfr. 3. A spark; a lively, showy youth, Loth. 4. A harum-scarum fellow; synon. Rattleskull, Lanarks. 5. A worthless person, Dumfr. Perhaps derived from E. *To blight*, which is probably from A. S. *blic-an*, fulgere, as denoting the effect of lightning in blasting vegetable substances.—C. B. *bychan*, signifies puny, diminutive; Teut. *blick*, is umbra, &c.

BLICHER, *s.* A spare portion, Ettr. For.

BLICHT, *adj.* An epithet expressive of the coruscation of armour in the time of action. *Houlate.*—A. S. *blic-an*, coruscare; *blest*, coruscatus; Alem. *blechet;* Germ. *blicket*, splendet.

BLYDE, BLYID, *adj.* The pronunciation of *blithe*, cheerful, in Fife and Angus.—Su. G. *blid;* Isl. *blid-ur;* Alem. *blid;* Belg. *blyde*, hilaris. The E. word retains the A. S. form.

BLIERS, *s. pl.* The eye-lashes, Aberd.; also *Briers*.

BLIFFART, *s.* A squall, &c. V. BLEFFERT.

To BLIGHTEN, *v. a.* To blight. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

To BLIN, BLYN, BLYNE, *v. n.* To cease; to desist, S.; also *blind*. *Wallace.*—A. S. *blinn-an*, cessare, contr. from *bilinn-an*, id. In Isl. and Su. G. it occurs in its simple form, *linn-a*, also, *lind-a*, id.

To BLIN, *v. a.* To cause to cease. *Chron. S. Poet.*

BLIND-BELL, *s.* A game formerly common in Berwicks. in which all the players were hoodwinked, except the person who was called *the Bell*. He carried a *bell*, which he rung, still endeavouring to keep out of the way of his hoodwinked partners in the game. When he was taken, the person who seized him was released from the bandage, and got possession of the *bell;* the bandage being transferred to him who was laid hold of.

BLIND-BITCH. A bag formerly used by millers, Ettr. For. The same with *Black Bitch*, q. v. *Hogg.*

BLIND BROSE. Brose without butter; said to be so denominated from there being none of those small orifices in it that are called eyes, and which appear on the surface of brose which has butter in its composition, Roxb.

BLIND-COAL, *s.* A species of coal producing no flame, Lanarks. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.* In different languages, the term *blind* denotes the want of a property which an object seems to possess; as, Germ. *blind fenster*, Su. G. *blindfoenster*, E. a blind window, Su. G. *blinddoer*, a blind door, &c. *Bald's Coal Trade.*

BLIND HARIE. Blindman's-buff, S. *Herd. Belly-blind*, synon.—In the Scandinavian *Julbock*, from which this sport seems to have originated, the principal actor was disguised in the skin of a *buck* or *goat*. The name *Blind Harie* might therefore arise from his rough attire; as he was called *blind*, in consequence of being blindfolded. Or it may signify, *Blind Master*, or *Lord*, in ironical language. V. HERIE.

BLIND MAN'S BALL, or *Devil's Snuff-box*. Common puff-ball, S. V. Flor. Suec. *Lightfoot.*—It is also called *Blind man's een*, i.e. eyes, S. B. An idea,

according to Linn., prevails throughout the whole of Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes *blindness*.

BLIND-MAN'S-BELLOWS, *s.* The puff-ball, or Devil's Snuff-box, Roxb.

BLIND PALMIE or PAWMIE, *s.* One of the names given to Blindman's-buff, Roxb.

BLIND TAM. A bundle of rags made up by female mendicants to pass for a child, and excite compassion, Aberd. Synon. *Dumb Tam.*

BLYNDIT, *pret.* Blended. *Gawan and Gol.*

BLINDLINS, BLYNDLINGIS, *adv.* Having the eyes closed, hoodwinked. It denotes the state of one who does anything as if he were blind, S. *Douglas.*—Germ. Dan. *blindlings*, id. V. LINGIS.

BLINDS, *s. pl.* The Pogge, or Miller's Thumb, a fish, Cottus Cataphractus, Linn. West of S. *Statist. Acc.*—Perhaps it receives this name because its eyes are very small.

To BLINK, *v. n.* To glance, &c. V. BLENK.

To BLINK, *v. n.* 1. To become a little sour; a term used with respect to milk or beer, S. *Bleeze*, synon. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. Metaph. applied to what is viewed as the effect of Papal influence. *Walker's Remark. Passages.* 3. *To be blinkit*, to be half-drunk, Fife. 4. *To be blinkit*, to be bewitched. Su. G. *blaenk-a*; Germ. *blink-en*, coruscare, to shine, to flash, to lighten; q. struck with lightning, which, we know, has the effect of making liquids sour; or as denoting that of sunshine, or of the heat of the weather.

To BLINK, *v. a.* 1. *To blink a lass*, to play the male jilt with her, Fife. *Glink*, synon. Border. 2. To trick; to deceive: to nick, Aberd. *Tarras's Poems.*

BLINK, *s.* *To gie the blink*; to give the slip, Aberd. *Tarras.*

BLINKER, *s.* A lively, engaging girl, Roxb. In Gl. to *Burns* it is said to be a term of contempt.

BLINKER, *s.* A person who is blind of one eye, S. *Blinkert*, id. Lancash. Gl.

BLINNYNG, *part. pr.* Leg. *Blumyng. Maitland Poems.*

To BLINT, *v. n.* To shed a feeble, glimmering light, Aberd.

BLINTER, *s.* Bright shining, Aberd. *Tarras.*

To BLINTER, *v. n.* To rush; to make haste, Aberd. V. BLENTER.

To BLINTER, *v. n.* 1. To shine feebly, or with an unsteady flame, like a candle going out, Moray, Aberd. 2. To bring the eyelids close to the pupil of the eye, from a defect of vision, ibid. 3. To see obscurely; to blink, ibid. Perhaps from *Blent*, glanced, or from Dan. *blund-er*, to twinkle, to wink at.

BLYPE, *s.* A coat; a shred; applied to the skin, which is said to come off *in blypes*, when it *peels* in coats, or is rubbed off, in shreds, S. *Burns.*—Perhaps radically the same with *Flype*, q. v. or a different pron. of *Bleib.*

BLYPE, *s.* A stroke or blow. *St. Patrick.*

To BLIRT, *v. n.* To make a noise in weeping; to cry. It is generally joined with *Greet.* To *blirt and greet*, i.e. to burst out a-crying, S. *Kelly.* 2. It is also used actively to express the visible effects of violent weeping, in the appearance of the eyes and face; as, "She's a' *blirted* wi' greeting," Fife.—Germ. *blaerr-en*, *plarr-en*, mugire, rugire. Perhaps E. *blurt* is also radically allied.

BLIRT, *s.* The action expressed by the v. "A *blirt* of greeting," a violent burst of tears, accompanied with crying, S. B.

BLIRT, *s.* 1. A gust of wind, accompanied with rain; a smart, cold shower, with wind, Loth. 2. An intermittent drizzle, Roxb.

BLIRTIE, *adj.* 1. As applied to the weather, inconstant. *A blirtie day*, one that has occasionally severe blasts of wind and rain, Loth. West of S. 2. The idea is transferred to poverty; "Cheerless, *blirtie*, cauld, and blae." *Tannahill.*—Isl. *blaer*, aura, a blast of wind. E. *blurt*, seems to be originally the same.

BLYTE, *s.* A blast of bad weather; a flying shower, Loth. Synon. *Blout.*

To BLYTER, *v. a.* To besmear, Aberd. Part. pa. *blyter't. Tarras.* V. BLUDDER, BLUTHER.

To BLITHE, BLYTHE, *v. a.* To make glad. *Wallace.* A. S. *blithe-ian*, laetari; Alem. *blid-en*, gaudere. But perhaps our v. is immediately formed from the adj.

BLITHEMEAT, *s.* The meat distributed among those who are present at the birth of a child, or among the rest of the family, S. pronounced *blyidmeat*, Ang. as the adj. itself, *blyd*, *blyid.* I need not say, that this word has its origin from the *happiness* occasioned by a safe delivery. *Taylor's S. Poems.*

To BLITHEN, *v. a.* To make glad, Ayrs. *R. Gilhaise.* V. BLITHE.

BLITTER-BLATTER. A rattling, irregular noise, Dumfr. *Siller Gun.*

BLYVARE. Perhaps for *Blyther*, more cheerful. *Houlate.* A literary friend suggests that this is meant for believer.

BLYWEST, *adj.*, in the superl. *Houlate.*—"Blythest, most merry." Gl. Perhaps it rather refers to colour; q. the palest.

To BLIZZEN, *v. a.* Drought is said to be *blizzening*, when the wind parches and withers the fruits of the earth, S. B.—Su. G. *blas-a*; Germ. *blas-en*; A. S. *blaes-an*, to blow.

BLOB, BLAB, *s.* Anything tumid or circular, S. 1. A small globe or bubble of any liquid. *Bellenden.* 2. A blister, or that rising of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke, S. *Gl. Complaynt.* 3. A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin, S. 4. A blot, a spot; as "a *blab* of ink," S. denominated perhaps from its circular form. Radically the same word with *Bleib*, q. v.

BLOBBIT, *part. pa.* Blotted, blurred. V. BLOB. *Acts Ja. I.*

To BLOCHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To make a gurgling noise in coughing, from catarrh in the throat, Ang. Perths. It is often conjoined with another term; as, *Coughcrin'* and *Blocherin'*. *Boick* and *Croichle* denote a dry hard cough. Perhaps from Gael. *blaghair*, a blast.

To BLOCK, *v. a.* 1. To plan; to devise. *Baillie.* 2. To bargain. 3. To exchange; as, "to *block* a shilling," to exchange it by accepting copper money in lieu of it.—Teut. *block-en*, assiduum esse in studiis, in opere, in ergastulo; a sense evidently borrowed from a workman who *blocks* out his work roughly, before he begin to give it a proper form.

BLOCKE, *s.* A scheme, &c. V. BLOIK.

BLOCKER, *s.* A term formerly used in S. to denote a broker; q. one who plans and accomplishes a bargain. *Minshew.*

BLOCKIN-ALE, *s.* The drink taken at the conclusion of a bargain, Buchan.

BLOICHUM, *s.* A term usually applied to one who has got a cough, Ayrs. Evidently allied to *Blocher*, v. q. v.

BLOIK, Blok, Block, *s.* 1. A scheme, a contrivance; generally used in a bad sense. *Douglas.* 2. A bargain, an agreement. *Acts Ja. VI.*

BLOISENT, *part. pa.* One is said to have a *bloisent face*, when it is red, swollen, or disfigured, whether by intemperance, or by being exposed to the weather; Ang.—This appears to be radically the same with E. *blouze*; "sun-burnt, high-coloured;" Johns.—Teut. *blose*, rubor, purpurissum, redness, the colour of purple; *blosen*, rubescere; *blosende wanghen*, rubentes genae, purpled cheeks.

To BLOME, Blume, *v. n.* To shine, to gleam. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *bloma-a*, to flourish; E. *bloom*, used metaph.; or perhaps from A. S. *be*, a common prefix, and *leom-an*, to shine, as *gleam* is from *geleom-an*, id.

BLONCAT, *s.* Bloncatt, Blunket, *adj.* Meaning uncertain. Perhaps like *Blanket*, pale-blue, or printed.

BLONK, Blouk, *s.* A steed, a horse, *Gawan and Gol.*—Alem. *planchas*, equus pallidus, hodie *blank*; Schilter. Thus *blonk* may have originally meant merely a *white* horse, q. Fr. *blanc* cheval.

BLONKS, *s. pl.* *King Hart.*—If this does not denote horses, as above, it may mean *blocks* of wood.

BLOOD-FRIEND, *s.* A relation by blood. *Spalding.*—Teut. *bloed-vriend*, cognatus, consanguineus; *Kilian.* Germ. *blut-freund*, a relation, a kinsman. V. Frend, Friend.

BLOODGRASS, *s.* A disease of kine, bloody urine; said to be brought on when changed from one kind of pasture to another. In the Highlands they pretend to cure it by putting a live trout down the animal's throat. *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.*

BLOOM, *s.* The efflorescent crystallisation on the outside of thoroughly dried fishes, Shetl. Isl. *bloemi*, flos.

BLOOM-FELL, *s.* Apparently yellow clover. *Highl. Soc. Trans.* V. Fell-Bloom.

BLOOMS, *s. pl.* The name given, at Carron Ironworks, to malleable iron after having received two beatings, with an intermediate *scouring*.

To BLORT, *v. n.* To snort; applied to a horse, Fife.

BLOSS, *s.* A term applied to a buxom young woman, West of S. Apparently from the same root with E. *blouse*, a ruddy, fat-faced wench. Fr. *bloss*, mellow, ripe.

To BLOT, *v. a.* To puzzle; to nonplus. *Duff's Poems.* Perhaps allied to Su. G. *bloed*, blate, bashful; or to *blott*, bare, as denoting that one's mental nakedness is made to appear. Teut. *blutten*, homo stolidus, obtuens.

BLOUST, *s.* 1. An ostentatious account of one's own actions, a brag, Roxb. Berwicks. Synon. *Blaw. A. Scott's Poems.* 2. Often applied to an ostentatious person, ibid.

To BLOUST, *v. n.* To brag; to boast. Synon. *Blaw.* Apparently from Su. G. *blaast* (pron. *blost*), ventus, tempestas, from *blaas-a* (pron. *blos-a*), Isl. *blaes-a*. flare, spirare.

BLOUT, *adj.* Bare, naked. *Douglas.*—Su. G. Isl. *blott*; Belg. *bloot*, id. The tautological phrase *blott och bar* is used in Sw. V. Blait.

BLOUT, *s.* 1. The sudden breaking of a storm, S. *Bloutenis*, Clydesd. 2. "A *blout* of foul weather," a sudden fall of rain, snow, or hail, accompanied with wind, S. *The Ha'rst Rig.* 3. A sudden eruption of a liquid substance, accompanied with noise, S.—Probably allied to Su. G. *bloet*, humidus; *bloeta waegar*, vias humidas.

BLOUTER, *s.* A blast of wind, Buchan.

BLOWEN MEAT. Fish or flesh dried by the wind passing through dry-stone houses, Shetl. Isl. *blaasinn*, exhalatus, exsiccatus is synon.; from *blaes-a*, to blow. V. Skeo.

BLOWY, *adj.* Blowing; gusty, Loth.

BLUBBER, Blubbir, *s.* A bubble of air, S. *Henrysone.* V. Blob.

BLUBBIT, *part. pa.* Blubbered. From S. *Blob*, a small globule of anything liquid, hence transferred to tears.

BLUDCAT, *adj.* Meaning doubtful. *Aberd. Reg.*

To BLUDDER, Bluther, *v. a.* 1. To blot paper in writing, to disfigure any writing, S.—Su. G. *pluttra*, incuriose scribere; Moes. G. *blothjan*, irritum reddere. 2. To disfigure the face with weeping, or in any other way, S. *Ross. Cleland.* 3. To disfigure, in a moral sense; to exhibit in an unfair point of view.

To BLUDDER, Bluther, *v. n.* To make a noise with the mouth or throat in taking any liquid, S. *Slather*, synon.

BLUDIE-BELLS, *s. pl.* Foxglove; Digitalis purpurea, an herb, Lanarks. Syn. *Dead-men's Bells.*

BLUE, *adj.* 1. *A blue day*, a very chill, or frosty day, Roxb. Perhaps synon. with "a *blae* day," in other parts of S. 2. *A blue day*, a day in which any uproar or disturbance has taken place, ibid. 3. *To look blue.* V. Blew.

BLUE-BANNET, *s.* The Blue Titmouse, Parus caeruleus, Linn; Clydes.

BLUE-BLANKET. The name given to the banner of the craftsmen in Edinburgh. "As a perpetual remembrance of the loyalty and bravery of the Edinburghers on the aforesaid occasion, the King [Ja. III.] granted them a banner or standard, with a power to display the same in defence of their King, country, and their own rights. This flag, at present denominated *The Blue Blanket*, is kept by the Convener of the Trades." *Maitl. Hist. Edin.*

BLUE-BLAUERS, Blue Blavers. The plant called the Bell-flower, or wild Blue Campanula, or Rotundifolia, Roxb. The *Blue Bells* of Scotland, as in old song. V. Blawort.

BLUE BONNETS. The flower of Scabiosa succisa, Linn. It is also called *Devil's Bit*, E., the end of the root being, as it were, bitten off. This corresponds with Sw. *djefvuls-bett*, Seren. This seems the same with *Blue-Bannets*, Lanarks. Expl. Sheeps-*bit*.—In Gothland in Sweden, this plant has a fanciful name somewhat similar, *Baetsmannsmyssa*, the boatman's cap or *mutch*.

BLUEFLY, *s.* The flesh-fly or Bluebottle, S.

BLUE-GOWN, *s.* The name commonly given to a pensioner, who, annually, on the King's birth-day, receives a certain sum of money, and a *blue gown* or cloak, which he wears with a badge on it, S. V. Bedeman.

BLUE-GRASS, Blue-gerse, *s.* The name given to the various sedge-grasses, or *Carices*, West of S.

BLUE SEGGIN, *s.* The blue flower-de-luce, Ayrs. V. Seg, Segg, *s.*

BLUE-SPALD, *s.* A disease of cattle; supposed to be the same with *Blackspaul. Saxon and Gael.*

BLUFF, *s.* *To get the bluff*; to be taken in; to be cheated, Buchan. *Tarras.*

To BLUFFERT, *v. n.* To bluster, as the wind, Aberd. Bluffertin, *part. pr.* Blustering; gusty. V. Blerfert.

BLUFFERT, *s.* 1. The blast sustained in encountering a rough wind, Aberd. 2. A blow; a stroke, Arg. Mearns. *Bluffet* is the term used in this sense, Buchan; which may be allied to *Bleevit*.

BLUFFLEHEADED, *adj.* Having a large head, accompanied with the appearance of dulness of intellect, S.; perhaps from E. *bluff*.

BLUID, Bludb, *s.* Blood, S. *Rob Roy*.

BLUID-RUN, *adj.* Bloodshot, S. *Bleed-run*, Aberd.

BLUIDY-FINGERS, *s.* The name given to the Foxglove, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons*.—As this plant has received the designation of Digitalis from its resemblance to the fingers of a glove, the name *bloody-fingers* would almost seem a literal version of *Digitalis purpurea*. In Germ. it is called *fingerhut*, q. the covering of the finger; Sw. *fingerhattsgraess*.

BLUIDVEIT, Bluidwyte, *s.* A fine paid for effusion of blood. *Skene. Reg. Maj.*—A. S. *blodwite*, pro effuso sanguine mulcta; from *blod*, sanguis, and *wite*, poena, mulcta.

BLUITER, Blutter, *s.* A coarse, clumsy, blundering fellow, Loth.

To BLUITER, *v. n.* 1. To make a rumbling noise; to blurt, S. 2. *To bluiter up* with water, to dilute too much, S. 3. To *blatter*, to pour forth lame, harsh, and unmusical rhymes. *Polwart.*—Germ. *plaudern*, nugari et mentiri, *plauderei*, mixta nugis mendacia. In sense 2 it seems to be merely a dimin. from *Blout*, q. v.

BLUITER, Blutter, *s.* 1. A rumbling noise; as that sometines made by the intestines, S. 2. Apparently used to denote filth in a liquid state. *Cleland*.

To BLUITER, *v. a.* To obliterate; applied not only to writings, but to any piece of work that is rendered useless in the making of it; S. B. pron. *Bleeter*. V. Bludder.

BLUMDAMMES, *s.* Prunes; apparently corr. of *Plumbedames*, q. v.

To BLUME, *v. n.* To blossom, S. *bloom*, E.

BLUNYIERD, *s.* An old gun, or any old rusty weapon. Ettr. For.

To BLUNK, *v. a.* To spoil a thing, to mismanage any business, S. Hence,

BLUNKIT, Blinkit, *part. pa.* "Injured by mismanagement, or by some mischievous contrivance." Gl. Sibb.

BLUNK, *s.* "A dull, lifeless person," *Gl. Tarras*. Aberd. Perhaps from Isl. *blunda*, dormio, a sleepy-headed fellow.

BLUNKS, *s. pl.* Cotton or linen cloths which are wrought for being printed; calicoes, S.

BLUNKER, *s.* One who prints cloth, S. *Guy Mannering*.

BLUNKET, *s.* Expl. "Pale blue; perhaps any faint or faded colour; q. *blanched*." Sibb. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal*.

BLUNT, *s.* A stupid fellow, Roxb.

BLUNT, *adj.* Stripped, bare, naked. *Douglas*.—This seems to be radically the same with *Blout*, q. v.

BLUNTIE, Blunty, *s.* A sniveller, a stupid fellow, S. *Burns*. Teut. *blutten*, homo stolidus, obtusus, incautus, inanis.

BLUP, *s.* One who makes a clumsy or awkward appearance, Loth. It is apparently the same with *Flup*, q. v.

BLUP, *s.* A misfortune brought on, or mistake into which one falls, in consequence of want of foresight, Tweedd. Belg. *Beloop-en*, to reach by running, to overtake. *Van eenen storm beloopen*, to be caught with a storm.

BLUS, *s.* Expl. "flood." *Poems 16th Cent.* Perhaps should be *flus*. V. Flows and Flusch.

To BLUSH, *v. a.* To chafe the skin so as to produce a tumour or low blister; as, I've *blushed* my hand, Berwicks.

BLUSH, *s.* 1. A kind of low blister. 2. A boil. Su. G. *blosa*, a blister; Teut. *blaester*, of the same origin.

BLUSHIN, *s.* A pustule, such as those of the small-pox, full of matter, *Dumfr.*

To BLUSTER, *v. a.* To disfigure in writing. *Ballie*. V. Bludder, *v.*

BLUTE, *s.* An action; used in a bad sense. *A full blute*, a foolish action, S. B. perhaps the same with *Blout*, q. v.

BLUTE, Bluit, *s.* A sudden burst of sound, Ettr. For. V. Blout.

To BLUTHER, *v. a.* To blot; to disfigure. V. Bludder, *v. a.*

To BLUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise in swallowing. 2. To make an inarticulate sound. 3. To raise wind-bells in water, S. V. Bludder.

BLUTHRIE, *s.* Thin porridge, or water-gruel, Ettr. For.

BLUTHRIE, *s.* Phlegm; as, "O what a *bluthrie* he cuist aff his stamack!" what a quantity of phlegm he threw off, S. 2. Figuratively, frothy, incoherent discourse; q. of a flatulent description, S. V. Blathrie.

BLUTTER (*Fr.* *u*), *s.* A term of reproach, Dumfr. Perhaps one who has not the power of retention. *Herd's Coll.*

BO, *s.* Used as synon. with *Bu*, *Boo*, Aberd.

* BO, *interj.* "A word of terrour," Johnson. The application of this word will be seen in the S. Prov., "*He dare not say Bo to your blanket*," that is, "He dare not offer you the least injury," Kelly. Perhaps, rather, No one can lay any imputation of dishonour on you, or bring forward anything injurious to your character. This word appears to be the same with the S. *bu* or *boo*, used to excite terror; and allied to Teut. *baauw*, larva, spectrum, as well as to C. B. *bo*, a hobgoblin.

BOAKIE, *s.* * A sprite, a hobgoblin, Aberd. Shetl.—Norw. *bokje*, Isl. *bocke*, *bokki*, vir grandis et magnificus. In Sanscrit *buka* is the name of an evil spirit. O. Teut. *bokene*, phantasma, spectrum.

BOAL, Bole, *s.* 1. A square aperture in the wall of a house, for holding small articles; a small press generally without a door; S. This is most common in cottages. *Ramsay*. 2. A perforation through the wall of a house, for occasionally giving air or light; usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass, to be opened and shut at pleasure, often denominated *Window-bole*, S.—C. B. *bolch*, *bwlch*, a gap or notch, an aperture.

Barn-bole, *s.* A perforation in the wall of a barn; synon. *Cat-hole*, S. V. Bowall.

BOARDTREES, *s. pl.* A term used for the plank on which a corpse is stretched; S. B.

* BOARD-WAGES, *s.* The money paid by a person for his board, Aberd.

To BOAST, Boist, *v. a.* To threaten. V. Boist.

To BOAT, *v. n.* To take boat; to enter into a boat; as, "*That beast winna boat*," S.

BOAT, *s.* A barrel; a tub, S.

Beef-Boat, *s.* A barrel or tub in which *beef* is salted and preserved, S. *Hogg*. Dan. *boette*, a pail or bucket.

Butter-Boat, *s.* A small vessel for holding melted

butter at table, S.; called in E. a *sauce-tureen* *St. Ronan.*

YILL-BOAT, *s.* An ale-barrel, S. A.

BOATIE, *s.* A yawl, or small boat, S.; evidently a diminutive.

To BOB, BAB, *v. n.* 1. To dance, S. *Herd.* 2. To courtsey, S. "When she cam ben she *bobbit.*" *Auld Sang.*

BOB, *s.* Gust, blast. V. BUB.

BOB, *s.* 1. A bunch; used as synon. with *cow*, S. *Priests of Peblis.* 2. The same word, pronounced *bab*, is used for a bundle of flowers, a nosegay, S. *Mountain Bard.*—Fr. *bube*, a bunch; Isl. *bobbe*, a knot.

BOB, *s.* A mark, a butt, S.; either q. a small bunch set up as a mark, or, from the sense of the E. *v.* something to strike at.

BOB, *s.* A taunt, a scoff, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *babb-en*, to prate; Isl. *komens í bobba*, os correptum, *at bobea*, babare (to bark) canum vox est; Su. G. *babe*, sermo inconditus.

BOBBER, BABBER, *s.* In fly-fishing, the hook which plays loosely on the surface of the water, as distinguished from the *trailer*, at the extremity of the line, S. V. TRAILER.

BOBBY, *s.* A grandfather, S. B. *Ross.* Perhaps allied to Gael. *beban*, which Shaw renders "Papa." The term *papa* seems, indeed, the root; *b* and *p* being constantly interchanged, especially in the Celtic dialects. Hence,

AULD BOBBIE. A familiar or ludicrous designation given to the Devil, S.

BOBBIN, *s.* A weaver's quill, Ettr. For. Synon. *Pirn*, S.—Fr. *bobine*, a quill for a spinning-wheel.

BOBBYN, *s.* 1. The seed-pod of birch, Loth. *Evergreen.* 2. Bobbyns, *pl.* The bunch of edible ligaments attached to the stalk of *Badderlocks*, a species of sea weed, eaten by both men and cattle; Fucus esculentus, Linn. Mearns.—Fr. *bubon*, a great bunch.

BOBBINS, *s.* The water-lily, S. B. *Bobbins* are properly the seed-vessels. V. CAMBIE-LEAF.

BOBBLE, *s.* A slovenly fellow, Ayrs. *Picken.* C. B. *bawaf*, id., *bawlyd*, slovenly.

BOCE, *s.* A barrel or cask. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. BOSS.

BOCE; Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 26. V. BOSS.

To BOCK, *v. a.* To vomit. V. BOK.

BOCK-BLOOD, *s.* A spitting, or throwing up of blood. *Polwart.*

BOD, *s.* A person of small size, a term generally applied, somewhat contemptuously, to one who is dwarfish, although of full age, S. *Picken.*

BOD, *s.* A personal invitation; distinguished from *Bodeword*, which denotes an invitation by means of a letter or a messenger, Upp. Clydes. A. S. *bod-ian*, "to deliver a message." Somner.

BOD. Used as a common proverbial phrase, in regard to anything in which one has not succeeded on a former attempt; "I'll begin," or "I'll set about it, *new bod, new shod*," S. It is doubtful whether *bod* should be viewed in the sense of *boden*, prepared; it is probably rather the *s. bode*, and may mean, I will expect a new proffer, as being set out to the best advantage. Perhaps a kind of horse-market jockey phrase.

BODAY. Meaning doubtful; perhaps flesh-colour, q. the complexion of the body. *Depred. on the Clan Campbell.*

BODDUM, *s.* 1. Bottom. *Douglas.* 2. A hollow, a valley. *Douglas.* 3. The seat in the human body; the hips; as, "Sit still on your *boddum* there."—Alem. *bodem*, Germ. Belg. *boden*, solum, fundus.

BODDUM-LYER. A designation given to a large trout because it keeps at the bottom, Dumfr.; synon. *Gull.*

BODE, *s.* A portent; that which forebodes, Ayrs. *Galt.*—Isl. *bod*, mandatum, *bod-a*, nuntiare, and so on in the cognate dialects. Hence the compound terms, A. S. *forebod-an*, praenuntiare; Su. G. *forebod-a*, to foretoken, E. *forebode;* Isl. *fyrirboden*, omen; Teut. *voor-bode*, praenuncius et praesagium; such omens being viewed as communicated by a messenger from the world of spirits to give previous warning of some important event.

BODE, BOD, *s.* 1. An offer made in order to a bargain, a proffer, S. *Ramsay.* 2. It is sometimes used to denote the price asked by a vender, or the offer of goods at a certain rate. *Antiquary.*—Germ. *bot*, id. from *biet-en*, to offer. Isl. *bud*, a proffer, from *bioth-a*, offerre, exhibere, praebere.

BODE, *s.* Delay. *Sir Egeir.*

To BODE, *v. a.* To proffer, often as implying the idea of some degree of constraint. "He did na merely offer, but he *boded* it on me," S.

BODEABLE, *adj.* Marketable; anything for which a *bode* or proffer may be expected, Ettr. For.

BODEN, *part. pa.* Preferred.

BODEN, *part. pa.* Proffered. V. BODE, *v.*

BODEN, BODIN, BODYN, *part. pa.* 1. Prepared, provided, furnished, in whatever way, S. *Acts Ja. I. Well-boden* or *ill-boden*, well or ill provided, in whatever respect, S. 2. It seems to be used in one instance, in an oblique sense, as signifying matched. V. BOUN. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *bo*, Isl. *bo-a*, to prepare, to provide; *wael bodd*, well provided against the cold.

BODGEL, *s.* A little man, Loth.; perhaps, properly, *bedsel.* V. BOD.

BODY, *s.* Strength, bodily ability. *Barbour.* A. S. *bodig* not only signifies the body in general, but stature.

BODIE, BODY. *s.* 1. A little or puny person; as, He's but a *bodie*, S. 2. Also used in a contemptuous sense; especially when preceded by an *adj.* conveying a similar idea. *Spalding.*

BODIES, *s. pl.* A common designation for a number of children in a family or school; as, "Ane o' the *bodies* is no weel," one of the children is ailing.

* BODILY, *adv.* Entirely; as, "It's taen away *bodily*," not a vestige of it remains; q. the whole *body* is removed.

BODY-LIKE, *adv.* In the whole extent of the corporeal frame, Angus. *Spalding.*

BODY-SERVANT, *s.* A valet; one who immediately waits on his master. *Guy Mannering.*

BODLE, BODDLE, *s.* A copper coin, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the third part of an English halfpenny. *Rudd.*—These pieces are said to have been denominated from a mint-master of the name of *Bothwell.*

BODWORD, BODWART, BODWORDE, *s.* 1. A message, S. B. *Wallace.* 2. A prediction, or some old saying, expressing the fate of a person or family. *Marriage.*—A. S. *boda*, a messenger, and *word.* Su. G. Isl. *bodword* is edictum, mandatum. V. BODE, a portent.

BOETINGS, BUITINGS, *s. pl.* Half-boots, or leathern spatterdashes. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *boten schoen*, calceus rusticus e crudo corio; Kilian.

To BOG, *v. n.* To be bemired; to stick in marshy ground, S.; *Lair*, synon. From the E. noun.

To BOG, *v. a.* Metaph. to entangle one's self inextricably in a dispute, S.

BOGAN, Boggan, Boggin, *s.* A boil; a large pimple filled with white matter, chiefly appearing between the fingers of children in spring, Berwicks. Ayrs.—Isl. *bolga*, tumour, *bolginn*, tumidus, *belg-a*, *bolgn-a*, tumescere; Gael. *bolg-am*, to swell or blister, *bolg*, a pimple, *bolgach*, a boil, the small-pox; C. B. *bog*, a swelling.

BOG-BLUTER, *s.* The Bittern; denominated from its thrusting its bill into marshy places, and making a noise by bubbling through the water, Roxb. Ayrs. For the same reason it is called *Mire-bumper*.

BOG-BUMPER, *s.* Another name for the bittern, Roxb. *Perils of Man*. V. Mirebumper, id. S. B.

BOGGARDE, *s.* A bugbear, *Rollock*. A. Bor. *boggart*, a spectre. C. B. *bwg*, larva, terriculamentum.

BOGGIN, *s.* V. Bogan.

BOG-GLED, *s.* The moor-buzzard, Falco aeruginosus,

To BOGG-SCLENT, *v. n.* Apparently to avoid action, to abscond in the day of battle. *Colvil.*—Perhaps in allusion to him who *sklents* or strikes off obliquely from the highway, into a *bog*, to avoid being taken prisoner.

BOGILL, or, Bogle *about the Stacks*, or simply, *Bogle*, a play of children or young people, in which one hunts several others around the stacks of corn in a barn-yard, S. *Bogle about the bush*, synon. *Ritson*.—It seems the same game with that called *Barley-bracks*, q. v. The name has probably originated from the idea of the huntsman employed being a scarecrow to the rest.

BOGILL, Bogle, Bugil, *s.* 1. A spectre, a hobgoblin, S. A. Bor. *Douglas*. 2. A scarecrow, a bugbear, S. Synon. *doolie*, *cow*; being used in both senses.—C. B. *bugul*, fear, *bwgwly*, to frighten.

Potato-bogle, *s.* A scarecrow erected among growing potatoes, S. *Potatodoolie*, synon. S. B. *Guy Mannering*.

BOGILL-BO, *s.* A hobgoblin or spectre, S. *Ramsay*. 2. A pettish humour. *Philotus*.—In Lincolnsh. this word is used for a scarecrow, from *bogill*, or C. B. *bogel-u*, to affright, and *bo*, a hobgoblin, q. "the affrighting goblin."

To BOGLE, *v. a.* To terrify; to enchant, to bewitch or blind. *M'Ward's Contend.*

BOGLE *about the Bush*. Synon. with *Bogill about the stacks*, S.; used figuratively to denote circumvention. *Waverley*.

BOGLE-RAD, *adj.* Afraid of apparitions or hobgoblins, Roxb. V. Bogle, and Rad, *adj.* afraid.

BOGLIE, Bogilly, Boggly, *adv.* Haunted by hobgoblins, S. *Black Dwarf*.

BOG-NUT, *s.* The Marsh Trefoil, Menyanthes trifoliata, Linn. S. *Bogbean*, E.

BOGOGER, *s.* Perhaps coarse stockings, *bog-hogers*. *Montgomery*. V. Hogers.

BOGSTALKER, *s.* An idle, wandering, and stupid fellow; one who seems to have little to do, and no understanding, S. V. Stalker. *Ramsay*.—Borrowed, perhaps, from outlaws, who were seen at a distance hunting in marshy places, where pursuit was more difficult; or from people going into bogs or miry places in quest of the eggs of wild fowls. In doing so they carried a long pole with a flat piece of wood at the end of it to prevent it from sinking and enable them to step from one place to another; in doing which they necessarily looked wistfully and doubtfully around them, like people who did not know what to do.

BOYART, Boyert, *s.* A hoy; a kind of ship. *Aberd. Reg.* Belg. *boeijer*, id.

To BOICH *(gutt.)*, *v. n.* To cough with difficulty, Lanarks. Flandr. *poogh-en*, niti, adlaborare. V. Baichie.

BOICH, *s.* A short, difficult cough, ibid.

BOICHER, *s.* One having a short, difficult cough, ibid.

BOICHIN, *s.* A continuation of coughing with difficulty, ibid.

BOICHE, *s.* A kind of pestilence. Perhaps from *boichde*, poverty. *Aberd. Reg.*

BOID, *s.* *Maitland Poems*.—Isl. *bode*, a term used to denote a wave agitated by the wind; unda maris cum vadosis scopulis luctans.

BOYDS. *s. pl.* Blackberries. V. Brackboyds.

BOYIS, *s.* *In boyis*, in fetters. *Barbour*.—Teut. *boeye*, compes, pedica, vinculum; *boey-en*, compedire.

BOIKIN, *s.* The piece of beef called the *Brisket* in E.

BOIKIN, *s.* A bodkin, S. Apparently a corr. of E. word, to avoid the harshness of two consonants coming together.

BOIL, *s.* The state of boiling; *At the boil*, nearly boiling, S.

BOIL, *s.* The trunk of a tree, Lanarks. The same with E. *bole*, Su. G. *bol*, Isl. *bol-r*, truncus arboris vel corporis.

BOIN, Boyn, Boyen, Bowyne, *s.* 1. A washing-tub, S. B. 2. A flat broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail, a *bowyne*, Loth.—Unless from Isl. *boginn*, curvus, or Dan. *bugn-e*, to bend, as respecting its form: I can offer no conjecture as to the origin.

BOYNFU', *s.* The fill of a tub or milk-vessel, S.

BOING, *s.* The act of lowing or bellowing, S. V. etymon under Bu, Bue.

BOIS, *adj.* Hollow. V. Bos.

BOISERT, *s.* A louse, Ettr. For.—Germ. *beissen*, to bite, or *beiss*, a bite, and *art*; q of a biting nature.

BOISSES. V. Boss. *Knox's Hist.*

* *To* BOIST, Boast, *v. a.* To threaten, to endeavour to terrify. S. *Douglas*.—C. B. *bost-io*, to vaunt one's self; *bost*, vaunting; *boes*, *boss*, elevation.

BOIST, Bost, *s.* Threatening, S. *Wallace*.

BOIST, *s.* Box or chest. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Buist.

BOIT, *s.* 1. A cask or tub used for the purpose of curing butcher-meat, or for holding it after it is cured; sometimes called a *beef-boat*, S. 2. Used as equivalent to E. *butt*. *Ruddiman*.—Germ. *butte*; Ital. *botte*, id., whence E *butt*. Su. G *byttia*, situla, cupa; Teut. *botte*, id. dolium, orca, cupa.

BOIT, Boyt, Boitt, *s.* A boat. *Aberd. Reg.*

BOITSCHIPPING, *s.* Apparently a company belonging to a boat. *Aberd. Reg.*

To BOITT, *v. n.* To enter into a boat; to take boat, S. *to boat*. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Teut. *boot*, scapha, limbus, cymba.

BOYTOUR, Butter, *s.* The bittern. *Acts Ja. VI.*—O. E. *buttour*; Belg. *buttoor*, a bird.

To BOK, Bock, *v. a.* 1. To vomit, S. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. To retch, to incline to puke, S. 3. To belch (eructare), S.—A. Bor. *boke*, *bowk*, to nauseate, to be ready to vomit; *booac*, to retch, to keck, ibid. Perhaps from A. S. *bealc-an*, eructare. It however has greater resemblance of *puke*, to which no etymon has been assigned.

BOK, Bock, Bocking, *s.* The act of retching, S. *Galt. Clsland.*

BOKEIK, *s.* Bopeep, a game. The word is now inverted; as *keekbo*, q. v. *Lyndsay.*

BOKS, *s. pl.* "Corner teeth," Gl. Sibb. *Maitland Poems.*

To BOLDIN, Boldyn, *v. n.* 1. To swell in a literal sense. *Douglas.* 2. Transferred to the mind, as denoting pride, courage, wrath, &c. *Pitscottie.*

BOLDIN, Boulden, *part. pa.* swelled.—This is softened into *bowdin*, *bowden*, S Often in the *pret.* and *part.* it is written *bolnys*, swells, (Doug. V.) and *bolnyt*. I hesitate whether these are contr. from *boldinnys*. *boldinnyt*, or the v. in another form, more nearly resembling Su. G. *buln-a*, Dan. *bul-ner*. Su. G. *bul-na*, *bulg-ia*, id. *bolginn*, swollen. Hence Isl. *bilgia*, Su. G. *bolgia*, a billow; because it is raised by the wind; and *bolda*, a boil, a tumour. Gael. *builg-am*, to swell, *builg*, a blister.

BOLE, *s.* A square aperture, &c. V. Boal.

BOLE, *s.* A bull; corresponding to *taurus*. *Fordun.*—Isl *baull*, taurus, from *baul-a*; Su. G. *boel-a*, mugire, whence also, *baul*, mugitus.

BOLGAN, *s.* A swelling that becomes a pimple; the same with *Bogan*, Roxb.

BOLGAN LEAVES, Nipplewort, an herb, S. B. Lapsana communis, Linn.—Perhaps from Isl. *bolg-a*, tumere, or Su. G. *bolginn*, swollen, q. "swelling leaves," as being supposed by the vulgar in S. to be efficacious in removing swellings.

To BOLYN, *v. n.* To lay tack aboard. *Maitland Poems.*—O. Fr. *bolin-er*, to sail by a wind, or close upon a wind.

BOLL *Linseed Boll.* V. Bow.

BOLLIT, *pret.* Perhaps, knocked on the head.—Belg. *boll-en*, id.; Teut. *beulije*, supplicium, tormentum.

BOLLMAN, *s.* A cottager. Orkn. *Statist Acc.*—Perhaps from Su. G. Isl. *bol*, villa, and *man*, q. the inhabitant of a village. It is always pronounced *bowman*.

BOLME, *s.* A boom, a waterman's pole. *Douglas.*—Germ. *baum*, Belg. *boom*, a tree.

BOLNYNG, *s.* Swelling. *Henrysone.* V. Boldin.

BOLNIT. V. Boldin.

BOLSTER, *s.* That part of a mill in which the axletree moves, S.

BOMACIE, *s.* Perhaps, thunder; thunderstorm, Ayrs.

BOMARISKIE, *s.* An herb, the roots of which taste exactly like licorice; perhaps the Astragalus glycyphillus of Linn. Upp. Clydes.

BOMBESIE, *s.* Bombasin; a stuff. *Acts Ja. VI.*

BOMBILL, *s.* Buzzing noise; metaph used for boasting. *Polwart.*—Teut. *bommele*, a drone.

BOMESPAR, *s.* A spar of a larger kind. Su. G. *bom* signifies obex, vectis, a bar or spar for a gate, or for shutting in; Teut. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, id.

BOMILL, *s.* Perhaps a cooper's instrument, q. wimble. *Aberd Reg.*

To BOMMLE, *v. n.* To work confusedly, Ayrs. *Picken.* V. Bummil, *v.*

BON. Borrowed, begged; "He that trusts to *bon* ploughs, will have his land lye lazy," S. Prov.—Isl. *bon*, gratis acceptio, mendicatio; Su. G. *boen*, preces. Hence, perhaps, E. *boon*.

BON, *s.* Apparently, bane, injury. *Wallace.*

BONACCORD, *s.* 1. Agreement, amity. 2. A term which seems to have been formerly used by way of toast, as expressive of amity and kindness. *Spalding.* 3. The motto of the town's arms, by which term Aberdeen is fondly named by her sons.—Fr. *bon*, good, and *accord*, agreement.

BONALAIS, Bonailie, Bonnaillie, *s.* A drink taken with a friend, when one is about to part with him; as expressive of one's wishing him a prosperous journey, S. *Wallace*—It is now generally pron. *bonaillie*, S. *Bonalais* might seem to be the plur. But perhaps it merely retains the form of Fr. *Bon aller.*

BONDAGE, Bonnage, *s.* The designation given to the services due by a tenant to the proprietor, or by a cottager to the farmer, Angus. *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

BONDAY WARKIS. The time a tenant or vassal is bound to work for the proprietor. V. Bonnage, *s.*

BONE, *s.* A petition, a prayer. *Douglas.* O. E. id. Isl. *baen*, precatio, oratio; *boon*, petitio, gratis acceptio, mendicatio, G. Andr. A S *ben*, *bene*, id.

BONETT, *s.* "A small sail, fixed to the bottom or sides of the great sails, to accelerate the ship's way in calm weather." Gl. Compl. *Douglas.*—Fr. *bonnette*, Sw. *bonet*, id.

BON-GRACE, *s.* 1. A large bonnet worn by females. 2. A coarse straw-hat, of their own manufacture, worn by the female peasantry, Roxb. *Guy Mannering.*

BONIE, Bonye, Bonny, *adj.* 1. Beautiful, pretty, S. *Maitland Poems.* *Boniest*, most beautiful. *Montgomerie.* 2. It is occasionally used ironically, in the same way with E. *pretty*, S. *Priests of Peblis.* 3. Precious, valuable. *Minstrelsy Border.* *Bonny* is used in the same sense by Shakspeare, and since his time by some other E. writers. But I suspect that it is properly S. Johnson derives it from Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. This is by no means satisfactory; but we must confess that we cannot substitute a better etymon.

BONYNES, Bonnykess, *s.* Beauty, handsomeness. *Philotus. Herd's Coll.*

BONK, *s.* A bank. *Douglas.*—Probably corr. from A. S. *benc*. Isl. *bunga*, however, signifies tumor terrae.

BONKER, *s.* A bench, &c. V. Bunker.

BONNACK O' KNAESHIP. A certain duty paid at a mill, Ayrs. This is the *bonnack* due to the servant, *(knave)*. V. Knawship.

BONNAGE, *s.* An obligation, on the part of the tenant, to cut down the proprietor's corn. *Statist. Acc.*—Evidently a corr. of *Bondage*, q. v.

BONNAGE-HEUK, *s.* A tenant bound by the terms of his lease to reap, or use his hook, for the proprietor in harvest, Aberd.

BONNAGE-PEATS, *s. pl.* Peats which, by his lease, a tenant is bound to furnish to the proprietor, ib.

BONNAR, *s.* "A bond," Gl. *Popular Ball.*

BONNET. V. White Bonnet.

BONNET. *Blue Bonnet.* This, in former times, in Teviotdale at least, was used as a charm, especially for warding off the evil influence of the fairies. "An unchristened child was considered as in the most imminent danger, should the mother, while on the straw, neglect the precaution of having the *blue bonnet* worn by her husband constantly beside her. When a cow happened to be seized with any sudden disease (the cause of which was usually ascribed to the malignant influence of the fairies), she was said to be elf-shot; and it was reckoned as much as her life was worth not to 'dad her wi' the *blue bonnet*.' 'It's no wordie a dad of a *bonnet*,' was a common phrase when expressing contempt, or alluding to anything not worth the trouble of repairing."—*Edin. Mag.*, April, 1820.

To FILL one's BONNET. To be equal to one in any respect; as, "He'll ne'er fill his *bonnet*," he will never match him, S. *Old Mortality*.

To RIVE one's BONNET. To excel one in every respect. "May he *rive* his *father's bonnet!*" May he be superior to his father; or *father-better*.

BONNET-FLEUK, *s.* The Pearl, a fish. Neill's List of Fishes.

BONNET-LAIRD, BANNET-LAIRD, *s.* A yeoman; a petty proprietor; one who farms his own land. Synon. *Cock-Laird. The Entail.*

BONNET-PIECE, *s.* A gold coin of James V.; so called, because on it the King is represented wearing a *bonnet*. *Monastery.*

BONNY, BONIE o't. A small quantity of anything. "*The bonie o't*," Renfr. Roxb.

BONNILIE, *adv.* Beautifully, S. *Burns.*

BONNY-DIE, *s.* 1. A toy; a trinket, Loth. *Antiquary.* 2. Applied to money, as having the influence of a gewgaw on the eye. *Heart of Mid-Loth.* V. DIE.

BONNIE WALLIES, *s. pl.* Gewgaws. *The Pirate.* V. WALY, *s.* a toy.

BONNIVOCHIL, *s.* The Great Northern Diver, Colymbus glacialis, Linn.

BONNOCK, *s.* A sort of cake, Ayrs. *Burns.* Synon. *Bannock.*

BONOCH, *s.* "A binding to tie a cow's hind legs when she is a-milking." *Kelly.*

BONOUR, *s.* Perhaps, bond. V. BONNAR.

BONSPEL, BONSPEILL, *s.* 1. A match at archery. *Pitscottie.* 2. A match, at the diversion of *curling* on the ice, between two opposite parties, S. *Graeme.* 3. A match of any kind; as at golf, foot-ball, or even at fighting, *Aberd.*—Belg. *bonne*, a village, a district, and *spel*, play; because the inhabitants of different villages or districts contend with each other in this sport, one parish, for example, challenging another. Or, the first syllable may be traced to Su. G. *bonde*, an husbandman. *Stat. Acc. P. Muirkirk.* V. CURL.

BONTÉ, *s.* A thing useful or advantageous; a benefit. —Fr. id. *Bellenden.*

BONXIE, *s.* The name given to the Skua Gull, Shetl. *Neill.*

BOO, BOW, *s.* A term sometimes used to denote a manor-house, or the principal farm-house, or a village, in conjunction with the proper name, Ang. —Su. G. *bo*, Isl. *bu*, *boo*, domicilium, a house or dwelling, also, a village; Moes. G. *baua*, id. In the Orkney Islands, where the Gothic was long preserved in greater purity than in our country, the principal farm-house on an estate, or in any particular district of it, is in a great many instances called the *Boll* or *Bow*. *Barry.*

BOODIE-BO, *s.* A bugbear; an object of terror, Aberd. Synon. *Bu*, *Boo.*

BOODIES, *pl.* Ghosts, hobgoblins, Aberd. *Journal Lond.*—It might be deduced from A. S. *boda*, a messenger, from *bodian*, to declare, to denounce. But it seems to be rather originally the same with C. B. *bugudhaí*, hobgoblins, *Gael. bodach*, a ghost. *Waverley.*

To BOOFF, *v. a.* To strike, properly with the hand, so as to produce a hollow sound, Fife.

BOOFF, *s.* A stroke causing a hollow sound, ibid. *Baff*, synon. V. BUFF, *v.* and *s.*

BOOHOO. An interjection expressive of contempt, accompanied with a projection of the lips, Roxb.

BOOHOO, *s.* I wouldna gi'e a *boohoo* for you, ibid.

To BOOHOO, *v. n.* To show contempt in the mode described above, ibid.—Belg. *boha*, a noise, a boast.

BOOIT, *s.* A hand-lanthorn. V. BOWET.

To BOOK, BEUK, *v. a.* To register a couple in the kirk-session records for the proclamation of the banns, S. *Galt.*

BOOKING, *s.* This act of recording is termed *the booking*, Fife.

BOOL, *s.* A semicircular handle, &c. *Bool* of a *pint-stoup.* V. BOUL.

BOOL, *s.* A contemptuous term for a man, especially if advanced in years. It is often conjoined with an epithet; as, "an auld *bool*," an old *round* or corpulent fellow, S.—Su. G. *bol*, the trunk of the body, as distinguished from the head and feet.

To BOOL, BULE, *v. n.* 1. To weep, in a childish manner, with a continued humming sound, Roxb. 2. To sing wretchedly, with a low, drawling note. *Hogg.*—Isl. *baul-a*; Su. G. *bol-a*, mugire; Sw. *boel-a*, to low, to bellow.

BOOL-HORNED, *adj.* Perverse, obstinate, inflexible, S. apparently from the same origin with BOOLS.—*Boolie-horned*, Border, and W. of S. A. Bor. *buckle-horns*, short crooked horns turned horizontally inwards.

BOOL *of a Key.* The round annular part of a key, by means of which it is turned with the hand, S.

BOOLS *of a Pot*, *s. pl.* Two crooked instruments of iron, linked together, used for lifting a pot by the ears, S.; also called *clips*.—Teut. *boghel*, numella; Germ. *bugel*, anything that is circular or curved.

BOOLYIE, *s.* A loud threatening noise, like the bellowing of a bull, Ettr. For. Apparently of the same origin as the *v. Bool*; the E. *v. To Bawl*, seems a cognate term.

BOON *of Lint.* V. BUNE.

BOON *of Shearers.* A band of reapers; as many as a farmer employs, Dumfr. Loth.—Isl. *buandi*, ruricola, *buanda*, cives, from *bu-a*, habitare; Su. G. *bo*, id.

BOON-DINNER, *s.* The dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of reapers, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

BOONER, *adj.* Upper, Loth. (Comparative degree.)

BOONERMOST, *adj.* Uppermost. (Superlative.) *Jacobite Relics.* V. BOONMOST.

BOONMOST, *adj.* Uppermost, S., pron. *bunemist. Ross.*—A. S. *bufan*, *bufon*, above, and *most.*

BOORICK, *s.* A shepherd's hut. V. BOURACH.

BOOST, *v. imp.* Behoved. V. BOOT, *v. imp.*

BOOST, *s.* A box. V. BUIST.

BOOT, BOUT, *s.* A sieve, Roxb. Apparently corr. from E. *bolt*, to sift, whence *bolter*, a sieve.

BOOT, BUT, BOUD, BIT, BUD, BOOST, *v. imp.* Behoved, was under a necessity of, S.; *He boot to do* such a thing; he could not avoid it. *It bit to be;* it was necessary that this should take place. *Ross. Burns.* —*Bus* and *bud* occur in the same sense in Ywaine and Gawin. It is a cont. of *behoved*, Belg. *behoeft.*

BOOT-HOSE, *s. pl.* Coarse ribbed worsted hose, without feet, fixed by a flap under the buckle of the shoe, and covering the breeches at the knee; formerly worn instead of boots, S. Synon. *Gramashes. Heart of Mid-Loth.*

BOOTYER, *s.* A glutton. V. BYOUTOUR.

BOOTS, BOOTES, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture formerly used in S.; being a kind of iron boot in which the leg was placed and into which wedges were driven to extort confession of criminality. *Crookshank's Hist.*

BOOTIKIN, *s.* Diminutive of the above.

BOOZY, *adj.* Bushy. V. Bousy.

BOR, Boir, Borr, *s.* 1. A small hole or crevice; a place used for shelter, especially by smaller animals, S. *Sir Tristrem.* 2. An opening in the clouds, when the sky is thick and gloomy, or during rain, is called a *blue bore*, S. It is sometimes used metaph. *Baillie.* 3. *To tak in*, or *up a bore*, to begin to reform one's conduct, Mearns.; synon. with "turning over a new leaf."—Su. G. Germ. *bor*, terebra; Isl. *bora*, foramen; A. S. *bor-ian*, to pierce.

BORAGE GROT, *s.* A kind of groat, or fourpenny piece, formerly current in S. Perhaps so denominated from the use of *borax* as an alloy.—Teut. *boragie*, buglossa.

BORAL, Boral, Borell, *s.* A wimble; an instrument for *boring*, one end of which is placed on the breast, Teviotd. Hence called a *breast-bore*, Clydes.—Su. G. Isl. *bor*, terebrum, whence *bora*, the orifice made, from *bor-a*, perforare; Teut. *boor-en*, id.

BORAL HOLE, *s.* A hole made by a wimble, Selkirks. *Hogg.*

BORAL-TREE, *s.* The handle of a wimble, Teviotd.

To **BORCH**, Borgh, *v. a.* To give a pledge or security for; to bail. *Wallace.*

BORCH, Borgh, Bowrch, Borow, *s.* 1. A surety. The term properly denotes a person who becomes bail for another, for whatever purpose. *Wallace.* 2. A pledge; anything laid in pawn. *Barbour.*—The term occurs in both senses in O. E. A. S. *borg bork*, fide-jussor; also, foenus; Germ. *burge*, a pledge.—Su. G. *borgen*, suretiship. Ihre derives Su. G. and Isl. *borg-a*, to become surety, from *berg-a*, a periculo tueri, to protect from danger. The idea is certainly most natural: For what is suretiship, but warranting the *safety* of any person or thing?

Lattin to Borgh. Laid in pledge. Lattin is the part. pa. of the *v. Lat*, to let; to lay.—Teut. *laeten sijn*, ponere.

To Strek, or Stryk a Borgh. To enter into suretiship or cautionary on any ground. *Acts Ja. I.*

BORD, *s.* 1. A broad hem or welt, S. 2. The edge or border of a woman's cap, S.—Fr. *bord*; Belg. *boord*, a welt, a hem, or selvage; Isl. *bard*, *bord*, the extremity or margin.

BORD ALEXANDER, *s.* A kind of cloth manufactured at Alexandria and other towns in Egypt.

Monthis Bord, *s.* Apparently the ridge or longitudinal summit of a mountain.—Isl. *bord*, a margin or extremity.

BORDEL, *s.* A brothel, Dunbar.—Fr. *bordel*, id.; Su. G. A. S. *bord*, a house. The dimin. of this, Ihre says, was L. B. *bordellum*, *bordil-e*, tuguriolum, cujus generis quum olim meretricum stabula essent.

BORDELLAR, *s.* A haunter of brothels. *Bellenden.*

BORE, *s.* A crevice. V. Bor.

BORE'S (or BOAR'S) EARS, *s. pl.* The name given to the Auricula, S. B. Primula auricula, Linn.—A bear is called a *boar*, S., especially S. B.

BOREAU, *s.* An executioner. V. Burio.

BORE-TREE, *s.* Sambucus nigra. V. Bourtree.

BORGCHT, *s.* A surety. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Borch.

BORGH, *s.* A surety. V. Borch.

BORN, *Wallace.*—*Born* may have some affinity to Isl. *borgun*; Su. G. *borgen*, suretiship; q. one under contract or obligation.

BORNE-DOWN, *part. adj.* Depressed in body, in mind, or in external circumstances, S.

BORN-HEAD, *adv.* Straight forward in an impetuous manner, Ettr. For.; synon. *Horn-head. Perils of Man.*

BORNE-HEAD, *adj.* Headlong; furious, Upp. Clydes.—Perhaps from Teut. *bor-en*; A. S. *baer-en*, tollere, levare, prae se ferre; A. S. *boren*, part pa. q. with the head *borne*, or carried before, or pushing forward, like a butting ox.

BORNE-MAD, *adj.* Furious. Upp. Clydes.

BORNSHET, *s.* A composition for protection from being plundered by an army. *Monro's Exped.*—Teut. *borgh-en*, in tutum recipere, servare. Perhaps formed from Sw. *borgen*, bail, security, and *skatt-a*, to rate, to value; or Teut. *borgh-en*, and *schatt-en*, to tax, whence *schatting*, taxation.

BOROW, *s.* 1. A surety. 2. A pledge. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Borch.

BORRA, Borrads, *s.* A congeries of stones covering cells, about 6 feet long, 4 broad, and 4 or 5 feet high, Highlands of S.

BORRAL TREE, *s.* Supposed the *Bourtree*, or common elder, as boys *bore* it for their popguns.

BORREL, *s.* An instrument for piercing; a borer, S. A. *Rates.* V. Boral.

BORRET, *s.* A term anciently given to bombasin in S.—Belg. *borat*, "a certain light stuff of silk and fine wool," Sewel.

To **BORROW**, Borw, *v. a.* 1. To give security for; applied to property. *Wyntown.* 2. To become surety for; applied to a person. *Baron Courts.*—Su. G. *borg-a*, id.

To **BORROW** *one*, to urge one to drink, Ang. Perhaps from *borg-en*, to pledge. When one *pledges* another in company, he engages to drink after him; and in ancient times it was generally understood, that he who pledged another, was engaged to drink an equal quantity.

BORROWGANGE, Borrowgang, *s.* A state of suretiship. *Reg. Mag.*—Su. G. *edgaang*, *laggaang*, are rendered by Ihre, actus jurandi, from *gaa*, ire; *borrowgange* may thus be merely the act of *going* or *entering* as a surety.

BORROWING DAYS. The last three days of March, Old Style, S. *Complaynt S.*—These days being generally stormy, our forefathers have endeavoured to account for this circumstance, by pretending that March *borrowed* them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer. Those who are much addicted to superstition will neither borrow nor lend on any of these days, lest the articles borrowed should be employed for the purposes of witchcraft against the lenders. Some of the vulgar imagine, that these days received their designation from the conduct of the Israelites in *borrowing* the property of the Egyptians.

BORROW-MAILL, Burrow-Mail, *s.* Annual duty payable to the Sovereign by a *burgh* for enjoying certain rights. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Mail, tribute.

BORROWSTOUN, *s.* A royal borough, S. *Galt.*

BORROWSTOUN, *adj.* Of or belonging to a borough, S.

BOS, Boss, Bois, *adj.* 1. Hollow, S. *Douglas.* "A *boss* sound," that which is emitted by a body that is hollow, S. 2. Empty. A shell, without a kernel, is said to be *boss*. The word is also used to denote the state of the stomach when it is empty, or after long abstinence, S. *Morison.* 3. In the same sense, it is metaph. applied to a weak or ignorant person. One is said to be "nae *boss* man," who has a considerable share of understanding, S. B. *Ramsay.* 4. Applied to a person emaciated by internal disease. 5. A large window forming a recess; a bay window, or

bow window. *Pitscottie.* 6. Poor; destitute of worldly substance, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *bosse*, umbo.

BOSKIE, *adj.* Tipsy, Loth.—Teut. *buys*, ebrius, *buysen*, poculis indulgere.

BOSKILL, *s.* An opening in the middle of a stack of corn, made by pieces of wood fastened at the top, Roxb. Syn. FAUSEHOUSE. Perhaps from its resemblance to a kiln, or *kill*, in form, and having nothing within it; q. a *boss* or empty *kill*.

BOSS, BOCE, *s.* Anything hollow. *Burel.*

BOSS *of the Side.* The hollow between the ribs and the haunch, S.

BOSS *of the Body.* The forepart, from the chest downwards to the loins; a phrase now almost obsolete, S.

BOSS, BOISS, *s.* 1. A small cask. *Pitscottie.* 2. It seems to denote a bottle, perhaps one of earthen ware, such as is now vulgarly called a *gray-beard*. *Dunbar.* 3. In pl. *bosses, boisses*, a term of contempt, conjoined with *auld*, and applied to persons of a despicable or worthless character. *Knox.*—From Fr. *boire*, to drink, whence *boisson*, drink, or *busse*, a cask for holding wines.

BOSSINS, *s.* Vacancies in corn-stacks, for the admission of air to preserve the grain from being heated, Lanarks. From *Boss*, hollow. V. FAUSE-HOUSE.

BOSSNESS, *s.* 1. Hollowness, S. 2. Emptiness, often applied to the stomach, S.

BOT, *conj.* But, often confounded with *but*, prep. signifying without. *Douglas.*—A. S. *butan, buton*, are used precisely as S. *but*, without.

BOTAND, BUT-AND, *prep.* Besides. *Percy.*

BOTAND, *adv.* 1. But if; except. *Barbour.* 2. Moreover; besides. *Maitland Poems.*—In the latter sense, it is from A. S. *butan*, praeter.

BOTANO, *s.* A piece of linen dyed blue. Fr. *boutant*, a stuff which is made at Montpellier.

BOTCARD, *s.* A sort of artillery used in S. in the reign of Ja. V. *Pitscottie.*—The same instruments seem to be afterwards called *battars*, ib. Fr. *bastarde*, "a demie-cannon, or demie-culverin; a smaller piece of any kind," Cotgr.

BOTE, BUTE, *s.* 1. Help; advantage; E. *boot*, Doug. 2. Compensation; satisfaction; Acts Parl. pass.—A. S. *bote*, id., from *bet-an*, emendare, restaurare; Belg. *boete*, a fine, a penalty.

KIN-BOTE, compensation, or "assithment for the slaughter of a kinsman;" Skene, Verb. Sign.—A. S. *cyn*, cognatio, and *bote*.

MAN-BOTE, the compensation fixed by the law for killing a man, according to the rank of the person. Ib.—A. S. *man-bot*, id.

THEIFT-BOTE, compensation made to the king for theft. *Reg. Maj.*

To BOTHER, *v. n.* To make many words. *Burns.*

BOTHER, *s.* The act of teasing or rallying, by dwelling on the same subject, S.

To BOTHER, BATHER, *v. a.* To tease one by dwelling on the same subject, or by continued solicitation, S. Perhaps the same with E. *Pother*.

BOTHIE, BOOTH, BUITH, *s.* A shop made of boards; either fixed or portable, S. *Douglas.*—Hence the *Luckenbooths* of Edinburgh, wooden shops, made for being *locked* up. Teut. *boede, bode*, domuncula, casa, Kilian; Su. G. *bod*, taberna mercatorum, apotheca; Isl. *bud*, id. V. LUCKEN.

BOTHIE, BOOTHIE, *s.* 1. A cottage; often used to denote a place where labouring servants are lodged, S. *Neill.* 2. It sometimes denotes a wooden hut. *Jacobite Relics.*—Su. G. *bod*, a house, a cottage; Gael. *bothag, bothan*, a cot.

BOTHIE-MAN, *s.* Equivalent to E. *hind*, and borrowed from the circumstance of hinds inhabiting *bothies*, Perths.

BOTHNE, BOTHENE, *s.* 1. A park in which cattle are fed and enclosed. *Skene.* 2. A barony, lordship, or sheriffdom. *Assis. Reg. Dav.*—L. B. *bothena*, baronia, aut territorium.

BOTINYS, *s. pl.* Buskins; Gl. Sibb.—Fr. *botine*, cothurnus. V. BOITING.

BOTION, *s.* Botching, Dumfr. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*

To BOTTLE or BATTLE STRAE. To make up straw into small parcels, bottles, or *windlins*, S. *Battle* is the pron. of Loth.—Fr. *botel-er*, to make into bundles.

BOTTLE-NOSE, *s.* A species of whale, S. Orkney. *Statist. Acc.*

* BOTTOM, *s.* The breech; the seat in the human body, S. V. BODDUM.

BOTTOM-ROOM, *s.* The name vulgarly given to the space occupied by one sitter in a church, S. When one's right to a single seat is expressed, it is said that one "has a *bottom-room* in this or that pew." *The Provost.*

BOTTREL, *adj.* Thick and dwarfish, Aberd.

BOTTREL, *s.* A thickset, dwarfish person, ibid.—Fr. *bouterolle*, the shape of a scabbard, the tip that strengthens the end of it; Isl. *but-r*, truncus, *but-a*, truncare.

BOTWAND, *s.* Perhaps a rod of authority or power; from Germ. *bot*, power, and *wand*, a rod. Or *botwand* may be the rod of a messenger, from A. S.; Su. G. *bod*, a message; A. S. *bod-ian*; Su. G. *bod-a*, nuntiare.—In ancient times, among the Gothic nations, when the men capable to bear arms were summoned to attend their general, a messenger was sent, who with the greatest expedition was to carry a rod through a certain district, and to deliver it in another; and so on till all quarters of the country were warned. This rod had certain marks cut on it, which were often unknown to the messenger, but intelligible to the principal persons to whom he was sent. These marks indicated the time and place of meeting. The rod was burnt at the one end, and had a rope affixed to the other; as intimating the fate of those who should disobey the summons, that their houses should be burnt, and that they should themselves be hanged. This was called, Su. G. *budkafle*, from *bud*, a message, and *kafle*, [S. *cavel*] a rod. The *Croistara*, or fire-cross, anciently sent round through the Highlands, was a signal of the same kind.

BOUCHT, BOUGHT, *s.* A curvature, or bending of any kind, S. "The *bought* of the arm," the bending of the arm at the elbow. *Journ Lond.* Where the sea forms a sort of bay, it is said to have a *bought*, S. *Bight*, E.—A. S. *bogeht*, arcuatus, crooked; *bug-an*, to bend; Germ. *bug*, sinus; *bucht*, curvatura litoris, Wachter.

To BOUCHT, BOUGHT, *v. a.* To fold down, S.—Isl. *bukt-a*; Teut. *buck-en*, flectere, curvare. Hence,

BOUCHTING-BLANKET, *s.* A small blanket laid across a feather-bed, and tucked up under it on both sides, to prevent it from spreading out too much, as well as to secure the occupier of the bed against the chillness of the tick, or any dampness contracted by the feathers, S.; called also a *Binding-Blanket*.

BOUCHT-KNOT, *s.* A running knot; one that can easily be loosed, in consequence of the cord being *doubled*, S.

BOUCHT, Bought, Bught, Bught, *s.* 1. A small pen, usually put up in the corner of the fold, into which it was customary to drive the ewes when they were to be milked; also called *ewe-bucht*, S. *Douglas.* 2. A house in which sheep are enclosed, Lanarks.; an improper sense. *Stat. Acc.* 3. A square seat in a church; a table-seat, S. *Bucht-seat*, id., Aberd.—Teut. *bocht, bucht*, septum, septa, interseptum, sepimentum clausum.

To **BOUCHT, Bought,** *v. a.* 1. To enclose in a fold; properly ewes for milking, S.; formed from the *s. Ross.* 2. To enclose by means of a fence, or for shelter, Renfr. *Tannahill.*

BOUCHT-CURD. The droppings of the sheep that frequently fall into the milk-pail, but are taken out by the ewe-milkers, Roxb.

BOUCHTING-TIME, Boughting-Time, *s.* That time in the evening when the ewes are milked. *Herd's Coll.*

To **BOUFF,** *v. a.* To beat, Fife. It seems merely a variety of *Buff*, *v. a.* V. Boof.

To **BOUFF, Bowf,** *v. n.* 1. To bark, Loth., Aberd. Applied to the hollow sound made by a large dog, Fife; syn. *Wouff* and *Youff.* This is opposed to *Yaffing*, which denotes the barking of a small dog. 2. To cough loud, Aberd. It is often conjoined with the *v.* to *Host.*

BOUFF, Bowf, *s.* 1. The act of barking. 2. A loud cough, Aberd.

BOUGARS, *s. pl.* Cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths, on which wattling or twigs are placed, and above these *divots*, and then the straw or thatch, S. *Chr. Kirk.*—Lincolns. *bulkar*, a beam; Dan. *biaelke*, pl. *bielcker*, beams. Su. G. *bialke*, a small rafter, tigillum, in Westro-Goth. is written *bolkur.*

BOUGAR-STAKES, *s. pl.* The lower part of *couples*, or rafters, that were set on the ground in old houses, Teviotd. V. Bougars.

BOUGAR-STICKS, *s. pl.* Strong pieces of wood fixed to the *couples*, or rafters, of a house by wooden pins.

BOUGE. *Bougis, pl.* Perhaps some kind of coffers or boxes, like Fr. *bougette*, from *bouge*, a budget, or great pouch.—Teut. *boegie*, bulga.

BOUGER, *s.* A sea-fowl and bird of passage of the size of a pigeon, found in St. Kilda and the other Western Isles, where it is called *Coulterneb. Martin's St. Kilda.*—Perhaps from Isl. *bugr*, curvatura, as the upper jaw is crooked at the point.

BOUGHT, *s.* The name given to a fishing-line in Shetland of about fifty fathoms.—Dan. *bugt*, a winding, the line being so termed from its forming a coil on being wound up. V. Bought, a curvature.

BOUGHTIE, Bughtie, *s.* A twig; dim. of E. *Bough*, Ayrs. *Picken.*

BOUGIE, *s.* A bag made of sheep-skin, Shetl.—Moes. G. *balg*; Su. G. *baelg*, uter.

BOUGUIE, *s.* A posy; a nosegay, Ayrs.—Fr. *bouquet*, id.

BOUK, *s.* A lie made of cows' dung and stale urine or soapy water, in which foul linen is steeped, in order to its being cleansed or whitened, S. Perhaps originally from A. S. *buce*; Isl. *buk-ur*, venter, alvus, from the lie being composed of animal excrements; for in Teut. *buyck-en*, lintea lixivio purgare, retains the precise form of *buyck*, venter. As, however, linens are frequently beat with a wooden mallet to be cleansed, others have derived this word from Su. G. *buck-a*; Belg. *beuck-en*, to beat or strike.

BOUKING-WASHING, Boukit-washing, *s.* The great annual purification of the family linen by means of this lie, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

BOUCKING, *s.* The quantity of clothes bucked at one time. *Hogg's Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

To **BOUK,** *v. a.* To steep foul linen in lie of this kind. *To bouk claise*, S. *Glenfergus.*

BOUK, Buik, *s.* 1. The trunk of the body, as distinguished from the head or extremity, S. *A bouk of tauch*, all the tallow taken out of an ox or cow, S. Germ. *bauch von talge*, id. A *bouk louse*, one that has been bred about the body.—Teut. *beuck*, truncus corporis. 2. The whole body of a man, or carcase of a beast, S. *Douglas.* "I likena a bane in his bouk," a strong expression of dislike. 3. The body, as contradistinguished from the soul. *R. Bruce.* 4. Size, stature, S. *bulk; Boukth*, bulk, Gl. Lancash. *J. Nicol.* 5. The greatest share, the principal part, S. *Cleland.* 6. The whole of any bale, cask, assortment of goods.

To **Break Buik.** To open goods and use a portion of them. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **BOUK,** *v. n.* To bulk, S. Hence,

BOUKIT, Bowkit, Bowked, *part. pa.* 1. Large, bulky; S. *Douglas.* 2. *Boukit* and *muckle-boukit* are used in a peculiar sense; as denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, after her shape begins to alter.

Little-Boukit, *part. adj.* 1. Small in size; puny, S. 2. Thin; meagre, S. 3. Of little consideration, regard, or consequence; applied to persons only, Aberd.

Muckle-Boukit, *part. adj.* 1. Large in size, S. 2. Denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, &c.—*Bouky*, may be originally the same with Su. G. *bukig*, obesus, qui magnum abdomen habet.

BOUKSUM, Buksum, Bouky, *adj.* 1. Of the same sense with *Boukit*, S. *Poems Buchan Dialect.* 2. Honourable; possessing magnitude in a moral sense. *R. Bruce.*

BOUKE, *s.* A solitude. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*—A. S. *buce*, secessus, "a solitary and secret place," Somner.

BOUL, Bool, Bule, *s.* 1. Any thing that is of a curved form; as, "the *bool* of the arm," when it is bent, *i. e.* the curvature; synon. *bought*, S. 2. The round holes in scissors in which the thumb and finger are put, &c. V. Bools. 3. A semicircular handle; as that of a bucket or pot, &c., S.

BOUL *o' a Pint-stoup,* **Bool** *of a Tea-kettle;* the handle of either of these vessels. *To come to the hand like the boul o' a pint-stoup*, a proverbial expression, indicating any thing that takes place as easily and agreeably as the handle of a drinking vessel comes to the hand of a tippler. *Gl. Antiquary.*

BOULDEN, *part. pa.* Swelled; inflated. V. Boldin.

BOULE, "Round," Rudd. *Douglas.*—Teut. *bol*, tumidus, turgidus; or *boghel, beughel*, curvatura semicircularis, from *bogh-en*, arcuare.

BOULE, *s.* A clear opening in the clouds in a dark, rainy day, prognosticating fair weather; a gap; a break.—C. B. *bolch* and *bwlch*, a break, a breach; or perhaps a peculiar use of Boal, Bole, a perforation.

BOULENA. A sea cheer, signifying, Hale up the bowlings. *Complaynt S.*

BOULENE, *s.* The same with E. *bowline.* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail. *Complaynt S.*—Sw. *bog-lina*, id. from *bog* flexus.

BOULTELL RAINES. Bridle-reins of some kind.—Perhaps from O. Fr. *boulletie*, combat, joûte; q. such reins as were used in tournaments.

BOUN, Boune, Bowne, *adj.* Ready, prepared, S. *Barbour.*—*Bone* is used in the same sense, O. E.—Su. G. *bo, bo-a*, to prepare, to make ready; Isl. *bu-a*, id. *Boen* or *boin* is the part pa.

To **BOUN, Bowne,** *v. a.* 1. To make ready, to prepare. *Wallace.* 2. To go, to direct one's course to a certain place. *Sir Egeir.*

BOUND, Bund, *part. pa.* Pregnant, *Douglas.*—Germ. *entbund-en*, to deliver, *entbunden*, brought to bed; literally unbound.

BOUNDE, *s.* Meaning doubtful. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To **BOUNDER,** *v. a.* To limit; to set *boundaries* to, Roxb.—L. B. *bon-are, bund-are*, metas figere.

To **BOUNT,** *v. n.* To spring, to bound.—Fr. *bond-ir*, id. *Burel.*

BOUNTE, *s.* Worth, goodness. *Barbour.*—Fr. *bonté*, id.

BOUNTETH, Bountith, *s.* 1. Something given as a reward for service or good offices. *Watson's Coll.* 2. It now generally signifies what is given to servants, in addition to their wages, S.; *bounties*, S. B. *Ramsay.*—Gael. *buanntais*, seems merely a corr. of this word.

BOUNTREE, *s.* Common elder. V. **Bourtree.**

BOUNTREE-BERRIES, *s. pl.* The fruit of the elder, from which elderberry wine is made, S. A.

BOUR, Bourr, *s.* A chamber; sometimes a retired apartment, such as ladies were wont to possess in ancient times. *Douglas.*—A. S. *bur, bure*, conclave, an inner chamber, a parlour, a *bower.*—Teut. *buer*, id. Dan. *buur*, conclave, Su. G. Isl. *bur*, habitaculum.—Isl. *jungfrubur*, gynaeceum, ubi olim filiae familias habitabant; literally, the young lady's bower. Hence *bour-bourding*, jesting in a lady's chamber, Pink. **Bourock.**

BOURACH, Bowrock, Boorich, *s.* 1. An enclosure; applied to the little houses that children build for play, especially those made in the sand, S. *Kelly.* "We'll never big sandy *bowrocks* together." *S. Prov. Kelly.* 2. A small knoll, as distinguished from a *brae*, Selkirks. *Hogg.* 3. A shepherd's hut, Galloway. 4. A small heap of stones, Clydes. V. **Borra.** 5. A confused heap of any kind, S. B. Such a quantity of body-clothes as is burdensome to the wearer, is called *a bourach of claise*, Ang. *Statist. Acc.* 6. A crowd, a ring, a circle of people, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dialect.* 7. A cluster, as of trees, S. *Ferguson.*—A. S. *beorh, burg*, an enclosure, a heap; Su. G. *borg.*

BOURACH'D, Burrach'd, *part. pa.* Enclosed, environed, S. B. *Ross.*

To **BOURACH,** *v. n.* To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass, S.; syn. *Crowdle.*

BOURACH, Borrach, *s.* A band put round a cow's hinder legs at milking, S. Gael. *buarach.*

BOURBEE, *s.* The spotted Whistle fish, S. *Sibbald.*

To **BOURD,** *v. n.* To jest, to mock, S. *Ramsay.*—Fr. *bourd-er*, id. But this seems to be merely an abbrev. of *behourd-ir, bohord-er*, to joust together with lances. *Bohord, behord*, is originally a Gothic word, as being used by old Northern writers.

BOURD, Bourr, *s.* 1. A jest, a scoff, S. *Kelly. Houlate.* 2. In "Gordon's History of the Earls of Sutherland" it is used to denote a fatal encounter, called the *Bourd of Brechen.*

BOURIE, *s.* A hole made in the earth by rabbits, or other animals that hide themselves there; E. a *burrow. Monroe.*—From the same origin with **Bourach.**

BOURTREE, Borrtree, Bountree, *s.* Common elder, a tree; Sambucus nigra, Linn.; A. Bor. *Burtree. Lightfoot.*—It seems to have received its name from its being hollow within, and thence easily *bored* by thrusting out the pulp.

BOURTREE-BUSH, *s.* A shrub of elder. *Lights and Shadows.*

BOURTREE, Bountry-gun, *s.* A small air-gun made of a twig of elder with the pith taken out: a pellet of wet paper being forced up the tube, and another put in and pushed up towards it, the compressed air between the two drives out the first with an explosion. *Blackw. Mag.*

BOUSCHE, *s.* The sheathing of a wheel. V. **Bush.**

BOUSHTY, *s.* Expl. "bed." Aberd. *Shirrefs.*—The same with *Buisty*, q. v.

BOUSTER, *s.* The bolster of a bed, S. V. **Bowstar.**

BOUSTOUR, Bowstowre, *s.* A military engine, anciently used for battering walls. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *byssa, bossa*, signifies a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; *Bombarda*, Ihre; formerly *byssor*; from *byssa*, theca, a box, or case; because in these tubes, as in cases, bullets are lodged.

BOUSUM, Bowsom, *adj.* 1. Pliant, tractable. *Palice of Honour.*—A. S. *bocsum, buhsum*, obediens, tractabilis, from *bug-an*, Belg. *buyg-en*, flectere. 2. "Blythe, merry," Rudd.

To **BOUT, Bowt,** *v. n.* To spring, to leap, S. "*bouted up*," Rudd. vo. *upboltit. Ross. Lyndsay.*—Teut. *botten, op-bott-en*, to rebound, resilire.

BOUT, *s.* A sudden jerk in entering or leaving an apartment; a hasty entrance or departure; the act of coming upon one by surprise; S.

BOUT, *s.* 1. The extent of ground mowed, while the labourer moves straight forward; the rectangle included in the length of the field to be mowed, and the sweep of the scythe, S. 2. Corn or hay, when cut by the scythe, and lying in rows, is said to be "lying in the *bout*," Mearns. 3. The act of going once round in ploughing, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Invern.* 4. As much thread, or anything similar, as is wound on a clew, while the clew is held in one position, S.—Fr. *bout*, a term denoting extent, or the extremity of anything.

BOUT-CLAITH, *s.* Cloth of a thin texture. The name is probably borrowed from the primary use of the cloth in *bolting* or *boulting* flour.—From Fr. *blut-er*, contraction from *belut-er*, to bolt.

BOUTEFEU, *s.* An incendiary. *Guthry's Mem.* If not from *bout-er*, to push forward, perhaps from Su. G. *bot-a*, reparare; A. S. *bet-an*, whence a word of similar formation with *Boute-feu, Fyrbeta*, a servant who has charge of the fire.

BOUTGATE, *s.* 1. A circuitous road, a way which is not direct, S. from *about*, and *gait* way. *Ross.* 2. A circumvention, a deceitful course, S. *R. Bruce.* 3. An ambiguity, or an equivocation, in discourse. *Bp. Forbes.*

BOUTOCK, *s.* A square piece of coarse cloth for covering one's shoulders, Orkn.—Dan. *bov*, Su. G. *bog*, denotes the shoulder of an animal, and Isl. *tog*, the coarser part of a fleece. Or Norw. *boete*, a lap or fragment of cloth.

BOUVRAGE, *s.* Drink; beverage.—Fr. *beuvrage.*

BOUZY, Bowsie, Boozy, *adj.* 1. Covered with bushes; wooded, Roxb. 2. Having a bushy appearance; commonly applied to animals that are covered with

hair or wool. *Remains Nith. Song.* 3. Branchy; spreading; applied to trees, &c., which have a spreading, umbrageous head, Lanarks. 4. Big; swelling; distended; expanded, Loth. 5. Fat and overgrown, having at the same time a jolly, good-humoured appearance. This term may be merely a corr. of *Bushy*, or the more ancient, *Bosky*.—Sw. *buskig*. id.

BOUZY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of distension or largeness of size. A pregnant woman whose shape is considerably altered, is said to be grown *bouzy-like*, Loth.

BOW, *s.* A boll; a dry measure, S. *Monros.*

BOW, BOLL, LINTBOW, *s.* The globule which contains the seed of flax. *Bow* is the pron. S. *Polwart.*—Germ. *boll*, id. oculus et gemma plantae, caliculus ex quo flos erumpit; Wachter.

BOW, BOWE, *s.* 1. The herd in general; whether enclosed in a fold or not. *Douglas.* 2. A fold for cows, S. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Su. G. *bo*, *bu*, either the herd or the flock; armenta, pecora, grex; Dan. *boe*, a shed, booth, or stall.

BOW, *s.* As applied to a house. V. BOO.

BOW, *s.* The curve or bending of a street, S. "At the upper or northern end of the West-*bow* street, stands the public Weigh-house." *Maitland's Hist. Edin.*

BOW, *s.* A rude instrument of bent willow, formerly used for an ox-collar, Aberd.—Belg. *boet*, a shackle; Teut. *boghel*, numella, a yoke or collar, from *boghe*, a bow.

BOW, *s.* 1. An arch, a gateway, S. *Knox.* 2. The arch of a bridge, S. *Muses Threnodie.*—Teut. *boghe*, id. arcus, concameratio; from *bogh-en*, flectere; A. S. *bog-a*, "An arch of a bridge or other building;" Somner.

BOW, *s.* A buoy attached to nets or fishing lines.

BOW-BRIG, *s.* An arched bridge; as distinguished from one formed of planks, or of long stones laid across the water, Aberd.

BOW-HOUGH'D, *adj.* Bow-legged, Aberd.

BOW-HOUGHS, *s. pl.* Crooked legs, Aberd.

BOW-KAIL, *s.* Cabbage, S. So called from the circular form of this plant. For the same reason its Belg. name is *buyskool*. *Burns.*

BOW-KAIL, *adj.* Of or belonging to cabbage, S. *Burns.*

BOW-STOCK, *s.* 1. Cabbage. "A bastard may be as good as a *bow-stock*, by a time;" S. Prov. *Kelly.* 2. A piece of wood, to which the *bow* is attached, and through which it is inflated.

BOW-SAW, *s.* A thin and very narrow saw, fixed in a frame, and used for cutting figured work, S.—Teut. *boghe-saghe*, serrula arcuaria.

BOW-TOW, *s.* The cord by which the *bow* is attached to the line, &c. "Blethers an' bow-tows," the whole apparatus, *Mearns.*

BOWALAND, *part. pr.* Making to bulge, *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *buyl-en*, protuberare.

BOWALL, *s.* A square aperture in the wall. *Aberd. Reg.* V. BOAL.

BOWAND, *adj.* Crooked. *Douglas.*—A. S. *bugend*, id.

BOWAT, *s.* A hand-lantern. V. BOWET.

BOWBARD, *s.* A dastard, a person destitute of spirit. *Douglas.*—Teut. *boeverje*, nequitia. Or, shall we rather view it as originally the same with *Bumbart*, q. v.?

BOWBERT, *adj.* Lazy, inactive. *Douglas.*

BOW'D, BOW'T, *part. adj.* Crooked. *Burns.*

BOWDDUMYS, *s. pl.* Bottoms. *Aberd. Reg.*

BOWDEN, *part. pa.* Swollen. V. BOLDIN.

BOWDING, *s.* Swelling. *Melvill's MS.* V. BOLDIN.

BOWELHIVE, *s.* An inflammation of the bowels, to which children are subject, S. V. HIVE, *v. Pennecuik.*

BOWEN, *s.* A broad shallow dish made of staves, for holding milk, Perths.

BOWER, *s.* A bowmaker, S.; *bowyer*, E. *Acts Cha. I.*

BOWERIQUE, *s.* Improper spelling of *Bourick*, or *Bourach*, q. v. *Remains Nith. Song.*

BOWES AND BILLES. A phrase used by the English in former times, for giving an alarm in their camp or military quarters; q. "To your bows and battle-axes."

BOWET, BOWAT, *s.* 1. A hand-lantern, S. *Bowit.* A. Bor. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. Metaph. transferred to the moon, as supplying light to those who were engaged in nocturnal adventures. Hence, *Macfarlane's Bowat. Waverley.*—Perhaps from Fr. *bougette*, a little coffer; if not allied to *bougie*, a small wax-candle; or, *boete*, *boëtte*, *boite*, a small box.

BOWGER, *s.* The puffin, or coulter-neb, a bird; Alca arctica, Linn. *Martin.*

BOWGLE, *s.* A wild ox, a buffalo. "*Bewgle*, or *bugle*, a bull, Hants." Grose. *Dunbar.*—Lat. *bucul-us*, a young ox. Hence *bugle-horn.*

BOWIE, *s.* 1. A small barrel or cask, open at one end; S. *Ferguson.* 2. It denotes a small tub for washing, S. 3. It also sometimes signifies a milk-pail, S. *Ramsay.* 4. A water-bucket with an iron or wooden bow-handle.—Fr. *buie*, a water-pot or pitcher, Cotgr. Hence,

BOWIEFU', *s.* 1. The fill of a small tub, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. The fill of a broad shallow dish; properly one for holding milk. *Hogg.*

BOWIK, *s.* The carcass of a beast. *Aberd. Reg.* V. BOUK, BUIK.

BOWIN. TO TAKE *a farm in a bowin*, to take a lease of a farm in grass, with the live stock on it; the stock still remaining the property of the landholder, or person who lets it, Ayrs.—Isl. *buin*, paratus, "in a state of preparation," the land being under cultivation, and stocked; or from Su. G. *bo*, *bu*, cattle, whence, S. *bowe*, the herd; also a fold for cattle. V. STEEL-BOW.

BOWIT, *part. pa.* Secured; enlisted. Perhaps a metaph. use of Teut. *bowet*, *ghebowet*, aedificatus; q. built in or incorporated in the same band.

BOWIT AND SCHAFFIT. Provided with bows and arrows. *Parl. Ja. I.* *Schaffit* is evidently from *schafe*, i. e., a sheaf of arrows.

To BOWK, *v. n.* To retch; to puke, Roxb. V. BOK, BOCK.

BOWKE, *s.* Bulk. Hence,

To BREK BOWKE. To break bulk; to sell, remove, or make use of any part of a package, &c., of goods. V. BOUK, BUIK.

To BOWL, *v. a.* and *n.* To boil; the vulgar pron. of Fife and some other counties.

BOWL *of a Pint-stoup.* V. BOUL, *s.*

To BOWL, *v. n.* To crook, Dumfr. *Bowland* (below) is the part. pr. of this *v.*

BOWLAND, *part. adj.* Hooked, crooked. *Douglas.*—Teut. *boghel-en*, arcuare. *Bowland* is just the part. pr. *boghelend*, contr.

BOWLDER-STANE, *s.* A name given by road-makers to large, single stones found in the earth, Perths. V. BULLET-STANE.

BOWLED-LIKE, *adj.* Crooked-like, or *bowed*, Selkirks. *Hogg.*—Dan. *boeyel*, crookedness, *boyelig*, flexible.

BOWLER, *s.* A kettle or boiler, Fife. This approaches to the sound of Fr. *bouill-ir ;* Hisp. *bull-ir ;* Goth. *bull-a*, id.

BOWLIE, Boolie, *adj.* Crooked, deformed ; *Boolie-backit*, humpbacked ; sometimes applied to one whose shoulders are very round, S. *Galt.*—Germ. *bucklig*, Dan. *bugelt*, id. from *bugle*, a bunch or hump ; and this from *bug-en*, to bend ; Dan. *boeyel*, crookedness, *boeyelig*, flexible. V. Beugle-Backed.

BOWLIE, *s.* A term of derision for a person who is bow-legged, Dumfr.

BOWLOCHS, *s. pl.* Ragweed, Senecio jacobaea, Wigtons.—Gael. *buaghallan*, id.

BOWLS, *s. pl.* A name commonly given to the games of Taw, &c., which are played with small bowls called *Marbles*.

To BOWN, *v. a.* To make ready. V. Boun, *v.*

BOWRUGIE, *s.* Burgess ; the third estate in a Parliament or Convention ; in resemblance of Fr. *bourgeois*. *Wallace.*

BOWS, *s. pl.* To take one through the *Bows*, to call one to a severe reckoning, Aberd. In allusion, perhaps, to the punishment of the stocks.—Teut. *boeye*, compes, vinculum pedis.

BOWS, *s. pl.* An old name for sugar-tongs in S.

BOWS *of Lint.* V. Bow, Boll.

BOWSIE, *adj.* Crooked, S.—Fr. *bossu*, id.

BOWSIE, *s.* A designation given in ridicule to a crooked person, Dumfr.

BOWSIE, *adj.* Large ; bushy. V. Bauzy.

BOWSTAR, Boustar, *s.* The bolster of a bed, S. Bowster, *Aberd. Reg.*

BOWSTING, *s.* Apparently a pole to be used as *a bow*. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Sting.

BOWSUNES, *s.* Obedience. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *boc-sumnesse*, obedientia. V. Bousum.

BOWT, *s.* 1. A bolt, a shaft ; in general. *Chron. S. Poet.* 2. A thunderbolt, S. *Ross.* 3. An iron bar. *Inventories.*

BOWT, *s.* *Bowt of worsted ;* as much worsted as is wound upon a clew while it is held in one position. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Bout.

BOWTING CLAITH, *s.* Cloth of a thin texture. V. Boutclaith.

To BOX, *v. a.* To wainscot, to panel walls with wood, S.

BOXING, *s.* Wainscoting ; Sir J. Sinclair, p. 170, S.

BOX-BED, *s.* 1. A bed having the sides and top of wood, with two sliding panels for doors, S. 2. It also denotes a bed in the form of a scrutoire, or chest of drawers, in which the bed-clothes, &c., are folded up during the day, S. ; called also a *Bureau-bed*.

BOX-DRAIN, *s.* A drain in which the stones are carefully laid, so that there may be a regular opening for the water, Forfars.

BRA, Brae, Bray, *s.* 1. The side of a hill, an acclivity, S. *Barbour.* 2. The bank of a river, S. *Breea*, A. Bor. id. 3. A hill, S. *Ross.* 4. Conjoined with a name, it denotes the upper part of a country ; as "*Bra-mar, Bra-Cat, the Braes of Angus* ; S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*—*To gae down the brae*, metaph. to be in a declining state, in whatever sense ; to have the losing side, S. *Baillie's Lett.*—C. B. *bre*, a mountain, pl. *breon, bryn ;* Gael. *bre, bri, brigh*, a hill. Isl. *braa*, cilium, the brow ; whence *augnabraa*, the eyebrow ; and *bratt* signifies steep, having an ascent.

BRA', *adj.* Fine ; handsome ; pleasant ; worthy. V. Braw.

To BRA, *v. n.* 1. To bray. 2. To make a loud and disagreeable noise. *Douglas.*

BRAAL, *s.* A fragment. "There's nae a *braal* to the fore," There is not a fragment remaining. Ang.

BRABBLACH, *s.* The refuse of anything ; as of corn, meat, &c. Fife.—Gael. *prabal*, id.

BRACE, *s.* 1. A chimney-piece, a mantle-piece, S. *Train.* 2. A chimney made of straw and clay, Ettr. For. V. Bress. 3. *Window-brace*, that part of a window on which the sash rests, S.

BRACE-PIECE, *s.* The mantle-piece. *Galt.*

To BRACEL, *v. n.* 1. To advance hastily and with noise, Ettr. For. 2. To gallop, ibid. Synon. *Breezil*, q. v.

BRACHE, *s.* *Rute of brache ;* source of dissension. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *breche*, breach.

BRACHELL, *s.* A dog ; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent. *Brache* is used in the same sense. *Wallace.*—Alem. *brak ;* Germ. *brack*, id. canis venaticus, forte investigator ; O. Fr. *braches*. Verel. expl. Isl. *rakke*, canis, deriving it from *racka, frakka*, cursitare.

BRACHEN (*gutt.*), Braikin, Brecken, *s.* The female fern. Pteris aquilina, Linn. *Burns.* In Smoland in Sweden, the female fern is called *bracken ;* Sw. *stotbraakin*, id. *In* is a termination in Gothic, denoting the female gender ; as *carlin*, an old woman, q. a female *carl*.

Royal Brachens, *s. pl.* The flowering fern, S. Osmunda regalis, Linn. ; or rather Pteris Aquilina. *Lightfoot.*

BRACK, *s.* A strip of uncultivated ground between two *shots*, or plots of land, Roxb. *Bauk* synon.—Teut. *braeck*, barren, *braeck-liggen*, to lie uncultivated.

BRACK, *s.* *As sauf's brack*, that is, as salt as *brack ;* used to denote what is very salt, but confined to liquids or sorbile food, Fife, Dumf.—Isl. *breke*, the sea.

BRACK, *s.* 1. A quantity of snow or earth shooting from a hill. 2. A flood, when the ice *breaks* in consequence of a thaw. 3. A sudden and heavy fall of rain, Ettr. For.—Allied to Isl. *brak-a*, strepo, strepito ; or Teut. *braecke*, fractura.

BRACKS, *s.* A disease of sheep. V. Braxy.

BRAD, *part. pa.* Roasted. V. next word.

To BRADE, *v. a.* To roast. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*—A. S. *braed-an*, id. *braedde*, assatus.

To BRADE, Braid, *v. n.* 1. To move quickly, to take long steps in rapid succession. *Douglas.* 2. To spring, to start. *Gawan and Gol.* 3. To break out, to issue with violence. *Douglas.* 4. To draw out quickly ; used actively, especially with respect to the unsheathing or brandishing of a sword, or other weapon of this kind. *Wallace.*—Isl. *braad-a*, accelerare. *At bregd-a sverde*, gladium evaginare vel stringere.—A. S. *braed-an*, exerere, stringere.

BRADE, Braide, *s.* A start ; a spring, a quick motion of the body. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *bregd*, versura.

BRADE, *adj.* ; S. V. Braid.

To BRADE, Braid, *v. a.* To attack, to assault ; Rudd.—Isl. *bregd-a manne nidur*, sternere virum.

To BRADE, Braid, *v. a.* To turn round. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *bregda*, vertere.

To BRADE, Braid, Breide, Breed, *v. n.* 1. To resemble, to be like in manners ; especially as denoting that similarity which characterizes the same stock or family ; with the prep. *of ;* as, "Ye *breed* o' the gowk (cuckoo), ye have ne'er a rime but ane,"

S. Prov. 2. To appear, to be manifest.. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *bregd-a*, *bregth-a*, Su. G. *braa*, denote the resemblance of children, in dispositions, to their progenitors. *Bregdur barni til aettar*, progenitoribus suis quisque fere similis est.

To BRADE, BRAID *up*, *v. a.* "To *braid up* the head," to toss it as a high-mettled horse does, or to carry it high. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *bred-an*, Belg. *breyd-en*, to extend.

BRAE-FACE, *s.* The front or slope of a hill, S.

BRAE-HAG, *s.* } The overhanging bank which has
BRAE-HAULD, *s.* } been undermined by a river, Roxb.—Dan. *hald*, a decline, a steepness, a declivity; Su. G. *haell-a*; Isl. *kall-a*, inclinare; whence E. *keel*; as, "the ship *keels*."

BRAE-HEAD, *s.* The summit of a hill, S. *Galt.*

BRAE-LAIRD, BRAES-LAIRD, *s.* A proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians, S. *Tarras's Poems.* V. BRAYMAN.

BRAE-SHOT, *s.* 1. A quantity of earth that has fallen from a steep, Lanarks. 2. A large sum of money, &c., to which one unexpectedly becomes heir; "He's gotten an awfu' *brae-shot*," Lanarks.—From S. *brae*, and *shot*, corresponding with Teut. *schot*, ejectamentum, id quod ejicitur.

BRAE-SIDE, BRAE-SYD, *s.* The declivity of a hill, S. *Pitscottie.*

BRAEIE, BRAVIE, *adj.* Sloping; hilly; declivous, S.

BRAENGEL, *s.* A confused crowd, S. *St. Patrick.* Nearly synon. with *Brangill*, q. v.

To BRAG, *v. a.* 1. To reproach, to upbraid. *Ruddiman.* 2. To defy, S. B. To do or say anything in defiance of others, S. A boy climbing a tree, or the like, is said to do it to *brag* his companions. *Morison.*—Su. G. *brigd-a*, exprobrare; Isl. *bregd-a*, opprobrare.

BRAGING, *s.* Boasting. *Gawan and Gol.*

BRAGGIR, *s.* The broad leaves of the Alga marina. *Martin's West Isl.*

BRAGWORT, BREQWORT, *s.* Mead, a beverage made from the refuse of honey, boiled up with water, and sometimes with malt, Fife. Roxb. Dumfr.—*Braggot*, Gl. Lancash. C. B. *bragod*, id.

To BRAY, *v. a.* 1. To press; to squeeze. 2. To push; to shove, Aberd.

BRAY, *s.* A squeeze, Aberd.

BRAID, *s.* Twist, or plaiting.—A. S. *bredan*, plectere, to knit, to plait.

BRAID, *s.* The cry of a child when newly born. *Spottiswood MS. Dict.*

BRAID, *s.* Assault, aim to strike. *Douglas.*—It is used in a similar sense, O. E.—Isl. *bregd*, nisus, an attempt, an exertion.

To BRAID *up the burde*; marked as used by James I. Perhaps to put up the leaves of the table.

BRAID, BRADE, *adj.* 1. Broad, S. *Ritson.* 2. Plain, intelligible. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. Isl. *braid*; A. S. *bred*, latus.

BRAID, BRADE, *adv.* Widely. *Douglas.*

BRAID-BAND, BROAD-BAND, *s.* 1. Corn laid out, in the harvest field, on the band, but not bound, is said to be *lying in braid-band*, S. 2. *To be laid in broad-band*, metaph. to be fully exposed; or discussed. *Z. Boyd.* *To* FAW BRAID-BAND, a phrase used of a young woman who submits to dalliance without any opposition, Roxb.

BRAIDCAST, *adv.* Sowing with the hand, as opposed to drill-sowing, S.

BRAIDNES, *s.* Breadth.

BRAIDYEANE, *s.* *Standing in the Braidyeane*, a punishment inflicted at Ayr in the sixteenth century; similar to that of the *Juggs*, q. v.—Gael. *braighaidain*, a collar, from *braghad*, the neck.

To BRAIK, *v. n.* To retch. *Lyndsay.* V. BRAKING.

BRAIK, *s.* A threat. *Douglas.*—Isl. *brak-a*, strepo.

BRAIK, BRAK, *s.* An instrument used in dressing hemp or flax, for loosening it from the core, S. *Watson's Coll.*—Teut. *braecke*, id. malleus stuparius, vulgo linifrangibula.

BRAIK, *s.* An internal mortification; a disease among sheep, Ang.—Su. G. *braeck*, a defect of any kind. V. BRAXY.

BRAIKIT, *adj.* Speckled, S.—Ir. *breac*, *brek*, id.

BRAYMEN, *s. pl.* The name given to those who inhabit the southern declivity of the Grampian hills, S. *D. Buchanan.*

BRAIN, *s.* Spirit; mettle. "He has a *brain*," he has a high temper, Loth.

BRAIN, *s.* Voice. "A braw *brain*," "a strong *brain*," a powerful voice, Ang.

To BRAIN, *v. a.* To hurt; to wound; to bruise; not as in E. "to dash out the brains."

To BRAINDGE, BRAINGE, *v. n.* "To run rashly forward," S. O. *Burns.* To do anything hurriedly and carelessly.—Shall we view this as an oblique sense of Belg. *brins-en*, to neigh?

BRAYNE, BRANE, *adj.* Mad, furious. *Douglas.*—A. S. *brinn-an*, to burn, *bren*, *bryne*, fervor; whence *bryne adl*, a fever; Su. G. *brannad*, fervor, ardor.

BRAYN-WOD, BRANE-WOD, *adj.* 1. Mad, in a state of insanity. *Wyntown.* 2. Acting with fury; hurried on with the greatest impetuosity, South of S. V. BRAYNE and WOD.

BRAINGE, *s.* Confused haste, Galloway, Ayrs.

BRAINY, *adj.* 1. High-mettled; unmanageable; applied to a horse, Loth. 2. Spirited; lively; applied to a man, S. O.

To BRAINYELL, *v. n.* To rush up or forward headlong; to break forth violently, Roxb. *Hogg.*—Perhaps from Isl. *bran-a*, to be hurried on, or to rush forward like a goat. *Brainyell* may, however, be merely a provincial pronunciation of the *v. to Brangle.*

BRAINYELL, *s.* The act of rushing headlong, or doing anything hurriedly or violently, and without care, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

BRAIRD, *s.* 1. The first sprouting of grain. 2. Figuratively transferred to early animal growth; as, "That callan is a fine *braird* of a man," Clydes. V. BREER.

BRAIRDIE, *s.* Abounding with sprouting grain. *Picken.*

BRAIRDS, *s. pl.* The coarsest sort of flax. V. BREARDS.

To BRAIS, *v. a.* To embrace. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *bras*, the arm, whence *embrace*, q. *in arms.*

BRAIS, *s. pl.* Snares, gins. *Douglas.*—A. S. *braegd*, figmentum, *braegden*, fraus; *gebraegdas*, crafts, frauds, subtle contrivances; Isl. Su. G. *bragd*, fraus.

BRAISE, BRAZE, *s.* The Roach, a fish, S. *Ure.*—Sw. *brasen*, cyprinus brama, bream; Teut. *braessem*, id cyprinus latus.

To BRAISSIL, *v. n.* To work hurriedly, Roxb. V. BRESSIL.

BRAISSIL, *s.* The act of working hurriedly or unequally. To WORK BY BRAISSILS, to work unequally, making more exertion at one time than at another.

BRAITH, *adj.* Violent, severe. *Wallace.*—Isl. Su. G. *braede*, ira, animi fervor.

BRAITHFUL, BREITHFUL, *adj.* Sharp, violent. *Douglas.*

BRAITHLY, *adv.* Violently, with great force. *Wallace.*

BRAITHLIE, *adj.* The same with BRAITHFUL; or perhaps in the sense of struggling. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *bryt-a, brott-as*, Isl. *briot-a*, luctare.

To BRAK, *v. n.* To break generally, S. B. *Ross.*—A. S. *brac-an*, id. Isl. *eg braaka*, frango.

To BRAK BREAD. To taste food; to eat. "He wadna *brak* bread," he would eat nothing, S. B.

To BRAK OUT. To block out; to cut out roughly, Aberd.

To BRAK, *v. n.* To express great sorrow on any account. One says, "I'm like to *brak*," S. B.—This is probably allied to Isl. *brack, brek*, wailing.

BRAK, BRAKE, *adj.* Somewhat salt, brackish. *Douglas.*—Belg. *brack*, salsus.

BRAK, *s.* Breaking up; as, *the brak of a storm; the brak* of a market, S. B. W. BRACK.

BRAK, *s.* Perhaps breach, q. breaking forth; or noise, uproar.—Teut. *braecke*, ruptura; or Isl. *brak*, crepitus, stridor, fragor; *brak-a*, crepare.

BRAK-BACK, BRACK-BACK, *s.* A designation metaphorically given to the harvest-moon from the additional labour she occasions to reapers, Aberd.

BRAKE, *s.* A large and heavy kind of harrow, chiefly used for *breaking in* rough ground, S,

BRAKING, s. Puking, retching, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *braeck-en*, to vomit, *braecke*, nausea.

BRAKKINS, BRAKS, *s. pl.* The remains of a feast, Aberd.—A. S. *brecing*, fractio.

BRALD, *part. pa.* Decked, dressed. *Maitland Poems.*—Fr. *brell-er*, to glitter.

BRAMLIN, BRAMMIN, BRAMMEL-WORM. A species of speckled or striped worm, found on old dung-heaps in dairy farms, Roxb. Perhaps the same with E. *brandling*.

BRANCE, *s.* Explanation unknown; perhaps errat. for *trance*, or passage.

BRANCHERS, *s. pl.* Young crows after leaving the nest, and taking to the boughs or *branches*.

BRAND, *s.* The calf of the leg, Ettr. For.; corr. of *Brawn*, id. q. v.

BRANDED, *part. pa.* Bordered, having a margin. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*—Germ. *braun;* Isl. *brun*, limbus.

BRANDED, BRANNIT, *adj.* Having a reddish-brown colour, as if singed by fire. *A branded cow* is one that is almost entirely brown, S. *Minstrelsy Bord.*—Germ. *braun*, id.

BRANDEN, *part. pa.* Grilled. V. BRID.

BRANDER, BRANDRETH, *s.* 1. A gridiron. *Wyntown.* 2. The grated iron placed over the entrance of a drain or common sewer, Roxb. Aberd.—S. *brander*, A. S. *brandred*, "a brand-iron;" Dan. *brandrith;* Teut. *brandroede, brander*, fulcrum focarium.

To BRANDER, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron, to grill, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

BRANDER-BANNOCK, BRANDER'D-BANNOCK, *s.* A thick oat-cake baked on the gridiron; a *bannock*, Aberd.

BRANDERIS, *s. pl.* Frames of wood for supporting tables.

BRANDY-CLEEK, *s.* Palsy in the leg in consequence of hard drinking, Aberd. V. CLEIKS.

BRANDIE, *s.* Abbrev. designation for a *branded* cow, Roxb.

BRANDNEW, BRENT NEW, a phrase equivalent to *spick and span*, quite new, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *brand new*, id., from *brand*, incendium, ustio; or having just received the maker's brand.

BRANDRETH. V. BRANDER.

BRANDUR, *s.* A border. V. BRANDED.

BRANE, *s.* Bran, the husks of corn ground. *Dunbar.*

BRANEWOD, *s.* Wood for burning. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *bryne*, incendium, and *wude*, wood.

BRANG, *pret.* of the *v.* Brought, S. *J. Nicol.*

BRANGILL, *s.* A kind of dance. *Douglas.*—Fr. *branle*, "a brawle or daunce, wherein many men and women move altogether;" Cotgr.

BRANGLANT, *adj.* Brandishing, Ayrs.—Fr. *brandill-er*, to glisten, to flash.

To BRANGLE, *v. n.* 1. To shake, to vibrate. *Douglas.* 2. To menace, to make a threatening appearance. *Douglas.* 3. To shake, applied to the mind; to confound, to throw into disorder; used actively. *Godscroft.*—*brand-er*, to shake; Su. G. *brang-as*, cum labore perrumpere velle.

BRANIT, *part. pa.* Brawned; a term formed from E. *brawn*, the fleshy or musculous part of the body. *Dunbar.*

To BRANK, *v. a.* 1. To bridle, to restrain. *Godly Sangs.* 2. *v. n.* To raise and toss the head, as spurning the bridle; applied to horses. *Douglas.* 3. To bridle up one's self. *Maitland Poems.* 4. To prance, to caper. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *brenken* and *proncken* both signify, ostentare se, dare se spectandum; Germ. *prang-en*, id.; Su. G. *prunk-a*, superbire. Wachter gives *prang-en*, as also signifying, premere, coarctare.

BRANKEN, *part. pr.* Gay, lively, S. A. *J. Nicol.*

BRANKIE, *adj.* Gaudy; pranked up, Peebles. Fife. *Jacobite Relics.*

BRANKIN, *p. adj.* Making a great show, Fife; synon. with *Brankie.*

BRANKIT, *p. adj.* Vain; puffed up, Aberd. V. BRANK, *v.*

BRANK-NEW, *adj.* Quite new, q. having the new gloss. *St. Ronans.*

BRANKS, *s. pl.* 1. A sort of bridle, often used by country people in riding, and in tethering cattle. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added; but more frequently a kind of wooden noose resembling a muzzle, S. *Montrose's Mem.* 2. An instrument of civil and ecclesiastical punishment for female scolds, or those adjudged guilty of defamation, placed at the doors of churches. It is of iron, and surrounds the head, while a large triangular piece is put into the mouth. Within these few years, an iron bit was preserved in the steeple of Forfar, formerly used, in that very place, for torturing the unhappy creatures who were accused of witchcraft. It was called *The Witch's Branks.* Gael. *brancas*, a halter. But our word seems originally the same with Teut. *pranghe, muyl-pranghe*, postomis, pastomis, confibula; instrumentum quod naribus equorum imponitur; Kilian. 3. *Branks*, I suspect, is sometimes used in S. as syn. with *juggs* or pillory. *Howie.*

BRANKS, *s. pl.* A swelling in the chops, S. A., from the compression of the parts, as the chops of a horse are compressed by the *branks* which he wears; *the buffets*, S. B.

BRANLIE, *s.* The name given to the Samlet in some parts of Fife; elsewhere called the *Par.* Yorks. *Branlin.* V. PAR. *Branlin* and *Branlie* are merely dimin. from *Brand*, and may have been suggested by the dark-coloured marks on the sides of this fish, as resembling those burnt by a *brand*-iron.

BRAEROCK, *s.* The fieldfare, or small fish generally known in S. by the name of *Par*. *Bramble*, Yorks.

BRAEAND, *part. pr.* Embracing. *Douglas.*—*Fr. bras*, the arm.

To **BRAEK**, Braek, *v. a.* To bind, to tie. *Wallace.*—*Fr. embrasser*, to bind.

BRAEKERIS, Braekeris, *s. pl.* Vambraces, armour for the arms. *Wallace.*—*Fr. brassart*, *brassard*, *brassart*, id.; brachiale ferreum; from *bras*, the arm, Lat. brachium.

To **BRAEH**, Braech, *v. a.* 1. To assault; to attack. *Sir W. Mure.* 2. Equivalent to the military phrase, "to make a breach in." *Pitscottie.* 3. To bruise and break the bones; often used by angry persons in threatening children, Dumfr. V. Bamoch.—*Fr. breche*, a breach. Teut. *breec-en*, tempestuosum et furentem ventum spirare; or from A. S. *brecc-an*, impetuose prorumpere, irruere.

BRAEH, Braech, Braeche, *s.* An effort, an attack, an assault, as R. brush is used. The same as *Breache*, *q. v. Muse Thren.*

BRAEH, *s.* A short turn of work; as much as one can do without resting, as in churning. R. *Brush.*

BRAEH, *s.* A transient attack of sickness; a bodily indisposition of whatever kind, S. *Quhither*, syncn. S. B. *Burns.* The disorder to which children are often subject after being weaned, is called the *spreaing-brash*. We also speak of "a brash of the teeth." This, perhaps, is merely a different sense of the *s.* as explained above. Isl. *brestr*, however, signifies infirm, *brestleiki*, weakness, G. Andr.

BRAEHY, *adj.* Delicate in constitution, subject to frequent ailment, as horses, S.

BRAEHY, Braechie, *adj.* Stormy, S. *J. Nicol.*

BRAEHLOCH, *s.* A crop of oats and rye mixed, or of barley and rye, Galloway. Syncn. *Mashlin*, *Maslin.* —Teut. *breec-en*, miscere, commiscere, *breec*, mixtus, commixtio. Hence,

BRAEH-BREAD, *s.* Bread made of such a mixture, Galloway.

BRAEHY, *s.* The ancient Wrasse or Old Wife, a fish, Firth of Forth. *Neill's List of Fishes.* V. Braesie.

BRAESIN, *adj.* Brazen. *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *brasen*, aereus, aeneus.

To **BRAST**, *v. n.* To burst. *Douglas.*—*Brust* is used in the same sense by R. Glouc.

BRAT, *s.* 1. Clothing in general. *The bit and the brat*, S., food and raiment. *Scotch Prov. Mag.* 2. A coarse kind of apron for keeping the clothes clean, S. "*Brat*, a coarse apron, a rag, Lincoins." Gl. Grose. 3. Coarse clothing, S.; *duddis*, syncn. A. S. *bratt* signifies both pallium and panniculus; "a cloak, a rag." Somner C. B. *brathay*, rags. 4. A bib or pinafore, S. B. a contemptuous name for a troublesome child. Mearns. 5. Scum, S. It does not necessarily signify refuse; but is also applied to cream which rises from milk, especially of what is called a *sour sapsi*, or the *floatings* of boiled whey. *Statist. Acc.* 6. The clotted cover of porridge or flummery. C. B. *brat*, a clout, piece, or rag. *Owen.*

BRATCHART, *s.* A contemptuous term equivalent to *wretch.*—From *Fr. bratchet*, a kind of hound immediately formed from R. id. V. Brachell.

[illegible] nip of the hanks of flax set on fire, [illegible]ably q. *bratchat*, *bratch*, *brash*, *brush*, [illegible]

BRATCHET, *s.* 1. A little mischievous boy or girl, Teviotd. An untoward child, North, Gross. 2. A silly person, Ettr. For.; and viewed as a dimin. from *Brat.* 3. A true lover; as, "She has seven wooers and a bratchet," Ettr. For. In this sense it seems to refer to the fidelity of a dog that constantly follows its master.

To **BRATH**, *v. a.* To plait straw-ropes round a stack, crossing them at intervals, S. B.—A. S. *breid-an*, to weave together; Isl. *bregd-a*, nectere filo in textum.

BRATHING, *s. pl.* The straw ropes of the roof of a thatched house or stack; also called *sharins*, Ang. —Isl. *bregd*, nexus.

BRATHLY, *adj.* Noisy. V. Brattelie.

To **BRATTYL**, Brattle, *v. n.* 1. To make a clashing or clattering noise, S. *Douglas.* 2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To run tumultuously. *Skinner.* 4. To make a confused and harsh noise, Dumfr. *Miller Gam.*—Isl. *brist-a*, *bryt-a*, comprimere, huc illuc movere, ut lubentes; Teut. *bersel-en*, tumultuari.

BRATTYL, Brattle, *s.* 1. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horses when prancing, or moving rapidly, S. *Burns. Hunt.* 2. Hurry, rapid motion of any kind, S. *Ramsay.* 3. A short race, S. *Burns.* 4. Fury, violent attack, S. *Burns.*

BRAVE, *adj.* Handsome; Bravest, most handsome; now pron. *brysest*, S. *Dickson's Sorrs.* V. Braw.

BRAVERY, *s.* A bravado, a gasconade. *Spotswood.* —*Fr. bravarie*, id. from *braver*, to brave, to play the gallant.

BRAVERIE, *s.* 1. Show; appearance of splendour, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.* 2. Fine clothes; showy dress, S.—*Fr. bravarie*, gorgeousness, or smartness in apparel. 3. Metaph. applied to fine diction, or ornate language. *M'Ward's Contend.*

BRAVITY, *s.* Used as denoting courage; bravery.—Perhaps from O. Fr. *bravité*, from L. B. *bravitas*, praestantia, excellentia.

BRAUITIE, *s.* 1. A show, a pageant. *Burel.* 2. Finery in dress, S. V. Braw. *Burel.*—*Fr. bravité*, pour avoir de beaux habits, Gl. Roquefort.

BRAUL, Brawl, *s.* The same as *Bramble. Complaynt S.*—*Fr. bramble*, bramia.

BRAVOORA, *s.* Such a degree of irritation or fury, in man or beast, as to assume the appearance of madness, Ayrs.—Span. *Bravura* as explained, "Ferocity of an animal."

BRAUSHIE, *adj.* Stormy. V. Brash, *s.*

BRAW, Bra', *adj.* 1. Fine, gaily dressed, S. *Mordun.* —Teut. *brauwe*, ornatus, bellus; Fr. *brave*, id. Isl. *brar*, nitor, splendor. 2. Handsome, S. *Burns.* 3. Pleasant, agreeable, S. *A. Nicol.* 4. Worthy, excellent, S. *A brave man*, a worthy man, S. 5. Very good; surpassing in whatever respect, S. 6. Stout; able-bodied; fit for warfare, S.; syncn. with S. pretty. *Waverley.* V. Pretty, sense 4. 7. Often used intensively, sometimes as a superlative when joined by *and* to another word, whether *adj.* or *adv.*; as, *brave and able*, abundantly able, *brave and well*, in good health; *brave and soon*, in full time. *Brave and canty*, very cheerful. *Brave* is here stronger than *gay*, *gay*; for *gay and canty* signifies only "moderately" or "indifferently cheerful."—Su. G. *bra*, *braf*, bonus, praestans. *He braf man*, the very phrase still used by the vulgar in S. Germ. *brav*, id.

BRAW-WARLD, *adj.* Showy; gaudy.

BRAWEN, *part. pa.* Perhaps, boiled. S. *brennan*, coctus.

To BRAWL, *v. n.* To run into confusion; part pr. *brawland*. *Barbour*.—Fr. *brouiller*, to embroil, to confound. Su. G. *bryll-a*, perturbare.

To BRAWL, *v. n.* To gallop, Moray. V. BREEL, *v.*

BRAWLY, *adv.* Very well, S. sometimes *brawlins*, Ang.; *browlies*, *browlins*, Aberd. *Journal Lond.*—Sw. *Han mor braf*, He is well, Wideg.

BRAWLINS, *s. pl.* The trailing Strawberry tree, or Bear-berry, S. B. Arbutus uva ursi, Linn. The name is sometimes applied to the fruit of the Vaccinium vitis Idaea, or red bill-berry.—Gael. *braoilag* denotes a whortleberry.

BRAWLINS, BRAWLIES, *adv.* Bravely; quite well, Kinross, Ang.

BRAWLIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps, marbled, mixed; from the Fr. *brouill-er*, to jumble. *L. Scotland's Lament.*

BRAWN, *s.* A male swine; a boar, Roxb. "*Brawn*, a boar, Cumb." Grose.—Perhaps this term is borrowed from the Danes; for Isl. *biarn* and *beorn*, Su. G. and Dan. *bioern*, denotes a bear, which was the pron. of our ancestors, and is still the vulgar pron. for a *boar*.

BRAWN, BRAUN, *s.* The calf of the leg. This sense is common in S.; and differs from that in which the term is used in E., as denoting "the fleshy or musculous parts of the body" in general. *Lyndsay*.—Teut. *brawe*, sura, seems the radical word.

BRAWNY, BRAUNY, *s.* A cow, ox, or bull, that has its skin variegated with black and brown streaks; also *brawnit*, id., Galloway.—Germ. *braun*, brown, in compounds denotes a blackish colour. V. BRANDED, BRANNIT.

BRAWS, *s. pl.* Fine clothes, one's best apparel, S. *Ross*. Evidently from the *adj.* sense 1.

BRAXY, BRAXES, BRAXIT, BRACKS, *s.* 1. A disease in sheep, S. *Statist. Acc.*—This is also called *braik* and *bracks*, Ang. A. S. *breac*, rheuma; *broc*, sickness, disease; Su. G. *brak*, id. 2. A sheep which has died of disease; also mutton of this description, S. *Burns*.

BRAXY, *adj.* Of or belonging to sheep that have died of disease, S. *Marriage*.

DRY BRAXY, *s.* Inflammation in the bowels of sheep. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

DUMB BRAXY, *s.* The dysentery in sheep. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

WATERY BRAXY, *s.* A disease in the bladder of sheep, from its being over-distended with urine, which brings on inflammation. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

BRAZARS, *s. pl.* Armour for the arms. V. BRASERIS.

BRAZE, *s.* A roach. V. BRAISE.

To BRE. *K. Hart.* V. BIGGIT.

BRE, BREE, *s.* The eyebrow, S. B. *Douglas*. "He moved neither *ee nor bree*; *i. e.* eye nor eyebrow." *Ross*.—A. S. *breg*, palpebra; Isl. *braa*. V. BRA.

BREACH, *s.* The broken water on the sea-coast, by which sailors know their approach to land in a dark night, Moray; supposed to be the same with *Landbrist*.

BREAD, *s.* A roll, or loaf. *To be in bad bread*; to be in a dilemma, or in an evil taking. Originally, to be restricted to short allowance. V. BREID.

BREADBERRY, *s.* That food of children, which in E. is called *pap*, S. *Berry* had been used in the same sense. *Mercur. Caled.* Jan. 1661.—Perhaps from *bread* and A. Bor. *berry*, to beat; q. "bruised bread."

BREAD-MEAL, *s.* The flour of peas and barley; because commonly used for making bread, Roxb. In Clydes. barleymeal is so denominated from its being much used for bread there. V. WHITE-MEAL.

BREAD-MORNING, *s.* A piece of *bread* which the ploughman gets on going to his labour in the *morning*.

BREAD-SPAAD, *s.* An iron spattle, shaped like a *spade*, for turning *bread* on the girdle, Aberd.

BREADWINNER, *s.* 1. One who, by industry, *wins bread* for others, S. 2. Any instrument of a profession by the use of which one earns a sustenance. *Galt*.

BREADLINGIS, *adv.* With the broad or flat side of a sword, &c. V. BRAID.

BREAD SWORD, *s.* A broadsword. *Acts Cha. I.*

BREAK, *s.* A division of land in a farm, S. *Statist. Acc.*

BREAK, *s.* The act of breaking; a breach. *Forbes's Defence*.

BREAK, BRAKE, *s.* A furrow in ploughing, S. *Surv. Banffs*.

BREAK-FUR, BREAK-FURROWING, *s.* Rough ploughing, ibid.

To BREAK *in*, *v. a.* To go twice over ground with the harrow, the first time that this implement is applied, Fife.—Teut. *braecken den acker*, proscindere agrum.

BREAK, BREAK-HARROW, *s.* A large harrow. V. BRAKE.

To BREAK, *v. a.* To disappoint, S. B. *I'se no break you*, I shall not disappoint you," Shirr. Gl.—Isl. *bregd-a*, frustrari aliquem.

BREAK (*of a hill*) *s.* A hollow in a hill, S.—Isl. *breck-a*, crepido, declivitas.

To BREAK, *v. a.* *To break a bottle*, to open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents, S. Hence a Broken Bottle, one out of which part of its contents has already been taken, S.

BREAK, *s.* An instrument for taking the rind off flax, S. *Brake*, E. V. BRAIK.

BREAK, *s.* *A break of folk*; a number of people; a crowd, Fife.—Isl. *brak*, strepitus, tumultus, turba; from *brak-a*, strepere, tumultuari.

To BREAK, *v. n.* To burst off, as an animal in fleeing from its pursuers; to set out briskly. *Rollock*.—Isl. *brak-a*, strepere, tumultuari.

To BREAK *up*, *v. a.* To open an ecclesiastical convention with sermon. *Guth. Mem.*

BREAKING-BREAD *on the* BRIDE'S HEAD; a custom generally prevalent in S. When a bride is conducted home to the bridegroom's house, before she is allowed to enter it, or at the very threshold, a cake is broken on her head; the fragments of which all the young people are eager to gather,—it being used as *Dreaming Bread*. This being laid under the pillow of each person who gets a share of it, it is pretended that it has the virtue of producing pleasant dreams in regard to one's sweetheart.

BREARD, *s.* The first appearance of grain. V. BRERD.

BREARDS, *s. pl.* The short flax recovered from the first tow, by a second hackling. The tow, thrown off by this second hackling, is called *backings*. *Edin. Courant*.

To BREAST *a horse*, *a wall*, &c., *v. a.* To mount it by applying a person's breast to it to get up, S.

*BREAST, *s.* *To make a clean breast of*. V. CLEAN.

BREAST. *In a breast*; abreast; side by side, S. B. *Ross*.

To BREAST, *v. n.* To spring up or forward; a term applied to a horse, S. *Burns*.—From the action of the *breast* in this effort.

BREAST-BORE, *s.* An instrument for boring; a wimble, Clydes. V. BOREL.

BREAST-PEAT, *s.* A peat formed by the spade being pushed into the moss horizontally.

BREAST-WOODIE, *s.* That part of the harness of a carriage-horse which goes round the breast, S. B. *Journal Lond.* V. Rig-widdie.

BREATH, *s.* 1. Opinion; sentiments; tendency of thought; "I wad fain hear his *breath* about this business." As A. S. *braeth*, signifies spiritus, the E. word is here used like Fr. *esprit*, for mind, thought, opinion, disposition, inclination. 2. *In a breath*; in a moment, S.

BRECHAME, Brecham, *s.* The collar of a working-horse, S. *Bannatyne Poems.* V. Haims.—*Baurgh-wan* is used in the same sense, A. Bor. Gael. Ir. *braigh*, the neck; whence *braighaidain*, a collar. The last syllable has more resemblance of Teut. *hamme*, a collar.

BRECKAN, *s.* Brake; fern. *Burns.*

BRECKSHAW, Breakshauch, *s.* The dysentery in sheep, Loth. Roxb. "Dysentery, or Braxy, *Breckshaw*, &c., Mr. Beattie. *Breakshuach*, or Cling, Mr. J. Hogg." *Essays Highl. Soc.*

BRED, *s.* 1. A board; a plank, Dumfr. 2. The lid or covering of a pot or pan, Roxb.—A. S. *bred*, tabula; Germ. *bret*, a board, a plank.

Pot-Bred, *s.* The wooden lid of a pot, Roxb.

Ass-Bred, *s.* A wooden box, with handles, for carrying out ashes, Roxb.

BREDDIT, *part. pa.* Apparently, wreathed. *Palice of Hon.*—A. S. *bred-an*, Teut. *breyd-en*, to wreathe.

BREDE, Wynter-brede, *s.* Provisions for winter. *Douglas.* V. Ber-brede. This may be merely *bread.* But Isl. *braad* is rendered, praeda, esca, carnivori animalis; which seems to indicate that A. S. *breod* is but a restricted use of the radical word.

BREDIR, *s. pl.* Brethren. V. Brodir.

BREDIS. In Bredis. *Houlate.*—*In brede*, as used by Chaucer, is rendered *abroad.* V. Abreid.

BREE, Brie, S. B. Brew, Broo, S. *s.* 1. Broth, soup. *Ross.* "*Bree*, broth without meal," Gl. Yorks. 2. Juice, sauce, S. "*Breau*, is supping meat, or gravy and fat for brewis," Gl. Yorks. 3. Water; moisture of any kind, S. *Burns.* Thus *snaw-brue* is melted snow; *herring-bree*, the brine of a herring-barrel, S.—A. S. *briw*, Germ. *brue*, *bruhe*, id. liquor; q. decoctum, according to Wachter, from *brauen*, to boil; Isl. *brugg*, calida coctio, from *brugg-a*, coquere.

BREE, *s.* Hurry, bustle. *Shirrefs.*—Su. G. *bry*, turbare, vexare.

BREE, *s.* The eyebrow. V. Bre.

To **BREED** *of*, to resemble. V. Brade.

To **BREEGHLE**, *v. n.* 1. A term expressive of the waddling and bustling motion of a person of small stature; as, *He's breeghlin awa'*, Fife. 2. Applied also to the mode in which a person of this description does any kind of work; to fiddle, to make little progress notwithstanding much bustling; ibid.

BREEGHLIN, Brechlin, *s.* Motion conveying the idea of considerable exertion, with but little progress, Fife.

BREEK, Breik, *s.* One leg of a pair of breeches, S. pl. *breeks*, *breiks*, breeches. *Godscroft.*—Anc. Goth. and Isl. *brok*; A. S. *braec*, *brec*; Su. G. *braeckor*; C. B. *bryccan*; Gael. *brigis*; Ir. *broages*; Lat. *bracca*, id. From this dress, the Romans gave the name of *Gallia Braccata* to one part of Gaul.

To **BREEK**, *v. n.* A term used by females in shearing on a rainy day, when they tuck up their petticoats to their knees, in form of breeches. The question is often asked, "Are ye gaun to *breek* the day?" Loth.

BREEK-BROTHER, *s.* A rival in love.

BREEKLAN, *part. adj.* Shabby in appearance, whether in person or in dress. Mearns. Apparently the same with *Breeghle*, q. v.

BREEKS, Breiks, Breikis, *s. pl.* 1. Breeches. 2. Two centuries ago the term occurs in what seems to have been a cant phrase used to denote the apprehension or fettering of a prisoner. *Moyse's Mem.* 3. Used in low proverbial language, in relation to ability, but always in a negative form, as addressed to one who boasts that he can do this or that; *It's no in your breiks, man*, S. In this case it refers, perhaps not very delicately, to physical strength. "*It is not in your breeks*;" an allusion to money in our pockets, signifies our inability to effect or procure such a thing. *Kelly.*

BREEKUMTRULLIE, *s.* 1. One whose *breeches* do not fit him, Ayrs. 2. Also applied to a very little boy who is considered too young to wear breeches. *Trulie* is often used in S. as expressing contemptuous or derisory admiration; q. *Breek him trulie!*

To **BREEL**, *v. n.* To move with rapidity, Border; as, *to breel down the brae*; always, or at least generally, applied to the motion of a carriage, and implying the idea of the noise made by it.—Isl. *broellte*, is expl. bovino, vel aprino - more ferri; G. Andr. to be hurried on like an ox or boar; *brial-az*, extra mentem rapi. Su. G. *bryll-a*, perturbare, a frequentative from *bryd-a*, id.

BREELLS, *s. pl.* Spectacles in general; but more strictly double-jointed spectacles, Clydes.—Germ. *brill*, Su. G. *briller*, id. oculi vitrei, L. B. *berill-us.*

BREEM, *adj.* Keen; fierce; violent, Lanarks. V. Brim.

To **BREEM**, *v. n.* A term applied to the female of a swine when she desires the male. E. *to brim*, id.—O. Teut. *brem-en*, to burn with desire; Ital. *bram-are*, id. V. Brummin.

BREEMIN, A-breemin, *part. adj.* Applied to a sow in season, when desirous of the boar, Roxb.

BREER, *s.* A briar, S. *Hogg.*

BREER, Brere, Braird, Breard, *s.* 1. The first appearance of grain above-ground, after it is sown, S.—*A fine brear*, an abundant germination. *Ramsay.* 2. Metaph. transferred to the first appearance of the seed of the word, after it has been sown in the ministry of the gospel.—A. S. *brord*, frumenti spicae, "corn new come up, or the spires of corn," Somner. "*Bruart*, the blades of corn just sprung up;" Gl. Lancash.

To **BREER**, Brere, Breard, *v. n.* To germinate, to shoot forth from the earth; applied especially to grain, S. *Brerde*, part. pa. Loth. *brairded. Douglas.*

BREIRDING, *s.* Germination; used metaph. in relation to divine truth. *Rutherford.*

BREERIE, *adj.* Sharp; clever, Loth. A figurative use of E. *briery*, full of briers. V. Brerie.

BREESE, Breeze, *s.* 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife. 2. A quarrel, a broil, Loth. Apparently a figurative use of E. *breeze.*

BREESE, Breis, *s.* Pottage made in a peculiar manner, Aberd. Mearns. V. Brose, of which this is the northern pronunciation.—A. S. *briwas*, pottage.

To **BREESSIL**, *v. n.* To come on in a hurry, making a rustling noise, Lanarks. V. the noun.

BREESSIL, Breishil, *s.* 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife. 2. A violent attack in whatever way. Hence the phrase *to bide a breessil*, to endure a severe onset, Fife.—A. S. *brastl*, crepitus, strepitus,

brastl-ian, crepitare, strepere. Isl. *brys*, ardens calor; *bryst-a*, fervide aggredi.

BREGER, *s.* One given to broils and bloodshed. *Burel.*—Fr. *brigueur*, a quarrelsome, contentious, or litigious person. The origin is most probably Su. G. *brigd-a*, litigare.

BREHON, *s.* The name given to hereditary judges appointed by authority to determine, on stated times, all the controversies which happened within their respective districts. By the *Brehon* law, even the most atrocious offenders were not punished with death, imprisonment, or exile; but were obliged to pay a fine called *Eric*. *Dr. Macpherson.*—Ir. *breathav*, *breitheav*, still signifies a judge. Bullet supposes that *Breth* has been used in this sense by the ancient Gauls; whence *Vergobret*, the name of the supreme magistrate among them. Ir. *Fear go fraith* literally signifies the man who judges.

To **BREY**, *v. a.* To terrify. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *bregan*, id. probably allied to Sw. *bry*, to vex.

To **BREID**, **Brede**, *v. n.* To resemble. V. **Brade**, *v.* sense 5.

BREID, *s.* Breadth. *On breid*, broad, or in breadth. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *braed*; Su. G. *bredd*, id. *Brede* occurs in O. E. R. Brunne.

BREID, **Bred**, *s.* 1. Bread. 2. A loaf or mass of bread by itself, whether large or small; still vulgarly used in this sense, S. *Keith's Hist.*

BREID, **Breed**, *s.* A breadth of cloth, woollen or linen, S.

To **BREIF**, **Breve**, **Breue**, **Brew**, *v. a.* 1. To write, to commit to writing. *Palice of Hon.* 2. To compose. *Dunbar.*—Alem. *gebriaf-an*, scribere; Su. G. *bebref-va*, literis confirmare. L. B. *breviare*, in breves redigere.

BREIF, **Brief**, **Breef**, *s.* A spell. *Burns.*—O. Fr. *bref*, *brief*, legende, talisman, de *brevis*; L. B. *brevia*.

BREYFE, **Breve**, *s.* A writing. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *braue*, literae; Germ. *brief*, a letter; Isl. Su. G. *bref*, epistola, diploma; Fr. *brief*, *breve*, a writ. These are all from Lat. *breve*.

BREIRD, *s.* The surface, the uppermost part, the top of anything, as of liquids. *Melvill's MS.*—Evidently the same with **Brerd**, q. v.

BREITH, *adj.* Proceeding from fervour of mind.—Su. G. *braede*, ira. V. **Braith**.

BREITHFUL. V. **Braithful**.

BREIVE, *s.* A kind of judge in the Western Islands of S. It originally seems to be nearly the same with *Brehon*. *Gord. Hist. Suth.*

BREK, *s.* 1. Breach in a general sense; as breach of promise. 2. *Wattir brek*, the breaking out of water. *Douglas.* 3. Quarrel; contention of parties, like E. *breach*. *Parl. Ja. III.* 4. *Brek* of a ship, the breaking up of a vessel from its being wrecked, or the shipwreck itself. Teut. *schip-breke*, naufragium.

BREK, *s.* Uproar, tumult. *Douglas.*—Isl. *brak*, strepitus, tumultus, *eg brak-a*, strepo, crepo, Su. G. *braak-a*; metaph. de molesto quovis labore.

BREKANE TYNIS, *s. pl.* Mis-spelling for *Brigandines*. *Records, Acts Ja. IV.*

BREKBENACH, *s.* A particular military ensign, signifying the blessed or consecrated banner. *Old Chart.*

BREME, *adj.* Furious, Wynt. V. **Braim**.

BRENDE, *part. pa.* Burnt, so as to be thoroughly purified. V. **Burnt Silver**. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*

BRENE, *s.* Corslet, habergeon. V. **Brenie**. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*

To **BRENN**, **Brin**, *v. a.* To burn. *Hardy's Coll.*—The A. S. is *byrn-an*. *Brenn* and *Brin* resemble the Isl. and Germ. *v. Brenning*.

BRENT, *pret.* and *part.* Burned; S. *brunt*. *Douglas.*—A. S. *brenn-ing*, burning; Isl. *brenn*, ardeo.

BRENT, *adv.* 1. Straight, directly; as, "He looked me *brent* i' the face," Roxb. 2. Straightforward. *To come brent on*, to advance fearlessly, or precipitately, in a straight line, Loth. Selkirks. 3. To *Hae, or See*, a thing *brent*, to see it distinctly, as if directly before one, Loth.—Probably allied to Isl. *brana*, audacter ruere, caprino more ferri, *bruna*, progredi, currere.

BRENT, *s.* A door post. *Remains Nith. Song.*—Isl. *brand-ar*, columna lignea ante fores, door-posts or pillars.

BRENT, *adj.* High, straight, upright; smooth, not wrinkled, S. *Maitland Poems.* It most frequently occurs in one peculiar application, in connexion with *brow*, as denoting a high forehead, as contradistinguished from one that is flat. *Douglas.*—A. Bor. *brant*, or *brunt*, steep. A *brant* hill, Northumb. It is also used in Westmorel. *Brent-brow*, a steep hill; Su. G. *bryn*, vertex montis; Isl. *brun-a*, to lift one's self on high. Meo judicio *bryn* notat id, quod ceteris superstat, aut prae aliis eminet; Ihre. Isl. *brun*, Germ. *augbraunen*, Alem. *braane*, the eyebrow. Sw. *brant*, steep; *en brant klippa*, a steep rock.

BRENT-BROWED, *adj.* Forward; impudent, Perths.

BRENT-KNOLL, *s.* A steep, conical hill, Somersets.

BRENT-TORR, *s.* A rock of a similar character, Devons.

BRENT-NEW, quite new. V. **Brand-new**.

BRERD, *s.* The whole substance on the face of the earth. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *brerd*, summum.

To **BRERE**, *v. n.* To germinate. V. **Brere**.

BRESCHE, *s.* An attack. *Knox.*—Su. G. *brask-a*, sonitum edere, tumultum excitare denotat, a simplici *brask*, sonitus; Ihre. It may, however, be originally the same with *Brash*, q. v.

BRESS, *s.* The chimney-piece; the back of the fireplace. *The Entail.* V. **Brace**.

BRESS, *pl.* Bristles. *Dunbar.*

BRESSIE, *s.* A fish, supposed to be the Wrasse, or Old Wife, Labrus Tinca, Linn. *Sibbald.* Perhaps radically the same with E. *wrasse*.

BREST, *part. pa.* Forcibly removed; or as denoting the act of breaking away with violence; for *burst*. *Douglas.* *Breste*, to burst. Chaucer.

To **BREST**, *v. n.* To burst. *Rollock.*—Sw. *brist-a*, id. V. **Brist**.

BRETH, *s.* Apparently, rage, wrath. *Houlate.*—Su. G. Isl. *braede*, praeceps ira, furor. This is probably allied to *braad-a*, accelerare.

BRETHIR, **Brether**, *s. pl.* Brethren. *Wyntown.*—Isl. and Sw. *broeder*, brethren. A. S. *brether*, id.

BRETS, *s. pl.* The name given to the Welch or ancient *Britons*, in general; also to those of Strath-clyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Picts. *Lord Hailes.* Wyntown uses *Brettys* as the pl.—A. S. *Brettas*, Britones; *Bryt*, Brito, Britannus.

BRETTYS, *s.* A fortification. *Wyntown.*—L. B. *breteschia*, *briteschia*. It properly denotes wooden towers or castles; *Bretachiae*, castella lignea, quibus castra et oppida municbantur, Gallis *Bretesque*, *breteches*; Du Cange. Perhaps radically allied to Su. G. *bryt-a*, to contend, to make war.

To **BREVE**, *v. a.* To write. V. **Breif**.

BREUK, *s.* A kind of boil; apparently the same with Bruick, q. v.

BREUKIE, *s.* A cant term for a smith's bellows, S. B. Probably derived from the designation given to the Blacksmith himself. V. Brookie.

BREW, *s.* Broth, soup. V. Brez.

BREW-CREESH, *s.* A term expressive of a duty paid to a landholder or superior, which occurs in old law-deeds. It is still used, Aberd. Sometimes it is called *Brew-tallow.*

BRIBOUR, Brybour, *s.* A lew, beggarly fellow. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Fr. *bribeur*, "a beggar, a scrap-craver; also, a greedy devourer;" *briber*, to beg; and this from *bribe*, a lump of bread given to a beggar; Cotgr. C. B. *brisw*, *brib*, a morsel, a fragment.

BRICHEN, *s.* Breeches. *G. Beattie.*

BRICHT, Bryght, A young woman, strictly as conveying the idea of beauty. *Wallace.*—Merely a poetical use of the adj. *bright*; in the same manner as ancient writers used *fre*, *clere*, &c. In modern E. *fair* is used in the same manner.

BRICK, *s.* A loaf of bread of an oblong form, S. It is applied to bread of different sizes; as, *a penny brick*, *a threepenny brick*, *a quarter brick*, i. e. a quartern loaf. It is so denominated from its resemblance to a *brick* made of clay.

BRICK, *s.* A breach, S. *break*, Roxb. V. Brick of Land.

BRICK OF LAND, Apparently a division, a portion, as distinguished from others.—Teut. *braecke*, *braeckeland*, land that is not taken in, or what is lying barren.—But, perhaps, rather from the v. *to Break*; like *Shed* of land from *Shed*, to divide.—A. S. *bric*, ruptura.

BRICKLE, *adj.* Brittle. *Monro's Exped.* V. Brukyl.

BRID, Bridde, *s.* A bird, a pullet. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*—A. S. *brid* is used for chicken, as also S. *burd.*

BRIDAL, *s.* *A Craw's Bridal*; the designation given to a numerous flight of crows, S.

BRYDE, *s.* Not understood. Perhaps, damsel; as, *Brid* in boure, for *bird.*

BRIDGES SATINE, *s.* Satin made at Bruges in Flanders. V. Brug and Brois.

BRIDLAND, *part. pre.* *Polwart.*—Apparently, q. bridalling, drinking as freely as men do at a bridal.

BRIDLE, *s.* The piece of iron fastened on the end of the beam of a plough, to which the harness is attached, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

*BRIEF, *adj.* 1. Keen, Upp. Clydes. 2. Clever; as, *a brief discourse*, a good sermon; "He gae us a very *brief* sermon," Ang.

To BRIEN, Brein, *v. n.* Apparently, to roar; to bellow, S. B. *Skinner.*—Perhaps from Isl. *bran-a*, audacter ruere; or from *bran-a*, caprino more feror; Dan. *brummen*, to roar. V. Brayne.

To BRIERD, *v. n.* To germinate. *Rollock.* V. Brere, *v.*

BRIG, Breg, Bryg, *s.* A bridge, S. A. Bor. Lancash. *Wallace.*—A. S. *bricg*, *brigge*, Su. G. *brygga*, Belg. *brug*, id. Ihre views *brygga* as a diminutive from *bro*, anc. *bru*, which has the same meaning.

BRIG *on a hair*; "Brig o' ae hair," Aberd. A very narrow bridge, S, B.

To BRIG, *v. a.* To throw a *bridge* over; to bridge; as, "To *brig* a barn," Lanarks. *Bannatyne's Trans.*

BIGANCIE, *s.* Robbery; depredation; violence. *Acts Ja. VI.*—This word is synon. with Fr. *brigandage* and *briganderii*; but in form more nearly resembles L. B. *briganci*, modern term *brigands*; from *briga*, Fr. *brigue*, jurgium, rixa, pugna.

BRIGANER, *s. pl.* A robber, S. B.—Evidently from *brigand. Journ. Lond. Spalding.*

BRIGDIE, Brigdt, *s.* The basking shark, Squalus Maximus, Linn., North of S. Shetl.

BRIK, *s.* Violation; *breach. Keith.*—A. S. *bric*, raptura, fractio.

BRIKCANETYNES, *s.* Armour called *Brigandines. Act. Dom. Conc.*

BRIL, *s.* The merrythought of a fowl. *Sibbald.*—Teut. *bril*, ossiculum circa pectus a specilli similitudine dictum. Also called *spectacles.* V. Barrels.

BRYLIES, *s. pl.* Bearberries. V. Brawlins.

BRYLOCKS, *s. pl.* Apparently, the whortle-berry; or Vaccinium vitis idaea, Gael. *braoilag*, *breigh'lac*, id.

BRIM, Brym, Breme, *adj.* 1. Raging, swelling; applied to the sea. *Bellenden.* Isl. *brim*, the raging of the sea. The word is thus defined; Aestus maris, vehementibus procellis littus verberans; Olai Lex. Run. A. S. *brim*, *brym*, salum, aequor, mare, the sea. 2. Fierce, violent. *Bellenden.* 3. Stern, rugged; applied to the countenance. *Douglas.* 4. Denoting a great degree either of heat or of cold. *Douglas.* Thus, "a *brim* frost," is still a common phrase for a severe frost, S. B. 5. Bleak, exposed to the weather, Dumfr.

BRIM, *s.* A cant term for a trull, Loth. Callander of Craigforth, in some MS. notes, mentions *brim*, as signifying a scold, S. This has, most probably, been the primary sense.

BRIME, *s.* Pickle; E. *brine.* "As saut's *brime*," as salt as brine, S.—A. S. Belg. Fris. *bryne*, muria. But the S. pron. is from A. S. *brym*, salum; Isl. *brim*, fluctus, *brimsalt*, valde salsum.

BRYMLY, *adv.* Fiercely; keenly. Wall. vii. 995. V. Artailye.

BRIMMIN, *part. pr.* Applied to a sow desirous of the boar. V. Brummin.

To BRYN, Brin, Birn, *v. a.* To burn. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *brinn-a*; Germ. *brenn-an*, id.; A. S. *bryne*, burning.

BRIN, Brinn, *s.* A ray; a beam; a flash, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

BRINDLE, *s.* Cash; money. A cant term, Aberd.

To BRING HAME, or HOME, *v. a.* To bring to the world, S.; equivalent to E. *v. to bring forth. Pitscottie.*

BRINGLE-BRANGLE, *s.* A very confused bustle, Lanarks. A reduplicative term, of which Brangill, *v.* or *s.* may be viewed as the origin.

BRINK. To Brink. Perhaps, inwardly. *Sir Tristrem.*—Q. in pectore; Isl. Su. G. *bring-a*, pectus.

BRINKIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps, bronzed. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Su. G. *brinna*, to burn, or *braecka*, to roast.

BRYNSTANE, Brynt-stane, *s.* Brimstone; sulphur. *Douglas.*—A. S. *bryn*, incendium, and *stan*, q. lapis incendii seu incendiarius; Sw. *braensten*, id.

BRYRIE, *s.* *Lyk bryrie*; equivalent to the vulgar phrase, *like daft. Montgomery's Poems.*

BRISKET, Biskey, *s.* 1. The breast, S. *Morison.* 2. It is used obliquely, and perhaps rather arbitrarily, for the stomach. *Hogg's Perils of Man.*—Fr. *brichet*, id. Perhaps we have the origin of the word in Isl. *briosk*, Sw. *brusk*, gristle. The word in E. denotes "the breast of an animal." It bears this sense also in S., and is sometimes corr. called *briskin.*

BRISMAK, *s.* The name given to Torsk, or Tusk, in Shetland.

BRISSAL, *adj.* Brittle. Gl. Sibb.—Alem. *bruzzi*, fragilitas, Otfrid; Fr. *bresiller*, rompre, briser, mettre en pièces. Gl. Roquefort.

BRISSEL-COCK, *s.* Apparently the turkey-cock. *Pitscottie.*—Denominated, perhaps, from its rough and *bristly* appearance; or q. *Brasil-cock*, as, according to Pennant, the turkey was unknown to the old world before the discovery of America. "The first birds of this kind," he supposes, "must have been brought from Mexico."

To BRISSLE, *v. a.* To broil, &c. V. BIRSLE.

To BRIST, BRYST, *s.* To burst. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *brest-a*; Dan. *brist-er*, frangi, rumpi, cum fragore (crepitu) dissilire.

BRISTOW, *s.* and *adj.* A designation given formerly to white crystals set in rings, &c., got at St. Vincent's, a steep rock on the banks of the Avon, in the vicinity of Bristol.

BRITH, *s.* A term which seems to mean wrath or contention. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *braede*, anger, *brigd*, controversy, *brigd-a*, to litigate.

BRITHER, *s.* The vulgar pronunciation of *brother*, S.

To BRITHER, *v. a.* 1. To match; to find an equal to, Lanarks. 2. To initiate one into a society or corporation, sometimes by a very ludicrous or filthy process, S.

To BRITHER DOWN, *v. a.* To accompany in being swallowed; to go down in brotherhood, Ayrs. *Picken.*

To BRITTYN, BRYTEN, BRETYN, *v. a.* 1. To break down, in whatever way. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. To kill; applied both to man and beast. *Douglas.*—It is also written *bertyn*. A. S. *bryt-an*; Su. G. *bryt-a*; Isl. *briot-a*, frangere. V. BRATYNIT.

To BRITTLE, *v. a.* To render friable,—Formed from the E. adj. *brittle*; originally from A. S. *bryti-an*; Su. G. *bryt-a*, *britt-a*; Isl. *briot-a*, to break.

BRITTLE-BRATTLE, *s.* Hurried motion, causing a clattering noise, Lanarks. V. BRATTYL.

BRITURE, *Houlate*, iii. 8, is in Bannatyne MS. *brit ure*.

To BRIZE, BRIZZ, *v. a.* 1. To press. 2. To bruise, S. V. BIRSE.

To BROACH, *v. a.* To rough-hew. *Broached* stones are thus distinguished from *aishler* or polished work, S. V. BROCHE, BROACH, *v.*

BROACH, *s.* A sort of flagon or pot. *David. Seas.*—L. B. *brochia*; Ital. *brocca*, a pitcher, a water-pot.

BROAD-BAND. V. BRAID-BAND.

BROAKIT. V. BROCKED.

BROAKIE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a cow whose face is variegated with black and white, S. 2. Also to a person whose face is streaked with dirt, S.

BROAKITNESS, *s.* The state of being variegated, as above, in both senses.

BROBLE, *s.* A sharp-pointed piece of wood to keep horses asunder in ploughing; also called a *Hiddie-giddie*. This is clearly a diminutive from A. Bor. *brob*, to prick with a bodkin. V. BRUB.

BROCARD, *s.* The first elements or maxims of the law; an old forensic term. *Fountainhall.*—Fr. *brocard*; L. B. *brocardium*; Hisp. *brocardico*, juris axioma.

BROCH, BROTCH, *s.* A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher, Gl. Sibb.—S. A. and O., apparently an oblique use of Fr. *broche*, a spit. In O. Fr. the word is synon. with *baton*.

BROCHAN *(gutt.)*, *s.* Oatmeal boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, S. It differs from *Crowdie*, as this is oatmeal stirred in cold water. *Martin.*—Gael. *brochan*, pottage; also, gruel; O. B. *bryhan*, a sort of flummery.

To BROCHE, *v. a.* To prick; to pierce. *Douglas.*—Fr. *brocher un cheval*, to spur a horse; properly to strike him hard with the spurs. Hence,

BROCHE, *s.* 1. A spit. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. "A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher." Gl. Sibb. 3. A wooden pin on which yarn is wound. 4. As much yarn as such a pin contains. S. *Douglas.* 5. A narrow-pointed iron instrument, in the form of a chisel, used by masons in hewing stones; also called a *puncheon*, S.—Evidently the same with Fr. *broche*, a spit. Arm. *brochen*, signifies a spit, from *broch-a*, to pierce, transfigere. Hence,

To BROCHE, BROACH, *v. a.* To indent the surface of a stone with this instrument, a *broach*, chisel, or puncheon, S. When a broader tool is used, it is said to be *droved*. Both operations are contrasted with polishing, or complete dressing.

BROCHE, BUCHE, BROACH, *s.* 1. A chain of gold; a sort of *bulla*, or ornament worn on the breast. *Douglas.* 2. A fibula; a clasp; a breast-pin, S. *Muses Threnodie.*—Isl. *brata*, signifies *fibula*; Su. G. *bras*, from Isl. *brus-a*, to fasten together; Gael. *broiside*, a clasp, *broisde*, a brooch, Shaw.

BROCHIT, *part. pa.* Stitched; sewed. *Inventories.*—Fr. *broch-er*, to stitch grossly, "to set or sowe with (great) stitches." Cotgr.

BROCHLE, *(gutt.) adj.* Lazy; indolent; also *brokle*, Galloway.

BROCHLE, *s.* "A lazy, useless *brochle*," an inactive boy, ibid.—Gael. *brogh*, and *broghaidhil*, denote filth and dirt.

BROCHT, *s.* The act of puking. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.*—C. B. *broch*, spuma. V. BRAKING.

To BROCK. V. BROK.

BROCKED, BROAKIT, *adj.* Variegated; having a mixture of black and white, S. A cow is said to be *broakit*, that has black spots or streaks, mingled with white, in her face, S. B. *Statist. Acc.* Su. G. *brokug*, *brokig*, party-coloured; Ir. *breach*, speckled; Gael. *brucach*, speckled in the face; Dan. *broged*, id.

THE BRUE O' THE BRUCKIT EWES. A metaphorical phrase for mutton broth.

BROCKLIE, *adj.* Brittle. V. BROUKYL.

BROD, *s.* 1. A board; any flat piece of wood; a lid, S.—A. Bor. *breid*, a shelf or board, Ray. 2. Transferred to an escutcheon on which arms are blazoned. 3. Commonly used to denote the vessel for receiving alms at the doors of churches, S.—Isl. *broth*; A. S. *braed*, *bred*, id.

To BROD, *v. a.* 1. To prick; to job; to spur, S. *Douglas. Complaynt S.* 2. To pierce, so as to produce an emission of air; used metaph., S. *Ferguson.* 3. To incite; to stimulate; applied to the mind. *Douglas.* Su. G. *brodd*, cuspis, aculeus; Isl. *brodd*, the point of an arrow; sometimes the arrow itself; a javelin; any pointed piece of iron or steel; *brydd-a*, pungere; Dan. *brod*, a sting, a prick; Ir. Gael. *brod-am*, to spur; to stimulate.

BROD, BRODE, *s.* 1. A sharp-pointed instrument; as the goad used to drive oxen forward, S. *Wyntown.* 2. A stroke with a sharp-pointed instrument, S. *Complaynt S.* 3. An incitement; instigation. *Douglas.*

BRODDIT STAFF. "A staff with a sharp point at the extremity," Gl. Sibb. Also called a *pike-staff*, S. This is the same with *broggit-staff*. V. BROG.

BROD, *s.* Brood; breed, Loth.—A. S. *brod*, proles, from *bred-an*, fovere. Hence,

BROD-HEN, *s.* A hen that hatches a brood of chickens.

BROD MALE, Brodmell, *s.* The brood brought forth, or littered, at the same time. *Douglas.*—From A. S. *brod*, proles, and *mael*, tempus; or O. Germ. *mael*, consors, socius, whence *ee-ghemael*, conjunx, Kilian.

BROD SOW. A sow that has a litter. *Polwart.*

BRODMOTHER, Brodsmother, *s.* 1. A hen that hatches a brood of chickens, Ang. Loth. 2. Metaph. applied to a female who is the mother of a family.

BRODDIT AITIS, *s.* Supposed to be the same with *Bearded oats*. *Act. Audit.*—Su. G. *brodd*, the first spire of grain, as well as anything that is sharp-pointed.

BRODERRIT, *part. pa.* Embroidered. *Inventories.*—Fr. *brod-er*, to embroider; whence *brodeur*, an embroiderer; Su. G. *border-a*, acu pingere. V. Braod, *v.*

BRODIE, *s.* Fry of the rock-tangle or hettle; codling, Fife.—A. S. *brod*, proles, E. *brood*

BRODYKYNNIS, *s. pl.* Buskins or half-boots. Still used in this sense in Aberd. V. Brotekins.

BRODINSTARE, Brodinster, *s.* An embroiderer *Inventories.* V. Browdinstar

BRODYRE, Brodir, *s.* A brother; pl. *bredir*, *bredyre*. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *brodur*, pl. *broeder*.

BRODIR-DOCHTER, *s.* A niece, S. *Wyntown.* *Brodir-son* or *brother-son*, and *sister-son*, are used in the same manner; and *brother-bairn* for *cousin*, S.—A. Sw. idiom: *Brorsdotter*, niece; *brorson*, nephew; *brorsbarn*, the children of a brother.

BROE, *s.* Broth; soup; the same with *Brew*. *Taylor's S. Poems.*

To BROG, *v. a.* To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument, S. *Acts Ja. I.* Hence *broggit staff*, mentioned as a substitute for an axe. The term *prog-staff* is now used in the same sense, q. v.

BROG, *s.* 1. A pointed instrument, such as an awl; a brad-awl, S. 2. A job with such an instrument, S.

BROG, Brogue, *s.* A coarse and light kind of shoe, made of horse leather, much used by the Highlanders, and by those who go to shoot in the hills, S. *Lord Hailes.*—Ir. Gael. *brog*, a shoe.

BROGH, *s.* Legal surety; proof of rightful possession; *Ye maun bring brogh and hammer* (or *hammel*) *for't*, i. e., You must bring proof for it, Loth.—In the north of Germany, the phrase *burg und emmer* is used in a similar sense, as denoting legal security. Our *brogh*, and Germ. *burg*, both denote suretiship. Dan. *heimmel*, authority; a voucher; a title. *Wolff.*

To BROGLE, Broggle, *v. n.* 1. To persist ineffectually, to strike a pointed instrument into the same place, Lanarks. 2. To fail in doing any piece of work in which one engages; to be unable properly to finish what one has begun, Berwicks. Selkirks. 3. *v. a.* To botch; to bungle; to spoil, ibid.

BROGLE, Broggle, *s.* An ineffectual attempt to strike a pointed instrument into a particular place, Lanarks.

BROGGLER, *s.* 1. The person who makes this ineffectual attempt, ibid. 2. A bad tradesman; a bungler, Selkirks. *Brogle* seems to be a frequentative from the *v.* to *Brog*, to pierce.

To BROGLE, Broggle, *v. a.* To prick, Loth. *Brog*, *Job*, synon.

To BROGLE *up*, *v. a.* To patch; to vamp; applied to shoes, Roxb.; q. to cobble, or work by means of an awl or sharp-pointed implement.

BROGUE, *s.* "A hum; a trick," S. *Burns.*—Isl. *brogd*, astus, stratagemata, Verel. *brigd*, id.

BROG-WORT, Broug-wort, *s.* A species of mead, Fife. V. Bragwort.

BROICE. Leg. *Broite*. *Barbour.*

BROICH, Broigh, (*gutt.*) *s.* Fume. *A broich of heat*; a violent heat; a state of complete perspiration, Lanarks. Perths. Synon. with *brothe*, q. v.—C. B. *broch*, spuma, foam, froth. *Broch-i*, to fume. *Owen.*

BROIG, *adj.* Perhaps from *Bruges* in Flanders. *Broig Satin*. *Hay's Scotia Sacra.* V. Baikie.

To BROICH, *v. n.* To be in a fume of heat; to be in a state of violent perspiration and panting, Lanarks. V. Brother.

To BROIK, Brouk, *v. a.* To possess; to enjoy, S. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—A. S. *bruck-an*; Teut. *bruyck-en*, frui, potiri. E. *brook* is properly to endure.

To BROILYIE, *v. a.* This term is applied to what is first parboiled, and then roasted on the *brander* or gridiron, Fife.—O. Fr. *bruill-er*, griller, rôtir, secher; Roquefort.

BROILLERIE, *s.* A state of contention. *Godscroft.*—Fr. *brouillerie*, confusion. V. Brulyie.

BROIZLE, Broozle, *v. a.* 1. To press; to crush to atoms. 2. The term seems to be also used in a loose sense, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*—Teut. *brosel-en*, *breusel-en*, in minimas micas frangere.

BROK, *s.* Use.—A. S. *bruce*; Teut. *broke*, *bruyk*, *ghe-bruyk*, id. V. Bruik.

BROK, Brock, Broks, *s.* 1. Fragments of any kind, especially of meat, S. *Bannatyne Poems.* 2. Trash; refuse, Fife.—Moes. G. *ga-bruko*; Alem. *bruch*, id. Hence also Germ. *brocke*, a fragment.

To BROK, Brock, *v. a.* To cut, crumble, or fritter anything into shreds or small parcels, S.—Apparently formed as a frequentative, from *break*, if not immediately from the *s.*

BROKAR, *s.* A bawd; a pimp. *Douglas.*—This is merely a peculiar use of E. *broker*.

BROKED, *adj.* Variegated. V. Brocked.

* BROKEN, *part. pa.* Individuals under sentence of outlawry, or who lived as vagabonds and public depredators, or were separated from their clans in consequence of crimes, were called *Broken Men*. *Acts Ja. VI.* *Spalding.*

BROKEN-WINDED, *adj.* Short-winded; asthmatic, generally applied to horses. S.

BROKYLL, *adj.* Brittle. V. Brukyl.

BROKIN STORIT. The stores *broken* in upon, of a ship, &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

BROKITTIS, *s. pl.* The same with E. *Brocket*, a red deer of two years old. *Douglas.*—Fr. *brocart*, id.

BRONCHED, *pret.* Pierced. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*—Probably an error for *brocked*, from Fr. *brocher*.

BRONDYN, *part. pa.* Branched. *Houlate.*—Fr. *brondes*, green boughs or branches.

BRONGIE, *s.* A name given to the Cormorant, Shetl. *Penn. Zool.*

BRONYS, Brounys, Brownis, *s. pl.* Branches; boughs. *Douglas.*—From the same origin with *Brondyn*.

To BRONSE, *v. n.* To overheat one's self in a warm sun, or by sitting too near a strong fire, S.—Isl. *bruni*, inflammatio; Moes. G. *brunsts*, incendium.

BRONT, *part. pa.* Burnt, S. *brunt*. *Douglas.* V. Bryn, *v.*

BROO, *s.* "I hae *nae broo* of them ava," I have *no favourable opinion* of them. *Old Mortality.*

BROO, *s.* Broth, juice, &c. V. Bree.

BROOD, *s.* 1. A young child. 2. The youngest child of a family, Roxb.—A. S. *brod*, proles.

BROODIE, *adj.* 1. Prolific; applied to the female of any species that hatches or brings forth many young; as, *a broodie hen*, S. 2. *Brudy*, applied to either

sex. *Bellenden.* 3. Fruitful; in a general sense, S. *Z. Boyd.* A. S. *brodige*, incubans.

To BROOFLE, Brufle, *v. n.* To be in a great hurry; synon. with *Broostle*, Ettr. For. This seems to be the same with *Bruffle*, q. v.

BROOFLE, Brufle, *s.* Impetuous haste, Ettr For.

BROOK, *s.* Soot adhering to anything, S. B.

To BROOK, *v. a.* To soil with soot, S. B.

BROOKET, *adj.* Having a dirty face, S. V. Broukit.

BROOKIE, *adj.* Dirtied with soot: sooty, Ib.

BROOKIE, *s.* 1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed, S. B. *Tarras's Poems.* 2. A designation for a child whose face is streaked with dirt, S.

BROOKABLE, *adj.* What may be borne or endured, S.; from E. *brook*, *v.*

BROOM-DOG, *s.* An instrument for grubbing up *broom*, Mearns.

BROOSE, *s.* A race at country weddings. V. Bruse.

BROOST, *s.* Apparently, a spring or violent exertion forward. Perhaps a corr. of the *v. to breast*, used in the same sense; and from Moes. G. *brust*, the breast.

BROOSTLE, *s.* 1. A very bustling state; coming forward impetuously, Ettr. For. 2. Applied to a keen chase. *Hogg.* This differs from *Breeszl*, Fife, merely in the change of the vowels.—Isl. *brus-a*, aestuare, *brocsur*, contentiosus; Dan. *brus-er* to rush, to foam, to rear; applied to the waves of the sea.

To BROOSTLE, Brustle, *v. n.* To be in a bustle about little; to be in a great hurry, Ettr. For.; pron. q. *Brussle.*

To BROOZLE, Bruizle, *v. n.* To perspire violently from toil, Teviotd.—Belg. *broeijen*, to grow warm or hot; or Teut. *bruysen*, to foam, as we speak of a *brothe* of sweat; Isl. *braedsla*, fusio, liquefactio, *brus-a*, aestuare.

BROSE, *s.* 1. A kind of pottage made by pouring boiling water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured, S. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid; as, *water-brose*, *kail-brose.* *Ross.* 2. In Clydes. the term is applied to oat-meal porridge before it is thoroughly boiled.—A. S. *ceales brix*, kail-broo, S.; *brixas niman*, to take pottage or brose.

BROSE-MEAL, *s.* Meal of peas much parched, of which *peas-brose* is made, S.

BROSE-TIME, *s.* Supper-time. *Gl. Antiquary.*

BROSY-FACED, *adv.* Having a fat and flaccid face, S. *St. Johnstoun.*

BROSIE, Brosy, *adj.* 1. Semifluid, S. 2. Metaph. soft; inactive, Lanarks. 3. Bedaubed with *brose* or porridge, S. 4. Making use of *brose* in one's profession, S. O.

BROSILIE, *adv.* In an inactive manner, Lanarks.

BROSINESS, *s.* 1. State of being semifluid. 2. Metaph. inactivity, proceeding from softness of disposition, Lanarks.

BROT, Brotach, *s.* A quilted cloth or covering, used for preserving the back of a horse from being ruffled by the *Shimach*, on which the pannels are hung, being fastened to a pack-saddle, Mearns.—Isl. *brot*, plicatura.

To BROTCH, *v. a.* To plait straw-ropes round a stack of corn, S. B.; synon. *Brath*, q. v.—Isl. *brus-a*, to fasten.

BROTEKINS, Brotikins, *s pl.* Buskins; a kind of half-boots. *Lyndsay.*—*Fr. brodequin*; Teut. *broseken*, a buskin.

BROTHE, *s.* "A great *brothe* of sweat," a vulgar phrase used to denote a violent perspiration, S.—The word may be radically the same with *froth*; or allied to Isl. *braede*, *braedde*, liquefactio.

To BROTHE, *v. n.* To be in a state of profuse perspiration, S. *Chron. S. Poet.*

To BROTHER, *v. a.* 1. To admit to the state, and to the privileges, of brotherhood in any corporation or society, S. 2. It also denotes the convivial initiation of young members of a fraternity, as well as the ludicrous customs observed as a practical parody on them, S. V. Brither.

BROTHER-BAIRN, *s.* The child of an uncle; a cousin, S. *Pitscottie.*

BROUAGE. *Salt Brouage.* Salt made at *Brouage* in France.

BROUDSTER, *s.* Embroiderer. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *broder*, to embroider. V. Browdin

BROUKIT, Brooked, Bruckit, Bruket, *adj.* The face is said to be *broukit*, when it has spots or streaks of dirt on it; when it is partly clean and partly foul. A sheep that is streaked or speckled in the face, is designed in the same manner. *Burns.*—*To Brutke*, to make dirty, Northumb.; Grose. There can be no doubt that this is originally the same with Brocked, Broakit. We may add to the etymon there given, Dan. *broged*, variegated; speckled; grisled.

BROW, *s.* "*Nae brow*," no favourable opinion. "An ill *brow*," an opinion preconceived to the disadvantage of any person or thing, S. *Mary Stewart.* V. Broo.

To BROW, *v. a.* To face; to browbeat, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*—From *brow*, *s.* supercilium.

BROW *s.* A rising ground. *Galt.* *The brow of a hill* is an E. phrase, but *brow* does not seem to be used in this sense by itself.—A. S. *bruw-a*, intercilium.

BROWCALDRONE, *s.* A vessel for brewing. *Aberd. Reg.*

BROWDEN'D, *part. pa* Arrayed; decked, Aberd. *Skinner.*

BROWDIN, Browden, *part. pa.* Fond; warmly attached; eagerly desirous; having a strong propensity, S. It often implies the idea of folly in the attachment, or in the degree of it. *Montgomerie.* "*To browden on* a thing, to be fond of it," Northumb. Gl. Grose.—It may be formed from Belg. *broed-en*, to brood; to hatch; all creatures being fond of their young.

BROWDYN, *part. pa.* Embroidered. *Wyntown.*—C. B. *brod-io*, and Fr. *brod-er*, to embroider; Isl. *brydd-a*, pungere, *brodd*, aculeus.

BROWDIN, *part. pa.* Expl. "clotted; defiled; filthy," Gl. Sibb. *Chr. Kirk.*—Teut. *brodde*, sordes.

BROWDYNE, *part. pa.* Displayed; unfurled. *Barbour.*—A. S. *braed-an*, to dilate; to expand.

BROWDINSTAR, *s.* An embroiderer. *Coll. of Inventories.*

BROWDINSTERSCHIP, *s.* The profession of an embroiderer. Formed from part. pa. *Browdyn*, q. v. with the addition of the termination *ster*, which originally marked a female. V. Browster.

BROWIN, *part. pa.* Brewed. *Acts Mary.*—A. S. *browen*, coctus, concoctus.

BROWIS, *s. pl.* Expl. "brats." *Keith's Hist.*—Perhaps from Teut. *bruys*, spuma.

* BROWN, *adj.* The broth-pot is said *to play brown*, or *to boil brown*, when the soup is rich with animal juice, S. *Remains Nith. Song.*

To LOOK *Brown*, v. n. To appear discontented. *Ross.*

BROWNIE, *s.* A spirit, till of late years, supposed to haunt some old houses, those, especially, attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery, S. *Douglas.* —Ruddiman seems to think that these spirits were called *Brownies*, from their supposed "swarthy or tawny colour." They may be viewed as corresponding with the *Swartalfar*, i. e. *swarthy* or *black* elves of the Edda, as the *Liosalfar*, white, or *fair* elves, are analogous to our *Fairies.*

BROWNIE-BAE, *s.* A designation given to *Brownie*, Buchan. The addition to the common name may have originated from *Brownies* being supposed occasionally to frighten women and children with a wild cry resembling that of a brute animal.

BROWNIE'S-STONE. An altar dedicated to Brownie. *Martin's West. Islands.*

BROWN JENNET OR JANET, *s.* 1. A cant phrase for a knapsack. 2. *Brown Janet* is also explained as signifying a musket. *Picken's Gl.*

BROWN MAN OF THE MUIRS. A droich, dwarf, or subterranean elf. *Gl. Antiquary.* The Brown Man of the Muirs is a fairy of the most malignant order, the genuine *duergar.* *Bord. Minst.*

BROWST, BROWSE, *s.* 1. As much malt liquor as is brewed at a time, S. *Burrow Laws.* 2. Used metaph. to denote the consequences of any one's conduct, especially in a bad sense. This is often called "an ill *browst*," S. "Stay and drink of your *browst*," S. Prov., Take a share of the mischief you have occasioned. *Kelly.*—Isl. *brugg-a raed*, invenire callida consilia, *brugga svik*, struere insidias.

BROWSTER, BROWSTARE, *s.* A brewer, S. *Douglas.* —A. S. *brew-an*, coquere cerevisiam, to brew; Teut. *brouw-en*, id.; Isl. eg *brugg-a* decoquo cerevisias. In the ancient Saxon, the termination *ster* affixed to a *s.* masculine, makes it feminine. Thus, *bacestre* properly signifies *pistrix*, "a woman-baker," Somn.

BROWSTER-WIFE. A female ale-seller, especially in markets, S. *Tarras's Poems.*

To BRUB, v. a. To check, to restrain, to keep under, to oppress, to break one's spirit by severity, S. B.; allied perhaps to A. Bor. *brob*, to prick with a bodkin, Gl. Grose.

BRUCHE, *s.* V. BROCHE.

BRUCKILNESS, BROKILNESS, *s.* 1. Brittleness, S. 2. Apparently, incoherence, or perhaps weakness; used metaphorically. *King's Quair.* 3. Moral inability. *Poems 16th Century.* From BRUCKLE, *adj.*

BRUCKIT, *adj.* V. BROCKED.

BRUCKLE, *adj.* Brittle. V. BRUKYL.

BRUCKLIE, *adv.* In a brittle state or manner, Clydes. V. BRUKYL.

BRUDERIT, *part. pa.* Fraternised.—Isl. *bruder*; Germ. *bruder*, a brother. V. BROTHER, v.

BRUDERMAIST, *adj.* Most affectionate; literally, most brotherly. *Dunbar.*

BRUDY, *adj.* Prolific; applied to either sex. *Bellenden.* V. BROODIE.

BRUE, *s.* V. BREE.

To BRUFFLE, v. n. *To bruffle and sweat*; to moil and toil; to be turmoiled and overheated, Dumfr.

BRUG SATINE. Satin made at Bruges.

BRUGH, BROGH, BROUGH, BURGH, *s.* 1. An encampment of a circular form, S. B. In Lothian, encampments of the circular form are called *Ring-forts*, from A. S. *hring*, orbis, circulus. 2. This name is also given to the stronger sort of houses in which the Picts are said to have resided. *Brand.* 3. A borough. "A royal *brugh*;" "A *brugh* of barony," as distinguished from the other. S. B. V. BURGH. 4. A hazy circle round the disc of the sun or moon, generally considered as a presage of a change of weather, is called a *brugh* or *brogh*, S. *Statist. Acc.* 5. The name given to two circles which are drawn round the *tee* on the ice appropriated for *curling*, Clydes.—A. S. *beorg*, *borh*, munimentum, agger, arx, "a rampire, a place of defence and succour," Somner; *burg*, castellum, Lye. The origin is probably found in Moes. G. *bairgs*, mons.

BRUGHER, BRUCHER, *s.* "A stone which comes within the circles drawn round the *tee*, in *curling*," ibid.

To BRUGHLE, v. n. To be in a state of quick motion, and oppressed with heat. *He's brughlin up the brae*, Perths.

BRUGHTINS, *s. pl.* In the South of S. at the *Lammas feast*, provided for the shepherds, an oat-cake or bannock is toasted, then crumbled down, and, being put in a pot over the fire with butter, is made into a sort of pottage, and named *Butter Brughtins.*

BRUGHTIN-CAKE, BRAUGHTIN, *s.* Green cheese-parings, or wrought curd, kneaded with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan. It is eaten with bread by way of *kitchen*, Roxb. These terms seem allied to C. B. *bruchan*, Gael. *brochan.* Fris. *brugghe*, however, denotes bread besmeared with butter; Teut. *bruwet*, jus, jusculum, and Isl. *bruggu*, calida coctio. V. BROCHAN.

BRUICK, BRUK, *s.* A kind of boil, S. *Gl. Complaint.* An inflamed tumour or swelling of the glands under the arm is called a *bruick-boil*, S. B. pron. as *brook.* —Isl. *bruk*, elatio, tumor; expl. of a swelling that suppurates.

To BRUIK, BRUKE, BROOK, v. a. To enjoy, to possess. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—A. S. *bruc-an*, Franc. *gebruch-en*, Su. G. Isl. *bruk-a*, Belg. *bruyck-en*, Germ. *brauch-en*, to use.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYIE, v. n. To fight; to be engaged in a broil, Aberd. *Skinner.*—Fr. *brouill-er*, to make a great hurlyburly, to jumble.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYE, v. a. *To bruilyie up*, to put into a ferment, Fife.

To BRUIND, v. n. To emit sparks, &c. V. BRUND.

BRUINDIN, *s.* The emission of sparks.

BRUISK, *adj.* Brisk; lively; in high spirits.—Fr. *brusque.*

BRUKYL, BRUCKLE, BROKYLL, BROKLIE, *adj.* 1. Brittle, easily broken, S. *Kelly. Hamilton.* 2. Metaph. used in relation to the unsettled state of political matters. *Baillie.* Or of one's personal concerns when in a state of disorder. *Waverley.* 3. Variable, unsettled, as applied to the weather. *The Har'st Rig.* 4. It seems to signify soft, pliable, as applied to the mind. *Wyntown.* 5. Fickle, inconstant. *Wallace.* 6. Inconstant, as including the idea of deceit. *King's Quair.* 7. Weak, delicate, sickly, S. B. 8. Apt to fall into sin, or to yield to temptation. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—Teut. *brokel*, fragilis, from *brok-en*, frangere; Sw. *braeckelig*, id.; Germ. *brocklicht*, crumbling.

BRUKILNESSE, *s.* V. BRUCKILNESS.

BRUKIT, *adj.* Having streaks of dirt. V. BROUKIT.

To BRULYIE, *v. a.* To broil; properly to roast cold boiled meat on the gridiron, Fife.—Fr. *bruler, bruler*, to scorch.

To BRULYIE, *v. n.* To be overpowered with heat; synon. with *Brothe.*

BRULYIE, BRULYEMENT, *s.* 1. A brawl, broil, fray, or quarrel, S. *Ross. Ramsay.* 2. Improperly used for a battle. *Hamilton.*—Fr. *brouiller*, to quarrel; Su. G. *brylla, foerbrilla*, to embroil, a frequentative from *bry*, anc. *bryd-a*, vexare, turbare.

To BRUMBLE, *v. n.* To make a hollow murmuring noise, as that of the rushing or agitation of water in a pool, S. O.—Teut. *brummel-en*, rugire, mugire; Isl. *bruml-a*, murmurare, Su. G. *bromm-a*, id.

BRUMMIN, *part. pr.* Applied to a sow desirous of the boar, Fife, Border. *Brimmin*, id., Loth. V. BREEMIN.

To BRUND, BRUIND, *v. n.* 1. To omit sparks as a flint does when struck.—*It's brundin*, the fire flies from it, S. B. 2. To glance, to sparkle; applied to the eye, as expressing either love or anger. *Campbell.*—Su. G. *brinn-a*, to burn.

BRUNDS, BRUNDIS, BRWYNDS, *s. pl.* 1. Brands, pieces of wood lighted. *Wallace.* 2. It seems to signify the remains of burnt wood, reduced to the state of charcoal, and as perhaps retaining some sparks. *Barbour.* 3. The term is still commonly used in Ang., only with greater latitude.—A. S. *brond* may be the origin; as in the second sense it merely denotes a firebrand almost entirely burnt out.—*Bronde* is the O. E. orthography for what is now written *brand.*

BRUNGLE, *s.* A job; a knavish piece of business, Clydes. Apparently originally the same with *Brangle.*

BRUNSTANE, *s.* Sulphur; brimstone, Ayrs. *Jacobite Relics.*—Germ. *born-steen*, id.; from Belg. *born-en*, ardere.

BRUNSTANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to sulphur, S., ibid.

BRUNSTANE-MATCH, *s.* A match dipped in sulphur; vulgarly denominated a *spunk*, S.

BRUNT, *adj.* Keen; eager, Perths.—Teut. *brunst*, ardor, catulitio.

BRUNT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* 1. Burned or burnt, S. *Pitscottie.* 2. Illegally touched; a term used in *Curling*, and various games, Clydes.

BRUNTLIN, *s.* A burnt moor, Buchan. Perhaps corr. from *brunt land.*

BRUNTLIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to a burnt moor. *Tarras's Poems.*

BRUS, *s.* Force, *impetus. Douglas.*—Belg. *bruysch-en*, to foam or roar like the sea; Su. G. *brus-a*, sonare; De aquis cum impetu ruentibus aut fluctibus maris; Ihre.

To BRUS, BRUSCH, *v. a.* To force open, to press up. *Wyntown.*—Sicamb. *bruys-en*, premere, strepere.

To BRUSCH, *v. n.* To burst forth, to rush, to issue with violence. *Wallace.* V. BRUS, *s.*

BRUSE, BROOSE, BRUISE, *s. To ride the bruse*, 1. To run a race on horseback at a wedding, S., a custom still preserved in the country. Those who are at a wedding, especially the younger part of the company, who are conducting the bride from her own house to the bridegroom's, often set off, at full speed, for the latter. This is called, *riding the bruse.* He who first reaches the house, is said to *win the bruse. Burns.* 2. Metaph. to strive, to contend in whatever way. *R. Galloway.* This means nothing more than riding for the *brose, broth* or *kail*, the prize of spice-broth, allotted in some places to the victor.

* BRUSH, *s. To gie a brush* at any kind of work; to assist by working violently for a short time, S.—Dan. *brus-er*, to rush.

BRUSHIE, *adj.* Sprucely dressed, or fond of dress; as, "He's a little *brushie* fallow," Roxb.—Teut. *bruys*, spuma, *bruys-en*, spumare.

BRUSIT, *part. pa.* Embroidered. *Houlate.*—L. B. *brusd-us, brust-us*, acupictus; Du Cange. V. BURDE, *s.*

BRUSKNESS, *s.* Unbecoming freedom of speech; rudeness; incivility, S. *Douglasse's Serm.*—Fr. *brusc, brusque*, rash, rude, uncivil. V. BRUISK.

To BRUSSEL, BRUSHEL, *v. n.* To rush forward in a rude and disorderly way, Ayrs. V. BRESSIL.

BRUSSLE, *s.* Bustle, Loth.—A. S. *brastlian*, strepere, murmurare. V. BRESSIL.

To BRUST, *v. n.* To burst. *R. Bruce.*—Teut. *brost-en, brust-en*, Sw. *brist-a*, id.

BRUSURY, *s.* Embroidery. *Douglas.*

BRUTE, *s.* Report; rumour. The same with E. *Bruit. Bell. Cron.*

BRUZZING, *s.* A term used to denote the noise made by bears. *Urquhart's Rabelais.*—Teut. *bruys-en*, rugire, strepere.

BRWHS, *s.* Apparently, the same with *Brus. Wyntown.*

To BU, BUE, *v. n.* To low. It properly denotes the cry of a calf, S.—Lat. *bo-are*, id.

BU, BOO, *s.* 1. A sound meant to excite terror, S. *Presb. Eloquence.* 2. A bugbear, an object of terror, ibid.—Belg. *bauw*, a spectre; C. B. *bo*, a hobgoblin.

BU-KOW, *s.* Anything frightful, as a scarecrow, applied also to a hobgoblin, S.—From *bu*, and *kow, cow*, a goblin. V. Cow.

BU-MAN, *s.* A goblin; the devil, S. Used as *Bu-kow.*

BUAT, *s.* A lantern. V. BOWET.

BUB, BOB, *s.* A blast; a gust of severe weather. *Douglas.*—Allied perhaps to Isl. *bobbe*, malum, noxae; or E. *bob*, to beat, as denoting the suddenness of its impulse.

* BUBBLE, *s.* Snot; as much snot as comes from the nose at once.

To BUBBLE, *v. n.* To shed tears in a snivelling, blubbering, childish way, S. *Bibble*, Aberd.

To BUBBLE AND GREET. A vulgar phrase denoting the act of crying or weeping, conjoined with an effusion of mucus from the nostrils. *Walker's Remark. Pas.*

BUBBLY, *adj.* Snotty, S., A. Bor.

BUBBLYJOCK, *s.* The vulgar name for a turkey-cock, S. Synon. *Polliecock*, S. B. *Saxon and Gael*, Grose. —The name seems to have originated from the shape of his comb.

BUCHAN SERGEANT, *s.* A cheese.

BUCHT, *s.* A bending; a fold. Also a pen in which ewes are milked. V. BOUGHT.

BUCHT, BUGHT, *s.* A measure of fishing lines, being fifty-five fathoms, Shetl. Evidently from the different folds in these lines. V. BOUCHT, *s.*, a curvature.

BUCK, *s.* The carcass of an animal. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. BOUK, BUIK.

BUCK, *s.* The beech-tree.—A. S. *boc*; Su. G. *bok*; Teut. *buecke*, fagus. V. BUIK, BUK, a book.

To BUCK *out.* To make a gurgling noise, as liquids when poured from a strait-necked bottle, S. Probably formed from the sound.

To BUCK, *v. n.* To push, to butt, Perths.—Alem. *bock-en*, to strike; whence Wachter derives *bock*, a he-goat. Su. G. *bock*, impulsus, ictus.

To BUCK AND CRUNE. To show extreme solicitude for the possession of anything. "Ye needna insist on't,

for ye sanna get it, if ye soud *buck and crune* for't;" Dumfr. It perhaps refers to the conduct of the *buck*, when rutting, in expressing his eagerness for the doe. Isl. *buck-a*, and Germ. *bock-en*, to strike with the horns, to butt; from *bock*, cervus, caper. *To crune* is to emit a hollow sound, as cattle do when dissatisfied. V. CROYN.

BUCKALEE. A call to negligent herds, who allow the cows to eat the corn, Mearns.

BUCKASIE, BUCKACY, *s.* A kind of buckram or calamanco. *Act. Audit.*—Fr. *boccasin*, fine buckram, resembling taffeta; also calamanco.

BUCKAW, *s.* The name given to the short game by which a *bonspel*, or match at *curling*, is generally concluded, Lanarks.—Isl. *buck-a*, domare, subigere, and *all*; q. that which settles all, the conquering game.

BUCKBEAN, *s.* A name given in Roxb. to the common trefoil. It seems rather to be the *Menyanthes Trifoliata*, Marsh trefoil, or *bog-bean*. It grows somewhat like a *bean*, and many people in S. infuse and drink it for its medicinal virtues.

BUCKER, *s.* A name given to a species of whale, West of S. *Statist. Acc.*

BUCKETIE, *s.* The paste used by weavers in dressing their webs, S. O.; corr. from *Buckwheat*, the grain from which it is made.

BUCKIE, *s.* A smart blow, especially on the chops, Aberd. Mearns.—Su. G. *beck*, impulsus, ictus; Alem. *bock-en*, ferire.

BUCKIE, *s.* Apparently, the hind quarters of a hare, Banffs.—Teut. *buyck*, venter; et uterus.

BUCKIE, BUCKY, *s.* 1. Any spiral shell, of whatever size, S. *Muses Threnodie. The Roaring Buckie*, Buccinum undatum, Linn., is the common great wilk.—Teut. *buck-en*, to bow, to bend; as this expresses the twisted form of the shell. 2. A perverse or refractory person is denominated a *thrawn buckie*, and sometimes, in still harsher language, a *Deil's buckie*, S. *Waverley. Ramsay.*

BUCKIE INGRAM, that species of crab denominated Cancer bernhardus, Newhaven.

BUCKIE PRINS. A periwinkle; Turbo terebra, Linn. Also called *Water-stoups*, Loth.

BUCKIE-RUFF, *s.* A wild giddy boy, or romping girl. Fife. *Ruff* seems synon. with *Ruffle*, q. v.

BUCKIE-TYAUVE, *s.* A struggle; a good-humoured wrestling match, Banffs.—From Isl. *buck-a*, subigere, domare, or *bokki*, vir grandis, and *tyauve*, the act of tousing. V. TAAVE, and BUCKIE, a blow.

BUCKISE, *s.* A smart stroke, Aberd.

To BUCKISE, *v. a.* To beat with smart strokes, Aberd.—Teut. *boock-en*, *bok-en*, tundere, pulsare, batuere; Fr. *buquer*; Germ. *bock-en*, *beuk-en*; Su. G. *bok-a*, id. The origin seems to be Germ. *bock*, Isl. *buck-r*, a ram or goat, as striking with its horn.

To BUCKLE, *v. n.* To be married. *Reg. Dalton.*

To BUCKLE, *v. a.* 1. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense, S. *Macneill.* 2. *To buckle with* a person, to be so engaged in an argument as to have the worst, Fife. 3. *To be buckled with* a thing, to be so engaged in any business as to be at a loss to accomplish it; "I was fairly *buckled wi't*," Fife.

BUCKLE-THE-BEGGARS, *s.* One who marries persons in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

To BUCKLE TO, *v. a.* To join in marriage. *Train's Poetical Reveries.*

BUCKSTURDIE, *adj.* Obstinate, Strathmore.—Perhaps from Isl. *bock*, caper, and *stird-ur*, rigidus, stiff as a he-goat.

BUCKTOOTH, *s.* Any tooth that juts out from the rest, S.—Sibb. derives this from *Boks*, q. v. Perhaps allied to Su. G. *bek*, rostrum.

BUD, BUDE, *v. impers.* Behoved. *Hogg.* V. BOOT.

BUD, *s.* A gift; generally one that is meant as a bribe. *Acts Ja. I.*—C. B. *budd*, Corn. *bud*, profit, emolument. Or shall we view it as formed from A. S. *bude*, obtulit, q. the bribe that has been *offered*?

To BUD, BUDD, *v. a.* To endeavour to gain by gifts, to bribe. *Pitscottie.*

BUDTAKAR, *s.* One who receives a bribe. V. BUD.

BUDDEN, *part. pa.* Asked; invited; as, "I'm *budden* to the waddin'," I am invited to the wedding; *Unbudden*, not invited, Roxb.

BUDE-BE, *s.* An act which it *behoved* one in duty to perform, Clydes.

BUDGE, *s.* A kind of bill, used in warfare. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *bouge*, *boulge*, faucille, serpe; Roquefort.

BUDNA. Behoved not; might not, Roxb. *A. Scott.*

To BUE, *v. n.* To low as a bull. *Mue* denotes the lowing of a cow.—C. B. *bu*, *buwch*, signify both bos and vacca; Isl. *bu*, armenta.

BUF, BAF. A phrase which seems to have been formerly used in S. expressive of contempt of what another has said. *Nicol Burne.*

BUFE, *s.* Beef, S. B.—Fr. *boeuf*, id. Isl. *bufe*, cattle; from *bu*, an ox.

To BUFF, *v. n.* To emit a dull sound, as a bladder filled with wind does, S. *Chr. Kirk.*

BUFF, *s.* A term used to express a dull sound, S. *It played buff* it made no impression.—Belg. *boff-en*, to puff up the cheeks with wind; Fr. *bouff-er*, id.

To BUFF, *v. a.* *To buff corn*, to give grain half thrashing, S. "The best of him is *buft*," a phrase commonly used to denote that one's natural strength is much gone, S.—Alem. *buff-en*, pulsare.—*To buff herring*, to steep salted herrings in fresh water, and hang them up, S.

BUFF, *s.* A stroke, a blow, S. *Chr. Kirk.*—Fr. *bouffe*, a blow, L. B. *buffa*, alapa.

To BUFF *out*, *v. n.* To laugh aloud, S.—Fr. *bouffee*, a sudden, violent, and short blast, *buff-ir*, to spurt.

BUFF, *s.* Nonsense, foolish talk, S. *Shirrefs.*—Teut. *beffe*, id., nugae, irrisio; Fr. *buffoi*, vanité; also moquerie.

BUFF, *s.* Skin. *Stript to the buff*, stript naked, S.—Perhaps from E. *buff*, as denoting leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo.

BUFF NOR STYE. *He cou'd neither say buff nor stye*, S., i. e., "He could neither say one thing nor another." It is also used, but, I suspect, improperly, in regard to one who has no activity; *He has neither buff nor stye with him*, S. B. It is used in another form, to *ken*, or *know*, neither *buff nor stye*: and in Ayrs. it is used differently from all these examples. "He would neither *buff nor stye* for father nor mother, friend nor foe." *The Entail.*—Teut. *bof*, celeusma, a cheer made by mariners. *Stye* might be viewed as referring to the act of mounting the shrouds, from Su. G. *stig-a*, to ascend.

BUFFER, *s.* A foolish fellow; a term much used among young people, Clydes.—Fr. *bouffaru*, "often puffing, strouting out, swelling with anger," Cotgr.

BUFFETS, *s. pl.* A swelling in the glands of the throat, Ang. (*branks*, synon.) Probably from Fr. *bouffi*, swollen.

BUFFETSTOOL, *s.* A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. Lincolns. id. *A. Douglas.*—Fr. *buffet*, a sideboard; expl. by Roquefort, dressoir, which denotes a board for holding plates, without box or drawer.

BUFFIE, Buffle, *adj.* 1. Fat; purfled; applied to the face, S. 2. Shaggy; "as, a *buffie* head," when the hair is both copious and dishevelled, Fife. Synon. *Towzie.*—Fr. *bouffi*, blown up, swollen.

BUFFIL, *adj.* Of or belonging to the buffalo; as, "*Ane buffil coat*," a coat of leather; *ane buffil belt*, a buff belt. This shows that the leather we now call *buff* was originally called *buffil*, or buffalo. *Aberd. Reg.*

BUFFLIN, *part. pr.* Rambling, roving, unsettled; still running from place to place, or engaged in some new project or other; a term generally applied to boys, Tweedd.—Fr. *buffelin*, of or belonging to a wild ox; q. resembling it.

BUFFONS, *s. pl.* Pantomimic dances; so denominated from the buffoons, *les boufons*, by whom they were performed. *Gl. Compl.*—Fr. *boufons*, those by whom they were performed. V. Branglis.

BUG, *pret.* Built. *Minstrelsy Border.* V. Big, *v.*

BUG SKIN, *s.* A lamb's skin dressed. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

BUGABOO, *s.* A hobgoblin, Fife; pron. as *buggabu.*—Perhaps from S. *bugge*, bugbear, and *boo*, *bu*, a term expressive of terror. V. Bu.

BUGASINE, *s.* A name for calico. *Rates.*

BUGE, *s.* "Lamb's fur; Fr. *agnelin.*" Rudd. *Douglas.*—Fr. *bouge*, E. *budge*, id.

BUGGE, *s.* A bugbear. V. Boggards.

BUGGEN, *part. pa.* Built; from the *v.* to Big, Clydes.

BUGGLE, *s.* A bog, a morass, S. B. This seems to be merely a dimin. from Ir. and E. *bog.*

BUGHE, *s.* *Braid of bughe;* perhaps, fine light bread grateful to the mouth, *Aberd. Reg.* *Bughe* appears to be a corr. from Fr. *bouche*, the mouth; as *pain de bouche* signifies light and savoury white bread.

BUGHT, *s.* A pen in which the ewes are milked. V. Bought.

BUGIL, Bugill, *s.* A bugle-horn. *Douglas.*—Q. *buculae cornu*, the horn of a young cow; or from Teut. *boghel*, Germ. *bugel*, curvatura. Rather perhaps the horn of a bull, as *bugle* and *bull* are inflections of the same word.

BUGLE LACE, *s.* Apparently, lace resembling the small bead called a *bugle.* *Rates.*

BUICK. Meaning uncertain. Perhaps, Teut. *beuck van l'schip*, carina.

BUICK, *pret.* Curtsied; from the *v.* *Beck.* *Ross.*

To BUIGE, *v. n.* To bow, to cringe. *Maitland Poems.*—A. S. *bug-an*, to bend.

BUIK, *s.* The body. V. Bouk.

BUIK, Buke, *pret.* Baked. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *boc*, coxit, from *bac-an.*

BUIK, Buk, Buke, Beuk, *s.* 1. A book, S. *Dunbar.* 2. *The Buik*, the Holy Bible; a phrase of respect resembling Lat. *Biblia*, S. Hence, To Tak the Buik, to perform family worship, S. *Cromek's Remains.*—Germ. *buch*, Alem. *bouch*, Belg. *boek*, A. S. *boc*, Moes. G. Isl. Su. G. *bok*, id. It has been generally supposed that the Northern nations give this name to a book, from the materials of which it was first made, *bok* signifying a beech tree.

BUIK-LARE, *s.* Learning, the knowledge acquired by means of a regular education, S. Sometimes merely instruction in reading.

BUIK-LEAR'D, Book-lear'd, *adj.* Book-learned, S. *A. Nicol.*—Isl. *boklaerd-ur*, id. V. Lare, *v.* and *s.*

BUIKAR, *s.* Apparently, a clerk or bookkeeper.—A. S. *bocere*, scriptor, scriba; interpres; Moes. G. *bokareis*, scriba.

BUIL, *s.* Apparently, a sheep-fold; a byre, Shetl.—Su. G. *boele*, *byle*, domuncula.

To BUIL, Build, *v. a.* To drive sheep into a fold, or to house cattle in a byre, Shetl.; synon. with *Bucht.*

BUILDING, *s.* The act of enclosing sheep or cattle, ibid.

BUILYETTIS, Bulyettis, *s. pl.* Probably, pendants. *Inventories.*—O. Fr. *bullettes*, "such bubbles or bobs of glasse as women weare for pendants at their eares," Cotgr.

BUILYIE, *s.* A perplexity; a quandary.—Isl. *bull*, confusio.

BUIR, Leg. Leuir. *Wallace.*

BUIRE, *pret.* Bore; brought forth. *Pitscottie.*

BUISE, *To shoot the buise.* *Cleland.*—Apparently, *to swing*, to be hanged; perhaps from Ital. *busco*, the shoot of a tree; q. to spring from the fatal tree.

BUIST, *s.* A part of female dress, anciently worn in S.; perhaps stays. *Maitland P.*—Fr. *busq*, or *buste*, a plaited body, or other quilted thing, worn to make or keep the body straight. Ital. *busto*, stays or bodice.

BUIST, *s.* A thick and gross object; used of animate beings; as, *He's a buist of a fallow*, he is a gross man. From Fr. *buste*, as denoting a cast of the gross part of the body.

To BUIST *up*, *v. a.* To enclose, to shut up. *Montgomerie.*

BUIST, *v. impers.* Behoved. V. Boot, But.

BUIST, Buste, Boist, *s.* 1. A box or chest, S. *Meal-buist*, chest for containing meal. *Acts Ja. II.* 2. A coffin; nearly antiquated, but still sometimes used by tradesmen, Loth. 3. The distinctive mark put on sheep, whether by an iron or by paint; generally the initials of the proprietor's name, Roxb. Tweedd. 4. Transferred to anything viewed as a distinctive characteristic of a fraternity. *Monastery.*—O. Fr. *boiste*, Arm. *bouest*, a box.

To BUIST, *v. a.* To mark sheep or cattle with the proprietor's distinctive mark, Roxb. Tweedd.

BUISTIN'-IRON, *s.* The iron by which the mark on sheep is impressed. The box in which the iron is kept for marking is called the *Tar-buist*, ibid.

BUIST-MAKER, *s.* A coffin-maker, Loth.; a term now nearly obsolete.

BUISTY, *s.* A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr.; used perhaps for a small one, q. a little-box. V. Booshty.

BUITH, *s.* A shop. V. Bothe.

BUITHHAVER, *s.* One who keeps a shop or booth.

BUITING, *s.* Booty. *Montgomerie.*—Fr. *butin*, Ital. *butino*, id.

BUITS, *s. pl.* Matches for firelocks. *Baillie's Letters.*—Gael. *buite*, a firebrand.

To BUITTLE, Bootle, *v. n.* To walk ungracefully, taking short steps, with a *stotting* or bouncing motion, Roxb.

BUKASY, Bukkesy, *s.* Fine buckram or calamanco; a stuff formerly used for female dress. V. Buckasie.

BUK-HID, Buk-hud, *s.* *Henrysone.*—This seems to be an old name for some game, probably *Blindman's-buff*, *Bo-peep*, or *Hide and Seek.* V. Belly-blind.

To BUKK, *v. a.* To incite, to instigate. *Evergreen.*—Germ. *boch-en*, to strike, *bocken*, to push with the horn; Su. G. *bock*, a stroke; Isl. *buck-a*, calcitrare.

BULDRIE, *s.* Building, or mode of building. *Burel.*

BULFIE, *adj.* Apparently, bufflehead; dull; stupid, Aberd.

BULGET, *s.* Perhaps, bags or pouches. *Balfour's Pract.*—Fr. *boulgette.*

BULYIEMENT, *s.* Habiliments; properly such as are meant for warfare. *Ross.*—*Bulyiements* is still used ludicrously for clothing, S. V. ABULYIEMENT.

BULYETTIS, *s. pl.* Mails or budgets.—From Fr. *boulgette*, id. V. BULGET.

BULYON, *s.* Perhaps, crowd; collection. *St. Patrick.*—Gael. *bolgan*, a budget.

BULIS, *s. pl.* Pot-bulis. Bools of a pot. V. BOOL, *s.*

BULKIE, *s.* A policeman, Aberd.

BULL, *s.* Properly the chief house on an estate; now generally applied to the principal farm-house. *Rentall of Orkn.*—Isl. *boel*, civitas, praedium; S. G. *bol*, domicilium; Norw. *bu* signifies a dwelling-house. V. Boo, Bow.

BULL, *s.* A dry, sheltered place, Shetl.

BULL, *s.* *Black Bull of Norroway;* a bugbear used for stilling children, Ang.

To BULL *in*, *v. a.* To swallow hastily and voraciously. "*I was bulling in my breakfast,*" I was eating it as fast as possible, Loth.

To BULL, *v. n.* To take the bull; a term used with respect to a cow. Both the *v.* and *s.* are pron. q. *bill.* S.—*Bill-siller*, S., is analogous to Teut. *bolle-gheld*, merces pro admissura tauri.

BULLACE, *s.* An axe. Morays. V. BALAX.

BULLING, A-BULLING, *part. pr.* "The cow's *a-bulling*," she is in season, and desires the male. V. the *v.* to BULL.

BULLE, *s.* A Shetland oil measure.—Sw. *bulle*, cratera fictilis; the same with E. *bowl.*

To BULLER, *v. n.* 1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again, S. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *bullr-a* tumultuari, strepitum edere. 2. To make a noise with the throat, as one does when gargling it with any liquid, S.; *guller*, synon. *Bellenden.* 3. To make any rattling noise; as when stones are rolled down hill, or when a quantity of stones falls together, S. B. 4. To bellow, to roar as a bull or cow does, S.; also pron. *bollar*, Ang.—Isl. *baul-a*, mugire, *baul*, mugitus. 5. It is used as *v. a.* to denote the *impetus* or act productive of such a sound as is described above. *Douglas.*

BULLER, BULLOURE, *s.* 1. A loud gurgling noise, S *Douglas.* Hence, the *Bullers of Buchan*, the name given to an arch in a rock, on the coast of Aberdeenshire.—Su. G. *buller*, strepitus. 2. A bellowing noise; or a loud roar, S. B. V. the *v.*

BULLETSTANE, *s.* A round stone, S.—Isl. *bollut-ur*, round; *bollut*, convexity.

BULLFIT, *s.* A martin; a swift, Dumfr.

BULLFRENCH, *s.* Corr. of *Bullfinch;* as the Greenfinch is called *Greenfrench*, and Goldfinch, *Gowdfrench.*

BULLIHEISLE, *s.* A play among boys, in which all, having joined hands in a line, a boy at one of the ends stands still, and the rest all wind round him. The sport especially consists in an attempt to *heeze* or throw the whole mass over on the ground, Upp. Clydes.

BULLIHEIZILIE, *s.* A scramble; a squabble, Clydes.

BULLION, *s.* A name for the pudenda in some parts of Orkney.—Allied perhaps to Su. G. *bol-as*, Germ. *bul-en*, mœchari; O. Teut. *bo-el*, ancilla, concubina.

To BULLIRAG, *v. a.* To rally in a contemptuous way, to abuse one in a hectoring manner, S. *Campbell.*—Isl. *baul*, *bol*, maledictio, and *raegia*, deferre, to reproach.

BULLIRAGGLE, *s.* A noisy quarrel, in which opprobrious epithets are bandied, Upp. Clydes. V. BULLIRAG.

BULL-OF-THE-BOG, *s.* A name given to the bittern. *Guy Mannering.*

BULLS, *s. pl.* Strong bars in which the teeth of a harrow are placed, S. B. *Statist. Acc.*—Su. G. *bol.* Isl. *bolr*, truncus.

BULLS-BAGS, *s.* The tuberous Orchis, Orchis morio, and mascula, Linn. Ang. and Mearns.—"Female and Male Foolstones;" Lightfoot. It receives its name from the resemblance of the two tubercles of the root to the *testes.*

BULL'S-HEAD. A signal of condemnation, and prelude of immediate execution, said to have been anciently used in Scotland. To present a *bull's-head* before a person at a feast, was in the ancient turbulent times of Scotland, a common signal for his assassination. *Pitscottie.*

BULL-SEGG, *s.* A gelded bull. V. SEGG.

BULL-SEGG, *s.* The great cat-tail or reedmace, Typha latifolia, Linn. S. B. The same with *Bulls-bags*, q. v.

BULTY, *adj.* Large, Fife.—This may be allied to Teut. *bult*, gibbus, tuber; Belg. *bult*, a bunch, *bultje*, a little bunch; Isl. *bald*, crassus.

BULWAND, *s.* The name given to common mugwort, Orkney, Caithn. *Neill.*

BUM, *s.* A lazy, dirty, tawdry, careless woman, chiefly applied to women of high stature.—Perhaps Isl. *bumb-r*, venter.

BUM, *s.* A humming noise, the sound emitted by a bee, S. V. the *v.*

To BUM, *v. n.* 1. To buzz, to make a humming noise; used with respect to bees, S. A. Bor. *J. Nicol.* 2. Used to denote the noise of a multitude. *Hamilton.* 3. As expressing the sound emitted by the drone of a bag-pipe, S. *Ferguson.* 4. Used to denote the freedom of agreeable conversation among friends, S. B.—Belg. *bomm-en*, to resound; Teut. *bomme*, a drum.

BUMBARD, *adj.* Indolent, lazy.—Ital. *bombare*, a humble-bee. *Dunbar.*

BUMBART, *s.* 1. The drone-bee, or perhaps a flesh-fly. *Melvill's MS.* 2. A drone, a driveller. *Dunbar.*

To BUMBAZE, *v. a.* To stupefy; to confuse.

BUMBAZED, BOMBAZED, *adj.* Stupefied, S. *Ross.*—Q. stupefied with noise; from Teut. *bomm-en*, resonare, and *baesen*, delirare. V. BAZED.

BUMBEE, *s.* A humble-bee, a wild bee that makes a great noise, S. *Bumble-bee*, id. A. Bor.—Q. the *bee* that *bums.*

BUMBEE-BYKE, *s.* A nest of humble-bees. *Davidson's Seasons.*

BUMBELEERY-BIZZ. A cry used by children to frighten cows with the *Biss* of the gadfly, Loth.

BUM-CLOCK, *s.* A humming beetle, that flies in the summer evenings. *Burns.*

BUMFLE, *s.* A large pucker.

BUM-FODDER, *s.* Paper for the use of the water-closet.

BUMLACK, BUMLOCK, *s.* A small, prominent, shapeless stone, or whatever endangers one's falling, or proves a stumbling-block, Aberd.—Perhaps from Isl. *bunga*, tumor, protuberantia.

BUMLING, *s.* The humming noise made by a bee.—Lat. *bombil-are*, to hum; Isl. *buml-a*, resonare.

BUMMACK, Bummock, *s.* 1. An entertainment anciently given at Christmas by tenants to their landlords, Orkn. *Wallace's Orkn.* 2. A brewing of a large quantity of malt, for the purpose of being drunk at once at a merry meeting, Caithn.—Isl. *bua*, parare, and *mage*, socius, q. to make preparation for one's companions; or *bo*, villa, incola, and *mage*, the fellowship of a village or of its inhabitants.

BUMMELER, Bumler, *s.* A blundering fellow, S.

BUMMER, *s.* A thin piece of wood with which children play, swinging it round by a cord, and making a booming sound. Evidently named from the sound which it produces.

BUMMIE, *s.* A stupid fellow; a fool, Perths. Stirlings.—Teut. *bomme*, tympanum, q. empty as a drum; or, perhaps, from *Bumbil*, a drone, q. v.

BUMMIL, Bummle, Bombell, *s.* 1. A wild bee. *Davidson.* 2. A drone, an idle fellow. *Burns.* 3. A blunderer, Galloway. *Davidson.*—Teut. *bommele*, fucus. V. Battie-Bummil.

To BUMMIL, *v. a.* To bungle; also, as *v. n.* to blunder, S. *Ramsay.*

BUMMING-DUFF. The tambourine; a kind of drum, struck with the fingers.

BUMMLE, *s.* A commotion in liquid substances, occasioned by the act of throwing something into them, Shetl.—Isl. *bumi-a*, resonare.

BUMP, *s.* 1. A stroke. "He came *bump* upon me," he came upon me with a stroke, S. 2. A tumour, or swelling, the effect of a fall or stroke.—Isl. *bompa*, a stroke against any object, *bomp-a*, cita ruina ferri.

BUMPLEFEIST, *s.* A sulky humour; a fit of spleen. V. Amplefeyst and Wimplefeyst.

BUN, Bunn, *s.* A sweet cake or loaf; generally one of that kind which is used at the new year, baked with fruit and spiceries; sometimes, for this reason, called a *sweetie-scone*, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Ir. *bunna*, a cake.

BUN, *s.* 1. The same as E. *bum*. *Lyndsay. Ross.* 2. This word signifies the tail or brush of a hare, Border; being used in the same sense with *fud*. *Watson's Coll.*—Ir. *bon*, *bun*, the bottom of anything; Dan. *bund*, id.; Gael. *bun*, bottom, foundation.

BUN, *s.* A large cask placed in a cart, for the purpose of bringing water from a distance; Ang.—This may be radically the same with S. *boyn*, a washing tub.

BUNCE, *interj.* An exclamation used by boys at the Edinburgh High School. When one finds any thing, he who cries *Bunce!* has a claim to the half of it. "*Stick up for your bunce*," stand to it, claim your dividend.—Perhaps from *bonus*, as denoting a premium or reward.

To BUNCH *about*. To go about in a hobbling sort of way; generally applied to one of a squat or corpulent form, Roxb.

BUND-SACK, *s.* A person of either sex who is engaged, or under a promise of marriage; a low phrase, borrowed from the idea of a *sack* being *bound*, and tied up, S.

BUNE, Boon, *s.* The inner part of the stalk of flax, the core, that which is of no use, afterwards called *shaws*, Ang. *Been*, id., Morays.

BUNER, *adj.* Upper; comparative, Upp. Clydes. Loth. V. Booner, Boonmost.

BUNEWAND, *s.* The cow-parsnip, Heracleum sphondylium, is called *Bunwand*, S. B. *Montgomerie.* Also, perhaps, a hempstalk pilled, *bullen*, Grose.—This appears to be of the same meaning with *Bunwede*.

BUNG, *adj.* Tipsy; fuddled; a low word, S. *Ramsay.* Q. smelling of the *bung*.

To BUNG, *v. n.* To emit a booming or twanging sound, as when a stone is propelled from a sling, or like a French top thrown off, West and South of S.

BUNG, *s.* 1. The sound thus emitted when the stone or top is thrown off. 2. Improperly used to denote the act of throwing a stone in this way, S.—Teut. *bunge*, *bongke*, tympanum. Ihre views Germ. *bunge*, a drum, as derived from Su. G. *bung-a*, to beat or strike.

BUNG-TAP, *s.* A humming-top; so denominated from the sound it makes when in rapid motion.

To BUNG, *v. a.* To throw with violence, Aberd. *Bum*, synon., Loth.

BUNG, *s.* Pet; huff, Moray. *In a bung;* in a pet or huff, Aberd.

BUNGY, *adj.* Huffish; pettish; testy, ibid.

BUNG, *s.* 1. An old, worn-out horse, Loth. synon. *Bassie.* 2. The instep of a shoe, S.

BUNG-FU', *adj.* *Full* to the *bung;* quite intoxicated; a low word.

BUNGIE, *adj.* Fuddled; a low word.

BUNYAN, *s.* A corn; a callous substance.

BUNYOCH, *s.* The diarrhœa.

BUNKER, Bunkart, *s.* 1. A bench, or sort of low chest, serving for a seat. *Ramsay.* 2. A seat in a window, which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 3. It seems to be the same word which is used to denote an earthen seat in the fields, Aberd. *Law Case.*—A. S. *benc;* Su. G. *baenck*, a bench; Isl. *buncke*, acervus, strues, a heap.

BUNKLE, *s.* A stranger. "The dog barks because he kens you to be a *bunkle*." This word is used in some parts of Angus.—Perhaps, originally, a mendicant, from Isl. *bon*, mendicatio, and *karl*, vulgarly *kall*, homo.

BUNNEL, *s.* Ragwort. Senecio Jacobaea, Linn. Upp. Clydes. V. Bunwede.

BUNNERTS, *s. pl.* Cow-parsnip, S. B. Heracleum sphondylium, Linn.—Perhaps q. *biorn-oert*, which in Sw. would be, the bear's wort; Isl. *buna*, however, is rendered by Haldorson, Pes bovis, vel ursi.

BUNNLE, *s.* The cow-parsnip, Heracleum sphondylium, Linn., Lanarks.

BUNT, *s.* The tail or brush of a hair or rabbit. Synon. *Bun* and *Fud*.—Gael. *bundun*, the fundament, *bunait*, a foundation; C. B. *bontin*, the buttock. It may, however, be allied to Belg. *bont*, fur, skin.

BUNTA, *s.* A bounty. V. Bounteth.

BUNTY, *s.* A hen without a rump.—Dan. *bundt;* Su G. *bunt*, a bunch. Or, rather, V. Bunt.

BUNTIN, *adj.* Short and thick; as, a *buntin* brat, a plump child, Roxb.

BUNTLIN, Corn-buntlin, *s.* 1. Bunting, E. The Emberiza miliaria, a bird, Mearns, Aberd. 2. The Blackbird, Galloway.

BUNTLING, *adj.* The same as *Buntin*, Strathmore. Su. G. *bunt*, fasciculus.

BUNWEDE, *s.* Ragwort, an herb; Senecio Jacobaea, Linn. S. *binweed;* synon. *weebow*. *Houlate.*—This name is also given, S. to the Polygonum convolvulus, which in Sw. is called *Binda*.

BUNYEL, *s.* A beggar's old bags.

BUR. V. Creeping-Bur, Upright-Bur.

BUR, *s.* The cone of the fir, S. B.—Su. G. *barr* denotes the leaves or needles of the pine.

BUR, Bur-Thrissil, *s.* The spear-thistle, S. Carduus lanceolatus. *Bur-thistle*, id., A. Bor.

BUR, *s.* Apparently, a bore or perforation; as in the head of the spear into which the shaft enters.—Teut. *boor*, terebra, *boor-en*, perforare.

To **BURBLE**, *v. n.* To purl. *Hudson.*—Teut. *borbel-en*, scaturire.

BURBLE, *s.* Trouble; perplexity; disorder, Ayrs.—Fr. *barbouill-er*, to jumble, to confound; whence also the *v. Barbulyie.*

BURBLE-HEADED, *adj.* Stupid; confused, Dumfr.

BURCH, **Bwrch**, **Burowe**, *s.* Borough; town. *Dunbar*—Moes. G. *baurgs;* A. S. *burg*, *burh*, *buruh*, id.

BURD, *s.* A lady; a damsel. V. **Bird.**

BURD, **Burde**, *s.* Board; table. *Dunbar.*—Moes. G *baurd*, asser, tabula; A. S. *bord*, id.

BURD, *s.* Offspring, S.—A. S. *byrd*, nativitas.

BURDALANE, *s.* A term used to denote one who is the only child left in a family; q. *bird alone*, or solitary; *burd* being the pron. of *bird. Maitland MSS.*

BURDCLAITH, *s.* A table-cloth, S. Westmorel., id. *Dunbar.*—From *burd.* and *claith*, cloth.

BURD-HEAD, **Boord-head**, *s.* The head of the table; the chief seat, S. *Ramsay.*

BURDE, *s.* Ground; foundation. *Bellenden.*—Su G. *bord*, a footstool.

BURDE, *s.* A strip; properly an ornamental selvage; as, a "*burde* of silk," a selvage of silk. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *borda*, limbus vel praetexta; unde *silkesborda*, cingulum sericum vel limbus; *gullbord*, limbus aureus; Teut. *boord*, limbus.

BURDENABLE, *adj.* Burdensome. *Spalding.*

BURDIE, *s.* A small bird; a young bird. Diminutive from E. *bird.*

BURDYHOUSE, *s.* *Gang to Burdyhouse!* A sort of malediction uttered by old people to those with whose conduct or language they are, or pretend to be, greatly dissatisfied.—From Fr. *Bourdeaux.*

BURDYN, *adj.* Wooden; of or belonging to boards. *Wallace.*—A. S. *bord;* S. *burd*, *buird*, a board, a plank.

BURDING, *s.* Burden. *Montgomerie.* V. **Birth**, **Byrth.**

BURDINSECK. V. **Berthinsek.**

BURDIT, *part. pa.* Stones are said to be *burdit*, when they split into laminae, S. Perhaps from *burd*, a board; q. like wood divided into thin planks.

BURDLY, **Buirdly**, *adj.* Large, and well-made, S. The E. word *stately*, is used as synon. *A buirdly man. Burns.*—Isl. *burdur*, the habit of body, strength, propriae vires; *af burdur menn*, excellent men.

BURDLINESS, **Buirdliness**, *s.* Statelineas, S. V. **Burdly.**

BURDOCKEN, *s.* The burdock, Arctium lappa. *Train's P. Reveries.* V. **Dockek.**

BURDON, **Burdoun**, **Burdowne**, *s.* 1. A big staff, such as pilgrims were wont to carry. *Douglas.*—Fr. *bourdon*, a pilgrim's staff; O. Fr. *bourde*, a baton; Isl. *broddstafur*, scipio, hastulus, hastile. 2. *Be staff and burdon*, a phrase respecting either investiture or resignation. *Bellenden.*

BURDOUN, *s.* "The drone of a bagpipe, in which sense it is commonly used in S." *Ruddiman.*—Fr. *bourdon*, id.

BURDOWYS, *s.* Men who fought with clubs. *Barbour.*—*Burdare* (Matt. Paris) is to fight with clubs, after the manner of clowns, qui, he says, Anglis *Burdons.*

BUREDELY, *adv.* Forcibly; vigorously. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* V **Burdly.**

BUREIL, **Bural**, *adj.* Vulgar; rustic. *Wallace.*—Chaucer, *borel*, id.; L. B. *burell-us*, a species of coarse cloth; Teut. *buer*, a peasant.

BURG *of ice.* A whale-fisher's phrase for a field of ice floating in the sea, S.—Germ. *berg*, a hill or mountain. *Eisberg* is the common term among the Danes, Swedes, and Dutch and German navigators, for the floating mountains of ice.

BURGENS, *s. pl.* Burgesses. *Wynt.*—Lat. *burgens-es.*

BURGEOUN, *s.* A bud; a shoot. *Douglas.*—Fr. *bourgeon*, id., Su. G. *boerja*, oriri; Isl. *bar*, gemma arborum.

BURGEOUN, *v. n.* To flourish *Sir W. Scott.*

To **BURGESS**, *v. a.* 1. In riding the marches of a town, it was an ancient custom of the burgesses in their progress to seize their new-made brethren by the arms and legs, and strike their *buttocks* on a stone. This was termed *burgessing*, Fife. 2. The same term was used by the rabble in Edinburgh, who were wont, on the king's birth-day, to lay hold of those who were on their way to the Parliament-House to drink his majesty's health, and give them several smart blows on the seat of honour on one of the posts which guarded the pavement, or on one of the wooden boxes then used to cover the water-plugs. This they called making them *free of the good town.* V. **Bejan**, *v.*

BURIALL, *s.* A place of interment; a burying place.—A. S. *byrigels*, sepultura, sepulcrum, &c.

BURIAN, *s.* A mound; a tumulus; or a kind of fortification, S Aust. *Stat. Acc.*—From A. S. *beorg*, *burg*, mons, acervus; or *byrigenn*, *byrgene*, sepulcrum, monumentum, tumulus.

BURIEL, *s.* Probably, a coarse and thick kind of cloth. *Hay's Scotia Sacra.*—Perhaps from Fr. *burell;* L. B *burell-us*, id.

BURIO, **Borreau**, **Burrio**, **Burior**, **Burriour**, *s* An executioner. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *bourreau*, id.

BURLAW, **Byrlaw**, **Birley**, **Barley.** *Byrlaw Court*, a court of neighbours, residing in the country, which determines as to local concerns. *Skene. Reg. Maj.*—From Belg. *baur*, (boer,) a husbandman, and *law;* or as Germ. *bauer*, A. S. *bur*, Isl. *byr*, signify a village, as well as a husbandman, the term may signify the *law* of the *village* or district.

BURLIE-BAILIE, *s.* An officer employed to enforce the laws of the *Burlaw Courts. Ramsay.*

BURLED, **Burlit**, *part. pa. Acts Ja. II.* Does this signify *burnt*, from Fr. *brul-er?*

BURLET, *s.* A standing or stuffed neck for a gown.—Fr. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, "a wreath or a roule of cloth, linnen, or leather, stuffed with flockes, haire, &c.; also, a supporter (for a ruffe, &c.) of satin, caffata, &c., and having an edge like a roule," Cotgr.

BURLY, *s.* A crowd; a tumult, S. B.—Teut. *borl-en*, to vociferate. Hence E. *hurly-burly.*

BURLY, **Buirlie**, *adj.* Stately; rough; strong; as applied to buildings. *Wallace.*—Teut. *boer;* Germ. *bauer*, a boor, with the termination *lic*, denoting resemblance. Hence,

BURLY-HEADED, *adj.* Having a rough appearance; as, "a *burly-headit* fallow," Roxb.

BURLY-TWINE, *s.* A kind of strong, coarse twine, somewhat thicker than pack-thread, Mearns.

BURLINS, *s. pl.* The bread *burnt* in the oven in baking, S., q. *burnlins.*

BURN, *s.* 1. Water; particularly that which is taken from a fountain or well, S. *Ferguson.*—Moes. G. *brunna;* Su. G. *brunn;* Isl. *brunn-ur;* Germ. *brun;*

Teut. *burn*, *borne*, a well, a fountain; Belg. *bornwater*, water from a well. 2. A rivulet; a brook, S. A. Bor. *Douglas.*—E. *bourn*. In this sense only A. S. *burn* and *byrna* occur; or as signifying a torrent. 3. The water used in brewing, S. B. *Lyndsay*. 4. Urine, S. B. "To make one's *burn*," mingere.—Germ. *brun*, urina.

BURN-BRAE, *s.* The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs, S.

BURN-GRAIN, *s.* A small rill running into a larger stream, Lanarks. V. GRAIN, GRANE.

BURNSIDE, *s.* The ground situated on the side of a rivulet, S. *Antiquary*.

BURN-TROUT, *s.* A trout bred in a rivulet, as distinguished from trouts bred in a river, S.

BURNIE, BURNY, is sometimes used as a dimin., denoting a small brook, S. *Beattie*.

To BURN, *v. a.* 1. One is said to be *burnt* when he has suffered in any attempt. *Ill burnt*, having suffered severely, S. *Baillie*. 2. To deceive; to cheat in a bargain, S. One says that he has been *brunt*, when overreached. These are merely oblique senses of the E. *v.* 3. To derange any part of a game by improper interference; as in *curling*, to *burn* a stane, *i. e.* to render the move useless by playing out of time, Clydes.

To BURN, *v. n.* In children's games, one is said to *burn* when he closely approaches the hidden object of his search.

BURN-AIRN, *s.* 1 An iron instrument used, red-hot, to impress letters, or other marks, on the horns of sheep, S. 2. Metaph. used thus, "They're a' *brunt* wi' ae *burn-airn*," they are all of the same kidney; always in a bad sense, Aberd.

BURN-GRENGE, *s.* One who sets fire to barns or granaries.

To BURN THE WATER. A phrase used to denote the act of killing salmon with a *lister* by torch-light, South of S.

BURN WOOD, *s.* Wood for fuel. *Brand's Zetland*.

BURNECOILL, *s.* *Grite burnecoill*. Great coal. *Acts Ja. VI*.

BURNEWIN, *s.* A cant term for a blacksmith, S. *Burns*. "*Burn-the-wind*, an appropriate term," N.

BURNIN' BEAUTY. A very handsome female. This is used negatively; "She's nae *burnin' beauty* mair than me," Roxb.

BURNT SILVER, BRINT SILVER. Silver refined in the furnace, or coin melted down into bullion, to be recoined. *Acts Ja. II.*—Isl. *brendu silfri*, id. Snorro Sturleson shows that *skirt silfr*, i. e. pure silver, and *brennt silfr*, are the same.

BURNET, *adj.* Of a brown colour. *Douglas.*—Fr. *brunette*, a dark-brown stuff formerly worn by persons of quality.

BURR, BURRH, *s.* The whirring sound made by some people in pronouncing the letter *r*; as by the inhabitants of Northumberland, S. *Statist. Acc.* This word seems formed from the sound which is produced by the root of the tongue.

BURRA, *s.* The name in Orkn. and Shetl. of the common kind of rush, Juncus squarrosus.

BURRACH'D, *part. pa.* Enclosed. V. BOWRACH'D.

BURREL, *s.* A hollow piece of wood used in twisting ropes, Ayrs. V. COCK-A-BENDY.

BURREL, *s.* Provincial pronunciation of E. *Barrel*, Renfr. *A. Wilson's P.*

BURREL LEY. Land, where at midsummer there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large strip or baulk of barren land between every ridge, was called *burrel ley*.—Isl. *buralag-r*, agrestis, incomptus; S. *Burell*, *bural*, rustic. The term might denote ley that was not properly dressed.

BURRIE, *s.* A game among children, Mearns.

BURRY, *adj.* *Henrysone.*—Either rough, shaggy, from Fr. *bourru*, "flockie, hairie, rugged," Cotgr.; or savage, cruel, from Fr. *bourreau*, an executioner. V. BURIO.

To BURRIE, *v. a.* To overpower in working; to overcome in striving at work, S. B.—Allied perhaps to Fr. *bourrer*, Isl. *ber-ia*, to beat.

BURRY-BUSH, *s.* Supposed an *errat* for *Berry-bush*.

BURRICO, *s.* Perhaps an *errat.* for *Burrio*, i. e., executioner.

BURRIS, *s. pl.* Probably, from Fr *bourre*, flocks, or locks of wool, hair, &c. *Acts Ja. VI*.

BURROWE-MAIL. V. MAIL.

BURS, BURRES, *s.* The cone of the fir. V. BAR.

BURSAR, *s.* One who receives the benefit of an endowment in a college, for bearing his expenses during his education there, S. *Buik of Discipline.*—L. B. *bursar-ius*, a scholar supported by a pension; Fr. *boursier*, id., from L. B. *bursa*, an ark, Fr. *bourse*, a purse. *Bourse* also signifies "the place of a pensioner in a college," Cotgr.

BURSARY, BURSE, *s.* 1. The endowment given to a student in a university; an exhibition, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. A purse; "Ane commound *burss*." *Aberd. Reg.*

BURSE, *s.* A court consisting of merchants, constituted for giving prompt determination in mercantile affairs, resembling the Dean of Guild's court in S.—From Fr. *bourse*.

BURSIN, BURSEN, BURSTEN, *part. pa.* 1. Burst. S. *Lyndsay*. 2. Overpowered with fatigue; or so overheated by exertion as to drop down dead, S. The *s.* is used in a similar sense; "*He got a burst.*"

BURSTON, *s.* A dish composed of corn, roasted by rolling hot stones amongst it till it be made quite brown, then half ground, and mixed with sour milk, Orkn.

BUS, (Fr. u) *interj.* Addressed to cattle; equivalent to "Stand to the stake!" Dumfr. Evidently from *Buse*, a stall, q. v.

BUS, *s.* A bush, S., *buss*. *Douglas*. V. BUSK.

BUSCH, *s.* Boxwood, S. B. *Douglas.*—Belg. *bosse-boom*, *busboom*; Fr. *bouis*, *buis*; Ital. *busso*, id.

To BUSCH, *v. n.* To lay an ambush; pret. *buschyt*. *Wallace*. O. E. *bussed*, R. Brunne.—Ital. *bosc-are*, *imbosc-are*, from *bosco*, q. to lie hid among bushes.

BUSCHEMENT, *s.* Ambush. *Wallace.*—O. E. *bus-sement*, R. Brunne.

BUSCH, BUS, BUSHE. *s.* 1. A large kind of boat used for the herring fishing, S.; *buss*, E. 2. Anciently, a small ship.

BUSCHE-FISHING, *s.* The act of fishing in busses, S.

To BUSE, BUST, *v. a.* To enclose cattle in a stall, S. B.—A. S. *bosg*, *bosig*, praesepe; E. *boose*, a stall for a cow, Johns.

BUSE, BUISE, BOOSE, *s.* A cow's stall; a crib, Lanark.; the same with E. *boose*.

WEIR-BUSE, *s.* A partition between cows, Lanarks.—Flandr. *weer*, sepimentum, and *buse*, a stall.

BUSE-AIRN, *s.* An iron for marking sheep, Clydes. *Buse* softened from *Buist*, used to denote the mark set on sheep.

To BUSH, *v. a.* To sheathe; to enclose in a case or box, S.; applied to the wheels of carriages.—Su. G.

bocke ; Germ. *buchse ;* Belg. *boese*, a box or case of any kind ; Sw. *kullbosse*, the inner circle of a wheel which encloses the axletree.

BUSCH, Bouschs, *s.* A sheath of this description.

BUSH, *interj.* Expressive of a rushing sound ; as that of water rushing out, Tweedd. *J. Nicol.*—L. B. *bus-bas*, a term used to denote the noise made by fire-arms or arrows in battle.

BUSHEL, *s.* A small dam, Fife. Synon. *Gushel*, q. v.

BUSK, *s.* A bush. *Douglas.*—Su. G. Isl. *buske ;* Germ. *busch ;* Belg. *bosch*, frutex ; Ital. *bosco*, a wood.

To BUSK, *v. a.* 1. To dress ; to attire one's self ; to deck, S. ; *bus*, A. Bor., id. *Douglas.*—Germ. *buts-en*, *buss-en ;* Belg. *boets-en ;* Su. G. *puts-a*, *puss-a*, ornare, decorare ; Germ. *buts*, *buss*, ornatus ; hence, *buts fraun*, a well-dressed woman. 2. To prepare ; to make ready, in general, S. *Sir Tristrem.* 3. To prepare for defence ; used as a military term. *Spalding.* 4. *v. n.* To tend ; to direct one's course towards. *Gawan and Gol.* 5. It sometimes seems to imply the idea of rapid motion ; as equivalent to *rush*. *Barbour.*

BUSK, Buskay, *s.* Dress ; decoration. *M'Ward's Contendings.*

To BUSK HUKES. To dress fishing-hooks ; *to busk flies*, id., S. *Waverley.*

BUSKENING, *s.* *Sir Egeir.*—Apparently high-flown language, like that used on the stage ; from E. *buskin*, the high shoe anciently worn by tragedians.

BUSKER, *s.* One who dresses another.

BUSKIE, *adj.* Fond of dress, S. *Tarras.*

BUSKING, *s.* Dress ; decoration. *Acts Ja. VI.*

BUSS, *s.* A bush. *Picken.*

BUSSIE, *adj.* Bushy, S.

BUSS-TAPS. *To gang o'er the buss-taps*, to behave extravagantly ; q. to go over the *tops* of the *bushes*, Roxb.

To BUSS, *v. a.* 1. To deck, Lanarks ; synon. *Busk*, q. v. 2. To dress ; as applied to books, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*—Germ. *buss-en*, ornare.

BUSS, *s.* A small ledge of rocks projecting into the sea, covered with sea-weed ; as, the *Buss of Newhaven*, *the Buss of Werdie*, &c.

BUSSIN, *s.* A linen cap or hood worn by old women, much the same as *Toy*, q. v. West of S.—Perhaps from Moes. G. *bussus*, fine linen ; Gr. *βυσσινον*, id.

BUSSING, *s.* Covering. *Evergreen.*—Perhaps from Germ. *busch*, fascis, a bundle, a fardel.

BUST, *s.* A box. V. Buist.

BUST, Boost, *s.* "Tar mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name," Gl. Sibb.—Perhaps what is taken out of the tar *bust* or box.

To BUST, *v. a.* To powder ; to dust with flour, Aberd. *Must*, synon.—This *v.* is probably formed from *bust*, *buist*, a box, in allusion to the *meal-buist*.

To BUST, *v. a.* To beat, Aberd.—Isl. *boest-a*, id.

BUST, *part. pa.* Apparently for *busked*, dressed. *Poems 16th Cent.* V. Buss, *v.*

BUST, (Fr. *u*) *v. impers.* Behoved : "*He bust to do't*," he was under the necessity of doing it. This is the pron. of Wigtons., while *Bud* is that of Dumfr., and *Beet*, that of Aberd. V. Boor, But, *v. imp.*

BUSTIAM, Bustian, *s.* A kind of cloth, now called *Fustian*, Ayrs. *Picken's Gl.*

BUSTINE, *adj.* "Fustian, cloth," *Gl. Ramsay.*—Perhaps it rather respects the shape of the garment ; from Fr. *buste*, "the long, small, or sharp-pointed, and hard-quilted belly of a doublet," Cotgr.

BUSTUOUS, Bustrous, *adj.* 1. Huge ; large in size. *Douglas.* 2. Strong ; powerful. *Lyndsay.* 3. "Terrible ; fierce," Rudd.—C. B. *bwystus*, brutal, ferocious ; from *bwyst*, wild ; ferocious ; savage. 4. Rough ; unpolished. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *bus-a*, cum impetu ferri ; Teut. *boes-en*, impetuose pulsare.

BUSTUOUSNESS, *s.* Fierceness ; violence. *Douglas.*

BUT, *prep.* Without ; as, "Touch not the cat *but* a glove." *Motto of the Macintoshes.*

BUT, *conj.* and *adv.* 1. Marking what has taken place recently as to time ; only, that, *but* that. 2. Sometimes used as a conj. for *that*. *Spalding.*

BUT, *adv.* 1. To, or towards the outer apartment of a house ; as, "He gaed *but* just now," he went to the outer apartment just now. 2. In the outer apartment ; as, "He was *but* a few minutes ago," he was in the outer apartment a few minutes ago.

BUT, *prep.* Towards the outer part of the house ; "Gae *but* the house," go to the outer apartment, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *bute*, *buta ;* Teut. *buyten*, extra, foras, forth, out of doors. V. Ben.

BUT GIF, *conj.* Unless. *Keith's Hist.*

BUT, But-House, *s.* The outer apartment of a house, S. *Dunbar.*

BUT, *prep.* Besides. *Barbour.*—A. S. *butan*, praeter.

BUT, *v. imp.* Expressive of necessity, S. V. Boot.

BUT, *s.* Let ; impediment, S. This is merely the *prep.*, denoting exclusion, used as a substantive.

BUT AND, *prep.* Besides. V. Botand.

To BUTCH, *v. a.* To slaughter ; to kill for the market, S. ; pron. q. *Bootch*, Westmoreland, id.

To BUTE, *v. a.* To divide ; as synon. with *part.*—Su. G. Isl. *byt-a*, pronounced *but-a*, primarily signifies to change, to exchange, in a secondary sense, to divide, to share ; Teut. *buet-en*, *buyt-en*, permutare, commutare, and also praedari, praedam facere ; Su. G. Isl. *byte*, denotes both exchange and spoil. V. Baiting.

BUTELANG, *s.* The *length* or distance between one butt, used in archery, and another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

BUTER, Butter, *s.* Bittern. V. Boyttour.

BUTIS, *s. pl.* Boots, "Ane pair of *butis*." *Aberd. Reg.*

BUTOUR, *s.* Perhaps, the foot of a bittern. *Inventories.*—Teut. *butoor ; Fr. butor.*

BUTT, *s.* 1. A piece of ground, which in ploughing does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded as an angle, S. 2. A small piece of ground disjoined from the adjacent lands.—*Fr. bout*, end, extremity ; L. B. *butta terrae*, agellus. 3. Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper, are called *butts*, probably as being the extremities, S.

BUTT-RIG, *s.* A ridge. V. under Rig, Rigg.

BUTT, *s.* Ground appropriated for practising archery, S. An oblique use of the E. term, which denotes the mark at which archers shoot.—Our sense of the word may be from Fr. *butte*, an open or void space.

To BUTT, *v. a.* To drive at a stone lying near the mark in curling, so as, if possible, to push it away, Galloway ; *To ride*, synon. Ang. *Davidson's Seasons.*

To BUTTER, *v. a.* To flatter ; to coax. A low word, S. ; from the idea of rendering bread more palatable, by besmearing it with butter.

BUTTERIN', *s.* Flattery, S.

BUTTER and BEAR-CAFF. Gross flattery. *It's a' butter and bear-caff*, S. B.

BUTTER-BOAT, *s.* V. Boat.

BUTTER-BRUGHTINS, *s. pl.* V. Braughtens.

BUTTER-CLOCKS. Small morsels of butter floating on the top of milk, Roxb.

BUTTLE, Battle, *s.* A sheaf ; a bundle of hay or straw. Originally the same with E. *bottle ;* and allied to Teut. *bussel*, fascis.

BUTTOCK MAIL, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to the fine exacted by an ecclesiastical court as a commutation for public satisfaction in cases of fornication, &c., S. V. MAIL, *s.* as denoting tribute, &c.

BUTWARDS, *adv.* Towards the outer part of a room, or house, S. B. *Ross.*

BWIGHT, *s.* A booth. *Aberd. Reg.*

BWNIST, *adj.* Uppermost. *Dunbar.*—From *boon*, contr. from *abone*, above, corresponding to modern *boonmost*, uppermost, q. v. Belg. *bovenste*, id. from *boven*, above.

BYAUCH, (*gutt.* mouos.) *s.* Applied to any living creature, rational or irrational; as, "a peerie *byauch*," a small child; a puny calf, &c., Orkn. Caithn. This seems to differ little from *Baich*, *Baichie*, a child.

C

CA, CAW, *s.* A walk for cattle, a particular district, S. B. V. CALL, CAW, *v.* *Ross.*

CA, *s.* A pass or defile between hills, Sutherl. *Statist. Acc.*

To CA', *v. a.* To drive, &c. V. under CALL.

To CA' *in a Chap.* To follow up a blow, Aberd.; undoubtedly borrowed from the act of driving a nail, &c.

CA' *o' the Water.* The motion of the waves as driven by the wind; as, *The ca' o' the water is west*, the waves drive towards the west, S. V. CALL, *v.*

To CA', CAW, *v. a.* To call, S.

CA', *s.* Abbrev. for calf; a soft, foolish person, Roxb.

To CA', *v. n.* To calve, S. O. *Gl. Picken.*

CA, CAW, *s.* Quick and oppressive respiration; as, "He has a great *caw* at his breast," S.

To CAB, *v. a.* To pilfer, Loth.; perhaps originally the same with *Cap*, q. v.

CABARR, *s.* A lighter. *Spalding.* V. GABBERT.

CABBACK, *s.* A cheese. V. KEBBUCK.

CABBIE, KEBBIE, *s.* A box, made of laths, narrow at the top, used as a pannier for carrying grain on horseback; one being carried on each side of the horse; Sutherl. *Statist. Acc.*

CABBRACH, *adj.* Rapacious, laying hold of everything, S. B. *Ross.*—Gael. *cabhrach*, an auxiliary.

CABELD, *adj.* Reined, bridled. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *kebel*, a rope.

CABIR, KABAR, KEBBRE, *s.* 1. A rafter, S. *Douglas*, The thinnings of young plantations are in the Highlands called *Kebbres*. Kebbres do not mean rafters, only the small wood laid upon them, immediately under the *divots* or thatch. 2. The same term is used to denote the transverse beams in a kiln, on which grain is laid for being dried, S. 3. Used in some parts of S. for a large stick; like *kent*, *rung*, &c. —C. B. *kelber*; Corn. *keber*, a rafter; Ir. *cabar*, a coupling; Teut. *keper*, a beam, a brace.

CABOK, *s.* A cheese. V. KEBBUCK.

CABROCH, *adj.* Lean, meagre; *skeebroch*, Galloway. *Evergreen.*—Ir. Gael. *scabar*, thin.

CACE, CAIS, *s.* Chance, accident. *On cace*, by chance. *Douglas.*—Fr. *cas*. Lat. *casus*, id.

To CACHE, *v. n.* To wander; to go astray. *Rauf Coilyear.*—O. Fr. *cach-ier*, agiter, expulser.

To CACHE, CAICH, CADGE, *v. a.* To toss, to drive, to shog, S. *Douglas.*—Belg. *kaats-en*, to toss, Ital. *cacc-iare*, to drive.

CACHE-KOW, *s.* A cow-catcher, a cow-stealer. *Douglas.* Rather, perhaps, a *poinder*, or officer appointed to seize and detain *cows* or other cattle found feeding on the property of another. V. PUNDLER.

CACHEPILL, *s.* Perhaps tennis-court. *Aberd. Reg.*

CACHE-POLE, CATCHPULE, *s.* The game of tennis. *Chalmers' Mary.*—From Belg. *kaatspel*, id.; as the ball used in tennis is called *kaatsbal*, and the chase or limits of the game *kaats*.

CACHESPALE WALL. Meaning doubtful. V. CACHEPILL.

To CACKIE, *v. n.* To go to stool; generally used in regard to children, S.

CACKS, CACKIES, *s. pl.* Human ordure, S. Both the *v.* and *s.* have been of almost universal use among the western nations.—C. B. *cach-u*; Ir. Gael. *cac-am*; Teut. *kack-en*; Isl. *kuck-a*; Ital. *cac-are*; Hisp. *cag-ar*; Lat. *cac-are*; O. E. *cacke*, to go to stool; A. S. *cac*; Teut. *kack*; Isl. *kuk-r*; C. B. Armor. *cach*; O. Fr. *cac-a*, *cac-ai*; Hisp. *cac-a*; Lat. *cac-atus*, stercus, foria, merdus, &c.; A. S. *cac-hus*; Teut. *kack-huys*, latrina, a privy.

CADDES, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth. *Inventories.*—Fr. *cadis*, a kind of drugget.

CADDIS, *s.* Lint for dressing a wound, S. Gael. *cadas*, a pledget.

CADDROUN, *s.* A caldron. *Aberd. Reg.*

CADGE, *s.* A shake; a jolt.

To CADGE. V. CACHE.

CADGELL, *s.* A wanton fellow. V. CAIGIE.

CADGY, CADY, *adj.* V. CAIGIE.

CADGILY, *adv.* Cheerfully, S. *Ferguson.*

CADIE, *s.* 1. One who gains a livelihood by running errands, or delivering messages; a member of a society in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose, S. *Ferguson.* 2. A boy; especially as employed in running errands, or in any inferior sort of work, S. 3. A young fellow; used in a ludicrous sense, S. *Burns.* 4. A young fellow; used in the language of friendly familiarity, S. *Picken.*—Fr. *cadet*, a younger brother.

CADOUK, CADDOUCK, *s.* A casualty. *Monro's Exped.* L. B. *caducum*, haereditas, (from *cad-ere*,) something that falls to one, in whatever way. E. a *windfall.*

CADUC, *adj.* Frail, fleeting. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *caduque*, Lat. *caduc-us*, id.

CAFF, *s.* Chaff, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *ceaf*, Germ. *kaf*, id. palea.

CAFLIS, *s. pl.* Lots. V. CAVEL.

CAFT, *pret. v.* Bought; for *coft*. *Tannahill.*

CAGEAT, *s.* A small casket or box. *Inventories.*—Apparently corr. of Fr. *cassette*, id. It also denotes a till, or small shallow box, in which money is kept.

CAHOW. The cry at *Hide-and-Seek*, by those who hide themselves, to announce that the seeker may commence his search, Aberd.

CAHUTE, *s.* 1. The cabin of a ship. *Evergreen.* 2. A small or private apartment of any kind, *Douglas.* —Germ. *kaiute*, *koiute*, Su. G. *kaijuta*, the cabin of a ship.

CAIB, *s.* The iron employed in making a spade, or any such instrument; Sutherl.—Gael. *ceibe*, a spade. *Statist. Acc.*

CAICEABLE, *adj.* What may happen; possible. Probably different from *Caseable*, q. v., and allied to *On cace*, by chance.

CAICHE, *s.* The game of hand-ball. V. CAITCHE.

CAIDGINESS, *s.* 1. Wantonness, S. 2. Gaiety; sportiveness, S. 3. Affectionate kindness, Lanarks.

CAIF, KAIF, *adj.* 1. Tame, South of S. 2. Familiar, Roxb. Gl. Sibb.—Sw. *kufw-a*, to tame.

To **CAIGE**, CAIDGE, *v. n.* To wanton, to wax wanton. *Philotus.*—Su. G. *kaett-jas*, lascivire.

CAIGH, *s.* *Caigh and care*; anxiety of every kind, Renfr.

CAIGIE, CAIDGY, CADY, KRADY, *adj.* 1. Wanton, S. *Kiddy*, Ang. *Lyndsay*. 2. Cheerful, sportive; having the idea of innocence conjoined, S. *Ramsay*. 3. Affectionately kind, or hospitable, Lanarks. Dumfr. Roxb.—Dan. *kaad*, Su. G. *kaat*, salax, lascivus; Isl. *kaat-ur*, hilaris.

CAIK, *s.* A stitch, a sharp pain in the side, South of S. Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *koeck*, obstructio hepatis.

CAIK, *s.* A cake of oatmeal, S. *Knox*.

CAIKBAKSTER, *s.* Perhaps a biscuit-baker. *Caikbacksteris*, *Aberd. Reg.*

CAIK-FUMLER, *s.* A parasite, a toad-eater, a smell-feast; or perhaps a covetous wretch. *Douglas*.

CAIKIE, *s.* A foolish, silly person, Peebles; viewed as synon. with *Gaikie*, id., Selkirks. V. GAWKIE.

CAIL, *s.* Colewort, S. V. KAIL.

CAILLIACH, *s.* An old woman, Highlands of S. *Waverley*.—Gael. Ir. *cailleach*, id.

CAYNE, *s.* An opprobrious term, used in his *Flyting* by *Kennedy*.

CAIP, *s.* A kind of cloak or mantle anciently worn in S. *Inventories*.—Su. G. *kappa*, pallium.

CAIP, CAPE, *s.* The highest part of anything, S. Hence, *caip-stane*, the cope-stone, S.—Teut. *kappe*, culmen; C. B. *koppa*, the top of anything.

To **CAIP** *a roof*. To put the covering on the roof, S.

To **CAIP** *a wall*. To crown a wall.

CAIP, *s.* A coffin. *Henrysone*.—A. S. *cofe*, cavea. V. COFE.

To **CAIR**, CARE, *v. n.* To rake from the bottom of any dish of soup, &c., so as to obtain the thickest; to endeavour to catch by raking *ab imo*, Roxb. Clydes. S. B. Hence the prov. phrase, "If ye dinna *cair*, ye'll get nae thick."—"*Care*, to rake up, to search for, [as, "*To cair amo' the ase*;"] Sw. *kara*, colligere, Teut. *karen*, eligere;" Gl. Sibb

CAIR, *s.* The act of extracting the thickest part of broth, &c., as above.

To **CAIR**, KAIR, *v. a.* 1. To drive backwards and forwards, S. *Care*. Gl. Sibb. 2. To extract the thickest part of broth, hotch-potch, &c. with the spoon, while *supping*. This is called "*cairin'* the kail," Upp. Clydes.—Isl. *keir-a*, Su. G. *koer-a*, vi pellere.

To **CAIR**, CAYR, *v. n.* 1. To return to a place where one has been before. *Wallace*. 2. Simply to go.—A. S. *cerr-an*, to return, Belg. *keer-en*, Germ. *ker-en*, to turn.

CAIR, CAAR, CARRY, KER, *adj.* Left. Hence *cair-handit*, *carry-handit*, *caar-handit*, left-handed, S. V. KER.

CAIRBAN, *s.* The basking shark. V. BRIGDIE.

CAIR-CLEUCK, *s.* The left hand, S. B. V. CLEUCK.

CAYRCORNE, *s.* Perhaps, inferior corn for cattle. *Aberd. Reg.*—Gael. *ceathera*, pron. *caira*, cattle, four-footed beasts.

CAIRD, CARD, KAIRD, *s.* 1. A gipsy; one who lives by stealing, S. *Ross*. 2. A travelling tinker, S. *Burns*. 3. A sturdy beggar; S.; synon. with *Sornar*. 4. A scold, S. B.—Ir. *ceard*, *ceird*, a tinker.

CAIRN, *s.* 1. A heap of stones thrown together in a conical form, S. *Pennant*. 2. A building of any kind in a ruined state, a heap of rubbish, S. *Burns*.—Gael. Ir. *carne*, C. B. *carneddaw*, id. Ed. Lhuyd asserts that in C. B. "*kaern* is a primitive word appropriated to signify such heaps of stones."

CAIRNY. Abounding with *cairns*, or heaps of stones, S. *Tannahill*.

CAIRNGORM, CAIRNGORUM, *s.* A coloured crystal, which derives its name from a hill in Inverness-shire where it is found. It has been called the *Scottish Topaz*; but it now gives place to another crystal of a far harder quality found near Invercauld. *Shaw's Moray*.

CAIRN-TANGLE, *s.* Fingered Fucus, Sea-Girdle, Hangers; Fucus digitatus, Linn. Aberd. Mearns.

CAIRT, *s.* A chart or map. *Burel*.—Teut. *karte*; Fr. *carte*, id.

CAIRTS, *s. pl.* 1. Cards, as used in play, S. 2. A game at cards, S.—Fr. *carte*, id. V. CARTES.

CAIRTARIS, *s. pl.* Players at cards, *Knox*.

CAIR-WEEDS, *s. pl.* Mourning weeds, q. "weeds of care." *Dunbar*.

To **CAIT**, *v. n.* V. CATS.

CAITCHE, CAICHE, *s.* A kind of game with the hand-ball. *Lyndsay*.—Teut. *ketse*, ictus pilae, *kaets-en*, ludere pila.

CAITHIE, *s.* A large-headed fish; *Lophius Piscatorius*.

To **CAIVER**, KAIVER, *v. n.* To waver in mind; to be incoherent, as persons are at the point of death, Roxb.

CAIZIE, *s.* 1. A fishing-boat. 2. A chest, Shetl.—Teut. *kasse*, capsa.

* **CAKE**, *s.* Distinctive designation in S. for a cake of oatmeal.

CALCHEN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A square frame of wood, with ribs across it, in the form of a gridiron, on which candle-fir is dried in the chimney, S. B.—Isl. *kialke*, a sledge, *sperru-kialki*, rafters.

To **CALCUL**, *v. a.* To calculate. *Aberd. Reg.* V. CALKIL.

CALD, CAULD, *adj.* 1. Cold, S. *Popular Ball*. 2. Cool, deliberate, not rash in judgment. *Douglas*. 3. Dry in manner, not kind, repulsive; as, "a *cauld* word," S.—Moes. G. *kalds*, A. S. *ceald*, Alem. *chalt*, Isl. *kalt*, frigidus.

CALD, CAULD, *s.* 1. Cold, the privation of heat, S. *Wyntown*. 2. The disease caused by cold, S.

CALDRIFE, CAULDRIFE, *adj.* 1. Causing the sensation of cold, S. *Ross*. 2. Very susceptible of cold, S. 3. Indifferent, cool, not manifesting regard or interest, S. *Ferguson*.—*Cald* and *rife*, q. "abounding in cold."

To **CAST THE CAULD** of a thing, to get free from the bad consequences of any evil or misfortune, S.

CALE, *s.* Colewort. V. KAIL.

CALF-COUNTRY, CALF-GROUND, *s.* The place of one's nativity, or where one has been brought up, S.; *Calf* being pron. *Cawf*.

CALFING, *s.* Wadding. V. COLF.

CALFLEA, *s.* Infield ground, one year under natural grass; probably thus denominated from the *calves* being fed on it. Ang.

CALF-LOVE, CAWF-LOVE, *s.* Love in a very early stage of life; an attachment formed before reason has begun to have any sway; q. *love* in the state of a *calf*, S.

CALF-LOVE, *adj.* Of or belonging to very early affection, S. *The Entail*.

CALF-SOD, *s.* The sod or sward bearing fine grass, Roxb. Perhaps as affording excellent food for rearing *calves*.

CALF-WARD, *s.* A small enclosure for rearing *calves*, S. *Burns.*

CALICRAT, *s.* Apparently an emmet or ant. *Burel.*

To CALKIL, *v. a.* To calculate.—Fr. *calcul-er*, id. *Complaynt S.*

To CALL, Ca', Caa, Caw, *v. a.* 1. To drive, to impel in any direction, S. *Barbour.* 2. To strike, with the prep. *at*, S. *Sir Egeir.* 3. To search by traversing; as, "I'll *caw* the haill town for't, or I want it," S.—Dan. *kage*, leviter verberare.

CALL, Caw *of the water*, the motion of it in consequence of the action of the wind, S.

To CALL, Caw, Ca', *v. n.* 1. To submit to be driven, S. "That beast winna *caw*, for a' that I can do," S. 2. To go in or enter, in consequence of being driven, S. *Bord. Minst.* 3. To move quickly, S. *Ross.*

CALLAN, Calland, Callant, *s.* 1. A stripling, a lad; "a young *calland*," a boy, S. *Baillie.* 2. Applied to a young man, as a term expressive of affection, S. *Waverley.* 3. Often used as a familiar term expressive of affection to one considerably advanced in life, S. *Ramsay.*—Fr. *gallant.* Douglas uses *gallandis* for *juvenes.*

CALLAN, *s.* A girl, Wigtonshire.—Ir. *cailc*, denotes a country-woman, whence the dimin. *cailin*, "a marriageable girl; a young woman," Obrien. Expl. by Shaw, "a little girl."

CALLER, *s.* One who drives horses or cattle under the yoke. *Barry.*

CALLER, *adj.* Fresh, &c. V. Callour.

CALLET, *s.* The head, Roxb.—Teut. *kallayte*, globus.

CALLIOUR GUNNE. A caliver gun, *i. e.*, a lighter kind of matchlock piece, between a harquebuse and a musket, and which was fired without a rest. Grose's Milit. Hist.

CALLOT, *s.* A *mutch* or cap for a woman's head, without a border, Ang.—Fr. *calotte*, a coif.

CALLOUR, Caller, Cauler, *adj.* 1. Cool, refreshing; "a *callour* day," a cool day, S. *Douglas.* 2. Fresh; not in a state of putridity, S., as *callour meat*, *callour fish*, &c. *Bellenden.* Also applied to vegetable substances that have been recently pulled, which are not beginning to fade; as, "*Thae greens* are quite *callour*, they were poo'd this morning," S. *Ross.* 3. Expressive of that temperament of the body which indicates health; as opposed to hot, feverish, S. *Ross.* 4. Having the plump and rosy appearance of health, as opposed to a sickly look, S. It seems to convey the idea of the effect of the free air of the country.—Isl. *kalldur*, frigidus.

CALL-THE-GUSE. A sort of game.

CALMERAGE, *adj.* Of or belonging to cambric. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Cammeraige.

CALMES, Caums, *s. pl.* 1. A mould, a frame, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. The small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom, S.; synon. *heddles.* 3. *In the caulms*, in the state of being framed or modelled, metaph. *Baillie.*—Germ. *quemen*, quadrare; Su. G. *bequaem*, Belg. *bequaam*, fit, meet.

CALOO, Callow, Calaw, *s.* The pintail duck, Anas acuta, Linn., Orkn. *Barry.*

CALSAY, *s.* Causeway, street. *Acts Ja. VI.*

CALSAY-PAIKER, *s.* A street-walker. V. Paiker.

CALSHIE, Calshach, *adj.* Crabbed, ill-humoured, S. *Morison.*—Isl. *kals-a*, irridere, *kalsug-ur*, derisor.

CALSUTER'D, *adj.* Apparently for *calfuter'd*, caulked. *Chron. S. Poet.*—Fr. *calfeutrer*, Dan. *kalfatrer*, to caulk.

CALVER, *s.* A cow with calf, S.—Teut. *kalver-koe*, id.

CALUERIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps a corr. of the name *Caloyers*, as denoting Greek monks of the order of St. Basil.

CAMACK, *s.* The game otherwise called *Shinty*, S. B. V. Cammock.

CAMBIE LEAF, *s.* The water-lily, Nymphaea alba et lutea, Linn. S. B.

CAMBLE. To prate saucily, A. Bor. V. Campy.

CAMDOOTSHIE, *adj.* Sagacious, Perths.; synon. *Auldfarand.*

CAMDUL, *s.* A species of trout. *Sibbald.*—Gael. *cam*, crooked, and *dubh*, black.

CAME, *s.* A honeycomb, S. *Picken's Poems.* V. Kayme.

CAMEL'S HAIR. The vertebral ligament. Synon. *Fick-Fack*, q. v. Clydes.

CAMERAL, Camerel, *s.* A large, ill-shaped, awkward person, such as Dominie Sampson. Roxb.—C. B. *camreol* signifies misrule; *camwyr*, bending obliquely; from *cam*, crooked, awry.

CAMERJOUNKER, *s* A gentleman of the bedchamber. *Monro's Exped.*—From Sw. *kammar*, a chamber, and *junker*, the spark; or Belg. *kamer*, and *jonker*, a gentleman.

CAMESTER, *s.* A wool-comber. V. Kemester.

CAMY, Camok, *adj.* 1. Crooked. *Maitland Poems.* 2. Metaph. used to denote what is rugged and unequal. *Douglas.*—Ir. Gael. *cam*, C. B. *kam*, L. B. *cam-us.*

CAMYNG CLAITH. A cloth worn round the shoulders during the process of combing the hair. *Inventories.*

CAMYNG CURCHE. A particular kind of dress for a woman's head.

CAMIS, *s. pl.* Combs. Pron. *caims*, S.

CAMLA-LIKE, *adj.* Sullen, surly; Aberd. *Journ. Lond.*—Isl. *kamleit-r*, id., tetricus.

CAMMAC, *s.* A stroke with the hand, Orkn.

CAMMAS, *s.* A coarse cloth, East Nook of Fife. Corr. from *Canvass.*

CAMMEL, *s.* A crooked piece of wood, used as a hook for hanging any thing on, Roxb. *Hangrel* synon., Lanarks.

CAMMELT, *adj.* Crooked; as, "a *cammelt* bow," Roxb.—C. B. *camsull*, pron. *camthull*, a wrong form, from *cam*, crooked, and *dull*, figure, shape.

CAMMERAIGE, Cambroche, *s.* Cambric. *Acts Ja. VI.* Linen cloth of *Cambray*; in Lat. *camerac-um*, in Teut. *camerijk.*

CAMMES, Camis, *s.* This seems to denote what is now called gauze, the thin cloth on which flowers are wrought.—Perhaps from Ital. *camoc-a*, a kind of silk, or rather what Phillips calls *camic-a*, "in ancient deeds; camlet, or fine stuff, made at first purely of camel's hair."

CAMMICK, *s.* A preventive; a stop, Shetl.—O. Germ. *kaum* signifies languor, *kaumig*, morbidus; Franc. *kumig*, aegrotus, and *kaum*, vix, used adverbially as denoting what can scarcely be accomplished.

CAMMOCK; Cammon, *s.* 1. A crooked stick, S. 2. The game also called *Shinty*, Perths.—Celt. *cambaca*, id. Bullet. Gael. *camman*, a hurling-club.

CAM-NOSED, Camow-Nosed, *adj* Flat-nosed. *Polwart.*—Fr. *camus*, id.

CAMORAGE, *s.* V. Cammeraige.

CAMOVYNE, Camowyne, *s.* Camomile, S. *Ross.*

CAMP, *s.* An oblong heap of potatoes earthed up for being kept through winter, Berw.—Isl. *kamp-r*, caput parietis; also, clivus.

CAMP, *adj.* Brisk; active; spirited, Selkirks. *My horse is very camp the day*, he is in good spirits. The

same term is applied to a cock, a dog, &c. It is nearly synon. with *Crous.*—Su. G. *kaempe*, a wrestler.

CAMP, *s.* A romp; applied to both sexes, Loth.—In Teut. the term *kampe*, *kempe*, has been transferred from a boxer to a trull; pugil; pellex, Kilian.

To CAMP, *v. n.* 1. To contend. *Melvill's MS.* 2. To play the romp, Loth.—Germ. *kamp-en*, certare. V. KEM.

CAMPBELECKS, *s. pl.* Magical tricks, Buchan; synon. *Cantraips.*—Perhaps Teut. *kaempir*, a wrestler, and *lek*, play, q. jousts, tournaments.

CAMPY, *adj.* 1. Bold, brave, heroical; Gl. Sibb. 2. Spirited; as, "a *campy* fellow," Roxb. 3. Ill-natured, contentious, Loth. V. CAMP, *v.*

CAMPIOUN, *s.* A champion. *Bellenden.*—Ital. *campione*, id.

CAMPRULY, *adj.* Contentious, S. A.—Isl. *kempa*, pugil, and *rugia*, turbare. Or perhaps, q. *Rule the Camp.* V. RULIE.

CAMREL, CAMMERIL, *s.* A crooked piece of wood, passing through the ancles of a sheep, or other carcass, by means of which it is suspended till it be flayed and disembowelled, Dumfr.—*Cam*, in C. B. and Gael., signifies crooked.

CAMSCHO, CAMSCHOL, CAMPSHO, CAMSHACK, *adj.* 1. Crooked. *Douglas.* 2. Denoting a stern, grim, or distorted countenance. *Ramsay.* 3. Ill-humoured, contentious, crabbed; Ang. V. CAMY.

To CAMSHACHLE, CAMSHAUCHLE, *v. a.* 1. To distort. In Roxb. it is applied to a stick that is twisted, or to a wall that is standing off the line. *Shauchlit* properly signifies distorted in one direction; but *camshauchlit*, distorted both ways. 2. To oppress or bear down with fatigue or confinement.

CAMSHAUCHL'D, *part. adj.* 1. Distorted, awry; having the legs bent outwards, South of S. *Nicol.* 2. Angry, cross, quarrelsome, S.—*Cam*, crooked, and *shachle*, distorted, q. v.

CAMSHACK, *adj.* Unlucky, Aberd. *Skinner. Camshack-kair*, "unlucky concern," Gl.—This seems to acknowledge a common origin with *Camscho*, q. v.

CAMSTANE, CAMSTONE, *s.* 1. Common compact limestone, S. 2. White clay, indurated, Loth. *Guy Mannering.*—Teut. *kalmey-steen*, lapis calaminaris.

CAMSTERIE, CAMSTAIRIE, CAMSTRAIRY, *adj.* Froward, perverse, unmanageable, S. Riotous, quarrelsome; Sibb.—Germ *kamp*, battle, and *starrig*, stiff, q. obstinate in fight. Gael. *comhstri*, striving together, from *comh*, together, and *stri*, strife.

CAMSTRUDGEOUS, *adj.* The same with CAMSTERIE; Fife.—Isl. *kaempe*, miles, and *striug*, animus incensus; also, fastus; q. fierce, incensed, or haughty warrior.

CAN, *s.* A measure of liquids, Shetl. It contains about an English gallon.—Isl. *kanna*, id.

CAN, *s.* A broken piece of earthen ware, Aberd.

To CAN, *v. a.* To know. *Henrysone.*—Teut. *konn-en*, noscere; posse.

CAN, CANN, *s.* 1. Skill, knowledge, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Ability, S. B. *Ross.*

CAN, *pret.* for *Gan*, began. *Wallace.*

CANAGE, *s.* The act of paying the duty, of whatever kind, denoted by the term *Cane.*

CANALYIE, CANNAILYIE. The rabble, S. Fr. *canaille*, id. *J. Nicol.*

CANBUS. This seems to signify bottles made of gourds.—From Fr. *cannebasse*, id., the same as *calebasse*, Cotgr.

CANDAVAIG, *s.* 1. A foul salmon, that has lien in fresh water till summer, without migrating to the sea; Ang. 2. Used as denoting a peculiar species of salmon, Aberd. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *ceann*, head, and *dubhach*, a black dye; foul salmon being called *black fish.*

CANDEL-BEND, *s.* The very thick sole leather used for the shoes of ploughmen, Roxb.—Perhaps formerly prepared at *Kendal* in England?

CANDENT, *adj.* Fervent; red-hot.—Lat. *candens*, *M'Ward's Contendings.*

CANDENCY, *s.* Fervour; hotness.—Lat. *candentia*, ibid.

CANDY-BROAD SUGAR. Loaf or lump sugar. *Candibrod*, id., Fife.

CANDY-GLUE, *s.* Treacle boiled to a consistency, Aberd.

CANDLE and CASTOCK. A large turnip, from which the top is sliced off, that it may be hollowed out till the rind become transparent; a candle is then put into it, the top being restored by way of lid or cover. The light shows, in a frightful manner, the face formed with blacking on the outside, S.

CANDLE-COAL, CANNEL-COAL, *s.* A species of coal which gives a strong light; *parrot coal*, S.

CANDLE-FIR, *s.* Fir that has been buried in a morass; moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles, S. A. V. CALCHEN.

CANDLEMAS-BLEEZE, *s.* The gift made by pupils to a schoolmaster at Candlemas, Roxb. Selkirks.; elsewhere, *Candlemas Offering.* V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

CANDLEMAS CROWN. A badge of distinction conferred, at some grammar schools, on him who gives the highest gratuity to the rector, at the term of Candlemas, S. *Statist. Acc.*

CANDLESHEARS, *s. pl.* Snuffers, S.

CANE, KAIN, CANAGE, *s.* A duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in kind; as "*cane* cheese;" "*cane* fowls," &c. S. *Ramsay.*—L. B. *can-um*, *can-a*, tribute, from Gael. *ceann*, the head.

KAIN BAIRNS. A living tribute supposed to be paid by warlocks and witches to their master, the devil, S. *Bord. Minst.*

To PAY THE CAIN. To suffer severely in any cause, S. *Ritson.*

To CANGLE, *v. n.* 1. To quarrel, to be in a state of altercation, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To cavil, Mearns.—Isl. *kiaenk-a*, arridere; Gael. *caingeal*, a reason, *caingnam*, to argue.

CANGLING, *s.* Altercation, S. *Z. Boyd.*

CANGLER, *s.* A jangler, S. *Ramsay.*

* *To* CANKER, *v. n.* To fret; to become peevish or ill-humoured, S.

CANKERY, CANKRIE, *adj.* Ill-humoured. Synon. *Cankert. Cankriest*, superlat. Renfr. Ayrs. *Galt.*

CANKER-NAIL, *s.* A painful slip of flesh raised at the bottom of the *nail* of one's finger, Upp. Clydes.

CANKERT, CANKERRIT, *adj.* Cross, ill-conditioned, avaricious, S. *Douglas.*

CANLIE, *s.* A very common game in Aberd., played by a number of boys, one of whom is, by lot, chosen to act the part of *Canlie*, to whom a certain portion of a street, or ground, as it may happen, is marked off as his territory, into which if any one of the other boys presume to enter, and be caught by *Canlie* before he can get off the ground, he is doomed to take the place of *Canlie*, who becomes free in consequence of the capture. It is something similar to the game called *Tig* or *Tick.*

CANNA DOWN, CANNACH, *s.* Cotton grass, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn. S. Gael. *canach*, id. *Grant.*

CANNA, CANNAE, cannot; compounded of *can*, v., and *na* or *nae*, not, S. *Percy*. *Dinna*, do not, *Sanna*, shall not, *Winna*, will not, *Downa*, am, is, or are not able, are used in the same manner, S.

CANNABIE, CANABIE, *s.* Corr. of *Canopy*. *Inventories*. *Poems 16th Cent.*

CANNAGH, CONNAGH, *s.* A disease to which hens are subject, in which the nostrils are so stopped that the fowl cannot breathe, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the *Pip*. *Cannagh*, Fife; *Connagh*, Stirlings.—Ir. and Gael. *conach*, the murrain among cattle.

CANNAS, CANNES, *s.* 1. Any coarse cloth, like that of which sails are made, S. B.—*Fr. canevas*; Sw. *kanfass*; E. *canvas*. 2. A coarse sheet used for keeping grain from falling to the ground when it is winnowed by means of a *wecht*, S. B. 3. Metaph. the sails of a ship, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.*

CANNES-BRAID, *s.* The breadth of such a sheet, S. B. *Ross*.

CANNEL, *s.* Cinnamon. *Statist. Acc.*—*Fr. cannelle*, Teut. Dan. *kaneel*, Isl. *kanal*.

CANNEL-WATERS, *s. pl.* Cinnamon waters, S.

To CANNEL, *v. a.* To channel; to chamfer, S.—*Fr. cannel-er*, id.

CANNEL, *s.* The undermost or lowest part of the edge of any tool, which has received the finishing, or highest degree of sharpness usually given to it; as, "the *cannel* of an axe," Roxb. *Bevel-edge* synon. V. CANNEL, *v.*

CANNELL-BAYNE. The collar-bone.—*Wallace*.—*Fr. canneau du col*, the nape of the neck. *Cannel bone* occurs in O. E.

CANNELL-COAL. V. CANDLE-COAL.

CANNYCA', *s.* The woodworm, Fife. Apparently denominated from the softness of the sound emitted by it, q. what *cawe* or drives *cannily*.

CANNIE, or CANNON NAIL, the same with *Cathel Nail*, S. A.

CANNIE, KANNIE, *adj.* 1. Cautious; prudent, S. *Ballie*. 2. Artful; crafty, S. *Rutherford*. 3. Attentive; wary; watchful, S. *Ramsay*. 4. Frugal; not given to expense, S. *Burns*. 5. Moderate in charges, S. 6. Moderate in conduct; not severe in depredation or exaction. *Waverley*. 7. Useful; beneficial, S. *Ross*. 8. Handy; expert at any business; often used in relation to midwifery, S. *Forbes*. 9. Gentle; so as not to hurt a sore, S. 10. Gentle and winning in speech. 11. Soft; easy; as applied to a state of rest, S. *Ramsay*. 12. Slow in motion. "To gang *canny*," to move slowly; "to caw *canny*," to drive softly; also, to manage with frugality, S. *Burns*. 13. Metaph. used to denote frugal management; as, "They're braw *cannie* folk," *i. e.*, not given to expense, S. 14. Soft and easy in motion, S. 15. Safe; not dangerous. "A *canny* horse," one that may be rode with safety, S. *Burns*. *No canny*; not safe; dangerous, S. *Popul. Ball.* 16. Composed; deliberate; as opposed to *flochtry*, *throwther*, S. 17. Not hard; not difficult of execution, S. *Burns*. 18. Easy in situation; snug; comfortable; as, "He sits very *canny*," "He has a braw *canny* seat," S. *Ramsay*. 19. Fortunate; lucky, S. *Pennecuik*. 20. Fortunate; used in a superstitious sense, S. *R. Galloway*. *No canny*, not fortunate; applied both to things and to persons. *Ramsay*. 21. Endowed with knowledge, supposed by the vulgar to proceed from a preternatural origin; possessing magical skill, South of S. *Tales Landl.* 22. Good; worthy; "A braw *canny* man," a pleasant, good-conditioned, or worthy man, S. *Statist. Acc.* 23. Applied to any instrument, it signifies well-fitted; convenient, S. B. *Survey Nairn*.—Isl. *kiaen*, sciens, prudens; callidus, astutus; *kaenn*, fortis et prudens; from *kenn-a*, noscere. Isl. *kyngi*, *s.* knowledge; in a secondary sense it is applied to magic.

CANNIE MOMENT. The designation given to the time of fortunate child-bearing, S.; otherwise called *the happy hour*; in Angus, *canny mament*. *Guy Mannering*.

CANNIE WIFE. A common designation for a midwife, S. *Rem. Niths. Song*.

CANNIKIN, *s.* Drinking vessel. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Either a dimin. from *can*, Teut. *kanne*, or from the same origin with *Kinken*, q. v.

CANNILY, *adv.* 1. Cautiously; prudently; S. *Baillie*. 2. Moderately, not violently, S. *Baillie*. 3. Easily, so as not to hurt or gall, S. *Rutherford*. 4. Gently, applied to a horse obeying the rein, S. *Waverley*.

CANNINESS, *s.* 1. Caution, forbearance; moderation in conduct, S. *Baillie*. 2. Crafty management. *Baillie*.

CANOIS, CANOS, CANOUS, *adj.* Gray, hoary. Lat. *can-us*. *Douglas*.

To CANSE, *v. n.* To speak in a pert and saucy style, as displaying a great degree of self-importance, Dumfr.

CANSIE, *adj.* Pert, speaking from self-conceit; as, "Yere ane *cansie*," ibid.

CANSHIE, *adj.* Cross; Ill-humoured, Berwicks. Merely a variety of *Cansie*.

To CANT, *v. n.* 1. To sing in speaking, to repeat after the manner of recitation, S. 2. To tell merry old stories, Ayrs. *Picken*. Probably because most of the old stories were in rhyme, and were sung or chanted by minstrels.—Lat. *cant-are*, to sing. Hence,

CANT, *s.* A trick; a bad habit; an *auld cant*, an ancient traditionary custom, Aberd. Nearly synon. with *Cantraip*.

To CANT, *v. a.* 1. To set a stone on its edge; a term used in masonry, S.—Germ. *kant-en*, id. 2. To throw with a sudden jerk, S. "The sheltie *canted* its rider into the little rivulet." *The Pirate*.

CANT, *s.* 1. The act of turning any body on its edge, or side, with dexterity, S. B. 2. Slight, S. B.

To CANT *o'er*, *v. n.* To fall over; to fall backwards, especially if one is completely overturned, S.

To CANT *o'er*, *v. a.* To turn over; to overturn, S.

To CANT, *v. n.* To ride at a hand-gallop, S. B. *Canter*, S.

CANT, *adj.* Lively; merry; brisk. *Barbour*.

CANTY, *adj.* 1. Lively; cheerful; applied both to persons and to things, S. *Burns*. 2. Small and neat; as, "A *canty* creature!" S. B.—Ir. *cainteach*, talkative; prattling; Su. G. *gant-a*, ludificare.

CANTILIE, *adv.* Cheerfully, S.

CANTINESS, *s.* Cheerfulness, S.

CANTIE-SMATCHET, *s.* A cant term for a louse, Roxb.; apparently from the liveliness of its motion.

CANTAILLIE, *s.* A corner-piece. *Inventories*.—Fr. *chanteau*, *chantel*, a corner-piece; Teut. *kanteel*, mutulus; expl. by Sewel, "a battlement."

CANTEL, CANTIL, *s.* A fragment. *Sir Egeir*.—Teut. *kanteel*, pinna mina, Fr. *chantel*, a piece broken off from the corner or edge of a thing.

CANTEL, *s.* A juggling trick. *Houlate*. L. B. *cantell-ator*, praestigiator, magus.

CANTELEIN, *s.* Properly, an incantation, used to denote a trick. *Lyndsay.*—Lat. *cantilen-a*, a song.

CANTEL, CANTLE, *s.* 1. The crown of the head, Loth. *Nigel.* Teut. *kanteel*, a battlement. 2. The thick, fleshy part behind the ear in a *tup's* head; considered as a delicacy, when singed and boiled in the Scottish fashion, Roxb.

CANTLIN, *s.* Expl. "a corner; the chime of a cask or adze," Ayrs.—Fr. *eschantillon*, "a small cantle, or corner-piece; a scantling," &c., Cotgr.—The origin is Teut. *kant*, a corner; a word of very great antiquity.

CANTON, *s.* An angle, or corner.—Fr. id., "a corner, or crosse way, in a street," Cotgr.

CANTRAIP, CANTRAP, *s.* 1. A charm, a spell, an incantation, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A trick, a piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed, S. *Waverley.*—Isl. *gan*, *gand*, witchcraft, or *kiaes*, applied to magical arts, and *trapp*, calcatio.

CANTRIP-TIME, *s.* The season for practising magical arts.

CANT-ROBIN, *s.* The Dwarf Dog-rose, with a white flower, Fife.

CANT-SPAR, *s.* Expl. fire-pole. *Rates.*

CANWAYIS, *s.* Canvas. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **CANYEL**, *v. n.* To jolt; applied to any object whatsoever, Upp. Lanarks.

To **CANYEL**, *v. a.* To cause to jolt; to produce a jolting motion, ibid.

CANYEL, *s.* A jolt; the act of jolting, ibid.

CAOLT, *s.* "A connexion by fosterage," Highlands of S. *Saxon and Gael.*—Gael. *comhalla*, a foster brother or sister; *comhaltas*, fosterage; from *comh*, equivalent to Lat. *con*, and *alt*, nursing; q. nursed together. *Al* signifies nurture, food. Lat. *con*, and and *al-ere*, to nourish, would seem to give the origin.

To **CAP**, *v. n.* To uncover the head, in token of obeisance; q. to take off one's cap. *Baillie.*

CAP, CAPFOU', CAPPU', *s.* The fourth part of a peck; as, "a *capfu'* o' meal, salt," &c. Clydes., S. A. *Forpet* and *Lippie*, syn.

CAP, *s.* A wooden bowl for containing meat or drink, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *koppa*, cyathus; Arab. *kab*, a cup. Hence, perhaps,

CAPS, *s. pl.* The combs of wild bees, S.

To **KISS CAPS** *wi' one.* To drink out of the same vessel with one; as, "I wadna *kiss caps wi'* sic a fallow," S.

CAP-OUT. *To drink cap-out*, in drinking to leave nothing in the vessel, S. *Rob Roy.* V. COPOUT.

CLEAN-CAP-OUT, drinking deep, S. *Picken.*

To **CAPSTRIDE**, *v. a.* To drink in place of another, to whom it belongs, when the vessel is going round a company, S.—E. *cap* and *stride.*

To **CAP**, *v. a.* To excel, Loth.—Teut. *kappe*, the summit.

To **CAP**, *v. a.* To direct one's course at sea. *Douglas.*—Teut. *kape*, signum litorale.

To **CAP**, *v. a.* 1. To seize by violence, to lay hold of what is not one's own, S. 2. To seize vessels in a privateering way. *Fountainhall.* 3. To entrap, to ensnare. *K. Ja. VI.*—Lat. *cap-ere*, Su. G. *kipp-a*, rapere.

CAPER, *s.* 1. A captor, or one who takes a prize. 2. A vessel employed as a privateer.—Belg. Su. G. Dan. *kapare*, a pirate.

CAP-AMBRY, *s.* A press or cupboard, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals. *Spalding.* V. ALMERIE.

CAPER, KAPER, *s.* A piece of oat-cake and butter, with a slice of cheese on it, Perths. *Clan-Albin.*—Gael. *ceapaire*, id.

CAPERCAILYE, CAPERCALYEANE, *s.* The mountain cock, Tetrao urogallus, Linn. S. *Bellenden.*—Gael. *capullcoille*, id. Perhaps from Gael. *cabar*, a branch, and *caolach*, a cock, *i. e.*, a cock of the branches.

CAPERNOITEDNESS, *s.* Obstinacy; perversity. *Dr. Chalmers.*

CAPERNOITIE, CAPERNOITED, *adj.* Crabbed; irritable; peevish, S. *Hamilton.*—Isl. *kappe*, certamen, and *nyt-a*, uti, q. "one who invites strife."

CAPERNOITIE, *s.* Neddie, S.—Perhaps q. the seat of peevish humour.

CAPEROILIE, *s.* Heath pea, Orobus tuberosus, Linn., Clydes. The *Knapparts* of Mearns, and *Carmele*, or *Carmylis* of the Highlands.

CAPERONISH, *adj.* Good; excellent; generally applied to edibles, Lanarks., Edinr.—Teut. *keper-en* signifies to do or make a thing according to rule; from *keper*, norma. But probably it was originally applied to what was showy or elegant; from Fr. *chaperon*, O. Fr. *caperon*, a hood worn in high dress, or on solemn occasions.

CAPES, *s. pl.* 1. The grains of corn to which the husk continues to adhere after thrashing, and which appear uppermost in riddling, Loth. 2. The grain which is not sufficiently ground; especially where the shell remains with part of the grain. Loth. 3. Flakes of meal which come from the mill, when the grain has not been thoroughly dried, S. B. *Morison.*

CAPE-STANE, *s.* 1. The cope-stone. 2. Metaphorically, a remediless calamity. *Burns.*

CAPIDOCE, CAPYDOIS, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *kappe*, a hood, (Belg. *kapie*, a little hood,) and *doss-en*, vestire duplicibus; q. "a stuffed hood" or "cap"? In Aberd., a cap, generally that of a boy, as, for example, what is called "a hairy cap," still receives the name of *Capie-dossie.*

CAPIE-HOLE, *s.* A game at taw, in which a hole is made in the ground, and a certain line drawn, called a *strand*, behind which the players must take their stations. The object is, at this distance, to throw the bowl into the hole. He who does this most frequently wins the game. It is now more generally called *the Hole*, Loth.; but the old designation is not yet quite extinct. In Angus it is played with three holes at equal distances. V. KYPE.

CAPYL, CAPUL, *s.* A horse or mare. *Douglas.*—Gael. *capull*; Ir. *kabbal*; C. B. *keffyl*; Hisp. *cavallo*, id.

CAPILMUTE, CABALMUTE, CATTELMUTE, *s.* The legal form or action by which the lawful owner of cattle that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them, and obtains restoration.

CAPITANE, *s.* Caption; captivity. *Bellenden.*

CAPITANE, *s.* Captain, Fr. *Acts Cha. I.*

CAPITE BERN, a kind of cloak or mantle, as would seem, with a small hood.—Fr. *capette*, "a little hood; *berne*, a kind of Moorish garment, or such a mantle which Irish gentlewomen weare;" Cotgr.

CAPLEYNE, *s.* "A steylle *capleine*," a small helmet. *Wallace.*—Germ. *kaeplein*, from *kappe*, tegumentum capitis.

CAP-NEB, *s.* The iron used to fence the toe of a shoe; synon. *Neb-Cap*, Ettr. For., *i. e.*, a *cap* for the *neb* or point.

CAPPER, *s.* Apparently cup-bearer; a person in the list of the King's household servants. *Pitscottie. Copperis.* V. COPPER.

CAPPER, *s.* A spider, Mearns.—From *coppe*, the latter part of the A. S. name, (V. *Attercap*;) or perhaps from its rapacious mode of living, from *Caper*, a pirate, or *Capper*, *v.*, to seize.

To CAPPER, *v. a.* 1. To seize ships; to go a-privateering, Ang. 2. To catch, to seize, violently to lay hold of; used in a general sense, Ang.—Dan. *kapre*, to exercise piracy.

CAPPIE, CAP-ALE, *s.* A kind of drink between table-beer and ale, formerly in much requisition; so termed because it was drunk out *of caps* or *quaichs*.

CAPPIE, *s. Ag. Sur. Shet.* Meaning unknown. Kedge?

To CAPPILOW, *v. a.* To distance another in reaping. One who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge, is said to *cappilow* them; Roxb.—This term would seem to be softened from Dan. *kapioeb-er*, to run with emulation, to strive, to contest in speed; *kapioeb*, competition, a contest in running.

CAPPIT, *adj.* Crabbed; ill-humoured; peevish, S. *Philotus.*—Isl. *kapp*, contention, or Flandr. *koppe*, a spider; as we call an ill-humoured person an *ettercap*, S.

CAPRAVEN, *s.* Perhaps corr. from Teut. *kappruyn*; Belg. *kaproen*, a hood; Isl. *kapruyn*, cuculius, caputium cum collari.

CAPREL, *s.* A caper, as in dancing. *Polwart.*—Fr. *capriole*, id.

CAPROWSY, *s.* A short cloak furnished with a hood. *Evergreen.*—Fr. *cappe-rosin*, a red coloured cloak.

CAPTAIN, *s.* A name given to the Gray Gurnard, on the Firth of Forth.—"Trigla *Gurnardus*, *Crowner*.—It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain*, *Hardhead*," &c. Neill's List of Fishes. V. CROONER.

CAPTION, *s.* The obtaining of anything that is valuable or serviceable; a lucky acquisition; Aberd.—L. B. *captio*, synon. with *Prisa*; Du Cange.

CAPTIUER, *s.* A captor, one who leads into captivity. *Forbes on Revelations.*

*CAPTIVITY, *s.* Waste, destruction; as, "It's a' gane to *captivity*," Roxb.

CAPUL, *s.* A horse. V. CAPYL.

CAPUSCHE, *s.* Apparently, a woman's hood. *Aberd. Reg.*—From Fr. *capuce*, E. *capouch*, a Monk's hood; whence the designation of *Capuchin* friars.

CAR, CAAR, *s.* A sledge; a hurdle, S. *Wallace.*—Ir. *carr*, id.

CAR, *s. pl.* Calves, Mearns. V. CAURE.

CAR, the initial syllable of many names of places in the West and South of S., as *Car-stairs*, *Car-michael*, *Car-luke*, *Car-laverock*, &c., signifying a fortified place.—C. B. *caer*, signified a city, one of that description which was known in early times; a castle, a fort, or place surrounded with a wall, pallisades, or a rampart. Gael. *cathair*, a city, must be viewed as the same word, pronounced q. *cair*.

CAR, an inseparable particle, forming the first syllable of many words in the S. language.—According to Wachter, *Kar* is a verbal noun, formed from *ker-en*, vertere, signifying the act of turning or tossing. V. CUR.

CAR, KER, *adj.* 1. Left, applied to the hand, S. 2. Sinister, fatal.—"You'll go a *car* gate yet;" given as equivalent to "You'll go a *gray* gate yet;" S. Prov. "Both these signify you will come to an ill end," Kelly.

CAR-HANDIT, *adj.* 1. Left-handed, S 2. Awkward, Galloway. V. KER.

CAR-SHAM-YE, *interj.* An exclamation used in the game of *Shintie*, when one of the antagonists strikes the ball with the club in his left hand, Kinross.

CARAFF, *s.* A decanter for holding water, S., a word which does not seem to be used in E.—Fr. *carafe*, id.

CARAGE, *s.* V. ARAGE.

CARALYNGIS, *s. pl.* Dancing. *Houlate.*—Fr. *caroller*, to dance, to revel.

CARAMEILE, *s.* An edible root. V. CARMELE.

CARAVAN, *s.* 1. A covered travelling cart without springs, S. 2. Such a waggon as is used for transporting wild beasts, S.

To CARB, CARBLE, *v. n.* To cavil, Aberd. *Carb* might appear to be merely a corr. of the E. v. *to carp*, id. But Isl. *karp-a*, signifies objurgare, and *karp*, contentio.

CARB, CARABIE, *s.* A raw-boned loquacious woman, Upp. Clydes.—C. B. *carbal*, signifies clumsy, awkward, and *carp*, a raggamuffin.

To CARBERRY, *v. n.* To wrangle, to argue perversely; communicated as a Garioch word.

CARBIN, CAIRBAN, CARVIN, *s.* The basking shark. Squalus maximus, Linn. V. SAIL-FISH.

CARCAT, CARKAT, CARKET, CARCANT, *s.* 1. A necklace; E. *carcanet*. *Maitland Poems.* 2. A pendant ornament of the head. *Watson's Coll.* 3. A garland of flowers worn as a necklace, S. *Discipline.*

To CARCEIR, *v. a.* To imprison.—L. B. *carcer-are*, in carcerem conjicere; Du Cange.

CARCUDEUGH, *adj.* Intimate, Gl. Picken, Ayrs. V. CURCUDDOCH.

To CARD, *v. a.* To reprehend sharply; *To gie one a carding*, id. Perths. Perhaps from the use of *cards* in teasing, or from *caird* a tinker, used also for a scold.

CARDINAL, *s.* A long cloak, or mantle, worn by women, S. *Statist. Acc.* Perhaps so named, as it was originally scarlet, from the dress worn by the Cardinals of Rome.

To CARDOW, CURDOW, *v. a.* To botch, to mend, to patch, as a tailor, Tweedd.

CARDOWER, *s.* A botcher or mender of old clothes, Ayrs. V. CURDOO.

CARDUI, *s.* A species of trout in Lochleven, apparently the *char*.—It is round-shouldered; the most beautiful in colour of all the trout species in our waters; without scales; dark olive on the back; the sides spotted; the belly a livid red; and the under-fins of a beautiful crimson edged with a snow white. It is a rare fish.

To CARE, *v. a.* To rake, &c. V. CAIR.

* *To* CARE, *v. a.* To regard, to care for. *Pitscottie.*

* *To* CARE, *v. n.* Always accompanied with the negative; as, "I dinna *care* to gang wi' you a bit," I have no objection to go, &c. "He wadna [hae] *cared* to hae strucken me," he seemed disposed to have done so, S. *Skinner.*—It has been supposed that the *v.* as thus used, signifies "not to be inclined." But I apprehend that it merely signifies that it would cause no *care*, pain, or regret to the person to go, to strike, &c.

To CARE *by*, *v. n.* *She car'd na by*, she took no interest, she was totally indifferent, S. *Picken.*

To CARE, *v. a.* To drive. V. CAIR.

CARE-BED LAIR. A disconsolate situation; a sick-bed; q. *lying* in the *bed* of *care*," S. B. *Ross.*

CARE'S MY CASE, woeful is my plight, Aberd.

CARECAKE, CAR-CAKE, KERCAIK, *s.* A small cake, baked with eggs, and eaten on *Fastern's e'en* in different parts of S. V. SKAIR-SKON.

BLOOD-KERCAKE, *s.* A *car-cake*, made of blood and oatmeal, and prepared in a frying-pan. *Hogg.*

CARE SONDAY, CAR SONDAY. According to some, that immediately preceding Good Friday, but generally used to signify the fifth in Lent, S. *Bellenden.*—Germ. *kar*, satisfactio, from *karr-en*, *ker-en*, emendare; or Su. G. *kaer-a*, to complain. V. CARLINGS.

CARF, *s.* A cut in timber, for admitting another piece of wood, or any other substance, Dumfr.—A. S. *cerf-an*, secare, whence E. *to carve*; Teut. *kerf*, crena, incisura.

To CARFUDDLE, *v. a.* To discompose; to rumple, Strathmore. Syn. *Curfuffle.*

To CARFUFFLE, *v. a.* To disorder; to tumble; to crease. V. CURFUFFLE

CARFUFFLE, CURFUFFLE, *s.* Tremour; agitation, South of S. *Antiquary*

To CARFUMISH, CURFUMISH, *v. a.* 1. To diffuse a very bad smell, Fife. 2. To overpower by means of a bad smell, ibid. *Forscomfis* synon.

CARGE. *To carge*, in charge, in possession *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *carguer*, used as *charger.*

CARYARE, *s.* A conveyer; one who removes a thing from one place to another by legerdemain.—Fr. *chari-er*, to carry.

CARYBALD, *s.* *Maitland Poems.*—Perhaps from Fr. *charavel*, *charavenu*, a beetle.

CARIE, *adj.* Soft; pliable. *Kelly.*

CARIN', *adj.* or *part. pr.* Causing pain or care. *Tarras.*

CARK, *s.* A load, a burden. *Act. Audit.*—From Ital. *carc-o*, a load, &c.

CARKIN, *part. pr.* Scratching, or rather, grating.—A. S. *cearc-ian*, crepitare; also stridere, "to crash or gnash; to creak; to make a noise; to charke." V. CHIRK.

CARKINING, *s.* A collar. *Houlate.* V. CARCAT.

CARL, CAIRLE, CARLE, CARLL, *s.* 1, A man. It is used in this general sense, S. B. Thus they not only say, "A big *carl*," but "a little *carl*," "a rich *carl*." A. Bor. id.—A. S. *carl*; Isl. *karl*; O. Teut. *kaerla*, masculus. 2. Man as distinguished from a boy. *Wyntown.* 3. A clown; a boor, S. A. Bor. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *ceorl*; Isl. *karl*; Belg. *kaerle*, rusticus. 4. One who has the manners of a boor. *Kelly.* 5. A strong man. *Wallace.*—Germ. *kerl*, fortis, corpore robusto praeditus. 6. An old man, S. A. Bor. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. Isl. *karl*, id.

CARL-CAT, *s.* A male cat. The female cat is called "A *eheen-cat*," more properly a *Queen-cat.*

CARL'D, *part. pa.* Provided with a male; applied to a hot bitch, Roxb.—A. S. *ceorl-ian*, nuptum dari, "to be given in marriage; to take a husband," Somner.

To CARL-AGAIN, *v. n.* To resist; synon. *to be camstairy*; to give a Rowland for an Oliver, Fife.

CARL-AGAIN. *To play Carl-again*, to return a blow; to give as much as one receives, Ang.

CARL *and* CAVEL. A proverbial phrase for honest man and rogue; or all without distinction. V. KAVEL.

CARLAGIE, *adj.* Churlish. V. CARLISH.

CARL-CRAB, *s.* The male of the Black-clawed crab, Cancer pagurus, Linn. S. *Sibbald.*

CARL-DODDIE, *s.* A stalk of rib-grass, that bears the flower, S. Plantago lanceolata, Linn. *Doddie*, bald.

CARL-HEMP, *s.* The largest stalk of hemp, S. A. Bor.; that hemp which bears the seed, Gl. Grose. 2. Used metaph. to denote firmness of mind. *Burns.*

CARLIE, *s.* 1. A little man; a dimin. from *carl*, S. *Cleland.* 2. A term often applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. *Galt.*

CARLIN, CARLING, *s.* 1. An old woman, S. *Philotus.* 2. A contemptuous term for a woman, although not far advanced in life, S. *Douglas.* 3. A witch, Loth. Tweedd. *Pennecuik.* 4. The last handful of corn cut down in harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas, S. B. If before this, it is called the *Maiden.*—Su. G. *kaering*, *kaerling*, anus.

CARLIN-HEATHER, *s.* Fine-leaved heath, Erica cinerea, Linn., S.; also called *Bell-heather.*

CARLIN-SUNDAY, *s.* That preceding Palm-Sunday, or the second Sunday from Easter, S.

CARLIN-SPURS, *s. pl.* Needle furze, or petty whin, Genista Anglica, Linn., S. B. q. "the spurs of an old woman."

CARLIN-TEUCH, (*gutt.*) *adj.* As hardy as an old woman, S B.—*Teuch*, S., tough.

CARLING, *s.* The name of a fish, Fife. Supposed to be the Pogge, Cottus cataphractus, Linn.

CARLINGS, *s. pl.* Peas *birsled* or broiled, Ang. According to Sibb., "pease brolled on *Care*-Sunday." *Ritson.*

CARLISH, CARLITCH, *adj.* 1. Coarse; vulgar. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *ceorlic*, vulgaris. 2. Rude; harsh in manners. *Popul. Ball.*

CARL-TANGLE, *s.* The large tangle, or fucus, Mearns.—Perhaps so termed from its being covered with small pieces of fuci, of a grayish colour, which give it the appearance of hoariness or age. V. CAIRN-TANGLE.

CARLWIFE or WIFECARLE, *s.* A man who interferes too much in household affairs; a cotquean, Lanarks.—From *karl*, a man, and *wife*, a woman, as used in S., or perhaps as denoting a housewife.

CARMELE, CARMYLIE, CARAMEIL, *s.* Heath peas, a root, S. Orobus tuberosus, Linn. *Pennant.*—Gael. *cairneal*, id. V. KNAPPARTS.

CARMILITANIS, *s. pl.* The friars properly called Carmelites.

CARMUDGELT, *part. adj.* Made soft by lightning; applied either to a person or a thing, Ayrs.—From C. B. *car-iaw*, to bring, or rather *cur-aw*, to beat, to strike, and *medhal*, *mezal*, soft, *mezal-u*, to soften.

CARNAIL, *adj.* Putrid. *Wallace.*—Fr *charogneux*, putrified; full of carrion, Cotgr.

CARNAWIN', CURNAWIN', *s.* A painful sensation of hunger, Kinross.—Perhaps from E. *core*, and the *v.* to *gnaw*; *Heart-gnawing* or *Heart-hunger*, q. v. *Car*, *cor*, or *cur*, is, however, frequently prefixed to words as an intensive particle. V. CUR.

CARNELL, *s.* A heap; a dimin. from *cairn.* *Bellenden.*

CARN-TANGLE, *s.* The large, long fucus, with roots not unlike those of a tree, cast ashore on the beach after a storm at sea, Aberd., Mearns.

CARNWATH-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of wildness or awkwardness, S. 2. Applied to what is distorted, S.; synon. *thrawn.* An object is said to lie very *Carnwath-like*, when it is out of the proper line.

CAROL-EWYN, *s.* The name given in Perths. to the last night of the year; because young people go from door to door singing *carols*, for which they get small cakes in return.

To CARP, CARPE, *v. a.* 1. To speak; to talk; to relate, whether verbally, or in writing. *Wyntown.* O. E. id. *P. Ploughman.* 2. To sing. *Minstrelsy Border.*—Lat. *carpere*, to cull.

CARPING, *s.* Narration. O. E. id. V. the *v.*

CARRALLES, *s. pl.* Carols, or songs, sung within and about kirks on certain days; prohibited by act of Parliament. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. CARALYEGIS and GYSAR.

CARREL, *s.* "*Carrels*, the peece, conteining 15 elnes, viij. l." Rates, A. 1611.

CARRY, *s.* The bulk or weight of a burden, q. that which is *carried*, Aberd.

CARRY, *s.* 1. A term used to express the motion of the clouds before the wind, S. B. 2. Improperly used for the firmament or sky. *Tannahill.*

CARRICK, *s.* 1. The bat of wood driven by clubs, or sticks hooked at the lower end, in the game of *Shintie*, Kinross. Perths. 2. The old name for the game of *Shinty*, Fife; still used in the eastern part of that county. Hence,

CARRICKIN', *s.* A meeting among the boys employed as *herds*, at Lammas, for playing at *Shinty*, on which occasion they have a feast, ibid.

CARRIE, *s.* A two-wheeled barrow, Loth.

*CARRIED, CARRYIT, *part. pa.* 1. Applied to a person whose mind is in so abstracted a state, that he cannot attend to what is said to him, or to the business he is himself engaged in, S. 2. In a wavering state of mind, not fully possessing recollection, as the effect of fever, S. 3. Elevated in mind, overjoyed at any event, so as not to seem in full possession of one's mental faculties; as, "Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just *carryit* about it." Sometimes, *carryit up in the air*, Roxb.

CARRIS, *s.* Flummery, Wigtons. *Sowens*, or *Sweens*, in other counties.—Evidently corr. from Gael. *cathbhrith*, *cathbruith*, id. *Shaw.* This must be compounded of *cath*, pollard, husks, and *bruith*, boiled; a very accurate description of the dish, q. "boiled pollard."

CARRITCH, CARITCH, *s.* 1. The vulgar name for a catechism; more commonly in pl., *caritches*, S. *Magopico.* 2. Used somewhat metaph. *Ferguson.* 3. Often used in the sense of reproof. *I gae him his carritch*, I reprehended him with severity, Ang.

CARRYWARRY, *s.* A kind of burlesque serenade, or mock-music, made with pots, kettles, frying-pans, shouting, screaming, &c., at or near the doors and windows of old people who marry a second time; especially of old women and widows who marry young men, W. Loth. Fife.—Fr. *charivaris* is used exactly in the same sense. Derivation uncertain.

* CARROT, *s.* Applied, in composition, to the colour of the hair, S.; as, *carrot-head*, *carrot-pow* or poll. The English use *carroty* as an adj. in this sense.

CARSACKIE, *s.* 1. A coarse covering, resembling a sheet, worn by workmen over their clothes, Fife. 2. A bedgown, worn by females, ibid. *Cartoush*, synon. —Either q. *car-sack*, a *sack* or frock used by *car*-men; or more probably corr. from Su. G. *kasjacka*; Teut. *kasacke*, a short cloak.

CAR-SADDLE, *s.* The small saddle put on the back of a carriage-horse, for supporting the *traws* or shafts of the carriage, S. *Cursaddle*, Upp. Clydes. *Herd's Coll.*—From *car*, Dan. *karre*; Su. G. *kaerre*, vehiculum, deduced from *koer-a*, currum agere; Germ. *karr-en*, vehere; and *saddle.*

CARSAYE, *s.* The woollen stuff called *kersey*. *Aberd. Reg.*

CARSE, KERSS, *s.* Low and fertile land, generally that which is adjacent to a river; as, *The Carse of Gowrie*, *The Carse of Stirling*, &c., S. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *kaerr*, and Isl. *kiar*, *kaer*, both signify a marsh. *Carse* is sometimes used as an adj.; as *carse grounds. Lord Hailes.*

CARSTANG, *s.* The shaft of a cart, Roxb.; (*trams* synon,); from *car*, a cart, and *stang*, a pole, q. v.

CARTAGE, CARCAGE, *s.* Apparently for *carcass. Doug.*

CART-AVER, *s.* A cart-horse, *s.* V. AVER.

CARTE, *s.* A chariot, especially one used in war.—Chaucer, *carte*, id.; Ir. *cairt*; C. B. *kertuyn*; A. S. *craet*, id.

CARTES, *s. pl.* *The cartes*, the game of cards, rather pronounced as *cairts*, S. Playing cards. *Antiquary.*

CARTIL, *s.* A cart-load, Ang; perhaps contr. from *cart*, and *fill* or *full.*

CARTOUSH, *s.* A bedgown, strait about the waist, with short skirts, having their corners rounded off, resembling the upper part of a modern riding-habit, Fife.—From Fr. *court*, short, and *housse*, "a short mantle of corse cloth (and all of a peece) worne in ill weather by countrey women, about their head and sholders;" Cotgr.

CARTUW, *s.* A great cannon; a battering piece. *Spalding.*—Teut. *kartouwe*, id.

CART-PIECE, *s.* A species of ordnance anciently used in Scotland, apparently borne on a carriage or cart. *Spalding.*

CARVEY, CARVIES, *s. pl.* Confections in which caraway seeds are enclosed, S.

CARUEL, KERVEL, *s.* A kind of ship. *Douglas.*—Fr. *caravelle*, id.; Teut. *kareveel*; Hisp. *caravela*; Isl. *karf.*

CARVY, CARVIE, CARVEY, *s.* Caraway, S.

CARWING PRIKIS. Supposed to be skewers.

CASAKENE, *s.* A kind of surtout.—Ital. *casachin-o*; O. Fr. *casaquin*, camisole, petite casaque à l' usage des femmes; Roquefort.

CASCEIS, *s.* *Inventories.*—L. B. *casses*, is defined by Du Cange, pars vestis major, qua corpus tegitur, exceptis brachiis.

CASCHET, CASHET, *s.* The *fac-simile* of the king's superscription. *Acts Ja. VI.*—From Fr. *cachet*, a seal. This term has the same signification with *caschet*, S.

CASCHIELAWIS, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture. V. CASPICAWS.

CASE, CAISE, *s.* Chance. *Of case*, by chance; accidentally. *Acts Ja. III.*

CASEABLE, *adj.* Naturally belonging to a particular situation or *case. Baillie.*

CASEMENTS, *s. pl.* The name given by carpenters in S. to the kind of planes called by English tradesmen *hollows* and *rounds.*

CASHHORNIE, *s.* A game, played with clubs, by two opposite parties of boys; the aim of each party being to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists, while the latter strain every nerve to prevent this, Fife.

CASHIE, *adj.* 1. Luxuriant and succulent; spoken of vegetables and the shoots of trees, Upp. Clydes. Dumfr.—Isl. *kaes*, congeries; whence *kas-a*, cumulare; or, perhaps, rather allied to Isl, *kask-ur*, strenuus, as radically the same with *Hasky*, rank, q. v. 2. Transferred to animals that grow very rapidly, Dumfr. 3. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue, Selkirks. Dumfr.—This is only a secondary sense of the term; as substances, whether vegetable or animal, which shoot up very rapidly and rankly, are destitute of vigour. 4. Flaccid, slabby; applied to food. Roxb.

CASHIE, *adj.* 1. Talkative, Roxb. 2. Forward, ibid. —This, I suspect, is originally the same with *Calshie.*

To CASHLE, Cashel, *v. n.* To squabble, Mearns.

CASHLE, *s.* A squabble; a broil.—Su. G. *kacs-a*, rixari; Teut. *kass-en*, stridere.

CASHMARIES, *s. pl.* Fish-carriers, or people who drive fish from the sea through the villages.—Fr. *chasse-marée.*

CASPIECAWS, Caspitaws, Caspie laws, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture formerly used in S. *Maclaurin's Crim. Cases.*—Perhaps from Teut. *kausse, kousse,* (Fr. *chausse,*) a stocking, and *lauw*, tepidus, q. "the warm hose."

To CASS, *v. a.* To make void; to annul. *Acts Ja. IV.* Fr. *cass-er*, id.; L. B. *cass-are*, irritum reddere.

CASS, *s.* 1. Chance; accident, O. E. id. *Wallace.* 2. Work; business. *Barbour.*—Fr. *cas*, matter, fact, deed.

CASSEDONE, *s.* Chalcedony, a precious stone.—L. B. *cassidon-ium*, murrha, species lapidis pretiosi; Gall. *cassidoine.*

CASSIE, Cazzie, *s.* 1. A sort of basket made of straw, which may contain a boll of meal, S. B. *Brand.* It is also written *cosie.* 2. Used in Orkney instead of a corn riddle; or made like a *bee-skep*, and used for carrying peats. *Statist. Acc.*—Teut. *kasse*, capsa, cista; Fr. *casse*; Ital. *cassa*; L. B. *cassa*, id.; Su. G. *kasse*, reticulum, in quo pisces portantur, &c.

CASSIN, *part. pa.* Defeated; routed. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *cass-er*, to break; to crush.

CAST, *s.* 1. A twist; a contortion; as, *His neck has gotten a cast*, or, *a wrang cast*, S. 2. Opportunity; chance, S. *Old Mortality.* 3. A turn; an event of any kind, S. *Ross.* 4. Lot; fate. *Hamilton.* 5. Aim; object in view. *Douglas.* 6. Subtle contrivance; wile; stratagem. *Wyntown.* 7. Facility in performing any manual work, such especially as requires ingenuity or expertness, S. *Douglas.* 8. Legerdemain; sleight-of-hand. *Houlate.* 9. The effect of ingenuity, as manifested in literary works. *Douglas.* 10. *A cast of one's hand*, occasional aid, such as is given to another by one passing by, in performing a work that exceeds one's strength. 11. Applied to the mind; "*He wants a cast*," said of one who is supposed to have some degree of mental defect, or weakness of intellect.—C. B. *cast* signifies a trick, techna; Su. G. *kost*, modus agendi.

CAST, *s.* 1. A district; a tract of country, S. 2. That particular course in which one travels, S. *Ross.*

CAST, *s.* *A cast* of herrings, haddocks, oysters, &c., four in number, S.—Su. G. *kast-a*, to cast, to throw. *Ett kast sill*, quaternio halecum.

To CAST, *v. a.* To use; to propose; to bring forth. "To *cast* essonyies," LL S., to exhibit excuses.—Su. G. *kast-a*, mittere.

To CAST, *v. a.* To eject from the stomach, S. B. *Keest*, pret. *Ross.* To cast up, E.

To CAST, *v. a.* Applied to eggs. 1. To beat them up for pudding, &c., S. 2. To drop them for the purpose of divination; a common practice at Hallowe'en, S.

To CAST, *v. a.* To give a coat of lime or plaster, S.; pret. *Kest.*—The *v.* is often used in this sense by itself. A house is said to be *cast* or *rough-cast*, S. This use of the term obviously refers to the mode of laying on the lime, *i. e.* by *throwing* it from the trowel.

To CAST, *v. n.* To swarm; applied to bees, S.—Although used like E. *swarm*, as a *v. n.*, it must have been originally active, q. to send forth; to throw off a swarm; from Su. G. *kast-a*, jacere, mittere.

CASTING, *s.* The act of swarming, as applied to bees; as, "The bees are juist at the *castin'*," S.—"Before I go on to advise you about the swarming or *casting* of your bees, I shall here say a word or two concerning the entries and covers of hives," *Maxwell's Bee-master.*

To CAST *a clod between persons*, to widen the breach between them, S. B. *Ross.*

To CAST *a stone at* one, to renounce all connexion with one, S.

To CAST out, *v. n.* To quarrel, S. *Ramsay.*

To CAST up, *v. a.* To throw any thing in one's teeth; to upbraid one with a thing, S. *Ross.*

To CAST up, *v. a.* 1. To throw up a scum; particularly applied to milk, when the cream is separated on the top, S. 2. To resign; to give up with; to discontinue; E. *to throw up. Spalding.*—Sw. *kast-a up*; Dan. *opkast-er*, to throw up.

To CAST up, *v. n.* 1. To occur; to come in one's way accidentally; pret. *coost up*, S. *Saxon and Gael.* This idiom has, perhaps, been borrowed from the practice of casting or tossing up a piece of coin, when it is meant to refer any thing to chance. 2. To be found; to appear, although presently out of the way. It most generally denotes an accidental reappearance, or the discovery of a thing when it is not immediately sought for, S.

To CAST up, *v. n.* The clouds are said to *cast up*, or to be *casting up*, when they rise from the horizon, so as to threaten rain, S. V. Upcasting.

To CAST Words, to quarrel, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *ordkasta*, to quarrel.

To CAST, *v. n.* To clear; used to denote the appearance of the sky when day begins to break, S. B.—The sky now *casts*, an' the birds begin to sing.

It's Castin' up. The sky is beginning to clear, after rain, or very louring weather, S.

To CAST, *v. n.* To warp; to shrivel, S.—"The larix is liable to *cast*, as we call it, or to warp, after having been sawn into deals." *Agr. Surv. Stirl.*

To CAST at, *v. a.* To spurn; to contemn.—Isl. *atkast*, insultatio, detrectatio.

To CAST Cavels. To cast lots. V. Cavel, sense 2.

To CAST Cavill be Sons or Schadow. To cast lots for determining whether, in the division of lands, the person dividing is to begin on the sunny, or on the shaded side of the lands, S. *Balfour.*

To CAST Count. To make account of; to care for; to regard, Aberd.

To CAST a Ditch. To make a ditch; to cast a trench. *Spalding.*

To CAST Gudes. To throw goods overboard, for lightening a ship. *Balfour.*

To CAST Ill *on* one. To subject one to some calamity, by the supposed influence of witchcraft, S. V. Ill, *s.*

To CAST open, *v. a.* To open suddenly, S. *Spalding.*

To CAST Peats, or Turfs. To dig them by means of a spade, S. *Spalding.*

To CAST a Stack. When a stack of grain begins to heat, it is *casten*, or turned over, in order to its being aired and dried, S.

CAST-BYE, *s.* What is thrown aside as unserviceable; a castaway, South of S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

CAST EWE, Cast Yow. One not fit for breeding; the same with *Draucht Ewe*, q. v. Roxb.

CAST-OUT, *s.* A quarrel, S.; syn. *Outcast.*

CASTLEMAN, *s.* A castellain; the constable of a castle. *Balfour.*—Lat. *castellan-us*, custos castri, Du Cange. Skene renders it *Castellane*; in the margent, "Keipar of the Kingis Castell."

CASTELWART, *s.* The keeper of a castle. *Wyntoun.*—From *castle* and *ward*.

CASTING OF THE HEART. A mode of divination used in Orkn.—"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 Orkn.*

CASTING HOIS. "Ane pair of *casting hois*," *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *castaign*, chestnut coloured.

CASTINGS, *s. pl.* Old clothes; *cast* clothes; the perquisite of a nurse or waiting-maid, S. *Ross.*

CASTOCK, CASTACK, CUSTOC, *s.* 1. The core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage; often *kail-kastock*, S. *Journal Lond.*—2. The stems or *roots* themselves.

"There's cauld kail in Aberdeen,
An' castocks in Stra'bogie."

Belg. *keest*, medulla, cor. matrix arboris, the pith.

CAT, *s.* A small bit of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little, Roxb.

CAT, *s.* A handful of straw, with or without corn upon it, or of reaped grain, laid on the ground by the reaper without being put into a sheaf, Roxb. Dumfr.—Perhaps from the Belg. word *katt-en*, to throw, the handful of corn being cast on the ground; whence *kat* a small anchor.

CAT, *s.* The name given to a bit of wood, a horn, or any thing which is struck in place of a ball in certain games. V. HORNIE-HOLES.

CAT, *s.* For many ridiculous superstitions regarding this animal, see the Supp. to Dict.

CAT AND CLAY, the materials of which a mud-wall is constructed in many parts of S. Straw and clay are well wrought together, and being formed into pretty large rolls, are laid between the different wooden posts by means of which the wall is formed, and carefully pressed down so as to incorporate with each other, or with the twigs that are sometimes plaited from one post to another, S.

To CAT *a Chimney*, to enclose a vent by the process called *Cat and Clay*, Teviotd.

CAT AND DOG, the name of an ancient sport, S.—It seems to be an early form of *Cricket*.

CATBAND, *s.* 1. The name given to the strong hook used on the inside of a door or gate, which, being fixed to the wall, keeps it shut. *Act Sedit.* 2. A chain drawn across a street, for defence in time of war.—Germ. *kette*, a chain, and *band*.

CAT-BEDS, *s. pl.* The name of a game played by young people, Perths.

CATCHROGUE, *s.* Cleavers or goosegrass; an herb generally growing in hedges, and adhering to the clothes of those who attempt to break through them, S. Galium aparine, Linn.

CATCH-THE-LANG-TENS. CATCH-THE-TEN, *s.* The name of a game at cards; *Catch-honours*, Ayrs.

CATCHY, *adj.* Disposed to take the advantage of another, S.; from the E. *v. catch*.

CATCHIE, *adj.* "Merry," jocund; Gl. Aberd.—Su. G. *kaete*; Isl. *kaeti*, laetitia, *kat-r*, laetus, *kiaete*, exhilaror.

CATCHIE, CATCH-HAMMER, *s.* One of the smallest hammers used by stone-masons, for pinning walls, &c., Roxb.—Teut. *kaetse*, ictus, percussio.

CATCLUKE, CATLUKE, *s.* Trefoil; an herb, S. Lotus corniculatus, Linn. *Douglas.*—"Named from some fanciful resemblance it has to a *cat* (cat's) or a *bird's foot*;" Rudd. Dan. *katte-clos*, a cat's claw or *clutch*; Sw. *katt-klor*, cat's claws.

To CATE, CAIT, *v. n.* To desire the male or female; a term strictly applied to cats only. *Colvil.*—Su. G. *kaat*, salax, lascivus, *kaett-as*, lascivire. V. CASER, CAIGIE.

To CATER, *v. n.* A term applied to a female cat, in the same sense with *Cate*; as, "*The cat's caterin*," pron. q. *caiterin*, Fife.—Isl. *katur*, *kater*, lactus, salax. V. CATE.

CATECHIS, *s.* A catechism. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

* CATEGORY, *s.* Used to denote a list, or a class of persons accused. *Spalding.*

CATER, *s.* Money, S. B.; q. what is *catered*. *Shirrefs.* V. CATOUR.

CATERANES, KATHERANES, *s. pl.* Bands of robbers, especially such as came down from the Highlands to the low country, and carried off cattle, corn, or whatever pleased them, from those who were not able to make resistance, S. *Kaitrine*, *Kettrin*. *Stat. Rob. II.*—Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier; *ceatharb*, a troop.

CAT-FISH, SEA-CAT, *s.* The Sea-wolf, S. Anarhicas lupus, Linn. Sw. *kaf-kat*, i. e., sea-cat. *Sibbald.*

CAT-GUT, *s.* Thread fucus, or Sea Laces, Fucus filum, Linn. Orkn. *Neill's Tour.*

CAT-HARROW, *s.* "*They draw the Cat-Harrow*; that is, they thwart one another," Loth. Ang. *Lyndsay.*

CATHEAD BAND. The name given by miners to a coarse iron-stone, Lanarks.—Can this have a reference to S., *Catband*, as *binding* the different strata together?

CAT-HEATHER, *s.* A finer species of heath, low and slender, growing more in separate upright stalks than the common heath, and flowering only at the top, Aberd.

CATHEL-NAIL, *s.* The nail by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axle-tree, Fife.

CAT-HOLE, *s.* 1. The name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn, S. 2. A sort of niche in the wall of a barn, in which keys and other necessaries are deposited in the inside, where it is not perforated, S.

CA-THRO', *s.* A great disturbance, South of S., Lanarks. *Antiquary.* *Gae-through*, synon. From the *v. Caw*, to drive, and the *prep. through*.

CA'-THROW, *s.* A great disturbance; a broil; a tumult. V. under CALL, CA', *v.*

To CA'-THROW, *v. a.* To go through any business with activity and mettle, S. B.

CAT-HUD, *s.* The name given to a large stone, which serves as a back to a fire on the hearth, in the house of a cottager, Dumfr.—Su. G. *kaette* denotes a small cell or apartment, which corresponds to the form of the country fireside; also a bed; a pen. *Hud* might seem allied to Teut. *huyd-en*, conservare, as the stone is meant to guard this enclosure from the effects of the fire.

CATINE, *s.* Unexplained. A chain, a row? *Polwart.*

CAT I' THE HOLE, *s.* The name of a game well known in Fife, and perhaps in other counties.—If seven boys are to play, six holes are made at certain distances. Each of the six stands at a hole, with a short stick in his hand; the seventh stands at a certain distance, holding a ball. When he gives the word, or makes the sign agreed upon, all the six must change holes, each running to his neighbour's hole,

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and putting his stick in the hole which he has newly seized. In making this change, the boy who has the ball tries to put it into an empty hole. If he succeeds in this, the boy who had not his stick (for the stick is the *Cat*) in the hole to which he had run, is put out, and must take the ball. When the *Cat* is *in the Hole*, it is against the laws of the game to put the ball into it.

CATYOGLE, *s.* "Strix Bubo, (Linn. syst.) *Katyogle*, Great horned owl." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* V. KATOGLE.

To CATLILL, *v. a.* To thrust the finger forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising, Dumfr.; syn. with *Gull*.

CATLILLS, *s. pl.* *To gie one his catlills*, to punish him in this way, ibid.—Belg. *lellen*, denotes the gills of a fowl, from *lel*, *lelle*, the lap of the ear.

CAT-LOUP, *s.* 1. A very short distance as to space, S. q. as far as a *cat* may *leap*. *Hogg*. 2. A moment; as, "I'se be wi' ye in a *catloup*," i. e., instantly, "I will be with you as quickly as a *cat* can leap," S. V. LOUP.

CATMAW, *s.* "To tumble the *catmaw*;" to go topsy-turvy, to tumble, S. B.

CATOUR, *s.* A caterer; a provider. *Wallace.*—O. Teut. *kater*, œconomus. V. KATOURIS.

To CATRIBAT, *v. n.* To contend; to quarrel, Roxb.

CATRICK, *s.* A supposed disease to which the roots of the fingers are subject from handling cats too frequently.—It is also believed, in Angus, that if a cat that has crossed a dead body afterwards walk over the roof of a house, the *head* of that house will die within the year. Another superstition prevails, that after having crossed over a dead body, the first person the cat leaps over will become blind. The supposed danger, in such circumstances, has been traced to a laudable design to guard the bodies of the dead from this carnivorous animal. V. CATTER.

CATRIDGE, CATROUS. Expl. "a diminutive person fond of women," Strathmore.

CAT'S CARRIAGE. The same play that is otherwise called the *King's Cushion*, q. v., Loth.

CAT'S CRADLE, *s.* A plaything for children, made of packthread on the fingers of one person, and transferred from them to those of another, S.

CATS-HAIR, *s.* 1. The down that covers unfledged birds, Fife; synon. *Paddockhair*. 2. The down on the face of boys, before the beard grows, S. 3. Applied also to the thin hair that often grows on the bodies of persons in bad health, S.

CAT-SILLER, *s.* The mica of mineralogists, S.; the *katzen silber* of the vulgar in Germany.—Teut. *katten-silver*, amiantus, mica, vulgo argentum felium; Kilian

CAT'S-LUG, *s.* The name given to the Auricula ursi, Linn., Roxb.

CAT'S-STAIRS, *s.* A plaything for children, made of thread, small cord, or tape, which is so disposed by the hands as to fall down like steps of a stair, Dumfr. Gall.

CATSTANE, *s.* One of the upright stones which support a grate, there being one on each side, Roxb. Since the introduction of Carron grates, these *stones* are found in kitchens only. The term is said to originate from this being the favourite seat of the *cat*. V. BAR-STANE.

CATSTANE-HEAD, *s.* The flat top of the *Cat-stane*, ibid.

CATSTEPS, *s. pl.* The projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable, Roxb. *Corbie-steps* synon.

CATS-TAILS, *s. pl.* Hare's-Tail-Rush, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn. Mearns.; also called *Canna-down*, *Cat-Tails*, Galloway.

CATTEN-CLOVER, CAT-IE-CLOVER, *s.* The Lotus, South of S. Sw. *katt-klor*, cat's claws. V. CATSILLER.

CATTER, CATHER, *s.* 1. Catarrh. *Bellenden.* 2. A supposed disease of the fingers from handling cats. V. CATRICK.

CATTERBATCH, *s.* A broil, a quarrel, Fife. Teut. *kater*, a he-cat, and *boetse*, rendered cavillatio; q. "a cat's quarrel."

To CATTERBATTER, *v. n.* To wrangle; at times implying the idea of good humour, Tweedd.; evidently from the same origin with the preceding.

CATTLE-RAIK, *s.* A common, or extensive pasture, where cattle feed at large, S.—From *cattle*, and *raik*, to range. V. RAIK.

CATWITTIT, *adj.* Harebrained; unsettled; q. having the *wits* of a *cat*, S.

CAVABURD, *s.* A thick fall of snow, Shetl.

To CAUCHT, *v. a.* To catch, to grasp. *Douglas.*—Formed from the pret. of *catch*.

To CAVE, KEVE, *v. a.* 1. To push, to drive backward and forward, S. 2. To toss. "*To cave the head*," to toss it in a haughty or awkward way, S. *Cleland.*

To CAVE *over*, *v. n.* To fall over suddenly, S. *Melvill's MS.*

CAVE, *s.* 1. A stroke, a push, S. 2. A toss.—Isl. *aicafr*, cum impetu, vehementer.

To CAVE, *v. a.* 1. To separate grain from the broken straw, after threshing, S. B. 2. To separate corn from the chaff, S. A.—Teut. *kav-en*, eventilare paleas; or the v., both as signifying to toss and to separate, may be viewed as the same with Isl. *kaf-a*, volutare; *kafa í heya*, to toss, ted, or *cave* hay.

CAVE, *s.* A deficiency in understanding, Aberd.—Teut. *keye*, stultus, insanus.

CAVEE, *s.* A state of commotion, or perturbation of mind, Aberd.; perhaps q. Fr. *cas vif*, a matter that gives or acquires activity; like S. *Pavie*.

CAVEL, CAVILL, *s.* A low fellow.

CAVEL, CAUIL, CAPLE, KAVEL, KEVIL, *s.* 1. Expl. "a rod, a pole, a long staff." *Chr. Kirk.*—Su. G. *kafle*, pertica, bacillus; Germ. *keule*, a club. 2. A lot, S. *keul*, S. A. Hence, "to cast *cavels*," to cast lots. *Cavel*, id. Northumb. *Wallace.* 3. By Rudd. *cavillis* is not only translated lots, but "responses of oracles." *Douglas.* 4. State appointed, allotment in Providence, S. B. *Ross.* 5. A division or share of property, as being originally determined by lot, S. B. *Law Case.* 6. Used to denote a ridge of growing corn, especially where the custom of *run-rig* is retained, Perths.—Su. G. Isl. *kafle*, which primarily means a rod, is transferred to a lot in general; Teut. *kavel*, a lot, *kavel-en*, to cast lots.

To CAVELL, *v. a.* To divide by lot, S. B. *Law Case.*

KAVELING AND DELING, casting lots and dividing the property according as the lot falls; dividing by lot.

CAVER, KAVER, *s.* [pron. like E. *brave*.] A gentle breeze, a term used on the western coast of S.; probably from the *v. Cave*, to drive; q. one which drives a vessel forward in its course, or perhaps as including the idea of *tossing*; synon. *Sowr*.

To CAVIE, *v. n.* 1. To rear, or prance, as a horse, Aberd. Mearns. 2. To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step, ibid. A diminutive from *Cave*, *Keve*, *v.*

CAVIE, *s.* 1. A hencoop, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. In former times the lower part of the *aumrie*, or meat-press.

was thus denominated.—Teut. *kevie*, id., aviarium; Lat. *cavea*.

CAVIN, *s.* A convent; pron. like E. *cave*. That this was anciently in use, appears from the name still given to a burial-place in Aberbrothick, *the cavin kirk-yard*, *i. e.*, the churchyard of the convent; pron. q. *Caivin*.—O. E. *couent*; Palsgr.

CAVINGS, *s. pl.* The short, broken straw from which the grain has been separated by means of the barn-rake, Loth. V. CAVE, *v.*

CAUIS, *3d p. sing.* Falls suddenly over. *Douglas.* V. CAVE *over*, *v.*

CAUITS, *s. pl.* Apparently, cat-calls.—From S. *caw*, to call. *Henrysone.*

To CAUL, or CAULD, *v. a.* *To caul the bank* of a river, is to lay a bed of loose stones from the channel of the river backwards, as far as may be necessary, for defending the land against the inroads of the water, S. A.

CAULD, CAUL, *s.* A dam-head, S. A. *Lay Last Minstrel.*—Teut. *kade*, a small bank.

CAULD BARK, "To lie in the *cauld bark*," to be dead, S. B. *Ross.*—Perhaps a corr. of A. S. *beorg*, sepulchre; q. cold grave.

CAULD-CASTEN-TO, *adj.* Lifeless; dull; insipid, Aberd.; pron. *Caul-cassin-tee*.—Metaph. taken from the brewing of beer. If the wort be *cauld casten to* the barm, *i. e.*, if the wort be too cold when the yeast is put to it, fermentation does not take place, and the liquor, of course, is vapid.

CAULD COAL. *He has a cauld coal to blaw at*, "He is engaged in work that promises no success," S. Prov.

CAULD COMFORT. 1. Any unpleasant communication, especially when something of a different description has been expected, S. 2. Inhospitality, Roxb. This generally includes the idea of poor entertainment.

CAULD-KAIL-HET-AGAIN, *s.* 1. Literally, broth warm and served up the second day, S. 2. Sometimes applied to a sermon preached a second time to the same auditory, S. 3. Used as an *adj.* in denoting a flat or insipid repetition in whatever way, S. *The Entail.*

CAULDLIE, *adv.* Coldly, S.

CAULD-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being cold, S.

CAULDNESS, *s.* Coldness, in regard to affection, S. *Keith's Hist.*

CAULDRIFENESS, COLDRIFENESS, *s.* 1. Susceptibility of cold; chillness, S. 2. Coolness, want of ardour, S. *Baillie.*

CAULD ROAST AND LITTLE SODDEN. A proverbial phrase for an ill-stored larder; as, "He needna be sae nice, atweel; for gif a' tales be true, he's [he has] but *cauld roast and little sodden* [*i. e.* boiled] at hame," Roxb.

CAULD SEED, COLD-SEED. Late peas; opposed to Hot seed, early peas. *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

CAULD SHOUTHER. *To show the cauld shouther*, to appear cold and reserved, South of S. *Antiquary.*

CAULD STEER. Sour milk and meal *stirred* together in a *cold* state, S. B. This phrase in Roxb. is applied to cold water and meal mixed together.

CAULD STRAIK. A cant term for a dram of unmixed, or what is called *raw*, spirituous liquor, Roxb.

CAULD-WIN', *s.* Little encouragement; q. a cold *wind* blowing on one, Clydes.

CAULD WINTER. The designation given in Perths., and, perhaps, in other counties, to the last load of corn brought in from the field to the barn-yard.

CAULER, *adj.* Cool. V. CALLOUR.

CAULKER, *s.* The hinder part of a horseshoe sharpened, &c. V. CAWKER.

CAULMES. V. CALMES.

To CAUM, *v. a.* To whiten with *Camstone*, or pipe-clay, S. V. CAMSTONE.

CAUPE, CAUPIS, CAULPES, CALPEIS, *s.* An exaction made by a superior, especially by the Head of a clan on his tenants and other dependants, for maintenance and protection, under the name of a *benevolence*. This was generally the best horse, ox, or cow the retainer had in his possession. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Isl. *kaup* denotes a gift; Su. G. *koep-a*, dare.

CAUPONA, Expl. "a sailor's cheer in heaving the anchor." *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *à un coup*, at once, all together.

CAURE, *s.* Calves; the pl. of *cauf*, a calf. It is commonly used in the West of S. *Pop. Ball.* I am assured that the word is the same in Norway.—A. S. *caelfru*, id.

CAUSEY, CAUSAY, *s.* A street, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *kautsije*, id. 1. *To Keep the Causey*, or, *the Crown of the Causey*, to appear openly; to appear with credit and respectability; q. to be under no necessity of skulking, or taking obscure alleys, S. *Rutherford.* 2. *To Tak the Crown of the Causey*, to appear with pride and self-assurance. *Baillie.*

CAUSEYER, *s.* One who makes a causeway, S.

CAUSEY-CLOTHES, *s. pl.* Dress in which one may appear in public, S. *Baillie.*

CAUSEY-FACED, *adj.* One who may appear in public without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others, S. B.

CAUSEY-TALES, *s. pl.* Common news; q. street news, S.

CAUSEY-WEBS. A person is said to make *causey-webs*, who neglects his or her work, and is too much on the street, Aberd.

CAUTELE, *s.* Wile, stratagem. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *cautelle*, "a wile, sleight, crafty reach, cousenage," &c. Cotgr.

CAUTION, *s.* Security, S. "*Caution* is either simple and pure, for payment of sums of money, or performance of facts; or conditional, depending on certain events. *Spottiswoode's MS.* vo. *Cautio.* This term has been borrowed from *cautio*, id., in the Roman Law.

To FIND CAUTION, to bring forward a sufficient surety, S, ibid.

To SET CAUTION, to give security; synon. with the preceding phrase. *Spalding.*

CAUTIONER, *s.* A surety; a sponsor, S., a forensic term. *Acts Ja. V.*

CAUTIONRY, *s.* Suretiship, S. *Acts Cha. I.*

To CAW, *v. a.* To drive, to impel in any direction; to strike, with the prep. *at*; to search by traversing; as, "I'll *caw* the haill town for't, or I want it." V. CALL.

To CAW *Clashes.* To spread malicious or injurious reports, Aberd.; q. to carry them about from one place to another, like one who hawks goods.

To CAW *a Nail.* To drive a nail, S.

To CAW *a Nail to the Head.* To drive anything to an extremity, S. *Ross.*

To CAW *on.* To fix or fasten; as, "To *caw on a shoe*," to fix a shoe on the foot of a horse.

To CAW *out.* To drive out. 1. *To Caw the Cows out o' a Kail-yard,* S. "He has nae the sense to *ca' the cows out o' a kail-yard,*" an old proverb signifying that degree of incapacity which unfits a man for the easiest offices of life." Gl. Antiquary, iii. 359. 2. "*No worth the cawing out o' a kail-yard,*" a phrase very commonly used to denote any thing that is of no value, that is unworthy of any concern, or of the slightest exertion in its behalf, S. 3. "*I wadna caw him out o' my kale-yard,*" a proverbial phrase contemptuously spoken of a very insignificant person, of one of whom no account is made; in allusion, as would seem, to the driving of any destructive animal out of a kitchen-garden.

To CAW *Sheep.* To stagger in walking; a vulgar phrase used of one who is drunken, and borrowed from the necessity of following a flock of sheep from side to side, when they are driven on a road, Fife.

To CAW *one's Wa'* or *Way.* "*Caw your wa',*" is a vulgar phrase signifying "move on," q. drive away; like *Gang your waas,* for "go away," S. *Ross.*

To CAW *one's Hogs to the Hill.* To snore. Of one who, by his snoring, indicates that he is fast asleep, it is said, "He's *cawin* his *hogs to the hill,*" Aberd.

To CAW AGAIN, *v. a.* To contradict, Aberd. Perhaps a kind of secondary sense of AGAIN-CALL, *v.* to revoke.

CAWARSKYNNIS. "Lamskynnis and *cawar skynnis*" *Aberd. Reg.* Apparently calf skins.—Su. G. *kalfwar,* calves.

CAWAW'D, *part. pa.* Fatigued, wearied of any thing to disgust, Loth.—Perhaps an allusion to the fatigue of cattle, when driven far, from *Caw,* to drive, and *Awa;* q. *driven away.*

CAWF, *s.* A calf, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

CAWF-COUNTRY, CAWF-GRUND. V. CALF-COUNTRY.

CAWILL, *s.* A lot. V. CAVEL, and to COUTCH BE CAWILL.

CAWYNG, *s.* The act of driving, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

CAWK, *s.* Chalk, S. *Caulk,* A. Bor. *Wallace.*—A. S. *ceale;* Alem. *calc;* Dan. Belg. *kalck;* Isl. *kalk;* C. B. *calch;* Lat. *calx,* id.

CAWKER, *s.* 1. The hinder part of a horse's shoe sharpened, and pointed downwards, to prevent the horse from sliding on the ice, S. 2. Metaph. used to denote mental acrimony. *Guy Mannering.* 3. Metaph. a dram; a glass of ardent spirits, S.—Isl. *kelkr,* recurvus, *kelk-a,* recurvi; as referring to the form of the *caulker.*

CAWLIE, *s.* A contemptuous name for a man, S., pron. like E. *cowl. Clelland.*

To CAWMER, *v. a.* To quiet, to calm, Upp. Clydes.; synon. with *Chammer,* q. v.

CAWMYS, *s.* A mould. *Acts Ja. V.* V. CALMES.

CAZARD, *s.* Apparently, an emperor, or Cæsar; as the latter is sometimes written *Casar. Chron. S. Poet.*

CAZZIE, *s.* A sort of sack or net made of straw, S. B. —Sw. *casa,* a fish net. V. CASSIE.

CAZZIE-CHAIR, a sort of easy chair of straw, plaited in the manner in which bee-hives or *steps* are made, Fife.

CEA, *s.* "A small tub." *Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.* Pron. like E. *Sea.* Thus it is evidently the same with *Say, Saye,* q. v.

CEAN KINNE, a Gaelic designation, used to denote the chief of a clan, Highlands of S. *C* pron. hard, as *k. Waverley.* Gael. *ceann,* head, *cine,* a race, tribe, family; the same with A. S. *cinn,* genus; Isl. *kin,* id.

CEDENT, *s.* The person who executes a deed of resignation; a forensic term; Lat. *ced-ere. Acts Ja. VI.* —"*Cedent* is he who grants an assignation; and he who receives it is termed Cessioner or Assigny." Spottiswoode's MS. Law. Dict.

To CEIRS, SERS, *v. a.* To search. *Douglas.*—Fr. *cherch-er;* Ital. *cerc-are,* id.

CELATIOUNE, *s.* Concealment. *Acts Mary.*

CELDR, CELDRE, *s.* A chalder, or sixteen bolls of Scots measure.—L. B. *celdra* is used in the same sense.

To CELE, *v. a.* To conceal, to keep secret. *Balfour's Prac.*—Fr. *cel-er;* Lat. *cel-are.*

CELICALL, *adj.* Heavenly; celestial. *Douglas.*

CELT, *s.* 1. The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal (bronze), often found in S. *The Pirate.* 2. *Stone Celt,* the name given to a stone hatchet, S.

CENCRASTUS, *s.* A serpent of a greenish colour, having its speckled belly covered with spots resembling millet-seeds. *Watson's Coll.*—Fr. *cenchrite,* Lat. *cenchrus,* id.

CENSEMENT, *s.* Judgment. V. SESSEMENT.

CERCIOUR, *s.* A searcher. "*Cerciouris,* vesiaris," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

To CERSS, *v. a.* To search. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *cherch-er.*

CERT. *For cert,* with a certainty; beyond a doubt, Fife.—Fr. *à la certe,* id. V. CERTY.

CERTAINT, *adj.* Corr. from E. *certain,* the mode of pronunciation in the northern counties of S. *Spalding.*

CERTY, CERTIE, *s.* *By my certy,* a kind of oath equivalent to *troth,* S. *Saxon and Gael.*—It is probable that Fr. *certe* had been anciently pronounced *certé.*

CERTIONAT, *part. pa.* Certified. A forensic term. —L. B. *certion-are,* securum reddere.

CESSIONAR, CESSIONARIE, *s.* The person to whom an assignment of property is legally made; syn. with *Assignay. Balfour.*

CEST, CESSIT, *pret.* Seized. *Wallace.*

CH. Words of Goth. origin, whether S. or E., beginning with *ch,* sounded hard, are to be traced to those in the Germ. or northern languages that have *k,* and in A. S. *c,* which has the same power with *k.*

CHACHAND, *part. pr. Chachand the gait,* pursuing his course. *R. Coilyear.*—O. Fr. *chach-ier,* to chase; to pursue.

To CHACK, *v. n.* To clack, to make a clinking noise, S. *Cleland.*

To CHACK, *v. a.* 1. To cut or bruise any part of the body by a sudden stroke; as when the sash of a window falls on the fingers, S. 2. To job; synon. *Prob, Stob,* Dumfr. 3. To give pain in a moral sense, S. 4. To lay hold of anything quickly, so as to give it a gash with the teeth, Ettr. For.—E. *check;* Teut. *kack-en, kek-en,* increpare; synon. S. B. *Chat,* q. v.

CHACK, CHATT, *s.* A slight repast, taken hastily, S. *Galt.*—Q. a *check* for hunger.

FAMILY-CHACK, *s.* A family dinner, excluding the idea of ceremonious preparation, S. *Rob Roy.*—It is also pronounced *check.*

CHACK, CHECK, *s.* The Wheat-ear, a bird, Orkn. Motacilla oenanthe, Linn. *Barry.*—Nearly the same with the last part of its Germ. name, *stein schwaker.* V. STANE-CHACKER.

To CHACK, *v. n.* To check, S. Hence,

CHACK-REEL, CHECK-REEL, *s.* The common reel for winding yarn. It is thus denominated, because it is

constructed with a *check*; or perhaps from its clacking noise, when the quantity of yarn legally required for a *cut* has been wound on it, S.

CHACK (in a road), *s.* A rut, the track of a wheel, Loth. Hence,

CHACKIE, *adj.* 1. Unequal; as, a *chackie road*, a road that is full of ruts, or has many inequalities in it, Loth. 2. Applied to ground that has much gravel in it, South of S.

CHACK-A-PUDDING, *s.* A selfish fellow, who, either in eating, or in whatsoever other way, lays hold of any thing that is good, Ettr. For.—Perhaps a corr. of E. *Jack-pudding*.

CHACKABALLY, *s.* Apparently some kind of checkered or variegated cloth. *Watson's Coll.*

CHACKART, CHACKIE, *s.* The stone-chatter, a bird, Buchan. *Tarras's Poems.* V. STANE-CHAKER.

CHACKIE-BLYND-MAN, *s.* Blindman's-buff. *Bp. Forbes. Jockie-blind-man*, Angus, id.

CHACKIE-MILL, *s.* The death-watch, Angus. V. DEDDOHACK.

CHACKIT, *part. adj.* Chequered, S. *Tarras.*—Fr. *eschequé.*

CHACKLOWRIE, *s.* Mashed cabbage, mixed with barley-broth, Aberd.

CHAD, *s.* Gravel, such small stones as form the bed of a river, S. B.—Teut. *kade*, litus, ora.

CHADDY, *adj.* Gravelly; as, *chaddy ground*, that which chiefly consists of gravel, S.

To CHA'FAUSE, *v. n.* "To suffer;" Gl. Ross, Ang.

To CHAFF, *v. n.* To chatter, to be loquacious, Loth.—Teut. *keff-en*, gannire, latrare, q. to bark.

CHAFFER, *s.* The round-lipped whale, Shetl. "Delphinus Orca, (Linn. Syst.,) *Chaffer-whale*, Grampus." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 300.

To CHAFFLE, *v. n.* To chaffer or higgle? *Saint Patrick.*

CHAFFRIE, *s.* Refuse, Lanarks.—This seems formed from E. *chaffer*, merchandise; from A. S. *ceap-an*, Alem. *chaupi-en*, Moes. G. *kaup-jan*, to purchase; used in an oblique sense for trifling wares.

CHAFRON, *s.* Armour for the head of a war-horse. V. CHEVERON.

CHAFTIS, CHAFTS, *s. pl.* Chops, S. A. Bor. *chafts. Pebbis to the Play.*—Su. G. *kiaeft*, *kaeft*; Isl. *kiaftur*, the jaw-bone. A. Bor. *chafts*, *chefts*, id. Hence also E. *chops*.

CHAFT-BLADE, *s.* The jaw-bone, S.

CHAFT-TALK, *s.* Talking, prattling, Aberd.; from *chaft*, and *talk*. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

CHAFT-TOOTH, *s.* A jaw-tooth, S.

CHAIP, *s.* Purchase; bargain; E. *cheap*. *Aberd. Reg.*

To CHAIPE, *v. n.* To escape. *Wallace.* To *chape* or *chaip* still signifies to escape. Upp. Clydes.—Fr. *eschapp-er*, Ital. *scapp are*, id.

CHAIPES, CHAPIS, *s. pl.* Price, rate, established value of goods. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S. *ceap*, price; from *ceap-an*, to buy.

To CHAISTIFIE, *v. a.* To chastise. *Bellenden.*

To CHAK, *v. a.* To check. *Wallace.*

CHAK, *s.* The act of checking, stop. V. CHAR.

To CHAK, *v. n.* 1. To gnash, to snatch at an object with the chops, as a dog does, S. *Douglas.* 2. It expresses the sharp sound made by any iron substance, as the latch, or *sneck*, of a door, when entering into its socket; to click, S. 3. *To chak to*, to shut with a sharp sound. *Bellenden.*

CHAKER, *s.* A chess-board. *Aberd. Reg.*

CHAKIL, *s.* The wrist. *Watson's Coll.* V. SHACKLE-BANE.

CHAKKIR, *s.* The Exchequer. *Aberd. Reg.* V. CHEKER.

CHALANCE, CHALLANGE, *s.* Challenge; exception used in a forensic sense. *Act. Audit.*

CHALANDRIE, *s.* Probably, imitations of singing birds. *Burel.*—Fr. *calandre*, a species of lark.

CHALDRICK, CHALDER, *s.* The name given in the Orkney Islands to the Scapie, Hoematopus ostralegus, Linn. *Statist. Acc.*—Isl. *tialldur*, id., Pennant's Zool.

CHALFER, *s.* Apparently, a chaffern. *Inventories.*—Fr. *eschauff-er*, to chafe; to heat.

CHALLENGE, *s.* Removal by death; summons to the other world; as, "He has gotten a hasty *chal-lenge*," i. e., a sudden call, Aberd.

CHALLENGEABLE, *adj.* Liable to be called in question. *Acts Cha. I.*

CHALMER, *s.* Chamber. *Douglas.*

CHALMER OF DEIS, CHAMBER OF DAIS. 1. A parlour. 2. The best bed-room. Properly a chamber or hall having a part of it elevated above the rest, and covered with a canopy or *dais*. V. CHAMBRADEESE.

CHALMER-CHIELD, *s.* A valet of the chamber.—"The treasurer paid David Rizzio, in April, 1562, £15, as *chalmer-chield*, or valet of the chalmer." *Chalmers' Mary.* V. CHIEL, CHIELD.

CHALMER-GLEW, *s.* "Chambering, secret wantonness," Gl. Sibb. V. GLEW.

CHALMERLANE, *s.* Chamberlain. *Acts Ja. I.*

CHALMERLANRIE, *s.* The office of a chamberlain; chamberlainship. *Acts Ja. VI.*

CHALMILLETT, *s.* The stuff called *camlet*, made of silk and wool. *Inventories.*—In O. E. *chamlet*, Fr. *camlot*; being originally made of the hair of the camel.

CHALOUS, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 11. V. CHOLLE.

CHAMBERERE, *s.* A chamberlain. *King's Quair.* Fr. *chambrier*, id. Sw. *kamerer*.

CHAMBRADEESE, *s.* 1. A parlour, a name still used by some old people, Fife. Properly, *Chamber of dais*. 2. Sometimes, the bed-room.—Fr. *chambre au dais*, a chamber with a canopy. V. DAIS.

CHAMLANRIE, *s.* The office of a chamberlain.—From O. Fr. *chamellan*, a chamberlain. V. CHALMERLANE.

CHAMLOTHE, CHAMLET, *s.* Camelot, or camlet.—From Fr. *chameau*, a camel; this cloth being originally made of camel's hair.

To CHAMMER, *v. a.* To quash; to silence; to settle; as, "If I had heard him, I wad hae *chammer'd* his talk till him," Roxb.—Teut. *kommer-en*, manus injicere, retinere; arrestare; *kamer-en*, in cella condere, q. to confine; to restrain.

To CHAMP, *v. a.* To chop, to mash, to chew, S. *Chomp*, Lancash., to cut things small. *Godscroft.*—Germ. Belg. *kapp-en*, id. Or rather from Isl. *kamp-a*, masticare.

CHAMP, *s.* A mire; as, "That's a perfect *champ*," Tweedd. q. what is trodden down or mashed by the feet of animals.

CHAMP, *s.* The figure that is raised on diaper, silk, &c.—Fr. *champ* is applied to work of the same kind; as, *champ* d'une tapisserie; but the term, according to its primary sense, denotes the area, or field, on which the figures in tapestry are raised.

CHAMPARTE, *s.* Field-rent; that portion of the fruits of the soil paid by a tenant to his lord.—Fr. *champar*, or *champart*, id.

CHAMPIES, *s. pl.* Mashed potatoes, Berwicks.

CHAMPIT, *adj.* Having raised figures, embossed, diapered. *Palice of Honour.*—Teut. *schamp-en*, radere, scalpere.

CHANCELLARIE, *s.* Chancery. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *chancelerie*, id. Johnson conjectures that E. *chancery*, has been, "probably, *chancellery*, then shortened."

CHANCELLOR *of a Jury.* The foreman of it, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

To **CHANCH**, *v. a.* To change. *Acts Ja. V.*

CHANCY, *adj.* 1. Fortunate, happy, S. *Douglas.*—Fr. *chanceux*, id. 2. Foreboding good fortune, S. Any person or thing viewed as inauspicious, is said to be *no chancy*, S. This term is very commonly applied to one who is supposed to be conversant with magical arts. 3. Safe in a literal sense; but commonly used with the negative prefixed; *not chancy*, not safe, dangerous. *Ross.*

CHANDLER, Chamler, *s.* A candlestick, S. *Ramsay.*—Fr. *chandelier*, a branch for holding candles, used obliquely. Grose mentions *chaundler*.

CHANDLER-CHAFTS, Chan'ler-Chafts, *s. pl.* Lantern-jaws; thin cheek-blades, S. *Skinner.*

CHANG, *s.* Apparently, reiteration of one thing, Aberd. *Chirmin' chang. Skinner.*—This word seems to be used in a similar sense with *Channerin*; allied, perhaps, to Isl. *kiaenk*, avium vox; crocitus, q. "a croaking sound." V. Chirms.

CHANGE, *s.* Custom; as denoting the practice of buying from certain persons, S. *Train's Mountain Muse.*

CHANGE, Change-House, Chainge-House, *s.* A small inn or alehouse, S. *Smollett.*

CHANGE-KEEPER, *s.* One who keeps an alehouse, or a petty inn, Perths. Lanarks.

CHANGE SEATS, THE KING'S COME. A game well known in Loth. and in the South of S.—In this game as many seats are placed round a room as will serve all the company save one. The want of a seat falls on the individual by a kind of lot. All the rest being seated, he who has no seat stands in the middle, repeating the words, "Change seats, change seats," &c., while all the rest are on the alert to observe when he adds, "The King's come," or as it is sometimes expressed, "The King's coming;" as they must then all rise and change their seats. The sport lies in the bustle made in consequence of every one's endeavouring to avoid the misfortune of being the unhappy individual who is left without a seat. *Rob Roy.* This game, although childish, is evidently meant to ridicule the political scramble for places on occasions of a change of government, or on the succession.

CHANLER-CHAFTED, *adj.* Lantern-jawed; having chops like a *chandler* or candlestick, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*

CHANNEL, *s.* A gutter; a kennel. *Balfour's Pract.* Fr. *chenal*; Belg. *kennel*; Lat. *canal-is*, id. This word has been probably borrowed from the French, while residing in this country, during the reign of Mary.

CHANNEL, *s.* Gravel, S. (synon. *chad.*)—Perhaps from *channel*, the bed of a river. V. Chingle.

CHANNELLY, *adj.* Gravelly, S. *Statist. Acc.*

CHANNEL-STANE, *s.* The name given to the stone used in the diversion of curling. *Gall.*—Perhaps thus denominated, as they are generally such as are taken from the bed of a river.

CHANNER, *s.* Gravel; often *Channers*; synon. with *Channel*, Aberd.

To **CHANNER**, *v. n.* To fret, to be in a chiding humour, S. *Minstrelsy Border.*—Ir. *cannr-am*, to mutter or grumble; Gael. id. *cannran*, contention, grumbling.

CHANOS, *adj.* Gray; hoary. *Douglas.*—Lat. *canus.* V. Canois.

CHANRY-KIRK, Chanrery-Kirk, *s.* Corr. of *Chanonry*, or *Canonry kirk*, *i. e.*, Kirk of the Canons, S. *Spalding.*

CHANTER, *s.* The flute-like tube of the bagpipe, on which the tune is played, S. *Lady of the Lake.*—Gael. *cantair*, chanter, (Shaw,) apparently a singer; primarily applied to the person; hence, perhaps, to the instrument.

CHANTERIS, *s. pl.* Laics endowed with ecclesiastical benefices. *Bannatyne Poems.*

CHANTY, Chantie, *s.* A chamber-pot; an urinal; a cant term, Roxb., Ayrs., Fife, Aberd. *Picken.*

CHANTICLEER, *s.* A name given to the Dragonet, Firth of Forth.—"Callionymus Lyra, Dragonet; *Chanticleer*, or Gowdie." *Neill's List of Fishes.* This name is also given to a cock, Scot. and Eng.

CHANTIE-BEAK, *s.* A prattling child; a chatter-box, Roxb.—Apparently from Fr. *chant-er*, to warble, (E. *chant*,) as expressive of cheerfulness, and *bec*, the bill or beak. V. Beik, *s.*

CHANTIN', *adj.* Loquacious, and at the same time pert, Roxb.

CHAP, *s.* 1. A fellow, a contemptuous term; sometimes *chappie*, or "little chap," S. *Burns.* 2. Like *chield*, it is also applied to a female, S. B. *Ross.*—Su. G. *kaepe*, *keipe*, *kaebe*, homo servilis conditionis.

To **CHAP**, *v. a.* 1. To strike with a hammer, or any instrument of similar use, S.—Teut. *kapp-en*, incidere; Belg. *schopp-en*, to strike, Sewel. 2. To chop, to cut into small pieces, S. 3. To bruise; to beat; to break, S. B.—Teut. *kapp-en*, conscindere minutim.

To **CHAP** *hands*, to strike hands, especially in concluding a bargain, S. *Ross.*

To **CHAP** *off*, to strike off.—Su. G. *kapp-a*, to amputate.

To **CHAP**, *v. n.* 1. To strike; "the knock's *chappin*," the clock strikes, S. *Guy Mannering.* 2. *To chap at a door*, to knock, to rap, S. *Sir Egeir.*

CHAP, Chaup, Chopfe, *s.* 1. A stroke of any kind; a blow, S. *Burns.*—Teut. *kip*, ictus; Moes. G. *kaupatjan*, colaphos ingerere. Or perhaps Su. G. *kaepp*, baculus, a stick. 2. A tap or rap, S. *Minst. Bord.* Z. Boyd uses *choppe* in the same sense.

To **CHAP**, Chaup *out*, Chaups, *v. a.* 1. To fix upon any person or thing by selection, S. Hence the phrase, *Chap ye, chuse ye. Ramsay.* 2. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned, S.—Belg. *kipp-en*, to choose; which seems only a secondary sense of the v. in Teut., as signifying to lay hold of.

CHAP, *s.* The act of choosing; *Chap and choice*, great variety, S. B. *Ross.*

CHAP, *s.* A shop. *Many.*

To **CHAP** *out*, *v. a.* To call out by a tap on a pane of the window, S. *Blackw.*

To **CHAP** *yont*, *v. n.* To get out of the way, Aberd. Apparently equivalent to E. *chop about*, as applied to the shifting of the wind. *Tarras's Poems.*

CHAP AND CHOICE, great variety, S. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

CHAPDUR, *s.* Chapter. *Chart. Aberd.*

CHAPIN, Chappin, *s.* Chopin, a quart, S. *Shirrefs.*

To **Tak a Chappin**, is a circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor, S.

CHAPIS, *s. pl.* Established prices and rates. V. Chaipes.

CHAPYT. V. Chaipe.

CHAPLING, *s.* The term used when, at an election, merchants or craftsmen lose their individual votes, and go with the majority of their guild or craft.—Su. G. *kaeppl-a*, to gag, bacillo os obturare; from *kaepp*, baculus.

CHAPMAN, *s.* A pedler, a hawker, S., a merchant, O. E. *Stat. Acc.*—A. S. *ceapman*; Sw. *koepman*, a merchant.

CHAP-MILL, *s.* Clappers.

CHAPPAN, *adj.* "Tall of stature; clever." *Gl. Picken.* Ayrs. also expl. "lusty," Ed. 1813.—This must be merely a Scottish modification of the E. word *chopping*, used in the first sense.

CHAPPED BY, *pret.* Apparently got out of the way. *Pitscottie.* V. Chap *yont.*

CHAPPER, *s.* An instrument for bruising potatoes, &c., Aberd.

CHAPPIE, *s.* A little fellow, S. *Galt.*

CHAPPING-STICKS, *s.* Any instrument which one uses for striking with, S. *Kelly.*

CHAPTERLY, *adv.* A presbytery is said to be *chapterly* met, or convened, when all the members are present; formerly written *Chaptourly.*—The term has been transmitted from the times of popery; from *chapter*, *chaptour*, "an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church."

CHAR, *s.* Carriages. *Barbour.*—Fr. *char*, a wagon, a car.

CHAR, *s.* A certain quantity of lead. *Balf. Pract.*—It seems properly to signify a *cart*-load-ful. V. Char, *s.* Carriages.

To CHAR, *v. a.* 1. To stop. *Douglas.* 2. *To char by*, to turn aside. *Douglas.*—A. S. *cerr-an*, to turn, to turn from, divertere.

CHAR. *On char*, to a side. *Douglas.*—A. S. *cerre*, turning, bending, winding.

To CHAR. *Char doute.* Perhaps, "murmur, distrust." *Barbour.*—A. S. *cear-ian*, to complain, to murmur.

CHARBUKILL, *s.* 1. A carbuncle. *Douglas.* 2. An ulcer. *Polwart.*—Fr. *escarboucle*, *carboucle*, the pestilent blotch or sore, termed a carbuncle.

CHARD, *pret.* V. Cheir.

CHAR'D. Expl. "leaning place."

CHARE, *s.* A chariot. *Douglas.*—Fr. *char*, id.

CHARE, *s.* Care, charge. *Ross.*—Like E. *charie*, from A. S. *car*, cura, or *cearig*, solicitus.

CHARGES, *s. pl.* Rents. *Buik of Discipline.*—Fr. *charge*, pension, rente.

To CHARK, *v. n.* 1. To make a grating noise, as the teeth do when grinding any gritty substance accidentally mingled with one's food, Dumfr. *Chirke*, q. v. syncn. To be habitually complaining; to be constantly in a querulous humour, ibid.

CHARKAR, *s.* Meaning doubtful.

CHARKER, *s.* A cricket, Dumfr.—Probably from A. S. *cearc-ian*, stridere, "to *creake*, to make a noise; to *charke*, or *chirke*," Somner.

CHARLEWAN, Charlewayne, *s.* The constellation *Ursa Major*, also called the Plough, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *carleaswagn*; Su. G. *karlwagn*; Dan. *karlvogn.*

CHARNAILL BANDIS, *s. pl.* Strong hinges used for massy doors or gates, riveted, and often having a plate, on each side of the gate, S.; *centre-hinges*, E. *Wallace.*—Fr. *charniere*, a hinge, a turning-joint.

CHARNALE, *s.* Perhaps corr. from Fr. *charniere*, a hinge, or turning-joint. *Inventories.* V. Charnaill Bandis.

CHARRIS. V. Char, *v.*

CHARTER-HOUSS, *s.* The name given to the monastery of the Carthusians.—Fr. *chartreux. Acts Ja. VI.*

CHARTOUR, *s.* A place for holding writings.

CHARVE, *adj.* Great, Orkn.

CHAS, *s.* The game of chess. *Inventories.*

CHASBOL, Chesbol, Chesbowe, *s.* Poppy. *Complaynt S. Douglas.*

CHASE, *s.* *Brack a chase*, perhaps begun a pursuit. *Knox.*

CHASER, *s.* A ram that has only one testicle, Selkirks. *Hogg.*

CHASS, *s.* Case, condition. *Wallace.*

To CHASTY, *v. a.* To chastise, to correct. *Barbour.*—Fr. *chasti-er*, id.

To CHASTIFY, *v. a.* To make chaste.—Perhaps meant as strictly signifying *emasculare*, like Fr. *chastr-er.* However, L. B. *castificare se*, signifies, se castum exhibere, servare, Du Cange.

To CHASTIZE, *v. a.* To abridge.—Evidently a metaph. use of the E. *v.*

CHASUBYL, *s.* The same with *Chesybil.*

To CHAT, *v. a.* 1. To bruise slightly. 2. To chafe, S.; synon. *chack.*

CHAT THE, "Hang thyself;" Rudd. *Douglas.*—According to Sherrifs, *Chat* is "sometimes a cant name for the gallows," *Gl. Aberd.*

CHATON, Chatton, *s.* "The beasill, collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c., wherein the stone is set," Cotgr., Fr.

To CHATTER, *v. a.* To divide a thing by causing many fractures; to break suddenly into small pieces, Aberd.; to *Shatter*, E.

CHATTY-PUSS, *s.* A term used in calling to a cat, Roxb. Evidently of the same origin with *Cheet*, q. v.

To CHATTLE, *v. n.* To eat as a lamb, or a young child; to nibble; to chew feebly, Ettr. For.—This may be a dimin. from A. S. *ceow-an*, or Teut. *kauwen*, *kouw-en*, id., mordere.

CHAUDMALLET, *s.* A blow; a beating, Aberd. Evidently a relique of *Chaudmellé*, q. v.

CHAUDMELLE, *s.* A sudden broil or quarrel. *Skene.*—Fr. *Chaude*, hot, and *meslée*, *melée*, broil.

CHAUD-PEECE, *s.* Gonorrhœa. *Polwart.*—Fr. *chaude-pisse*, id.

CHAVELING, Shavelin, *s.* A tool especially employed by cartwrights and coachmakers, for smoothing hollow or circular wood, S. Synon. S. with *Spoke-shave*, *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *scafa*, a shaving instrument; Teut. *schaue*, dolabra, planula, from *schauen*, to smooth with a plane.

CHAUFFRAY, *s.* Merchandise.—*Chaffare*, id., Chaucer; from A. S. *ceapian*, to buy; also to sell. *R. Coilyear.*

CHAUKS, *s.* A sluice, Roxb.; syn. *Flews.* Perhaps q. what *chacks*, *i. e.*, checks or restrains the water, when apt to overflow.

To CHAUM, *v. n.* To chew voraciously; to eat up, Ettr. For.—Isl. *kiammi*, maxilla, *kiams-a*, buccas volutare, *kiami*, motio maxillarum.

CHAUVE, *adj.* 1. A term denoting that "colour in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair." *Surv. Nairn and Moray.* 2. Also applied to "a swarthy person" when "pale," ibid.—It is, undoubtedly, the same with *Haw*, *Haave*, q. v.; for *Chauve* is always pron. as if written with the Gr. χ.

To CHAW, *v. a.* 1. To chew, S., as in E. 2. To fret or cut by attrition, Aberd.

To CHAW, *v. a.* 1. To fret, to gnaw. *Douglas.* 2. To provoke, to vex, S.—O. *Fr. chaloir*, to put in pain; *Fr. chaud*, "disappointed, frustrated," Cotgr.

CHEAP O'T. A Scottish idiom commonly applied to one who superabundantly deserves any affront or misfortune he has met with; q. *cheap of it.*

CHEARY, CHEERIE, *adj.* Cheerful, S. *Picken.*

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, *s.* 1. Deceit; fraud, S. *Fountainhall.* 2. The act of cheating; fraud; deceit in mercantile dealings, play, or otherwise, S.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, *adj.* 1. Fraudful; deceitful; "a *cheatrie* body," one addicted to cheating, S. 2. Applied to the means used for deception, S.; as in the old adage, "*Cheatrie* game 'ill aye kythe," *i. e.*, false play will show itself sooner or later.—A. S. *ceatt*, circumventio; Su. G. *kyt-a*, mutare, permutare, Ihre; dolose imponere, Seren. *Cheatrie* may, indeed, be viewed as compounded of A. S. *ceatt*, circumventio, and *ric*, dives; q. "rich in deceit."

CHEAT-THE-WUDDIE, *adj.* Defrauding the gallows of its rightful prey, S.; *s.* One who defrauds the gallows. *Rob Roy.* V. WIDDIE.

CHEATS, CHITS, *s.* The sweet-bread. *Chits and nears*, a common dish in S. *i. e.*, kidneys and sweetbreads. *Watson's Coll.*

CHECK, *s.* A bird. V. CHACK.

CHECKSPAIL, *s.* A box on the ear; a blow on the cheek or chops; q. *checkplay.*—From Teut. *spel*, also *spiel*, ludus. *Checkspool*, Fife.

CHEDHER, *s. Chedher Male*, an unintelligible phrase. *Chart. Sancti Andr.* V. CHUDREME.

CHEECKIE, CHEEKIE, CHECKIE, *adj.* Full of cunning, Aberd. *Tarras.*—Teut. *kecke*, fallacia, dolus.

To CHEEK, *v. a.* "To flatter," *Gl. Shirrefs*, Aberd. Teut. *kaeck-en* signifies to pilfer, suppilare, manticulari; or from the same origin with *Cheeckie.*

CHEEK *of the Fire.* The side of the fire, Roxb. *Ingle cheek*, synon.

CHEEK-BLADE, *s.* The cheek-bone, S. *Cleland.*

CHEEK-FOR-CHOW. Cheek by jole, S. V. CHOL.

To CHEEM, *v. a.* To knock one down, Orkn.—Perhaps it originally denoted a stroke on the chops, from Isl. *kiammi*, maxilla.

CHEERER, *s.* A glass of spirits mixed with warm water and sugar; a tumbler of toddy, South of S., Ayrs. *Guy Mannering.*

CHEESE-HAKE, *s.* A frame for drying cheeses when newly made, S. V. HAKE.

CHEESE-RACK, *s.* The same with *Cheese-hake*, S. *Ferguson.*

CHEET, *interj.* The call directed to a cat, when one wishes her to approach, S. It is generally doubled; as, *Cheet! cheet!*—There seems to be little reason to doubt that this is from Fr. *chat*, the name given to this animal.

CHEFFROUN, *s.* A piece of ornamental head-dress for ladies. V. SCHAFFROUN.

CHEIF-SCHIMMEIS, *s.* A principal dwelling-place, or manor-house. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. CHEMYS.

CHEIFTYME, *s.* Reign; q. the *time* of one's being *chief*, or sovereign. *Collyear.*

To CHEIM, *v. a.* To divide equally; especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal, S. B.—Apparently corr. from the E. v. *chine*, used in the same sense, from *chine*, the backbone. Fr. *eschin-er*, id.

To CHEIP, CHEPE, *v. n.* 1. To peep, to chirp, as young birds in the nest, S. *Complaynt S. Cheepe*, O. E. 2. To squeak with a shrill and feeble voice, S. *Godscroft.* 3. To mutter; applied metaph. to man, S. *Bannatyne Poems.* 4. To creak, S.—Isl. *keyp-a*, vagire modo puerorum; *keipar*, puerorum vagitus.

CHEIP, CHEEP, *s.* A whisper; the slighest hint or inuendo, S. It admits of the same various significations as the *v.* It is also used, in a general sense, to denote noise of any kind. "I did not hear a *cheip*," *i. e.*, there was not the least noise, S.

CHEIPER, *s.* The cricket, an insect; denominated from the noise it makes, Loth. When *cheipers* come to a house, it betokens good luck, Roxb.

CHEIPER, *s.* The Bog Iris; so called, because children make a shrill noise with its leaves, Roxb.

CHEIPING, CHEEPING, *s.* Shrill squeaking, S.

To CHEIPS, *v. a.* To buy or sell. *Maitland Poems.*—A. S. *ceap-an*, emere, vendere; whence E. *cheapen.*

To CHEIS, CHEISS, CHES, CHESS. 1. To choose. *Fordun.* 2. To appoint; used in an oblique sense. *Sir Tristrem.*—Moes. G. *kes-an*; A. S. *ceos-an*; Belg. *kies-en*; Su. G. *kes-a*, id. Chauc. *chese.*

To CHEITLE, *v. n.* To chirp; to chatter or warble; applied to the sounds emitted by small birds when they sit upon their young, or feed them, Kinross. Perths.—It must be viewed as radically the same with Teut. *quedel-en*, garrire, modulari.

CHEITRES, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48, read *chekis.*

CHEK, *s.* 1. Cheek. *Douglas.* 2. The post of a gate. *Douglas.* The posts of a door are still called the *door-cheeks.*

CHEKER, CHECKER, *s.* The exchequer. *Stat. Rob. III.*

CHELIDERECT, *s.* A kind of serpent, *Burel.*—Fr. *chelydre*; Lat. *chelydrus*, id.

CHEMAGE. *Wallace. Chemes hie*, *i. e.*, high dwelling, seems the true reading. V. CHEMYS.

CHEMER, *s.* A loose upper garment. *Barbour.* V. CHYMOUR.

CHEMYS, CHYMES, CHYMMES, CHYMIS, *s.* A chief dwelling; as the manor-house of a landed proprietor, or the palace of a prince. *Baron Courts.*—O. Fr. *chefmes*, *chefmois*, the chief mansion-house on an estate; L. B. *caput mansi.*

CHENYIE, CHENYÉ, *s.* A chain. *Hanged in a Cheynie*, hung in chains. *Complaynt S.*

CHENNONIS, *s. pl.* Canons belonging to a Cathedral. *Houlate.*

To CHEPE, *v. n.* To chirp. V. CHEIP.

CHERITIE, CHERITÉ, *s.* Meaning doubtful.

To CHERK, *v. n.* To emit a grating sound, South of S. *Hogg.*

CHERRY *of Tay.* The name formerly given to a species of sea-fish in the firth of Tay; supposed to be the Smelt, S. *Spirling.*

CHESBOW, *s.* The poppy. V. CHASBOL.

To CHESE, *v. a.* To choose. V. CHEIS.

CHESYBIL, *s.* An ecclesiastical dress, O. E. *chesuble*, a short vestment without sleeves. *Wyntown.*—L. B. *casubla*; Fr. *casuble*, id., a little cope.

CHESOP, *s.* An ecclesiastical dress. Abbrev. from *Chesybil*, q. v. *Inventories.*

CHESS, *s.* The quarter, or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c., cut regularly into pieces. "The *chess* of an orange," one of the divisions of it, Roxb.—Fr. *chasse*, "that thing, or part of a thing, wherein another is enchased," Cotg.

CHESS, *s.* 1. The frame of wood for a window; a sash, S. 2. The iron frame which surrounds types, after they are set for the press, S.—Fr. *chassis* also signifies a "printer's tympane," Cotgr.

CHESSART, *s.* A cheese-vat, S. O. *Chessirt, Chesvirt*, Fife.

CHESSEL, *s.* A cheese-vat; the same with *Chessell*, and *Chessart*, Nithsd.

CHESSFORD, Chessford, *s.* The mould in which cheese is made, Roxb. Synon. *Chissard*, and *Kaisart*, S. B.

To **CHESSOUN**, *v. a.* To subject to blame, to accuse. *Priests of Peblis.*—Fr. *achoisonn-er*, id.

CHESSOUN, Chessowne, *s.* Blame; accusation; exception. *Priests of Peblis.*—Fr. *achoison*, accusation.

* **CHEST**, *s.* Frequently used for a coffin, S. *Spalding.*

To **CHEST**, *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin, S. V. Kist, *s.* and *v.*

CHESTER, *s.* 1. The name given to a circular fortification in some parts of S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. The designation of a number of places, such as farm-towns, in the South of S., either by itself or in conjunction with some other word, as High*chester*, Bon*chester*. White*chester*, *Chester*house, *Chester*hall, &c.—Lat. *castra*, adopted into A. S. in the form of *ceaster*, a fort, a castle.

CHESTER BEAR. The name commonly given, in Angus and Perths., to *big*, as distinguishing it from *Barley-bear*, which denotes what is, in England, strictly called barley.

CHESWELL, *s.* A cheese-vat. *Kelly.*

CHEVELRIE, *s.* Cavalry. V. Chewalry.

CHEVERON, *s.* Armour for a horse's head. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*—L. B. *chamfrenum*, Du Cange; Fr. *chanfrain, chanfrein.*

CHEVIN, *part. pa.* Succeeded; prospered; achieved. *Maitland Poems.* Fr. *chevir*, to obtain, also to make an end.

CHEVISANCE, *s.* Procurement; means of acquiring. *Acts Ja. I.*

CHEVRON, *s.* A glove.—Originally, perhaps, a glove made of kid leather; from Fr. *chevreau*, a kid.

To **CHEW**, *v. a.* To stew, Lanarks.; a corrupt provincialism.

CHEWAL, *adj.* Distorted. V. Shevel and Showl. *Dunbar.*

CHEWALRY, *s.* 1. Men in arms, of whatever rank. *Barbour.* 2. Cavalry. *Bellenden.* 3. Courage; prowess in arms. *Barbour.*—Fr. *chevalerie*, knighthood, transferred to armed men without distinction. It also signifies prowess.

CHEWALROUS, *adj.* Brave, gallant. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *chevaleureus*, illustris, nobilis.

CHEWALRUSLY, *adv.* Bravely; gallantly. *Barbour.*

To **CHEWYS**, *v. a.* To compass; to achieve; to accomplish. *Barbour.*

CHEWYSANCE, Chewysans, *s.* Acquirement; provision; means of sustenance. *Wallace.*

CHIAR, *s.* A chair. The vulgar pronunciation nearly resembles this. *Cheyr*, S. *Bellenden.*

To **CHICK**, *v. n.* To make a clicking noise, as a watch does, S.—Teut. *kick-en*, mutire, minimam vocem edere.

CHICKENWORT, *s.* Chickweed, S. Alsine media, Linn. From *chicken* and *wort*, an herb.

* **CHIEF**, *adj.* Intimate; as, "They're very *chief* wi' ane anither," S. Synon. *Grit, Thrang, Pack, Freff*, &c.

CHIEL, *s.* Used in the sense of child, Aberd. "*Chiel*, child; *Wi' chiel*, with child." *Gl. Shirrefs.*—Perhaps the word in this form, has more affinity with Su. G. *kull*, proles, than with A. S. *cild*, infans.

CHIEL, Cheild, *s.* 1. A servant. *Chamber-chiel*, a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber; a valet. *Pitscottie.*—Su. G. *kull*, a boy; *kulla*, a girl; *kulle*, offspring. Or *Child*, q. v. corr. from O. E.; pronounced by the common people in E. *Cheild* or *Cheeld*. 2. A fellow, used either in a good or bad sense, although more commonly as expressive of disrespect. S. *Ramsay.* 3. A stripling, a young man, S. It is applied indifferently to a young man or woman, S. B. *Ross.* 4. An appellation expressive of fondness, S. B. *Ross.*

CHIEL or CHARE. One that a person takes a particular interest in, or to whom he acts as guardian, S. B.; *i. e.*, "a child of his own, or a ward." *Ross.* V. Chare, *s.* 2.

To **CHIER**, Cheir, *v. a.* To cut; to wound. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *scear-an, scer-an*, tondere. *Chard*, which occurs in the same stanza, seems to be the pret. of the *v.*

CHIERE, *s.* Chair. *King's Quair.*

CHIFFERS, *s. pl.* Cyphers.—Fr. *chiffres*, id.

CHILD, Cheyld, *s.* A servant; a page. *Wallace.* In O. E., a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood.—A. S. *cild*, like L. *infans*; Fr. *enfant*; Hisp. *infent*, transferred to the heir-apparent of a sovereign.

CHILDER, *pl.* 1. Children, S., Lancash. *Wallace.* 2. Retinue; attendants. 3. Used to denominate servants on shipboard, or common mariners in relation to their master. *Balfour's Pract.*—A. S. *cildru*, pueri.

CHYLD-GIFT, *s.* A present made to a *child* by one who sustains the character of godfather.

CHILD-ILL, *s.* Labour; pains of child-bearing. *Barbour.*

To **CHIM**, *v. n.* "To take by small portions; to eat nicely," Ettr. For.—By the usual change of Goth. *k* into *ch*, this seems to originate from Isl. *kein-r*, sapor.

CHYMES, *s.* A chief dwelling. V. Chemys.

CHIMLEY, Chimla, Chimney, Chimblay, *s.* 1. A grate, S. *Burrow Lawes.* 2. A fire-place, S. 3. In the proper sense of E. *chimney*, as denoting "the turret raised for conveyance of the smoke," S.—Corn. *tschimbla*, a chimney.

CHIMLA-LUG, *s.* The fire-side, S. *Burns.*

CHIMLEY-BRACE, *s.* 1. The mantel-piece, S. 2. The beam which supports the *cat-and-clay* chimneys in cottages; pron. *chumla-brace*, Teviotd.

CHIMLEY-CHEEKS, *s. pl.* The stone pillars at the side of a fire, S.

CHIMLEY-NEUCK, *s.* The chimney-corner, S. *Old Mortality.*

CHYMOUR, Chymer, *s.* 1. A light gown, *Maitland Poems.* E. *cymar.* 2. A piece of dress worn by archbishops and bishops when consecrated. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *chamarre*, a loose and light gown; Ital. *ciamare*; Belg. *samare.*

CHYNA, *s.* A chain. *Act. Audit.*

CHINE, *s.* The end of a barrel, or that part of the staves which project beyond the head, S. *Acts Cha. I.*—Isl. *kani*, prominula pars rei, that part of a thing that projects; also rostrum, Haldorson. *Chine*, however, may be corr. from E. *chime, chimb*, id., especially as Teut. *kieme*, and *kimme*, signify margo vasis; and Su. G. *kim*, extremum dolii.

CHINGILY, *adj.* Gravelly, S. *Statistical Account.*

CHINGLE, *s.* Gravel, S. ibid. V. Channel.

CHINK, *s.* A cant term for money, Galloway. Denominated from the sound made by silver.

CHINLIE, *adj.* Gravelly, Moray. The same with *Channelly* and *Chinglie. Shaw's Moray.*

CHINTIE-CHIN, *s.* A long chin; a chin which projects, Perths.

To **CHIP**, Chyp, *v. n.* 1. A bird is said to be *chipping*, when it cracks the shell, A. Bor., id. 2. To break forth from a shell or calix; applied to flowers, also to grain when it begins to germinate, S. *Douglas*. 3. Metaph. applied to the preparation necessary to the flight of a person. *Minst. Bord.* 4. Transferred to a woman who is in the early state of pregnancy, S. 5. It is applied to ale when it begins to ferment in the working-vat, S. O.—Belg. *kipp-en*, to hatch; to disclose.

CHIPERIS, *s. pl.* Most probably, gins; snares; allied, perhaps, to Teut. *kip*, decipulum, from *kipp-en*, capere.

CHIPPIE-BURDIE, *s.* A term used in a promise made to a child, for the purpose of pacifying or pleasing it; *I'll gie you a chippie-burdie*, Loth.—Perhaps a child's toy, called a *cheepy-burdie*, from the noise made when the air is forced out; or a corr. of Fr. *chapeau borde*, a *cocked*, or, perhaps, an *embroidered hat*.

CHYPPYNUTIE, *s.* A mischievous spirit. *Police of Honour*. V. Skrymmorie.

CHYRE, *s.* A chair. *Inventories*.

CHYRE, *s.* Cheer; entertainment. *Dunbar*.

To **CHIRK**, Jirk, Jirg, Chork, *v. n.* 1. To make a grating noise, S. *Popular Ball*. *To chirk with the teeth*, also actively, *to chirk the teeth*, to rub them against each other, S. 2. Used to denote "the noise made by the feet when the shoes are full of water," S. *Ramsay*.—A. S. *ceare-ian*, crepitare, stridere, to gnash, to creak; Chaucer, to *chirke*.

CHIRK, *s.* The sound made by the teeth, or by any hard body, when rubbed obliquely against another.

To **CHIRL**, *v. n.* 1. To chirp, Roxb.; syn. *Churl*. 2. To emit a low, melancholy sound, as birds do in winter, or before a storm, Clydes. *Hogg*. 3. "To warble merrily," Clydes.—Sw. *sorl-a*, to murmur; to make a noise like running water, Seren.; A. S. *ceor-ian*, *ceorr-ian*, queri, murmurare. 4. To whistle shrilly, Roxb.

CHIRL, *s.* The single emission of a low, melancholy sound, Clydes.

CHIRLING, *s.* Such a sound continued, ib.

To **CHIRL**, *v. n.* To laugh immoderately, Dumfr. Synon. *to kink with laughin*.—Perhaps in allusion to the sound made by a moor-fowl, or partridge, when raised. V. Churr, Churm. Ihre, rendering the term *Kurra*, murmurare, mentions Germ. *kurrel-n*, as synon.

CHIRLE, *s.* The double-chin; the wattles of a cock, Renfr. V. Cholar.

CHIRLIE, *s.* A small bit of anything, especially of edibles, Lanark.—Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *schier-en*, partiri.

CHIRLES, *s. pl.* Pieces of coal, of an intermediate size between the largest and *chows*, which are the smallest, except what is called *culm*, Fife.

CHIRM, *s.* *Chirms of grass*, the early shoots of grass, Roxb.—This, it is supposed, has been corr. from E. *germ*, or Fr. *germe*, id.

To **CHIRM**, *v. a.* To warble, S. *Picken*.

To **CHIRME**, *v. n.* 1. Used to denote the mournful sound emitted by birds, especially when collected together before a storm, S. *Douglas*. 2. To chirp, without necessarily implying the idea of a melancholy note, S. *Ferguson*. 3. To be peevish; to be habitually complaining, S.—Belg. *karm-en*, lamentari, quiritari; Isl. *jarmr*, vox avium, garritus; Dan. *karmer*, to grieve or fret.

CHYRME, *s.* 1. Note; applied to birds. *Douglas*. 2. A single chirp. *Train*.

To **CHIRPLE**, *v. n.* To twitter as a swallow, S. B. A dimin. from E. *v. to chirp*.

CHIRPLE, *s.* A twittering note, S. B.

To **CHIRR**, *v. n.* To chirp, Clydesd.—O. E. *chirre*, id.; Germ. *kirr-en*, *girr-en*, to coo as a dove; also to emit a shrill sound.

To **CHIRT**, *v. a.* 1. To squeeze; to press out, S. *Douglas*. 2. To act in a gripping manner; also, to squeeze or practise extortion, S. 3. "To squirt, or send forth suddenly," Gl. Sibb., Roxb.

CHIRT, *s.* 1. A squeeze, S. 2. A squirt, Roxb. 3. A small quantity; as, *a chirt of gerss*, a small quantity of grass; *a chirt of water*, applied to very little water, Roxb.

To **CHIRT**, *v. n.* To press hard at stool, S. *Picken*.

To **CHIRT** *in*, *v. n.* To press in, S. O.

To **CHIRT**, *v. n.* Expl. in Gl. to "confine laughter," Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons*.

CHIRURGINAR, *s.* Surgeon. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **CHISELL**, Chizzel, *v. a.* To press in a cheese-vat, S. O.

CHIT, *s.* A small bit of bread, or of any kind of food, S.

To **CHITTER**, *v. n.* 1. To shiver; to tremble, S. *Ramsay*. 2. To chatter. The teeth are said to *chitter*, when they strike against each other, S.—Teut. *tritter-en*; Germ. *schutt-ern*, to quiver.

To **CHITTER**, *v. a.* To warble; to chatter, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons*.—Germ. *switcher-n* denotes the chirping or chattering of birds.

CHITTER-LILLING, *s.* An opprobrious term. *Dunbar*.—Perhaps the same as E. *chitterlin*, the intestines.

To **CHITTLE**, Tchittle, *v. a.* To eat corn from the ear, putting off the husks with the teeth, Dumfr.—Isl. *tutl-a*, rostro quatere, vel avellere; *tutl*, the act of tearing or peeling.

To **CHITTLE**, *v. n.* To warble; to chatter, Dumfr. Synon. *Quhitter*. *R. Nith. Song*.

CHIZZARD. V. Kaisart.

To **CHIZZEL**, *v. a.* To cheat; to act deceitfully, S. B. *Chouse*, E.—Belg. *kweest-l-en*, to act hypocritically.

CHOCK, *s.* A name given, in the West of S., to the disease commonly called the *croup*.—Perhaps from its tendency to produce suffocation.

CHOFFER, *s.* A chaffing-fish, S.—Fr. *echauff-er*, to chafe, *echauff-ure*, a chafing.

CHOFFING-DISH, *s.* The same.

To **CHOISE**, Choyse, Choyce, *v. a.* 1. To choose; to elect, S. *Blue Blanket*. 2. To prefer, S. *Maxwell's Bee-master*.

CHOK-BAND, *s.* The small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse, S.

CHOKKEIS, pronounced *chouks*, *s. pl.* The jaws; properly the glandular parts under the jaw-bones, S. *Wallace*.—Isl. *kalka*, *kialka*, maxilla, the jaws; *kouk*, gulla, faux, bruti. V. Chukis.

CHOL, Chow, *s.* The jole or jowl. *Evergreen*.—A. S. *ceole*, faucis, *ceolas*, fauces, the jaws. *Cheek for chow*, S., cheek by jole. *Ramsay*.

CHOLER, Chuller, Churl, *s.* 1. A double chin, S. *Journal Lond.* 2. *Chollers*, *pl.*, the gills of a fish, Upp. Clydes. Roxb.; *Chullers*, Dumfr.—Perhaps from some supposed resemblance between the inflation of the lungs and that of the double chin, especially under the influence of anger.

CHOLLE, *s.* Perhaps the chough. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*

CHOOP, Choup, *s.* The fruit of the wild briar, Rubus major. Synon. *Hip*, Dumfr. Roxb. Ayrs. Perhaps A. S. *heope*, *hiope*, id.

To **CHOOWOW**, *v. n.* To grumble; to grudge, Fife. V. Chaw.

CHOOWOWIN', *s.* The act of grumbling or grudging, id.

CHOP, Chope, Choip, *s.* A shop. This is the vulgar pronunciation, generally, throughout S. V. Chap. *Poems 16th Cent.*

To **CHORK**. V. Chirk.

To **CHORP**, *v. n.* To emit a creaking sound, as shoes with water in them, Loth. Synon. Jurgh.

CHOSS, *s.* Choice. *Barbour.*

CHOUKS. V. Chokkis.

CHOUSKIE, *s.* A knave, Shetl.—Apparently from Su. G. Isl. *kusk-a*, pellicere, as it is the business of a deceiver to *entice* others. Ihre gives *kouska* as the Norw. form of the *v.* E. *chouse* is, undoubtedly, a cognate term, and, most probably, *cozen*.

CHOW, *s.* The jowl. V. Chol.

CHOW, *s.* 1. A wooden ball used in a game like *Shinty*, played with clubs, Moray, Banffs. 2. The game itself is hence denominated *The Chow*.—Perhaps from Dan. *kolle*; Teut. *kolue*, a bat or club; or from Isl. *kug-a*; Dan. *kue*, cogere.

To **CHOW**, *v. a.* To chew, S.

CHOW, Chaw, *s.* 1. A mouthful of anything that one chews, S. 2. Used, by way of eminence, for a quid of tobacco, S. *Ballad Muirland Willie.*

CHOW'D MOUSE. A worn-out person; one whose appearance in the morning shows that he has spent the night riotously. He is called "a *chow'd mouse*," or said to "look like a *chow'd mouse*," Roxb.; *i. e.*, like a mouse to which her ruthless foe has given several gashes with her teeth, before condescending to give the *coup de grace*.

To **CHOWL**, Chool, (like ch in *church*,) *v. n.* 1. *To chowl* one's *chafts*, to distort one's mouth, often for the purpose of provoking another; to make ridiculous faces, S.—Probably corr., because of the distortion of the face, from *Showl*, q. v. 2. To emit a mournful cry; applied to dogs or children, Fife. As regarding children, it always includes the idea that they have no proper reason for their whining.

CHOWL, Chool, *s.* A cry of the kind described above, a whine, ibid.

CHOWPIS, *pres. v.* Chops about. *Douglas.*

CHOWS, *s. pl.* A smaller kind of coal, much used in forges, S.—Perhaps from Fr. *chou*, the general name of coal.—*Stat. Acc.*

To **CHOWTLE**, Chuttle, *v. n.* To chew feebly, as a child or an old person does, S.—Isl. *jodla*, infirmiter mandere.

CHRISTENMASS, *s.* Christmas, Aberd.

CHRISTIE, Cristie, *s.* 1. The abbreviation of *Christopher*, when a man is referred to, S. 2. The abbreviation of *Christian*, if the name of a woman; more commonly pron. q. *Kirsty*, S.

CHRYSTISMESS, *s.* Christmas. *Wallace.*

CHRISTSWOORT, Christmas Flower. Names formerly given in S. to Bleak Hellebore.

To **CHUCK**, *v. a.* To toss or throw any thing smartly out of the hand, S. V. Shuck, *v.*

CHUCK, *s.* A marble used at the game of *Taw*, or marbles, Dumfr.

CHUCKET, *s.* A name given to the Blackbird, Island of Hoy, Orkney. Low's Faun. Orcad.

CHUCKIE, *s.* 1. A low or cant term of a hen, S. *Guy Mannering.* 2. A chicken.—Belg. *kuyken*, a chicken.

CHUCKIE-STANE, *s.* A small pebble, S.; a quartz crystal rounded by attrition on the beach.—This may be from Teut. *keyken*, a small flint, parvus silex, Kilian. But rather, I suspect, from the circumstance of such stones being swallowed by domestic fowls.

CHUCKIE-STANES, Chucks, *s.* A game played at by girls, in which four pebbles are spread on a stone, and while a fifth is tossed up, these must be quickly gathered, and the falling pebble caught in its descent in the same hand with them.

CHUCKLE-HEAD, *s.* A dolt, Aberd.

CHUCKLE-HEADED, *adj.* Doltish, ibid.—This is a cant. E. word; Grose's Class. Dict. Can it have any affinity to Germ. *kuyghel*, *kugel*, globus, sphaera; as we say *Bullet-head?*

CHUDREME, Cudreme, *v.* The designation of what is called a stone-weight.—"The *Chudreme*," Mr. Chalmers has justly observed, "is the Irish *Cudthrom*, the (*th*) being quiescent, which signifies weight." So, *Clach-ar-cudrim* means, literally, a stone-weight; *punt-ar-cudrim*, a pound-weight. *Macdonald's Gael. Vocab.*

CHUF, *s.* Clown. *Maitland Poems.* Evidently the same with *Cufe*, q. v.

CHUFFIE-CHEEKIT, *adj.* Having full and flaccid cheeks, S.

CHUFFIE-CHEEKS, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child, S. V. Chuffy, E.

To **CHUG**, *v. n.* To tug at an elastic substance, Upp. Clydes.—Germ. *sug*, *suge*, the act of drawing out; from Alem. *seoh-an*, Germ. *zieh-en*, trahere, attrahere.

CHUK, *s.* Asellus marinus. *Sibbald.*

CHUKIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, a swelling of the jaws. *Gl. Complaynt.*—A.S. *cancena swyle*, faucium tumor.

CHUM, *s.* Food; provision for the belly, Clydes. *Scaff*, synon.

CHUN, *s.* A term applied to the sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also to the shoots of potatoes, when they begin to spring in the heap, Galloway, Dumfr.

To **CHUN**, *v. a.* 1. *To chun potatoes* is, in turning them, to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the *een*, or eyes, Ibid., Roxb. Upp. Clydesd.—Moes. G. *kein-an*, *us-kein-an*, germinare; Alem. *chin-en*, id.

CHURCH AND MICE. A game of children, Fife. Said to be the same with the *Sow in the Kirk*, q. v.

To **CHURM**, *v. a.* 1. To tune; to sing.—This seems merely the Gall. pron. of *Chirme*, q. v. 2. To grumble, or emit a humming sound, Ayrs. Apparently the same with *Chirme*, sense 3. *Galt.*

CHURME, *s.* Used to denote a low, murmuring, and mournful conversation, ibid.

To **CHURR**, Churl, Chirle, *v. n.* 1. To coo; to murmur. Sibb. writes *chirle*, rendering it, "to chirp like a sparrow," South of S. 2. Used to denote the cackling noise made by the moorfowl when raised from its seat, Dumfr.—Cimbr. *kur*, murmur; A.S. *ceor-ian*, murmurare.

CIETEZOUR, *s.* A citizen. *Bellenden.*

CYGONIE, *s.* The stork. *Burel.*—Fr. *cicogne*, id.

CYLE, *s.* The foot, or lower part of a *couple* or rafter; synon. *Spire*. Roxb.—A.S. *syl*, *syle*, *syll*, basis, fulcimentum; Su. G. *syll*, fundamentum cujusvis rei.

CYMMING, Cumyrons, Cumming, *s.* 1. A large oblong vessel of a square form, about a foot or eighteen inches in depth, used for receiving what works over from the masking-fat or barrel, Loth. 2. A small

tub or wooden vessel, Ang. Fife. Used as synon. with *Bowie*.

CYNDIRE, *s.* A term denoting ten swine. *Forrest Lawe.*

CYPRUS CAT, a cat of three colours, as of black, brown, and white, S. Tortoise-shell cat, E. *Acts Ja. VI.*

CIRCUAT ABOUT, encircled; surrounded.—For *circuit*; Fr. id.; Lat. *circuit-us.*

CIRCULYE, *adv.* Circularly. *Aberd. Reg.*

To CIRCUMJACK, *v. n.* To agree to, or correspond with, W., Loth. A term most probably borrowed from law deeds.—Lat. *circumjac-ere*, to lie round or about.

To CIRCUMVENE, Circumvein, *v. a.* 1. To environ. *Bellenden.* 2. To circumvent. *Acts Ja. V.*—Immediately from Lat. *circumven-ire*, like Fr. *circonvenir*, which are used in both these senses.

CYSTEWS, *s. pl.* Cistercian monks.—Fr. *Cistaux. Wyntown.*

CITEYAN, Citezean, *s.* A citizen.—Fr. *citoyen. Bellenden.*

CITHARST, *s.* The harp. *Houlate.*

CITHERAPES, *s. pl.* The traces by which a plough is drawn in Orkney; *Theets*, *thetes*, synon. S. *Agr. Surv. Orkn.*

CITHOLIS, *s.* A musical instrument. *Houlate.*—L. B. *citola*; Fr. *citole*, an instrument with chords.

CITINER, Citizar, *s.* A citizen. *Acts Ja. VI.*

CIVIS, *s. pl.* A misnomer for an old English penny. *Perils of Man.*

CLAAICK, Clawick, *s.* 1. The state of having all the corns on a farm reaped, but not inned, Aberd. Banff. 2. The autumnal feast, or Harvest-Home, Aberd.; synon. *Maiden.* When the harvest is early finished, it is called the *Maiden Claaick*; when late, the *Carlin Claaick.*

CLAAIK-SHEAF, Clyack-Sheaf, *s.* The *Maiden*, or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm, Aberd.

CLAAICK-SUPPER, Clyack-Supper, *s.* The feast given about thirty years ago, on the cutting down of the corn on a farm; now, that the entertainment is deferred till the crop be inned, rather inaccurately transferred to the feast of Harvest-home, ibid.

CLAAR, *s.* A large wooden vessel. *Clan-Albin.*—Gael. *clar*, a board, trough, &c.

CLACHAN, Clauchanne, *s.* A small village, bordering on the Highlands, in which there is a parish church, S. Elsewhere, it is called the *kirk-town. Acts Ja. VI.*—From Gael. *clachan*, "a circle of stones;" as churches were erected in the same places which, in times of heathenism, had been consecrated to Druidical worship

CLACH-COAL, *s.* The term formerly, if not still, given in the district of Kyle, to *Candle*-coal; called *Parrot*-coal in Carrick and elsewhere.—If not from Gael. *clac*, a stone, q. stone-coal, like Belg. *steen-koolen*; perhaps allied to Teut. *klack-en*, Isl. *klak-a*, clangere, as referring to the noise in burning; as it seems, for the same reason, to be designed *Parrot-coal.*

To CLACHER, Clagher, *v. n.* To move onwards, or get along with difficulty, and slowly, in a clumsy, trailing, loose manner, Loth.

CLACHNACUIDIN, *s.* The stone of the tubs or *cuidies*; a stone at the market-place of Inverness, on which the servants rested their tubs in carrying water from the river. Hence, *Clachnacuidin lads and lasses*, natives of Inverness. *To drink Clachnacuidin*, to drink prosperity to the town of Inverness.

* CLACK, *s.* Expl. "slanderous or impertinent discourse." *Gl. Shirrefs.* Aberd.

CLACK, *s.* The clapper of a mill, S.—Teut. *klack*, sonora percussio.

CLADACH, *s.* Talk. V. Cleitach.

CLAES, *pl.* Clothes. V. Claith.

CLAFF, *s.* The cleft or part of a tree where the branches separate, Galloway.—Su. G. *klofwa*, ruptura; Isl. *klof*, femorum intercapedo; from *klyfw-a*, to *cleave.*

CLAFFIE, *adj.* Disordered; as, *claffie hair*, dishevelled hair, Berwicks. Perhaps q. having one lock or tuft separated from another.—Isl. *klyf*, findo, diffindo, *klafin*, fissus.

CLAFFIE, *s.* A slattern, ibid.

CLAG, Clagg, *s.* 1. An encumbrance, a burden lying on property; a forensic term, S. *Dallas.* 2. Charge; impeachment of character; fault, or imputation of one, S. *Ritson.*—Teut. *klaghe*, accusatio; Dan. *klage*, a complaint, a grievance. Or, perhaps, rather from the same origin with E. *clog*; q. what lies as a *clog* on an estate.

CLAG, *s.* A clot; a coagulation, S.; as, "There was a great *clag* o' dirt sticking to his shoe."—Isl. *kleggi*, massa compacta alicujus rei, Haldorson.

To CLAG, *v. a.* To obstruct; to cover with mud or any thing adhesive, S. *Wallace. Clog*, E. "The wheels are a' *claggit* wi' dirt."—Dan. *klaeg*, viscous, glutinous, sticky; Isl. *kleggi*, massa compacta.

CLAGGY, *adj.* Unctuous; adhesive; bespotted with mire. V. the *v.*

CLAGGIM, *s.* A preparation of treacle, sold to children; q. clag him. Aberd.

CLAGGINESS, *s.* Adhesiveness in moist or miry substances, S.

CLAGGOCK, *s.* "A dirty wench," Gl. Sibb. A draggletail. *Lyndsay.*

CLAHYNNHE, Clachin, *s.* Clan or tribe of people living in the same district. *Wyntown.*—Gael. Ir. *clan*, id.; Moes. G. *klahaim*, children.

CLAYCHT, *s.* Cloth. *Aberd. Reg.*

CLAYERS, Clyers, *s. pl.* A disease in cows, similar to Glanders in horses, Roxb. V. Clyers.

CLAYIS, *s. pl.* Clothes, S. V. Claith.

To CLAIK, *v. n.* 1. To make a clucking noise, as a hen does, especially when provoked, S. 2. To cry incessantly, and impatiently, for any thing, S. 3. To talk a great deal in a trivial way, S.; to *clack*, E. 4. To tattle; to report silly stories, S.—Isl. *klak-a*, clango, avium vox propria, *klack-a*, to prattle; Su. G. *klack*, reproach.

CLAIK, *s.* 1. The noise made by a hen, S.—Isl. *klak*, vox avium. 2. An idle or false report, S. *Morison.*

CLAIK, Claik, *s.* The bernacle, Anas Erythropus, (mas.) Linn. *Bellenden.*—It seems to have been supposed that this goose received its name from its *claik*, or the noise which it makes.

CLAIK, *s.* A female addicted to tattling, Aberd.

To CLAIK, *v. a.* To bedaub or dirty with any adhesive substance, Aberd. "*Claikit*, besmeared." *Gl. Shirrefs.*

CLAIK, *s.* A quantity of any dirty, adhesive substance, ibid.

CLAIKIE, *adj.* Adhesive, sticky, dauby, id.

CLAIKRIE, *s.* Tattling; gossiping, S.

CLAYMORE, *s.* 1. Used for a two-handed sword. 2. The common basket-hilted broad-sword worn by Highlanders, S. This has long been the appropriate signification.—Gael. *claidamh mor*, literally "the

great sword." *Claidamh* is evidently the same word with Ir. *cloidheav*, C.B. *kledhyv*, Armor. *kledh*, id. Hence, also, Fr. *glaive*, and E. *glave*. Su. G. *glaf-wen*, anc. *glaef*, lancea, must be viewed as radically the same; as well as Alem. *glef*, *glev*, Teut. *glavia*, &c.

CLAIP, *s.* The clapper of a mill. V. CLAP.

To CLAIR, *v. n.* To search by raking or scratching. Berwicks. *To clair for*, and *to clair out*, are used synonymously, ibid.

CLAIR, *adj.* 1. Distinct; exact, S.B. *Ross.*—*Fr. clair*, evident, manifest; Lat. *clarus*. 2. Ready, prepared, S.B.; *clar*, Orkn.—Dan. *klar*, id. *Pennecuik.*

To CLAIR, *v. a.* To beat; to maltreat. *Polwart. Clearings* is used metaph. both for scolding and for beating, Clydes.

CLAIRSHOE, *s.* A musical instrument, resembling the harp, of which the strings are made of brass wire. —It is this, perhaps, that is called the *Clarche Pipe*, q. v. V. also CLARSHAW.

CLAIRT, CLORT, *s.* 1. A quantity of any dirty or defiling substance, Aberd. 2. Applied to a woman who is habitually and extremely dirty, ibid. 3. Any large, awkward, dirty thing, ibid. From *Clart.*

To CLAIRT, *v. n.* To be employed in any dirty work, Aberd.

To CLAIRT, *v. a.* To lay on any smearing substance, ibid.

CLAISE, Clothes. V. CLAITH.

CLAISTER, *s.* 1. Any sticky or adhesive composition, Roxb. 2. A person bedaubed with mire, ibid.—Undoubtedly, from a common origin with Isl. *klistr*, Dan. *klister*, gluten, lutum, Su. G. *klister*, id.

To CLAISTER, *v. a.* To bedaub, ibid.

CLAITH, CLAITH, *s.* Cloth, S.; Westmorel. *Abp. Hamiltoun. Clais*, *claise*, *claes*, S. pl., Westmorel.; also, *Cumb.*—A.S. *cloth*, cloth; *claitha*, Isl., Su. G. *klaede*, clothes.

CLAITH nor WAITH. A proverbial expression, apparently signifying neither cloth in the piece, nor cloth made into garments. *Philotus.* V. WAITH, s. 1.

CLAITHMAN, *s.* The old designation for a clothier or woollen-draper.

To CLAIVER, *v. n.* To talk idly or foolishly. V. CLAVER.

CLAM, *adj.* Mean; low; applied to any action which is reckoned unworthy. This is a very common school term in Edinburgh.—As being properly a school-boy's word, it may have originated in the use of the Lat. *clam*, as primarily applied to any thing which was clandestinely done, or which the pupils wished to hide from their preceptor. But V. CLEM.

CLAM, CLAUM, *adj.* 1. Clammy, S.—Belg. *klam*, id. 2. Moist. Ice is said to be *clam*, or rather *claum*, when beginning to melt with the sun, or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon, S.—Teut. *klam*, tenax, et humidus.

CLAM, CLAM-SHELL, *s.* 1. A scallop-shell, S. Ostrea opercularis, Linn. *Sibbald.*—Probably from O. Fr. *clame*, a pilgrim's mantle, as these shells were worn on the cape of their mantles, or on their hats, by those who had made a pilgrimage to Palestine, as a symbol of their having crossed the sea. 2. In pl. "a wild sound supposed to be made by goblins in the air," Upp. Clydes. *Saint Patrick.*

To CLAM, CLAUM, *v. n.* To grope or grasp ineffectually, Ayrs. *Galt.*—This may be merely a provincial variety of *glaum*, q. v. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *klemm-a*, coarctare, compingere.

CLAMANCY, *s.* The urgency of any case arising from necessity, S.

CLAMANT, *adj.* Having a powerful plea of necessity; as, "This is a very *clamant* case, S. 2. Highly aggravated, so as to call aloud for vengeance. *M'Ward's Contendings.*—Fr. *clamant*; Lat. *clamans*, crying out.

CLAMEHEWIT, CLAW-ME-HEWIT, *s.* 1. A stroke; a drubbing, S. *Ferguson.* 2. A misfortune, Ang.; q. *claw my heved*, or *head*, scratch my head, an ironical expression.

CLAMYNG, climbing. *Aberd. Reg.*

CLAMJAMPHIRE, CLANJAMFRIE, *s.* 1. A term used to denote low, worthless people, or those who are viewed in this light, S. *Guy Mannering.* 2. Frequently used to denote the purse-proud vulgar, who affect airs of state to those whom they consider as now far below themselves in rank; viewing them as mere *canaille*. 3. *Clamjamfry* is used in Teviotd. in the sense of trumpery; as, "Did you stop till the roup was done?" "A' was sell'd but the *clam-jamfry*." 4. Nonsensical talk, West of Fife.—*Clan-jamph* is sometimes used in the same sense with *clanjamphrie*, in the higher parts of Lanarks., as if it were compounded of *clan*, and the *v.* to *jamph*, *to* spend time idly, or *jampher*, q. "the clan of idlers." The termination may be viewed as expressive of abundance. V. JAMPH, and RIE, RY, termination.

To CLAMP, CLAMPER, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise with the shoes in walking, S. 2. To crowd things together, as pieces of wooden furniture, with a noise, Dumfr.

CLAMP, *s.* A heavy footstep or tread. *Ferguson.*

To CLAMP *up*, CLAMPER, *v. a.* 1. To patch; to make or mend in a clumsy manner, S. *Chron. S. Poet.* 2. Industriously to patch up accusations. — Germ. *klempern*, metallum malleo tundere; *klempener*, one who patches up toys for children.

CLAMPER, *s.* 1. A piece, properly of some metallic substance, with which a vessel is mended; also that which is thus patched up, S. 2. Used metaph. as to arguments formerly answered. *M. Bruce.* 3. A patched up handle for criminatien.—Isl. *klampi*, fibula; Germ. *klemper-n* signifies to beat metal; the idea seems to be, "something to hammer at."

CLAMPET, *s.* A piece of iron worn on the fore-part of the sole of a shoe, for fencing it, Roxb.—Teut. *klampe*, retinaculum; or *klompe*, solea lignea.

CLAMPERS, *s. pl.* A sort of pincers used for castrating bulls and other quadrupeds, Roxb. *Clams*, syneon. "*Clampe*, andirons, Northumb.;" Grose.—Teut. *klampe*, uncus, harpago.

CLAMP-KILL, *s.* A kiln built of sods for burning lime, Clackmannans.; syn. *Lazie-kill*, Clydesd. 2. A *kill clamped* up in the roughest manner.

CLAMS, *s. pl.* 1. Strong pincers used by ship-wrights, for drawing large nails, S. B. 2. Pincers of iron employed for castrating horses, bulls, &c., Roxb. 3. A vice, generally made of wood, used by artificers for holding any thing fast, S. 4. The instrument, resembling a forceps, employed in weighing gold. *Skirrefs.*—Belg. *klemm-en*, arctare, to pinch; Dan. *klemme-jern*, a pair of nippers or pincers, from *klemm-er*, to pinch; Sw. *klamm-a*, to pinch, to squeeze.

CLANGLUMSHOUS, *adj.* Sulky, Lanarks; q. belonging to the class of those who *glumsh* or look sour. V. GLUMSH.

CLANK, *s.* A sharp blow that causes a noise, S. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *klanck*, clangor.

To CLANK, *v. a.* 1. To give a sharp stroke, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. To take a seat hastily, and rather noisily, S. *Tarras.*

To CLANK *down*, *v. a.* To throw down with a shrill, sharp noise. *Melvill's MS.*

To CLANK *down*, *v. n.* To sit down in a hurried and noisy way, S. *Har'st Rig.*

CLANK, *s.* A catch; a hasty hold taken of any object, S. *Claught*, synon. *Ross.*

CLANNISH, *adj.* Feeling the force of family or national ties, S.; from *clan.* Heart of Mid-Loth. iv., 32.

CLANNIT, CLANNED, *part. pa.* Of or belonging to a clan or tribe. *Acts Ja. VI.*

CLANSMAN, *s.* One belonging to some particular Highland clan, S. *Jacobite Relics.*

CLAP *of a Mill*, a piece of wood that makes a noise in the time of grinding, S. *Clapper*, R. *Burns.*—Fris. *klappe*, Belg. *kleppe*, crotalum, crepitaculum.

CLAP AND HAPPER, the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill, S.—"The symbols for land are earth and stone, for mills *clap* and *happer*." Ersk. Inst.

To CLAP, *v. a.* 1. To press down. *Clappit*, *part. pa.*, applied to a horse or other animal that is much shrunk in the flesh after being greatly fatigued; as, "he's sair *clappit*,"—"his cheeks were *clappit*," i. e. collapsed, as it is expressed by medical men, S. 2. *To clap down claise*, to prepare linen clothes for being mangled or ironed, S.

To CLAP, *v. n.* 1. To couch; to lie down; generally applied to a hare in regard to its form or seat, and conveying the idea of the purpose of concealment, Perths. 2. To lie flat, S. V. CUTTIE-CLAP.

To CLAP, *v. n.* To stop; to halt; to tarry; as, *clap a gliff*, step in, and stop for a little, Fife.

To CLAP THE HEAD. To commend; conveying the idea of flattery, S. *Ramsay.*

CLAP, *s.* A stroke. *Dedis clap*, the stroke of death. *Douglas.*—Belg. *klap*, a slap; a box on the ear.

CLAP, *s.* A moment; *in a clap*, instantaneously. *Baillie.*—The idea is a clap of the hand; for *hand-clap* is used, S. B.

CLAP *of the Hass.* The vulgar designation for the uvula, S. Syn. *Top of the Hass.*

CLAP, *s.* A flat instrument of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle, used for making proclamations through a town, instead of a drum or hand-bell, S. *Chron S. Poet.*—Teut. *klepp-en*, pulsare, sonare; Belg. *klep*, a clapper

CLAPDOCK BREECHES, Small clothes made so tight as to *clap* close to the *breech*; a term occurring in letters of the reign of Cha. II.

CLAPMAN, *s.* A public crier, S.—Belg. *klapperman*, a watchman with a clapper.

CLAPPE, *s.* A stroke; a discomfiture.—Belg *klap*, a slap, a box on the ear.

CLAPPERS, *s.* A thing formed to make a rattling noise, by a collision of its parts, Aberd. Although it has a pl. termination, it is used as if singular, *a clappers.* Syn. *Clap-mill*, Mearns.—Teut. *klapper-en*, crepitare.

CLAPPERS, *s. pl.* Holes intentionally made for rabbits to burrow in, either in an open warren, or within an enclosure.—Fr. *clapier*, id.; Su. G. *klapper*, lapides minuti et rotundi.

* *To* CLAPPERCLAW, *v. n.* To fight at arm's length, to strike a blow as a spider at a fly, Aberd.

CLAPPIT, *adj.* Used in the sense of flabby, Aberd. V. CLAP, *v. a.* 1. To press down.

CLAPSCHALL, *s.* Apparently corr. from *knapskall*, a head-piece.

CLARCHE PIPE. *Watson's Coll.*

CLARE, *adv.* Wholly; entirely, S. *Douglas.*

CLAREMETHEN. According to the law of *Claremethen*, any person who claims stolen cattle or goods, is required to appear at certain places particularly appointed for this purpose, and prove his right to them, S. *Skene.*—From *clare*, clear, and *meith*, a mark.

CLARESCHAW, CLERSCHEW, *s.* A musical instrument resembling the harp.—From Gael. *clarseach*, a harp.

CLARGIE, CLERGY, *s.* Erudition. *Priests Peblis.*—Fr. *clergie*, id., from Lat. *clericus.*

To CLARK, *v. a.* To act as a scribe or amanuensis, S. V. CLERK.

To CLART, *v. a.* To dirty; to foul; to bedaub with mire, S. *Clort*, Perths.

CLARTS, *s. pl.* Dirt; mire; any thing that defiles, S. Hence,

CLARTY, *adj.* 1. Dirty; nasty, S. *Maitland Poems. Clorty*, Perths. *Clairty*, Aberd. 2. Clammy, dauby, adhesive, Aberd. *Clart*, to spread or smear. *Clarty*, smeared, A. Bor.

To CLASH, *v. n.* 1. To talk idly, S. *Cleland.* 2. To tittle-tattle; to tell tales, S.—Germ. *klatschen*, id., *klatcherey*, idle talk.

CLASH, *s.* 1. Tittle-tattle; prattle, S. *Satan's Invis. World.* 2. Vulgar fame; the story of the day, S. *Burns.* 3. Something learned as if by rote, and repeated in a careless manner; a mere paternoster, S. *Waverley.*

To CLASH, *v. a.* 1. To pelt; to throw dirt, S. *Dunbar.* 2. To strike with the open hand, Loth. Fife. 3. To bang a door, or shut it with violence; as, "I *clash'd* the dore in his face," Roxb. *Slam*, A. Bor.—Teut. *klets-en*, resono ictu verberare; Dan. *klatsk-er*, to flap.

CLASH, *s.* 1. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object, S. *Galt.* 2. A dash; the act of throwing a soft or moist body, S. 3. A blow; a stroke.—Germ. *klatsch*, id. 4. *Clash o' weet*, any thing completely drenched with water, Ayrs. *Galt.*

To CLASH, *v. n.* To emit a sound in striking, South of S.—Germ. *klatsch-en*, cum sono ferire, Wachter.

CLASH, *s.* The sound caused by the fall of a body; properly a sharp sound, S. *Clank*, synon. *Rob Roy.*

CLASH, *s.* 1. A heap of any heterogeneous substances, S. 2. A large quantity of any thing.—Isl. *klase*, rudis nexura, quasi congelatio; Dan. *klase*, a bunch, a cluster.

CLASH, CLAISCH, *s.* A cavity of considerable extent in the acclivity of a hill, S.

To CLASH *up*, *v. a.* To cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering, S.—Flandr. *kless-en*, affigere.

CLASHER, *s.* A tattler; a tale-bearer, S. *Picken.*

CLASHING, *part. adj.* Given to tattling, S.

CLASHMACLAVER, *s.* Idle discourse, silly talk. Aberd. *Clish-ma-claver.*

CLASH-MARKET, *s.* A tattler; one who is much given to gossiping; q. one who keeps a *market* for *clashes*, Loth.

CLASH-PIET, *s.* A tell-tale, Aberd. Apparently from

the chattering propensity of the magpie, as for this reason the Latins applied to it the epithet *garrulus*.

CLASPS, *s. pl.* An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland; a disease of horses, Border. *Watson.*

CLAT, *s.* Used as syn. with *clod*. *Z. Boyd.*—Teut. *klotte*, *kluyte*, id., gleba, massa.

To CLAT, CLAUT, *v. a.* 1. To rake together dirt or mire, S. 2. To rake together, in a general sense, S. —Su. G. *kladd*, filth. 3. To scrape; to scratch any thing together. *Burns.* 4. To accumulate by griping, or by extortion, S. *Trials M. Lindsay.*

CLAT, CLAUT, *s.* 1. An instrument for raking together dirt or mire, S. 2. A hoe, as employed in the labours of husbandry, S. 3. The act of raking together, as applied to property. 4. What is scraped together by niggardliness, S. *Burns.* 5. What is scraped together in whatever way; often applied to the heaps of mire collected on a street, S. *Rob Roy.*

CLATCH, *s.* A sudden grasp at any object, Fife; synon. *Claucht*, S.

CLATCH, *s.* The noise caused by the fall of something heavy, Ettr. For.—Teut. *klets*, *kletse*, ictus resonans, *klets-en*, resono ictu verberare.

To CLATCH, *v. a.* 1. To daub with lime, S.; *Harle*, synon. 2. To close up with any adhesive substance. Isl. *kleose*, *kleste*, lino, oblino.

CLATCH, *s.* Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing.—Isl. *klessa*, any thing that bedaubs.

To CLATCH, SKLATCH, *v. a.* To finish any piece of workmanship in a careless and hurried way, without regard to the rules of art, S.—Isl. *klas-a*, to patch up, centones consuere, to cobble, *klas*, rudis sutura.

CLATCH, *s.* 1. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way, S. 2. The mire raked together into heaps on streets or the sides of roads; q. *clatted* together, Loth. 3. A dirty woman; a drab; as, "She's a nasty" or "dirty *clatch*," Perths. Roxb. 4. Used also as a contemptuous personal designation, especially referring to loquacity; as, "A claverin' *clatch*," a loquacious, good-for-nothing person, Roxb.

CLATH, CLAITH, *s.* Cloth, S. V. CLAITH.

CLATS, *s. pl.* The layers of *Cat and Clay*, South of S.—Allied perhaps to C. B. *clawd*, a thin board, a patch; or Isl. *kletti*, massa compacta.

To CLATT, *v. a.* To bedaub; to dirty, S. *Clate*, to daub, A. Bor.

To CLATTER, *v. a.* 1. To prattle; to act as a tell-tale, S. *Dunbar.* 2. To be loquacious; to be talkative, S. 3. To chat, to talk familiarly, S.—Teut. *kletter-n*, concrepare.

CLATTER, *s.* 1. An idle or vague rumour, S. *Hudson*, 2. Idle talk; frivolous loquacity, S. *J. Nicol.* 3. Free and familiar conversation, S. *Shirrefs.* 4. *Ill clatter*, uncivil language, Aberd.

CLATTER-BANE, *s.* "Your tongue gangs like the *clatter-bane* o' a goose's arse;" or "like the *clatk-bane* in a duke's [duck's] backside;" spoken to people that talk much and to little purpose. *Kelly.* S. Prov. Both terms convey the same idea; *clatk-bane*, q. *clack-bane*, being evidently allied to Teut. *klack-en*, verberare resono ictu.

CLATTER-BANES. Two pieces of *bone* or slate placed between the first and second, or second and third fingers, which are made to produce a sharp or *clattering* noise, similar to that produced by castanets, Teviotd.—Perhaps from the *clattering* sound; or, immediately from Teut. *klater*, defined by Kilian, Crotalum, Crepitaculum, sistrum.

CLATTERER, *s.* A tale-bearer, S. *Lyndsay.*

CLATTERMALLOCH, *s.* Meadow trefoil, Wigtonshire.

CLATTERN, *s.* A tattler; a babbler, Loth. *Ramsay.*

CLATTIE, *adj.* 1. Nasty; dirty, S. *Clatty*, id., Cumb. *Z. Boyd.* 2. Obscene, Clydes.—Su. G. *kladd*, sordes, *kladd-a sig ned*, se vestesque suas inquinare; Belg. *kladd-en*, to daub, *kladdig*, dirty.

CLATTILIE, *adv.* 1. Nastily, in a dirty manner, S. 2. Obscenely, Clydes.

CLATTINESS, *s.* 1. Nastiness, S. 2. Obscenity, Clydes.—Dan. *kladd-er*, to blot, to blur, to daub, *klad*, a blot, a blur, *kladderie*, daubing; Belg. *kladdegat*, a nasty girl, a slut.

CLAUCHANNE, *s.* A village in which there is a church. V. CLACHAN.

To CLAUCHER *up*, *v. n.* To use both hands and feet in rising to stand or walk, Upp. Lanarks.

To CLAUCHER *up*, *v. a.* To snatch up; as, "He *claucherit up* the siller;" he snatched the money with covetous eagerness: ibid. V. CLAUGHT, pret.

To CLAUCHER *to* or *till*, *v. a.* To move forwards to seize an object of which the mind is more eagerly desirous than is correspondent with the debilitated state of the body, Lanarks.

To CLAUCHT, *v. a.* To lay hold of forcibly and suddenly; formed from the preterite. *Jacobite Relics.*

CLAUCHT, *pret.* Snatched; laid hold of eagerly and suddenly. *Douglas.*—Sû. G. *klaa*, unguibus veluti fixis prèhendere. This may be viewed as the pret. of the *v. Cleik*, q. v.

CLAUCHT, CLAUGHT, *s.* A catch or seizure of any thing in a sudden and forcible way, S. *Ross.*

CLAVER, CLAUER, *s.* Clover, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *claefer*; Belg. *klaver*, id., from A. S. *cleafan*, to cleave, because of the remarkable division of the leaves.

To CLAVER, *v. a.* 1. To talk idly, or in a nonsensical manner, S. Pron. *claiver*. *Ramsay.* 2. To chat; to gossip, S. *Morison.*—Germ. *klaffer*, garrulus; Gael. *clabaire*, a babbling fellow.

CLAVER, CLAIVER, *s.* 1. Frivolous talk; prattle, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A vague or idle report. *The Pirate.*

CLAVER, *s.* A person who talks foolishly, Roxb.; in other counties *Claverer*.

CLAVERER, *s.* An idle talker, S. *Rollock.*

To CLAURT, *v. a.* To scrape, Dumfr.

CLAURT, *s.* What is thus scraped, ib. V. CLAT.

CLAUSURE, *s.* An enclosure. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To CLAUT, CLAWT, *v. a.* To rake together, &c. V. CLAT, *v.*

CLAUTI-SCONE, *s.* 1. A species of coarse bread, made of oatmeal and yeast, Kinross. 2. It is applied to a cake that is not much kneaded, but put to the fire in a very wet state, Lanarks.—Teut. *kloet*, *kloot*, globus, massa?

CLAUTS, CLATTS, *s. pl.* Two short wooden handles, in which iron teeth were fixed at right angles with the handles; used, before the introduction of machinery, by the country people, in tearing the wool asunder, so as to fit it for being spun on the little wheel, Roxb. E. CARDS.

CLAW, *s.* A kind of iron spoon for scraping the bakeboard, Ang.—Teut. *klauwe-en*, scalpere, *klauwe*, rastrum.

* *To* CLAW, *v. a.* To scratch. This term is used in various forms which seem peculiar to S.—"I'll gar ye *claw* whar ye dinna youk." or "whar ye're no

youkie ;" the language of threatening, equivalent to "I will give you a beating," or "a blow," S. "Ye'll no *claw* a tume kyte ;" spoken to one who has eaten a full meal, S.

To CLAW *one's back.* To promote one's interests. *Ross.*

To CLAW *as auld man's pow.* A vulgar phrase, signifying, to live to old age. It is often addressed negatively to one who lives hard, *Ye'll never claw*, &c. S. *Picken.*

To CLAW *aff, v. a.* To eat with rapidity and voraciousness, S. *Herd's Coll.*

To CLAW *up* one's *Mittens.* V. MITTENS.

To CLAY, CLAY UP, *v. a.* To stop a hole or chink by any unctuous or viscous substance, S. *Ferguson.*

CLEADFU', *adj.* Handsome, in regard to dress, Buchan. *Tarras.*

CLEAN, *s.* The secundines of a cow, S.—A. S. *claen*, mundus. Hence,

CLEANSING, *s.* The coming off of the secundines of a cow, S.—A. S. *claens-ian*, mundare, purgare.

CLEAN-BREAST. *To make a clean breast of.* 1. To make a full and ingenuous confession, S. *St. Ronan.* 2. To tell one's mind roundly, S. *The Entail.*

CLEAN-FUNG, *adv.* Cleverly. *Shirrefs.*—Isl. *foeng* is rendered, facultates.

* CLEAR, *adj.* 1. Certain : assured ; confident; positive, Aberd. ; *clair* synon., Ang. 2. Determined, decided, resolute, Aberd.

CLEAR, *adv.* Certainly ; used in affirmation, ibid.

CLEAR-LOWING, *adj.* Brightly burning, S. *Lights and Shadows.* V. LOW.

CLEARY, *s.* Apparently, sharp or shrill sound. *Jacobite Relics.*

CLEARINGS, *s. pl.* A beating. V. under CLAIR, *v.*

CLEAVING, *s.* The division in the human body from the *os pubis* downwards, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *klof*, femorum intercapedo. V. CLOF.

To CLECK, *v. a.* To hatch. V. CLEK.

CLECKER, *s.* A hatcher, S. V. CLEK.

CLECKIN, *s.* 1. A brood of chickens, S. 2. Metaph. a family of children, S.

CLECKINBORD, CLECKENBROD, *s.* A board for striking with at hand-ball, Loth. *Bawbrod, i. e.*, ball-board, synon.—Isl. *klecke*, leviter verbero.

CLECKIN-TIME, *s.* 1. Properly, the time of hatching, as applied to birds, S. 2. The time of birth, as transferred to man, S. *Guy Mannering.*

CLECKIN-STANE, *s.* Any stone that separates into small parts by exposure to the atmosphere, Roxb.—Germ. *kleck-en*, agere rimas, hiare.

CLED SCORE. A phrase signifying twenty-one in number, S. *Stat. Acc.* Q. *clothed* with one in addition.

To CLEED, CLEITH, *v. a.* 1. To clothe, S. *Burns.* 2. Metaph. applied to foliage. *Ferguson.* 3. Used obliquely, to denote the putting on of armour. *Acts Mary.* 4. To seek protection from. *Spalding.* 5. To heap. *A cled bow*, the measure of a *boll* heaped, Roxb. V. CLED SCORE.

CLED *with a husband*, married ; a forensic phrase. *Cled with a richt*, legally possessing a title, *vested* with it. *Balf. Pract.*—Isl. Su. G. *klaed-a ;* Germ. *kleid-en ;* Belg. *kleed-en ;* Dan. *klaed-er*, to clothe.

CLEED, CLEAD, *s.* Dress, Buchan. *Tarras.* V. CLEEDING.

CLEEDING, CLEADING, *s.* 1. Clothing ; apparel, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A complete suit of clothes, Clydes.—Germ. *kleidung*, id.

CLEEKY, *s.* A cant term for a staff or stick, crooked at the top, Loth. *Blackw. Mag.*

CLEEPIE, CLEEPY, *s.* 1. A severe blow ; properly including the idea of the contusion caused by such a blow, or by a fall, Tweedd., Ang. 2. A stroke on the head, Orkn.—Isl. *klyp-ur*, duriore compressione laedit, ut livor inde existat. V. CLYPE, to fall.

CLEETIT, *part. pa.* Emaciated ; lank ; in a state of decay, Lanarks.

CLEG, GLEG, *s.* A gad-fly ; a horse-fly. It is pronounced *gleg*, S. B. ; *cleg*, Clydes., A. Bor., id. *Hudson.*—Dan. *klaeg*, id., tabanus.

CLEG-STUNG, *adj.* Stung by the gad-fly, S.

CLEIDACH, *s.* Talk. V. CLEITACH.

CLEIK, *adj.* Lively ; agile ; fleet, Loth. V. CLEUCH, *adj.*

To CLEIK, CLEK, CLEEK, *v. a.* 1. To catch as by a hook, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To lay hold of, after the manner of a hook, S. 3. To seize, in whatever way, whether by force or by fraud, S. *Lyndsay.* 4. *To cleik up*, to snatch or pull up hastily, S. 5. *To cleik up*, obliquely used, to raise ; applied to a song. *Peblis to the Play.*—Isl. *kleik-ia*, to bind with chains. To *click* up, to snatch up.

CLEIK, CLEK, *s.* 1. An iron hook. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. A hold of any object, S. 3. The arm, metaph. used. *A. Nicol.*—Isl. *klaekr*, ansa clitellarum, *kleck-r*, an iron chain.

CLEIKY, *adj.* Ready to take the advantage ; inclined to circumvent, S. *Rem. Nithsdale Song.*

CLEIK-IN-THE-BACK, *s.* The lumbago or rheumatism, Teviotd. ; q. what takes hold of one as a hook does.

To CLEIK THE CUNYIE. A vulgar phrase, signifying, to lay hold on the money, S. *Waverley.*

CLEIKS, *s. pl.* A cramp in the legs, to which horses are subject. *Montgomerie.*

CLEYNG. Perhaps a dark substance. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*

To CLEISH, *v. a.* To whip, Roxb. ; synon. *Skelp, Clash*, Fife, Loth.—Hence, it is supposed, the fictitious name of the author of the Tales of my Landlord, Jedidiah *Cleishbotham*, q. flog-bottom.—Teut. *klets-en*, resono ictu verberare.

CLEISH, *s.* A lash from a whip, ibid.

CLEIT, *s.* A cot-house ; *Aberd. Reg.*—Gael. *cleath*, a wattled work ; *cleite*, a penthouse.

To CLEITACH, CLYTACH, CLYDICH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* 1. To talk in a strange language ; particularly applied to people discoursing in Gaelic, Aberd. 2. To talk inarticulately, to chatter ; applied to the indistinct jargon uttered by a child, when beginning to speak, Aberd.

CLEITACH, CLEIDACH, *s.* Talk, discourse ; especially used as above, ibid.—"*Cleidach*, discourse of any kind ; particularly applied to the Gaelic language." *Gl. Shirrefs.*—This word is undoubtedly Gothic ; Isl. *klida* conveys an idea perfectly analogous.

CLEITCH, CLEITE, *s.* A hard or heavy fall, Ettr. For. ; synon. *Cloit.*—For etymon see *Clatch, s.*

To CLEK, CLEKE, *v. a.* 1. To hatch ; to produce young by incubation, S. *Bellenden.* 2. To bear ; to bring forth, S. *Douglas.* 3. To hatch, as applied to the mind, S. *Ramsay.* 4. To feign. *Maitland Poems.*—Su. G. *klaeck-a ;* Isl. *klek-ia*, excludere pullos.

CLEKANE-WITTIT, *adj.* Apparently, feeble-minded ; childish ; having no more wit than a chicken when *cleckit*, or hatched.—Isl. *klok-r*, however, signifies mollis, infirmus.

CLEKET, *s.* The tricker of an engine. *Barbour.*—E. *clicket*, the knocker of a door ; Fr. *cliquet*, id.

CLEM, *adj.* 1. Mean; low; scurvy; as, *a clem man*; a paltry fellow, Loth. 2. Not trustworthy; unprincipled, Roxb. 3. Used by the High School boys of Edinburgh in the sense of curious, singular; *a clem fellow*; a queer fish.—Isl. *kleima*, macula; *kleim-a*, maculare; q. having a character that lies under a stain. V. CLAM.

To CLEM, *v. a.* 1. To stop a hole by compressing, S. 2. To stop a hole by means of lime, clay, &c.; also to *clem up*, S.—A. S. *cleam-ian*, id.

CLEMEL, CLEMMEL, *s.* Expl. steatite, Orkn. "A soft stone, commonly named *Clemel*, and fit for moulds, is also among those which this island affords." P. Unst., Stat. Acc.

CLEMIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Clementina*, S.

To CLENCH, *v. n.* To limp; the same with *Clinch*. *Meston's Poems.*

CLENCHIE-FIT, *s.* A club-foot, Mearns.

CLENGAR, *s.* One employed to use means for the recovery of those affected with the plague. *Aberd. Reg.*

To CLENGE, *v. a.* 1. Literally, to cleanse. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. Legally to exculpate; to produce proof of innocence; a forensic term corr. from the E. v. *to cleanse*. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To CLEP, CLEPE, *v. a.* To call; to name. *Wallace.*—A. S. *cleop-an*, *clyp-ian*, vocare.

CLEP, *s.* A more solemn form of citation, used especially in criminal cases. *Skene.*

To CLEP, *v. n.* 1. To act the tell-tale, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To chatter, to prattle; especially as implying the idea of pertness, S.—Belg. *klapp-en*, to tattle, to betray. This term, however, seems to have been of general use, as common to Goths and Celts. For C. B. *clep-ian*, signifies to babble, and *clepai*, also *clepiwr*, a talkative gossip, a babbler. Owen.

CLEP, *s.* Tattle; pert loquacity, S.—Belg. *ydele klap*, idle chat.

CLEPIE, *s.* A tattler, generally applied to a female; as, "She's a clever lass, but a great *clepie*," Teviotd. This is merely Teut. *klappeye*, garrula, linguiaca, mulier dicax. Kilian.

CLERGY. V. CLARGIE.

To CLERK, CLARK, *v. n.* To act as a *clerk* or amanuensis to another, S. 2. To compose, S. *Rob Roy.*

CLERK-PLAYIS, *s. pl.* Properly, those theatrical representations the subjects of which were borrowed from Scripture. *Calderwood.*

CLET, CLETT, *s.* A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore, Caith. *Brand's Orkn. and Zetl.*—Isl. *klett-ur*, rupes mari immiens.

CLEUCH, CLEUGH (*gutt.*), *s.* 1. A precipice; a rugged ascent, S. B. *Heuch*, synon. *Wallace.*—Ir. *cloiche*, a rock. 2. A strait hollow between precipitous banks, or a hollow descent on the side of a hill, S. *Evergreen.*—A.S. *clough*, rima quaedam vel fissura ad montis clivum vel declivum.

CLEUCH, *adj.* 1. Clever; dexterous; light-fingered, S. B. 2. Niggardly and severe in dealing, S. B.—Isl. *klok-r*, callidus, vafer; Germ. *klug*, id.

CLEUCK, CLUKE, CLUIK, CLOOK, *s.* 1. A claw or talon; *Lyndsay*; pincers of a crab, Mearns. 2. Often used in the *pl.* as synon. with E. *clutches*. *Scots Presb. Eloq.* 3. Used figuratively for the hand. Hence *cair-cleuck*, the left hand, S.B. *Morison.*—Perhaps a dimin. from Su. G. *klo*, Teut. *klauwe*, a claw or talon.

To CLEUCK, CLEUK, *v. a.* 1. Properly, to seise, or to scratch with the claws; as, "The cat'll *cleuck* ye, an' ye dinna take care," Aberd. 2. To gripe, to seize with violence, Aberd. *Forbes.*

CLEUE and LAW, Higher and lower part. *Barbour.*—*Cleue* seems to be the same with Germ. *kleve*, A. S. *clif*, clivus.

To CLEVER, *v. n.* To climb; to scramble. A. Bor. id. *King's Quair.*—Teut. *klaver-en*, *klever-en*, sursum reptare unguibus fixis; Isl. *klifr-a*, id.

CLEVERUS, *adj.* Clever. V. CLEUCH.

CLEVIS, Leg. *clevir*, *i. e.*, clover. *Maitland Poems.*

CLEVKKIS, *s. pl.* Cloaks, mantles.

* CLEW, *s.* A ball of thread. *Winding the blue clue*, one of the rites used at Hallow-mas, in order to obtain insight into one's future matrimonial lot, S. "Steal out, all alone, to the *kiln*, and darkling, throw into the *pot* a clue of blue yarn; wind it in a new clue off the old one; and, towards the latter end, something will hold the thread; demand, *Wha hauds?* *i. e.*, who holds? and an answer will be returned from the kiln-pot, by naming the Christian [name] and surname of your future spouse." *Burns.*

To CLEW, *v. n.* To cleave; to fasten. *Wyntown.*—Teut. *klev-en*, id.

CLEWIS, *s. pl.* Claws; talons. *Douglas.* V. CLEUCK.

CLIBBER, CLUBBER, *s.* A wooden saddle; a pack-saddle, Caithn. Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*—Isl. *klifberi*, clitellae, from *klif*, fascia, sarcina, and *beri*, portator, bearer.

CLICHEN, CLEICHIE, (*gutt.*) *s.* Something, comparatively speaking, very light, Teviotd.—This seems to be merely Teut. *kleye*, *klije*, Su. G. *kli*, furfur, palea, bran, chaff.

CLICK-CLACK, *s.* Uninterrupted loquacity, S. From E. *click* and *clack*, both expressive of a sharp successive noise; or Teut. *klick-en*, crepitare, *klack-en*, verberare resono ictu.

To CLYDIGH, *v. n.* To talk inarticulately, to chatter. V. CLEITACH.

CLIDYOCH, CLYDYOCH, *s.* The gravel-bed of a river, Dumfr.—Celt. *cleddiwig*, a stone quarry, lapicidina; or bedded with stones like a quarry.

CLYERS, *s. pl.* A disease affecting the throat of a cow, Dumfr.—Teut. *kliere* not only signifies a gland, but a disease of the glands. *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.* V. CLYRE.

CLYFT, CLIFTE, *s.* This term, the same with E. *cleft*, may be used as equivalent to thickness. *Acts Ja. III.*

CLIFT, *s.* The place where the limbs separate from the body, Aberd.; *Cleaving*, synon.—From A. S. *cleofed*, *cleafed*, cleft, the part. pa. of *cleof-ian*, findere. "*Ilka stap was to my clift.*"

CLIFT, *s.* A spot of ground, S.—A. S. *clif-an*, to cleave, because parted from the rest.

CLIFTY, *adj.* Clever, fleet; applied to a horse of a light make that has good action, Selkirks.—Probably from Teut. *klyv-en*, A. S. *clif-ian*, *cleof-ian*, findere; as its fleetness may be attributed to its length of limb.

CLIFTIE, *adj.* Applied to fuel which is easily kindled and burns briskly, Clydes.

CLIFTINESS, *s.* The quality of being easily kindled, including that of burning brightly, ibid.—Perhaps from A. S. *klyft*, a fissure; because what is easily cloven, or has many fissures, is more apt to kindle and blaze than solid wood.

To CLIMP, *v. a.* To hook, to take hold of suddenly; as, "He *climpit* his arm in mine," Fife.—Teut. *klamp-en*, harpagine apprehendere.

To CLIMP *up*, *v. a.* To catch up by a quick movement, Fife. Hence,

CLIMPY, *adj.* *A climpy creature*, applied to one disposed to purloin, ibid.

To CLIMP, *v. n.* To limp, to halt, Ettr. For.

To CLINCH, CLYNSCH, *v. n.* To limp, S. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *link-a*, claudicare.

CLINCH, *s.* A halt, S. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

* *To* CLING, *v. n.* To shrink in consequence of heat; a term applied to vessels made with staves, when the staves separate from each other, S. *Geisen*, synon.—A. S. *clingan*, marcescere.

CLING, *s.* The diarrhœa in sheep, Loth. Roxb.—Perhaps from A. S. *cling-an*, marcescere, "to pine, to cling, or shrink up." Somner.

To CLINK, *v. a.* 1. To beat smartly, to strike with smart blows, Aberd.—Teut. *klincke*, alapa, colaphus. 2. To unite two pieces of metal by hammering, S. Dan. *klink-er*, id. from *klinke*, lamina. 3. To clasp, Aberd. *Tarras.* 4. Used improperly, as signifying to mend, patch or join; in reference to dress, Ang. *Ross's Rock*, &c. V. BENKW. 5. *To clink a nail*, "to bend the point of a nail on the other side;" synon. with E. *clinch*. Belg. *klink-en*, "to fasten with nails, to *clinch*," Sewel.

CLINK, *s.* A smart stroke or blow, S. *Hamilton.*—Teut. *klincke*, id.; alapa, colaphus.

CLINK, *s.* Money; a cant term, S. *Burns.*—From the sound; Teut. *klinck-en*, tinnire.

CLINK, *s.* A woman who acts the part of a tale-bearer, Lanarks.

To CLINK, *v. a.* A term denoting alertness in manual operation, S.

To CLINK, *v. a.* To propagate scandal, Upp. Lanarks.

To CLINK, *v. n.* To fly as a rumour. *It gaed clinkin through the town*, S.; the report spread rapidly.

To CLINK ON, *v. a.* To clap on. *Ramsay.*

To CLINK *up*, *v. a.* To seize any object quickly and forcibly, S.—If not radically the same with the v. *clek*, with *n* inserted, allied perhaps to Dan. *lencke*, a chain, a link, q. *gelencke.*

CLINKER, *s.* A tell-tale, Lanarks.—I hesitate whether to view Belg. *klink-en*, to make a tinkling sound as the origin. The *n. v.* seems intimately allied. *Klikk-en*, however, signifies to tell again, and *klikker*, an informer, Sewel.

CLINKERS, *s. pl.* Broken pieces of rock; Upp. Lanarks.; apparently from the sound.

CLINKET, *pret.* "Struck;" Gl. Antiq. South of S.

CLINK-NAIL, *s.* A nail that is clinched, ibid.

CLINKUMBELL, *s.* A cant term for a bellman; from the clinking noise he makes, S. O. *Burns.*

CLINT, *s.* 1. A hard or flinty rock. Gl. Sibb. "*Clints.* Crevices amongst bare limestone rocks, North." Gl. Grose. 2. Any pretty large stone, of a hard kind, S. A. 3. The designation given to a rough coarse stone always first thrown off in *curling*, as being most likely to keep its place on the ice, Clydes. Gall. 4. *Clints*, pl. Limited to the shelves at the side of a river.

CLINTER, *s.* The player of a *clint* in curling, Clydes.

CLINTY, CLYNTY, *adj.* Stony, Loth. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *klint*, scopulus.

CLIP, *s.* 1. An appellation probably borrowed from a sheep newly shorn or *clipped*. *Evergreen.* 2. A colt, the male or female foal of a mare; Aberd. A colt that is a year old. *Buchan.*—Gael. *cliobog* denotes a colt, from which *clip* might be abbreviated; and Teut. *klepper*, is a palfrey, an ambling horse.

To CLIP, CLYP, *v. a.* 1. To embrace. *King's Quair.* 2. To lay hold of in a forcible manner. *Douglas.* 3 To grapple in a sea-fight. *Wallace.*—A. S. *clipp-an*, *clypp-ian*, to embrace.

To CLYPE, *v. n.* To fall, Buchan, Mearns. *Tarras.*—Perhaps from *klipp-en*, sonare, resonare. *Cloit*, or *Clyte*, is the term more generally used, S.

CLYPE, *s.* A fall, ibid.

To CLYPE, *v. n.* To act as a drudge, Aberd.—Isl. *klif-ia*, sarcinas imponere; q. to make a beast of burden of one; *klip-a*, torquere, *klip-a*, angustiae.

CLYPE, *s.* A drudge, Aberd.

CLYPE, *s.* An ugly ill-shaped fellow; as, "Ye're an ill-far'd *clype*," Mearns, Buchan.—Isl. *klippi*, massa, synon. with Dan. *klump*, with which corresponds our S. *clump*, applied to a clumsy fellow.

To CLYPE, *v. n.* 1. To be loquacious; to tattle; to prate, Roxb. Aberd. Ayrs. 2. To act as a tell-tale, Aberd. "To *clype*, *i. e.*, talk freely," Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 691. The same with *clep*, but more nearly resembling A. S. *clyp-ian*, loqui. Hence,

CLYPE, *s.* A tell-tale, Loth. Always applied to a female, Clydes.

CLYPER, *s.* A tell-tale; used more generally, as applied to either sex, Clydes.

CLIPFAST, *s.* "An impudent girl." Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 691.

CLIPHOUSS, *s.* A house in which false money was to be condemned and *clipped*, that it might be no longer current. *Acts Ja. VI.*

CLYPIE, *s.* A loquacious female, Clydes. V. CLIPPIE, and CLEPIE.

CLYPIE, *adj.* 1. Loquacious, Loth. 2. Addicted to tattling, ibid. V. CLEP. *v.*

CLYPOCK, *s.* A fall. *I'se gi'e thee a clypock*, I will make you fall, Ayrs. V. CLEPIE.

CLIPPART, *s.* A talkative woman. V. CLIPPIE.

CLIPPIE, *s.* A talkative woman, S. Gl. Sibb.—From Teut. *klepe*, dicax, or the E. v. *clip*.

CLIPPYNET, *s.* 1. "An impudent girl." Ayrs. Gl. Surv. 2. A talkative woman; synon. with *Clippie*, Lanarks.—It may be observed, that this nearly resembles Teut. *kleppenter*, crotalus, homo loquax, sonora admodum et tinnula voce pronuncians; Kilian.

CLIPPING-TIME, *s.* The nick of time, S. *Antiquary.*

CLIPPS, CLIFFS, *s.* An eclipse. *Bannatyne Poems.*

CLIPS, *pres. v.* Suffers an eclipse. *Complaynt Scot.*

CLIPS, *s. pl.* Stories; falsehoods, Ayrs.

CLIPS, CLIFFS, *s. pl.* 1. Grappling-irons, used in a sea-fight. *Wallace.* 2. An instrument for lifting a pot by its ears, S.; or for carrying a barrel. *Ramsay.* It is also used in relation to a *girdle.* 3. Hooks for catching hold of fish, S. B. *Stat. Acc.* 4. A wooden instrument for pulling thistles out of standing corn, Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.*

CLIPS, *s. pl.* "Shears;" Gl. Burns, S. O.—Isl. *klipp-ur*, id., forfices, *klipp-a*, tondere.

CLIP-SHEARS, *s.* The name given to the ear-wig, Loth. Fife; apparently from the form of its feelers, as having some resemblance to a pair of *shears* or scissors.

CLYRE, *s.* 1. "A *clyre* in meat," a gland, S. Teut. *kliere*, id. 2. To leave no *klyres* in one's breast," to go to the bottom of any quarrel or grudge, S. "He has nae *clyres* in his heart," he is an honest, upright man, Clydes. 3. *Clyres* in pl. diseased glands in cattle. V. CLYRES.

CLYRED, *adj.* Having tumours in the flesh. *Cleland.*

To CLISH, *v. a.* Expl. as signifying to repeat an idle story, Fife. Hence,

CLISH-CLASH, *s.* Idle discourse, bandied backwards and forwards, S. Apparently a reduplication of *clash*, q. v.

CLISH-MA-CLAVER, *s.* Idle discourse, silly talk, S.; a low word. *Ramsay.*

To CLISHMACLAVER, *v. n.* To be engaged in idle discourse, Ayrs. *Galt.*

CLYTE, Klyte, *adj.* Splay-footed, Roxb.

To CLYTE, *v. n.* To fall heavily, Loth.

CLYTE, *s.* 1. A hard or heavy fall, ibid. 2. A lump, Mearns. V. Cloyt.

CLYTIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Clyte*, generally applied to the fall of a child, ibid. V. Clott, *v.* and *s.*

CLYTRIE, *s.* Filth; offscourings, S.

CLYTRIE-MAID, *s.* A female servant employed in carrying off filth or refuse, Loth. V. Clotter.

CLITTER-CLATTER, *adv.* A term used to denote a succession of rattling sounds, Dumfr. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*

CLITTER-CLATTER, *s.* Idle talk, bandied backwards and forwards, S. *Cleland.* V. Clatter, *s.* and *v.*

CLIVAGE, *s.* A hook for catching the bucket in which coals are drawn up from the pit, Loth.

CLIVVIE, *s.* 1. A cleft in the branch of a tree, Banffs. 2. An artificial cleft in a piece of wood, for holding a rush-light, ibid.—Evidently from Su. G. *klifw-a*, to cleave.

CLOA, *s.* Coarse woollen cloth, Isle of Skye. *Stat. Acc.*—Gael. *clo*, raw cloth.

CLOBBERHOY, *s.* A dirty walker, one who in walking clogs himself with mire, Ayrs.—Gael. *clabar*, clay, dirt, filth.

CLOCE. V. Close.

To CLOCH, Cloge, Clough, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To cough frequently and feebly, Loth.; obviously from a common origin with *Clocher*.

CLOCHARET, *s.* The Stonechatter, S. Motacilla rubicola, Linn. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *cloichran*, id., from *cloich*, a stone, and perhaps *rann*, a song.

To CLOCHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough frequently, with a large defluxion of phlegm, and copious expectoration, S.—Gael. *clochar*, wheezing in the throat. *Shaw.*

To CLOCK, Clok, *v. n.* 1. To cluck, to call chickens together. *Douglas.*—A. S. *clocc-an*, Teut. *klock-en*, glocire. 2. To hatch, to sit on eggs, S. *Kelly.*

CLOCK, Cluck, *s.* The cry or noise made by hens when they wish to sit on eggs, for the purpose of hatching, Roxb.

* CLOCK, *s.* This may be viewed as the generic name for the different species of beetles, S. *Golach*, synon. S. B.—Sw. *klock-a*, an earwig.

CLOCK-BEE, *s.* A species of beetle. *Fleeing golach*, synon.

CLOCKER, *s.* A hen sitting on eggs, S. B.

CLOCKIEDOW, Clokie-Doo, *s.* The pearl-oyster, found in rivers, Ayrs. Upp. Clydes. Synon. *Horse-mussel.*

CLOCKING, *s.* 1. The act of hatching, S. 2. Transferred to a young female, who is light-headed, and rather wanton in her carriage. Of such a one it is sometimes said, "It were an amows to gie her a gude doukin' in the water, to put the *clockin'* frae her," Angus.

CLOCKING-HEN, *s.* 1. A hen sitting on eggs, S. A. Bor. id. Expl. by Grose, "a hen desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs." *Clucking* is also used in the same sense, A. Bor. 2. A cant phrase for a woman past the time of childbearing, S.

CLOCKLEDDIE, *s.* The Lady-bird, S. O. V. Landers.

CLOCKS, Clouks, *s. pl.* The refuse of grain, remaining in the riddle after sifting, Roxb.—Isl. *kluka*, cumulus minor; the term being applied to the small heap of coarse grain left in the centre of the riddle in the process of sifting.

CLOCKSIE, *adj.* Vivacious, Lanarks.—Teut. *kloeck*, *kloeck-sinning*, alacris, *kluchtigh*, festivus, lepidus.

CLOD, *s.* A clew; as, "a *clod* of yarn," Dumfr.—Isl. *klost*, globus, sphaera.

* *To* CLOD, *v. a.* In E. this v. signifies "to pelt with clods," Johns. In the South of S. it signifies to throw forcibly, most probably as one throws a *clod*. *Guy Mannering.*

To CLOD, *v. a.* *To Clod Land*, to free it from *clods*, S.

CLOD, *s.* A flat kind of loaf, made of coarse wheaten flour, and sometimes of the flour of peas, S. *Shirrefs.* Qu. resembling a *clod* of earth?

CLODS, *s. pl.* Small raised loaves, baked of coarse flour, of which three were sold for five farthings.—They have disappeared with the *Lugget rowe*, Loth.

Sutors' Clods. A kind of coarse, brown wheaten bread, used in Selkirk, leavened, and surrounded with a thick crust, like lumps of earth. *Linton's Green.*

CLOD-MELL, *s.* A large mallet for breaking the *clods* of the field, especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it, Berw. Aberd.

CLOFF, *s.* 1. A fissure of any kind. 2. What is otherwise S. called the *cleaving*. *Lyndsay.*—Lat. intercapedo. 3. A cleft between adjacent hills, Loth. 4. The cleft of a tree, or that part of it where the branches separate from each other, Loth.—Isl. *kloff*, Su. G. *kloefwa*, a fissure.

CLOFFIN, *s.* The act of sitting idly by the fire, Roxb.—Isl. *klof-a*, femora distendere, q. to stretch out the limbs; or C. B. *claf*, aegrotus, *clwyf*, *clefyd*, morbus.

CLOFFIN, *s.* The noise made by the motion of a shoe that is down in the heel, or by the shoe of a horse when loose, Roxb.

CLOG, Clogge, *s.* A small, short log; a short cut of a tree; a thick piece of timber, S.

CLOGGAND, *s.* A term still used in Orkney to denote a particular portion of pasture-ground, whether *commonty* or enclosed, to which sheep or cattle have become attached in consequence of having been accustomed to feed there. *Barry's Orkn.*

CLOICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A place of shelter; the cavity of a rock where one may elude a search. Given as syn. with *Dool*, Ayrs. This is evidently the same with *Clauch*.

CLOIS, Cloise, *s.* A close; an alley. *Aberd. Reg.*

CLOIS, *s.* A crown. *Douglas.*—Teut. *klos*, globus.

CLOYS, *s.* A cloister. *Douglas.*—Teut. *kluyse*, clausura, locus clausus, L. B. *clusa.*

CLOIT, *s.* A clown, a stupid, inactive fellow, S.—Teut. *kloete*, homo obtusus, hebes.

To CLOIT, *v. n.* 1. To fall heavily, S. *Hamilton.* 2. To squat down, Galloway. "*Cloited*, squatted down, sat down;" Gl. Davidson.—Belg. *kloits-en*, to beat with noise.

CLOIT, Cloyt. *s.* A hard or heavy fall, S.

CLOYT, *s.* "A heavy burden," Ayrs. Gl. Surv.—Teut. *kloet*, globus, contus, hasta nautica, *kluyte*, gleba, massa, *clud*, vectura, sarcina.

CLOIT, *s.* An afternoon's nap; a *siesta*, Renfr.—Gael. Ir. *colladh*, sleep, rest.

To CLOITER, *v. n.* To be engaged in dirty work; used equally in regard to what is moist, S.—Teut. *kladder-en*, maculare. V. CLOWTTER, and CLYTRIE.

CLOITERY, *s.* 1. Work which is not only wet and nasty, but slimy, Loth. Mearns. 2. Filth or offals of whatever kind; generally conveying the idea of what is moist, or tends to defile one, S. Hence,

CLOITERY-MARKET, *s.* The market in Edinburgh in which the offals of animals are sold.

CLOITERY-WIFE, *s.* A woman, whose work it is to remove filth or refuse; who cleans and sells offals, as tripe, &c., Loth. V. CLYTRIS.

To CLOK, *v. n.* To cluck. V. CLOCK.

CLOLLE, *s.* Apparently, skull. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* "*Clol*, the crown of the head, the skull," Owen; *Clol*, pericranium, Davies; Boxhorn.—Germ. *kleuel*, glomus.

To CLOMPH, CLAMPH, *v. n.* To walk in a dull, heavy manner; generally said of one whose shoes are too large, Ettr. For. Synon. *Cloff*. V. CLAMPER *up*.

CLOOK, *s.* A claw or talon, &c. V. CLEUCH.

CLOOR, *s.* A tumour. V. CLOUR.

CLOOT, *s.* The same with *Clute*.

CLOOTIE, CLUTIE, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to the Devil, rather too much in the style of those who "say that there is neither angel nor spirit;" sometimes *Auld Clootie*. S. O., Mearns. V. CLUTE.

CLORT, *s.* 1. Any miry or soft substance, especially that which is adhesive and contaminating, S. B. 2. The thick *bannocks* baked for the use of the peasantry are denominated *Clorts*, Buchan. 3. An inactive ill-dressed woman, Mearns. Hence,

To CLORT, *v. a.* *To clort on*, to prepare bread of this description, ibid.

CLORTY, *adj.* Dirty. V. CLARTY.

CLOSE, *s.* 1. A passage; an entry, S. *cloce*, Douglas. *Arnot*. 2. An area before a house, Roxb. 3. A court-yard beside a farm-house in which cattle are fed, and where straw, &c., are deposited, S. 4. An enclosure, a place fenced in.—Belg. *kluyse*, clausura.

* CLOSE, *adv.* Constantly; always; by a slight transition from the use of the term in E.; "Do you aye get a present when you gang to see your auntie?" "Aye, *close*," Roxb.

CLOSE BED. A kind of wooden bed still much used in the houses of the peasantry, S. V. BOX-BED.

CLOSEEVIE, CLOZEEVIE, *s.* "*The haill closeevie*," the whole collection, Clydes.

CLOSE-HEAD, *s.* The entry of a blind alley, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

CLOSER, *s.* The act of shutting up; E. *closure*. *Acts Cha. I.*

CLOSERIS, CLOUSOURIS, *s. pl.* Enclosures. *Douglas.*

CLOSERRIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps clasps, or hooks and eyes. O. Fr. *closier*, custos.

* CLOSET, *s.* 1. A sewer. 2. A night-chair. *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *cloaca*.

CLOSTER, *s.* A cloister, S.

To CLOTCH, *v. a.* and *n.* As *Clatch*, q. v., Aberd.

CLOTCH, *s.* 1. "A worn-out cart, shaking to pieces, or any other machine almost useless," S. B. Gl. Surv. Nairn. 2. "A person with a broken constitution," ibid. This is evidently the same with *Clatch*, q. v. 3. A bungler, Aberd.

CLOUGH, *s.* A precipice. V. CLEUCH.

CLOVE (*of a mill*), *s.* That which separates what are called the bridgeheads, S. V. CLOFT.

CLOVES, *s. pl.* An instrument of wood, which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them, S. V. CLOFF.

CLOUYS, *s. pl.* Claws. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *klaa*, pron. *klo*, a claw.

To CLOUK, *v. a.* To cluck as a hen, Clydes. V. CLOCK, CLOK, *v.*

CLOUP, *s.* A quick bend in a stick, Dumfr.

CLOUPIE, *s.* A walking-staff having the head bent in a semicircular form, ibid. Synon. *Crummie-staff*. —C. B. *clopa*, a club or knob, *clwpa*, a club at the end of a stick; Teut. *kluppel*, stipes, fustis, baculus, clava.

CLOUPIT, *part. adj.* Having the head bent in a semicircular form; applied to a walking-staff, ibid.

To CLOUR, CLOWR, *v. a.* 1. To cause a tumour, S. *Ramsay*. 2. To produce a dimple, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

CLOUR, *s.* 1. A bump; a tumour, in consequence of a stroke or fall, S. *S. P. Repr.* 2. A dint caused by a blow, S. 3. A stroke, Bord. *Guy Mannering.*

CLOUSE, CLUSE, *s.* A sluice, S. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *ecluse*, id. Arm. *clews*, a ditch.

To CLOUT, *v. a.* To beat; to strike; properly with the hands, S. *Ferguson.*—Teut. *klots-en*, pulsare.

CLOUT, *s.* 1. A cuff; a blow, S. *Ritson.* 2. It is used to denote a drubbing, a defeat.

To FA' CLOUT. To fall, or come to the ground with considerable force. To come with a *douss*, synon., Fife.

CLOW, CLOWR, *s.* 1. The spice called a clove, S.—Fr. *clou*, id., as Johns. justly observes, from its similitude to a nail. 2. One of the laminæ of a head of garlic, S.; like *clove*, E. 3. The *clove*-gilliflower, Mearns.

To CLOW, *v. a.* To beat down, Galloway; used both literally and metaphorically.

To CLOW, *v. a.* To eat or *sup up* greedily, Ettr. For.

CLOWE, *s.* A hollow between hills. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* The same with *Cleuch*, q. v., also *Cloff*.

CLOWG, *s.* A small bar of wood, fixed to the door-post, in the middle, by a screw-nail, round which it moves, so that either end of it may be turned round over the end of the door, to keep it close, Renfrews. —Most probably from E. *clog*, as denoting a hindrance.

CLOWIS, *s. pl.* Small round pieces. *Gawan and Gol.* —A. S. *cleow*; Teut. *klouwe*, sphæra.

CLOWIT, *part. pa.* "Made of clews, woven." Rudd. *Douglas.*—Teut. *klouwe*, glomus.

CLOWNS, *s. pl.* Butterwort, an herb, Roxb.; also called *Sheep-rot*, q. v.

To CLOWTTER, *v. n.* To work in a dirty way, or to perform dirty work, Fife. *Clutter*, Ang. V. CLOITER.

* CLUB, *s.* 1. A stick crooked at the lower end, and prepared with much care, for the purpose of driving the bat in the game of *Shinty*, S. 2. Transferred to the instrument used in the more polished game of *Golf*; a *Golf*-, or *Gouf-club*, S. V. GOLF.

CLUBBER, *s.* V. CLIBBER.

CLUBBISH, *adj.* Clumsy; heavy; and disproportionably made, Roxb.—Su. G. *klubba*, clava; E. *club*; or *klubb*, nodus; a knot in a tree.

CLUBBOCK, *s.* The spotted Blenny, a fish. Blennius gunnellus, Linn. *Statistical Account.*

CLUB-FITTIT, *part. adj.* Having the foot turned too much inward, as resembling a *club*, Loth.

CLUBSIDES, YOU. A phrase used by boys at *Shinny* or *Shinty*, when a player strikes from the wrong hand, Aberd. Perhaps q. "Use your *club* on the right *side*."

CLUDFAWER, *s.* A spurious child, Teviotd.; q. *fallen* from the *clouds*.

CLUF, CLUIF, *s.* 1. A hoof, Rudd.; *clu*, S. B.—Su. G. *klof*, ungula. 2. A claw, Rudd.—Teut. *kluyve*, unguis.

To CLUFF, *v. a.* To strike with the fist; to slap; to cuff, Roxb.

CLUFF, *s.* A stroke of this description; a cuff; also expl. "A blow given with the open hand," ibid.—Belg. *klouw-en*, to bang; *klouw*, "a stroke or blow; most properly with the fist;" Sewel.

CLUKIS. V. CLEUCH.

CLUM, *part. pa.* Clomb or climbed, Roxb.; *Clum*, pret. S. O.

CLUMMYN, *part. pa.* of *Climb*. *Douglas*.

CLUMP, *s.* A heavy, inactive fellow, S.—Su. G. *klump*, Teut. *klompe*, a mass.

To CLUMSE, *v. n.* Expl. "to die of thirst," Shetl.

CLUNG, *part. pa.* Empty, applied to the stomach or belly after long fasting, S.—From E. *cling*, to dry up. *Rees*.

To CLUNK, *v. n.* To emit a hollow and interrupted sound, as that proceeding from any liquid confined in a cask, when shaken, if the cask be not full, S.—Dan. *glunk*, the guggling of a narrow-mouthed pot or strait-necked bottle when it is emptying; Sw. *klunk-a*, to guggle; Isl. *klunk-a*, resonare.

CLUNK, *s.* The cry of a hen to her young, when she has found food for them, South of S. *Cluck*, E.

CLUNK, *s.* A draught, West Loth.—Sw. *klunk*, id.

CLUNKER, *s.* A tumour; a bump, Ang.

CLUNKERD, CLUNKERT, *part. adj.* Covered with *clunkers*; applied to a road, or floor, that is overlaid with clots of indurated dirt, S. B.

CLUNKERS, *s. pl.* Dirt hardened in clots, so as to render a road, pavement, or floor unequal, S.—Germ. *clunkern*, a knot or clod of dirt.

CLUPH, *s.* An idle, trifling creature, Roxb.

CLUPHIN, *part. pr.* *Cluphin about the fire*; spending time in an idle and slovenly way, ibid.; synon. *Cloffin*, s. 1.

CLUSHAN, COW-CLUSHAN, *s.* The dung of a cow, as it drops in a small heap, Dumfr.—Isl. *klessing-r*, conglutinatio; *klessa*, litura. V. TUSHLACH.

CLUSHET, *s.* 1. The udder of a cow, Roxb.—Perhaps from S. *clouse*, *clush*, Fr. *ecluse*. 2. The stomach of a sow, Liddesdale.

CLUSHET, *s.* One who has the charge of a cow-house, Liddesd. *Byreman*, synon. Roxb.

CLUT, *s.* Perhaps, a quantity. *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *kluyte*, massa?

CLUTE, CLOOT, *s.* 1. The half of the hoof of any cloven-footed animal, S. *Ramsay*. 2. The whole hoof, S. 3. Metaph. used for a single beast, S. *Rob Roy*.—Germ. *cluft*, fissura, or A. S. *cleofed*, fissus.

To TAK THE CLUTE. To run off; applied to cattle, S. O. *Picken*.

CLUTHER, *s.* A heap; a crowd, Galloway.

CLUTIE, *s.* A name given to the devil. V. CLOOTIE.

CLUTTERING, *part. pr.* Doing any piece of business in an awkward and dirty way, S. B.—Teut. *kleuter-en*, tuditare.

COACT, COACTIT, *part. pa.* Forced, constrained.—Lat. *coact-us*.

COAL-GUM, *s.* The dust of coals, Clydes. A corr. of *coal-coom*. V. PANWOOD.

COAL-HOODIE, *s.* The black-headed Bunting, Mearns.

COALMIE. V. COLMIE.

COAL-STALK, *s.* 1. A name given to the vegetable impressions found on stones in coal mines.

COALS. *To bring over the coals*, to bring to a severe reckoning, S. *Forbes*. Referring, most probably, to the ordeal by fire.

A CAULD COAL TO BLAW AT. A proverbial phrase still commonly used to denote any work that eventually is quite unprofitable, S. *M. Bruce's Lectures*.

COALSTEALER RAKE. A thief; a vagabond; or one who *rakes* during night for the purpose of depredation, Roxb.—*Rake*, from A. S. *rac-an*, dilatare; Su. G. *rak-a*, currere.

COATS, COITTIS, *s. pl.* A modification of *quoits*, q. v.

COAT-TAIL. *To sit, to gang, &c., on one's ain coat tail*; to live, or to do any thing, on one's personal expense, S. *Rob Roy*.

COB, *s.* The husk of peas; as, *peas-cob*, Dumfr. Apparently from C. B. *cyb*, id.

To COB, *v. a.* To beat one on the backside.

COBBING, *s.* The act of beating as above described, ibid. *Cob* denotes a blow, Derbyshire, v. Grose.—C. B. *cob*, "a knock, a thump; *cob-iaw*, to thump; *cobiwr*, a thumper," Owen.

COBLE, KOBIL, *s.* 1. A small boat; a yawl, S. A. S. *couple*, navicula. *Wyntown*. 2. A larger kind of fishing boat, S. The term is now generally used to denote a flat-bottomed boat. 3. *Malt coble*, a place for steeping malt, in order to brewing, S.—Germ. *kubel*, a vat or tub.

NET AND COBLE, the means by which sasine is given in fishings, S.—"The symbols for land are earth and stone; for mills, clap and happer; for fishings, *net and coble*," Ersk. Inst.

To COBLE, *v. a.* To steep malt. *Fountain-hall*.

COBLE, *s.* A square seat, or what is called a table-seat, in a church, S.

COBLE, *s.* 1. An apparatus for the amusement of children; a beam being placed across a wall, with the ends equally projecting, so that those who are placed at each end may rise and fall alternately; a see-saw; or titter-totter, Roxb. 2. The amusement itself, ibid.

To COBLE, *v. n.* 1. To take this amusement, ibid. 2. A stepping-stone is said to *coble*, when it moves under one who steps on it, ibid. 3. Applied to ice which undulates when one passes over its surface, ibid.; also pron. *Cowble*.

COBLIE, *adj.* Liable to such rocking or undulatory motion, ibid. Synon. *Cogglie Cockersum*, S.

COBOISCHOUN, COBOSCHOUN, CABOSCHOUN, *s.*—"The beazill, collet, head, or highest part of a ring, or jewell, wherein the stone is set; also the bosse, or rising of the stone itself," Cotgr.—From *caboche*, the head, apparently corr. from Lat. *caput*.

COBWORM, *s.* The larva of the Cockchaffer, Scarabaeus melolontha. *Statist. Acct.*

COCHACHDERATIE, *s.* An office said to have been anciently held in Scotland.—Apparently corr. of *Toscheoderach*, deputy of the *Mair of fee*, which latter office seems to have been equivalent to that of our Sheriff-substitute.

COCHBELL, *s.* An earwig, Loth.

To COCK, *v. a.* 1. To mount a culprit on the back of another, as of the janitor at schools, in order to his being flogged, S. *To horse* one, E. 2. To throw up any thing to a high place, whence it cannot be easily taken down, Aberd.

To COCK, *v. n.* To miss; a word used by boys in playing at taw or marbles, Aberd.

To COCK, *v. n.* Expl. "to resile from an engagement; to draw back or eat in one's words," Roxb. Celt. *coc, coq*, a liar. V. *To cry Cok*, vo. Cok.

COCK, *s.* The mark for which *curlers* play, S. Called in some places the *Tee*, q. v. *Burns.*

COCK, *s.* A cap; a head-dress, S. B. *Ross.*

COCK-A-BENDY, *s.* 1. An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs. In consequence of this pin being turned round, the rope is twisted, Ayrs. 2. Expl. "A sprightly boy," Dumfr.

* COCK-A-HOOP, The E. phrase is used to denote a bumper, Fife. One who is half seas over, is also said to be *cock-a-hoop*, ibid.; which is nearly akin to the E. sense, "triumphant, exulting." Spenser uses *cock on hoop*, which seems to determine the origin; q. the cock seated on the top of his roost.

COCKALAN, *s.* 1. A comic or ludicrous representation. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *coq à l'âne*, a libel, a pasquin, a satire. Defined in the Dictionary of the Academy, "Discours qui n'a point de suite, de liaison, de raison." 2. An imperfect writing.

COCKALORUM-LIKE, *adj.* Foolish; absurd, Ayrs. *The Entail.*

COCKANDY, *s.* The Puffin. Alca arctica, Linn. S. *Taminorie, Tommy-noddy*, Orkn. *Sibbald.*

COCK AND KEY. A stop-cock, S.

COCK AND PAIL. A spigot and faucet, S.

COCK-A-PENTIE, *s.* One whose pride makes him live and act above his income, Ayrs.

COCKAWINIE, Cackawynnie. *To ride cockawinie*, to ride on the shoulders of another, Dumfr. Syn. with *Cockerdehoy*, S. B.

COCK-BEAD-PLANE, *s.* A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber, S.—As *bead* denotes a moulding, S., the term *cock* may refer to the projection or elevation.

COCK-BIRD-HIGHT, *s.* 1. Tallness equal to that of a male chicken; as, "It's a fell thing for you to gie yoursel sic airs; you're no *cock-bird-hight* yet," S. 2. Metaph. transferred to elevation of spirits.

COCK-PREE, *s.* Cock-broth, Roxb. *Cockie-leekie*, synon. *St. Ronan.*

COCK-CROW'N KAIL. Broth heated a second time; supposed to be such as the *cock* has *crow'd* over, being a day old, Roxb. Synon. *Cauld kail het again*, S.

COCKEE, *s.* In the diversion of curling, the place at each end of the *rink* or course, whence the stones must be hurled, and which they ought to reach, generally marked by a cross, within a circle, S. A.; *Cock*, Loth. *Davidson's Seasons.*

COCKER, Cockin, *s.* The sperm of an egg; the substance supposed to be injected by the *cock*, S.

To COCKER, *v. n.* To be in a tottering state, Loth. Hence,

COCKERING, *part. pr.* Tottering; threatening to tumble; especially in consequence of being placed too high, ibid.

COCKERDECOSIE, *adv.* Synon. with *Cockerdehoy*, Mearns.

COCKERDEHOY. *To ride cockerdehoy;* to sit on the shoulders of another, in imitation of riding on horseback, S. B.—Fr. *coquardeau*, a proud fool.

COCKERIE, *adj.* Unsteady in position, Perths. The same with *Cockersum.*

COCKERIENESS, *s.* The state of being *Cockerie*, id.

COCKERNONNY, *s.* The gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapt up in a band or fillet, commonly called a *snood*, S. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *koker*, a case, and *nonne*, a nun; q. such a sheath for fixing the hair as the nuns were wont to use.

COCKERSUM, *adj.* Unsteady in position; threatening to fall or tumble over, S.—Fr. *coquarde*, a cap, worn proudly on the one side.

COCK-HEAD, *s.* The herb All-heal, Stachys palustris, Linn., Lanarks.

COCKY, *adj.* Vain; affecting airs of importance, S. B. From the E. v. *to cock.* *Ross.*

COCKIE-BENDIE, *s.* 1. The cone of the fir-tree, Renfr. 2. Also the large conical buds of the plane-tree, ibid.

COCKIE-BREEKIE, *s.* The same with *Cockerdehoy*, Fife.—Isl. *kock-r*, coacervatus, and Sw. *brek-a*, divaricare, to stride.

COCKIE-LEEKIE, *s.* Soup made of a *cock* boiled with *leeks*, S.

COCKIELEERIE, *s.* A term expressive of the sound made by a cock in crowing, S.—Teut. *kockeloer-en*, to cry like a cock.

COCKIE-RIDIE-ROUSIE, *s.* 1. A game among children, in which one *rides* on the shoulders of another, with a leg on each side of his neck, and the feet over on his breast, Roxb. 2. It is also used as a punishment inflicted by children on each other, for some supposed misdemeanour.

COCKILOORIE, *s.* A daisy, Shetl.—Perhaps from Su. G. *koka*, the sward, and *lura*, to lie hid; q. what lies hidden during winter in the sward.

COCKLAIRD, *s.* A landholder, who himself possesses and cultivates all his estate; a yeoman, S. *Kelly.*

COCKLE, Cokkil, *s.* A scallop.—Fr. *coquille.* The *Order of the Cockle*, that of St. Michael, the knights of which wore the scallop as their badge. *Complaynt S.*

To COCKLE *the cogs of a mill*, to make a slight incision on the cogs, for directing in cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. The instrument used is called the *cockle*, Loth.—Germ. and mod. Sax. *kughel-en*, rotundare, from Teut. *koghel*, Germ. *kughel*, a globe, any thing round.

To COCKLE, *v. n.* "To cluck as a hen," Roxb.—From the same origin with E. *cackle*, Teut. *kaeckel-en*, Su. G. *kakl-a*, glocitare.

COCKLE-CUTIT, *adj.* Having bad ancles, so that the feet seem to be twisted away from them; lying outwards, Lanarks.—Isl. *koeckull*, condylus; q. having a defect in the joints.

COCKLE-HEADED, *adj.* Whimsical; maggoty; singular in conduct, S. *Cock-brained* is used in the same sense in E. *Rob Roy.*—C. B. *coegvaick* signifies conceited, proud.

COCKMAN, *s.* A sentinel. *Martin's West Isl.* V. Gockin.

COCK-MELDER, *s.* The last *melder* or grinding of a year's grain, Lanarks. *Dustymelder*, synon. As this *melder* contains more refuse (which is called *dust*) than any other, it may be thus denominated, because a larger share of it is allowed to the dunghill-fowls.

COCK-PADDLE, *s.* The Lump, a fish; Cyclopterus lumpus, Linn. *The Paddle*, Orkn. *Sibbald.*

COCK-RAW, *adj.* Rare; sparingly roasted, or boiled, Loth. Roxb. Synon. *Thain*

COCKREL, *s.* The same with E. *cockerel*, a young cock; used to denote a young male raven. *Davidson's Seasons.*

COCKROSE, *s.* Any wild poppy with a red flower. *Coprose*, A. Bor.

COCKS. *To cast at the cocks*; to waste, to squander, S. From the barbarous custom of throwing for a piece of money at a cock tied to a stake. *Ramsay.*

COCK'S-CAIM, *s.* Meadow Pinks, or Cuckoo Flower, Lychnis flos cuculi, Lanarks.

COCK'S-COMB, *s.* Adder's tongue. Ophioglossum vulgatum, Linn., Roxb.

COCKS CROWING. If *cocks crow* before the *Ha'-door*, it is viewed as betokening the immediate arrival of strangers, Teviotd.

COCKSIE, *adj.* Affecting airs of importance, Lanarks. Synon. with *Cocky*, q. v.

COCKSTRIDE, *s.* A very short distance; q. as much as may be included in the *stride* of a *cock*. Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

COCK-STULE, Cukstule, *s.* 1. The cucking-stool or tumbrell. *Bur. Lawes.*—Teut. *kolcken*, ingurgitare, or *kaecke*, the pillory. 2. This term has, accordingly, been used in later times to denote the pillory, S. *Ramsay.*

COCKUP, *s.* A hat or cap turned *up* before.

COD, *s.* 1. A pillow, S. A. Bor. *Complaynt S.* 2. In a secondary sense, a cushion, S. 3. In pl. *cods* denotes a sort of cushion, which the common people in many parts of the country use in riding, in lieu of a saddle or pillion, S. Synon. *Sonks, Sunks.*—A. S. *codde*, a bag; Isl. *kodde*, a pillow.

To COD *out*, *v. n.* Grain which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling is said to *cod out*, Roxb.; from its separating easily from the husk or *cod*.

CODBAIT, *s.* 1. The Lumbricus marinus, Loth. 2. The straw-worm, ibid.—A. S. *codd*, folliculus.

CODBER, *s.* A pillowslip. *Inventories.*

COD-CRUNE, *s.* A curtain-lecture, Fife. *Cod crooning*, id., Selkirks, from *cod*, a pillow, and *crune*, as denoting a murmuring or complaining sound. — Teut. *kreun-en*, conqueri. It is otherwise called a *Bowster-* (*i. e.* bolster) *lecture.* V. Croyn.

CODDERAR, *s.* Perhaps sorner or beggar.

CODE, *s.* A chrisom. V. Cuds.

CODGEBELL, *s.* An earwig. V. Cockbell.

COD-HULE, *s.* A pillowslip, Roxb. Q. The husk or covering of a pillow? Synon. *Cod-ware.*

To CODLE (corn), *v. a.* To make the grains fly out of the husks by a stroke, S. B. Perhaps from *cod*, the pod.

CODROCH, *adj.* 1. Rustic, having the manners of the country, Loth. Fife. *Ferguson.* 2. Dirty, slovenly, synon. *hogry-mogry*, Loth.—Ir. *cudar*, the rabble; Gael. *codromha*, uncivilised, *codrymach*, a rustic.

CODRUGH, *adj.* Used as synon. with *Caldrife*, Strathmore.—Perhaps of Teut. origin, from *koude*, cold, and *rijck*, added to many words, as increasing their signification; *blind-ryck*, q. rich in blindness; *doof-rijck*, very deaf; *dul-rijck*, &c.

CODWARE, *s.* A pillow-slip, S.—A. S. *waer*, retinaculum, Su. G. *war*, id., from *waeri*, to keep, to cover.

COELTS, *s. pl.* Colts. *Monroe.*

To COFF, Corve, *v. a.* 1. To buy; to purchase, S., most commonly in the pret. *coft*. *Shirrefs.* 2. To procure, although not in the way of absolute purchase; used improperly. *Blue Book of Seton.* 3. To barter, to exchange. *Rentall of Orkn.*—Germ. *kaufte*, bought, from *kauf-en*; Su. G. *koep-a*, to buy. V. Coup, *v.*

COFE, *s.* Bargain, perhaps strictly by barter or exchange.—This seems originally the same with *Coup*, exchange, q. v. Sw. *koep* signifies a purchase, a bargain. But *cofe* in form more nearly resembles Germ. *kauff*, id. V. Corr, *v.*

COFFE, Cofe, Coife. A merchant; a hawker; *pedder coffe*, a pedler. *Ban. Poems.*

COFE AND CHANGE, is a phrase which occurs in our old acts. *Cofe* may be synon. with *change*, as denoting exchange or barter.

COFFING, Coffyne, *s.* 1. A shrine; a box. *Wyntown.* 2. The hard crust of bread. *Douglas.*—Lat. *cophinus*, a basket.

COFT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Bought. V. Corr.

To COG, *v. a.* To place a stone, or a piece of wood, so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving, S.

COG, Coag, Coig, Cogue, *s.* 1. A hollow wooden vessel of a circular form for holding milk, broth, &c. S. *Watson's Coll.*—Germ. *kauch*, a hollow vessel; C. B. *cawg*, a bason; Gael. *cuachan*, also *coggan*, a bowl, a cup. 2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck, S. B. 3. This term is sometimes metaph. used to denote intoxicating liquor, like E. *bowl*. *Tannahill.*

To COG, Cogue, *v. a.* To empty into a wooden vessel. *Ramsay.*

COG, Cogge, *s.* A yawl or cockboat. *Wyntown.*—Teut. *kogghe*, celox; Su. G. *kogg*, navigii genus, apud veteres.

COGFUL, Cogfu', *s.* As much as a *cog* or wooden bowl contains, S. Corr. *cogill*, Angus. *The Pirate.*

COGGIE, *s.* A small wooden bowl, S. A dimin. from *Cog*. *Jacob. Relics.*

To COGGLE *up*, *v. a.* To prop; to support, Ang. Synon. *to Stut.*

COGGLIE, Coggly, *adj.* Moving from side to side; unsteady as to position; apt to be overset, S. *Cockersum*, synon. *Galt.*

COGGLIN, *s.* A support, Ang. Synon. *Stut.*

COGLAN-TREE. It is supposed that this is a corr. of *Covin Tree*, q. v.

To COGLE, Coggle, *v. a.* To cause any thing to move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset, S.—Perhaps from *cog*, a yawl, because that is so easily overset. Or from Teut. *koghel*, Dan. *kugle*, globus, *kugled*, globular.

COGNOSANCE, *s.* A badge in heraldry.—E. *cognisance*; O. Fr. *Cognoissance.*

To COGNOSCE, *v. n.* To inquire; to investigate; often in order to giving judgment in a cause. *Spalding.*

To COGNOSCE, *v. a.* 1. To scrutinize the character of a person, or the state of a thing, in order to a decision, or for regulating procedure. *Ibid.* 2. To pronounce a decision in consequence of investigation. *Chalmers's Mary.* 3. To pronounce a person to be an idiot, or furious, by the verdict of an inquest; a forensic term, S. *Erskine's Inst.* 4. To survey lands in order to a division of property.—Lat. *cognosco-ere*, pro Jurisdictionem exercere. Cooper.

To COGNOST, *v. n.* Spoken of two or more persons who are sitting close together, conversing familiarly with an air of secresy, and apparently plotting some piece of harmless mischief, Upp. Lanarks. Nearly synon. with the E. phrase, "laying their heads together;" and with the O. E. *v.*, still used in S., to

Colleague.—From *cognosce*, as used in the S. law to denote the proof taken in order to pronounce a man an idiot or insane.

COGNOSTIN, *s.* The act of sitting close together in secret conference, Upp. Lanarks.

COGSTER, *s.* The person who, in the act of swingling flax, first breaks it with a *swing-bat*, and then throws it to another, Roxb.

COG-WAME, *s.* A protuberant belly; q. resembling a *coag*. *Herd's Coll.*

COG-WYMED, *adj.* Having a protuberant belly. E. *pot-bellied* is the term most nearly allied; but the S. word is not merely applied to persons grown up, but to children, those especially whose bellies are distended by eating great quantities of undigestible food, or of that which is not solid, S.

COHOW, *interj.* Used at *Hide and seek*, Aberd. Also written *Cahow*, q. v.

To COY, *v. a.* Doubtful; perhaps *to Cow*, or *Shy*. Keith's Hist.

COY, *s.* The name given to the ball used in the game of *Shintie*, Dumfr.—C. B. *cog*, "a mass or lump; a short piece of wood;" Owen.

COY, *adj.* Still, quiet. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *coi*, *coy*, id., from Lat. *quiet-us*.

COIDOCH, COYDYOCH, *s.* A term of contempt applied to a puny wight. *Polwart.*

COYDUKE, *s.* 1. A decoy-duck; used to denote a man employed by a magistrate to tempt people to swear, that they might be fined. 2. It is also commonly used to denote a person employed by a seller, at a *roup* or auction, to give fictitious *bodes* or offers, in order to raise the price of an article, S. Syn. a *White-bonnet*.

To COJEET, *v. n.* To agree; to fit, Upp. Clydes.—Perhaps from Fr. *con*, and *jeti-er*, to cast, to throw; q. to throw together.

COIF, *s.* A cave. *Douglas.*

COIFI, *s.* The arch-druid, or high-priest among the Druids. V. COIVIE.

COIG. V. COG, COAG.

COIL, *s.* An instrument formerly used in boring for coals. V. STOOK, *s.* 2.

COIL, *s.* *Coil of hay*, cock of hay, Perths.

COILHEUCH, *s.* A coalpit, S. *Skene.*

COILL, COYLL, *s.* Coal. *Acts Mary.*

COIN, COYNYE, *s.* A corner. *Barbour.*—Fr. *coin*, id.; Ir. *cuinne*, a corner, an angle.

To COINYELL, *v. a.* 1. To agitate, as in churning milk; "Gi'e this a bit *coinyelling*," Ayrs. 2. To injure any liquid, by agitating it too much, ibid.—Perhaps a dim. from Gael. *cuinneog*, a churn.

To COIS, *v. n.* To exchange. V. COSE.

COISSING, *Cherrie and Slae.* V. COSE, *v.*

COIST, COST, *s.* 1. The side in the human body.—Lat. *costa*. *Douglas.* *Wallace.* 2. The trunk of the body. *Douglas.* 3. Also used for E. *coast*, Lat. ora. *Douglas.*

COIST, *s.* 1. Expense; cost. *Douglas.* 2. The provision made for watching the borders. *Acts Ja. II.*—Belg. Su. G. *kost*, cost, charge.

COIST, *s.* 1. Duty payable in kind, Orkn. 2. The sustenance given to a servant, as distinct from money, ibid. *Skene.*—Su. G. Dan. *kost*, food.

COYST, *adj.* A reproachful epithet.

To COIT, *v. n.* To butt; to jostle. *Fordun.*—Fr. *cotti-er*, to butt; Isl. *kuettr*, torvus, *kueita*, violenter jactare.

COIT, COYT, *s.* A cot. *Aberd. Reg.*

To COIT, QUOIT, *v. n.* A term used in Ayrs. as equivalent to the *v. Curl*; to amuse one's self by curling on the ice. *Cute* is used in the same sense in Upp. Clydes.

COITE, *s.* A rate. The same with *Cote*, q. v.

COITTS, *s. pl.* Used for *Quotts*. V. COATS.

COIVIE, *s.* The name given in Gaelic to the arch-druid, written *Cuimhi* or *Chiobhidh*.

COK, *s.* Meaning doubtful.

COK. *To cry cok*, to acknowledge that one is vanquished. *Douglas.*—O. Celt. *coc*, mechant, vile.

COKEWALD, *s.* A cuckold. Chauc.—Isl. *qvonkall*, curruca, seu cornutus; from *kvon*, uxor, and *kvola*, maculare; G. Andr.

COLE, *s.* A cock of hay, Ang. V. COLL.

COLE, *s.* A cant term for money, S. O.

COLE-HUGH, *s.* The shaft of a coal-pit, S.

COLEHOOD, *s.* The Black-cap, a bird, S.

COLEHOODING, *s.* The Black-cap, a bird, S. *Coal-hood. Sibbald.*

COLEMIE, COALMIE, *s.* The Coalfish, Asellus niger, Ang.—Germ. *kohlmuhlen*, id.

To COLF, *v. a.* To calk a ship.—Fr. *calfat-er*, Teut. *kalfaet-en*, id.

COLFIN, CALFING, *s.* The wadding of a gun, S. *Wad-row.*

To COLFIN, CALFIN, *v. a.* To fill with Wadding, S. *Piper of Peebles.*

COLIBRAND, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a blacksmith, Border. *Watson's Coll.*—Su. G. *kol*, carbo, and *brenna*, urere; q. the *coal-burner*.

COLK, *s.* The Eider duck, a sea-fowl, S. The *Dunfur Goose* of Sibbald. *Monroe.*

COLL, COLE, *s.* A cock of hay, S. B., A. Bor. *Ross.*—Fr. *cueill-er*, to gather; E. *to coil*.

To COLL, *v. a.* To put into cocks; as, "Has he *coll'd* yon hay?" S. B.

To COLL, *v. a.* 1. To cut; to clip. *To coll the hair*, to poll it, S. 2. To cut anything obliquely, S.—Su. G. *kull-a*, verticis capillos abradere. V. Cow.

COLL, *s.* A line drawn, in the amusement of Curling, across the *rink* or course. The stone which does not pass this line is called a *hog*, and is thrown aside, as not being counted in the game, Angus; *Collie* or *Coallie*, Stirlings. *Hog-score*, synon.

COLLADY-STONE, *s.* A name given to quartz, Roxb. It is also pron. *Cow-lady-stone*. — Perhaps corr. from Fr. *cailleteau*, "a chack-stone, or little flint-stone."

COLLAT, COLLET, *s.* A collar.—*Collet* was used in the same sense in O. E. Fr. *collet*, "the throat, or fore part of the necke; also the coller of a jerkin, &c.; the cape of a cloke," Cotgr.

To COLLATION, *v. a.* To compare; to collate.—Fr. *collation-ner*, id. *Stair.*

COLLATYOWN, *s* Conference; discourse. *Wyntown.*—Lat. *collatio*.

To COLLECK, *v. n.* To think; to recollect, Aberd. Nearly allied to the use of the E. v. *to collect himself*.

COLLECTORY, COLLECTORIE, *s.* 1. The charge of collecting money. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. Money collected. V. KEAGE.

To COLLEGE, *v. a.* To educate at a college or university, S. *Campbell.*

COLLEGENAR, COLLEGIONERS, *s.* A student at a college, S. *Spalding.*

COLLERAUCH, COLLERETH, COLERAITH, *s.* A surety given to a court. *Balfour's Pract.* V. CULREACH.

COLLIE, COLLEY, *s.* 1. The shepherd's dog, S. A.

Bor. *Burns.*—Ir. *cuilean*, Gael. *cuilc*, a little dog. 2. One who follows another constantly, S. 3. A lounger, one who hunts for a dinner. *Calderwood.*

To COLLIE, *v. a.* 1. To abash; to silence in an argument; in allusion to a dog, who, when mastered or affronted, walks off with his tail between his feet, Fife. 2. To domineer over. 3. Used, with a considerable degree of obliquity, as signifying to entangle or bewilder, S. A. 4. To wrangle; to quarrel with, as shepherds' dogs do. "We cou'd hardly keep them frae *colleyin'* ane anither," Roxb.

To COLLIE, Colley, *v. n.* To yield in a contest; to knock under, Loth.

COLLIEBUCTION, *s.* A squabble, Kinross. V. Cullibuction.

COLLIESHANGIE, *s.* 1. An uproar; a squabble, S. *Ross.* 2. Used in some places for loud, earnest, or gossiping conversation, S. B. 3. A ring of plaited grass or straw, through which a lappet of a woman's gown, or fold of a man's coat is clandestinely thrust, in order to excite ridicule, Ang.—Perhaps from *collie* and *shangie*, q. v. *Collieshang*, Roxb.

COLLINHOOD, *s.* Wild poppy, Roxb. Loth.

To COLLUDE, *v. n.* To have collusion with.—Lat. *collud-ere*, id.

COLMIE, *s.* A full-grown coal-fish, Mearns. Synon. *Comb*, Banffs. V. Gerrack.

COLOUR-DE-ROY, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *couleur de Roy*, "in old time purple, now the bright tawny," Cotgr.

COLPINDACH, *s.* A young cow that has never calved. *Skene.*—Gael. *colbhtach*, a cow calf.

COLRACH, *s.* A surety. V. Collerauch.

COLSIE, *adj.* Comfortable; snug, *cosie.*

COLUMBE, *s.* An ornament in the form of a dove *Inventories.*

COLUMBE, *adj.* A kind of violet colour, or rather between red and violet. *Inventories.*

COM, Comm, *s.* Act of coming; arrival. *Barbour.*—A. S. *cum*, *cyme*, adventus.

COMASHES, *s. pl.* Unknown; perhaps a precious spice. *Rates.*

COMB, *s.* A coal-fish of the fifth year. V. Colmie.

To COMBALL, *v. n.* To meet together for amusement, Fife.—Apparently corr. from E. *cabal.* Gael. *comhbualach*, however, signifies contact.

COMB'S-MASS, *s.* The designation generally given to the term of Whitsunday in Caithness.—The word undoubtedly is *Colm's-Mass*, *i. e.*, the mass of the celebrated St. Columba, abbot of Iona.

COMBURGESS, *s.* A fellow-citizen.—Fr. *combourgeois*, id.

COME, *s.* Growth; the act of vegetation; as, *There's a come in the grund*, there is a considerable degree of vegetation, S.

COME, *s.* A bend or crook. V. Cum.

To COME, *v. n.* 1. To sprout, to spring; applied to grain when it begins to germinate, S. 2. To sprout at the lower end; applied to grain in the process of malting, S. *Chalm. Air.*—Isl. *keim-a*, Germ. *kiemen*, id.

COME-O'-WILL, *s.* 1. An herb, shrub, or tree, that springs up spontaneously, not having been planted; q. *comes of* its own *will*, Roxb. 2. Hence applied to any animal that comes, of its own accord, into one's possession, ibid. *Cumlin*, synon. 3. Transferred to new settlers in a country or district, who can show no ancient standing there, South of S. 4. It is sometimes applied to a bastard child. *Guy Mannering.*

COMER, Comrr, *s.* A gossip. V. Cummer.

To COMERA'DE, *v. n.* To meet together for the purpose of having a social confabulation. Pron. as of three syllables.

COMERA'DE, *s.* A meeting of this description. This seems to be synon. with *Rocking* in the West of S.—Fr. *comerade*, "chamberfull, a company that belongs to one chamber," Cotgr.; O. Fr. *combre*, Lat. *camer-a*, a chamber.

COMERA'DIN, *s.* A term used to denote the habit of visiting, day after day, with little or no interruption, Roxb.

COMERWALD, *adj.* Hen-pecked. *Dunbar.*—*Comer*, a gossip, and A. S. *wald*, power.

COMESTABLE, *adj.* Eatable; fit for food.—From Lat. *comed-o*, *comest-um*, to eat.

COMFARANT-LIKE, *adj.* Decent; becoming, Berwicks.—This must be a corr. of *Confesrin*, q. v.

To COMFLEK, *v. n.* To reflect, Berwicks.—From Lat. *conflect-ere*, to bend, or *complect-i*, to comprehend, as applied to the mind.

COMITE, Commite, *s.* A term which frequently occurs in our old legal deeds, as denoting the common council of a burgh, now generally called the *Town-Council.*—L. B. *comitatus.*

COMMANDIMENT, Commandement, *s.* A mandate.

COMMEND, *s.* A comment; a commentary. *Douglas.*

COMMEND, *s.* A benefice *in commendam.* *Douglas.*—Fr. *commende*, L. B. *commenda*, id.

COMMEND, *s.* Commendation, S. *Rollock.*

COMMESS, *s.* A deputy. *Inventories.*—Fr. *commis*, id.

COMMISSARE, *s.* A commissioner; a delegate. *Acts Ja. I.*—Fr. *commissaire*, id.

COMMISSE CLOTHES. The clothes provided for soldiers, at the expense of the government they serve. *Monro's Exped.*

COMMISSER, *s.* A commissary of an army. *Acts Cha. I.*

COMMON. *By common*, strange; out of the common line; extraordinary, S.

COMMON, Commoun. *To be in one's common*, to be obliged to one, S. *Pitscottie.* *To quite a commoun*, to requite. *Knox.*—From *commons*, as signifying fare.

COMMONTY, Commountie, *s.* 1. A common, S.—Lat. *communit-as.* 2. Community; common possession. *Acts Ja. VI.* 3. A right of pasturage in common with others, S. 4. Jurisdiction or territory, S. *Balf. Pract.* 5. Commonalty; the commons, as distinguished from the higher ranks, ibid.

COMMOTION, *s.* A commission. "Ane *commotion* & full power," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

To COMMOVE, *v. a.* 1. To bring into a state of commotion. 2. To offend; to displease. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *commouv-oir*, to move, to trouble, to vex; Lat. *commov-eo.*

COMMOUND, *adj.* Common. *Aberd. Reg.*

COMMUNION, *s.* The name given in some places, by way of eminence, to the Sacrament of the Supper, S.—For the same reason it is denominated, as if exclusively, *the Sacrament*; sometimes *the Occasion*; in the North of S. *the Ordinance*, and pretty generally, from the number of discourses, *the Preachings.* It is singular, that in S. it very seldom receives the scriptural designation, "the Lord's Supper."

To COMMUVE, *v. a.* To move, Upp. Clydes.

COMPANIONRY, *s.* Fellowship; companionship. *Rollock.*

COMPARE, *adj.* Equal; comparable with. *Bellenden.* —Lat. *compar.*

To COMPARE, *v. n.* To appear; to be made manifest. The same with *Compeir*, q. v. *Bellenden.*

COMPARGES. Leg. *compaignyies*, companies. *Houlate.*

COMPEARANCE, *s.* The act of presenting one's self in a court, S. *Baillie.*

To COMPEIR, Compear, *v. n.* 1. To appear in the presence of another, *Bellenden.* 2. To present one's self in a court, civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned, S. *Priests Peblis.*—Fr. *comparoir*, to appear; Lat. *compar-ere*, id.

COMPEIRANT, *s.* One who makes his appearance, when called, in a court.

COMPENSER, *s.* One who makes compensation. *Harcarse, Suppl. Doc.*

COMPER, *s.* The Father-lasher, Orkn. *Barry.*

To COMPESCE, *v. a.* To restrain; to assuage. *Baillie.* Lat. *compesco.*

To COMPETE, *v. n.* To be in a state of competition, S. *Guthrie.*—Lat. *compet-ere.*

* *To* COMPLAIN, Complein, *v. n.* To ail, S. *Macneill.* This is a metonymical use of the E. term, the effect being put for the cause.

COMPLENE. The last of the canonical hours. *Douglas.* L. B. *complendae*, officium ecclesiasticum, quod cetera diurna officia *complet* et claudit.

COMPLENE SONG. The song sung at the last of the canonical hours; the evening song. V. Complene.

COMPLIMENT, *s.* A present; a gift, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

To COMPLIMENT *with*, *v. a.* To present one with, S.

To COMPLUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To comply; to accord. "I wou'd marry her, but she'll no *compluther*," Roxb. *Complouter*, Mearns.—Lat. *complaudere*, to clap hands together, or in unison. 2. To suit; to fit; to answer any end proposed, Roxb.

COMPLUTHER, *s.* A mistake, Stirlings.

To COMPONE, *v. a.* To settle. *R. Bruce.*

To COMPONE, *v. n.* To compound. *Baillie.*

COMPONIT, *adj.* Compound; in grammar.

COMPONITIOUNE, *s.* Composition; settlement of a debt. *Act Audit.* V. Compone.

COMPOSITIOUN, *s.* "Admission to membership in a society." *Aberd. Reg.*

COMPREHENSS, *s.* The act of comprising or including. *Acts Mary.*

To COMPRYSE, *v. a.* Legally to attach for debt, according to the ancient form; a forensic term, S. *Balfour's Pract.*—Fr. *comprendre, compris.*

COMPRYSER, *s.* The person who attaches the estate of another for debt, S.

COMPRYSING, *s.* Attachment for debt.

To COMPROMIT, *v. a.* To engage themselves conjunctly; used of those who pledge themselves mutually to any effect. *Compromit* is sometimes used as the *pret.* *Pitscottie.*—Lat. *compromitt-ere*, id.

To COMPROMIT, *v. n.* To enter into a compromise; a forensic term.

COMPROMIT, *s.* A compromise. *Balf. Pract.*

COMPTAR, Compter, Compter-Clayth, *s.* Meaning doubtful. Perhaps a coverlet for a bed, or counterpane; or from Fr. *comptoir*, a table for casting accounts, or a coffer for holding money. *Aberd. Reg.*

COMTHANKFOW, *adj.* Grateful; thankful, Berwicks. Evidently for *conthankfow*, from the phrase to *con thank.*

CON, *s.* The squirrel, A. Bor., id. *Montgomerie.*

To CON, *v. a.* To Con Thank. V. Cun.

CONABILL, Cunnable, *adj.* Attainable. *Barbour.* —Lat. *conabilis*, what may be attempted.

CONAND, *part. pr.* Knowing; skilful.—From *Con*, to know, q. v. *Wyntown.*

To CONCEALE, Conceil, *v. a.* To conciliate, to reconcile. *More.*—Lat. *concil-io.*

CONCEITY, Conceaty, *adj.* 1. Conceited, S. *Galt.* 2. Indicating affectation or self-conceit, S.

CONCEIT-NET, *s.* A fixed net, used in some rivers, S. B.

To CONCELISE, *v. a.* To conceal. *Inventories.*

* CONCERNS, *s. pl.* A term used to denote relations, whether by blood or marriage, S.—From Fr. *concerner*, to belong to.

CONCIOUN, *s.* 1. An assembly. 2. An address made to an assembly. *Bellenden.*—Lat. vocari ad *concionem.* Fr. *concion* is used in both senses.

CONCURSE, *s.* Concurrence; coöperation. *Acts Assembly.*—*Concurs-us*, as bearing this sense, is a term of common use in the Lat. of scholastic theologians.

* *To* CONDEMN, *v. a.* To block up in such a manner as to prevent all entrance or passage; sometimes implying the idea of corporeal danger, S. *Pitscottie.*

To CONDESCEND, *v. a.* To specify; to particularise; most generally with the prep. *upon* added, S. *Guthrie's Trial.*

To CONDESCEND, *v. n.* To agree, S. *Complaynt S.* —Fr. *condescendre*, to vouchsafe, to yield, to grant unto; Cotgr.

CONDESCENDENCE, *s.* A specification of particulars on any subject, S. *Spalding.*

CONDET, Condict, Condyt, *s* Safe conduct; passport. *Wallace.*

CONDY, *s.* A conduit, S.

CONDICT, *s.* Conduit; passage *Douglas.*—Teut. *konduyt*; Fr. *conduit*, id.

CONDINGLY, *adv.* Agreeably; lovingly. Thus it is said of two or more who seem to be very happy in mutual society, "They're sittan very *condingly* there," S. B.—An oblique use of E. *condignly.*

To CONDUCE, *v. a.* To hire. *Pitscottie.*—Lat. *conduc-ere*, id.

CONDUCER, *s.* One who hires. V. the *v.*

CONDUCTIOUN, *s.* 1. The act of hiring in general.—Lat. *conductio*, id. 2. The hiring of troops. *Acts Ja. VI.*

CONEVETHE, *s.* V. Convyth.

To CONFAB, *v. n.* To confabulate, S.

CONFAB, *s.* A confabulation, S.

CONFECTOURIS, *s. pl.* Confections.—Fr. *confitures*, "confets; junkets; all kind of sweetmeats," &c., Cotgr.

CONFECTS, *s. pl.* Sweetmeats; comfits.

CONFEERIN, *part. adj.* Consonant, S. B. *Ross.*—Lat. *conferr-e*, to compare.

CONFEIRIN, *conj.* Considering. *Journ. Lond.*

CONFEISED, *part. pa.* Confused; the pronunciation of the north of S.

CONFERENCE, Conference, *s.* Analogy; agreement.—L. B. *conferent-ia*, collatio, confoederatio.

* *To* CONFESS, *v. n.* 1. To make a bottle *confess*, to drain it to the last drop, by pouring or dripping, S. 2. To bring up the contents of the stomach, S.—Both senses seem to have a ludicrous allusion to ghostly confession to a priest.

CONFIDER, *adj.* Confederate. *Douglas.*—Fr. *confeder-es*, id.

To CONFISKE, *v. a.* To confiscate. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *confisqu-er*, id.

CONFORME, CONFORM, *adj.* Conformable. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *conforme*, id.

CONFORT, *s.* Comfort, S.; same orthography in Chaucer.

CONGEY, *s.* Leave; permission.—Fr. *congé.*

To CONGYIE, *v. a.* To strike money; to coin. *Aberd. Reg.* V. CUINYIE.

CONGREGATION, *s.* 1. The designation which the Reformers in S. took to themselves collectively, during the reign of Queen Mary; when more fully expressed, *the Congregation of Christ. Knox's Hist.* 2. The term is sometimes used in a more restricted sense, as denoting one part of the body of Protestants, distinguished from another, according to local situation, ibid.

CONGREGATIONERS. A derivative from the preceding term, apparently formed by Keith, from contempt of the Reformers in Scotland.

CONYNG, *s.* Knowledge; skill. *King's Quair.*

CONINGHIS, *s. pl.* Rabbits; E. *conies.*

CONJUNCT FEE, *s.* A right of property granted in common to husband and wife; a forensic term, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

CONJURED, *adj.* Used in the sense of *perjured. Pitscottie.*

To CONN, *v. a.* To know. *Barbour.*

To CONNACH, *v. a.* 1. To abuse or spoil, in whatever way, Aberd. *Pennecuik.* 2. To trample on. 3. To lavish or waste, Aberd. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

CONNAND, CONAND, *s.* 1. Engagement; contract. *Barbour.* 2. Proffers; terms previous to an engagement. *Wallace.*—Fr. *convenant*, from *conven-ir*, to agree.

CONNERED, *part. pa.* Curried. *Chalmeri. Air.*—Fr. *conroy-er*, to curry.

CONNIE, CONNEIS, *s.* Perhaps provisions. *Chron. S. P.*—O. Fr. *convis*, necessaries; Fr. *concoi.*

CONNYSHONIE, *s.* A silly, gossiping conversation, S. B.

To CONNOCH, *v. a.* V. CONNACH.

CONNOCH, *s.* A disease. *Polwart.*—Gael. *connach* is the murrain.

To CONQUACE, CONQUES, *v. a.* 1. To acquire, whether by art or valour. *Douglas.* 2. To acquire by conquest. *Wallace.* 3. To purchase with money. *Reg. Maj.*

CONQUACE, CONQUESE, *s.* 1. Conquest. *Wallace.* 2. Acquisition by purchase. *Quon. Attach.*—L. B. *conquestus*, id.

CONRADIZE, *adj.* Perhaps perverse, or contumacious. *W. Guthrie's Serm.*

CONRYET, *pret.* Perhaps disposed. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *conraer*, to prepare; whence *conroi*, order of battle.

CONSCHAIFT, CONSHAFT, *s.* Intelligence. *Monro's Exped.*—Belg. *kundschap.*

CONSERUATOUR, CONSERVATOR, *s.* The name given to the person appointed to watch over the interests of Scottish merchants in the Netherlands, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

CONSTABLE, *s.* A large glass, the contents of which he is obliged to drink who has not drunk as much as the rest of the company, or who transgresses its rules, S.

CONSTANCY, CONSTANT, *s.* *Wi' a constancy*, incessantly; uninterruptedly, Aberd. *For a constant*, id., Ang. *Wi' a continuance*, id., Aberd.

CONSTANT, *adj.* Evident; manifest. *Acts Cha. II.* O. Fr. *const-er*; être certain et évident, être assuré d'un fait; de *constare.* Roquefort.

CONSTERIE, CONSTRY, *s.* Consistory. *Forb.*

To CONSTITUTE, *v. a.* To open an ecclesiastical court with prayer, S.

To CONSTITUR, *v. n.* To constitute; *constituande.* constituting; Fr. *constitu-er*, part. pr. *constituant. Acts Ja. VI.*

CONSTRE, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* V. CONSTERIE.

* *To* CONSTRUE, *v. a.* To apply the rules of Syntax to, S. V. Rudd. Vind. Buch.

CONTAKE, *s.* Contest. *Douglas.*

To CONTEYNE, *v. s.* To continue. *Wallace.*

CONTEMNANDLIE, *adv.* Contemptuously; in contempt. *Acts Mary.*

CONTEMPNALY, *adv.* Contemptuously.

CONTEMPTION, CONTEMPCIOUN, *s.* 1. Contempt. *Bellenden.* 2. Disobedience to legal authority.

To CONTENE, *v. n.* To demean one's self. *Barbour.*

CONTENEU, *s.* Tenor. *Complaynt Scot.*—Fr. *contenu*, id.

CONTENING, *s.* 1. Demeanour. *Barbour.* 2. Military discipline, ibid.

To CONTENT, *v. a.* *To content and pay*, *i. e.* to pay to the satisfaction of the creditor; to satisfy, by full payment, according to the just extent of the claim. —L. B. *content-are*, satisfacere, nostris *content-er.*

CONTER. *A conter*, to the contrary. *Ross.*—Fr. *contre*, against.

To CONTER, *v. a.* 1. To thwart, S. B. 2. To contradict, ibid. V. CONTRARE, *v.*

IN CONTARS, *prep.* In opposition to; in spite of, Buchan. *Tarras's Poems.*

CONTER, *s.* Whatsoever crosses one's feelings or inclinations, S. B. V. CONTRARE.

CONTERMASHOUS, CONTRAMASHOUS, *adj.* Perverse, Fife. Evidently corr. from E. *contumacious.*

CONTERMYT, *part. pa.* Firmly set against. *Wallace.* Fr. *contremet-tre*, to oppose.

CONTER-TREE, *s.* A cross bar of wood, a stick attached by a piece of rope to a door, and resting on the wall on each side, thus keeping the door shut from without, Aberd. Mearns.—The word is evidently from E. *counter*, (Fr. *contre*,) against, and *tree.*

CONTIGUE, *adj.* Contiguous, Fr.

CONTINUACIONE, *s.* Prorogation. V. the *v.*

To CONTINUE, *v. a.* 1. To delay. *Spotswood.* 2. To prorogue. *Acts Ja. III.*

CONTRACT, *s.* The application made to the clerk of the parish to enregister the names of a couple for proclamation of the bans.—"When a couple are to marry, the bridegroom, accompanied by the bride's father, and a few friends, waits upon the session-clerk for—getting the bans published. This always takes place on a Saturday evening, and is termed 'the *contract* night.' From the *contract* night to the afternoon of the Sunday after their marriage, the parties are termed bride and bridegroom, and during this period, neither must attend either wedding or funeral; or the consequences will be, in the former case, that their first-born child will 'break Diana's pales,' and in the latter, never be married."—*Edin. Mag.* Nov. 1814, p. 411.

To CONTRACT, *v. a.* To give in the names of a couple for proclamation of bans.

To CONTRAFAIT, Contrafit, *v. a.* 1. To counterfeit. 2. Used also in the sense of E. *imitate.*—From L. B. *contrafac-ere*, id. *contrafact-us.*

CONTRAMASHOUS, *adj.* Self-willed; opposed to all, Lanarks. V. Contermashous.

CONTRAIR, *adj.* Contrary, Fr. *Baillie.*

CONTRAIR, *prep.* In opposition to, S. *Pitscottie.*

In Contrare, *prep.* Against; in opposition to; *In the contrair*, to the contrary; *In our contrare*, against or in opposition to us, ibid.—Fr. *contraire*, against; *au contraire*, on the contrary.

To CONTRARE, Conter, *v. a.* To thwart; to oppose, S. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *contrar-ier*, id.

CONTRARE, *s.* 1. Opposition of any kind. *Douglas.* 2. Something contrary to one's feelings or hopes. *Ross. Conter*, S. B.

CONTRARISUM, *adj.* Perverse; of a froward humour, Ang.

CONTRECOUP, *s.* Opposition; a repulse in the pursuit of any object, Ayrs.—Fr. *contre*, against, and *coup*, a stroke.

CONTRIMONT, *adv.* Against the hill; upwards. *Doug.*—Fr. *contremont*, directly against the stream; O. Fr. *countremont*, en haut, en remontant; *contra montem.*

To CONTROVENE, *v. a.* To be subjected to. Syn. with E. *incur. Acts Ja. VI.*—Lat. *contraven-ire*, to come against; like *incurrere*, to run upon.

To CONTRUFE, *v. a.* To contrive; *contruwit*, part. pa. *Douglas.*—Fr. *controuver*, id.

CONTRUWAR, *s.* A contriver.

CONTUMACED, *part. pa.* "Accused of contumacy." *Gl. Spalding.* Perhaps acted contumaciously, or was pronounced contumacious.—From Fr. *contumac-er.*

CONTUMAX, *adj.* Contumacious, Lat.

CONVABLE, *adj.* Convenient; eligible. *Aberd. Reg.*

CONVEEN, *s.* A meeting; a convention, Aberd. *W. Beattie's Tales.*

To CONVEL, *v. a.* To confute; to set aside.—This term is very forcible, being from Lat. *convell-ere*, to pluck up by the roots.

To CONVENE, Convrane, Conurin, *v. n.* To agree. *Forbes.*—Fr. *conven-ir*; Lat. *conven-ire*, id.

CONUENIABLE, *adj.* Convenient.—Fr. *convenable*, id. *Acts Ja. I.*

CONVENIFNT, *adj.* Satisfied; agreeing to; used as synon. with *greable. Acts Ja. III.*—Fr. *convenant*, id., from *conven-ir.*

CONVETH, Conveythe, Cunveth, Cunveythe, *s.* A duty formerly paid in S. to the superior or ecclesiastical superiors.—Apparently from Lat. *convict-us*, signifying ordinary food, meat, and drink, &c., especially as intended for those who lived in society; from *con* and *vivo.* Ancient name of Laurencekirk.

CONVICT, *s.* A verdict or judgment finding a person guilty; an old forensic term. *Acts Mary.*—Lat. *convict-io.*

CONUYNE, Conuene, Conwyne, Covyne, Cowyne, Cuwyn, *s.* 1. Paction; convention. *Douglas.*—Fr. *convent*, id. 2. Condition; state. *Barbour.* 3. Stratagem; conspiracy. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *convine*, *couvine*, pratique, intrigue.

To CONVOY, *v. a.* To accomplish any purpose, especially by artful means. *Douglas.*

CONVOY, *s.* 1. Mode of conveyance. *Baillie.* 2. A trick. *Poems 16th Cent.* 3. Prudent or artful management. *Pitscottie.*

CONVOYANCE, *s.* Art; finesse. *Spalding.*

*CONVOY, *s.* The act of accompanying a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey, S. In modern E. the term is restricted to accompaniment for the purpose of defence. In S. the more general sense of the Fr. term is retained, as simply denoting "an accompanying," Cotgr. 2. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, S. B. 3. *A Scots convoy*, accompanying one to the door, or, "o'er the dorestane," S. In Aberd. it is understood as signifying more than half way home. 4. *A Kelso convoy.* V. Kelso.

CONWOY, *s.* Mien; carriage. *Dunbar.*

COO'D, *adj.* V. Cude, Cuid.

COODIE, Cudie, *s.* 1. A small tub; also *cude. Quiddie*, Aberd. *Ramsay.* 2. A wooden chamber-pot, Aberd. *Gl. Shirrefs.*—Isl. *kutte*, tonnula; Gael. *ciotad*, a tub.

COOF, Cufe, *s.* 1. A simpleton; a silly, dastardly fellow, S. *Burns.* 2. A male who interferes with what is properly the department of the female, in domestic duties; a cotquean, Roxb.—Su. G. *kufw-a*, to keep under; Isl. *kueif*, one who is cowardly and feeble.

To COOK, Couk, *v. n.* 1. To appear and disappear by fits. *Burns.* 2. To hide one's self. *Kennedy.*—Isl. *kvik-a*, moto, *qvika*, inquieta motatio; or Germ. *kuck-en*, synon. with *guck-en*, spectare, prospectare.

To COOKE, *v. a.* To take a long draught or pull of any liquid, (pron. long,) Ettr. For. Obviously the same with Isl. *kok-a*, also *quok-a*, deglutire, from *kok*, *quok*, os, sive gula vel fauces, the mouth, throat, or jaws.

COOKE, *s.* A draught, properly applied to liquids, ibid. Synon. *Glock.*

COOKIE, *s.* A species of fine bread used at tea, of a round form, S.—Teut. *koeck*, libum; Belg. *koekie*, a little cake.

COOLIN, *s.* A sport, transmitted from very remote antiquity; which is still retained in the Hebrides and West Highlands of S. on the last night of the year. *Clan-Albin.*

COOLRIFE, *adj.* 1. Cool; cold, S. *Ross.* 2. Indifferent, S. V. Cauldrife.

COOM, *s.* 1. The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. The lid of a coffin, from its being arched, Fife, Roxb. Allied, perhaps, to *Queme*, q. v.

COOM, *s.* 1. The dust of coals, S. 2. Small coal, S. *Culm*, E. 3. Flakes of soot emanating from the smoke of coals in the act of burning, Roxb. If *coom* hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretokening the arrival of strangers, within twenty-four hours, provided the flakes fall down from the wind produced by clapping the hands together. If not, it is said that the strangers are not going to *light down*, *i. e.*, to alight, Teviotd. 4. *Smiddy Coom*, the ashes of a blacksmith's furnace, Mearns.—Fr. *ecume*, dross.

COOMY, *adj.* Begrimed with the dust of coals, S. *The Entail.*

COOMB, *s.* The bosom of a hill, having a semi-circular form, South of S. *Queen's Wake.*—C. B. *comm*, vallis, convallis; A. S. *comb*, *combe*, a valley or low plain between two hills.

COOM-CEIL'D, *adj.* Having the arched, or sloping ceiling of a garret-room, S.

To COONJER, *v. a.* To give a drubbing to, applied either to man or beast; as, "to *coonjer* a dog," Clydes. Roxb.

COONJERS, *s. pl.* A scolding, ibid.

COOP, Coup-Cart, *s.* 1. A cart made close with boards.

S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A cart, the box of which moves upon its shafts by hinges, by which means it may be emptied of its load without unyoking the horse, S. From the *v. to Coup*, to overturn.—Teut. *kupe*, a large vessel for containing liquids.

To COOP, *v. a.* To hoop; to bind with hoops. *Jacobite Relics.*—Teut. *kuyp-en*, viere, coassare, coaxare dolia.

COOP, *s.* A small heap; as, "A *coop* of muck," a heap of dung, Lanarks.—Germ. *kopf*, summitas; A. S. *cop*, *coppe*, apex.

COOPER O' STOBO. A phrase used in the south of S., for denoting one who excels another in any particular line, or who is *father-better*. It is said to have had a local origin, from a cooper who was unrivalled in his profession.

COOSER, *s.* A stallion. V. Cussar.

COOST, Cuist, *s.* "He has a gude *coost*," he is strong-bodied, Liddesdale.—Isl. *kost-r*, pinguedo.

COOST, *v. pret.* Cast.

COOSTEN, *part. pa.* Cast.

* COOT, *s.* This name is given to the Guillemot, Colymbus Troile, Mearns.

COOT, *s.* The ancle. V. Cute.

To COOTCHER, *v. a.* To parcel out, Roxb. Shall we view this q. *cot-share*, to divide into huts or small apartments?

COOTH, *s.* A young coal-fish. V. Cuth.

COOTHIE, *adj.* Kind; affectionate, S.

COOTIE, *s.* 1. A wooden kitchen dish. 2. The liquid contained in such a vessel, Ayrs. Local pronunciation of *Coodie*, *Cudie*, q. v. a small tub. It approaches more nearly, indeed, to Gael. *ciotag*, id. 3. A bucket shaped like a barrel, Lanarks.

COOTIE, *adj.* A term applied to fowls whose legs are clad with feathers, S. *Burns.*

COP, Cope, *s.* A cup or drinking vessel. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *cop*; Isl. *kopp*, id.

COPAMRY, *s.* A press for holding *cups*, &c. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Aumrie.

COPE, *s.* A coffin; "a *cope* of leid," a leaden coffin. *Knox.*, V. Caip.

To COPE *betuene*, to divide. *King Hart.*—Fr. *coup-er*, to cut, to cleave.

COPER, *s.* A dealer. V. Couper.

COPHOUSE, *s.* A place for keeping *cups*.—Isl. *kopp*, Dan. Belg. *kop*, Hisp. *copa*, Ital. *coppa*, Fr. *coupe*, scyphus, crater.

COPY, *s.* Plenty; abundance. *Wyntown.*—Lat. *copia*.

COPILL, *s.* A variety of *Coble*, *cobill*, a small boat. *Aberd. Reg.*

COPMANHAWIN, Copmanhavin, *s.* Copenhagen, *Aberd. Reg.*

COPOUT. "To play *copout*," to drink off all that is in a cup or drinking vessel. *Cap-out*, S. *Douglas.*

COPPER, *s.* A cup-bearer. *Palice of Hon.*—Evidently from A. S. *cop*, a cup.

COPPIN, *part. pa.* *Coppin in hevin*, elevated to heaven. *King's Quair.*—A. S. *cop*, the summit.

COR, Cur, Car, an inseparable particle, entering into the composition of a considerable number of Scottish words, those especially spoken in Menteith. V. Cur.

CORANICH, Correnoth, Corrinoch, *s.* 1. A dirge; a lamentation for the dead, S. *Lyndsay.*—Ir. Gael. *coranach*, from *cora*, a quoir; Lat. *chorus*. 2. A cry of alarm; a sort of war-cry. *Bannatyne Poems.* 3. A proclamation of outlawry by means of the bagpipe. *Warton.*

CORBACK, *s.* The roof of a house, Dumfr.—C. B. *cor*, a point, *balch*, prominent, towering; q. "the towering point" of a house. It may, however, be allied to S. *bauks*.

CORBAUDIE, *s.* "There comes in *Corbaudie*," That is the obstacle; used in regard to a plausible hypothesis, which is opposed by some great difficulty that occurs. Upp. Clydes.—C. B. *corbwyad*, a domineering or keeping down, Owen.

CORBIE, Corby, *s.* A raven; Corvus corax, Linn., S. *Henrysone.* This, like the *Pyat* or *Maspie*, as well as the harmless crow, is, in the estimation of the vulgar and superstitious, a bird of evil omen.—Fr. *corbeau*; Ital. *corvo*; Lat. *corv-us*, id.

CORBIE-AITS, *s. pl.* A species of black oats, denominated, perhaps, from their dark colour, S. B.

CORBIE MESSENGER. A messenger who either returns not at all, or too late; alluding to Noah's raven, S. *Houlate.*

CORBIE-STEPS, *s. pl.* The projections of the stones on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs, S.—Fr. *corbeau*, a corbell in masonry.

CORBIT, *adj.* Apparently crooked. *Maitland.*—Fr. *courbé*, id., *courbette*, a small, crooked rafter.

CORBUYLE, *s.* Leather greatly thickened and hardened in the preparation; jacked leather. *Douglas.*—Fr. *cuir bouilli*, corium decoctum.

CORCHAT, *s.* Cretchet, a term in music. *Dunbar.*

CORCOLET, *s.* A purple dye, Shetl.

CORCUDDOCH, *adj.* Kindly; good-humoured, Aberd. V. Curcuddoch.

CORDALE, *s.* A term formerly used for the tackling of a ship. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *cordaille*, id.

CORDELERIS KNOTTIS. An ornament in embroidery anciently worn by ladies in S. *Inventories.*—Fr. *cordelerie*, "knotted cord-worke in embroidery," Cotgr.

CORDEVAN, *adj.* A term applied to seal-skin or horse-skin, used as leather, S. Corr. from Cordowan, q. v.

CORDYT, *pret. v.* Agreed. *Wallace.*—Fr. *accordie.*

CORDON, *s.* A band; a wreath. *Z. Boyd.*—Fr. id.

CORDONIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps, wreathed.—Fr. *cordonné*, twined, plaited, wreathed, made into a cord.

CORDAWAN, *s.* Spanish leather, Gl Sibb. Tanned horse-leather, S.—From *Cordova.*

CORDS, *s. pl.* A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a disease of horses, A. Bor. *Polwart.*

CORE, *s.* Heart. *To break* one's *core*; to break one's heart, Fife.—Fr. *cœur*, id.

CORE, *s.* A company; a body of men; often used for *corps.* *Hamilton.*

In Core. In company; together, Aberd.—Isl. *kor*, Teut. *koor*, chorus.

CORF, *s.* 1. A basket used for carrying coals from the pit, Loth. 2. Anciently a basket, in a general sense. 3. Basket-work in silver. *Inventories.*—Belg. *korf*; Isl. *koerf*; Lat. *corb-is*, id.

CORF, *s.* A temporary building; a shed. *Bannatyne Poems.*—A. S. *cruft*, a vault; Teut. *krofte*, a cave. Perhaps rather Isl. *korbae*, tuguriolum.

CORF-HOUSE, *s.* A house, a shed, erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in, S. B. *Courant.*

CORFT, *part. pa.* *Corft fish*, are fish boiled with salt and water, S. B.

To CORIE, *v. a.* To curry leather. V. the *s.*

CORIER, *s.* A currier.—Fr. *corroy-er*, *courroy-er*, to curry; whence *courroyeur*, a currier.

CORK, *s.* 1. An overseer; a steward; a cant term,

Upp. Lanarks. 2. A name given by operative weavers to the agents of manufacturers, Clydes. 3. The same term is applied by journeymen tailors to their masters, Loth.

CORKES, *s.* The ancient name for the Lichen omphalodes, now in S. called *Cudbear*, q. v.—Gael. *corcar*, the Lichen tartareus, Lightfoot, p. 812. Shaw gives *corcuir* as signifying, "purple, a red dye."

CORKY, *adj.* Airy; brisk. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

CORKY-HEADIT, *adj.* Light-headed; giddy, Roxb.

CORKY-NODDLE, *s.* A light-headed person; or one whose wisdom floats on the surface, Roxb.

CORKIE, *s.* The largest kind of pin; a bodkin-pin, Fife. *Corking-pin*, E.

CORKIN-PREEN, *s.* Corking-pin, S.

CORKIR, *s.* The Lechanora tartarea of the Highlands and Isles. V. CORKES.

CORMOLADE, *s.* Perhaps rotten-hearted, worthless persons.—From Fr. *cœur malade*. *Belhaven MS.*

CORMUNDUM. *To cry Cormundum*, to confess a fault. *Kennedy.*—In allusion to one of the Penitential Psalms.

To CORMUNDUM, *v. n.* To confess a fault; to own one's self vanquished; to sue for peace, Ayrs.

CORN, *s.* The name commonly given in Scotland to oats before they are ground. In E. and other northern languages this word signifies grain in general; but Ihre observes that the term is especially used to denote that species of grain which is most commonly used in any particular region. Hence in Sweden, Iceland, &c., the term denotes barley, while in S., for obvious reasons, it is appropriated to oats.

To CORN, *v. a.* 1. To give a horse the usual quantity of oats allotted to him, S. *To feed*, E. *Burns.* 2. Applied metaphorically to a man who has got such a *modicum* of intoxicating liquor as to be exhilarated; as, "Thae lads are weel *corned*," S.

CORN-CART, *s.* An open spoked cart, E. Loth.

CORNCRAIK, *s.* 1. The Crake or Land-rail; Rallus crex, Linn. *Houlate.* 2. A hand-rattle, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn; denominated from its harsh sound, as resembling the cry of the rail. V. CRAIK.

CORN-HARP, *s.* An instrument made of wire for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds. *Agr. Surv. Nairns. and Morays.*

CORNEILL, CORNELINO, CORNELLINO, *s.* Apparently the stone called *Cornelian.*

*CORNER, *s.* *To put* one *to a corner*, to assume precedency or authority in a house. *Foord, Suppl. Dec.*

CORNETT, *s.* The ensign of a company of cavalry.—Fr. *cornette*, id. *Acts Ja. VI.*

CORNETTIS, *s. pl.* A kind of female head-dress distinct from the coif. *Inventories.*

CORNY, *adj.* Fruitful or plentiful in grain; as, "The last was a *corny* year," Aberd.

CORNIE WARK. Food, properly that made of grain. Teut. *koren-werck*, bread, panificium ex frumento, Kilian.

CORNIESKRAUGH, *s.* The rail, a bird, Moray, S. *Corncraik; skraugh* being syn. with *craik*, as denoting a cry.

CORNKYLE, *s.* A chronicle. *Wallace.*

CORNYT, CORNIT, *part. pa.* Provided with grain, *Acts Ja. II.*

CORNOY, *s.* Sorrow or trouble, Berwicks.—Supposed to be from Fr. *cœur noyé*, a troubled or overwhelmed heart.

CORNE PIPE, *s.* A reed or whistle, with a horn fixed to it by the smaller end. V. STOCK AND HORN.

CORP, *s.* A corpse; a dead body.

CORPERALE, CORPORALL, *s.* The linen in which the host was kept. *Inventories.*—Fr. *corporail*, the fine linen wherein the sacrament is put, Cotgr.

CORPSE-SHEET, *s.* A shroud; a winding-sheet. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

CORPS-PRESENT, *s.* A funeral gift to the Church, for supplying any deficiency on the part of the deceased. *Knox.*—Fr. *corps* and *present-er*, q. to present the body for interment; or Fr. *present*, a gift.

CORRACH, CORRACK, *s.* A pannier, Ang.—Su. G. *korg*, a pannier or basket.

CORRENOY, *s.* A disturbance in the bowels; a rumbling noise in the belly, Fife.—Perhaps from the Fr.; q. *cœur ennuyé*, internally disquieted; as we speak of a *heart*-colic.

CORRIE, *s.* A hollow between hills, or rather in a hill, Gael.; also *corchead*, S. *Statist. Acc.*

To CORRIE ON. To hold intimate correspondence in a low sort of way, to the exclusion of others; to gossip together; generally applied to two persons, who become necessary to each other, and feel no want of enlarged society; Lanarks.—It is not very remote in sense from Teut. *kuyer-en*, nugari, confabulari, Kilian.

CORRIENEUCHIN, *part. pr.* Conversing *tête-à-tête.* Two old wives, talking very familiarly by themselves, are said to be *corrieneuchin*, Fife.—It is also used as a *s.* Persons are said to hold a *corrieneuchin.* Perhaps q. to *corrie* in the *neuk* or corner. V. preceding word.

CORS, CORSE, *s.* 1. The cross or rood, S. *Wyntown.* 2. A crucifix. 3. Market-place, S.; from the *cross* being formerly erected there. *Picken.*—Sw. *kors*, id. 4. The name sometimes given to a piece of silver-money, from its bearing the figure of a cross. 5. The designation of the signal formerly sent round for convening the inhabitants of Orkney. V. FYRE CROCE.

CORS, CORSS, *s.* An animated body. *Douglas.*—Fr. *corps.*

CORSBOLLIS, *pl.* Crossbows. *Complaynt S.*

CORSES, *s. pl.* Money, from its bearing the figure of the cross. *Dunbar.*

CORSGARD, *s.* Used metaphorically to denote a place of residence.—Fr. *corps de garde*, "a court of gard, in a campe, or fort," Cotgr.

CORSYBELLY, *s.* A shirt for a child, open before, S. B. *Ross.*—Q. a shirt that is folded *across the belly.* Applied to two pins laid across.

CORSPRESAND, *s.* Synon. *Corps-present.*

To CORSS, CORSE, *v. a.* To cross, to lay one body athwart another.—Sw. *korsad*, crossed. Seren. 2. To cross, to go across, Buchan. *Tarras.* 3. To thwart, Gl. ibid.

CORSSY, *adj.* Big-bodied; corpulent. *Douglas.*

CORTER, *s.* 1. A quarter. Corr. from *quarter*, Aberd. 2. A cake, because quartered, ibid. *Journal Lond.*

CROWN OF THE CORTER. 1. The rectangular corner of the quarter of an oaten cake, Aberd. 2. Metaph. the principal or best part of any thing, ibid.

CORTES, CORTIS, *s. pl.* The designation given to a species of French coin, of the supposed value of a farthing, brought into Scotland in former ages. *Acts Ja. III.*

CORT STOP, a vessel for holding a *quart.*

CORUIE, *s.* A crooked iron for pulling down buildings. *Hudson.*—Fr. *corbeau*, "a certain warlike instrument," Cotgr.

CORUYN, *s.* A kind of leather. *Douglas.* Corr. from *Cordowan*, q. v.

COSCH, Cosse, *s.* A coach. *Bruce.*—Fr. *coche.*

To COSE, Coss, Coiss, *v. a.* To exchange. *Coss*, Loth. Berwicks. *Wallace.*

COSH, *adj.* Denoting such a position that a hollow is left below an object, Galloway. V. Tosch, Toschie, *adj.*

COSH, *adj.* 1. Neat; snug; as denoting a comfortable situation, S. *Ferguson.* 2. Comfortable; as including the idea of defence from cold, Ayrs. *Picken.* 3. Quiet; without interruption, S. *Minst. Border.* 4. In a state of intimacy, S.—Isl. *kios*, a small place well fenced.

COSHLY, *adv.* Snugly, S. *Ferguson.*

COSIE, *s.* A straw-basket. V. Cassie.

COSIE, Cozie, *adj.* Warm; comfortable; snug; well-sheltered, S. *Burns.* This seems radically the same with *Cosh.*

To Look Cozie, to have the appearance of being comfortable; to exhibit symptoms of good-humour, Fife, Dumfr.—Gael. *coisagach*, snug. V. Colsie.

COSIELY, *adv.* Snugly; comfortably, S. *Ramsay.*

COSINGNACE, Cosignance, *s.* 1. A relation by blood; a cousin. *Bellenden.* 2. A grand-daughter, or a niece, ibid.

To COSS, *v. a.* To exchange. V. Coss.

COSSING, *s.* The act of exchanging. *Skene.*

COSSNENT, *s.* *To work at cossnent*, to receive wages without victuals, S. *To work black cossnent*, to work without meat or wages, Ayr.—Fr. *cousi ancanti*, cost abrogated, q. expenses not borne.

COST, *s.* Side. V. Coist.

COST, *s.* 1. Duty payable in kind, as distinguished from that paid in money. It frequently occurs in old writs or rentals in Orkney, corresponding with *Cane* in our old deeds, S. *Acts Ja. VII.* 2. This term seems latterly to have been, in Orkney, in a special manner appropriated to meal and malt, ibid. 3. It is also used, in Orkney, to denote the sustenance given to a servant, as distinct from money; as, "I got so much money in wages, besides my *cost*," *i. e.*, what is given for subsistence in kind, such as a certain quantity of meal per week. This is evidently the same with *Coist.*

COSTAGE, *s.* Expense. *Douglas.*

To COSTAY, *v. n.* To coast. *Wyntown.*

COSTER, *s.* A piece of arable land.—Perhaps from L. B. *coster-ium*, a corner of land.

COT, *s.* Perhaps *coat* or covering.

To COT *with one*, *v. n.* To cohabit, S. B. q. to live in the same *cot.*

COTE, *s.* A rate. *Cote of a testament*, the rate or *quota* due, according to the value of the legacies. *Acts Ja. V.*

COTERAL, *s.* An elastic piece of thin split iron, put through any bolt to prevent it from losing hold, as the end opens after passing through the orifice, Berwicks.

COTHIE, *adj.* Warm; snug; comfortable, Perths. Synon. with *Cosie.* Of the same stock with *Couth*, *Couthie*, q. v. *Duff's Poems.*

COTHIELY, *adv.* Snugly, Fife. *Campbell.*

COTHRUGH, *adj.* Rustic, &c. V. Codroch.

COTLANDER, *s.* A cottager who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land, E. Loth.—From O. E. *cotland.*

COTMAN, *s.* A cottager, Galloway.

COTT TAIL. V. Coat-tail.

COTTAR, Cotter, *s.* One who inhabits a *cot*, or cottage, dependent on a farm, S. *Statist. Acc.*—L. B. *cottar-ius*; Fr. *cottier*, id. Hence S. *cotterman*, *cotterfouk*, &c.

COTTAR-WARK, *s.* Stipulated work done by cottagers to the farmer on whose land they dwell, S. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*

To COTTER, *v. n.* To get a piece of ground free of rent for one year, to raise potatoes; the manure and culture being considered an equivalent for the use of the ground. The person who thus raises potatoes is said to *cotter.*

To COTTER *eggs*; to drop them into a pan, and stir them round with a little butter, till they be in an edible state, S.—Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *koter-en*, fodicare.

COTTERIE, *s.* Apparently provision as to a place of habitation. *Agr. Surv. Invern.*

COTTOWN, Cotton, Cottar-Town, *s.* A small village, or hamlet, possessed by *cottars*, or cottagers, dependent on the principal farm, S. *Agr. Surv. Forfars.*

COVAN, *s.* A convent. *Dunbar.* Anciently written *covent.* *Sir Gawan.*—In S. *cavin* is still used for convent.

COUATYSE, Covetise, Cowatyss, *s.* 1. Covetousness. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *couvoitise*, id. 2. Ambition, or the lust of power. *Barbour.*

COUBROUN, *adj.* Low-born, or rustic.

To COUCHER, *v. a.* To be able to do what another cannot accomplish, who contends in a trial of strength or agility. He who fails is said to be *coucher'd*, S.—Fr. *couch-er*; Teut. *koets-en*, cubare.

COUCHER, *s.* A coward; a poltroon, S. *Rutherford.* From the E. v. *couch*, Fr. *couch-er.*

COUCHER'S BLOW. 1. The blow given by a cowardly and mean fellow, immediately before he gives up, S. 2. It is also used in a passive sense, as denoting the parting blow to which a dastard submits; as, *I gied* [gave] *him the coucher-blow*, S. O.; *i. e.*, he submitted to receive the last blow.

COUDIE, *adj.* V. Couth.

To COUDLE, *v. n.* To float; as a feather alternately rising and sinking with the waves, Roxb.—C. B. *cod-i*, signifies to rise, to lift up, *cawd*, what is raised up.

COVE, *s.* A cave, S. A. Bor. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *cofe*, Isl. *kofe*, id.

COVERATOUR, *s.* A coverlet for a bed. *Inventories.* Fr. *couverture*, id.

COVETTA, *s.* A plane used for moulding framed work, called also a *Quarter-round*, S.

To COUGHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To continue to cough. Used in this form, *Cougherin'* and *Blocherin'*. Evidently a derivative from E. *cough*, or Teut. *kuch-en*, id. V. Blocher, *v.*

COUGHT, for *couth*. Could. *S. P. Rep.*

COUHIRT, *s.* Cow-herd. *Dunbar.*

COVINE, *s.* Fraud; artifice. "But fraud or *covine*," South of S.—This is an old Scottish law phrase. V. Conuyne.

COVIN-TREE, *s.* A large tree in the front of an old Scottish mansion-house, where the laird always met his visitors, Roxb. Similar to *Trysting-Tree.* V. Conuyne.

To COUK, *v. n.* To retch. V. Cook.

To COUK, *v. n.* A term used to denote the sound emitted by the cuckoo. *Montgomerie.*

COUL (pron. like E. *cool*), *s.* A night-cap; in some places *Coulie*, S. Apparently from E. *Cowl*, a hood worn by monks.

COULIE, Cowlie, *s.* 1. A boy, S. Su. G. *kulli*, id. 2. A term applied to a man in the language of contempt, S. *Cleland.*

COULPE, *s.* A fault. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *coulpe*, Lat. *culp-a.*

COULPIT, *part. pa.* Apparently, bartered, for *coupit. Maitland Poems.*

COULTER-NEB, *s.* A sea-fowl and bird of passage, Western Isles. V. Bougeb.

COULTER-NIBBIT, *adj.* Having a long nose. *Perils of Man.*

COUMIT-BED, *s.* A bed formed of deals on all sides, except the front, which is hung with a curtain, Roxb.—This, I think, is the same with *Alcove-bed*, from S. *Coom*, as denoting the arched form of the front. *Coom* may be allied to C. B. *cwm*, a rounding together, Owen.

COUNCIL-POST, *s.* A term, in Scotland, for a special messenger, such as was formerly sent with despatches by the Lords of the *Council. Boswell's Journal.*

To COUNGEIR, *v. a.* To conjure. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

COUNGERAR, *s.* A conjurer, ibid.

To COUNJER, *v. a.* To intimidate or still by threatening, Clydes. V. Coonjer.

COUNYIE, *s.* Perhaps, motion. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *coign-er*, to beat, to strike.

COUNT, *s.* An accompt, S.

COUNTER, *s.* A person learning arithmetic. "A gude *counter*," one who is skilful in casting accounts, S. V. Counting.

COUNTERCHECK, Counterchock-plane, *s.* A tool for working out that groove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle, S.

To COUNTERCOUP, *v. a.* 1. To overcome; to surmount, Ayrs. 2. To repulse, ibid. 3. To overturn, ibid. 4. To destroy, ibid.

To COUNTERFACTE, *v. n.* To counterfeit. *Acts Ja. VI.*

COUNTING, *s.* The common name for the science of arithmetic; as, "I gat nae mair learning than reading, writing, and *counting*," S.

To COUNT KIN *with one*, to compare one's pedigree with that of another. It is common for one who has perhaps been spoken of disrespectfully, in regard to his relations, to say of the person who has done so, "I'll *count kin wi'* him whenever he likes," S.—This evidently refers to the genealogical accounts kept of families, especially in feudal times.

COUNTYR, Cowntir, *s.* 1. Encounter. *Douglas.* 2. A division of an army engaged in battle. *Wallace.*

COUNTRY, *s.* In the Highlands of S. country is used to denote a particular district, though very limited. *Clan-Albin.*

COUNTRY DANCE, a particular kind of dance, viewed as of Scottish origin, in which a number of couples form double rows, and dance a figure from the top to the bottom of the room, S. *Ross.*

COUNTRY-KEEPER, *s.* One employed in a particular district to apprehend delinquents, S. *Tales of my Landlord.*

COUNTRY-SIDE, *s.* The common term with the vulgar in S., for a district or tract of country. *Antiquary.*

COUP, *s.* Leg. *Coup*, *i. e.*, cap or bowl. *Hogg.*

To COUP, Cowp, *v. a.* 1. To exchange, to barter, S. A. Bor. 2. To expose to sale, Roxb. 3. To buy and sell; to traffic; commonly used in this sense, Aberd., but only of an inferior kind of trade.—Su. G. *koep-a*, id.; Isl. *kaup-a*, vendere.

COUP, *s.* 1. Exchange, S. *Maitland Poems.* 2. A good bargain; any thing purchased below its just value; used ironically, as, "yeill get a *coup* o' him." *Gl. Surv. Moray.*—Sw. *koep*, purchase, bargain. 3. A company of people. The term is used rather in contempt; as, "I never saw sic a filthy, ill-manner'd *coup*," Fife. 4. *The haill coup*, the whole of any thing, S.

To COUP, Cowp, *v. a.* To overturn; to overset; to tilt, as a cart, S. *Knox.*

To COUP, *v. n.* 1. To be overset; to tumble, S. *Muse's Threnodie.* 2. Used metaph. as signifying to fail in business; to become bankrupt, S. *Train.*—Sw. *gupp-a*, to tilt up.

COUP, Cowp, *s.* 1. A fall, S. *Couppis*, S. B. *Lyndsay.* 2. A sudden break in the stratum of coals, S. *Statist. Acc.* E. *Fault.*

To COUP *owre*, *v. a.* To overturn. This idiom is very common, S. *Jac. Relics.*

To COUP *owre*, *v. n.* 1. To be overset, S. 2. To fall asleep; a phrase often used by the vulgar, especially in relation to one's falling asleep in a sitting posture, S. 3. A vulgar phrase applied to a woman, when confined in childbed. The prep. is sometimes prefixed; as, *She's just at the o'er-coupin'*, S.; *i. e.*, She is very near the time of childbirth.

To COUP CARLS, to tumble heels over head, (synon. *to Coup the Creels,*) Galloway.—Allied, perhaps, to Gael. *cairl-eam*, to tumble, to toss, *cairl*, tumbled.

To COUP THE CRANS. 1. To be overturned, S. *Rob Roy.* 2. It is also occasionally used to denote the misconduct of a female, S.

To COUP THE CREELS. 1. To tumble heels over head, S. *Rob Roy.* 2. To bring forth an illegitimate child, Roxb. *To cast a lagen-gird*, synon., S. 3. To die, Roxb.

COUP-THE-LADLE, *s.* The play of see-saw, Aberd.

COUP-CART, Cowp-cart, *s.* V. Coop.

COUPAR. A town in Angus referred to in a common S. proverb, "*He that will to Coupar maun to Coupar.*" The idea is, that when the will is obstinately set on any course, it is an indication of necessity, and is sometimes to be viewed as a symptom of fatality.

*COUPE-JARRET, *s.* One who hamstrings another. *Waverley.*—Fr. *couper le jarret*, to hough, to cut the hams.

COUPEN, *s.* A fragment. V. Cowpon.

COUPER, Coper, *s.* 1. A dealer; as, *horse-couper*, *cow-couper. Chalmer. Ayr. Cope-man* occurs in O. E. in the sense of purchaser, chafferer, or *chapman* in modern language. 2. One who makes merchandise of souls. *Rutherford.*

COUPER-WORD, *s.* The first word in demanding boot in a bargain; especially applied to horse dealers, Roxb. From *couper*, a dealer.

COUP-HUNDED, *adj.* Unexpl. Applied to a horse.

COUPIT, *part. pa.* Confined to bed from illness of any kind, Loth. Roxb.

COUPLE, Cuppil, *s.* A rafter, S. *Wyntown.*—C. B. *kupul ty*, id.

COUPLE-YILL, Kipple-yill, *s.* A potation given to house-carpenters at putting up the *couples*, or rafters, on a new house, Teviotd.

To COUR, *v. n.* To stoop; to crouch, S. *Cower*, E.

To COUR, *v. n.* To recover. V. COWER.

COURAGE-BAG, *s.* A modest designation for the *scrotum*, Galloway.

COURANT, *s.* A severe reprehension; the act of scolding, Dumfr.

COURCHE, *s.* A covering for a woman's head, S. *Curchey*, Dunbar. *Wallace.*—Fr. *couvre-chef.*

COURERS, CURERS, *s. pl.* Covers. Gl. Sibb.

COURIE, *adj.* Timid; easily alarmed, Peebles. Apparently from the v. to *Cour.* V. CURR.

COURIE, *s.* A small stool, Lanarks. V. CURRIE.

COURSABLE, CURSABLE, *adj.* Current.

COURTHAGIS, *s. pl.* Curtains, *Aberd. Reg.* Probably a contr. from Fr. *courtinages*, id.

COURTIN, *s.* A yard for holding straw, Berw.—Probably an oblique use of O. Fr. *curtin*, a kitchen-garden.

COUSIGNANCE, *s.* A relation by blood. V. COSINGNACE.

COUSIGNES, *s.* A female cousin-german. "It was the custom to say *Cousigne* for the male, and *Cousignes* for the female." *Keith's Hist.* This expl. the proper meaning of *Cosingnace*, q. v.

COUSIN-RED, *s.* Consanguinity; kindred; South of S. A term strangely compounded, *cousin* being from Lat. *consanguineus*, and *red* contracted from A. S. *raeden*, conditio, status, as in *manred*, *kindred*, &c.

COUT, COWT, *s.* A young horse, S. Corr. from *colt.*

To COUTCH, *v. a.* To lay out, or lay down, applied to land in regard to a proper and convenient division among joint proprietors or possessors, Stirlings. Fr. *couch-er*, to lay down. It is used as to gardening.

COUTCH, *s.* A portion of land lying in one division, in contradistinction from that which is possessed in *runrig*, Stirlings.

To COUTCH BE CAWILL. To divide lands, as properly laid together, by lot.

COUTCHACK, CUTCHACK, *s.* The clearest part of a fire, S. B. *Tarras.* "A small blasing fire;" Gl.

To COUTCHER *down*, *v. n.* To bow down; to crouch, Roxb.

COUTCHIT, *part pa.* Inlaid; stuffed. *Douglas.*—Fr. *couch-er*, to lay.

COUT-EVIL. A disease incident to young horses, Border. E. *strangles.* *Polwart.*

COUTH, *aux. v.* Could. *Barbour.*—A. S. *cuthe*, novi, from *cunn-an*, noscere.

COUTH, *part. pa.* Known. *Douglas.*

COUTH, *s.* Enunciated sound; a word. *Popular Ball.*—Isl. *qvaede*, syllaba, *qved-a*, effari.

COUTH, COUTHY, COUDY, *adj.* 1. Affable; facetious; familiar, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Loving; affectionate, S. *Burns.* 3. Comfortable. *Popular Ball.* 4. Pleasant to the ear, S. B. *Ross.* 5. In a general sense, opposed to solitary, dreary, as expressing the comfort of society, though in a state of suffering. 6. Ominous of evil; *no coudy* denotes what is supposed to refer to the invisible world, or to a dreary place which fancy might suppose to be haunted, Ang.—A. S. *cuth*, familiaris; Teut. *koddig*, facetus.

COUTHILY, *adv.* 1. Kindly, familiarly, S. *Ross.* 2. Comfortably; agreeably, in regard to situation. *Ross.*

COUTHY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being kind, familiar, or agreeable, S. *Ross.*

COUTHINESS, COUDINESS, *s.* Facetiousness; kindness, S.

COUTHLESS, *adj.* Cold; unkind.—From *couth*, and less, as signifying, without affection.

COUTRIBAT, *s.* Confused struggle; a tumult, Ettr. For. Read *Cautribat*, often applied to dogs' quarrels.—Perhaps q. *cout-rippet*, disturbance made by *colts*; or Isl. *koettr*, felis, and *rifbalde*, violentus; q. an uproar of cats.

COUTTERTHIRL, *s.* The vacuity between the *coulter* and the ploughshare, S. V. THIRL.

COW, *s.* A rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit, Dumfr.—Su. G. *koja*, Belg. *kooi*, *kou*, *kouw*, Germ. *koie*, tuguriolum.

COW, KOW, *s.* A twig of any shrub or plant, S. *Priests Peblis.* 2. Used to denote a bush. *Minst. Bord.* 3. A besom made of broom, S. *Warton.* 4. An instrument of correction, like E. *birch*, S. 5. The fuel used for a temporary fire, S. *Ross.* 6. The act of pruning, viewed metaph., S. *Burns.*

COW, KOW, *s.* 1. A scarecrow, S. *Hamilton.* Hence the compound word a *worrie-cow.* 2. A hobgoblin, S. *Philotus.*

To PLAY KOW. To act the part of a goblin. *Roull.*—From E. *cow*, to intimidate; or Isl. *kug*, suppressio.

COW. *Brown Cow*, a ludicrous designation given by the vulgar to a barrel of beer or ale, from its colour, as contradistinguished from that of milk, S. *Ramsay.*

To COW, *v. a.* 1. To depress with fear. 2. To upbraid; to rate; to scold an equal or superior; not used of an inferior, Dumfr.—Su. G. *kufw-a*, Isl. id.; also *kug-a*, supprimere, insultare.

To COW, *v. a.* To exceed; to surpass; to excel; to overcome; as, "That *cows* a'," that exceeds every thing, Clydes. Loth. Fife, Mearns.—Allied perhaps to Su. G. *kufw-a*, supprimere.

To COW, *v. a.* 1. To poll the head, S. *Bellenden.* 2. To clip short, in general. *Pollwart.* 3. To cut; to prune; to lop off. V. COLL, *v.* *To cow out*, to cut out 4. To eat up as food, S. *Popul. Ball.* 5. To be *cowit*, to be bald. *Dunbar.* 6. It occurs as signifying shaven; applied to the Roman tonsure. *Cleland.*—Isl. *koll-r*, tonsum caput. 7. Often used metaph., S., like E. *snib.* *Ramsay.*

COWAN, *s.* A fishing boat. *Wodrow.*—Su. G. *kogge*, C. B. *cwch*, linter.

COWAN, COWANER, *s.* 1. One who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly bred, S. 2. One who builds dry walls, S. *Statist. Acc.*—Su. G. *kufon*, homo imbellis; Fr. *coion*, a base fellow; from Su. G. *kufw-a*, supprimere, insultare.

To COWARDIE, *v. a.* To surpass, especially in athletic exercises, Mearns. Syn. *Cufie*, Fife, and *Coucher*, S.—Fr. *couard-er;* but Su. G. *kufw-a*, supprimere, insultare, is certainly the radical term.

COWARDIE, *s.* The act by which one is surpassed in such exertions, Mearns. *Cufie*, Fife, id.

COWARDIE-SMIT, *s.* An insult to provoke to fight; a challenge; commonly given by *smiting* the cheek by the finger moistened with saliva. V. *v.* SPIT.

COWART, *s.* Covert. *Wallace.*

COWARTRY, *s.* Cowardice. *Bellenden.*

COWATYSS. V. COUATYSE.

COW-BAILLIE, *s.* 1. The male servant on a farm who lays provender before the *cows*, and keeps them clean, Berwicks. This designation is sometimes given in contempt to a ploughman who is slovenly and dirty. V. BYREMAN. 2. A ludicrous designation for a cow-herd, Upp. Clydes.; q. one whose magistratical authority does not extend beyond his drove.

COWBECK, *s.* The name given to a mixture of hair and wool; a hat made of this stuff. *Rates.*

To COWBLE, *v. n.* To shog; as, "The ice is a' *cowblin*," Roxb.—This differs only in pronunciation from *Coble*, q. v.

COW-CAKES, *s. pl.* Wild parsnip, Roxb. Loth.—The Heracleum sphondylium of Linn. is called the Cow parsnip. But this seems rather to be the Pastinaca sylvestris.

COW-CARL, *s.* A bugbear; one who intimidates others, Dumfr.

COW-CRAIK, *s.* A mist with an easterly wind; as, "The *cow-craik* destroys a' the fruit," Lanarks. Syn. HAAR, Mearns, Aberd.

COWCLYNK, *s.* A harlot. *Lyndsay*.—Perhaps from *cow*, and *clink*, money; q. one who prunes the purse.

COW-CLOOS, *s. pl.* Common trefoil, S. B. Trifolium pratense, Linn.

To COWD, *v. n.* 1. To float slowly, with the motion affected a little by slight waves; as, "The boat *cowds* finely awa," Upp. Clydes. 2. It is also expl to swim, ib.

COWD, *s.* 1. "A short and pleasant sail," ibid. 2. "A single gentle rocking, or motion, produced by a wave," ibid. 3. The act of swimming, ibid.

COWDA, *s.* A small cow, Roxb. *Cowdie*, Dumfr. "*Cowdy*, a little cow, a Scotch runt without horns. North;" Gl. Grose. V. COWDACH.

COWDACH, *s.* A heifer. *Cuddock*, Galloway; expl. "a big stirk; a little nolt beast."—This seems formed from *Quoyach* by the insertion of the letter *d*, *euphoniae causa*. V. CUDDOCH and QUEY.

COWDAS, *s. pl.* Heifers; pl. of *Cowdach*.

COWDER, *s.* "A boat that sails pleasantly," Clydes. ibid.—Most probably a C. B. word, transmitted from the Welsh inhabitants of Clydesdale; *cwyd-aw*, to stir, move, or agitate.

To COWDLE, *v. n.* A diminutive from *Cowd*, "expressive of rather more motion produced by the waves," Clydes., ibid.

COWDOTHE, *s.* Some kind of pestilence.

COWDRUM, *s.* 1. A beating; as, "Ye'll get *cowdrum* for that;" you will get a beating, Mearns. 2. Severe reprehension, ibid.—Perhaps from Teut. *kudde*, clava, and *drumm-er*, premere.

To COWER, COWYR, COUR, COWR, *v. a.* To recover *Barbour*.—Abbrev. from Fr. *recouvrir*.

COWERING, *s.* Recovery. *Barbour*.

COW-FEEDER, *s.* A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, *feeding* them for their milk in the meantime, and to be sold when this fails, S. *H. Mid-Loth*.

COWFYNE, *s.* A ludicrous term. *Evergreen*.

COW-FISH, *s.* The Mactra lutraria, Mya arenaria, or any other large oval shell-fish, Orkney.

COW-GRASS, *s.* A species of clover.

COW-HEAVE, *s.* The herb Tussilago, Selkirks. Perhaps originally *cow-hoof*, from a supposed resemblance to the *hoof* of a *cow*.

COWHUBBY, *s.* A cow-herd. *Evergreen*.—Belg. *koe*, a cow, and *hobb-en*, to toil; q. a cow-herd.

COWIE, *s.* The name given to the seal in the Firth of Tay, from its round *cowed* head, without any apparent ears, and as resembling an animal that has no horns.

COWIE, *s.* A cow wanting horns. V. Cow, *v.*

COWIE, *adv.* Very; as *cowie weel*, very well, Lanarks.

COWIE, *adj.* Odd; queer, Lanarks.

COW-ILL, *s.* Any disease to which a *cow* is subject, S. *Antiquary*.

COWIN', *s.* An alarm; a fright, S. From the v. *cow*, to depress. *St. Patrick*.

COWINS, *pl.* Apparently what is *cowed*, cut or broken off, Renfr. *A. Wilson*.

COWIT, *part pa.* 1. Closely cut. 2. Having short and thin hair. V. Cow, *v.*

To COWK, KOUK, *v. n.* To retch ineffectually, in consequence of nausea, S. B.—Germ. *kock-en*, id.; Isl. *kuok-a*, gula niti.

COWKIN, *s.* A beggar; a needy wretch. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *coquin*, id.

COW-LADY-STONE. A kind of quartz, Roxb V COLLADY STONE.

COWLICK, *s.* A tuft of hair on the head, which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair, S.—From its resemblance to hair *licked* by a *cow*.

COWLIE, *s.* A man who picks up a girl on the street, is called her *Cowlie*, Edin. Most probably a corr. pronunciation of E. *cully*.

COWMACK, *s.* An herb supposed to have great virtue in making the cow desire the male, S. B.

COWMAN, *s.* A name for the devil, S. V. Cow, *s.*

COWNTIR, *s.* Rencounter. *Wallace*.

COWNTYR PALYSS, Contrary to. *Wallace*.—Fr. *contrepalé*, a term in heraldry, signifying that one *pale* is opposed to another.

COWOID, *pret.* Convoyed. Leg. *convoid*. *Barbour*.

COWPAR, *s.* A horse-dealer, S.

COWPENDOCH, COWPENDOW, *s.* A young cow. V. COLPINDACH.

COWPES, COWPIS, *s. pl.* Baskets for catching fish, S. *Acts Ja. III.* A, Bor. *coop*, id.—Teut. *kuype*, septa.

COWPER-JUSTICE. Trying a man after execution; the same with *Jeddart*, or *Jedburgh Justice*, S. *Cleland*.

COW-PLAT, *s.* *Cow's* dung dropped by the animal in the field, Clydes. Roxb. Synon. *Flat*.—Perhaps from Teut. *plat*, planus, because of its flat form.

COWPON, *s.* 1. A fragment, a shred, S. *R. Bruce*. 2. In *pl.* shatters, shivers; pron. *Coopins*, Aberd.—Fr. *coupon*, L. B. *copo*, a piece cut off from a thing.

COW-QUAKE, *s.* 1. An affection of cattle, caused by the chillness of the weather, S. *Kelly*. 2. The name is transferred, on the East coast of Loth., to the cold easterly wind in May, which produces the disease. The disease itself is also called *Blasting*; as, in consequence of it, the skin apparently adheres to the ribs, Roxb. 3. A very cold day in summer, Clydes.

COW'S BACKRIN. Cow's dung dropped in the fields, Galloway. Synon. *Puslick*, Dumfr.—A. S. *bac*, tergum, and *ryne*, profluvium; q. what is ejected from behind.

COW'S BAND. It was an ancient custom in Dumfr. and Galloway, and perhaps in other counties in S., that when a man borrowed money he gave the *cow's band* in pledge; which was reckoned as legal an obligation as a bill.

COWSCHOT, *s.* A ringdove. V. KOWSHOT.

COW-SHARN, *s.* Cow's dung. V. SHARN.

COWSHOT, *s.* The name given to certain kinds of marl, of a gray or brown colour.

COWSLEM, *s.* An ancient name given to the evening star, Roxb.

COWSMOUTH, *s.* The vulgar name for the cowslip, or Primula, Loth.

COW'S THUMB. "Ye're no a *cow's thumb* frae't," a phrase used to denote that one has hit on the proper

plan of doing any thing, that it exactly corresponds with one's wish, Stirlings.

COWT, *s.* A strong stick; a rung, Fife. Apparently the same with *Cud*, q. v.

COW-THE-GOWAN, *s.* A compound term used in the South of S. for a fleet horse, for one that cuts the ground. It is also said of such a horse, *He cows the gowans.*

COWZIE, *adj.* 1. Boisterous; as, a *cowzie day*, one distinguished by a high wind, Renfrews. 2. Inspiring fear; as, *a cowzie carle*, a terrific old man, ibid. —Dan. *kysen* signifies frightful, terrible, horrid, &c., from *kys-er* to fright, to scare or terrify.

COXY, *adj.* Coxcomical, S. *Ramsay.*

To COZAIN, *v. a.* To barter or exchange one thing for another, Orkn. This is evidently from the same source with *Coss*, Loth., id. V. Coss.

COZY, *adj.* Snug. V. Cosie.

To CRAB, Crabe, *v. n.* To fret. *Bannatyne Poems.* —Belg. *kribbig*, Su. G. *krepsk*, morosus.

To CRAB, *v. a.* To irritate; to provoke. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *krabb-en*, lacerare unguibus.

CRACK, *s.* A blow producing a sharp sound, S. Syn. *Clink*—from Teut. *crack*, crepitus.

CRACK, *adj.* Crack-brained, Aberd.

To CRACK, *v. a.*—1. *To crack credit*, to lose character and confidence in any respect, S. *Z. Boyd.* 2. *To crack tryst*, to break an engagement.

CRACK, *s.* *In a crack*, immediately, S. *Ramsay.*—*Crack* is sometimes used without the prep. *in* before it, although precisely in the same sense, S. "Ablins ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the gauger, I'll no be a *crack* o' tellin' it." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 37.—Fr. *crac*, id.

To CRACK, Crak, *v. n.* 1. To talk boastingly, *Evergreen.* 2. To talk freely and familiarly, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To talk together in a confused manner; often as also implying extension of voice, S. 4. To talk idly, S.—Germ. *kraken*, to make a noise; or Fr. *craquer*, to boast.

CRACK, Crak, *s.* 1. Boasting, S. *Dunbar.* 2. Chat; free conversation, S. *Ross.* 3. Any detached piece of entertaining conversation, S., ibid. 4. A rumour; generally used in pl. *Ramsay.* 5. Idle or unmeaning conversation; "idle *cracks*," S.

CRACKER, Crakkar, *s.* A boaster. *Lyndsay.*—Belg. *kraecker*, id.

CRACKER, *s.* A hard water-biscuit, Roxb. Apparently a cant term, from the noise made in breaking it.

CRACKER, *s.* The lash of a whip, Aberd.

CRACKERS, *s.* V. Clatter Banes. Aberd.

CRACKERHEADS, *s. pl.* The roots of big tangles, or Alga marina, eaten by young people, Ang.

CRACKET, *s.* The cricket, Dumfr.

CRACKY, *adj.* 1. Talkative; often denoting the effect of one's being elevated by means of strong drink, S. 2. Affable; agreeable in conversation, S.

CRACKIE, Crakie, *s.* A small, low, three-legged stool, having a hole in the middle of the seat, by means of which it is lifted; used in cottages, often *Crackie-stool*, Roxb., Berwicks.

CRACKLINGS, *s. pl.* 1. The refuse of tallow, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Tallow, when first bruised by the candlemaker, in its impure state, S.—Su. G. *krak*, quisquiliae.

CRACKMASSIE, *s.* A term applied to one who is chargeable with vain boasting. *You are talking crackmassie;* You speak like a braggadocio, Loth.

CRACK-TRYST, *s.* One who does not fulfil an engagement to meet with another; properly implying that time and place have been fixed, S. From *Crack* to break, and *Tryst*, q. v.

CRADDEN, *s.* A dwarf, Lanarks.—Gael. *cruitecan*, id. *cruitin*, a humpbacked man, Shaw.

CRADEUCH (*gutt.*), *s.* A diminutive person, Upp. Clydes.—Gael. *craite* signifies shrunk.

CRADILL, "Ane *cradill* of glass," a basket, or *crate* of glass; apparently from the form. *Aberd. Reg.*

CRADLE-CHIMLAY, *s.* The name given to the large grate, of an oblong form, open at all sides for the emission of the heat, which is used in what is called a *round-about fireside;* denominated from its resemblance to a *cradle*, S. V. Round-About.

* CRAFT, *s.* A corporation, S. *Siller Gun.*

CRAFT, *s.* Croft; a piece of ground adjoining to a house. *Picken.*—A. S. *croft*, id.

CRAFTER, Crofter, *s.* One who rents a small piece of land, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

CRAFTISCHILDER, *s. pl.* Workmen; craftsmen. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Childer.

CRAG, Cragg, Craig, *s.* 1. The neck, S. *Complaynt S.* 2. The throat, S. *Ferguson.*—Teut. *kraeghe*, jugulus.

Lang Craig. "A cant term for a purse," Aberd. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

CRAGBANE, *s.* The collar-bone. *Wallace.*

CRAGE CLAITH, *s.* A neckcloth; a cravat, S.—Sw. *krageclud*, id.

CRAYAR, Crear, *s.* A kind of lighter, or bark. *Acts Marie.*—L. B. *craiera*, id.; Sw. *krejare*, a small vessel with one mast; Dan. *kreiert*, a sloop, a small vessel. It is used by various O. E. writers. V. Todd's Johns., vo. *Cray.*

CRAID, *s.* Perhaps, yellow clover.—Gael. *criadh* signifies earth, clay. But see Croyd.

CRAIG, *s.* A rock, S. *Ramsay.*—C. B *kraig*, Gael *creag*, rupes.

CRAIG, *s.* The throat. V. Crag.

CRAIGAGEE, *adj.* Wry-necked. V. Agee.

CRAIGED, *adj.* Having a neck or throat, S. *Ramsay.*

CRAIG-FLOOK, *s.* A species of flounder. *Sibbald.*

CRAIG-HERRING, *s.* The shad, ibid.

CRAIGHLING, *adj.* Coughing. *Entail.*

CRAIGY, *adj.* Rocky, *Ramsay.*

CRAIGLUGGE, *s.* The point of a rock, S. *Brand.* Aberd.

CRAIGSMAN, Cragsman, *s.* One who climbs *craigs* or cliffs overhanging the sea, for the purpose of procuring sea-fowls or their eggs, S. Shetl. *Antiquary.*

CRAIK, *s.* A kind of little ship. *Douglas.*

To CRAIK, *v. n.* 1. Used to denote the cry of a hen after laying, or when dissatisfied, S. *Polwart.* 2. To call for any thing with importunity and impatience, S. 3. To croak; to emit a hoarse sound, S. —Teut. *kraeck-en*, crepare, strepere.

CRAIK, *s.* The landrail; E. *crake.*

To Listen the Craik in the corn, to carry on courtship by night, under the canopy of heaven, South of S.

CRAIL-CAPON, *s.* A haddock, dried but not split, Loth. Denominated from *Crail*, a town in Fife. *Anster Fair.*

CRAIM, *s.* A booth. V. Cream.

CRAIT, Creet, *s.* A sort of basket in which window glass is packed, S.—Germ. *kraet*, corbis.

To CRAIZE, *v. n.* 1. To creak, Clydes., Roxb. 2. One is said to *craize*, who, when sitting on a chair, moves it backwards and forwards, with the whole weight on the hinder feet of it, ibid.—Ital. *crosc-iare*, to make a creaking noise.

CRAIZIN, *s.* The act of creaking, ibid.

To CRAK. V. CRACK, *v. n.*

CRAKER, *s.* The Rail, or *Corn-crake*. Rallus crex, Linn. *Martin's Western Isles.*

CRAKYNG, *s.* The clamour of a fowl, S. *Wyntown.*

CRAKYS, *s. pl.* Great guns; cannons. *Barbour.*—From the noise they make when fired: or, Teut. *kraecke*, arcubalista.

CRAKLENE POKIS. Bags for holding artificial fireworks. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *craquer*, to crackle.

CRAME, CRAMERY. V. CREAM, CREAMERY.

CRAMESYE, CRAMMESY, *s.* Cloth of crimson, a grain colour. *Douglas.*—Fr. *cramoisi*, id.

CRAMMASY, *adj.* Of or belonging to crimson; ingrained. *Inventories.*

To CRAMP, *v. n.* To contract. *Henrysone.*—Teut. *kromp-en*, Sw. *krymp-a*, contrahi.

CRAMPET, CRAMP-BIT, *s.* 1. A cramping-iron, S. 2. An iron with small pikes for keeping the foot firm on ice, S. *Graeme.* 3. The guard of the handle of a sword. *Watson's Coll.* 4. The cramp-iron of a scabbard. *Inventories.* 5. An iron spike driven into a wall for supporting any thing, Aberd. 6. The iron guard at the end of a staff, S.—Gael. *crampaid*, a ferril.

CRAMPLAND, *part. pr.*, Curling. *Bannatyne P.*—Sw. *krympling*, contractus.

CRAN, *s.* An iron instrument, laid across the fire for supporting a pot or kettle.—Denominated from its resemblance to a *crane.*

CRAN, *s.* *To Coup the Crans*; to be overset. V. COUP, *v. a.*

CRANCE, *s.* Probably some stuff made of hair.—Teut. *krants*, O. Fr. *crans*, hair.

CRANCE, *s.* A crack or chink in the wall through which the wind blows, Fife.—Fr. *cren*, denotes a breach or cleft.

CRANCE, *s.* A chaplet. *Watson's Coll.*—Teut. *krants*, corona.

CRANCH, *s.* A crush; the act of crushing, Ettr. For. *Crunsh*, id. V. CRINCH.

To CRANCH, *v. a.* To crush; to grind with the teeth. V. CRINCH and CRUNCH, Roxb.

CRANDRUCH, *s.* V. CRANREUCH.

CRANE, *s.* A kind of balista or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.—Cotgr. mentions Fr. *cranequin* as "an engine for batterie, used in old time."

CRANE (of herrings), *s.* As many fresh herrings as fill a barrel, S. *Statist. Acc.*

CRANGLING, *part. pr.* Winding *Hudson.*—Teut. *kronckel-en*, intorquere, sinuare.

CRANY-WANY, *s.* "The little finger," Aberd. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

* CRANK, *s.* An iron attached to the feet in *curling*, to prevent sliding on the ice, Roxb. Synon. *Crampet.*

To CRANK, *v. a.* To shackle; to apply the *hob-* or *ham-shackle* to a horse, Ettr. For.

CRANK, *adj.* 1. Infirm; weak. A. Bor. "*cranky*, ailing, sickly;" Grose. 2. Hard, difficult; as, "a *crank* word," a word hard to be understood, Aberd. Mearns, Roxb. 3. Crooked, distorted, Aberd. Mearns; as *crank-handed*, *a crank hand.*—Teut. *krank*, id. Gl. Sibb.

CRANK, *s.* 1. The noise of an ungreased wheel, S. 2. Used metaph. to denote inharmonious poetry. *Burns.*

CRANKOUS, *adj.* Fretful; captious, S. *Burns.*—Gael. *crioncan*, strife.

CRANNACH, *s.* Pottage, Ang. Aberd.

* CRANNIE, *s.* A square or oblong aperture in the wall of a house, Galloway. Synon. *Beal.*

CRANREUCH, CRAINROCH, CRANREUGH, CRANDRUCH, *s.* Hoar frost, S. O. *Burns. Agr. Surv. Peeb.*—Gael. *crannlarach*, id.

CRANROCHIE, CRAUNROCHIE, *adj.* Rimy; abounding with hoar-frost, S. O.

CRANSHACH, CRANSHAK, *s.* A distorted person, S B. *Ross.*—Gael. *crannda*, decrepid.

CRANTZE, *s.* The Common Coralline Millepora polymorpha, Linn. Shetl.

CRAP, *s.* 1. The highest part or top of any thing, S. *Crop*, E. *Baith crap and root*, literally, top and bottom; metaph. beginning and end, S. 2. The cone of a fir-tree, S. B.—A. S. *croppa*, Su. G. *kroppa*, id.

CRAP, *s.* The produce of the ground, S. *Ramsay.*

CRAP, *s.* 1. The craw of a fowl. *Crop*, E. Used ludicrously for the stomach of man. *Crapine*, id., S. *Ramsay.* 2. The proverbial phrase, "That will never craw in your *crap*," S., means that a person shall never taste of some kind of food referred to. The allusion is to the crowing or self-gratulating sound that a fowl makes when its stomach is filled. 3. Used metaph. as to painful reminiscence; as, "That'll *craw* in your *crap*," that will be recollected to your discredit, S. B. 4. It is metaph. used, like E. *stomach*, to express resentment. *It stuck in my crap*; I could not digest it, S.—Teut. *krop*, ingluvies, stomachus.

To CRAP, *v. a.* To fill; to stuff, S.—Teut. *kropp-en*, saginare, turundis farcire.

To CRAP, *v. a.* To crop; to lop, S. *Ferguson.*—Teut. *krapp-en*, abscindere.

CRAP and ROOT, *adv.* 1. "Wholly, entirely;" Gl. Ross, S. B. 2. Metaph. both beginning and end, S.

CRAP, *s.* The quantity of grain put at one time on a kiln, to be dried, Aberd.

CRAP, *pret. v.* Did creep; crept, S.

CRAPIN, CRAPINE, CRAPPIN, *s.* The maw or stomach of a fowl, S. *Crop*, E., the craw of a bird Synon. *Crap. Hogg.*

CRAPPIT HEADS. A compound made of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper, with which the heads of haddocks are stuffed, S. *Guy Mannering.* Syn. *Stappit heads.*—Belg. *kropp-en*, to cram.

CRAPS, *s. pl.* 1. The seed-pods of Runches or wild mustard, Roxb. 2. Runches in general.

CRAT, *adj.* Feeble, puny. As, *a crat stammock*, applied to one who has no appetite, Selkirks.

CRAT, *s.* *He's a perfect crat*; *i. e.* a weak child, but still immediately referring to the stomach.—Isl. *kraeda*, mollities, *kregda*, infans morbidus vel tenellus, Haldorson; *kregd*, parva statura, Verel. Perhaps we may view *Crat* as nearly akin to *Croot*, q. v.

CRAUCH. *To cry crauch*, to acknowledge one's self vanquished. *Dunbar.*—Arm. *cracq*, a bastard.

CRAUCHMET, (*gutt.*) *s.* An exaction made by men in a state of war. *MS. Chron.*

* *To* CRAVE, *v. a.* 1. To demand a debt importunately; to dun, S. 2. To dun a debtor; "I *crav'd* him whenever I met him," S.

CRAUG, *s.* 1. The neck, Teviotd. The same with *Crag. Craig*, q. v. 2. The weasand, ib.

CRAVING, *s.* The act of dunning, S.

To CRAUK, *v. n.* "To fret; to complain," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.* Apparently the same with *Craik*, *v.*, sense 2.

CRAUP, *pret.* of the *v.* to Creep, S.

To CRAW, CRAWE, *v. n.* and *a.* To crow.

CRAW, *s.* A crow, S. The *craw* of S. is properly what is denominated a rook in E.; as *crow* in E. denotes what we call the *hudy*, *i.e.*, the carrion-crow.

TO SIT LIKE CRAWS IN THE MIST; to sit in the dark, S.

To CRAW, *v. n.* 1. To crow. *Crawin*, part. pa. *Douglas.* 2. To boast; to vapour, S. *Ferguson.* A crawing hen is viewed as very *unsonsie* or *uncannie*, Teviotd. Old proverb, "A crooning cow, a *crowing* hen, and a whistling maid, boded never luck to a house."—A. S. *craw-an*, id. V. CROYN, *v.*

CRAW, *s.* The act of crowing, S. *Burns.*—A. S. *crawe*, Alem, *crawe*, id.

CRAW-CROOPS, *s. pl.* Crow-berries, S. B.

To CRAW DAY. *May I ne'er craw day!* "May I never see the morning!" an imprecation used in Dumfr. Evidently alluding to the cock's announcing the dawn.

CRAWDOUN, *s.* A coward. *Douglas.*—Fr. *creant*, and *donn-er*, to do homage.

CRAW-DULSE, *s.* Fringed fucus, S. Fucus ciliatus, Linn.

CRAW-MILL, *s.* A large rattle for frightening crows. Mearns. Synon. *Corn-craik.*

CRAWS. *Waes my craws!* Woe's my heart! Mearns. Teut. *krawaeye*, the diaphragm.

CRAWS-COURT, *s.* A *court* of judgment held by *crows*, S., Shetl. "Numbers are seen to assemble on a particular hill or field, from many different points. On some occasions the meeting does not appear to be complete before the expiration of a day or two. As soon as all the deputies have arrived, a very general noise and croaking ensue, and shortly after, the whole fall upon one or two individuals, whom they persecute and beat until they kill them. When this has been accomplished, they quietly disperse." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 234.—Isl. *kraka* not only signifies a crow, but a bird of evil omen.

CRAW-SILLER, *s.* Mica, Shetl.

CRAW-TAES, CRAW-FOOT, *s. pl.* 1. Crowfoot, S. Ranunculus, repens and acris. 2. A metaphorical term for the wrinkles or puckerings of the skin about the corner of the eyes, in persons who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health, S. 3. Caltrops, an instrument made with three spikes, for wounding the feet of horses, S. *Antiquary.*

CRAZE, *s.* 1. A degree of wrong-headedness; craziness, S. 2. Dotage; foolish fondness, Aberd.

CREAGH, *s.* An expedition for the purpose of forcibly driving off cattle from the grounds of the lawful owner; a kind of foray. *Waverley.*—Gael. *creach*, plunder, an host, Shaw; Ir. *creach*, id.

* CREAM, *s.* *A lick of cream*, a proverbial phrase, synon. with that in England, *a sugar-plum.* *Guthry's Mem.*

CREAM, CRAIM, CRAME, *s.* 1. A merchant's booth, S. A stall in a market. *Acts Sed.*—Teut. *kraem*, taberna rerum venalium. 2. A pack of goods for sale. *Skene.*—Teut. *kraem*, Dan. *kram*, merchandise.

To CREAM, *v. a.* To hawk goods, S. B.

CREAMER, CRAIMER, *s.* 1. A pedler, S. B. *Skene.* 2. One who keeps a booth, S.—Su. G. *kraemare*, Teut. *kraemer*, id.

CREAMERIE, CRAMERY, *s.* Merchandise; goods sold by a pedler, Aberd. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *kraemerije*, merx.

CREAM-WARE, CREME-WARE, *s* Articles sold by those who keep booths. *Brand.*

CREAM-WIFE, CRAME-WIFE, *s.* A woman who keeps a stall in a market at fairs, Roxb.

CREAR, *s.* A kind of lighter. V. CRAYAR.

CREDOMEZ, *s.* Credence.

To CREE, *v. a.* Generally used negatively; *No to cree legs wi'*, not safe to meddle with, Ettr. For.—Teut. *kriegh-en*, bellare, concertare.

CREECH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A declivity encumbered with large stones, Upp. Lanarks.—Gael. *carraic*, rock; S. *craig.*

CREED, *s.* A severe reprehension or rebuke; as, "to gi'e one an awfu' *creed*," Clydes.

CREEK *of day.* The first appearance of the dawn, S. *Ross. Skreek*, S. B. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *kriecke*, aurora rutilans.

CREEL, *s.* A large deep basket, in which fisher-women carry fish to market, Mearns., Aberd., &c.

CREELING, *s.* A foolish and indelicate custom, on the second day after marriage, still retained among the vulgar in some places, S.

CREEP, *s.* *Cauld creep*, that sensation of rigour which extends itself over the surface of the body in consequence of exposure to severe cold, or of some sudden alarm, S.

To CREEP, *v. n.* The *flesh* is said to *creep*, when the skin rises up, so as to resemble that of a fowl newly plucked; as, "My *flesh* is a' *creepin'*," S. Synon. *Groose.*

To CREEP IN, *v. n.* To shrink. *Cruppen in*, shrivelled, S.—Isl. *kropna*, contrahi.

CREEPERS. V. CREPARIS.

CREEPY, CREEPIE, *s.* 1. A low stool, occasionally used in a pulpit for elevating the speaker, S. 2. The stool of repentance, on which culprits formerly sat when making public satisfaction in the church, S. *Ramsay.* 3. A child's stool, or footstool, S. B. 4. It denotes any small stool, used as a seat in houses, Mearns, Lanarks.

CREEPIN' BUR, *s.* *Agr. Surv. Caithn.* "The *creeping bur* is Lycopodium clavatum." V. UPRIGHT BUR.

CREESE, CREEZE, *s.* Crisis. *Ross.*

CREIGHLING, *s.* Coughing, Ayrs.—Teut. *krieckel-en*, rutilare.

CREIL, CREEL, *s.* 1. An osier basket, S. *Bannatyne P.* 2. Panniers are also called *creils.* *Dunbar.* 3. Often applied to the belly, as a nursery term; *creelie*, id. "Is your *creil*," or "*creelie* fu' yet?" *In a creel*, in a state of mental stupefaction or confusion, S.—Ir. *crilin*, id.; Gael. *criol*, a chest.

To CREIL, *v. a.* 1. To put into a basket, S. 2. It is used metaph. in this form, "He's no gude *to creel eggs wi'*," *i.e.*, not easy, or safe, to deal with, Roxb. Syn. "Kittle to shoe."

CREILFOW, CREELFU', *s.* A basketful, S. *St. Ronan.*

To CREIS, *v. n.* To curl. *Douglas.*—Teut. *kroes-en*, Germ. *kraus-en*, crispare.

To CREISCH, *v. a.* 1. To grease, S. *Kelly.* 2. Metaph. applied to the use of money, S. *Ferguson.* 3. *To Creish one's lufe*, to give money as a vale, or as a bribe, S. *Journal Lond.*

CREISCHE, CREESH, *s.* 1. Grease, S. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *graisse*, id. 2. A stroke, a blow, S. *Ferguson.*

CREISCHIE, CREISHY, *adj.* Greasy, S. *Lyndsay.*

CREISCHINESS, *s.* Greasiness, S.

To CREISH, *v. a.* To thrash; to beat soundly. Hence

the low phrase, *I gae him a gude creishin*, I gave him a sound beating, S.

CREYST, *s.* One who is both diminutive and loquacious, Border.—Teut. *kroes-en*, to contract; Dan. *kryster*, a simpleton.

CREYT, *s.* A species of the Polypody Fern, Dunbartons.

CREITCH, *s.* A term borrowed from the Germ. or Belg. to denote a circle or district. *Monro's Exped.*—Germ. *kreis*, Belg. *kreyts*, a circle, a circuit.

CREPARIS, *s. pl.* Grapnels of iron, S. *Creepers. Bellenden.*

CREPINALL, *s.* Perhaps, knave.

CRESIE, *s.* A kind of cap worn by women Also called a *Squintie*, Upp. Clydes.

CRESPIE, *s.* A small whale. Apparently the same with that commonly called the *Grampus*.—Corr. from L. B. *craspiscis*.

CREVISH, *s.* A crayfish. *Baillie.*

CREWIS, *pres. v.* Perhaps, craves. *Houlate.*—A. S. *craf-ian*, id.

To CRY, *v. a.* To proclaim the bans of marriage, S.

To CRY, *v. n.* To be in labour, S.

To CRIAUVE, *v. n.* To crow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

CRIB, *s.* Synon. with a *bicker o' brose*; as, "Haste ye, and gi'e me ma [my] *crib*, guidwife," Roxb.—Perhaps from Isl. *krubba*, ampulla, a flask or vessel with two ears.

CRIB, *s.* The name of the reel for winding yarn, Roxb.

CRIBBIE, *s.* A term used by women in Roxb., &c., in reeling yarn, as expressive of the quantity reeled; *Ae cribbie, twa cribbie.* A *cribbie* is as much yarn as goes half round the reel.—Isl. *kryppa*, signifies a winding. V. FUP.

CRICKE, *s.* Most probably an old word for a louse.

CRICKET, *s.* This term is applied to the grasshopper, Roxb. Loth.—Teut. *krekel*, id., from *krek-en*, to make a noise. Germ. *heuschrecke*, id., seems to claim a different origin; *heu*, hay, and *schrick-en*, to leap, like the E. term, also the Fr. *sauterean*; q. a leaper.

CRICKLET, *s.* The smallest of a litter; the weakest bird of the nest, Ayrs. Syn. *Wallydrag*, *Wrig*, *Croot*.—Isl. *krekiott-r*, signifies distorted; but perhaps rather allied to Belg. *krekel*, a cricket. V. CRIKE.

CRIED FAIR. A fair or market, the place and time of which are proclaimed some time before. Where a crowd is assembled, and in a state of motion, it is common to say, "It's like a *cried fair*," S. *Ayrs. Legatees.*

CRYING, *s.* Childbirth; inlying, S., Galloway. *Ayrs. Legatees.*

CRYIN' SILLER. The fee paid to the parish clerk for publishing the bans, S.

CRIKE, *s.* A small reptile that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick, Galloway. It is, however, defined to me, "a chirping insect."—Belg. *krieksie*, a cricket; Su. G. *krack*, reptile. V. CRICKE.

CRYKES, *s. pl.* Angles. *Barbour.*—A. S. *crecca*, a creek.

CRILE, CRYLE, *s.* 1. A dwarf, S. A. *Hogg.* 2. A child or beast that is unthriven, Roxb. V. CROIL, CROYL.

CRYLT, *part. pa.* Unthriven; stunted, ib.

CRIMINALS, *s. pl.* Criminal causes.

To CRIMP, *v. a.* To plait nicely, S.—Sw. *krymp-a*, to shrink.

CRIMPE, *adj.* Scarce; scrimp.

CRIMPING-PIN, *s.* An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap, Loth.—Teut. *krimp-en*, contrahere.

To CRINCH, CRUNCH, *v. a.* 1. To grind with the teeth. 2. To masticate what is hard, as biscuit; or rank, as unboiled vegetables; including the idea of the sound made, S. *Galt.* 3. *To crinch the teeth*, to gnash. Fr. *grinc-er les dents*, id.

CRINCH, *s.* A very small bit of anything, S.

To CRINE, CRYNE, *v. n.* 1. To shrivel, S. *Evergreen.* 2. To diminish money by clipping it. *Douglas.*—Ir. *krion-am*, to wither.

CRINKIE-WINKIE, *s.* A contention, S. B.—Su. G. *kraenka*, to be vexed.

CRYP, CRAIP. Apparently used for what is now called *Craps. Aberd. Reg.*

CRIPPLE-JUSTICE, *s.* A designation contemptuously given to one who is lame, and, at the same time, proud of his personal appearance, Clydes.

CRIPPLE-MEN, *s. pl.* Oat-cakes toasted before the fire, Fife. Probably denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting.

CRISE, *s.* Crisis. *Wodrow.* V. CREESE.

To CRISP, *v. n.* A term used to denote the crackling sound made by the ground under one's feet, when there is a slight frost, Roxb.

CRISP, CRISPE, *s.* Cobweb lawn *Burel.*—Fr. *crespe*, id.

CRYSTE, *s.* Perhaps, crest.

CRISTIE, CRISTY, *adj.* Perhaps, curled. *Acts Ja. II.*—Dan. *krusel*, id.

CRIV, *s.* Corr. from E. *crib*, as denoting either the rack, or an ox's stall, Buchan.

CRO, CROY, *s.* The satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank. *Reg. Maj.*—Gael. *cro*, cows, the reparation being made in cattle; or Ir. *crò*, death.

To CROAGH *(gutt.)*, *v. a.* To strangle, Fife.—Teut. *kroegh-en*, jugulare.

To CROCE, *v. a.* To go across. *Acts Cha. I.*

CROCE, CROYS, *s.* One of the sails in a ship. *Douglas.*—Sw. *kryss-top*, the mizzen-top.

CROCHE, CROCHERT. V. HAGBUT.

CROCHIT, *part. pa.* "Covered." *Gawan and Gol.*

CROCK, CROCK EWE. An old ewe that has given over bearing, S. The same with *Crok*, q. v. *Blackw. Mag.*

CROCKATS, *s. pl.* *To put out*, or *set up* one's *crockats*, a phrase applied to a young person, or to one who is an inferior, when showing ill-humour, or giving an indiscreet answer; as, "Wilt thou dare to *set up* thy *crockats* to me?" Renfr. The ornamental knobs on turrets or minarets, in a building after the Gothic order, are denominated *crockats*.

CROCKIE, *s.* A low stool for children, Ang. Synon. with *Creepy*.

CROCKONITION, *s.* Anything bruised to pieces. *Buchan.*

CROFTER, *s.* V. CRAFTER.

CROFTING, *s.* 1. The state of being successively cropped, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* 2. Transferred to the land itself which is cropped in this way, ibid.

CROFT-LAND, *s.* Land of superior quality, which was still cropped, S. *Statist. Acc.*

CROGAN, *s.* A term used in the West Highlands, to

denote a bowl, or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk. *Clan-Albin.*—It is evident that *crogan* is allied to Gael. *croc*, which denotes an earthen vessel. But it more closely resembles C. B. *crochan*, "a boiler, a pot;" Owen. That this properly denotes an earthen vessel, appears from its cognate, *crochen-u*, "to make pottery;" ibid.

CROY, *s.* 1. An enclosure, more commonly wattled, for catching fish, *Act. Audit.* 2. A sort of fold, of a semicircular form, made on the sea-beach, for catching fish, Argyles. When the sea flows, the fish come over it, and are left there, in consequence of its receding. 3. A mound, or kind of quay, projecting into a river, for the purpose of breaking the force of the stream, and guarding the adjacent ground from encroachments, Perths. Perhaps a corr. from *Cruve*, q. v.

CROY CLAYCHT. Cloth of *Croy*, a town in France. *Aberd. Reg.*

To CROICHLE, CROIGHLE, (*gutt.*) To have a short dry cough, Upp. Lanarks. Renfrews. *Tannahill.*

CROICHLIES, *s. pl.* A disease affecting the legs of cattle on the coast of Moray.

CROYD, *s.* Yellow clover, Ayrs. I find no word resembling this, save the terms which denote an herb in general.—Teut. *kruyd*, Germ. *kraut*, Su. G. *krydda*, &c.

CROYDIE, *adj.* *A croydie lea*, a field on which there is a great quantity of foggage for sheltering game, Renfr.

CROIGHLE, *s.* A slight, or short dry cough, Renfr., *Tannahill.*—Isl. *krygla*, excrementum, screatus e pectore; G. Andr.

CROIL, CROYL, *s.* A distorted person; a dwarf. *Polwart.*—Teut. *kriel*, pumilus.

To CROYN, CRONE, CRUNE, *v. n.* 1. To cry as a bull does, in a low and hollow tone, S. *Maitland Poems.*—Belg. *kreun-en*, to whimper; Isl. *kryn-a*, grunnire. 2. To whine; to persist in moaning, S. 3. To hum, or sing in a low tone, S. *Burns.* 4. To purr, applied to a cat, South of S.

CROYN, CRUNE, CROON, *s.* 1. A hollow continued moan, S. *Douglas.* 2. An incantation. *Ramsay.* 3. A simple piece of music; an inartificial chant, S.

CROINTER, *s.* One of the names given, on the Firth of Forth, to the Gray Gurnard. *Neill's List of Fishes.*

CROIPIN, *part. pa.* Crept. *Keith.*

To CROISE, *v. a.* To burn with a mark, Ettr. For.—Fr. *croisier*, perhaps because the sheep were originally marked with a cross.

To CROISE, *v. n.* To gossip; to talk a great deal about little, S. B. In Angus it is pronounced *croise;* in the northern counties, as Moray, *crose.*—Su G. *krusa*, ficta in verbis civilitate uti.

CROISHTARICH, *s.* The fire-cross, or signal of war; a stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood, and the other burnt (as an emblem of fire and sword), which was conveyed with the greatest expedition, till it went through the whole tribe or country.—Gael. *croistara;* perhaps from *crois*, a cross, and *tara*, a multitude. V. FYRE CROCE.

CROK, *s.* A dwarf, Ang.—Su. G. *kraek*, animal quodvis exiguum; Isl. *kracke*, *kroge*, tener puellus vel pullus.

CROK, *s.* An old ewe that has given over bearing, S. *Dunbar.*

To CROK, *v. n.* To suffer decay from age, Gl. Sibb.

CROKONITION, *s.* Destruction, Aberd.

CRONACH, *s.* A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. V. CORANICH.

CRONACHIE, *s.* A nursery designation for the little finger, Ang. V. CRANY-WANY and PIRLIE-WINKIE.

CRONACHIN, *part. pr.* Gossiping in a tattling way, S. B.—Perhaps from *Coranich*, q. v.

CRONDE, *s.* Leg. *croude*, a fiddle. *Houlate.*

To CRONE, *v. n.* To use many words in a wheedling way, Buchan.

CRONY, *s.* A potato, Dumfr.

CROO, *s.* 1. A hovel. *Jacobite Relics.* 2. A sty, S. B.—C. B. *craw*, and Armor. *crou*, denote a sty; Hara, Boxhorn. V. CRUVE.

CROOBACKS, *s. pl.* A sort of panniers borne by horses, and used in mountainous districts, for carrying home corn, peats, &c.—Isl. *koerf*, a basket, a hamper; Dan. *kurv*, id. These are evidently allied to Lat. *corb-is*, which exactly corresponds in signification.

To CROODLE, CROUDLE, *v. n.* 1. To coo, Renfrews. 2. To purr, as a cat. *Tannahill.* 3. To hum a song; to sing with a low voice, Ayrs. *Burns.*—This is evidently a dimin. from the *v. Croud*, to coo, pronounced *crood.*

To CROOK, *v. n.* To halt in walking, S. *Ramsay.*—Sw. *krok-ia*, id.

CROOK, *s.* A halt, S. *Rutherford.*

CROOK, CRUKE, CRUCK, *s.* "The iron chain, with its appropriate hooks, by which the vessels for cooking are hung over the fire," S. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.* "As black's the *crook*," a phrase applied to any thing that is very black, S.—Su. G. *krok*, Isl. *krok-r*, Dan. *krog*, uncus, uncinus, a hook.

To CROOK, *v. a.* To bend. This term is used in various forms unknown in E.

To CROOK A FINGER, to make an exertion of the slightest kind; as, "He didna *crook a finger* in the business;" he did not give me the least assistance, S.

To CROOK A HOUGH. 1. To sit down; to be seated, S. *Hogg.* 2. To bend the knee-joint in order to motion, S. *Walker's Passages.*

To CROOK *one's* MOU'. 1. To bring the lips together, so as to be able to articulate, S. 2. To disfigure the face as one does who is about to cry. 3. To manifest anger or displeasure by a distortion of the mouth, S. *Herd's Coll.* 4. Used as expressive of scorn, S. *Donald and Flora.*

To CROOK THE ELBOW. To use too much freedom with the bottle; q. bending the elbow in reaching the drink to the mouth, S.

CROOKED MOUTH. A species of flounder. Pleuronectes Tuberculatus. *Arbuthnot's Peterhead.*

CROOKIE, *s.* A low designation for a sixpence, Lanarks. Obviously from its having been usually *crooked* before the introduction of the new coinage.

CROOKS, *s. pl.* The windings of a river. V. CRUKIS.

CROOKS AND BANDS. The hooks and staples used for hinges, S. The *crook* is the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post on which the *band* turns.—Su. G. *krok*, quicquid aduncum vel incurvum est; Belg. *krook*, Fr. *croc*, id.; C. B. *crwcca*, curvus, incurvus.

CROOKSADDLE, *s.* A saddle for supporting panniers, S. B. *Statist. Acc.*

CROOKSTONE DOLLAR. The vulgar designation of a large silver coin struck by Q. Mary of S. V. MARY RYALL.

CROOK-STUDIE, *s.* A cross beam in a chimney from which the crook is suspended, Roxb. Synon. *Rannel-*

tree, or *Rantle-tree*; q. that which keeps the crook steady.

CROOK-TREE, *s.* A beam of wood, or bar of iron, which runs across the chimney of a cottage, on which the *crook* is hung, Roxb. Synon. *Crook-studie.*

To CROON, *v. n.* To emit a murmuring sound. V. CROYN.

CROONER, CROWNER, *s.* The Trigla lyra, a fish, S. Denominated from the *crooning* noise it makes after being taken. *Barry.*

To CROOP, *v. n.* To croak. V. CROUP.

To CROOT, *v. n.* To make a croaking noise. V. CROUT.

CROOT, *s.* 1. A puny, feeble child, Loth. 2. The youngest and feeblest of a nest, or of a litter, South of S. Synon. *wrig*, or *wrigling.*—Arm. *crot*, petit enfant; or Isl. *krota*, effoetum animal decrepitae aetatis. V. CRAT, which seems nearly allied.

CROOTLES, *s. pl.* A dimin. from *Croot*, given as a nickname to one who is small and ill-proportioned, Roxb.

CROOTLIE, *adj.* Having very short legs, and such as are not in proportion to the body, Roxb.

CROOZUMIT, *s.* 1. A diminutive or puny person, Ayrs. 2. One worn down with age, ibid. 3. One living solitarily, or a sort of hermit, ibid.—Perhaps allied to Teut. *kroes-en*, *kruys-en*, crispare; q. drawn together, shrunk up.

To CROP *the Causey*; to appear openly and boldly in the street; q. to keep the *crown* of the causey. *Spalding.*

To CROP *out*, *v. n.* To appear through the surface of the ground, applied to minerals, S. *Statist. Acc.*

CROP OF WHEY. The thick part of whey; q. what goes to the *crop* or top, Dumfr.

CROP AND ROOT. A proverbial phrase signifying entirely, completely; literally top and bottom; metaph. beginning and end. *Spalding.*

CROPEN, *part. pa.* Crept. V. CRUPPEN.

To CROSE, *v. n.* To whine. V. CROISE, *v.*

CROSPUNK, *s.* The name given, in some of the Western Islands, to the Molucca bean, which is drifted to their shores.—Perhaps, in Gael., the *point* of the *cross*, from *crois*, crux, and *punc*, punctum.

CROSS-BRATH'D, *adj.* Braided across.—Teut. *breyden*, contexere, nectere.

CROSS-FISH, *s.* The name given to the star-fish, Shetl.—Norw. "*Kors-fisk*, or *kors*-trold, the Stella Marina, star-fish, or sea-star." Pontoppidan.

To CROSS-NOOK, *v. a.* 1. To check; to restrain, Aberd. 2. To sit close—into the *nooks*—to make room for a new-comer, at the fire. *W. Beattie's Tales.*

CROSS-PUTS, *s. pl.* V. CORPS-PRESENT.

CROTAL, CROTTLE, *s.* Lichen omphalodes, now called *Cudbear*, Lightfoot.—Gael. *crotal*, and *crotan*, Shaw.

CROTE, *s.* The smallest particle. *Wyntown.*—Sw. *krut*, powder.

CROTESCQUE, *s.*, Fr. Grotesque painting.

CROTTIL, *s.* A small fragment of any hard body, such as coal, stone, &c.—O. E. *crotels*, "the ordure or dung of a hare," Phillips. This is deduced by Skinner from Fr. *crottes*, the dung of sheep, goats, &c.

CROTTLIE, *adj.* Covered with lichen, S. O. *Train's Mountain Muse.* V. CROTAL.

CROUCHIE, *adj.* Having a hunch on the back, S.—Perhaps it is immediately formed from Fr. *crochu*, hooked, crooked.

CROUCHIE, *s.* One that is hunchbacked, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *krok*, incurvus.

To CROUD, CROWDE. *v. n.* 1. To coo as a dove. *Douglas.* 2. To croak, S. *Ruddiman.* 3. Metaph. to groan, to complain. *Z. Boyd.*—C. B. *gridhuan*, gemere; Belg. *kryt-en*, to cry.

CROUDE, *s.* A musical instrument formerly used in S.

CROUDS, *s. pl.* Curds, "*Crouds and ream*, curds and cream," S. B. *Gl. Shirrefs.*—This, in its form, resembles the E. v. *to curdle*, of uncertain etymology. The most probable origin is Gael. *gruth*, which signifies curds, *gruthach*, curdled, Macfarlan. Lhuyd gives Ir. *kruth* in the same sense.

CROVE, *s.* A cottage. V. CRUFE.

To CROUP, CRUPE, CROWP, *v. n.* 1. To croak; to cry with a hoarse voice.—*Complaynt S.* 2. To speak hoarsely, as the effect of a cold, S.—Moes. G. *kropjan*; Isl. *krop-a*, clamare.

CROUP, *s.* A disease affecting the throat of a child, S. *Cynanche trachealis.* Synon. *chock*, *stuffing*, *closing.* *Buchan.* From the noise made in breathing.

CROUP, *s.* A berry, Gl. Sibb.—A. S. *crop*, uva. V. CRAWCROOPS.

CROUPIE, CROUPIE-CRAW, *s.* A raven. "Ae *croupie* 'ill no pike out anither's een," Fife. In other counties *corbie* is generally used. From the *v. Croop*, to croak.

CROUS, CROUSE, *adj.* Brisk; lively; apparently brave, S. *Peblis to the Play.*—Fr. *courroucé*, chafed; or Su. G. *krus*, curled.

CROUSE, *adv.* Boldly, S.; as in the phrase "He cracks very *crouse*," or "o'er *crouse*," S.

CROUSE, *s.* Perhaps crockery.—Fr. *cruche*, id.; Teut. *kroes*, *kruyse*, Belg. *kroos*, Germ. *kraus*, a drinking-vessel.

CROUSELY, *adv.* With confidence, or some degree of petulance, S. *Ramsay.*

CROUSENESS, *s.* Appearance of courage, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

To CROUT, *v. n.* 1. To make a croaking or murmuring noise, as frogs do, S. *Popular Ball.* 2. To coo, S. *Complaynt S.* 3. Used to express the murmuring of the intestines, S. *Tarras's Poems.* V. CROUD.

CROW-BERRY, *s.* The name given, in Moray, to a berry which grows singly on a bright-green plant; the Vaccinium Myrtillus, or bilberry-bush.

CROWDIE, *s.* 1. Meal and water in a cold state, stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel, S. *Ritson.* 2. Food of the porridge kind in general. *Ramsay.* 3. In some parts of the north of S., a peculiar preparation of milk. In Ross-shire it denotes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter nearly in an equal proportion. A little salt is added. This, when properly made, may be kept for a long time.—Su. G. *grot*, Isl. *graut-ur*, pulse made of meal and water.

CROWDIE-TIME, *s.* Time of taking breakfast, S. *Tales of my Landlord.*

CROWDY-MOWDY, *s.* This generally denotes milk and meal boiled together, S. B.

To CROWDLE, *v. a.* To crawl as a crab, Fife. Perhaps a frequentative, from the *v. Crowl*, q. v.—C. B. *crothi*, however, denotes the belly.

To CROWDLE, CROWDLE THEGITHER, *v. n.* 1. To draw one's self together, Fife. 2. To draw close together, as children do when creeping close to each other in bed, for keeping themselves warm, ibid. "To *Crowdle* (diminutive of *Crowd*), to keep close together, as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen," Yorks.; Marshall

CROWDLE, *s.* A heap; a collection, Fife.—Teut. *kruyd-en*, pellere, protrudere; Su. G. *krota*, congeries, conferta turba; A. S. *cruth*, multitudo, turba confertissima.

CROWL, *s.* A term transmitted to me as synon. with *Croot*, a puny, feeble child, Ang.—Belg. *kriel*, parvulus, pumilus, Kilian; Isl. *kril*, res perparva.

To CROWL, *v. n.* To crawl, S. *Burns.*—Belg. *kriolen*, id.

CROWNARIE, CROWNRY, *s.* The office of a crowner; the same as *Crownarship.*

CROWNARSHIP, *s.* The office of a crowner. *Robertson.*

CROWNELL, *s.* A coronet. *Douglas.*—L. B. *coronula*, parva corona.

CROWNER, *s.* The name of a fish. V. CROONER.

CROWNER, CROWNARE, CROUNAL, *s.* 1. An officer, to whom it belonged to attach all persons, against whom there was an accusation in matters pertaining to the *crown.* E. *coroner.* *Wyntown.* 2. The commander of the troops raised in one county. *Baillie.*

CROWPING, *s.* A hoarse sound. *Douglas.*

CROW-PURSE, *s.* The ovarium of a skate, Orkn.

CROZIE, *adj.* Fawning; wheedling, Buchan.

To CRUB, *v. a.* To curb, S.

CRUBAN, *s.* A disease of cows, S. B. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

CRUBAN, *s.* A wooden pannier fixed on a horse's back, Caithn. *Statist. Acc.*

To CRUCK, *v. a.* To make lame; as, "You'll fa' and *cruck* yourself," Lanarks. Evidently a peculiar use of the E. *v.* to *Crook.* The word, in this form, gives the hard pronunciation of Clydes. V. CRUKE, *v.*

CRUDDY BUTTER. A kind of cheese, of which the curds, being poor, are mixed with butter, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

To CRUDDLE, *v. n.* To coagulate, S.

CRUDELITE, CRUDELITIE, *s.* Cruelty.—Fr. *crudelité.*

To CRUDLE, CRUDDLE, *v. a.* To curdle; to congeal; to cause to coagulate, S. Junius gives *Crude* as synon. with *Curdle.*—Ir. *cruth*, curds, Lhuyd.

CRUDS, *s. pl.* Curds, S. *Skirrefs.*

CRUE, *s.* A sheep-pen, or smaller fold, Shetl.—Isl. *lamba kroo*, caula agnorum.

CRUE-HERRING, *s.* The Shad. Tupea Alosa, Linn. *Pennant.*

CRUEL RIBBAND. V. CADDIS.

CRUELL, *adj.* 1. Keen in battle. *Wallace.* 2. Resolute; undaunted. *Wallace.* 3. Terrible. *Wallace.* 4. Acute; "*Cruel* pain," acute pain, S.—*Cruel* is used in E. as forming a superlative; "Very, extremely; as *cruel cross*, very cross; *cruel sick*; very ill, Cornw. and Devons.;" Grose.

CRUELS, *s.* The king's evil; scrofula, S. *Wodrow.*—Fr. *ecrouelles*, id.

CRUER, *s.* A kind of ship; apparently the same with CRAYER, q. v. *Melvill's MS.*

CRUFE, CRUIFE, CRUIVE, CROVE, *s.* 1. A hovel, S. *cru*, S. B. *Henrysone.* 2. A sty, *Skene.*—Isl. *kroo*, *kroof*, structura vilis.

CRUGGLES, *s. pl.* A disease of young kine, S. B. "In this disease, the animal is affected with a convulsive movement in its limbs, by which they are contracted, and intertwined among each other; and soon become unable to stand, it dies, seemingly, of pure weakness." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* Corr., perhaps, from *crook-ill*, as denoting a disease affecting the limbs.—Su. G. *kroek-a*, Teut. *kroock-en*, plicare, curvare, flectere.

CRUIK STUDIE. Supposed to be a stithy or anvil, with what is called a horn projecting from it, used for twisting, forming horse-shoes, &c.

CRUISKEN *of whisky.* A certain measure of this liquor, Ang.—Dan. *kruus*, a cup; O. Fr. *creusequin*, id. Roquefort.

CRUIVE. V. CRUVE.

To CRUKE, *v. a.* To lame.—Su. G. *krok-a*, Teut. *krok-en*, curvare.

CRUKE, *s.* A circle. *Douglas.*—Teut. *krok-en*, curvare.

CRUKIS, CROOKS, *s. pl.* 1. The windings of a river, S. *Wallace.* 2. Hence it came to signify the space of ground closed in on one side by these windings; as, The Crook of Devon, S.—Isl. *krok-r*, angulus.

To CRULGE, *v. a.* To contract; to draw together, S. *Shirrefs.*—Teut. *krull-en*, intorquere, sinuare.

CRULGE, *s.* A confused coalition, or conjunction, S.—Isl. *krull*, confusio.

To CRULL, *v. n.* 1. To contract, or draw one's self together, Upp. Clydes.—This is precisely the same with Teut. *krull-en*, *krulyll-en*, intorquere. 2. To stoop; to cower, ibid. V. CRULGE.

* CRUM, *s.* Used to denote a small bit of any thing; as, "a *crum* of paper," S.

CRUMMET, *adj.* Having crooked horns, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.*

CRUMMIE, CRUMMOCK, *s.* A name for a cow that has crooked horns, S. *Ramsay.* Isl. *krumme*, Gael. *crom*, crooked.

CRUMMILT, *adj.* Crooked; as, *The cow with the crummilt horn*, Roxb. The same with *Crummet*, which seems the corruption of *Crummilt.*

CRUMMOCK, CRUMMIE-STICK, *s.* A staff with a crooked head, on which the hand leans, S. *Burns.*—Gael. *cromag*, id.

CRUMMOCK, *s.* Skirret, a plant, S. *Brand.*—Gael. *cromag*, id.

To CRUMP, *v. a.* To make a crashing noise in eating what is hard and brittle, S. *Morison.*

CRUMP, CRUMPIE, *adj.* Crisp; brittle, S. *Burns.*

To CRUMP, *v. n.* To emit a crashing noise; to give such a sound as ice or frozen snow does, when it yields to the foot, S.

CRUMPILT, CRUMPLED, *part. adj.* Crooked, especially applied to horns; as, *the cow with the crumpilt horn*, Fife.—Sw. *krymp-a*, to shrink, to be contracted; *krympling*, a cripple. E. *crumple* is used in a similar sense.

To CRUNCH, *v. a.* To grind any hard or rank substance with the teeth. V. CRINCH, *v.*

To CRUNE. V. CROYN.

CRUNER, *s.* A fish of the Trigla kind. V. CROONER.

To CRUNKLE, *v. a.* 1. To crease; to rumple, S. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.* 2. To shrivel; to contract, S. *Tarras.*—Teut. *kronckel-en*, to wrinkle.

CRUNKLE, *s.* A crease; a wrinkle, S.

CRUNT, *s.* A smart stroke or blow on the head with a cudgel, S. *Burns.*

CRUPPEN, CRUPPIN, *part. pa.* Crept, S. *H. Mid-Loth. Cruppen thegither*, contracted, S.; a phrase used of one who is bowed by age, or who shrinks in consequence of cold.—Isl. *kropn-a. Eg kropna*, frigore stupesco et rigesco; G. Andr.

CRUSHIE, *s.* A familiar name for a shepherd's dog; a cur, Upp. Lanarks. *Collie*, synon.—Perhaps from Teut. *kruys*, crispus, as the hair of this species is often rough and curled.

CRUSIE, CRUSY, *s.* 1. A small iron lamp with a

handle, S. B.—From the same origin with E. *cruse, cruisie*, a small cup, q. a cup for holding oil.—Teut. *kroes*, cyathus, *kruyse*, vas potorium. 2. A sort of triangular candlestick made of iron, with one or more sockets for holding the candle, with the edges turned up on all the three sides, Dumfr. 3. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron used for melting metals, South of S.—Isl. *krus*, testa, crater testaceus.

To CRUSIL, *v. a.* To contract the body in sitting, South of S. *Hoker, Hurkle*, syn. *Crusilt*, part. pa., applied to one who sits bowed together over the fire.—It may be allied to Germ. *kreusel-en, krausel-en*, crispare, because what is curled is shrivelled or contracted; *kraus*, crispus.

CRUTE, *s.* A decrepit person, Roxb. The same with *Croot*, although differently pronounced.

CRUTLACHIN, *part. pr.* Conversing in a silly, tattling way, S. B.

CRUVE, CRUIVE, *s.* A box resembling a hen-crib, placed in a dam or dike that runs across a river, for confining the fish that enter into it, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Su. G. *krubba*, praesepe.

CUBE, CUBIE. Probably the abbrev. of *Cuthbert*. *Cuddie* is the term now used.

CUBICULARE, *s.* A groom of the bed-chamber.—Fr. *cubiculaire*, Lat. *cubicularius*.

CUCHIL, CUTHIL, *s.* A forest or grove. *Douglas.*—C. B. *coedawl*, belonging to a forest.

CUCKING, *s.* A term expressive of the sound emitted by the cuckoo.—Isl. *gauk-a*, Dan. *gukk-er*, cucculare.

CUCKOLD'S-CUT, *s.* The first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread. Roxb. The same with the *Loun's-piece*. In E. *Kissing crust*.

CUCK-STULE, CUKSTULE. V. COCKSTULE.

CUD, *aux.* Could.

CUD, *s.* A strong staff, S.—Teut. *kodde*, a club.

To CUD, *v. a.* To cudgel, S.

CUDBEAR, *s.* The Lichen tartareus, Linn.; dark purple dyer's lichen, S. *Stat. Acc.*

CUDDIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the Christian name *Cuthbert*, S.; as, *Cuddie* Headrig.

CUDDIE, *s.* A small basket made of straw, Shetl.—Su. G. *kudde*, sacculus, pera. It originally denoted a bag of any kind; hence applied to a pillowslip.

CUDDIE, *s.* A gutter in a street, Roxb.

CUDDIE, CUDDY-ASS, *s.* An ass, S.—This word is most probably of oriental origin, and may have been imported by the Gypsies, this being their favourite quadruped. Pers. *gudda* signifies an ass; and I am informed that *Ghudda* has the same signification in Hindostanee.

CUDDIE, CUDDIN, CUTH, *s.* The cole-fish; Gadus carbonarius, Linn. *Statist. Acc.*

CUDDING, *s.* The char, a fish, Ayrs. *Statis. Acc.*

CUDDY-RUNG, *s.* A cudgel. *Dunbar.*

To CUDDLE, CUDLE, *v. n.* To embrace, S. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *kudd-en*, coire, convenire.

To CUDDLE, *v. a.* To embrace; to fondle, South of S., Fife. *Tennant.*

CUDDLIE, *s.* A secret muttering among a number of people, S. B.—Teut. *quedel-en*, garrire.

CUDDOCH, *s.* A young cow or heifer; one of a year old, Galloway, Dumfr.

CUDDUM, *s.* A custom; knack. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

To CUDDUM, CUDDEM, *v. a.* 1. "To *cuddum* a beast;" to make it tame and tractable, S. B. 2. To bring into domestic habits; applied to persons, S. *Ross.*—Fr. *accoutum-er*, to accustom.

CUDDUM, *adj.* Tame; usually applied to a beast, S. B.

CUDE, CUDIE, *s.* (pron. as the Scots pron. Gr. *v.*) A small tub, Ang. V. COODIE.

CUDE, CODE, *s.* A chrisom, or face-cloth for a child at baptism. *Spotswood.*—From C. B. *cudd-io*, to cover.

CUDE, CUID, *adj.* Harebrained; appearing as one deranged, Border. Synon. *skeer.*—Isl. *kuid-a*, to fear.

CUDEIGH, *s.* 1. A bribe; a premium for the use of money, Loth.; a gift conferred clandestinely, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Something conferred as a present, in addition to wages, and synon. with *Bounteth*, Dumfr.—Gael. *cuidaigh-am*, to help.

CUDGER, CUDGIE, *s.* The blow which one school-boy gives to another, when the former dares the latter to fight with him, Roxb. Synon. *Coucher's Blow.*

CUDYUCH, *s.* 1. An ass, Dumfr. 2. A sorry animal; used in a general sense, ibid. V. CUDDIE.

CUDREME, *s.* A stone weight. V. CHUDREME.

CUDUM, CUDDUM, *s.* Substance or largest share, Dumfr.—Gael. *cuid*, a share.

CUDWEED, *s.* A plant, Roxb. Apparently the same with *Cudbear*, q. v.

CUDWUDDIE, *s.* V. CUTWIDDIE.

To CUE, *v. n.* To fuddle, Loth. Hence,

CUER, *s.* One who intoxicates others, ibid. Apparently a cant term.

CUFE, *s.* A simpleton, S. V. COOF.

CUFF *of the neck*; the fleshy part of the neck behind, S. *Galt.*—Isl. *kuf-r*, convexitas.

To CUFFIE, *v. a.* To outstrip; to overcome, especially at athletic exercises; as, "I'll *cuffe* you at loupin'," I will have the advantage of you in leaping, Fife. *To Cowardie*, Mearns, id. Evidently from the same origin with *Cufe, Coof.*—Su. G. *kufw-a*, supprimere, insultare; Isl. *kug-a*, cogere, adigere; subjugare, supprimere, Verel. The E. synonyme *to cow*, "to depress with fear," retains the form of the Isl. *v.*, while S. *cuffe*, exhibits that of the Su. G.

CUFFIE, CUFFIE, *s.* The act by which one is surpassed, Fife. *Cowardie*, id.

CUID, *s.* The chrisom used in baptism, in the Church of Rome. V. CUDE. Mearns.

CUYLLYAC, *s.* The Tellina Rhomboides, a shell-fish, Shetl.

CUILLIER, *s.* A flatterer; a parasite.

To CUINYIE, *v. a.* To coin; to strike money. *Acts Ja. II.*—Fr. *coign-er*, id. L. B. *cun-ire*.

CUINYIE, *s.* 1. Coin, S. B. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. The mint. *Acts Ja. IV.*

CUINYIE-HOUSE, *s.* The mint. *Skene.*

CUINYIOURE, *s.* The master of the mint.

CUIR-BERAR, *s.* One who has charge of any thing. *Aberd. Reg.*

CUIRE, *s.* Cover. *Poems 16th Cent.*

CUIRIE, *s.* Stable, mews. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *escurie*, id. V. QUIRIE.

CUISSE-MADAME, *s.* The name given to the French jargonelle, S. *Neill.*

CUISSER, CUSSER, *s.* A stallion, S. *Fergusson.* V. CURSOUR.

CUIST, *s.* A reproachful term. *Polwart.* V. QUAIST.

CUIST, *pret.* of the *v.* to cast, S.

CUITCHOURIS, *s. pl.* Gamblers; also smugglers. Gl. Sibb.

To CUITLE, *v. a.* To wheedle. V. CUTLE.

To CUITLE *up*, *v. a.* To effect an object in view by wheedling another, S.

CUITTIE, s. A measure of *aqua-vitae* or beer, Roxb. Used in E. Loth. for a *cap* or bowl containing liquor. —Isl. *kut-r*, congius, a gallon.

To CUITTLE, *v. a.* 1. To tickle; used in a ludicrous sense. *Waverley.* 2. To wheedle. V. CUTLE, *v.*

CUK-STULE, *s.* The Cucking-Stool. V. COCK-STULE.

CULDEES, *s. pl.* A body of teaching presbyters, who, from the sixth century downwards, had their establishments in Ireland, the Hebrides, Scotland, and Wales; were greatly celebrated for their piety; and, acknowledging no bishop, were subject to an abbot chosen by themselves. *D. Buchanan.*—Gael. *culdeach*, a sequestered person, from *cuil*, a retired corner, a cave, a cell.

CULE-AN'-SUP. A term used to denote a state of poverty; thus, "It's been *cul-an'-sup* wi' them a' their days," Teviotd.; q. *cool and sup*, as if obliged to swallow every meal, scarcely allowing sufficient time to *cool* it.

CULE-THE-LUME, *s.* A person who is extremely indolent at his work, Roxb.; q. one who suffers the *instrument* he works with to cool. Synon. *Cule-the-airn*, i. e., iron, Clydes.

CULES, *s. pl.* Buttocks.—Fr. *cul*, id.

To CULYE, CULYIE, *v. a.* 1. To coax; to cajole, S. *Douglas.* 2. To soothe. *Douglas.* 3. To cherish; to fondle. *Douglas.* 4. To gain; to draw forth. *Kelly.* 5. To train to the chase. *Douglas.* 6. *To culye in with* one, to curry favour, S.—Su. G. *kel-a*, to fondle, *kela med en*, to make much of one.

CULYEON, *s.* A poltroon. E. *cullion.* *Hamilton.*

CULLAGE, *s.* The characteristic marks of sex.—Fr. *couille*, testes, &c., whence *couillage*, *culaige*, tributum a subditis matrimonio jungendis, domino exsolvendum.

CULLESHANGEE, *s.* An uproar; the same with *Collieshangie*, q. v. *Meston's P.*

CULLIEBUCTION, COLLIEBUCTION, *s.* A noisy squabble without mischief. Moray, Fife, Perthshire.

CULLIONRY, *s.* The conduct of a poltroon. *Baillie.*

CULLISHANG, *s.* A broil; a squabble. Roxb.

CULLOCK, *s.* A species of shell-fish, Shetl. *Neill.*

CULLONARIS, COLENNARIS, *s. pl.* The inhabitants of Cologne.

CULLS, *s. pl.* The testicles of the ram, Roxb.—Teut. *kul*, coleus, testis, testiculus; whence, perhaps, Fr. *couillon*, if not immediately from Lat. *col-eus*, id. Isl. *kijll*, culeus, scrotum, claims a common origin; as well as Su. G. *gaell*, and C. B. *caill*, testiculus.

CULMES, CULMEZ, *s.* A rural club. *Douglas.*

CULPIS, CULPPIS, *s. pl.* Cups.

CULPIT, *part. pa.* Leg. *cuplit*, coupled. *Lyndsay.*

CULREACH, *s.* A surety given to a court, when one is repledged from it. *Quon. Attach.*—Gael. *cul*, custody, and *reachd*, a law. V. REPLEDGE.

CULRING, *s.* A culverin, a species of ordnance. *Nicol Burne.*

CULROUN, *s.* A rascal; a silly fellow. *Douglas.*—Belg. *kul*, testiculus, and *ruyn-en*, castrare.

CULTELLAR, *s.* A cutler. *Aberd. Reg.*—L. B. *cultellar-ius*, whence Fr. *coutelier*, id. I need scarcely add, that it is from *cultell-us*, a small knife.

CULTIE, *s.* 1. A nimble-footed little beast, Kinross. Sometimes used as synon. with *Sheltie.*—Perhaps from E. *colt*, in Sw. *kulting.* 2. Applied to the feet, and syn. with the cant term *Trotters*, ibid.

To CUM, COME, *v. n.* Used in the definition of the future; as, "This time *come a year*," *i. e.*, a year hence, S.

To CUM, *v. a.* To bring; to fetch; applied to a stroke, with different prepositions added.

To CUM *to*, *v. n.* 1. To recover, S. *Knox.* 2. To make advancement in art, S. 3. To regain one's usual serenity, after being discomposed or angry, S. 4. To come near in respect of local situation; or, to come close up to, S. B. *Ross.* 5. Used of one who seems shy about a bargain, or reluctant to enter into any engagement, &c., when there is reason to suppose that he will at length comply. It is said, "He'll *come to* yet," S.—This phraseology is often applied to a suitor who fights shy, or seems to fall off. 6. To rise to a state of honour, S. *Presb. Eloq.*

To CUM *at*, *v. a.* 1. To strike at, S. B. 2. To hit with satire, ibid.

To CUM *athort.* To strike athwart or across, S. *Skinner.*

To CUM or COME *in*, *v. n.* 1. To be deficient; to fall short; to shrink, S. *To gae in*, synon., Angus. 2. Used in a moral sense, in regard to any thing viewed as exuberant or excessive; as, "Gi'e him time, he'll *come in* o' that," S. V. IND.

To CUM *Gude for*, *v. n.* To be surety for; as, "*I'll cum gude for* him, that the money shall be paid when it falls due," S.

To CUM, or COME *o'er* or *ower*, *v. a.* 1. To befall, used in a bad sense; as, "I was aye telling ye, that some mischanter wad *cum o'er* ye," S. 2. To get the better of one, in whatever way; as in an argument, a bargain, a contest, &c., S. 3. To circumvent; to take in by craft, S. *Galt.*

To CUM *ower*, or *out ower*, *v. a.* "As I *caw* a straik *out ower* his shouthers," Renfr.

To CUM *o'er wi'*. To strike a person or thing with; as, "He *cam o'er* his pow *wi'* a rung," S.

To CUM *upo'*, or *upon*, *v. a.* "He *cam* a yark *upo'* me," he gave me a severe blow, Aberd.

To CUM *about*, or *about again*, *v. n.* To recover from sickness, S.

To CUM *on*, *v. n.* To rain. "It's *cumin on*," it begins to rain, S. Hence *oncum*, *oncome*, a fall of rain, Loth.

To CUM *out*, *v. n.* To dilate, to widen; opposed to the idea of contraction or shrivelling, S.

To CUM *throw*, *v. n.* To recover from disease, S.; affliction being often compared to a river or torrent, perhaps from the idea of the danger to which one is exposed in passing through a swollen stream.

CUM, COME, *s.* A bend, curve, or crook, Lanarks.—Allied, perhaps, to C. B. *cam* crooked; *cammu* and *cemi*, a bend, a curve.

CUMBER, *adj.* Benumbed. In this sense the hands are said to be *cumber'd*, West Loth.—Teut. *komber*, *kommer*, aegritudo; angor, moeror.

CUMBLUFF, *adj.* *To look cumbluff*, to have the appearance of stupefaction, Perths. *Bombazed*, synon.

CUMD, *part. pa.* Come, Loth. *Burel.*

CUMERB, *s.* V. CUMERLACH.

CUMERLACH, CUMBERLACH, *s.* Apparently a designation of an inferior class of religious in the Culdee monasteries.—According to analogy, *Cumerlach* corresponds with Ir. and Gael. *comhairleach*, a counsellor, an adviser; from *comhairlighim*, to advise, to consult.

CUMLIN, *s.* Any animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord, S. E. *comeling*, one newly come.

CUMMAR, *s.* Vexation; entanglement, E. *cumber.* *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—Belg. *kommer*, id. CUMMER, id. *Acts Mary.*

CUMMER, Comer, Kimmer, *s.* 1. A gossip, S. *Kelly.*—Fr. *commere*, a she-gossip. 2. It sometimes occurs in the sense of god-mother, in relation to baptism. *Spalding.* 3. A midwife, Moray, Gl. Surv. Ayrs., Shetl. *Train.* 4. A common designation for a girl, corresponding to *calland* for a boy, Ang. 5. A young woman, Dumfr. 6. Applied to a female, without respect to her age, as expressive of contempt or displeasure, as, "*She's a gay cummer that,*" S. *Saxon and Gael.* 7. Used to denote one supposed to be a witch, Dumfr. *Bride of Lamm.*

CUMMER, *s.* Vexation, &c. V. Cummar.

CUMMERFEALLS, *s. pl.* An entertainment formerly given in S. on the recovery of a female from inlying. *Marriage.*—Fr. *commere*, a gossip, and *veille*, a vigil, a wake, a feast; q. "the gossip's wake, or feast."

CUMMERLYKE, *adj.* Like *cummers*, or gossips, Dunbar.

CUMMER-ROOM. *In cummer-room*, an encumbrance; appearing as an intruder.

CUMMING, Cumyrone, *s.* A vessel for holding wort. *Inventories.* V. Cymming.

CUMMIT, *part. pa.* Come. *Nicol Burne.*

CUMMOCK, *s.* A short staff with a crooked head, S. O. *Burns.*—Gael. *cam*, crooked, with the mark of diminution added.

CUMMUDGE, *adj.* Snug; comfortable, Berwicks. Probably a cant term.

CUM-OUT-AWA, *s.* A swindler, Upp. Clydes.; q. *Come-out-away*, begone.

To CUMPLOUTER, *v. n.* To accord. V. Compluther.

CUMPTER PACISS. "Tua *cumpter pacis* of leid;" as the weights in a clock are still called *paces*, S., probably two leaden *counterpoises.*

CUMRAYD, *pret. v.* Encumbered; embarrassed. *Wyntown.*

To CUN, *v. a.* 1. To learn; to know. E. *con. Douglas.* 2. To taste, Dumfr. *Montgomerie.*—A. S. *cunn-an*, scire.

To CUN, or CUNNE THANKS. 1. To give thanks; to express a sense of obligation, S. *Skinner.* 2. To feel grateful; to have a sense of obligation; expressive of what passes in the mind, S. Often in sing. *con thank*, S.—Su. G. *kaenn-a*, signifies to confess, to acknowledge.

CUNDIE, *s.* 1. An apartment; a concealed hole, Ang. 2. A sewer or shore. One filled up with stones is called a *rumbling cundie*; synon. *rumbling ryver.* 3. An arched passage, for conducting, under a road, the water collected by drains from wet grounds on the upper side of the road, Ayrs. 4. Sometimes used to denote a grate, or rather the hole covered by a grate, for receiving dirty water, that it may be conveyed into the common shore, Ang.—O. Fr. *conduit*, a shop, boutique; also, an aqueduct, or canal for the conveyance of water.

CUNDIE-HOLE, *s.* A conduit, as one across a road, Roxb.—*Way-side Cottager.*

CUNYIE, *s.* A corner formed by the meeting of two right lines, Roxb. Berw. The same with *Coin*, *Coynye*, q. v.

CUNYIE-HOUSE, *s.* The mint; by the ignorant orthography of early copyists, written *Cunzie-house.* V. Cunyie.

CUNYIE-NUIK, *s.* A very snug situation; literally the corner of a corner, Roxb.

CUNING, *s.* A rabbit; S. *kinnen*, E. *conie. Dunbar.* Belg. *konyn*, Sw. *kanin*, Gael. *coinnin*, id.; Lat. *cuniculus.*

CUNINGAR, Cuningaire, *s.* A warren, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Sw. *kaninngaard*, from *kanin*, a rabbit, and *gaard*, an enclosure. V. Yairr.

CUNYSANCE, *s.* Badge; cognisance.—*Gawan and Gol.* Fr. *cognoissance*, id.

CUNNAND, *part pr.* Knowing; skilful. *Wyntown.*

CUNNAND, *s.* Covenant. *Barbour.* V. Command.

To CUNNER, *v. n.* To scold, Upp. Clydes.

CUNNER, *s.* 1. A scolding, ibid. 2. A reprimand; a reproof.—Gael. *cain-am*, signifies to dispraise, *cainseoir*, a scolder, and *cainseoinacht*, scolding; *cannran-am*, to grumble, and *cannran*, contention.

CUNNIACK, *s.* A chamber-pot, Galloway.—This is, most probably, from Ir. *cuineog*, a can; C. B. *kinnog*, id.

CUNNING, *s.* Knowledge. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S. *cunnyng*, experientia.

CUNSTAR, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*—Undoubtedly allied to Teut. Dan. *kunst*, art, science; if not corr. from *kunstner*, an artist.

CUNTENYNG, *s.* Generalship. V. Contenyng.

CUNVETH, Cunveth, *s.* A duty paid in ancient times. V. Conveth.

CUPAR JUSTICE. A proverbial phrase denoting trial after execution, S. The popular tradition is, that a man who was confined in prison in Cupar-Fife, obstinately refused to come out to trial; and that water was let into his cell, under the idea of compelling him to forsake it, till he was actually drowned; that those who had the charge of him, finding this to be the case, brought his dead body into court, and proceeded regularly in the trial, till it was solemnly determined that he had met with nothing more than he deserved.

CUP-MOSS, *s.* A name given to the Lichen tartareus. *Surv. Banffs.* The name probably originates from the resemblance of the fructification to *cups.* V. Cudbear.

CUPPELL, *s.* Perhaps a small tub; a dimin. from Teut. *kuyp*, a tub; if not tubful.

CUPS AND LADLES. The husks of the acorn; from their resemblance to these utensils, Roxb.

CUPPIL, *s.* Rafter. V. Couple.

CUPPLIN, *s.* The lower part of the backbone, S. B.

CURAGE, *s.* Care; anxiety. *Douglas.*

CURALE, *adj.* Of or belonging to coral, S. *Inventories.*

CURBAWDY, *s.* Active courtship; as, "She threw water at him, and he an apple at her; and so began *Curbawdy*," Dumfr. This nearly resembles *Corbawdie*, although quite different in signification.—It might seem to be from Fr. *cœur*, and *baud-ir*, q. what *gladdens* the *heart.*

CURBLYAV, *s.* A braggard. Aberd.

CURCUDDOCH. 1. *To dance curcuddoch* or *curcuddie*, a play among children, in which they sit on their houghs, and hop round in a circular form, S. 2. Sitting close together, and in a friendly manner, S. B. *Ross.* 3. Cordial; intimate, Dumfr. *Kelly.*

To CURCUDDOCH, *v. n.* To sit in this manner; to hold a friendly *tête-à-tête*, S. B.

To CURDOO, Curdow, *v. a.* To botch; to sew in a clumsy manner; a term applied to inferior tailors, Loth. Tweedd. V. Cardow.

CUR-DOW. An imitative term, used to express the cooing of the dove, S. *Hogg.*—Su. G. *kurr-a*, murmurare.

To CURDOW, Curdoo, *v. n.* To make love, Ayrs. *The Entail.* From *Curr*, to coo, and *dow*, pigeon; q. to coo as a dove.

CURDOWER, *s.* 1. One who works at any trade within a burgh in which he is not a freeman, Roxb. 2. A tailor or sempstress, who goes from house to house to mend old clothes, ibid. *Cardower*, Ayrs.

To CURE, *v. a.* To care for. *Lyndsay.*

CURE, *s.* Care; anxiety, Fr. *Palice Hon.*

CURER, *s.* A cover, a dish. *Houlate.*

To CURFUFFLE, *v. a.* To discompose; to dishevel, S. *Ross.* V. FUFFLE.

CURFUFFLE, *s.* Tremour; agitation, S. *Antiquary.*

CURFURE, *s.* The curfew bell. V. CURFHOUR.

CURGELLIT, *part. adj.* Having one's feelings shocked, by seeing or hearing of any horrible deed, Ayrs. Expl. as synon. with, "It gars a' my flesh creep."—*cœur*, and *gel-er*; q. "to freeze the heart?"

CURGES, *s. pl.* Undoubtedly meant to denote *curches*, kerchiefs, or coverings for the head. *Chalm. Mary.* V. COURCHE.

CURGLAFF, *s.* The shock felt in bathing, when one first plunges into the cold water, Banffs.

CURGLOFT, *part. adj.* Panic-struck. *Meston's Poems.*

CURIE, *s.* Search; investigation. *Douglas.* Fr. *quer-ir*, to inquire.

CURIOUS, *adj.* Anxious; eager; fond, S. *Baillie.*—O. Fr. *curios, curious*, empressé, plein de zele, d'affection, soigneux, attentif; Gl. Rom. Roquefort.

To CURJUTE, *v. a.* 1. To overwhelm; to overthrow; a term much used by children, especially with respect to the small banks or dams which they raise, when these are carried off by the force of the water, Fife. 2. To overpower by means of intoxicating liquor; *Curjuttit wi' drink*, ib.

CURKLING, *s.* The sound emitted by the quail. *Urquhart's Rabelais.* V. CHEIPING.

To CURL, CURLE, *s.* To cause a stone to move along ice towards a mark, S. *Pennecuik.*

CURLDODDY, *s.* 1. Ribgrass. *Evergreen. Border Minstrelsy.* 2. Natural clover, S. Orkn. *Neill.* V. CARLDODDY.

CURLDODDIES, *s. pl.* Curled cabbage, S.

CURLER, *s.* One who amuses himself at the play of *curling*, S. *Baillie.*

CURLET, *s.* A coverlet.

CURLIE-DODDIE, *s.* The Scabious, or Devil's-bit; Scabiosa Arvensis, Linn., S. A.

CURLIE-DODDIES, *s. pl.* The name given to a sort of sugar-plums, rough with confectionary on the outside, given to children, Roxb.

CURLIE-FUFFS, *s. pl.* A term applied, apparently in a ludicrous way, to false hair worn by females in order to supply deficiencies, Teviotd.; from the idea of puffing up the hair. V. FUF, FUFF, *v.*

CURLIES, *s. pl.* Colewort, of which the leaves are *curled*, S. B.

CURLY KALE. The same with *Curlies*, *s.*—Isl. *krullkael*, *i. e.*, curled kail; in Dan. *kruskael*, or crisped colewort.

CURLIEWURLIE, *s.* A figure or ornament on stone, &c. Synon. *Tirly-wirly. Rob Roy. Curliewurlies*, fantastical circular ornaments. *Gl. Antiquary.*

CURLING, *s.* An amusement on the ice, in S., in which two contending parties push, or slide forward, great stones of a hemispherical form, of from forty to seventy pounds' weight, with iron or wooden handles at the top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner which had been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist. *Pennant's Tour in Scot.*—Perhaps from Teut. *krull-en, krull-en*, sinuare. flectere, whence E. *curl*; as the great art of the game is, to make the stones bend or curve in towards the mark, when it is so blocked up that they cannot be directed in a straight line.

CURLING-STANE, *s.* A stone used in curling, S. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *krull-en*, sinuare, flectere.

To CURLIPPIE, *v. a.* To steal slyly, Fife.

CURLOROUS, *adj.* Churlish; niggardly. *Bannatyne Poems.*—A. S. *ceorl*, rusticus.

CURLUNS, *s. pl.* The earth-nut: the pig-nut; Bunium bulbocastanum, Linn., Galloway. Synon. *Lousy Arnot.*

CURMOW, *s.* An accompaniment; a convoy, Fife.—Gael. *coirmeog*, denotes a female gossip, *coirme*, a pot-companion; from *coirm*, *cuirm*, ale.

CURMUD, *adj.* 1. Conjoining the ideas of closeness of situation, and of apparent cordiality or intimacy, South of S. Lanarks. *A. Scott's P.* 2. Intimate; in a state of great familiarity, Roxb. Tweedd. It is often used in a bad sense; as, *They're o'er curmud thegither*, signifying, that a man and woman are so familiar as to excite suspicion. 3. Snug; comfortable, Selkirks.

To CURMUD, *v. n.* To sit in a state of closeness and familiarity. *They're curmuddin thegither*, Angus.

CURMUDGE, *s.* A mean fellow, Fife. E. *curmudgeon.*

CURMUDGEOUS, *adj.* Mean, niggardly, ib.

CURMUDLIE, CARMUDLIE, *s.* Close contact; a state of pressure on each other, S. B.—The origin may be Isl. *kur-a*, to sit at rest, (V. CURR); and *mot*, opposite to, or rather Dan. *mod*, by, aside.

CURMURRING, *s.* Grumbling; that motion of the intestines produced by slight gripes, S. *Burns.*—Teut. *koer-en*, gemere, *morr-en*, murmurare.

CURN, KURN, *s.* 1. A grain; a single seed, S. 2. A particle; part of a grain, S. *Chalm. Ait.* 3. A quantity, an indefinite number, S. 4. A *curn o' bread*, a small piece of bread, Roxb. 5. A number of persons, S. *Journ. Lond.*—Moes. G. *kaurno*, Su. G. *korn*, a grain.

CURN, CURNE, *s.* A hand-mill, Fife. E. *Quern.*

To CURN, CURNE, *v. a.* To grind, Fife.

BERE-CURNE, *s.* Expl. "the bere-stane."—*Curne* is the same with E. *quern*, Moes. G. *quairn*, A. S. *cwaern, cweorn, cwyrn*, Su. G. *quern, quarn*, mola. Su. G. *wir-a*, circumagere, or *hurr-a* in gyrum agitare, has been viewed as the root. Perhaps *hwerfw-a*, id., has as good a claim.

PEPPER-CURNE, *s.* A mill for grinding pepper.

To CURNAB, *v. a.* To pilfer, Fife.—The last part of this *v.* is evidently E. *nab*, to seize without warning. In S. it properly signifies to seize in this manner what is not one's own, to seize in the way of rapine. Su. G. *napp-a*, cito arripere. Perhaps the first syllable is allied to *kur-a*, to lay hold of clandestinely.

CURNEY, CURNIE, *s.* A small quantity or number, South of S. *Q. Durward.*

CURNY, CURNEY, *adj.* 1. Grainy, S. *Old Mortality.* 2. Knotted, candied; as honey, marmalade, &c. Roxb. *Quernie*, id., Kinross.—Germ. *kernicht.*

CURNIE, *s.* A nursery-term for the little finger; sometimes *curnie-wurnie*, Fife.

CURNOITTED, *adj.* Peevish, Mearns.

CURPHOUR, CURFURE, *s.* The curfew bell, or evening peal. *Bannatyne Poems.*

CURPLE, *s.* A crupper, S.—Fr. *croupe.*

CURPON, CURPIN, *s.* 1. The rump of a fowl, S. 2. Applied ludicrously to the buttocks of man. S. *Burns.*

3. *Curpin* is the common term in S. for the crupper of a saddle.—*Fr. cropion*, the rump.

To PAY ONE'S CURPIN, *s.* To beat one.

APE'S CURPON, a designation applied to a child, expressive of displeasure and contempt, Ang.

To CURR, *v. n.* To lean.—Isl. *kurr*, avium more reclinatus quiesco.

To CURR, *v. n.* Used in the same sense with E. *cower*. *Ross.*

To CURR, *v. n.* To purr as a cat, Roxb.—It had been anciently used in the sense of *Coo*, as applied to doves. Teut. *koer-en*, gemere instar turturis; Isl. Su. G. *kurr-a*, murmur edere; Isl. *kaur-a*, mussitare, *kaur*, murmur.

CURRACH, CURROK, *s.* A skiff or small boat. *Bellenden.*—Gael. *curach.*

CURRACK, CURROCH, *s.* A small cart made of twigs, S. B. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *cuingreach*, a cart or wagon.

CURRAN-BUN, *s.* The vulgar name for the sweet cake used at the New-year, from the *currants* with which it is baked, S. *Picken.*

CURRAN-PETRIS, *s.* The name given to a certain root, South Uist.—Gael. *curran* denotes a carrot; perhaps *St. Peter's Carrot;* it being very common, in the Highlands and Islands of S., to denominate objects from some favourite Saint.

CURRIE, COURIE, *s.* A small stool, Lanarks.; denominated perhaps from the *v. to Curr*, to sit by leaning on the hams; or *Cour*, to stoop, to crouch.

To CURRIEMUDGEL, *v. a.* To beat in good humour, Fife. *Curriemudge* is used in Loth. One takes hold of a child, and rubbing the child's ears in good humour, says, "I'll *curriemudge* you."

CURRIE-WIRRIE, *adj.* Expressive of a noisy, habitual growl, Ayrs. Synon. *Tirwirring.*

To CURRIT, *v. n.* A term applied to a smooth-going carriage or vehicle of any kind; as, "It *currits* smoothly alang," Roxb. Perhaps from the Lat. *v. currere*, to run.

CURROCK-CROSS'T, *adj.* Bound to a *currack*, Buchan. *Tarras's Poems.*

To CURROO, *v. n.* "To coo; applied to the lengthened coo of the male pigeon," Clydes.—Isl. *kurr-a*, murmurare, minurire instar palumbum; Haldorson.—Teut. *koer-en*, gemere instar turturis aut columbae.

CURSABILL, *adj.* Current. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *coursable*, id.

CURSADDLE, *s.* V. CAR-SADDLE.

CURSCHE, *s.* A covering for a woman's head. S. *Aberd. Reg.* V. COURCHE.

To CURSEESE, *v. a.* To reprove; to punish, Aberd.

CURSELL, *s.* *Pyle and cursell*, a technical phrase, formerly used in the mint, apparently denoting the impression made on each side of a piece of money, and equivalent to E. *cross and pile*. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *pile* denotes not only the impression made on the reverse of a coin, but the die with which it is made; while *Cursell* is a diminutive from *cors*, S. the *cross*, which was always stamped on the more ancient coins.

CURSE O' SCOTLAND, the name given to the nine of diamonds in the game of Whist; said to have originated from the tidings of a severe defeat of the Scots having been written on the back of this card, South of S.

CURSOUR, S. COUSER, CUSSER, *s.* A stallion; originally a war-horse. *Wallace.*—Fr. *coursiere*, a tilting horse.

CURTALD, *s.* A kind of cannon.—Fr. *courtault*, O.E. *courtaud*, "a kind of short piece of ordnance, used at sea;" Phillips. From Fr. *court*, short.

CURTEONS, *s. pl.* Apparently corr. from Fr. *carton*, thick paper or pasteboard.

CURTILL, *s.* A slut. *Gl. Lyndsay.*

CURTILL, *adj.* Sluttish.—Mr. Chalmers properly refers to O. E. *curtail*, a drab.

CURTOUSH, *s.* "A woman's short gown," Ayrs., *Gl. Picken; i. e.*, what is in E. called a bed-gown; Loth. id.—Apparently from Fr. *court*, Belg. *kurt*, short, and *houise*, which itself includes the idea of *shortness.*

CURWURRING, *s.* Synon. with *Curmurring*, Loth.—Isl. *kurr-a*, murmurare, and *verr-a*, or *urr-a*, hirrire.

CUSCHÉ, CUSSÉ, *s.* Armour for the thighs, *Wyntown.* Fr. *cuissot*, id., from *cuisse*, the thigh.

CUSCHETTE, *s.* A ringdove. V. KOWSCHOT.

CUSHIE, CUSHIE-DOW, *s.* The ringdove, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* V. KOWSCHOT.

CUSHIE-NEEL, *s.* Cochineal, as the word is still pronounced by the vulgar in S.

* CUSHION, *s.* *Set beside the cushion*, laid aside; equivalent to the modern phrase, "laid on the shelf." *Spalding.*

CUSHLE-MUSHLE, *s.* Earnest and continued muttering, S. B. *Ross.*—Su. G. *kusk-a*, to soothe, *musk-a*, to hide.

CUSYNG, *s.* Accusation. *Wallace.*

CUSSANIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, armour for the thighs. Fr. *cuissots.*

CUSSELS, *s.* The viviparous Blenny, Fife. Synon. *Greenbone.*

CUSSER, COOSER, *s.* V. CURSOUR.

CUST, *s.* Perhaps abbrev. of *Custroun*, q. v.

CUSTELL PENNIE, "A due the Bailive claimes out of the goods of the deceased." MS. Explication of Norish words, Orkn. Shetl. V. BEST AUCHT.

CUSTOC, *s.* V. CASTOCK.

CUSTODIER, *s.* One who has any thing in trust, in order to its being carefully kept; a depositary, S. *The Abbot.*—L. B. *custodiar-ius*, custos; Du Cange.

CUSTOMAR, CUSTOMER, *s.* One who receives duty on goods, S. *Acts Ja. IV.*

CUSTRIL, KOOSTRIL, *s.* A sort of fool or silly fellow, Roxb.—O. E. *custrell* denoted the servant of a man-at-arms; and O. F. *costereaux*, peasantry outlaws. V. CUSTROUN.

CUSTROUN, *s.* A low-born fellow; perhaps a beggar. *Polwart.*—O. Fr. *coestron*, batard, enfant illegitime; Gl. Roquefort.

CUSTUMABLE, CUSTOMABLE, *adj.* This word, besides signifying, as in E., "according to custom," (V. Spottisw. Suppl. Dec. p. 209,) also denotes what is subject to the payment of *custom*. *Skene.*

CUSTUMARIE, *s.* The office of the customs. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *coustumerie*, id.

To CUSTUME, *v. a.* To exact custom for; to subject to taxation, ibid.

CUT, *s.* A lot. *To draw cuts*, to determine by lot. *Douglas.*

CUT, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, S. *Statist. Acc.*

CUTCHACH, *s.* V. COUTCHACK.

CUTCHIN, *adj.* Cowardly; knocking under. The same with E. *couching*. V. COUCHER.

CUTE, COOT, CUITT, *s.* The ancle, S. *Lyndsay, Dunbar.*—Teut. *kyte*, sura.

To LET ONE CULE HIS CUTES. To leave one to wait in a situation where he is exposed to the cold; a phrase common among the vulgar; as, "*I let him cule his cutes* at the dore," or "in the lobby."

CUTIT, Cutit, *part. adj.* Having ancles; as, *sma'-cutitit*, having neat ancles, *thick-cutitit*, &c.

CUTE, *s.* A thing of no value. *Dunbar.*

CUTE, *adj.* Shrewd; sharp-sighted; acute, S. 2. Deep; designing; crafty, S. B.—A. S. *cuth*, expertus.

To CUTE, *v. n.* To play at the amusement of curling.—This term is used in the higher part of Clydes. V. Coit, *v.*, 2.

To CUTER, *v. a.* To cocker, S. V. Kuter.

CUT-FINGERED, *adj.* 1. A ludicrous term, applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony. The idea seems borrowed from the peevish humour often manifested when one has *cut* one's *finger*. 2. Applied also to one who leaves a company abruptly, or makes what is termed a *stown jouk*; as "He's gane away unco *cut-finger't-wise*," Roxb.

CUTH, Cooth, *s.* The coalfish, before it be fully grown, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*

CUTHBERT'S (St.) BEADS, *s. pl.* A name given to the *Entrochi*, S.

CUTHERIE, Cuddrie, *adj.* Very susceptible of cold, S. B.—Belg. *koud*, cold, and *ryk*, denoting full possession of any quality.

CUTHIL, *s.* A word used to denote corn carried to another field than that on which it grew, Perths. V. Cutle, *v.*

CUT-HORNIT, *part. adj.* Having the horns cut short. *Aberd. Reg.*

CUTHRIE, *adj.* Having the sensation of cold; fond of drawing near to the fire, Ang.

CUTIE-STANE, *s.* A stone used in the amusement of curling; sometimes pron. *Cuttin-Stane*, Clydes.—Apparently an old Cumbrian word, from C. B. *cwd*, "a projecting, ejecting, or throwing off;" Owen.

CUTIKINS, *s. pl.* Cutikins, now called *gaiters*, are short; Spatterdashes, Scotice *leggins*, cover the whole leg. From *cute*, the ancle. *Antiquary.*

To CUTLE, Cuitle, Cuittle, *v. n.* To wheedle; *To cutle in with* one, id., S. *The Abbot.*—Teut. *quedel-en*, garrire.

To CUTLE, *v. a.* *To cutle corn*, to carry corn out of water-mark to higher ground, or from low to high ground, that it may be sooner dried; from a damp to a dry position, with the same view; from a *lown* or sheltered spot to one that is exposed to the wind. The same term is used, when corn is removed from a distant part of a field, or of the farm, to one that is nearer; that when ready to be stacked, or housed, it may not be necessary to fetch it far in bad roads, W. Loth. *Cuthil*, Perths.—Sax. *kaut-en*, Su. G. *kiut-a*, mutare.

CUTLE, *s.* The corn set up in this manner, W. Loth. It is sometimes removed to give liberty to the cattle to eat the foggage.

CUTLING, *s.* A flatterer; one who coaxes; a wheedler; from *Cutle*, *v.* *Jacob. Rel.*

CUT POCK, *s.* The stomach of a fish, S. B. *Ross.*

CUTTABLE, *adj.* What may be cut or mowed.

CUTTETLIE, Cuttedly, *adv.* With quick but unequal motion. *Burel.* 2. Suddenly; abruptly, S. 3. Laconically and tartly, S. *Baillie.*

CUT-THROAT, *s.* 1. A dark lantern or *bowet*, in which there is generally horn instead of glass; but so constructed, that the light may be completely obscured, when that is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act, S. 2. The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance.

CUTTY, Kittie, *s.* A light or worthless woman.

CUTTY-QUEAN, *s.* 1. A worthless woman, S. 2. Ludicrously applied to a wren. *Herd's Coll.* V. Kittie.

CUTTY, Cuttie, *adj.* 1. Short, S. 2. Testy; hasty; or to expl. it by another, S. idiom, "*short* of the temper," Fife.—Gael. *cutach*, short, bobtailed. Hence,

CUTTIE, Cutty, Cutis, *s.* 1. A popgun. *Bp. Galloway.* 2. A spoon, S.—Gael. *cutag*, id. *Ross.* 3. A short tobacco pipe, S. *Ramsay, Beattie.* 4. "A short stump of a girl," Dumfr.

CUTTY-GUN, *s.* A short tobacco-pipe, Mearns. *Cuttie*, synon.

CUTTIE, *s.* A hare, Fife, Perths., Berwicks. "Lepus timidus, Common Hare, S. *Maukin, Cuttie.*"—C. B. *cwt*, a rump or tail, a scut.

CUTTIE-CLAP, *s.* The couch of a hare; its seat or lair, Kinross, Perths.

CUTTIE'S-FUD, *s.* A hare's tail, ibid.—Perhaps from Gael. *cutach*, bob-tailed. *Cutag*, according to Shaw, denotes "any short thing of feminine gender." Armor. *gat*, a hair.

CUTTIE, *s.* A horse or mare of two years of age, Mearns. Supposed to be a dimin. from *Cout*, *i. e.*, a colt.

CUTTY-BROWN, *s.* Apparently a designation for a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail. *Herd's Coll.*

CUTTY-RUNG, *s.* A crupper, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord, Mearns.

CUTTIE, *s.* The Black Guillemot, S. O. *Fleming.*

CUTTIE-BOYN, *s.* A small tub for washing the feet in, Lanarks. Ayrs.

CUTTY-FREE, *adj.* Able to take one's food, S. B.

CUTTY-MUN, *s.* *Cutty-mun and Tree-ladle.* Supposed to be the name of an old tune. *Cutty-mun*, if denoting a spoon with a very short handle, as its connexion with *Treeladle*, a wooden ladle, would intimate, must be viewed as tautological; *Mun* itself, q. v., bearing this sense.

CUTTY-STOOL, *s.* 1. A low stool, S. 2. The stool of repentance, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*—From *cutty*, *kittie*, a light woman. V. Kittie.

CUTTIE-STOUP, *s.* A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart, S. *Burns.* Modern S., a *Gill.*

CUTTIT, Cuttid, *adj.* 1. Abrupt, S. *R. Bruce.* 2. Laconic and tart, S.

CUTTITLIE, *adv.* V. Cuttetlie.

To CUTTLE, *v. n.* To smile or laugh in a suppressed manner, Teviotd. Synon. *Smurtle.*

CUTTUMRUNG, *s.* That part of the *Tree-and-trantlum* which goes under the tail, Aberd.

CUTWIDDIE, Cudwuddie, *s.* 1. The piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke, Fife. 2. *Cutwiddies*, *pl.* The links which join the *swingle-trees* to the *threiptree* in a plough, Clydes.

CUTWORM, *s.* A small white grub, which destroys vegetables, by *cutting* through the stem, S.

CUWYN, *s.* Stratagem. V. Conuyne.

CUZ, *adv.* Closely, Ang. Synon. *Cosie*, q. v.

CWAW, Cway, a contraction for *Come awa'* or *away*, S.

D.

DA

DA, *s.* Day. *Douglas.* V. DAW.

DA', DAE, DAY, *s.* A doe. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *da*, Dan. *daa*, id.

DA, *s.* A sluggard. V. DAW.

DA, *s.* Perhaps a small portion or piece; from A. S. *dal*, a division, or *dael*, a portion, *l* being quiescent in the end of many words in S.

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

To DAB, DAUB, *v. a.* 1. To peck, as birds do, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. To prick. *Popular Ball.*—Teut. *dabb-en*, suffodere, fodicare.

DAB, *s.* 1. A stroke from the beak of a bird, S. 2. A smart push. *Creichton.*

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

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

To DABBER, *v. n.* To jar; to wrangle, Aberd.—Gael. *deabh-am* signifies "to battle, to encounter;" Shaw.

DABBIES, *s. pl.* *Haly*, *Holy*, or *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.

DABERLACK, *s.* 1. "A kind of long sea-weed," *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, from its resemblance to long sea-weed. 3. Applied to the hair of the head, when hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks, ibid. Syn. BADDERLOCKS.

DABLET, *s.* An imp; a little devil. *Watson's Coll.*—*Fr. diableteau*, id.

DACHAN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A puny dwarfish creature, Buchan. Synon. with *Ablach*, *Wary-drag*, &c.—Gael. *daoch*, a periwinkle; Teut. *docke*, a puppet.

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

To DACKER, DAIKER, *v. a.* 1. To search; to examine; to search for stolen goods, S. B. *Ross.* 2. To engage; to grapple, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.* *v. n.* 3. To toil as in job work. Gl. Sibb. 4. To deal in a peddling way; to truck; to barter, S. 5. To be slightly employed, S. 6. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion, S. 7. To stroll, or go about in a careless manner, not having much to do, Roxb. *Heart Mid-Loth.* 8. To go about in a feeble or infirm state, Ettr. For. 9. *To Daiker on*, to continue in any situation, or to be engaged in any business, in a state of irresolution whether to quit it or not; to hang on, S. *Rob Roy.* 10. *To Daiker up the Gate*, to jog or walk slowly up a street, S. ibid.—Gael. *deachair-am*, to follow; Flem. *deacker-en*, to fly about.

DACKLE, *s.* 1. Suspense; hesitation; applied both to inanimate objects, and to the mind, S. B. 2. The fading of the fire. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

DAF

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.

DACKLIN, *part. pr.* 1. In a state of doubt, S. B. 2. Slow; dilatory, S. B.

DACKLIN, *s.* A slight shower; "a *dacklin* of rain," S. B.

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

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. *Taylor's S. Poems.*

To DAD, DAUD, *v. a.* 1. To thrash, S. B. *Saxon and Gael.* 2. To dash; to drive forcibly, S. *Knox.* 3. To throw dirt so as to bespatter, S. *J. Nicol.*

DAD, *s.* 1. A sudden and violent motion or stroke. It is also used to denote a blow given by one person to another, Galloway, South of S. *Ramsay.* 2. Used to denote the act of beating with the hands, as expressive of a plaudit, Dumfr. *Siller Gun.*

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

DADDIE, *s.* A father; the term most commonly used by the children of the peasantry, S. *Song Herd's Coll.*

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

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, *v. a.* 1. To draggle, S. 2. To do any work in a slovenly way, Ang.

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, *v. n.* 1. To be slow in motion or action, S. 2. To waddle; to wriggle, S. 3. To be feeble or apparently unfit for exertion, S. 4. *To daddle and drink*, to tipple, S. 5. Applied to one addicted to prostitution, Ayr. V. DAWDIE.

DADDLE, DADDLIE, *s.* A pinafore, a larger sort of bib, S.

To DADE. Perhaps to suck.

To DAFF, *v. n.* 1. To be foolish. *Polwart.* 2. To make sport, Lanarks. 3. To toy, rather conveying the idea of wantonness, Ayrs. S. B., S. O. *Picken's Poems.*—Sax. *dav-en*, insanire; Su. G. *dofw-a*, sensu privare, *dofn-a*, stupere.

DAFFERY, *s.* 1. Romping; frolicksomeness, S. 2. Thoughtlessness; folly, S. B. *Ross.*

DAFFICK, *s.* A coarse tub or trough, Orkn.

DAFFIN, DAFFING, *s.* 1. Folly in general, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Pastime; gaiety, S. *Lyndsay.* 3. Excessive diversion. *Kelly.* 4. Matrimonial intercourse. *S. P. Repr.* 5. Loose conversation; smutty language, S. *Old Mortality.* 6. "Dallying;" indelicate toying, S. *Gl. Shirrefs.* 7. Derangement; frenzy. *Melvill's MS.*

DAFFING, *part adj.* Merry; gay; light-hearted, S. *Petticoat Tales.*

DAFT, *adj.* 1. Delirious; stupid, S. *Bellenden.* 2. Foolish; unwise, S. *Lyndsay.* 3. Giddy; thoughtless, S. *Diallog.* 4. Playful; innocently gay, S. *Ramsay.* 5. Gay to excess, S. *Ross.* 6. Wanton, S. *Shirrefs.* 7. Extremely eager for the attain-

ment of any object, or foolishly fond in the possession of it, S.—Isl. *dauf-r*, *dauft*, fatuus, subtristis; Su. G. *doef*, stupidus.

DAFT DAYS. The Christmas holidays, and those at the New-year, S. *Ferguson.*

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

DAFTLY, *adv.* 1. Foolishly, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Merrily; gaily, S. *Davidson's Seasons.*

DAFTLIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of folly, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Having a strange or awkward appearance, S. *Hogg.* 3. Resembling derangement, S. *Galt.*

DAFTNESS, *s.* 1. Foolishness. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. Fatuity; insanity, S. *Entail.*

To DAG, *v. a.* To shoot; to let fly. *Knox.*

To DAG, *v. n.* To rain gently; used impersonally, *It's daggin on*, there is a small rain, S.—Isl. *dogg-ua*, rigo; Sw. *dugg-a*, to drizzle.

DAG, *s.* 1. A thin or gentle rain, S.—Isl. *daugg*, pluvia; Sw. *dagg*, a thick or drizzling rain. 2. A thick fog; a mist, S. 3. A heavy shower, Ayrs.—Su. G. *dagg*, dew.

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

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

DAGGLER, *s.* A lounger; an idler, Fife.

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.

DAGH, *s.* Dough. V. DAIGH.

DAY, *s.* A canopy. *Inventories.*—O. Fr. *day* is synon. with *dais*, "a cloth of estate, canopie, or heaven, that stands over the heads of princes' thrones;" Cotgr.

*DAY, *s.* A portion of time, 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.

* DAY. *The day*, a Scottish idiom for *to-day*; as, *How are ye the day? Waverley.* 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*;" 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.—*Tennant's Card. Beaton.* V. DAW, *v.*

DAY-NETTLES. Dead nettles, an herb, S. Lamium Album, Linn.

DAY NOR DOOR. It is said that one can *hear* neither *day nor door*, when a person cannot distinguish one scund from another. It is more generally used, I think, to express the stunning effect of loud noise, S. *Old Mortality.* I suspect that it should be *D nor Door*, in the same manner as it is said of a stupid person, that he *disna ken a B frae a Bull's fit*, S. Ought it not to be, neither *Day* nor *Door*? *i. e.*, neither the *time* nor the *agent* of an action?

To DAIBLE, *v. a.* To wash in a slight way, Roxb. E. *dabble* is synon.

DAIBLE, *s.* A slight washing; as, "The claise hâs gotten a bit *daible*," ibid.—Teut. *dabbl-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. *debil-is*, id.

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

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

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

DAIDLER, *s.* A trifler, Dumfr.

DAIDLING, *part. pr.* Silly; mean-spirited; pusillanimous, S. *Old Mortality.*

DAIGH, DAGH, *s.* Dough, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *dah*, id. "The rain will make (that god) *dagh* again." *J. Knox.*

DAIGHIE, *s.* 1. Doughy, S. 2. Soft; inactive; destitute of spirit, S. 3. Applied to rich ground; composed of clay and sand in due proportions, Banffs.

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

DAYIS. *To hald dayis*, to hold a truce. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *dag*, a truce, also the time of the observation of a truce; *daga*, to come to terms, to enter into an agreement.

DAYIS. A corrupted spelling of *Agnus Dei*, "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." *Inventories.* V. ANGUS DAYIS.

DAYIS-DARLING, *s.* A sweetheart, *Lyndsay.*

DAYITHIS, *s. pl.* Debts, *Aberd. Reg.*

To DAIK, *v. a.* To smooth down; as, "to *daik* the head," to smooth down the hair, Mearns.—Perhaps a provincial pronunciation, and oblique use of the E. v. *to Deck.*

To DAIKER, *v. n.* V. DACKER.

To DAIKER *out*, *v. a.* To dispone in an orderly way, West of S. V. DACKER.

DAIKER, *s.* A decade. *Skene.*—Su. G. *deker*, id. "*Deker sicin*," says Ihre, "according to our old laws, was the number of ten, or rather of twelve hides." The decades of the ancients generally consisted of twelve, as the hundred of 120. In S., the *lang hunder* is 120, or six score, which is still used in the sale of oysters, and many other articles.

DAIKINS, *interj.* An exclamation or kind of oath, Galloway.—This is undoubtedly the same with E. *dickens*; which, according to Dr. Johns., seems to "import much the same with the *devil*." Bailey gives it *devilkin*, *i. e.*, little devil.

DAIKIT, *part. pa.* "It has ne'er been *daikit*," it has never been used, Ang.

DAIL, *s.* 1. A part; a portion. E. *deal.* 2. A number of persons. *Chr. Kirk.* 3. *Nae great dail*, of no great worth or value, Aberd.

TO HAVE DAIL. To have to do. *Douglas.*

DAIL, *s.* A ewe, which not becoming pregnant, is fattened for the butcher. *Complaynt S.*

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. The dish-clout. V. DUD.

DAYLIGAUN, *s.* The twilight. This is almost the only term used in this sense in Clydes.; q. *daylight gain* or going. Synon. *Gloamin.*

DAILL, *s.* Used in the sense of E. *dealing* as denoting intercourse. *Acts Ja. VI.*

DAILL-SILVER, DAILL-SILUER, *s.* Money for distribution among the clergy on a foundation. *Acts Ja. VI.*—From A. S. *dael*, Teut. *deel*, *deyl*, pars; whence *deyl-brood*, panis qui elemosynae loco egenis distribuitur. V. ANIVERSARY.

DAIMEN, *adj.* Rare; occasional, S. *Aumrin* synon.

DAIMEN-ICKER, *s.* An ear of corn met with occasionally, S. *Burns.*—From A. S. *aecer*, an ear of corn, and perhaps *diement*, counted, from A. S. *dem-an*, to reckon.

To DAIMIS, *v. a.* To stun, Aberd. The same with *Dammish*, q. v.

DAINE, *adj.* Gentle; modest; lowly.—Perhaps from the Fr. v. *daign-er*, to vouchsafe.

DAINSHOCH, *adj.* Nice or squeamish; puling at one's food, Fife, Berwicks. E. *dainty*.—Gael. *deannh-asach*, prim, bears some resemblance.

DAINTA, DAINTIS, *interj.* It avails not, Aberd. *Ross.* Teut. *dien-en*, to avail, and *intet*, nothing.

DAYNTE', *s.* Regard. *Wyntown.*

DAINTESS, *s.* A rarity; a delicacy, Ang.—It appears to be merely a corruption of the s. *Daintith* as used in the plural.

DAINTY, *s.* 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. 4. Pleasant; good-humoured, S. 5. Worthy; excellent, S. *Burns.* 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.—Isl. *daindi*, excellenter bonum quid; *dandis madr*, homo virtuosus; rendered in Dan. *en brav mand*, S. a *brave man*; perfectly synon. with "a *dainty* man."

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

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

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. Probably a corr. of *Dirge*, E. V. DREGY.

DAIS, *s.* V. DEIS, and CHAMBRADESSE.

CHAMBER OF DAIS. V. CHAMBRADESSE.

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

DAYS *of* LAW, LAWDAYIS. The term of the session, or the time when those are summoned to attend, who have interest in a court of justice. *Wallace.*—Isl. *lag-dag*, dies lege praefinitus.

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 stupify. 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.—Isl. *das*, languor, *das-as*, languescere.

DAY-SKY, *s.* The appearance of the *sky* at break of day or at twilight, Ettr. For.

DAIT, *s.* Determination; destiny. *Wallace.*

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. *Dave*, q. v., synon. with Isl. Su. G. *dauf*, stupidus. See its cognates under DOWF and DAW.

DAYWERK, DAWERK, DARK, *s.* 1. A day's work. *Wyntown.* S. *darg.* 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*.—A. S. *daegweorc*, id. V. DARG.

DAKYR, *s.* The same with *Dakker*, q. v.

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

DALEIR, *s.* A dollar.—Teut. *daler*, id.

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

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

DALESMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of a small valley or *dale*, S. A. *Hogg.*

DALK, *s.* Varieties of *slate clay*, sometimes *common clay*, S. *Statist. Account.*

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

DALL, *s.* A sloven, Ayrs.—Perhaps originally the same with *Daw*, properly a sluggard; in a secondary sense, a drab.

DALLISH, *adj.* Slovenly, ibid.

DALLY, *s.* The stick used sometimes in binding sheaves, Border.

DALLY, *s.* 1. A girl's puppet, S. B. E. *doll.* 2. A painted figure. *Morison.*

DALLIS, 3 *p. s. v.* Dawns. *Godly Ball.*

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

DALMATYK, *s.* A white dress worn by kings and bishops; at times by priests and deacons. *Wyntown.* Thus denominated, as being brought from *Dalmatia.*

DALMES, *s.* Damask cloth. *Inventories.*

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

DALT, *s.* The designation given, in the Hebrides, to a foster child.—Gael. *daltan*, id.

* DAM, *s.* Improperly used to denote what is otherwise called a *mill-lead*, Kinross.

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

To MAK *one's* DAM. To urine.

To TYNE *one's* DAM. To bepiss one's self, S. *Burns.*

To DAM, *v. n.* To urine. *Maitland Poems.*

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

DAMBRODED, *adj.* Having square figures. Also called *diced.*

DAMBROD. V. DAMS.

DAMMAGEUS, *adj.* Injurious. *Bellenden.*

DAMMER, *s.* A miner, S.

DAMMERTIT, *part. adj.* Stupid, Renfr. Synon. *Doitit.*—Perhaps from Teut. *dom*, stupid, and *aerd*, Belg. *aart*, nature, disposition; q. of a stupid nature.

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

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.

DAMMYS, *s.* The city of Damascus.

DAMMYS, DAMMES, *s.* Damage. Gl. Sibb.—Fr. *dommage.*

To DAMMISH, *v. a.* To stun; to stupify, S. *Rollock.*—Germ. *damisch machen*, to stun one's head.

DAMMIT, *part. pa.* The same as *damish't*, stunned, Ang.—Allied perhaps to Teut. *dom*, obtusus, stupidus, stolidus.

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

DAMPNIS, *s. pl.* Damages; or perhaps expenses. *Aberd. Reg.*—From Lat. *damn-um.*

DAMS, DAMES, *s. pl.* The game of draughts, S. *Saxon and Gael.*—Sw. *dam*, *dampel*, id.; *dambraede*, S., a *dambrod.*

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

DAN, *s.* A term equivalent to *Lord*, *Sir*. *Douglas.*—O. Fr.

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

* *To* DANCE, *v. n.* "Ye'll neither *dance*, nor haud [hold] the candle," S. Prov., 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, S. *James V.*

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.

DANDER, *s.* 1. A bit of the refuse of a smith's fire; a cinder from a smithy, S. 2. A piece of the *scoriae* of iron, or of the refuse of glass, S. Papers A. S. S.

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

To DANDER, *v. n.* 1. To roam, S. 3. To go about idly; to saunter, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To roam, without a fixed habitation, S. *Ferguson.* 4. To trifle; to mispend one's time, S. 5. To bewilder one's self, from want of attention, or stupidity, S. *Burel.*

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

DANDERIN, *s.* A sauntering, S.

DANDERS, *s. pl.* Refuse of a smith's fire, S.

DANDIE, DANDY, *s.* A principal person or thing; what is nice, fine, or possessing super-eminence in whatever way, S. *R. Galloway.* V. DAINTY.

DANDIEFECHAN, *s.* A hollow stroke on any part of the body, Fife.

To DANDILL, *v. n.* To go about idly. *Burel.*—Fr. *dandin-er*, "to go gaping ill-favouredly," Cotgr.

DANDILLY, DANDILY, *adj.* Celebrated, especially for beauty, S. B. *Ross.*

DANDILLY, *s.* A female who is spoiled by admiration, S. *Cleland.* Perhaps from the same origin with *Dandit.*

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

DANDRING, *part. pr.* Emitting an unequal sound. *Evergreen.*—Teut. *donder-en*, tonare.

DANE, DAINE, *adj.* Gentle; modest. *Lyndsay.*—O. Fr. *dain*, dainty, fine.

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

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

DANGER, DAWNGER, *s.* 1. The great exertion made by a pursuer, exposing another to imminent danger. *Wallace.* 2. *In his dawnger*, in his power as a captive. *Wyntown.* It sometimes conveys the idea of being subject to a legal prosecution. 3. *But dawngere*, without hesitation. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *danger*, power, dominion.

DANGER, *adj.* Perilous. *Wallace.*

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.—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.

DANNARD, *part. adj.* In a state of stupor, Ayrs. *Train's Poet. Rev.* V. DONNARD.

To DANNER, *v. n.* To saunter, Clydes. Dumfr. Softened from *Dander*, q. v. *Stiller Gun.*

DANSKEINE, DANSKENE, *s.* Denmark.

To DANT, *v. n.* To be afraid, S. This is merely E. *daunt*, to intimidate, used obliquely, or in a neuter sense.

DANT, *s.* *Priests Peblis.* V. DENT.

To DANT, *v. a.* To subdue. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

DANTER, *s.* A tamer; a subduer. *Douglas.*

To DANTON, *v. a.* 1. To subdue, S. *Pitscottie.* 2. To break in or tame a horse. *Skene.* 3. Still used in the same sense with the E. *v. to Daunt*, S., to intimidate. *Herd's Coll.*—Fr. *domter*, *donter*, id.

DAPILL, *adj.* Perhaps, severe; harsh.—Gael. *diopal* signifies severe.

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

To DARE (pron. *dair*), *v. n.* To be afraid; to stand in awe, Ang.—Sw. *darr-a*, to quake, to tremble.

To DARE. Perhaps to hurt. *Sir Gawan.* V. DERE.

DARE, *adj.* Stupid; dull. *Houlate.*—Su. G. *daer*, stultus.

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

DARG, DARK, *s.* 1. A day's work, S. Anciently *day-werk*, q. v. *Stat. Account.* 2. A certain quantity of work, whether more or less than that of a day. *Kelly.* 3. Transferred to the ground on which a particular kind of work is done, as denoting its extent, Perths. Sometimes a *day's darg.*

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

DARG-DAYS, *s. pl.* 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.

DARGEIS, *s. pl.* Dirges. *Bannatyne P.*

DARGER, *s.* A day-labourer, S. *Minst. Border.*

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

DARKENING, *s.* Evening; twilight. Syn. *Gloamin* and *Dayligaun*, S. *Derkning*, Roxb. *Waverley.* Formed from the E. *v. Darken.*—It corresponds to A. S. *deorcung*, crepusculum, Gl. Aelfr.

DARKLINGS, *adv.* In the dark, S. *Burns.*

DARLE, *s.* 1. A small piece; properly applied to bread, Ayrs. 2. A small portion of any thing, ibid. C. B. *darn* and *dryll* both signify a piece, a fragment.

To DARN, DERN, *v. a.* To conceal, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To DARN, DERN, *v. n.* 1. To hide one's self. *Hudson.* 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.—A. S. *dearn-an*, occultare.

DARN, Darne, Dern, *adj.* Secret, S. *Wallace. Waverley. In dern*, adv. In secret. *Bannatyne Poems.*

DARN, *s.* A disease of cattle, said to be caused by eating the Wood Anemone, Aberd. Also called *Rinnin Darn*, q. v. *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

DARRAR, *adj.* 1. Dearer. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. Higher in price, S. B.

To DARREN, *v. a.* To provoke. *Douglas.*—A. S. *dearr-an*, audere.

DARREST, *superl.* 1. Most dear; most beloved. 2. Highest in price. *Balf. Pract.*

To DASCAN, *v. n.* To contemplate; to scan. *Burel.*—Lat. *de*, and *scando*, whence E. *scan.*

To DASE, Daise, *v. a.* 1. To stupify, S. *Wyntown.* 2. To benumb. *Douglas.* The part. is frequently used to express the dulness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *dais'd* who is superannuated. 3. The part. *dased, daised, dased*, is applied to any thing that has lost its freshness and strength. *Daised Wud*, rotten wood, S.—Su. G. *das-a*, languere, *dase*, stupidus.

DASE. *On dase*, alive, q. *on days. Gawan and Gol.*

To DASH, *v. a.* 1. To flourish in writing, S. 2. To make a great show, S.

DASH, *s.* 1. A flourish in writing, S. 2. A splendid appearance, S. *Fergusson.*

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. Syn. *Dise you.*

DAS KANE, *s.* Singing in parts. *Montgomerie.*—Lat. *discant-us.*

DASS, *s.* 1. *Dass* of a hay-stack, that part of it that is cut off with a hay-knife, Loth. 2. *A dass of corn*, that which is left in the barn after part is removed, Fife.—C. B. *das*, a heap of grain; Teut. *tas*, id.

DASS, *s.* A stratum of stones, S. *Statist. Account.*

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

To DATCH, *v. a.* To jog; to shake, S. B. Perhaps originally the same with E. *dodge.*

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

DATCHIE, *adj.* 1. Penetrating; applied to intellectual powers, Ayrs. 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*, eximie formosus?

To DATCHLE, *v. n.* 1. To waddle, Fife. Synon. *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.

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

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, S. *Acts Sedt.*

DAUB, *s.* A dash; a sudden stroke, S. Apparently from the E. *v. to Daub*, to besmear.

DAUCH, *s.* "A soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust." *Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen.* This seems to be the same with *Dalk*, q. v.

DAUD, *s.* A large piece. V. Dawd.

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

DAUE, *adj.* Listless; inactive. *Dunbar.* V. Daw.

DAVEL, Devel, *s.* A stunning blow, S. Gl. Sibb.

To DAVEL, Devel, *v. a.* To strike with violence, West of S. *Tannahill.*

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

To DAUER, Daiver, *v. a.* 1. To stun; to stupify, Loth. 2. To weaken.

To DAUER, Daiver, *v. n.* 1. To become stupid. *Burel.* 2. To be benumbed, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 3. To go out of one's road from stupor, Ang. Synon. *staiver. St. Kathleen.*—Su. G. *daur-a*, infatuare; Teut. *daver-en*, tremere.

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

DAUGH, *pret. v.* Had ability, Renfrews. Ayrs. The same with *Dought. Train.*

DAUGH, *s.* A certain division of land, determined by its being able to produce forty-eight bolls, S. B. V. Dawache.

DAUGH, *s.* A very heavy dew, or drizzling rain, Stirlings. Synon. *Dag*, Angus, *Dask*, Fife. Hence the adj. *Daughy*. V. Dawk and Dawky.

DAVIE, *s.* Dimin. of the name *David*, S.

DAUK, *adj.* Dark; murky, Buchan. *Tarras.*—Isl. *dauck-r, doeck-r*, niger, obscurus.

DAUKY, *adj.* Moist; damp. V. Dawk.

DAULER, *s.* A supine, delicate person; Roxb. Evidently allied to *Dawtie.*

DAUNIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Daniel*, S.

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

DAVOC, *s.* A dimin. of *David*, S. O. *Burns.*

DAUPET, Daupit, Dawpit, *part. adj.* 1. "Silly; inactive." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* 2. "Stupid; unconcerned; foolish." *Gl. Pickes.* 3. In a state of mental imbecility, Ayrs.—Moes. G. *daubata*, sensu carens; Su. G. *dofw-a*, stupefacere; Isl. *dap-ur*, deficiens, moestus. V. Dowf.

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

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

To DAUR *upon*, *v. a.* To affect; to make impression, Aberd. V. Darr *upon.*

To DAUT, *v. a.* To fondle, S. V. Dawt.

DAUTING, Dauting, *s.* The act of fondling. *Dunbar.*

To DAW, *v. n.* To dawn. *Wallace.* This *v.* is still used in the West of S. In O. E. it seems to have borne a sense nearly allied.—A. S. *daeg-ian*, Sw. *dag-as*, lucescere.

DAW, *s.* Day.—O. E. *dawe.*

Dwyne or Daw. Dead. *Wyntown.*

DAW, Da, *s.* 1. A sluggard, S. *Douglas.* 2. Appropriated to a woman, as equivalent to E. *drab*, S. B. *Kelly.*—Isl. *daa*, defect, fainting; deliquium animi.

DAW, *s.* An atom; a particle, S. B.—Anc. Goth, *daa*, vaporare.

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.

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

DAWACHE, Davoch, Davach, *s.* A considerable tract of land; a small district, including several ox-gangs, S. *Quon. Att.*—Gael. *dabhach*, pron. *dav*, an ox, and *ach*, field. V. Dauch.

DAWAYTT, *s.* A thin, flat turf; a *divet.*

To DAWCH *(quit.)*, *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.* Apparently the same with *Daue*, inactive, listless. *Wallace.*

DAWD, DAUD, *s.* A considerably large piece of anything, S. *Kelly.*—Isl. *todda*, portio, tomus.

DAWDGE, *s.* A tatterdemalion, Lanarks. This apparently claims the same origin with *Dawdle*, q. v. It may be observed that E. *dowdie* is syn. with our *Dawdie.*

DAWDIE, *s.* A dirty, slovenly woman, S. B. O. E. *dowdy.*—Isl. *dauda doppa*, foemella ignava.

DAWDIE, *adj.* Slovenly, sluttish, S. B.

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

DAWDS AND BLAWDS. 1. The *blades* of colewort boiled whole, and eaten with bannocks, S. *Gl. Shirr.* 2. The phrase appears to be sometimes used to denote the greatest abundance, Fife.

DAWERK, DAWARK, *s.* V. DAYWERK.

DAW-FISH, *s.* The smaller Dog-fish, Orkn. *Barry.*

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

DAWIKIS, *s. pl.* Apparently a corr. of *dawrkis*, or *dawerkis*, *i. e.*, occasional services by day's labour. V. DAWERK, and DARG.

DAWING, *s.* Dawn of day. *Barbour.*—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 characterized by thick mist, or by drizzling rain, ibid. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.*—Sax. *dak-en* is nearly synon.

DAWLESS, *adj.* Lazy; inactive; destitute of energy, Roxb.—Perhaps from A. Bor. *daw*, to thrive, or *daw*, to rouse, with the negative particle *less.*

DAWLIE, *adj.* Slow in motion, Ayrs. Apparently from *Daw*, or *Dall*, a sluggard.

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

DAWNER, DAUNER, *s.* A stroll, Ayrs. *Gall.*

DAWPIT, *part. adj.* Having lost vigour of mind; in a state of mental imbecility, Ayr. V. DOWF, and DAUPET.

DAWRD, *s.* "A push or fling." *Gl. Aberd. Skinner's Misc. Poet.* V. DIRD, *s.*

DAWSIE, *adj.* Stupid and inactive, Loth. It conveys both the idea of constitutional folly or imbecility of mind, and of bodily torpor.—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 *Daze*, *v.* The common fountain may be seen under DAW, a sluggard.

To DAWT, DAUT, *v. a.* 1. To fondle; to caress, S. *Ross.* 2. To dote upon. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *dad-ur*, gestus amatorius.

DAWTIE, DAWTY, *s.* 1. Kindness; endearment. *Dunbar.* 2. A darling; a favourite, S. *Shirrefs.*—To some it may appear that S. *dawtie* may have had its origin from Gael. *dalt*, which in the Hebrides denotes a foster child. V. DALT.

DAWTIT, DAUTED, *part. pa.* Fondled.

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

DONE TO DE. Killed. *Douglas.*

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

DEAD-KNACK, *s.* A loud stroke as of a switch, upon the door or bed, the cause of which is unknown; supposed by the superstitious to announce the death of some relation of the person who hears it; but probably arising from expansion in cooling, S.

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

DEAD MEN'S BELLS. Foxglove, S.

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

DEAD RIPE, *adj.* So ripe that all growth has ceased, S. *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*

DEAD-SWEIR, *adj.* Extremely adverse to exertion; as lazy as if one were dead, S. *Kelly.*

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

DEAF, *adj.* 1. Flat, applied to soil, S.—Su. G. *dauf-jord*, terra sterilis. 2. Without vegetable life; often applied to grain, S.—A. S. *deaf corn*, frumentum sterile. 3. Rotten; as, *a deaf nit*, a nut whose kernel is decayed, S.—Teut. *doove noot*, id.

DEAL, DEALLE *(of land)*, *s.* A division of land, q. a distinct portion. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *daelas*, portiones. V. DEIL, DEILLE.

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

DEAM, *s.* A girl, Berwicks. Corrupted from E. *dame*, and generally expressive of contempt or displeasure.

DEAMBULATOUR, *s.* A gallery. *Douglas.*—Lat. *deambulator-ium*, id.

DEAN, DEN, *s.* 1. A hollow where the ground slopes on both sides, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A small valley, S. *Statist. Acc.*—A. S. *den*, vallis.

To DEAR, *v. n.* To savour. *Polwart.*

To DEAR, *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

DEARCH, DERCH, *s.* A dwarf. *Evergreen.* V. DROICH.

DEARIE, DEARY, *s.* A sweetheart; a darling, S. Dimin. from E. *dear*, id. *Siller Gun.*

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

DEARTH-CAP, *s.* A species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl, or what is in S. called a *cap*, containing a number of seeds. *Curse of Gowrie.*

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

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

DEASIE, *adj.* "A *deasie* day," a cold, raw, uncomfortable day, Roxb. V. DAISIE.

DEASOIL, DEISHEAL, DEAS-IUL, contrary to *withershins*, *s.* Motion according to the course of the sun, Gael.

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

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.

To DEAVE, *v. n.* To deafen. V. DEVE.

To DEAW, *v. n.* To rain gently; to drizzle, S. B.—A. S. *deaw-ian*, Belg. *daw-en*, id.

DEBAID, *s.* Delay. *Barbour.*

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

To DEBAIT, *v. a.* To lower. *Douglas.*

To DEBAIT, *v. a.* To be diligent in procuring any thing. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *debat-tre*, to strive.

To DEBAIT, *v. n.* When one has eaten as much at a meal as he deems sufficient, and thinks it is time to

lay down his knife and fork, he sometimes says, *I'll debait now*, S. A.

DEBAITMENT, *s.* Contention. *Police Honour.*—Fr. *debatement*, id.

DEBATEABLE, *adj.* *A debateable person*, one who makes a good shift to gain a livelihood, Galloway. Synon. *Fendie.*

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

To DEBAUSCH, *v. a.* To squander; to dissipate. *Foord, Suppl. Dec.*—O. Fr. *desbauch-er*, "te marre, corrupt, spoyle," Cotgr.

To DEBORD, DEBOARD, *v. n.* To go beyond proper bounds. *More.*—Fr. *debord-er*, to exceed rule.

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. *with*, following the *v.*

To DEBOUT, *v. a.* To thrust from. *Godscroft.*—Fr. *debout-er*.

* DEBT, *s.* *To come in the debt o'*, to break; to destroy; to make an end of, Aberd.

DEBTBOUND, *part. pa.* Bound by engagement, or legal obligation. *Acts James VI.*

DEBTFULL, *adj.* 1. Due; honest. *Keith's Hist.* 2. Indebted. V. DETT.

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

DEBUCTION, *s.* In Nine-pins, if a player strike down more of the pins than make up the number required in the game, he loses thirteen. This is called a *debuction*, ib.

To DEBURSE, *v. a.* To disburse.—Fr. *debourss-er*, *Acts Mary.*

DEBURSING, *s.* Disbursement. *Acts James VI.*

DEBUSH, *s.* 1. Excess; intemperance, Aberd. 2. One who is intemperate in the use of any thing, ibid.

DECADEN, *adj.* Apt to fail. *Aberd. Reg.*

To DECAID, *v. n.* To fail. *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *de* and *cad-o*.

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

DECANTED, *part. pa.* What is much spoken of. *Forbes, Suppl. Dec.*—Lat. *decant-are*, "to report or speak often." *Cooper.*

DECEDENT, *s.* Used to denote one who has demitted an office. *Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*—Lat. *deced-ere*, to depart, to retire.

DECEIVERIE, *s.* A habit or course of deception, Clydes.

To DECERN, *v. a.* To adjudge. *Spalding.*

To DECERN, *v. n.* To determine; to pass a decree.—Lat. *decern-ere*, id.

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

To DECEST, DECIST, DICEST, *v. n.* A strange orthography for desist.

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. DICHT. *Aberd. Reg.*

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

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

DECOIRMENT, DECORMENT, *s.* Decoration; ornament. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *decorement.*

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

DECOMPT, *s.* An account. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To DECORE, *v. n.* To adorn. *R. Bruce.*—Fr. *decor-er*.

DECOURTED, *part. pa.* Dismissed from court. *Melvill.*

To DECREIT, *v. a.* To decree. *Acts Cha. I.*—L. B. *decret-are*, decernere, Du Cange.

DECREIT, DECRET, *s.* The final sentence of a judge. *Spalding.*—Lat. *decret-um.*

DED-BED, *s.* Death-bed. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

DEDE, DED, *s.* 1. Death, S., O. E. *Dunbar.* 2. The cause of death, S. *Minstrelsy Border.* 3. It is, by way of eminence, used as denoting the pestilence which desolated Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century. *Aberd. Reg.* 4. The manner of dying. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *ded*, Su. G. *doed*, id.

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

DEDE-BELL, *s.* 1. The passing-bell, the *bell of death*, S. *Herd's Coll.* 2. The designation given by the superstitious to a ringing in the ears, South of S. *Hogg.*

DEDE-CANDLE, *s.* A preternatual 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.

DEDECHACK, *s.* 1. The sound made by a wood-worm 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 denominated the *death-watch*. V. ELFMILL. 2. The dinner prepared for the magistrates of a borough after a public execution.

DEDE-CHAP, DEAD-CHAP, *s.* A sharp 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. *Bride of Lam.*

DEDE-DOLE, *s.* A dole given at funerals, S., ibid.

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. *Wyntown.* 2. A deadly hurt; a mortal injury, Aberd.

To DEDEINYE, DEDANE, *v. n.* To deign. *Douglas.*

DEDE-LIGHTS, *s. pl.* The luminous appearance which is sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies, and which arises probably from the disengagement of phosphorated hydrogen gas. *Blackw. Mag.*

DEDE-MAN'S-SNEESHIN, *s.* The dust of the common Puff-ball, Mearns. The idea mentioned by Linnæus, as prevailing in Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes blindness, is also prevalent in this country.

To DEDEN, *v. n.* To deign.

DEDE-NIP, *s.* A blue mark in the body, ascribed to necromancy. *Witch's nip* synon., S.—Teut. *doode-nep*, id.

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. *Lights and Shadows.* V. DEDE-RUCKLE.

DEDE-RUCKLE, DEAD-RUCKLE, DEATH-RUCKLE, *s.* The same with *Dede-rattle*, q. v. *Guy Mannering.*—Teut. *ruchel-en*, rauca voce tussire, screare cum murmure, &c., *reeuwsel*, spuma lethalis; Sw. *rackl-a*, to hawk, to force up phlegm with a noise; Isl. *krigla*, asthma, in speciali moribundorum.

DEDE-SPALE, *s.* That part of the grease of a candle, which, from its not being melted, falls over the edge in a semicircular 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.* The same with *Dede-chap*, q. v. South of S. *Hogg.*

DEDE-THRAW, *s.* 1. The agonies of death. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *thrawan*, agonizare. 2. Meat is said to be *in the dead-thraw* when neither cold nor hot, S. 3. *Left in the dead-thraw*, 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. *Hogg.*

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

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

DEDLYKE, *adj.* Deadly. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *deadlic.*

DEE, *s.* A dairy-maid, Loth. Tweedd. V. DEY.

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

DEED, *adv.* Abbreviation of E. *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. *Spalding.*

To DEEDLE, *v. a.* To dandle, as one does an infant, Fife; *doodle*, Lanarks.

To DEEDLE, *v. n.* To sing in a low key; generally, *to deedle and sing.* Fife. *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.

DEEDS, *s. pl.* The gravel, or coarse soil, &c., which is taken out of the bottom of a ditch, S. A.—C. B. *dywod* and *tywood* signify "gravel, round little pebble stones, coarse sand, grit;" Lhuyd.

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. "*I'll doers, ill-deemers,*" S. Prov. "suspecters." *Kelly.* Alii, *ill-dreaders.*

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

DEEMIS, *adj.* *A deemis expense*, great cost, ibid. *Undeemis money*, a countless sum, Ang.

DEEN, *part. pa.* Done. Aberd.

DEEN-OUT, *adj.* Exhausted. Syn. *Forfoughten.* Aberd.

DEEP, *s.* The deepest part of a river. *Law C.*

DEEPDRAUCHTIT, *adj.* Designing; crafty, S. From *deep*, and *drauchit*, a plan.

DEEPIN, *s.* A net, Ayrs. Hence,

DEEPIN-WORKERS, *s. pl.* Net weavers, ibid. Gl. Picken.—Gael. *dipinn*, a net.

DEEP-SEA-BUCKIE, *s.* The Murex Corneus; Long Wilk. *Arbuthnot's Peterh. Fishes.*

DEEP-SEA-CRAB, *s.* The Cancer Araneus; Spider Crab, ibid.

DEER-HAIR, DEERS-HAIR, *s.* Heath club-rush, a coarse species of pointed grass, which in May bears a very minute but beautiful yellow flower, S. *Minst. Bord.*

To DEFAIK, *v. a.* To relax; to remit. *Bellenden.* 2. To defalcate, in relation to money. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *defalqu-er.*

To DEFAILL, *v. n.* To wax feeble. *Wallace.*—Fr. *defaill-er.*

DEFAISANCE, *s.* 1. Acquittance from a claim. 2. Excuse; subterfuge. *Acts Ja. IV.* 3. Defalcation; deduction. *Acts Mary.*—O. Fr. *desfaicte*, a riddance.

To DEFAISE, DEFESE, DEFEASE, *v. a.* 1. To discharge, to free from, to acquit of. *Act. Dom. Conc.* Fr. *se defaire de*, "to rid or deliver himself from." 2. To deduct. *Acts Mary.*

DEFAIT, DEFAITE, *part. pa.* A term used to denote the overpowering effect of sickness, or fatigue, S. *Defett*, Aberd. *Saxon and Gael.*—Fr. *defaict*, part. pa. of *defaire*, to defeat.

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

DEFAME, *s.* Infamy. *Douglas.*

DEFAWTYT, *part. pa.* Forfeited. *Barbour.*—Fr. *defaill-er*, to make a default.

To DEFEND, *v. a.* To ward off. *King's Quair.*—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. 2. It is used where *refer* would be substituted in modern language; to submit.—Fr. *defer-er à un appel*, "to admit, allow, or accept of; to give way unto, an appeale;" Cotgr. 3. It seems also to signify, to offer, to exhibit.—Lat. *deferr-e*, to show, to offer.

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.—Fr. *deforc-er*, "to dispossesse, violently take," &c.; Cotgr.

DEFORCE, DEFORSE, *s.* Violent ejection. In the E. law *deforcement.*

To DEFOUL, *v. a.* 1. To defile. *Douglas.* 2. To dishonour. *Gawan and Gol.*

To DEFOUND, *v. a.* To pour down. *Douglas.*—Lat. *defund-o.*

DEFOWLE, *s.* Disgrace. *Wyntown.*

DEFRAUD, DEFRAUDE, *s.* Act of defrauding. *Acts Ja. VI.*

DEFTLY, *adv.* Fitly; in a proper manner; handsomely, Ayrs. Obsolete in E. *Tannahill.*

To DEG, *v. a.* 1. To strike a sharp-pointed object into any thing, by means of a smart stroke. *R. Gilhaize.* 2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of smart strokes with a sharp pointed instrument, Ayrs.

DEG, *s.* 1. A stroke of this description, Ayrs. 2. The hole or indentation thus produced, ibid.

DEGGER, *s.* One who *degs*, 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. *daeghe*, Fr. *dague*, whence *dag-ver*, to stab with a dagger.

To DEGENER, *v. n.* To degenerate. *Forbes's Defence.*—Fr. *degener-er.*

DEGEST, *adj.* Grave. *Douglas.*—Lat. *digest-us.*

DEGESTABLE, *adj.* Concocted. *Wallace.*—Fr. *digest-er*, to concoct.

DEGESTLIE, *adv.* Sedately; deliberately. *Douglas.*

DEGYSIT, *part. pa.* Disguised. *King's Quair.*—Fr. *deguis-er*, to disguise.

DEGOUTIT, *part. pa.* Spotted, ibid.

DEY, *s.* A dairy-maid, S. B. *Ross.*—*Dee*, Loth. Sw. *deja*, a dairy-maid.

To DEY, *v. n.* To die. *Wyntown.*

DEY, (pron. as Gr. δεῖ) *s.* A father; *Grand-dey*, a grandfather; terms most commonly used by children, Fife.—In the language of Estonia, *dia* or *thia* signifies a father, *diar*, fathers.

DEID, *s.* Death; also pestilence. V. DEDE.

DEIDIS PART. That portion of his moveable estate, which a person deceased had a right to dispose of before his death, in whatever way he pleased, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

To DEIGH, DEGH, *v. a.* To build, applied to turfs; as, "Ye're *deighen* your toors," Fife.—Teut. *dijck-en*, aggerare, aggerem jacere, q. to make a dike or wall of them.

DEIL, DEILLE, *s.* Part; quantity. *A deille* any thing. *Wallace. Half dele*, the one half. *Douglas.*

DEIL, DEEL, *s.* The devil, S. *Ramsay.* "*Between the deel and the deep sea*; that is, between two difficulties equally dangerous. *Kelly's S. Prov.*

DEILPERLICKIT, *s.* Nothing at all; as, "Hae ye gotten ony thing?" "Na, *deilperlicket*," Mearns.

DEILISMAN, *s.* A divider; an apportioner; a dealer; also a partner.—A. S. *dael*, gen. *daeles*, a part, and *man.*

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. 1. Papillus purpureus. 2. A person of a perverse disposition, an imp of Satan, S. *Waverley.* V. BUCKIE.

DEIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLE, *s.* A name given to the Dragon-fly, Ayrs.

DEIL'S DOZEN. The number thirteen, S. Apparently from the idea, that the thirteenth is the *devil's* lot. Has this a reference to Judas?

DEIL'S DUNG. Asafœtida, named from its stench, S.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, *s.* Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus, Linn, S. O. *Surv. Ayrs.*

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX. The common puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovista, Linn.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water plantain, S. 2. Broadleaved pondweed, S.

DEIN, *adv.* Very; in a great degree; the pron. of Aberd. for S. *doon.* V. DOWN.

DEIR, *adj.* Bold; daring. *Gawan and Gol.*

DEIR, *adj.* Wild. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *dyr*, a wild beast.

DEIR, DEER, *s.* A wild animal.

DEIR, *s.* Perhaps, precious. *Gawan and Gol.*

DEIS, DESS, DEAS, DAIS, *s.* 1. The upper place in a hall, where the floor was raised, and a canopy spread over head. *Douglas.* 2. A long seat erected against a wall, S. *Wallace.* 3. A table. 4. A pew in a church, S. B. *Popular Ball.* 5. A seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, S. A. *Bord. Minst.*—O. Fr. *dais*, a throne or canopy.

DELACIOUN, *s.* Procrastination; delay. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *Dilationem.*—Fr. *dilation*, id.

To DELASH, *v. a.* To discharge. *R. Bruce.*—O. Fr. *deslach-er*, id.

To DELATE, *v. a.* To accuse; a law term, S. *Rollocke.*—L. B *delat-are*, id.

DELATION, *s.* An accusation. *Spalding.*

DELATOR, *s.* An accuser, S. *Rollocke.*

To DELE, *v. a.* To divide, S. *Deal*, E.—Teut. *deel-en*, *deyl-en*, A. S. *dael-en*, id. V. DEIL, *s.* 1 and CAVELL, *v.*

DELF, *s.* 1. A pit. *Douglas.* 2. A grave. *Wyntown.*—Belg. *delve*, a pit; *delv-en*, to dig. 3. Crockery, S. Hence *delf-house*, a pottery, S. 4. A sod. In this sense the term *delf* is used, Lanarks. and Banffs.; q. what is *delved.*

DELF, *adj.* Of or belonging to crockery, S. *Guy Mannering.*

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. *Erskine's Institutes.*—Lat. *delictum*, a fault.

DELIERET, DELIRIE, *adj.* Delirious. *Burns.*

DELIRIETNESS, *s.* Delirium, Ayrs. *Galt.*

To DELYVER, *v. n.* 1. To deliberate. *Wyntown.* 2. To determine. *Bellenden.* Lat. *delĭber-are.*

DELIVERANCE, *s.* 1. Deliberation; consultation. *Bellenden.* 2. Determination; sentence. *Pitscottie.*

DELIUER, *adj.* 1. Light; agile. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *delivre*, libre, degagé. 2. Disburdened of a child. *The Bruce.*

DELIUERLY, *adv.* 1. Nimbly; cleverly. *Barbour.* 2. "Incessantly; continually." *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

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. adj.* 1. Hid from public view, Ayrs. 2. Applied also to the retired habits of one devoted to a literary life, ibid.

DELTIT, *part. pa.* Treated with great care, for preventing injury; petted; Banffs.—Isl. *dealla*, indulgentius, *dalacti*, admiratio; *vera i dalacti*, haberi in delitiis.

To DELUGE, *v. n.* To dislodge. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *deloger*, to remove.

To DEMAINE, DEMEAN, *v. a.* To punish by cutting off the hand. *Crookshank.*—Lat. *de* and *manus*, Fr. *main*, hand.

To DEMANE, DEMAINE, *v. a.* To treat; generally to maltreat, S. B. *Dunbar.*—O. Fr. *demain-er*, traiter.

DEMANYT, *part. pa.* Demeaned. *Barbour.*

DEMELLE, *s.* Rencounter. *Ruddiman.*—Fr. *demeler*, to contest.

DEMELLIT, *part. pa.* Hurt; injured, Ang.

DEMELLITIE, *s.* A hurt, Ang.; q. the effects of a broil.

To DEMEMBER, *v. a.* To dismember; to maim, to mutilate. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *desmembr-er.*

DEMEMBRARE, *s.* One who mutilates or maims another. V. the *v.*

To DEMENT, *v. a.* To deprive of reason. *Baillie.*

DEMENTATION, *s.* Derangement. *Wodr.*

DEMENTED, *adj.* 1. Insane, S. *Wodrow.* 2. Unsettled in mind, S. *Baillie.* 3. Foolish; stupid; nonsensical. *Walker's Peden.*—Lat. *demens*, insane.

DEM-FOW, *adj.* Quite full. It is sometimes said that the hands are *dem-fow*, when one has too much work to do, Loth. Q. full as a *dam*.

DEMY, *s.* A gold coin, anciently current in S. It was equal in value to the *Lyon*, both being estimated at twelve shillings, and only sixpennies below the French crown. *Acts Ja. III.*

DEMYOSTAGE, *s.* A kind of taminy or woollen stuff. *Aberd. Reg.* V. HOGTOUN.

DEMISSION, DIMISSION, *s.* The act of laying down an office, S. *Melvill's Mem.*

To DEMIT, DIMITT, *v. a.* To resign; to abdicate; to give up; generally applied to an office, S. *Spalding.*—Lat. *demitt-ere.*

To DEMIT, *v. a.* To give intimation of; to announce. *Bellenden.*

To DEMIT, *v. a.* To dismiss; to permit to depart. *Guthry's Mem.*

DEMMIN, *adj.* Rare; occasional, Dumfr. *Ed. Mag.* V. DAIMEN.

To DEMONT, *v. n.* To dismount. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *desmont-er*, *dimont-er*, id.

DEMPLE, DIMPLE, *s.* An instrument for setting potatoes; a dibble, Aberd.

DEMPSTER, DEMSTER, *s.* 1. A judge, S. B. 2. The officer of a court, who pronounces *doom*. *Just. Air.*—A. S. *dem-an*, to judge.

DEMSTARY. *The office of demstary;* probably that of pronouncing doom. *Aberd. Reg.*

DEMT, *part. pa.* Judged; doomed. *Barbour.*

DEN, *s.* A hollow; a dingle. V. DEAN.

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. *Dent*, pret. *R. Gilhaise.*—Perhaps from Teut. *denne*, antrum, caverna.

To DEN, *v. a.* To dam; to shut up water. *Barbour.*

DEN, *s.* 1. A respectful title prefixed to names. *Wyntown.* 2. A title of honour to religious men. *Chart. Aberbroth.* V. DAN.

DENCE, *adj.* Danish. *Godly Ball.*

DENEIR, DENNEYR, *s.* 1. A denomination of coin formerly used in S.—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. 2. In *pl.* money. *Lyndsay.*

DENK, *adj.* 1. Trim; neat; gay. *Dunbar.* 2. Saucy; nice, ibid. V. DINK.

DENNER, DENNARE, *s.* Dinner, S. *Wallace.*

LITTLE DENNAR. 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 dennar*, Roxb.

DENSAIXES, *s. pl.* Danish axes. *Statist. Acc.* "A *Danish axe* was the proper name of a Lochaber axe; and from the Danes the Islesmen got them." *Note, Sir W. S.*

DENSHAUCH *(gutt.) adj.* Nice; hard to be pleased; applied especially to food, Berwicks.

DENSMAN, *s.* A Dane. *Dunbar.*

DENT, DINT, *s.* Affection. *To tyne dent* of a person or thing, to lose regard, Ang. *Ferguson. To tyne daintie* is used in the same sense, Perths. This seems to confirm the idea of its having the same origin with *Dandle.*—Perhaps from Isl. *daseends.*

DENT, *part. pa.* Indented. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *denté*, id.

To DENT, *v. a.* To indent; to leave an impression, S.

DENTA, *s.* Affection; regard, Aberd. The same with *Dent, Dint.*

DENTELION, *s.* The vulgar name in S. for the herb Dandelion; Leontodon taraxacum, Linn. Apparently immediately formed from Fr. *dent de lyon.*

DENTILIOUN, *s.* Dandelion, an herb, S. *Douglas.* Fr. *dent de lyon.*

DENTIS, *adv.* Equivalent to E. *very well, just so;* spoken in a careless and indifferent way, Mearns.—Perhaps from Gael. *deontas*, willingness.

To DENU'M, *v. a.* 1. To confound; to perplex; to stupify; used in a general sense, Aberd. 2. To stupify by incessant foolish talk, Mearns.—Formed perhaps from E. *numb*, or corr. from *benumb.*

DEPAYNTIT, DEPEYNTIT, *part. pa.* Painted. *King's Quair.*

To DEPAIR, *v. a.* To ruin; to destroy. *Palice Hon.* Fr. *deper-ir*, to perish.

To DEPART, DEPERT, *v. a.* To divide; to separate. *Barbour.*—Fr. *depart-ir*, id.

To DEPART *with*, *v. a.* To part with; to dispose of. *Inventories.*—Fr. *se departir de*, to quit, renounce, &c.

DEPARTISING, *s.* Division; partition. *Act Audit.* V. DEPART, *v.*

To DEPAUPER, *v. a.* To make poor; to impoverish; E. *depauperate. Acts Ja VI.*—Lat. *depauper-are.*

To DEPESCHE, DEPISCHE, *v. a.* To send away; to despatch. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *despesch-er*, id.

DEPESCHE, *s.* A despatch; a letter or message. *Keith's Hist.*

DEPYIT, *part. pa.* Cut off. *Aberd Reg.*—O. Fr. *depiez*, mutilation. Hence the legal phrase, *depid de fief*, the dismembering of an inheritance. L. B. *depitare*, discerpere, in *petias mittere*, Fr. *depiec-er.* For the word is traced to Fr. *piece*, L. B. *petia, pecia*, fragmentum.

DEPOIS, DEPOSE, *s.* Deposit. *Coll. of Invent.*—*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 it is kept.

DEPONAR, *s.* One who makes oath in a court; E. *deponent*, the term now used in S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To DEPONE, *v. a.* To deposit, Lat. *Foord, Suppl. Dec.*

To DEPONE, *v. n.* To testify on oath, S. *Statist. Acc.*—L. B. *depon-ere*, testari.

DEPONITIOUN, *s.* Oath; the substance of what is deposed in a court. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

DEPOSITATION, *s.* The act of depositing for the purpose of safe keeping. *Inventories.*

To DEPRISE, *v. a.* To depreciate. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *despris-er.*

To DEPULYE, *v. a.* To spoil. *Douglas.*—Fr. *depouill-er.*

To DEPURSE, *v. a.* To disburse. *Acts Cha. I.*

DEPURSEMENT, *s.* Disbursement, ibid.—Fr. *desbourser*, id.

DEPUTRIE, *s.* Vicegerency. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To DER, *v. a.* To hazard; to dare. *Barbour.*—A. S. *dear-ian*, Belg. *derr-en*, id.

DERAY, *s.* 1. Disorder. *Barbour.* In *Aberd. Reg.* it is, singularly enough, used for *array.* 2. Mirthful noise at a banquet. *Douglas.*—Fr. *desroy, deroi*, disorder.

DERCHEDE, *s.* *Derchede male*, meaning unknown. *Chartulary of St. Andrews.*

To DERE, Deir, Dear, *v. a.* 1. To hurt. *Douglas.* 2. *To dere upon*, to make impression, S. B.—A. S. *der-ian*, nocere.

DERE, Der, Deir, *s.* Injury. *Wallace.* It is still used in this sense, Dumfr.

To DERE, *v. a.* To fear. *Burel.*

DERE, *s.* A deer, or any wild beast of game. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *deor*, Su. G. *diur*, Isl. *dyr*, id.

DERE, *s.* A precious person. *Houlate.*

DEREGLES, *s. pl.* 1. Loose habits; irregularities, Ayrs. 2. Also expl. "deceptious, fraudulent informations," ibid.—Fr. *se deregl-er*, to be disorderly.

To DEREYNE, Dereen, Derenye, *v. a.* To determine a controversy by battle.—*Barbour.*—O. Fr. *derainier*, prouver son droit en justice; Roquefort.

DEREYNE, Derenye, *s.* Contest; decision. *Barbour.*

To DERENE, *v. a.* To disorder. *Dunbar.*

DERETH, *s.* Some kind of office anciently held in S. *Chart. Dunfermline.*

DERF, *adj.* 1. Bold and hardy. *Douglas.* 2. Capable of great exertion. *Douglas.* 3. Possessing a sullen taciturnity, S. B. *Wallace.* 4. Severe; cruel. 5. As applied to inanimate objects, it signifies massive, capable of giving a severe blow, Buchan. *Tarras.*—Isl. *diarf-ur*, Su. G. *diaerf*, daring.

DERFFLY, *adv.* Vigorously. *Wallace.*

DERGAT, *s.* Target. *Wyntown.*—Gael. *targaid.*

DERGY, Dergie, *s.* An entertainment or drink given after a funeral, S. V. Dregy.

DERYT, *part. pa.* Raised in price. *Acts Ja. I.*—From A. S. *deor*, Dan. *dyre*, Isl. *dyr*, Teut. *dier*, carus, pretiosus.

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.* Perhaps for *darren*. *Hudson.*

DERRIL, Derle, *s.* A broken piece of bread, as of a cake or *scone*, Upp. Clydes.—C. B. *dryll*, a piece, a fragment, a part.

DERRIN, *s.* A broad thick cake or loaf of oat or barleymeal, 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. *der-en*, *darr-en*, *derr-en*, *dorr-en*, to dry, to parch.

To DERT, *v. a.* To dart. *King's Quair.*

To DESCRIVE, Discryve, *v. a.* To describe, S. *Hamilton.*—O. E. id.

To DESERT *the Diet*, to relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time; a forensic phrase, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

DESERT, *part. pa.* Prorogued, adjourned; used instead of *desertit*. *Acts. Ja. V.*—This seems borrowed from Fr. *desert*, used for *desert*é, as in the phrase *Appel desert*, an appeal that is not followed.

To DESPITE, *v. n.* To be filled with indignation, S. B.—Fr. *se despit-er.*

DESTRUCTIONFU', *adj.* Destructive; wasteful; q. full of destruction, Roxb

DET, *s.* Duty. *Palice Hon.*—Fr. *dette.*

DETBUND, *adj.* Predestinated. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *det*, a die.

DETERIORAT, *part. pa.* Injured; rendered worse.—L. B. *deteriorat-us.*

To DETERME, *v. a.* To determine; to recede. *Keith's His. App.*

DETFULL, *adj.* Due. *Knox.*

DETFULLY, *adv.* Dutifully, as bound in duty. *Acts Ja. III.*

DETRUSARE, *s.* *R. Bannatyne Trans.*—Perhaps from Lat. *detrud-o*, *detrusi*, to thrust down, as denoting a violent opposer. It may, however, be traced to Fr. *detrousseur*, a robber.

DETTIT, *part. pa.* Indebted. *Bellenden.*

To DETURNE, *v. a.* To turn aside. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *destourn-er*, *detourn-er*, to turn aside, to divert, &c.

To DEUAIL, Deual, *v. n.* 1. To descend. *Douglas.* 2. *v. a.* To let fall. *Police Hon.*—Fr. *devall-er.*

DEVAILL, *s.* An inclined plane for a water-fall, Lanarks.—O. Fr. *devalée*, *devallée*, a descent, a fall in ground; Armor. *deval*, id.

DEVALL, *s.* A sunk fence, Clydesd.

To DEVALL, Devald, *v. n.* To cease; to intermit, S. *Fergusson.*—Su. G. *dval-a*, to delay.

DEVALL, Devald, *s.* A cessation, S.—Isl. *duaul*, mora.

DEUCH, Teuch, *s.* 1. A draught; a potation, S. 2. Drink in general, S. B. V. Teuch.

DEUCHANDORACH, Deuchandoris, *s.* 1. A drink taken at the door before leaving it; the stirrup-cup, S. 2. Equivalent to *stark-lore and kindness*, S.—Gael. *deoch an doruis*, the parting drink.

To DEVE, Deave, *v. a.* To stupify with noise, S. *King Hart.*—Su. G. *doef-wa*; Isl. *deyf-a*, to deafen.

To DEVEL, *v. a.* To give a stunning blow, Roxb.

DEVEL, *s.* A severe blow, ib. *Antiquary.*

DEVELLER, *s.* 1. One celebrated as a boxer, ibid. 2. A dexterous young fellow.

To DEVER, *v. n.* To be stupid, Roxb. V. Dauer, Daiver.

DEUGIND, *adj.* Wilful; litigious, Caithn.

DEVILOCK, *s.* A little devil, an imp, Aberd. *Deilie* is used in the same sense, S. O.

DEVILRY, Devilry, *s.* 1. Communication with the devil. *Brown's Dict. Bible.* 2. Used to denote mischief, but rather of a sportive kind; or a disposition to this, S.

DEVINT, *part. adj.* Bound under obligation.—*Acts Ja. VI.* Lat. *devinct-us.*

To DEVISE, Diuise, Deuys, *v. a.* To talk. *Barbour.*—Fr. *devis-er*, id.

DEUK, *s.* Covert; shelter, S. B. V. Jouk.

DEUKE, *s.* A duck, S. *Antiquary.*

DEULE WEEDS; mourning weeds. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *deuil*, mourning.

To DEUOID, Dewoid, Dewid, *v. a.* 1. To clear; to evacuate. *Act. Audit.* 2. To leave; to go out from. *Aberd. Reg.*

DEVORE, Deuore, *s.* Service; duty. *Wyntown.* 2. Good offices; exertions. *Acts Ja. VI*—Fr. *devoir.*

DEUORIE, *s.* A duty payable from land, or belonging to one from office. *Acts Mary.*—O. Fr. *debvoir*, *devoir*, denotes both the homage or act of submission done to a landlord or superior, and a fee or toll due.

DEVVEL, *v.* Devel.

DEW, *adj.* Moist. *Douglas.*

DEW, *pret.* Dawned. *Wallace.* V. Daw.

DEW-CUP, *s.* The herb called Ladies Mantle; Alchemilla vulgaris, Linn. *Hogg.*

DEWGAR, *s.* A salutation. *Wallace.*—Fr. *Dieu garde.*

DEWGS, *s. pl.* Rags; shreds, S. *Ramsay.*

To DEWID, *v. a.* V. Deuoid.

To DEWYD, Dewoyd, *v. n.* To divide. *Wallace.*

To DEWYSS, Diuiss, *v. a.* To divide. *Barbour.*—Fr. *devis-er*, id.

DEWYT. Deafened; stunned. V. Deve.

To DEWITT, *v. a.* To murder, to assassinate. *Brand's Orkn. &c.*—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, Dewory, *s.* Duty. *Barbour.*

DEW-PIECE, *s.* A piece of bread given to servants when going out early to their work, S. B. *Sinclair.*

DGUHARE, Houlate. Leg. *Alquhare.*

DIACLE, *s.* The compass used in a fishing-boat. *Agr. Surv. Shetl.*

DIB, *s.* A small pool of rain-water; the same with *Dub*, q. v. *Ayrshire Legatees.*

DIBBER-DERRY, *s.* Confused debate, S. B. *Ross.*

To DIBBLE, *v. a.* To plant by means of the instrument in S. and E. called a *dibble*. *Remains Nithsdale Song.*

DIBBLE-DABBLE, *s.* Uproar, accompanied with violence, Fife. *MS. Poem.*

DIBLER, *s.* A large wooden platter. *Burrow Laws.*—O. E. *dobeler*; O. Fr. *doublier*, assiette.

To DICE, *v. a.* 1. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment, S. B. 2. To weave in figures resembling dice. *Herd's Coll.* 3. Used figuratively, as signifying to do any thing quickly and neatly. *Ross.*

DICHELS, Dighals, (*gutt.*) *s. pl.* 1. Reprehension; correction. "*I gat my dichals*," I was severely reproved, Renfrews. Synon. *Dixie.* 2. Used also to denote a drubbing, ibid., Dumfr.; as, "Well, my lad, I think ye'll get your *dichels*." *Poems Eng. Scot.* *Lat.* Perhaps akin to C. B. *digiawl*, tending to anger, *dikl-honed*, displeasure; from *dig-iaw*, to offend, to be offended, to be angry.

DICHEL (*gutt.*), *s.* A bad scrape, Ettr. For.

DICHENS (*gutt.*), *s. pl.* A beating, Galloway. Synon. *licks.* 2. Severe retribution in whatever way, Selkirks. *Hogg.* Merely a variety of *Dichels*, q. v.

To DICHT, Dycht, *v.* 1. To prepare. *Douglas.* 2. To deck, S. *Douglas.* 3. To dress food. *Ritson.* 4. To polish. *Douglas.* 5. To make clean; to wipe, S. *Colvil.* 6. To dry by rubbing, S. *Ross.* 7. To sift, S. *Burns.* "*To dight corn*; to cleanse it from the chaff by winnowing, Cumb." *Grose.* 8. To treat; to handle; used in the sense of maltreating. *Douglas.* 9. To handle; applied to the mind; a discourse is said to be *well dicht* when the subject is well handled, S. B. 10. To drub, S. B. *Hamilton.* 11. To make an end of; to destroy. *Douglas.*—A. S. *diht-an*, Germ. *dicht-en*, parare; Belg. *dicht-en*, Su. G. *dicht-a*, to compose.

To DICHT *one's Doublet.* To give one a sound drubbing, to curry one's hide. *Hamilton's Wallace.*

DICHTINGS, *s. pl.* 1. Refuse, S. *Ross.* 2. The refuse of corn, S. Synon. *shag.*

DICKIE, *s.* Filth; ordure, Aberd.

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.

To DIDDLE, *v. a.* To shake; to jog, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

DIDDLE, *s.* A jingle of music, Ayrs. *Train's Poet. Rev.*

To DIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To move like a dwarf, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To shake; to jog. *Burns.*—Isl. *dudd-est*, segnipes esse.

DIE, *s.* A toy; a gewgaw, Loth.

DYED I' THE WOO', *i. e.* wool. A proverbial phrase signifying naturally clever, Kinross.

DIET, Dyett, *s.* 1. An excursion; a journey. *Pitscottie.* 2. Used 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. 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. 4. The fixed day for holding a market.

DIET-BOOKE, *s.* A diary, *Calderwood.*—L. B. *diet-a*, iter unius diei.

DIFFER, *s.* A difference, S. *Bp. Forbes.*

To DIFFER, *v. a.* To cause difference between; to divide, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

To DIFFER, *v. a.* To yield to; to submit.

DIFFERIT, *pret.* Submitted. V. Defer.

To DIFFERR, *v. a.* To delay. E. *defer*. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *differ-er*, Lat. *differr-e*, id.

DIFFERRENCE, *s.* Delay; procrastination, ibid.

DIFFERRER, *s.* Delayer; the person who delays, ibid.

DIFFICIL, *adj.* 1. Difficult. *Complaynt S.* 2. Backward; reluctant. *Acts Cha. I.*

To DIFFICULT, *v. a.* To perplex; to render difficult to, S. *Kame's Suppl. Dec.*—Fr. *difficult-er*, id.

To DIFFIDE, Defide, *v. n.* To distrust, with the prep. *of* added. *Pitscottie.* Lat. *diffid-ere*, id.

To DIFFOUND, *v. a.* To diffuse. *Douglas.*

DIGESTLIE, *adv.* Deliberately. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *diger-er*, mediter.

DIGGOT, *s.* A contemptuous designation given to a child, implying the notion of dishonourable conduct; as, "Ye dirty *diggot;*" frequently used among school-boys, Roxb.—C. B. *dugan* denotes a trull, a drab; in pl. *dugod.*

DIGHTER, *s.* One who is employed in winnowing grain, S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

DIGNE, *adj.* Worthy. V. Dine.

To DIGNOSCE, *v. a.* To distinguish. *Acts Cha. I.*—Lat. *dignosc-ere.*

To DYIT, *v. a.* To endite. The same with *Dite*, q. v. *Keith's Hist.*

To DYK, *v. a.* 1. To enclose with ramparts or ditches. *Barbour.* 2. To surround with a stone wall, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

DIKE, Dyk, *s.* 1. A wall, S. *Kelly.* 2. A vein of *whinstone*, traversing the strata of coal, S. *Statist. Acc.* 3. A ditch. *Wallace.*—A. S. *dic*, Su. G. *dike*, id.

Dry-Stane Dyke. A wall built without mortar, S.

Fail-Dyke, *s.* A wall of turf, S.

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. *Hogg.*—Teut. *dyck-en*, fodere.

DYKE-LOUPER, *s.* 1. A beast that transgresses all fences, S. 2. A person given to immoral conduct, Roxb.

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.

DIKER, Dyker, *s.* One who builds enclosures of stone, generally without lime; also *dry-diker*, S. *Statist. Acc.*

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 DILATE, *v. a.* Legally to accuse. V. DELATE.

DILATOR, *s.* An informer; the same with *Delator*, q. v. *Acts Ja. VI.*

DILATOR, *s.* A delay; old law term. *Baillie.*—L. B. *dilatare*, to delay.

DILATOURE, DYLATOUR, *adj.* Having the power to cause delay. *Acts Ja. IV.*

DILDERMOT, *s.* An obstacle; a great difficulty, Ayrs. —The last syllable seems to claim a Goth. affinity; *mot*, conventus, Isl. *duldur*, occultatus, q. a secret meeting; or from *dvel-ia*, pret. *dvalde*, cunctari, q. "a meeting which caused delay."

DILIP, *s.* A legacy, Perths. This is merely Gael. *dioladh*, id.

To DILL, *v. a.* To conceal. *Callander.*—Isl. *dyll-a*, Su. G. *doel-ja*, occultare.

To DILL, *v. a.* To still; to calm; to assuage or remove. *Bannatyne Poems.*—A. S. *dilg-ian*, delere; Isl. *dill-a*, lallare.

To DILL DOWN, *v. n.* To subside. *Baillie.*

DILLAGATE, DELAGAT, *s.* The provincial corruption of E. *delicate*, as signifying a *dainty*, Fife. *MS. Poem.*

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 *dylg-a*, occultare; q. a hiding-place.

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-DAW, *s.* One who is both slow and slovenly, Fife. *Saxon and Gael. Dilly* is most probably from Isl. *dill-a*, lallo, referred to under vo. *Dill*, *v.* 2, whence *dilldoo*, amplexatio, G. Andr. V. DAW, which itself denotes a slattern.

DILLOW, *s.* A noisy quarrel; as, "What a great *dillow* that twa mak," Teviotdale.—Isl. *deila*, dissensus; Su. G. *dela*, lis.

DILP, *s.* A trollop. *Ross.*—Sw. *tolp*, an awkward fellow.

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 Dulse.

DIM, *s.* *The head of the dim*, mid-night, Shetl. Isl. *dimma*, tenebrae, caligo, *at dimma*, tenebrescere. A. S. *dim*, *dym*, tenebrosus.

To DYMENEW, *v. a.* To diminish. *Douglas.*

To DIMIT, *v. n.* To pass into; to terminate. *Fountainh. Suppl. Dec.*—Lat. *dimitt-ere*, to cease; also, to let pass.

DYMMOND, *s.* A wedder of the second year, Roxb.; viewed as of the third year, Dumfr. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. DINMONT.

DIN, *adj.* Dun, of a tawny colour, S. *Saxon and Gael.*—C. B. *dy*, Armor. *din*, Ir. *donn*, id. The Scottish language often changes *u* into *i*; as *bill* for *bull*, *pit* for *put*, (Lat. ponere,) *nit* for *nut*, &c.

To DIN, DYN, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise. *Gawan and Gol.* 2 To resound. *Barbour.*—A. S. *dyn-an*, id.

DYND, *part. pa.* *Bannatyne Poems.*—Perhaps from *dwined*, wasted; or Germ. *dien-en*, to humble as a servant, to reduce to a state of servitude.

DINE, *s.* Dinner. *Burns.*—O. Fr. *dine*, repas que l'on prend à midi; Roquefort.

DYNE, *s.* Used for *den*, a dale. *Poems 16th Century.*

To DING, *v. a.* 1. To drive, S. *Bellenden.* 2. To exert one's self. *Henrysone.* 3. To beat. *Wyntown.* 4. To strike by piercing. *Bellenden.* 5. To scourge; to flog. *Acts Ja. I.* 6. "To smash; beat to powder." *Shirrefs.* 7. To overcome, S. *Ferguson.* 8. To excel, S. *Ramsay.* 9. To discourage, S. B. *Ferguson.* 10. To *Ding off*, *v. a.*, to drive or knock off, S. V. DIKE *off*. 11. *To ding back*, to beat back; applied to a state of warfare. 12. To *Ding by*, *v. a.*, to thrust aside; to displace; to set aside; to discard; to supersede, Aberd. 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 gaen to see my friends in the country, but something cam in the gait, sae that I was *dung by't*," S. To bring on bad health, by imprudent exertion. *To be dung by*, to be confined by some ailment, Aberd. 13. To *ding in*, to drive in, S. *Spalding.* 14. *To ding down*, to overthrew, S. *Barbour.* 15. *To ding off*, to drive from. *Douglas.* 16. *To ding on*, to attack with violence. *Barbour.* 17. *To ding out*, to expel. *Bellenden.* *To ding out the bottom of* any thing, to make an end of it, S. *Baillie.* 18. *To ding ouer*, to overthrow; also to overcome, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 19. *To ding throw*, to pierce. *Bellenden.* 20. *To ding up*, to break up; to force open. *Hist. James the Sext.* 21. *To ding to dede*, to kill with repeated strokes. *Wallace.*—Isl. *daeng-ia*, Su. G. *daeng-a*, tundere.

To DING, *v. n.* 1. To drive. *Douglas.* 2. *To ding down*, to descend. *Lyndsay.* 3. *To ding on.* It is used impersonally, and applied to rain, hail, or snow; as, "It's *dingin' on*," or "*dingin' on o'* weet," S. *Spalding.*

To DING *one's self.* To vex one's self about any thing, South of S., Loth.

DING, DIGNE, *adj.* Worthy. *Douglas.*—Fr. *digne*, Lat. *dign-us.*

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. *Gl. Picken.* 2. Pell-mell; helter-skelter; in confusion; as, "They faucht *ding-dang*," S.

To DINGYIE, *v. a.* To deign. *Knox.*

To DINGLE, *v. n.* To draw together; to gather, Gypsy language, Fife.

DINGLE, *s.* The state of being gathered together; a group, Fife. *MS. Poem.*

DINGLE-DANGLE, *adj.* Moving backwards and forwards, S.—Su. G. *dingl-dangl*, id. This is formed from *dingl-a*, to dangle.

DINGLEDOUSIE, *s.* A stick ignited at one end; foolishly given as a plaything to a child, Dumfr. —Su. G. *dingl-a*, to swing, and *dusig*, dizzy.

DING-ME-YAVEL, lay me flat, Aberd. V. YAVIL.

To DINK, *v. a.* To deck; to dress neatly, often with the *prep. out* or *up* subjoined, S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

DINK, DENK, *adj.* 1. Neat; trim, S. *Evergreen.* 2. Precise; saucy, Fife. *A. Douglas.*—Alem. *ding*, gay.

DINKET, *part. pa.* Finely dressed, Ang.

DINKLY, *adv.* Neatly. *R. Galloway.*

To DINLE, DINNLE, *v. a.* To produce a tremulous motion; as, "Dinna *dinnle* the table," S.

To DINLE, DYNLE, *v. n.* 1. To tremble, S. *Douglas.* 2. To make a great noise. *Ferguson.* 3. To thrill; to tingle. *J. Nicol.*

DINLE, *s.* 1. Vibration, S. 2. A slight and tempor-

ary sensation of pain, similar to that caused by a stroke on the elbow, S. 3. A slight sprain, Roxb. 4. Thrilling sensation, as applied to the mind, S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.* 5. A vague report, S. B.

DINMONT, DYNMONT, DIMMENT, DILMOND, *s.* A wedder in the second year, S.; or rather from the first to the second shearing, S. Gl. Sibb. Q. *twelve months. Complaynt S.*

DINNA. Do not, S.; the imperat. conjoined with the negative particle. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

DINNAGOOD, *adj.* Worthless, in a moral sense, id. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

DINNAGUDE, DO-NAE-GUDE, *s.* A disreputable person, one of whom there is no hope that he will ever *do good*, Roxb.

DINNEN SKATE. The young of the Raia Batis. *Sibbald.*

To DINNER, *v. n.* To dine, S.; more commonly *Denner. Jacobite Relics.*

DYNNIT, *pret.* Made a noise.

DINNOUS, *adj.* Noisy; from E. *din. Saint Patrick.*

DINSOME, *adj.* The same with *Dinnous*, S. *Burns.*

DINT, *s.* An opportunity, S. *Ross.* "Stown dints are sweetest," S. Prov.

DINT, *s.* Affection. V. DENT.

DYOUR, DYVOUR, *s.* A bankrupt. *Dunbar.*

DIPIN, *s.* 1. A part of a herring-net, Argylls. 2. The bag of a salmon-net, Loth.—Gael. *dipian*, a net.

DIPPEN, *s.* The stairs at a river side, S. O. *Picken.* Perhaps, q. steps for *dipping*, or the place where women *dip* their buckets to bring up water.

DIPPING, *s.* A composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness, S.

DIRA. Apparently, saying. *P. 16th Cent.*

DIRD, *s.* An achievement; used ironically, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Teut. *daghvaerd*, Isl. *dagferd*, a day's journey.

DIRD, *s.* A stroke, Aberd. *Ross.*—Fr. *dourd-er*, to beat.

DIRDY, *s.* An uproar. V. DIRDUM.

To DIRDOOSE, *v. a.* To thump, Aberd.—A. S. *dirian*, laedere, "to hurt or harm, to annoy;" Somner; and *douss, doyce, dusch*, a stroke or blow.

DIRDUM, *s.* Deed; achievement, S. B.

DIRDUM, *s.* 1. An uproar; a tumult, S. *King Hart.*—C. B. *dowrd*, sonitus, strepitus. 2. Damage. "To dree the *dirdum*;" to do penance, S. B. *Old Mortality.* 3. Passion; ill humour, Perths. 4. A great noise, Roxb., pron. *Dirdam.* "*Dordum*, a loud, confused, riotous noise, North;" Grose. 5. Severe reprehension; act of scolding, S. *Petticoat Tales.* 6. It seems to signify a stroke or blow. *M. Bruce.* 7. Used to denote a female who had been slighted by her lover. *Herd's Col.* Perhaps q. "she who drees the *dirdum*, or experiences the damage; who must wear the willow." 8. In pl. *dirdums*; ridicule; sneering; scoffing; sometimes disgustful slanderings, Ayrs.—As this word, in sense 2, denotes the disagreeable consequence of any action or event, 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 *dyri-dom-r*, extremum judicium, Haldorson.—Gael. *diardan*, surliness, anger.

DIRDUM-DARDUM, *s.* A term expressive of contempt for an action. *Chr. Kirk.*

DIREMPT, *part. pa.* Broken off. *Pitscottie.*—Lat. *dirempt-us.*

DIRK, *adj.* Thick-set; strongly made. V. DURK.

DIRK, *s.* A dagger. V. DURK.

DIRK, DYRK, *adj.* Dark. *Wallace.*—A. S. *deorc.*

To DIRK, *v. n.* To grope in utter darkness. *Ferguson.*

To DIRKIN, *v. n.* To act clandestinely. *Dunbar.*

To DIRKIN, *v. a.* To darken. *Douglas.*

DIRKIT, *part. adj.* Darkened. *Dunbar.*

DIRKNESS, *s.* Darkness. *Dunbar.*

DIRL, *s.* 1. A slight tremulous stroke, S. 2. The pain caused by such a stroke, S. 3. A vibration; a tremulous motion, S. *Burns.* 4. Applied to the mind, denoting a twinge of conscience, or what causes a feeling of remorse, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

To DIRLE, *v. a.* To pierce, E. *drill. Bannatyne MS.*—Su. G. *drill-a*, perforare.

To DIRLE, *v. n.* 1. To tingle; to thrill, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To emit a tingling sound, S. *Burns.* 3. To move with the wind, Border.

DIRLING, *s.* 1. The sound caused by reiterated strokes on the ground, or on a floor, S. *Rem. Nithsd. Song.* 2. A short-lived smarting pain, S. *Douglas.*

DIRR, *adj.* 1. Torpid; benumbed, Loth. 2. Insensible, destitute of feeling; used in a moral sense, Loth.—Su. G. *daer-a*, infatuare.

To DIRR, *v. n.* To be benumbed; as, *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*, infatuare, ibid.

DIRRAY, *s.* Disorder. V. DERAY.

DIRT, *s.* 1. Excrement, S. 2. An expression of contempt for a mean insignificant person, or for a troublesome child.

DIRTENLY, *adv.* In a dirty way. *Kelly.*

DIRTER (of a Mill), *s.* A vibrating stick that strikes the large *Bolter*, Aberd.

DIRT-FEAR, *s.* Terror producing the loss of the power of retention. *Meston's P.*

DIRT-FEAR'D, *adj.* So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S. *Hamilton.*

DIRT-FLEE, *s.* The yellow fly that haunts dung-hills, S. Musca stercoraria.

DIRT-FLEY'D, *adj.* The same with *Dirt-fear'd. Drummond's Polemomiddinia.*

DIRT-HASTE, *s.* A coarse term for, in great haste.

DIRT-HOUSE, *s.* A close-stool; now a privy, S. *Herd's Coll.*

DIRTIN, *adj.* 1. Defiled with excrement, S. 2. Mean; contemptible, S. *Bellenden.*

DIRTRIE, *s.* A term expressive of great contempt, denoting despicable persons, Ettr. For. From *Dirt*, q. v.

DISABEEZE, *s.* Stir; disturbance.

To DISABUSE, *v. a.* 1. To misuse; to abuse, S. *Disabeeze*, id., Aberd. 2. The term is also used in Aberd., as signifying to mar, to spoil.

To DISAGYIS. To disguise. *Gl. Complaynt.*

DISAGREEANCE, *s.* Disagreement.

To DISASSENT, *v. n.* To disapprove; to dissent. *Dissassentit. Aberd. Reg.*

DISBUST, *s.* An uproar; a broil, Loth.—Fr. *desboisté*, "unboxed, out of its right box."

DISCENSE, *s.* Descent. *Douglas.*—Lat. *descens-us.*

DISCEPCIONE, *s.* Apparently the determination of causes referred to in consequence of debate, without the necessity of renewed citation.—Fr. *discept-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*, q. v.—*Fr. decern-er*, id.

* *To* DISCHARGE, *v. a.* To prohibit; to forbid, S. *Acts Assembly.*

To DISCHONE, *v. n.* To take breakfast.—*Acts Ja. VI.* V. DISJUNE, from which this is corrupted.

DYSCHOWYLL, *adj.* Undressed. *Wallace.*—*Fr. deshabillé*, id.

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. *Skene.*

DISCOMFISHT, *part. adj.* Overcome, Dumfr. *Balf. Pract.*—*Fr. desconfit*, id., Cotgr.

DISCONTIGUE, *adj.* Not contiguous, ib.

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.

DISCOURBOUR, *s.* A scout. *Barbour.*

To DISCOURSE, *v. a.* To converse with, or speak to; as—*appoints the Moderator to discourse him more fully.* Preb. Aberd., 1697.

DISCOURSY, *adj.* Conversible, Aberd.

DISCREET, *adj.* 1. Civil, or obliging. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. Not rude; not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female, S. *Thomson.* Dr. Johnson renders it "modest, not forward." This, however, does not fully express its meaning, as used in Scotland.

DISCRETION, *s.* 1. Propriety of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry, S. *Saxon and Gael.* 2. Kindness shown to a stranger in one's house; nearly the same with E. *Hospitality*, S.

To DISCRIVE, *v. a.* To describe. *Douglas.*

To DISCURE, *v. a.* To observe accurately. *Douglas.*—*Fr. discour-ir*, to survey.

DISDOING, *adj.* Not thriving, Clydes.

To DYSE, *v. a.* *Dyse you*, a phrase commonly used in Lanarks. as an imprecation.

DISEIS, DISEASE, *s.* 1. Want of ease. *Barbour.* 2. State of warfare. *Wyntown.*—*Fr. desaise*, "a being ill at ease;" Cotgr.

DISFORMED, *adj.* Deformed, Aberd.

DISFREINDSCHIP, *s.* Disaffection; animosity. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To DISGEST, *v. a.* To digest, S. *Monro's Exped.*

DISGEST, *s.* The digestion. *An ill disgest*, 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 *Dusch. Sir A. Wylie.* 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. *doss-en*, to strike with force. V. DUSCH.

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

To DISHABILITATE, *v. a.* Legally to incapacitate, S. *Stair Suppl. Dec.*—L. B. *habilit-are*, Fr. *habilit-er*, signify idoneum, habilem reddere.

DISHABILITATIOUN, *s.* The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments formerly enjoyed. *Acts Cha. I.*

DISHLAGO, *s.* The vulgar name of Tussilago or colt's foot, S.

DISHALOOF, *s.* A sport of children, Roxb.

To DISHAUNT, *v. a.* To leave any place or company. *Spotswood.*—*Fr. deshanter.*

DISHEARTSUM, *adj*, Saddening; disheartening, Fife.

DISHERING, *s.* The act of disinheriting.

To DISHERYS, *v. a.* 1. To disinherit. *Barbour.* 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. *Wyntown.*

DISH-FACED, *adj.* Flat-faced; applied both to man and beast, S.; q. "having the *face* so hollow as to resemble a *dish*."

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. *Chron. S. P.* 2. A disappointment, Aberd. 3. Any thing prejudicial, S. 4. Deficiency; as, "There was a disshort in the weight," Roxb.—From *dis*, and *short*, *v.*, to recreate.

DISJASKIT, *part. pa.* 1. *Disjaskit-like*; exhibiting every appearance of a decay in circumstances, S. B. Probably allied to Dan. *jask-er*, *hask-er*, sordide habeo. 2. Having a downcast look, S. B. 3. Exhausted, whether in body or mind, S. O. *Galt.* 4. *Disjasked-looking*, *adj.*, having the appearance of neglect or disrepair. *Old Mortality.*

DISJUNE, DISJOOK, DISIONE, *s.* 1. Breakfast, S. B. *Ross.* 2. *To make a disjune of*, to swallow up at once. *Baillie.*—O. Fr. *desjune.*

To DISLADIN, *v. a.* To unload. *Acts Cha. I.*

To DISLOADIN, *v. n.* The same. V. LADEN.

DISMAL, *s.* A mental disease; probably melancholy, *Polwart.*

DYSMEL, *s.* Apparently necromancy. *Priests Peblis.*—A. Goth. *dys*, dea mala, et *mal*, Moes. G. *mel*, tempus praefinitum. Inde *dismal*, dies vindictae, Seren.

DISMISSAL, *s.* Dismission.

DISNA. Does not. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

DYSOUR, *s.* One who plays at *dice.* *Dunbar.*

DISPARAGE, *s.* Disparity of rank. *Skene.*

DISPARASSING, *s.* A term used in relation to marriage, as denoting a connexion below the rank of the person. *Act Dom. Conc.*

DISPARIT, DISPERT, *adj.* 1. Desperate. *Douglas.* 2. Keen; violent; incensed, S. B. *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.

To DISPARPLE, *v. n.* To be scattered. *Hudson.* V. SPARPEL.

To DISPARPLE, *v. a.* To divide.

DISPEACE, *s.* Disquiet; dissention, S.—L. B. *dispacatus*, iratus, minime pacatus.

DISPENCE, DISPENS, *s.* Expense.—*Wyntown.*—Fr. *despens.*

To DISPEND, *v. a.* To expend. *Barbour.*—Fr. *dispend-re.*

DISPENDING, *s.* Expenses. *Barbour.*

DYSPYTUWS, *adj.* Despiteful. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *despiteux.*

To DISPLENISH, *v. a.* To disfurnish, S. *Baillie.* V. PLENYS, *v.*

DISPLESANCE, *s.* Displeasure.—Fr. *desplaisance. Acts Ja. III.*

To DISPONE, *v. a.* To make over, or convey to another, in a legal form. *Spalding.*

To DISPONE *of.* To dispose of; used in a general sense. *Pitscottie.*

To DISPONE *vpoun.* Syn. to *Dispone of.*

DISPONEE, *s.* The person to whom any property is legally conveyed, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

DISPONER, *s.* The person who legally transfers property from himself to another, S., ibid. V. DISPONEE.

To DISPOSE *upon, v. a.* To apply to any purpose or use; like E. *dispose of*, S.

DISPOSITION, *s.* Deposition; equivalent to *forfaltrie* or forfeiture. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*

To DISPURSE, *v. a.* To disburse. *Acts Cha. I.* V. DEPURSE.

DYSS OF IRNE. Perhaps for *dies;* used to denote moulds. *Inventories.*

DISSAIF, *s.* Insecurity. *Wallace.*

To DISSASSENT, *v. n.* To dissent. *Keith.*

DISSASSENT, *s.* Dissent. *Acts Cha. I.*

DISSEMBILL, *adj.* Unclothed. *Wallace.*—Fr. *deshabill-é*, id.

DISSENTMENT, *s.* Dissent; disagreement. Contend. of Soc.—Fr. *dissentiment*, id.

To DISSIMILL, *v. a.* To simulate; to dissemble. *Bellenden.*—From Lat. *dissimul-are.*

To DISSLE, *v. n.* To drizzle, Loth.

DISSLE, *s.* 1. A slight shower, Lanarks. Loth. A *drizzling* rain, E. *Walker's Remark. Passages.* 2. 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.*" Perhaps a provincial variety of *Taissle, Teasle*, p. v.

To DISSLE, *v. n.* To run; as, "*to dissle throw the dubs,*" Dumfr.

DISSOBESANCE, *s.* Disobedience.—Fr. *desobeissance. Acts Ja. III.*

DISSOLAT, *adj.* Desolate. *Keith's Hist.*

DYST, DOIST, *s.* A dull, heavy stroke, Aberd. V. DOYCE.

DISTANCE, *s.* Difference; distinction, Aberd.—Lat. *distant-ia*, id.

To DISTANCE, *v. a.* To distinguish, ibid.

DYSTANS, DISTAWNS, *s.* Dissension. *Wyntown.*—L. B. *distenc-io*, contentio, lis.

DYSTER, *s.* A dyer, S. Synon. *Litster.*

DISTYMEILLER. V. DUSTIE-MELDER.

DISTY-MELDER, *s.* 1. The last quantity of meal made of the crop of one year, S. 2. Metaph. one's latter end, S. B. *Jour. Lon.*

To DISTINCT, *v. a.* To distinguish. *Keith.*

To DISTRACT, *v. n.* To go distracted, S. B. *Ross.*

DISTRIBULANCE, *s.* The same with *Distrublance. Acts Ja. II.*

To DISTRINYIE, *v. a.* To distrain. *Spald.*

To DISTRUBIL, DISTROUBLE, *v. a.* To disturb. *Douglas.*

DISTRUBLANCE, *s.* Disturbance. *Act. Audit.*

DISTROWBLYNE, DISTRUBLIN, *s.* Disturbance. *Barbour.*

To DIT, DITT, *v. a.* To indulge; to caress; to make much of, Aberd. Perhaps from *Delt*, to fondle, Banffs.; or a modification of *Daut.*

To DIT, DYT, DITT, *v. a.* To close up, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *dyti-an*, occludere, obturare.

To DITE, DYTE, DICT, *v. a.* 1. To indite, S. *Wallace.* 2. To dictate to an amanuensis, S. *Baillie.* 3. To point out as duty; to direct; denoting the act of conscience. *Pitscottie.* 4. To indict. *Henrysone.*—Teut. *dicht-en;* Sw. *dickt-a*, to compose; Germ. *dicht-en*, sententiam dicere, literis mandare.

DYTE, *s.* Composition. *Wyntown.*

To DYTE, *v. n.* To walk crasily, Buchan. *Tarras.*

DITEMENT, *s.* Any thing indited, or dictated by another. *Sir W. More.*

DITION, *s.* Dominion; jurisdiction.—Lat. *ditio. Nicol Burne.*

DYTIT, *adj.* Stupid, ibid. V. DOITIT.

DITON, *s.* A motto.—Fr. *diction*, an inscription.

DITTAY, DYTTAY, DICTAY, *s.* Indictment. *Wallace.*

DIV, *for* DO. *I div*, I do, S. *Antiquary.*

DIVAN, DEVAN, *s.* A large *divot*, 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, &c., after death, S. B.

DIVERT, *s.* Amusement, Berwicks.

To DIVERT, *v. n.* 1. To turn aside. *Baillie.*—Lat. *divert-ere.* 2. To part; to separate from each other; applied to husband and wife. *Forbes, Suppl. Dec.*

DIVES, *adj.* Luxurious; as, "a *dives* eater," an epicure, Edinburgh. Evidently from the history of *Dives*, or the rich man in the Gospel, who "fared sumptuously every day."

DIVET, DIVAT, DIVOT, *s.* 1. A thin flat oblong turf, used for covering cottages, and also for fuel, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. A short, thick, compactly made person, Ettr. For. *Sod* E. is metaph. used in a different sense.—Lat. *defod-ere*, to dig. V. SOD.

To DIVET, *v. a.* To cover with *divots*, Aberd.

To DIVET, *v. n.* To cast or cut *divots*, ib.

DIVET-SEAT, *s.* A bench, at the door of a cottage, formed of *divots*, S. *Hogg.*

DIVIE, *adj.* Having much dive, S. B.

DIVIE-GOO, *s.* "The Black-backed Gull; Larus marinus," Linn., Mearns. 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 soothsayer. *Douglas.*—Fr. *devin*, id.

DIVINES. *To serue in the divines*, to serve in the church, &c.

DIVISE, *s.* A term denoting a boundary by which land is divided; also a portion of land, as defined by its boundaries. *Balfour's Pract.*—L. B. *divisa, divisæ*, fines, limites, metæ locorum et prædiorum, Du Cange.

DIUISIT, *part. pa.* 1. Appointed. 2. The same with E. *devised. Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *devis-er*, to dispose of.

DYVOUR, *s.* A bankrupt. *Skene.*—Fr. *devoir*, duty.

DYUOURIE, *s.* Declaration of bankruptcy. *Skene.*

DIXIE, *s.* Severe reprehension, S.; q. the sentence of a pedagogue, Lat. *dixi*, "I have said it."

DIXIE-FIXIE, *s.* An alliterative term, of a ludicrous kind, used to denote a state of confinement; intimating that one is imprisoned, or put into the stocks, Ayrs. Perhaps from *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. *Burns.*

DO, (pron. *doe,*) *s.* A piece of bread, S. A.—Evidently O. Fr. *do*, in plur. *dos*, un don, un present; *donum;* Gl. Roquefort.

To DO, *v. a.* To avail. *Wallace.* V. Dow.

To DO *in-to;* to bring into. *Wyntown.*

* *To* DO, Doe *at.* To take effect; to make impression upon. *Pitscottie.*

DOACH, Doagh, *s.* A weir or cruive. *St. Ac.*

DOB, *s.* The Razor-fish, Fife. Syn. *Spout.* Often used as bait by the fishermen.

DOBBIE, 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. *daf*, torpor, ignavia.

To DOCE *down.* V. Doss *down.*

DOCHER *(gutt.)*, *s.* 1. Fatigue; stress, Aberd. 2. Injury, Mearns. 3. Deduction, ibid. — Ir. Gael. *dochar*, harm, hurt, damage.

DOCHLY, *adv.* Perhaps for *dochtely*, powerfully; from A. S. *dohtig*. *Houlate.*

DOCHT, *pret.* Could; availed. V. Dow, 1.

DOCHTER, Douchtyr, *s.* Daughter, S. *Bellenden.*

DOCHTER-DOCHTER, *s.* Grand-daughter. *Wyntown.*—Sw. *doter doter*, id.

DOCHTERLIE, *adj.* Becoming a daughter, Aberd. V. Sonnelie.

DOCHTY, *adj.* Malapert, S. An oblique sense of E. *doughty.*

To DOCK, *v. a.* To flog the hips, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *dock-en*, dare pugnos.

DOCK, Dok, *s.* 1. Podex, S. *Kennedy.* 2. Stern of a ship. *Pitscottie.*

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.—Isl. *dok*, a marshy place.

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. *tohha*, id.

To DOCKAR, *v. n.* To toil as in job-work; to labour, S. A. Synon. *Dacker*, q. v.

DOCKEN, Doken, *s.* The dock, an herb, S. *Saxon and Gael. Ritson.*

A Day amang the Dockens. 1. A stormy day, at whatever season of the year, Roxb. 2. Sometime a day distinguished by a quarrel, ib.

DOCKER, *s.* Struggle, S. B. *Ross.* V. Dock, *v.*

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.

DOCKUS, *s.* Any thing very short, S.

DOCTOR, *s.* The title anciently given to the masters of the High-School of Edinburgh. The rectorship of the High-School was once reckoned a more honourable station than that of Professor of Humanity in the University. *Craufurd's Univ. Edin.*

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 of medicine.

To DOCUMENT, *v. a.* To prove; to bring sufficient evidence of, S. *Blue Blanket.*

DOCUS, *s.* A stupid fellow, S.—Germ. *docke*, a puppet.

DOD, *s.* A slight fit of ill-humour, S.—Gael. *sdoid*, id.

To Tak the Dods. To be seized with a fit of sullenness or ill-humour. *The Entail.* V. the *s.*

To DODD, *v. n.* To jog, Fife.—Isl. *duddest*, segnipes esse.

DODDERMENT, *s. pl.* 1. A recompense; what one deserves, Ayrs. Apparently used in regard to demerit. 2. *To put* one *throw his dodderments*, to interrogate with sharpness or severity, ibid.

DODDY, *adj.* Pettish, S. *Galt.*—Gael. *sdodach.*

DODDY, Doddit, *adj.* 1. Without horns, S. *Hoggs.* 2. Bald; without hair, S. B.

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 unwieldy 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.

DODGE, *s.* A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food, Rox. Loth. Syn. *Junt.*—Isl. *toddi*, integrum frustum, vel membrum rei, Haldorson.

To DODGE, *v. n.* To jog, S. A. Gl. Sibb.

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.—Isl. *datsl-a*, segris pedibus insistere. 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 *Doddy*, id.

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. *Galt.*

DOE, *s.* 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. 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. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

DOFART, *adj.* Stupid. V. Duffart.

DOG, Doghead, *s.* The hammer of a pistol or firelock. Law's Memorialls.

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 close to the horizon, generally before sunrise, or after sunset; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather, S.

DOG-DRIVE, Dog-drave, Dog-driving, *s.* A state of ruin; often used to denote bankruptcy. *Ramsay. Saxon and Gael.*

To go to the Dog-drive. To go to wreck in one's affairs.

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.

DOGGERLONE. *He's awe gane to doggerlone*, He is completely gone to wreck, or ruin, Lanarks. Gone to the dogs.

DOGGIS, *s. pl.* Swivels. *Complaynt S.*—Norm. Fr. *dagge*, a small gun.

DOGGRANE, *s.* A kind of cloth. *Invent.*

* DOG-HEAD, *s.* The hammer of a fire-lock, or that part of the lock which holds the flint, S. *Waverley.*

DOG-HIP, *s.* The fruit of the Dog-rose, S.

DOG-LATIN, *s.* *Macaronic* Latin, S. *Rudd.*

DOG-NASHICKS, *s.* Something resembling the gall-nut, produced by an insect depositing its ova on the leaves of the Trailing willow, S. B.

DOGONIS, *s. pl.* Suitors. *Dunbar.*

DOG-ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The red elder, Lanarks. Dog-rowans, *s. pl.* The berries of the red elder, ibid.

DOG-RUNG, *s.* One of the spars which connect the stilts of a plough, Clydes.—Belg. *dasg*, the staff of a cask; Teut. *dasge*, assula.

DOGS, *s. pl.* Pieces of iron, having a zig-zag form, for fixing a tree in the saw-pit, Berwicks. So denominated, perhaps, from their keeping hold as *dogs* do with their teeth.

DOG'S CAMOVYNE. Weak-scented fever-few; also *Dog-gowan*, S. B.

DOGS' HEADS. *As thick as dogs' heads*, in a state of the most familiar intimacy; although, like dogs, they may speedily fall by the ears, S.

DOG'S-HIPPENS, *s. pl.* Dog-hips, Aberd.

DOG'S-LUG, *s.* 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.* Fox-glove, 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

DOG'S TANSY, *s.* 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. *Tannahill's Poems.* V. Thick.

To DOYCE, *v. a.* To give a dull heavy stroke, Ang.

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. V. Dusch.

DOID, *v. imp.* It becomes. *Henrysone.*—Fr. *doit.*

DOID, *s.* A fool; a sot; often *drucken doid*, Lanarks. V. under Doytt, *v.*

DOIGHLIN, *s.* A drubbing, Renfrews. V. Dichals.

DOIL, *s.* A piece of any thing; as of bread, Ang. *dole*, E.

DOIL'D, Doilt, *adj.* 1. Stupid; confused, S. *Polwart.* 2. Crazed, S. *Gl. Shirr.*—Su. G. *dwal-a*, stupor; *ligga i dwala*, jacere in sopore.

DOYN, Donn, Doon, Doons, Dunns, *adv.* Very, in a great degree, a mark of the superlative, S. *Bellenden. Doon well*, or *dunse well*, very well, S.—Isl. *daeends*, id. as *daeends vael*, excellently; *dae vaenn*, very beautiful, from *daa*, an old primitive or particle denoting any thing good, worthy, or excellent.

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 circumstances that may be apt to interrupt, or may seem to call for a change of of conduct, S. *Moyse's Memoirs.* 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.*

DOIR. *Tweild doir*, cloth of gold.—Fr. *d'or*, golden, or of gold. V. Toldour.

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.—Isl. *dus-a nidr*, cernuare, to throw one on his face.

DOISTER, Dystar, *s.* A storm from the sea, Ang.—Isl. *thustar*, aer incipit inclemens fieri.

DOISTERT, *part. adj.* Confused; overpowered with surprise, so as to be in a state nearly bordering on frenzy, Ayrs.—Teut. *dwaes*, stultus, insanus, (*dwaesen*, 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 name sometimes given to a kind of rye-grass. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

DOIT, *s.* A small copper coin, formerly current in S.; said to have been equal to one penny Scots, half a *bodle*, or the twelfth part of an English penny. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

DOIT, *s.* A disease; perhaps stupor. *Watson.*

DOIT, *s.* A fool; a numskull, S.

To DOITER, *v. n.* 1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence, S. Syn. 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. *Saint Patrick.*

To DOITER, *v. n.* To dote; to become superannuated, S. V. Doytt, *v.*

DOITIT, Doytit, *part. adj.* Stupid; confused, S. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *dot-en*, delirare, Dan. *doede*, stupid.

To Fall Doited. To become stupid, or be infatuated. *M. Bruce.*

DOITRIFIED, *part. pa.* Stupified, S. *Hogg.*

To DOYTT, *v. n.* 1. To dote. *Lyndsay.* 2. To move as indicating stupidity, S.

DOITTERT, *adj.* In a state of dotage or stupor, S.

DOITTRIE, *s.* Dotage, S. *Philotus.*

DOKEN, *s.* The dock. V. Docken.

DOLBERT, *s.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead, Ettr. For. Synon. *Dunderhead.*

DOLE, *s.* 1. Fraud; a design to circumvent; a forensic term, S. *Ersk. Inst.* 2. Malice; also used in this sense in our courts of law, S., ibid.—Fr. *dol*, Lat. *dol-us*, id.

DOLE, *s.* A doxy. *Gl. Shirr.*

DOLENT, *adj.* Mournful. *Lyndsay.*

DOLESS, Dowless, *adj.* Without exertion, S. *Doiseless*, id. *Tannahill.*—Sw. *dugloes.*

DOLF, *adj.* V. Dowf.

DOLFISH, *s.* Leg. *Dog-fish*. *Statist. Acc.*

DOLFNESS, *s.* Want of spirit. *Douglas.*

DOLL, *s.* Dung; applied only to that of pigeons; called *Dow's-doll*, Banffs.

DOLLY, Dollie, Dullie, Dowie, *adj.* 1. Dull, S. *Douglas.* 2. Vapid; spiritless; applied to the mind, S. 3. Possessing no power of excitement, S. *Skinner's Tullochgorum.* 4. It is sometimes used as denoting the visible effect of age on poetical composition, ibid.—Su. G. *daalig*, tristis.

DOLLYNE, *part.* Buried. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *be-dolfen*, id.; Teut. *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.* A cavity, S. *dowp. Douglas.*—Belg. *dop*, a shell or husk.

DOLPHIN, Dalphyn. The denomination of a French gold coin, formerly current in S. *Acts Ja. III.*

DOLVER, *s.* Any thing large; as, "A great *dolver* of an apple," an apple uncommonly large, Fife. Syn. with *Builder*, Ang., and perhaps from the same origin with E. *dole.*

DOME, *s.* Judgment; sentiment. *S. P. Repr.*

DOMEROR, *s.* Said to signify a madman, Teviotd.

To DOMINE, *v. n.* To rule; to act the dominie. *Forb. Def.*—Fr. *dominer.*

DOMINIE, *s.* 1. A pedagogue, S. *Forbes.* From the practice of addressing the teacher in Latin, *domine.* 2. A contemptuous name for a minister, S. *Ritson.*

DOMLESS, *adj.* Inactive; in a state of lassitude; applied to both man and beast, Orkn. It is transferred to grain, when it has been so much injured by rain, that the stalk is unable to sustain the weight of the ear. *Flamp* is used as synon.—Isl. *dam-ur*, gustus, sapor, and *laus*, solutus, q. tasteless, insipid.

DON, *s.* A favourite, S.—Perhaps from Hisp. *Don.*

DON, *s.* A gift; a donation, Ayrs.—Fr.

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*, Ayrs., South of S. *Galt.* 2. One who is completely worthless, S. Syn. *Ne'er-do-weel. Guy Man.*

DONATORY, Donatour, *s.* One to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over, S. *Ersk. Inst.*—Fr. *donataire*, L. B. *donator-ius*, is cui aliquid donatur.

DONCIE, *s.* A clown; a booby. V. Donsie.

DONGYN, Doungin, *part. pa.* of *Ding.*

DONIE, *s.* A hare, Ang.—A. S. *don*, damula.

DONK, *adj.* Damp, E. *dank. Douglas.*—Su. G. *dunk-en*, id.

DONK, *s.* Moisture; perhaps mouldiness. *Douglas.*

DONKISH, *adj.* Rather damp. V. Donk.

To DONNAR, *v. a.* To stupify, Fife. *A. Douglas.*

DONNARD, Donner'd, *s.* In a state of gross stupor, S. *Ramsay.*—Germ. *donner-n*, to thunder; q. stupified with noise, like *bedundert.*

DONNARTNESS, *s.* Stupidity, S.

DONNAT, Donnot, *s.* A good-for-nothing person. *H. Mid-Loth.* "*Donnaught*, or *Donnat*, *i. e.*, donaught. A good-for-nothing, idle person," Yorks. Grose.

DONN'D, *part. adj.* Fond; greatly attached; as, "That cow's a *donn'd* brute," *i. e.*, very fond of its owner, Mearns.—Probably allied to Su. G. *daan-a* (pron. *don-a*), animo alienari, deliquium pati; Isl. *dan-a*, id.

DONSIE, Doncie, *s.* A stupid, lubberly fellow, Roxb.—Teut. *donse*, sceptrum 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. *dunsar*, homo pede gravis, *duns-a*, ruditer gradi.

DONSIE, Donsie, *adj.* 1. Affectedly neat and trim; implying the idea of self-importance, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Obliquely signifying pettish; testy, S. 3. Saucy; malapert, Galloway. *David. Seas.* 4. Restive; applied to a horse, S. *Burns.* 5. Heavy; severe; applied to strokes, Galloway. 6. Unlucky; ill-fated, in regard to accidents of an unfortunate kind, Galloway. *David. Seas.* 7. Unlucky, in a moral sense. *Burns.* 8. Dull and dreary. *Hamilton.* 9. Sometimes signifying stupid, Roxb. "*Donsie*; dunce-like; dull; stupid," Gl. Sibb.—Germ. *duns-en*, to swell; intumescere. But, perhaps *Donsie*, as signifying unlucky, &c. is radically a different word, and allied to Ir. and Gael. *donas*, *donus*, distress, misery, ill-luck, Obrien.

DONTIBOURS, Dountibouris, *s. pl.* Probably courtesans. *Knox.*—Fr. *dompter*, to tame, and *bourse*, the purse; unless the last term be used in the grosser sense mentioned by Cotgr.

DOOBIE, Dowsie, *s.* A dull, stupid fellow, Roxb. V. Dosie, Dossie.

DOOCK, Duck, *s.* Strong coarse cloth, Ang. *Sail-doock*, that used for sails. Prom. *doock. Stat. Acc.* Teut. *doeck*, id.; Su. G. *duk.*

To DOODLE, *v. a.* 1. To dandle, S. B. *Herd's Coll.* 2. Metaph. applied to the drone of a bagpipe. *Old Mortality.* It would seem that the root is Isl. *du-a*, *dy-a*, reciprocare, motare, Haldorson; pret. *did*, *dude*; *Dudis*, motabat, quassabatur, G. Andr.—Fr. *dodin-er*, *dodelin-er*, id.

DOOF, *s.* A stupid fellow. V. Dowf.

DOOF, Doofe, *s.* 1. A blow with a softish body, as with a peat, cloth, book, &c., Clydes. Loth. South of S. 2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*—Belg. *doff-en*, to push, to butt; *doff*, a push, thrust, or shove. V. Duff.

DOOK, *s.* A peg, S.—Belg. *deuvig*, id.

DOOL, *s.* The goal in a game. V. Dule.

DOOL, *s.* To *thole the dool*; to bear the evil consequences of any thing, Ang.—Fr. *deuil*, grief.

To Sing Dool. To lament; to mourn, S. *Burns.*

DOOLIE, *s.* 1. A hobgoblin, S. B. 2. A scarecrow; a bugbear, S. B.—A. S. *deoul*, diabolus; Isl. *dolg-r*, spectrum.

Dool-like, *adj.* Having the appearance of sorrow. *Rutherford.*

DOOL, *s.* A large piece, Ayrs. *Dole*, E. *Picken's Poems.* V. Doil.

DOOL, *s.* An iron spike for keeping the joints of boards together in laying a floor, Roxb. Synon. *Dook.*—Teut. *dol*, *dolle*, pugio, sica.

DOOL, *s.* A blow or stroke; probably one of a flat description, Fife.

DOOL-AN'EE, *interj.* Alas; alackaday, Ayrs. *Dool-anee. Picken. Dool* evidently means sorrow. E. *dole.* The termination is the same as in *Alackanee*, q. v. Perhaps it may be q. *Dool an' wae*, "Grief and misery."—A.S. *wea*, *wa*, miseria, as in *Walawa.*

DOOLLOUP, *s.* "A steep *shank*, or glen, where two *haughs* are exactly opposite to each other," Ayrs.—Perhaps a combination of *dal*, C. B. *dôl*, and *hop*, *hope*, "a sloping hollow between two hills."

DOOLZIE, *s.* A frolicsome and thoughtless woman, Ayrs.—Teut. *dul*, mente captus, *dol-en*, errare; Su. G. *dolsk*, anceps animi, inconstans.

DOOMS, *adv.* Very; absolutely, South of S. *Guy Mannering*. V. Doyn, and Doon.

DOOMSTER, *s.* One who pronounces *doom*. *Rutherf.*

DOON, *s.* 1. The goal in a game, Dumfr. Galloway. Synon. *Dool*, *Dule*, S. *David*. *Seas*. 2. Applied, in a more general sense, to the place used for play; as, *the Barley Doons*, the place for playing at *Barley-break*, Dumfr.—Corn. *doun*, signifies high, *towan*, *tŷn*, 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, Dooms, *adv.* Very; in a great degree. V. Doyn, and Deim.

DOONLINS, *adv.* The same. *No that doonlins ill*, not *very bad*, S. B.

DOONSIN, *adv.* Very; the note of the superlative, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems*.

DOOR, *s.* *To be put to the Door*, to be ruined, S.

DOOR, *s.* *Durk and door*. *Ritson.*—Isl. *daur*, also *door*, signifies a sword.

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 Doss *on one's Back*. To pack off; to be gone; a low phrase, S. Perhaps the original meaning had been, Carry off the door with you, as one who has no intention of returning; to shut the door as one goes out.

To DOOSSIL, *v. a.* To beat; to thump.

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. An uncomely woman, S. B. 2. A lusty child, S. B.—Isl. *dusill*, servus, servulus.

DORBEL, *s.* Any thing that has an unseemly appearance, Ayrs.—Gael, *dairbh*, *darb*, a worm, a reptile.

DORDERMEAT, *s.* A *bannock* given to farm-servants, after loosing the plough, between dinner and supper, Ang.—Su. G. *dagverd*, a meal, from *dag*, day, and *verd*, food, sometimes *dogverdar*.

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.

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 of imprecation used in Orkney; as, "*Doren* tak you!" viewed as equivalent to *Mischief*, *Sorrow*, *Devil*, &c., take you. V. Trow, *v.*, 2.

DOREN. Probably dare. *Wallace.*

DORESTANE. *s.* The threshold, S.

DORE-STEP, Dore-stap, *s.* 1. The threshold, S. Synon. with *Dore-stane*. *Rem. Niths. Song*. 2. The landing-place at a door, South of S. *Hogg*.

DORY (JOHN). The name given to the *Doree*, a fish, Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

DORLACH, Dorloch, *s.* A short sword; a dagger.—Isl. *dour*, *door*, a sword. V. Door.

DORLACH, *s.* A bundle or truss, Gael. *Ballis.* 2. A portmanteau. *Waverley*.

DORNEL, *s.* The fundament of a horse; a term used by horse-dealers, South of S.

DORNELL, *s.* Lolium, E. *darnel*.

DORNICK, Dornique, Dornewik, *s.* Linen cloth used in S. for the table; from Tournay. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *dornick*.

DORNICLE, *s.* The Viviporous Blenny, S. B. *Eelpout* synon., S.—Perhaps from Teut. *doorne*, a thorn; Belg. *doornig*, thorny; as, "at the nostrils are two small beards," Pennant.

DORNYK, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Dornick*, S. "A *dornyk* towall." *Aberd. Reg.*

DORNOCH LAW. "To hang a man to-day, and try him to-morrow," S. B. This resembles *Jeddart Justice*, q. v.

DOROTY, *s.* 1. A doll, S. 2. A female of a very small size, S.

DORRA, *s.* A net fixed to a hoop of wood or iron, used for catching crabs.—Gael. *dorga*, a fishing-net, Shaw.

DORSOUR, *s.* A cloth for hanging on the walls of a hall or chapel. *Inventories*.

DORT, *s.* Pet; sullen humour; commonly in pl. *Dorts*. *Ross*.

To DORT, *v. n.* To become pettish, S. *Shirrefs*.

DORTY, *adj.* 1. Pettish, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*. 2. Saucy; malapert, S. 3. Applied to a female who is saucy to her suitors, S. *Ramsay*. 4. Applied to plants, when difficult to rear, S. B.—Gael. *dorrda*, austere.

DORTILIE, *adv.* Saucily; applied to the demeanour of one who cannot easily be pleased, S.

DORTYNESS, *s.* Pride; arrogance. *Douglas*.

To DOSEN, *v. a.* To stupify, &c. V. Dozen.

DOSK, *adj.* Dark-coloured. *Douglas*.

DOSOURIS, *s. pl.*—Fr. *dossier*, denotes a back-stay; also a canopy.

DOSS, *s.* A tobacco pouch, Aberd.—Isl. *dos*, Germ. *dose*, a box. *Shirrefs*.

To DOSS, Dossin Down, *v. a.* To pay; to throw down; applied to money, S. *Ferguson*. V. Doss, *v. n.*

To DOSS DOWN, *v. n.* To throw one's self down; to sit down with violence, S. *Skinner*.

DOSS, *adj.* Neat; spruce, Clydes.—Teut. *doss-en*, munire vestibus suffultis.

DOSS, *s.* "Any ornamental knot, as a tuft of ribands, flowers, hair," &c. *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

To DOSS *up*, *v. a.* To trim; to make neat, Lanarks. Hence Dost *up*, q. v.

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,

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.

DOSSINS, *s. pl.* Human excrement, Upp. Clydes.

DOSSLIE, *adv.* Neatly, but simply; giving the idea of Horace's *Munditiis simplex*, ibid.

DOSSNESS, *s.* Neatness conjoined with simplicity, ibid.

DOST *up*, *part.* Dressed sprucely. *Kennedy*.

DOT, *s.* 1. A dotard. *Sir Tristrem*. 2. A state of stupor. *Z. Boyd*.

DOT-AND-GO-ONE, *adj.* Used to denote inequality in motion. *H. Mid-Loth.* More properly, I should think, *dot-and-go-on.* "*Dot and Go One*, to waddle," Grose's Class. Dict. (The expression seems to be borrowed from the phrase used by a learner in the process of simple addition).

DOTAD, *part. pa.* Endowed. *Bellenden.*

To DOTCH, *v. n.* To dangle, Upp. Clydes. A provincial variety of *Dodge*, *v.*, q. v.

DOTE, *s.* A dowry; marriage portion, Aberd. Synon. *Tocher.*—Lat. *dos, dot-is.*

DOTED, *part. pa.* Given as a donation. *Acts Ja. VI.*

DOTHER, *s.* Daughter, Ang. *Ross.*

DOTHIRLIE, *adj.* What belongs to a daughter. *Aberd. Reg.*

To DOTTAR, DOTHER, DOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To become stupid. *Evergreen.* 2. To roam with the appearance of stupor or fatuity, S. *David. Seas.* V. DOITER.

DOTTLE, *s.* A small particle, S. *Dot*, E.

DOTTLE, *adj.* In a state of dotage, S.—Teut. *verdoetelt*, repuerascens.

To DOTTLE, *v. n.* To be in a state of dotage or stupor, Moray, Aberd.

To DOTTLE, *v. n.* To move in a hobbling way. 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, *s.* A stopper or stopple.

DOTTLE, *s.* The refuse of a pipe of tobacco; what is left at the bottom of the pipe, Loth. Fife.—Su. G. *doft*, Isl. *dupt*, pulvis, *dupt-a*, pulverem ejicere.

DOTTLIT, *part. adj.* In a state of dotage, S. B. Perhaps rather more emphatical than *Doitit.*

DOVATT, *s.* A thin turf; the same with *Divet. Acts Cha. I.*

DOUBLE, *adj.* Applied to capital letters in the alphabet; as, "a *double* letter," a capital letter. Aberd. Partly exemplified in E. *double* U, *i. e.* W. *W. Beattie's P.* Syn. *Muckle*; as "muckle a," or A.

DOUBLE, DOWBLE, *s.* An exact copy; a duplicate, S. *Baillie.*

To DOUBLE, *v. a.* To take a duplicate of, id.

DOUBLE-SIB, *adj.* Related both by father and mother, S. V. SIB.

DOUBLET, DOWBLET, *s.*—Fr. *doublet*, "a jewel, 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. *Meston's P.*

DOUBTIT, *adj.* Held in awe; reboubted. *Pitscottie.* O. Fr. *dout-er*, craindre, redoubter; *douté*, crainte, redouté.

DOUCE, DOUSE, *adj.* 1. Sedate; sober; not light or frivolous, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Modest, as opposed to light or wanton conduct, S. 3. Of a respectable character, S. *Burns.* 4. Soft; soothing; as applied to music.—Fr. *douz*, *douce*, mild, gentle; Dan. *duus*, id.

To DOUCE, *v. a.* To knock, Fife. *A. Douglas.*—The same with *Doyce*, Ang., and *Dusch*, q. v.

DOUCE, *s.* A stroke; a blow, S. V. the *v.*, and DOWSE, Todd.

DOUCE-GAUN, *adj.* Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct, Buchan. *Tarras's Poems.*

DOUCELY, *adv.* Soberly; prudently; sedately, S. *Burns.*

DOUCENESS, *s.* Sobriety; sedateness; decency, S. *Galt.*

DOUCHERIE, *s.* A dukedom. *R. Coilyear.*

DOUCHT (*gutt.*), *s.* A stroke or blow, Buchan.—Gael. *doichte*, denotes pangs; Teut. *docken*, dare pugnos, ingerere verbera.

DOUCHTY, DUGHTIE, *adj.* 1. Valiant; courageous; like E. *doughty.* 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.

DOUD, *s.* A woman's cap with a caul, Ang.

DOUDLAR, *s.* The roots of the Bog-bean, Menyanthes trifolia, Linn.; an aquatic plant of a very bitter quality, sometimes used as a stomachic, Roxb. *A. Scott's P.*

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.—Perhaps C. B. *deodawl*, "enunciative speaking."

To DOVE, *v. n.* To be in a doting state; to be half asleep, Fife. Synon. *Dover*, q. v.—It is evidently the same with Su. G. *dofw-a*, stupere; Teut. *doov-en*, delirare.

DOVE-DOCK, *s.* The Coltsfoot. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*

To DOVER, *v. a.* Used as signifying to stun; to stupify, Ettr. For.; but *Daiver* is the proper pronunciation. *Hogg.* V. DAUER, DAIVER.

To DOVER, *v. n.* To slumber, S.; synon. *sloom*, S. B. *A. Douglas.*—Isl. *dofw-a*, stupere.—Isl. *dur-a* is rendered by Haldorson, per intervalla dormire, which exactly expresses the sense of our word.

DOVER, *s.* A slumber, S.—Isl. *dur*, somnis levis.

DOVERIN', *part. adj.* Occasional; rare.

DOUERIT, DOWERIT, *part. pa.* Drowsy. *Douglas.*

DOUF, DOOF, *s.* A dull stupid fellow. *Dunbar.*

To DOUF, *v. n.* To become dull. *To douf and stupe*, to be in a state of languor 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.*

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.

DOUFNESS, *s.* Dulness; melancholy, S.

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, *s.* 1. Strength; power, Ayrs. *Picken.*—A. S. *duguth*, virtus, valor, potentia; from *dug-an*, valere. 2. A deed; an exploit, Fife.

DOUGLAS GROAT. The name of a groat of the reign of James V. *Pitscottie.*

DOVIE, *adj.* Stupid; having the appearance of mental imbecility, Fife. Hence,

DOVIE, *s.* A person of this description, ibid.—Su. G. *dofw-a*, *dofv-a*, stupefacere, hebetare; *dofw-a*, stupere; *doef*, stupidus; Isl. *dofi*, torpor, *dofin*, ignavus, &c. V. DOWF, and DAW, *s.* 1.

To DOUK, DOWK, DOOK, *v. a.* To plunge into water; to put under water. *Douglas.*

To DOUK, *v. n.* 1. To dive under water; to duck, S. 2. To bathe.—Belg. *duck-en*, id.

DOUK, *s.* 1. The act of plunging into water, S. 2. The state of being drenched with rain, S. *The Har'st Rig.*

DOUK, *s.* The quantity of ink taken up by the pen, Upp. Lanarks.; q. a *dip* of ink, or a stollum.

To DOUK, *v. n.* 1. To make obeisance by inclining the head or body in a hasty and awkward manner, S. 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.

DOUKAR, *s.* A water-fowl; called also *Willie-fisher*, Dumfr. This seems to be the Didapper, or *Ducker*, Colymbus auritus, Linn.

DOUL'D, *part. pa.* Fatigued, Fife. *A. Douglas.* V. Doun.

DOULE, *s.* A fool. *Houlate.*—A. S. *dole*, fatuus.

DOULE PALE. A pall; now called a *mort-cloth*, S. *Inventories.*

DOUNCALLING, *s.* Depreciation by public proclamation. "*Douncalling* of the dolouris [dollars]." *Aberd Reg.*

DOUN-DING, *s.* Sleet or snow, Fife; syn. *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. *Barbour.* 2. A tower in general. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *donjon.*

DOUNHAD, *s.* Any thing that depresses one, whether in regard to growth or external circumstances. Thus, it is said of a puny child who has not grown in proportion to its years, "Illness has been a great *dounhad*," S. B., Fife.

DOUNHADDIN', *part. adj.* Depressing, in what way soever, ibid.; q. *holding down.*

DOUNNINS, *adv.* A little way downwards, Stirlings.

DOUNPUTTING, *s.* Dejection, as by dethronement, S. Also the act of putting to death violently. *Pitscottie.*

DOUNSETTING, *s.* The setting of the sun.

DOUNT, *s.* A stroke; a blow. V. Dunt, *s.*

DOUNTAKING, *s.* Reduction in price.

To DOUNTHRAU, *v. a.* To overthrow. *Nicol Burne.*—A. S. *a-dun*, deorsum, and *thraw-an*, jacere.

To DOUN THRING, *v. a.* 1. To overthrow. *Lyndsay.* 2. To undervalue. *Douglas.* 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. Upthrough.

DOUNWITH, *adj.* Descending; as, *A dounwith road*, opposed to an acclivity, S.

DOUNWITH, *adv.* 1. Downwards, S. *Wallace.* 2. As a *s.* *To the Dounwith*, downwards, S. 3. Metaph. used to denote a fall from rank or state, as contrasted with elevation, S. *Kelly.*—A. S. *adun*, deorsum, and *with*, versus.

To DOUP, *v. n.* 1. To incline the head or shoulders downwards with a sudden jerk, S. *Evergreen.* 2 To lour, 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. *dupp-en*, verticem capitis demittere.

DOUP. *In a doup, adv.* In a moment. *Ramsay.*

DOUP, Dowp, Dolp, *s.* 1. The breech or buttocks, S. *Ramsay.* 2. The bottom, or extremity of any thing. *Ruddiman.* 3. A cavity, S. *Ferguson.* Doup an' Hole. A mode of building dykes with boulders. Aberd.—Isl. *dosf*, clunes, posterior pars belune.

DOUP-SCOUR, *s.* A fall on the buttocks; as, "I'll gi'e ye a *doup-scour*," Aberd.

DOUR, Dourr, *adj.* 1. Hard. *Lyndsay.* 2. Bold; intrepid. *Douglas.* 3. Hardy, synon. with *derf.* *Douglas.* 4. Inflexible; obstinate, S. *Douglas.* 5. Stern; *a dour look*, S. *Wallace.* 6. Severe, applied to the weather, S. *Burns.* 7. Slow in growth; applied to vegetation, Loth. V. Dourseed. 8. Impracticable; applied to soil that defeats all the labour of the husbandman, S. 9. Unteachable; slow in receiving learning; as, "He's very *dour* at his lare," Fife, S. B. 10. It is sometimes applied to ice that is not smooth and slippery; as signifying that one moves on it with difficulty, Loth. Clydes. Syn. *baugh*, S. B.—Lat. *dur-us*; C. B. *dewr*, audax.

DOURDON, *s.* Appearance, Ayrsh. Renfrews.—C. B. *dwyre*, to appear, to rise up into view, *dwyread*, a rising into view.

DOURIN'. *part. pr.* Apparently a contraction of *doverin'*, *i.e.* doting, slumbering. *Tannahill.*

DOURLY, *adv.* 1. Without mercy. *Lyndsay.* 2. Pertinaciously. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Lat. *durus*, hard.

DOURNESS, Doorness, *s.* Obstinacy; sullenness, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

DOUR-SEED, *s.* The name given to a late species of oats, from its tardiness in ripening. *Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth.*

DOURTY, Leg. *dourly*. *Gawan and Gol.*

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. 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 Douse.*

To DOUT, *v. a.* To fear; to venerate. *Poems 16th Cent.* V. Dowtit.

DOUT, Doutr, *s.* 1. Fear, S. *Barbour.* 2. Ground of apprehension. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *doute*, id.; Lat. *dubitare.*

DOUTANCE, *s.* Doubt. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *doubtance.*

DOUTET, *part. pa.* For *dotit*, *i. e.*, endowed. *Poems 16th Cent.*

DOUTH, *adj.* 1. Dull; dispirited; melancholy, Selkirks. *Hogg.* 2. Gloomy; causing melancholy. *Dowie*, syn., Ettr. For., id.

DOUTH, *adj.* Snug; comfortable; in easy circumstances, Loth.

DOUTISH, *adj.* Doubtful, Tweedd.

DOUTSUM, *adj.* 1. Hesitating. *Nat. Cov.* 2. Uncertain as to the event. *Bellenden.*

To DOW, *v. n.* 1. To be able. *Pret. docht*, *dought.* *Dunbar.*—A. S. *dug-an*, valere. 2. To avail; to profit. *Douglas.* 3. With a negative affixed, it denotes 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.—Teut. *doogh-en*, prodesse.

DOW, *s.* Worth; avail. Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *doogh*, commodum.

DOW, *s.* 1. A dove, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *duua*, Dan. *due*, id. 2. A fondling term, S. *Old Mortality.*

To DOW, *v. n.* 1. To thrive, as to health, S. *Ross.* 2. To thrive, in a moral sense, S.—Alem. *douch-en*, *doh-en*, crescere, proficere.

To DOW, *v. n.* 1. To fade; to wither, S. *Ferguson.* 2. To lose freshness, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To dose, S. B. *Ross.* 4. To neglect, S. B. *Morison.* 5. The part. *dow'd* is applied to meat presented in a lukewarm state, Roxb.—Alem. *douw-en*, perire.

To DOW, *v. a.* Expl. "To go quickly; to hasten," Mearns; with the pron. following; as, "Ye'll *dow ye* doune to yon change-house." *Old Song.*

DOWATT, *s.* A thin, flat turf; the same with *Divot*, q. v. *Acts Ja. VI.*

DOWATTY, *s.* A silly, foolish person, Edin.—Perhaps a corr. of E. *dowdy*. But V. DAW, a sluggard.

DOWBART, *s.* A stupid fellow. *Dunbar.* V. DOWFART.

DOWBRECK, *s.* A species of fish, Aberd.—Gael. *dubhbreac*, a smelt.

DOWCATE, *s.* A pigeon-house; pronounced *Dookit*. *Acts Ja. IV.*

DOWCHSPERIS, DOWSY PERIS, *s. pl.* The twelve peers, the supposed companions of K. Arthur. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *les doux pers*, or *pairs*.

DOWED, *pret.* Was able, South of S. *Antiquary.* V. DOW, *v.*

DOWF, DOLF, *adj.* 1. Destitute of courage or animation, S. *Douglas.* 2. Melancholy; gloomy, S. *Ramsay.* 3. Lethargic. *Douglas.* 4. Hollow; applied to sound, S. 5. Silly; frivolous, S. *Burns.* 6. Inert; wanting force for vegetation, applied to ground; *dowf land* or *ground*, Loth. and other counties.—Su. G. *doef*, id. 7. Wanting the kernel or substance; *a dowf 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.—Su. G. *dauf*, stupidus; Isl. *daup-r*, subtristis.

DOWFART, DOFART, *adj.* 1. Destitute of spirit, S.; pron. as Gr. *v. Poems Buchan Dial.* 2. Dumpish; melancholy, S. 3. Feeble; inefficient, S.—From *dowf*, and Su. G. *art*, Belg. *aert*, disposition.

DOWFART, DOOFART, *s.* A dull, inactive fellow, S. *Ramsay.*

DOWY, DOWIE. V. DOLLY.

DOWYD, *pret.* Endowed. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *dou-er*.

DOWIELY, *adv.* 1. Sadly, S. *M'Neill.* 2. Causing the feeling of dreariness and melancholy, S. B.

DOWKAR, *s.* A diver. *Kennedy.*—Su. G. *dokare*, Belg. *duycker*, id.

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. *Picken.* V. DOW, to thrive.

To DOWLCAP, *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. *Hogg.*—Su. G. *doelja*, to conceal, to hide, and 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 —Perhaps from C. B. *dól*, a wind, bow, or turn, *dolen*, id., *dolen-u*, to curve, to bend, or bow, to wind round.

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.*

DOWNA DO. Exhaustion of age. *Burns.*

DOWNANS, *s. pl.* Green hillocks, Ayrs. *Burns.*—Teut. *duynen*, sand-hills or hillocks; Gael. *dunan*, "a little hill or fort." V. DUN.

DOWN-BY, *adv.* Downwards; implying the idea that the distance is not great.

DOWNCAST, *s.* Overthrow, S.

DOWNCOME, DOUNCOME, *s.* 1. Act of descending. *Douglas.* 2. A fall, in whatever sense, S. 3. Overthrow. *Ruddiman.* 4. Degradation in rank, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

DOWN-DING, *s.* A very heavy fall of rain. Synon. *Even-down-pour*, Aberd. Mearns.

DOWNDRAUGHT, *s.* Whatsoever depresses, S. *Picken's Poems.*

DOWNDRAW, *s.* 1. Overloading weight. The same with *Downdraught*, Ayrs. *Picken.* 2. Some untoward circumstance in one's lot; as, a profligate son is said to be "*a downdraw in a family.*" It is used to denote anything that hangs as a dead weight on one, Roxb.

DOWN-DRUG, *s.* What prevents one from rising in the world, Banffs.

DOWNE-COMMING, *s.* Descent; the act of descending. *Forbes on the Revelation.*

DOWNE-GETTING, *s.* Success in obtaining a reduction. *Aberd. Reg.*

DOWNFALL, DOWNFA', *s.* 1. A declivity in ground; a slope, Ettr. Forr. *Hogg.* 2. *Winter downfall*, the practice of allowing the sheep to descend from the hills in winter to the lower lands lying contiguous, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

DOWN-HEARTED, *adj.* Dejected, S. *Galt.*

DOWN-I'-THE-MOUTH (pron. *doon*), *adj.* Dejected; as, *He's aw doun i' the mouth wi' that news*, S. This seems exactly analogous to the E. term *chop-fallen*. *Picken.*

DOWN-LYING, *s.* The act of taking a position before a fortified place, in order to besiege it. *Monro's Exped.*

DOWNLYING, *s.* The state of parturition. *At the down-lying*, about to be brought to bed, S. *Annals of the Parish.*

DOWNLOOK, *s.* 1. Dissatisfaction, or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance. *Pitscottie.* 2. Scorn; contempt, S. *Ross.*

DOWNMOST, DOWNEMOST, *adj.* Farthest down, S. The latter is used, Peebles. *Jacobite Relics.*

DOWN-POUR, *s.* An excessively heavy fall of rain, S. *Agr. Surv. Hebrides.* In the South of S. this word is generally conjoined with *even*; as, an *even-down-pour*.

DOWN-POURING, *s.* Effusion, S.

DOWN-SEAT, *s.* Settlement as to situation, S. O. *Galt's Entail.*

DOWNSET, *s.* 1. A beginning in any line of business, implying the idea of situation; an establishment, S. *Marriage.* 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.* Session of a court, S. *Baillie.*

At a Downsittin'. To do any thing *at a downsittin'*; to do it all at once; to do it without rising, S. Sederunt.

DOWN-STROY, *v. a.* To destroy. *Skinner.*

DOWNTAK, *s.* Cause of imbecility, S.

To DOWP *down*, *v. n.* V. Doup, *v.*

DOWRE. Q. *dourly*, hardly. *Wyntown.*

DOWRIER, Dowariar, *s.* Dowager. *Acts Mary.*—Fr. *Douairiere*, id.

DOWS, *s. pl.* Pigeons.

To Shoot among the Dows. To fabricate; to relate stories in conversation without the slightest foundation, Ang.; equivalent to the E. phrase, to *draw a long bow.*

A Shot among the Dows. A phrase applied to any thing that is done at random, E. Loth.

DOWTIT, *part. pa.* Feared. *Barbour.*—Fr. *doubt-er*, to dread.

DOXIE, *adj.* Lazy; restive, S.—Isl. *dosk-a*, to delay, *dosk*, inactivity.

DOZ'D, *part. adj.* Applied to things in an unsound state; as, "*dos'd* timber;" "a *dos'd* raip;" wood, or a rope that are unfit for use, S. V. Daise, *s.* and *v.*

DOZE, *s.* A dose; as much as one takes at a time. *A dose o' rum. Ross.*

* *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*, languor; 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 such a rapid but equable motion, that its rotation is scarcely discernible to the eye, S.; q. to make it *dose*, or apparently to fall asleep. *Blackwood.*

DOZE-BROWN, *adj.* Denoting a snuff colour, or that of the fox, Fife.

To DOZEN, Dosen, *v. a.* 1. To stupify. *Barbour.* 2. To benumb. *Dozent with cauld*, S. 3. Used to denote the exanimating effects of a life of idleness. 4. Denoting impotency. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *daase*, stupified; Isl. *das-ast*, languere.

To DOZEN, *v. n.* To become torpid, S., Ib.

To DRAB, *v. a.* To spot; to stain, Aberd.

DRAB, *s.* A spot; a stain, ibid.—Dan. *draabe*, a drop; A. S. *drabbe*, faeces; Teut. *drabbe*, faex, *drabbigh*, feculentus.

To DRABLE, Drabble, Draible, *v. a.* 1. To befoul; to slabber, S. 2. To besmear.

DRABLE, *s.* Perhaps a servant. *Houlate.*

DRABLES, Draibles, *s. pl.* Spots of dirt; or drops of liquid food allowed to fall on the clothes, when one is eating, S.

DRABLOCH (*gutt.*), *s.* 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 liquors. 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, *v.*

DRAFF, *s.* 1. Grains, S. *Wallace.* 2. Metaph., any moral imperfection, S.—Teut. Isl. *draf*, siliquae excoctae.

DRAFF-CHEAP, *adj.* Low-priced; q. cheap as grains, Renfrews. *Tannahill.*

DRAFFY, *adj.* Of inferior quality; applied to liquor brewed from malt, in allusion to the *grains*, S. B. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*

DRAFF-POCK, *s.* 1. A sack for carrying grains, S. 2. Metaph., any imperfection. *S. Prov.*

DRAG, *s.* A toil; a hinderance; an encumbrance, Aberd. Mearns; q. what one is obliged to *drag* after one. *W. Beattie.*

DRAGGLE, *s.* A feeble ill-grown person, Ayrs. *Train's Poet. Rev.* V. Waldrag.

DRAGON, *s.* A paper kite, S.

DRAGOONER, *s.* A dragoon. *Spalding.*

DRAGOUN, *s. To raise dragoun*, to give up to military execution. *Barbour.*

DRAIBLY, *adj.* Spotted with *drables*, S.

DRAIBLY, *s.* A bib, or small piece of linen used to cover a child's breast, to preserve its clothes from being soiled with drops or clots of liquid food, Loth. Fife.

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.* Bespattered, Fife.

DRAIF FORE. Drove away. *Bellenden.*

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-ier*, faex.

DRAIGLE, *s.* A small quantity of any thing, S. Synon. *Dreggle*, q. v. *Campbell.*

DRAIKS, *s. In the draiks*, in a slovenly disordered state, S. B. *Popular Ball.*

To DRAKE, Draik, Drawk, *v. a.* To drench, S. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Isl. *dreck-ia*, aquis obruo.

DRAM, *adj.* 1. Melancholy, S. B. *Drum*, synon. *Douglas.* 2. Indifferent, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *draums*, melancholicus.

DRAM-HEARTED, *adj.* Depressed in spirit, E. Loth.

DRAMOCK, Drammach, Drummock, *s.* 1. Meal and water mixed in a raw state, S. *Watson's Coll.*—Gael. *dramaig.* 2. Any thing boiled to the state of pulp, Ang.

DRANDERING, *s.* The chorus of a song, Ayrs.—Perhaps from Gael. *drandan*, "humming noise or singing," Shaw.

To DRANGLE, *v. n.* To loiter behind others on a road, Loth. *Druttle* synon. *Har'st Rig.* Apparently a dimin. from *Dring*, *v. n.*

To DRANT, Drunt, *v. n.* 1. To drawl, or draw out one's words, S. 2. To pass in a tedious way, S. *Ferguson.*—Isl. *dryn*, *drunde*, mugire; Dan. *drunt-er*, "to tarry, loiter, linger," Wolff.

DRANT, Draunt, *s.* 1. A drawling enunciation, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A slow and dull tune, S.

DRAONAICH, *s.* An appellation given by the Gaels to the Picts, Highlands of S.

DRAP, *s.* 1. A drop, S. *Chron. S. P.* 2. A small quantity of drink, S. *Ross.*

To DRAP, *v. n.* 1. To drop, S. *S. Prov.* 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."

DRAP-DE-BERRY, *s.* Fine woollen cloth, made at Berry in France. *Watson's Coll.*

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. Borrowed from the evident insufficiency of a roof or wall which admits the rain.

DRAPPIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Drap*, as signifying a very small portion of liquor, S. *Burns.*

DRAPPIT EGGS. Fried eggs; q. *dropped* into the frying-pan, S.

DRAPS, *s. pl.* *Lead draps*, small shot of every description, S.

To DRATCH, Dretch, *v. n.* To linger, S. B.—Isl. *dratt-a*, segniter procedere.

To DRAUCHT, *v. a.* To draw the breath in long convulsive throbs, S.—Sw. *dragas*, id.

DRAUCHT TRUMPET. War trumpet. *Douglas.*

DRAUCHT, Draught, *s.* Lineament of the face. *Z. Boyd.* 2. An artful scheme, S. *Rutherford.*—Teut. *draght*, vestigium.

DRAUCHT, *s.* The entrails of a calf or sheep; the pluck, S.

To DRAUCHT, *v. a.* To make a selection in a flock by choosing out and selling off the bad, S. O. *Agr. Surv. Gall.*

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. Syn. *Cast Ewe.*

DRAUCHTIE, Draughty, *adj.* 1. Designing; capable of laying artful schemes, S. *Galt.* 2. Artful; crafty; applied to the scheme itself, or to discourse, S. ibid.

DRAUCHTS, Draughts, *s. pl.* Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing, Galloway. *Tails*, Clydes.

DRAUGHT, *s.* A draft for money, S. *Ross.*

DRAVE, *s.* 1. A drove of cattle, S. 2. A shoal of fishes, S. *Statist. Acc.* 3. A crowd, S.—A. S. *draf*, agmen.

To DRAUK, *v. a.* To drench; to soak, Galloway. *Rem. Niths. Song.* V. Drake.

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. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. To filter; to ooze, S. B.

To DRAW *over*, *v. n.* To be delayed. *Pitscottie.*

To DRAW *to* or *till*, *v. a.* "It'll *draw to* rain;" a phrase commonly used, when, from the appearance of the atmosphere, it is believed that ere long there will be rain, S. This is a Sw. idiom.

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. *Spalding.*

To DRAW one's *Pass.* To give over. *Shirrefs.*

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. *Galt.*

DRAWARIS OF CLAITHE. Those who stretch out cloth so as to make it measure more than it ought to do. *Acts Ja. V.*

* DRAWBACK, *s.* A hinderance; an obstruction, S.

DRAWIN CLAITH. Cloth drawn out so as to make it measure more than it ought to do. *Acts Ja. V.*

To DRAWL, *v. n.* To be slow in action, S.—Teut. *drael-en*, cunctari.

DRAWLIE, *adj.* Slow, and at the same time slovenly, Lanarks.—Teut. *Draeligh*, cunctabundus, deses, ignavus; from *drael-en*, cunctari, tardare.

DRAWLING, *s.* 1. Bog Cotton, or Moss-crop, a plant, Peebles. *Pennecuik.* 2. The Scirpus caespitosus, Linn. V. Ling.

To DRE, Dree, Drey, *v. a.* To endure, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *dreog-an*, pati.

* *To* DREAD, *v. a.* To suspect. This sense is, I believe, pretty general throughout S. This is merely an oblique use of the term as signifying to fear.

DREAD, *s.* Suspicion; as, "I hae an ill *dread* o' you;" I have great suspicion of you, S.

DREADER, *s.* One given to suspect others, S.; pron. q. *dreeder*. S. Prov. "Ill doers are aye ill *dreaders*."

* *To* DREAM. An old rhyme 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 bride's cake, pieces of which are carried home by young people, and laid under their pillows. A piece of this cake, when slept on, is believed to possess the virtue of making the person *dream* of his or her sweetheart, S. 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. *Marriage.*

DREARYSOME, *adj.* Having the characters, or suggesting the idea of dreariness, S. B. *Ross.*—A. S. *dreorig*, moestus, and *som*, similis. Dull.

DRECHOUR, *s.* A lingerer. *Colkelbie Sow.* V. Dratch, Dretch, *v.* to linger.

DRED, *pret.* Dreaded. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *adraed-an*, timere.

DREDGE-BOX, *s.* A flour-box, with holes perforated in the lid, S. *Dredger*, E.; Bailey, Todd. *Galt's Steam Boat.*

DREDOUR, Dridder, *s.* 1. Dread; *drither*, S. B. *Douglas.* 2. Apprehension, S. B.—A. S. *draed*, timor.

DREEL, *s.* A swift violent motion, S. *Skinner.*—*A dreel o' wind*," a hurricane, blowing weather," Gl.

To DREEL, *v. n.* 1. To move quickly, Ang. *Ross.* 2. To carry on work with a speedy motion, S. B. *Farmer's Ha'.*—Teut. *drill-en*, motitare.

DREEN, *part. pa.* Driven, South of S.

DREFYD, *pret.* Drave. *Wallace.*

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.—Su. G. *dregel*, saliva.

DREGY, Dergy, Dirgie, *s.* 1. The funeral service. *Dunbar.* 2. The compotation of the funeral company after the interment, S. *Herd.*—From the Lat. word *dirige*, frequently repeated in the office for the dead.

To DREGLE, Draigle, *v. n.* To be tardy, S. V. Dreich.

DREG-POT, *s.* A tea-pot, *Gl. Picken*, S. O. This seems to be merely a corr. of *Track-pot*, q. v.

DREICH, Dreegh, *s.* A stunted, dwarfish person, Roxb.; merely the provincial pron. of *Droich*, q. v.

DREICH, Dreegh, *adj.* 1. Slow, S. *Ross.* 2. Tedious; wearisome, S. *Montgomerie.* 3. Denoting distance of situation. *Ritson.*—Goth. *drig, driug-r*, prolixus.

DREICH, Dreegh. *On dreich, adv.* 1. At a slow pace. *Douglas.* 2. At a distance. *Bellenden.*

DREICH *o' drawin'.* Applied to one who is slow in making ready to move from a place; who makes little progress in the necessary preparation, S.

DREICHLIE, *adv.* Slowly, as denoting long continuance, S. *Rauf Coilyear.*

DREICHNESS, *s.* Slowness; tediousness, S.

DREIK, *s.* Excrement.—Teut. *dreck.* Gl. Sibb.—A. S. *drup-an*, Isl. *dreip-a*, id.

To DREIP, *v. n.* 1. To fall in drops, S.; to *drip*, E.—A. S. *dryp-an;* Isl. *dreip-a*, id. 2. To have water carried off by means of dripping, S. *Ross.* Hence the phrase *Dreeping weet*, S.; so drenched with rain, or otherwise, that the moisture drops from one. 3. To descend perpendicularly from a high situation to a lower, S. Synon. *Drap.* 4. To walk very slowly; as, "There she comes *dreepin'*," S.; a metaphor apparently borrowed from the slow 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, Dreep, *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 drop from the top of a wall to the bottom, S.

DREIPIE, *s.* An inactive female, Clydes.

DREIRE, *s.* Leg. *deire*, hurt. *Fordun.*

DREMURT, *part. adj.* Downcast; dejected, Ettr. For.; obviously corr. from E. *demure.* V. Drummure.

DRENE, *s.* Constant repetition. *Dunbar.*

To DRESS, *v. a.* 1. To treat well or ill. *Wyntown.* 2. To chastise; to drub, S.—Teut. *dresch-en*, verberare. V. Doublet. 3. To iron linens, S. *Dressing*-iron, a smoothing-iron, S.

DRESSE, *s.* Exhibition. *Godly Ball.*—Perhaps meant to denote the *elevation* of the mass; from Fr. *dress-er*, to lift, hold, or take up.

DRESSER, *s.* A kitchen table, S.—Teut. *dressoor*, Fr. *dressoir*, a sideboard.

DRESSY, *adj.* 1. Attached to finery in dress, S. 2. Having the appearance of dress. *Marriage.*

DRESSIN, *part. pa.* Disposed; put in order. *Bellenden.*

DRESSING, *s.* Chastisement, S.

To DRETCH, *v. n.* To loiter, Dumfr. V. Dratch.

DREVEL, *s.* A driveller. *Dunbar.*

DREUILLYNG, Driuylling, *s.* The vagaries of the mind, during unsound sleep. *Douglas.*—Isl. *draefl, draefl*, sermo stultus; also ineptiae, fooleries.

DREURIE, *s.* Dowry; marriage settlement.—From Fr. *douaire*, id.; or, perhaps from *douairiere*, a dowager.

DREW, *s.* 1. A species of sea-weed that grows to a great length, Orkn. *Neill.* 2. Sea laces, Fucus filum, S.—Isl. *driugr*, prolixus.

DREW, *s.* A drop. *Palice Honour.*

DRY (in a stone,) *s.* A flaw, Aberd.

* DRY, *adj.* Cold; without affection; applied especially to manner, S. *Ross.*

DRIB, Dribble, *s.* 1. A drop, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Drizzling rain, S. *Burns.* 3. "Slaver," Gl. Burns, Ayrs. 4. Metaph. applied to a small portion of intellectual nourishment. *Tennant.*—Belg. *druppel*, a drop.

To DRIBBLE, *v. n.* To tipple. *Gl. Shirreffs.*

DRY BURROW. An inland burgh; one not situated on the coast. *Acts Mary.*

DRYCHYN, Drychyne, *s.* Delay. *Wallace.* V. Dreich.

DRICHTIN, *s.* Lord. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *drichten*, Alem. *drohtin*, id.

DRICHTINE, *s.* The Lord. V. Drichtin.

DRY-DARN, *s.* Costiveness in cattle, Aberd. Opposed to *Rinnin Darn.* V. Rin, *v.*

To DRIDDER, *v. a.* To dread, S. B. *Ross.* V. Dredour.

To DRIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To spill from carelessness, Loth. 2. To have a diarrhoea. *Montgomerie.* 3. To urinate in small quantities, Fife.—Isl. *dreitill*, guttula humoris; *dreitil-a*, stillare.

To DRIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To move slowly, S. B.; same as *drattle*, q. v. 2. To be diligent without progress, Border.

DRIDDLES, *s. pl.* 1. The buttocks. 2. The intestines of a slaughtered animal, Fife.

DRIDDLINS, *s. pl.* The knotted meal left after baking, S.—Germ. *trodel, treidl*, veteramenta.

DRY-DIKE, Dry-Stane-Dyke, *s.* A stone wall built without lime, S.

DRY-DIKER, *s.* One who builds walls without lime, S. V. Cowan.

DRIESHACH, *s.* The dross of a turf fire which glows when stirred, S. B.

DRY-FARRAND, *adj.* Frigid in manner; not open; not frank, Roxb. From the adj. *Dry* and *Farand*, seeming, q. v.

DRIFFLE, *s.* A drizzling rain, Ettr. For.

To DRIFFLE *on, v. n.* To drizzle, ibid.—Isl. *dreyf-a*, spargere; *drif*, sparsio; q. a sprinkling of rain.

DRIFLING, Driffling, *s.* A small rain. *Baillie.*—Isl. *dreif-a*, spargere.

DRIFT, *s.* Drove; as, a *driving* of cattle, Ayrs. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Teut. *drifte*, id.

To DRIFT, *v. n.* To delay. *R. Bruce.*

To DRIFT, *v. a.* To put off. *Z. Boyd.* The phrase, *to Drift time*, also occurs, *Foord.*

DRIFT, *s.* Procrastination; delay. *R. Bruce.*

DRIFT, *s.* Flying snow—especially including the idea of its being forcibly *driven* by the wind, S. *Thomson's Winter.*—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 driftin'*, the snow is driven by the wind, S.

DRIFTY, *adj.* Abounding with snow-*drift*. *A drifty day*, a gusty snowy day, Aberd.

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 finest meal, pressed very close together, dipt in water, and then roasted among the ashes of a kiln, S. A.

DRY-HAIRED, *adj.* The same with *Dry-farand*, ibid., Loth.; in allusion to cattle whose hair has lost all its sleekness from exposure to the weather.

DRIMUCK, *s.* The same as *Dramock. Statist. Acc.*

DRY MULTURES. "Quantities of corn paid to the mill, whether the payers grind or not." *Dict. Summ. Feud. Law.*

DRYNESS, *s.* Coldness; want of affection, S. *Spalding.*

To DRING, *v. a.* To sing in a slow and melancholy manner, Aberd. *Tullochgorum.*—Isl. *dryn-ia*, mugire, *drunginn*, grandisonus.

To DRING, *v. a.* To obtain with difficulty, S. B. *Henrysone.*—Belg. *dring-en*, to urge; to press.

To DRING, *v. n.* To be slow, S. B.

DRING, *adj.* Dilatory, S. B. *Ross.*

To DRING, DRINGE, *v. n.* To sound as a kettle before boiling. *Ramsay.*

DRING, *s.* The noise of a kettle before it boils.

DRING, *s.* 1. A servant. *Lyndsay.* 2. A miser. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Sw. *dreng*, id.

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. *Kelly.*

DRINK-SILVER, *s.* 1. Anciently one of the perquisites of office in Chancery. *Acts Cha. I.* 2. Vails given to servants, S. *Rutherford.*

DRINKIN-SOWENS, *s. pl.* Flummery so thin that it may be drunk, contrasted with *suppin-sowens*, q. v.

DRYNT, *pret.* Drowned. *Douglas.*—A. S. *adrenct*, mersus.

To DRIPPLE, DRIEPLE, *v. n.* The same with E. *dribble*, Aberd.

DRY SCHELIS. *Dry Schele*, the pan of a night-stool, or night-box.—Teut. *schael*, scyphus, S. *skeel.*

DRYSOME, *adj.* Insipid, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

DRYSTER, *s.* 1. The person who has the charge of turning and *drying* the grain in a kiln. Fife. *Lamont's Diary.* 2. One whose business is to *dry* cloth at a bleachfield, S. O. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

DRY STUILL. A close stool; sometimes called a *Dry Seat*, S. V. DRY SCHELIS.

DRY TALK. A phrase apparently used in the Highlands of S. to denote any agreement that is settled without *drinking. Saxon and Gael.*

To DRITE, *v. n.* Exonerare ventrem; pret. *drate, dret*, S. *Pinkerton.* This is a word of great antiquity; as being the same with Isl. *dryt-a*, egerere, cacare.

To DRITHER, *v. n.* 1. To fear; to dread, Ayrs. 2. To hesitate, ibid. V. DREDOUR.

DRITHER, *s.* Dread. V. DREDOUR.

* *To* DRIVE, *v. a.* To delay, or to prolong. *Rollock.*

DRYVE, *s.* V. KIPPING LYNE. Perhaps a line for floating.

To DRIZZEN, *v. n.* To low as a cow or ox, Ang. 2. Applied to a sluggard groaning over his work, S. O.—Teut. *druyssch-en*, strepere.

DRIZZLE, *s.* "A little water in a rivulet scarce appearing to run." *Gl. Shirrefs.*

To DRIZZLE, *v. n.* To walk slow, *Gl. Shirr.*—Isl. *drosl-a*, haesitanter progredi.

DRIZZLING, *s.* Slaver. *Gl. Shirr.*

To DROB, *v. a.* To prick, Ang.—Isl. *drep-a*, perforare.

DROB, *s.* A thorn; a prickle, Perths.

DROCH, *s.* A pigmy. V. DROICH.

DROCHLIN, DROGHLING, *adj.* 1. Puny; of small stature; including the ideas of feebleness and staggering, Aberd. *Skinner.* 2. Lazy; indolent, Clydes. 3. *Droghling and Coghling*, "wheezing and blowing." *Gl. Antiquary.*

DROD, *s.* A rude candlestick used in visiting the offices of a farm-house under night, Ayrs.—Perhaps from Gael. *drud*, an enclosure, *drudam*, to shut, the light being confined.

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.* The breech. *Burns.*

To DRODGE, *v. n.* To do servile work; to *drudge*, Lanarks.

DRODLICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A useless mass, Fife.

DRODS, *s. pl.* What is otherwise called the *pet*, Clydes.—Gael. *troud*, scolding, strife, *troid*, quarrelling; C. B. *drud*, raging.

DROG, *s.* A buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line, S.

DROGARIES, *s. pl.* Drugs. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *drogueries*, id.

DROGESTER, *s.* A druggist. *Law's Mem.*

DROGGIS, *s. pl.* Confections.

DROGS, *s. pl.* Drugs; the vulgar pronunciation, S. *Hogg.*—Fr. *drogue*, id.

DROGUERY, *s.* Medicines; drugs, Ayrs. *Galt.* V. DROGARIES.

DROICH, *s.* A dwarf; *droch*; S. B. *dreich*, Border. *Bannatyne Poems.*—A. S. *dweorh*, Isl. *droeg*, homuncio.

DROICHY, *adj.* Dwarfish, S.

DROILE, *s.* A slave; *Z. Boyd.* Isl. *driole*, id.

DROYTES, *s. pl.* The name given by the country people, in Aberdeenshire, to the *Druids.*

DROLL, *adj.* 1. Amusing; exciting mirth, S. *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* 2. Singular; not easily to be accounted for, S.

DRONACH, *s.* Penalty; punishment, S. B.—Isl. *drungi*, molestia, onus.

DRONE, *s.* 1. The pipes that produce the bass of the bagpipes. 2. The backside; the breech, Aberd. Upp. Clydes. *Ross.*—Gael. *dronnan*, the back.

DRONE-BRAT, *s.* In former times, females generally wore two aprons, one before, the other behind. The latter was called the *drone-brat*, Upp. Clydes.

To DROOL, *v. n.* 1. To trill, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.* 2. To cry in a low and mournful tone, ibid.—Su. G. *drill-a*, to warble, to quaver, to trill.

DROOPIT, *part. adj.* Weakly; infirm, Ettr. For. The same with E. *drooping*, as referring to the state of bodily health.

DROOP-RUMPL'T, *adj.* Drooping at the crupper; applied to horses, S. *Burns.*

DROPPY, DROPPING, *adj.* Terms used in relation to occasional and seasonable showers. When these fall, it is commonly said, "It's *droppy* weather," S. *Shaw's Moray.*

* DROSSY, *adj.* Having that grossness of habit which indicates an unwholesome temperament, or bad constitution, Ang.—From A. S. *dros*, faex, q. full of dregs or lees.

To DROTCH, *v. n.* To dangle; to be in a pendulous state, Upp. Clydes.

DROTCHEL, *s.* "An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scotland it is still used," Johns. Dict. V. DRATCH. DRETCH, *v. n.*, to linger.

DROTES, *s. pl.* 1. Nobles. *Sir Gawan.* 2. A term given derisively to *uppish* yeomen or cock-lairds, Ayrs.—Su. G. *drott*, a lord.

DROUBLY, DRUBLIE, *adj.* 1. Dark; troubled. *Dunbar.* 2. Muddy; applied to water. *Henrysone.*—Teut. *droef*, turbidus.

DROUD, *s.* 1. A cod-fish, Ayrs. *Blackw.* 2. Metaphorically a lazy, lumpish fellow, Ayrs. *Galt.* 3. Also applied to worthless females, Ayrs. 4. A wattled sort of box for catching herrings.—Perhaps from Isl. *drott-r*, piger pedissequus; O. Fr. *drud, druts*, gros, fort, robuste; C. B. *drûd*, fortis, strenuus, Boxhorn.

To DROVE cattle or sheep, to drive them, Fife.

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. *drijv-en*, signifies to engrave, to emboss, caelare.

DROUERY, Droury, *s.* 1. Illicit love. *Barbour.* 2. A love-token. *Douglas.* 3. A gift of any kind. *Douglas.* 4. *Drowry*, is used as synon. with *Morwyn gift*, or as denoting the gift conferred by a husband on his wife on the morning after marriage. *Acts Ja. VI.* O. Fr. *drurie*, la vie joyeuse.

To DROUK, *v. a.* To drench, S. *Douglas.* Perhaps formed from *douk*, by the interposition of *r*. *Rudd.*

DROUK, *s.* A drenching, Clydes.

DROUKIT-LIKE, Droukit, *adj.* Exhibiting the appearance of having been drenched, S.

DROUKITNESS, *s.* The state of being drenched, S.

To DROUBLE, *v. n.* Used as signifying to bellow; applied to the hart belling for the doe, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* V. Drool, *v.*, sense 2.

DROUTH, *s.* 1. Drought, S., *Chron. S. P.* 2. Thirst, S. *R. Bruce.*—A. S. *drugoth*, siccitas, ariditas, third person sing. of the v. *drig-an*, *drug-an*, arescere, to dry. Horne Tooke.

DROUTHIELIE, *adv.* Thirstily, S.

DROUTHY, *adj.* 1. Droughty, S. 2. Thirsty, S. *Pennecuick.*

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.

DROW, *s.* 1. A fainting fit, Ang. 2. Any fit of sickness, especially what is tedious and lingering; as, "He's taen an ill *drow*," Aberd. 3. A qualm. *Walker's Peden.*—A. S. *throw-ian*, pati.

DROW, *s.* A squall; a severe gust. *Mellvill's MS.*—Gael. *drog*, motion of the sea.

DROW, *s.* A melancholy sound, like that of the dashing of waves heard at a distance, East Loth.—Teut. *droef*, *droeve*, tristis, moerens.

DROW, *s.* 1. A cold mist approaching to rain, Loth. Roxb. Syn. *Dagg. Rob Roy:* 2. A drizzling shower, Upp. Clydes. 3. A drop, Wigtonshire.

DROWIE, *adj.* Moist; misty; as, *a drowie day*, Loth. Roxb.—Teut. *droef*, turbidus, *droef weder*, coelum tenebrosum, nubilum, turbidum, Kilian.

It's Drowin on, *impers. v.* Used to denote a thick wetting mist, ibid.

DROWP, *s.* A feeble person. *Dunbar.* Isl. *driup-a*, tristari.

DROWPER, *s.* One who gives way to dejection of spirits. *Hutcheson.*—The immediate origin is the E. v. *Droop.* V. Droup.

DROWRIER, *s.* Dowager, "Quene *drowrier*." *Aberd. Reg.*—Corr. from Fr. *douairière*, id.

DROWS, *s. pl.* A class of imaginary beings, between dwarfs and fairies, Shetl. *Trows*, synon. "The *Drows* or Trows, the legitimate successors of the northern *Duergar*, 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." V. Trow, Trowe, *s.* *The Pirate.*

DRUCKEN, *part. pa.* Drunken, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. Dan. *drukken*, id., from *drick-a*, *drikk-er*, to drink; Isl. *druckin*, ebrius.

DRUCKENSUM, *adj.* Habituated to the use of intoxicating liquors; addicted to intemperance, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

To DRUG, *v. a.* To pull forcibly, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *thrug-a*, premere, vim inferre.

DRUG, *s.* A rough pull, S. B. *Ross.*

DRUGGARE, *adj.* Drudging. *King's Quair.*—Isl. *droogur*, tractor, bajalus.

DRUG SAW. A saw for cross-cutting timber, South of S. Synon. *Cross-cut-saw*, S. *Inventories.*

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. *druyl-en*, to mope, to droop; Isl. *droll-a*, haerere.

DRULE, *s.* A variety of *Dule*, *Dool*, a goal, Aberd. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

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, faeculentus.

DRUM, *s.* 1. The cylindrical part of a thrashing-machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain, S. 2. Also a cylinder attached to printing and other machines.

DRUM, *adj.* Melancholy, S. B. V. Dram.—Isl. *thrum-r*, taciturnus, Haldorson.

DRUM, *s.* A knoll; a ridge, S. *Statist. Acc.* Applied S. B. to little hills, which rise as ridges above the level of the adjacent ground.—Gael. *druim*, id.

To DRUMBLE, *v. n.* 1. To make muddy, S. 2. To raise disturbance. *Ramsay.* 3. To trouble; used metaphorically.

DRUMLY, Drumbly, *adj.* 1. Troubled. *Douglas.* 2. Muddy, S. *Douglas.* 3. Having a gloomy aspect, S. *Ramsay.* 4. Confused, as to mind. *Fergusson.* 5. Troubled; applied to the state of public matters, S. *Baillie.*

DRUMLIE-DROITS, *s. pl.* Bramble-berries, Kinross, Perths. *Black Boids*, West of S.

DRUMMOCK, *s.* Meal and water mixed.

DRUMMURE, *adj.* Grave; serious; sad, Dumfries. *Dremur't*, Ettr. For.—Corr. of E. *demure.*

DRUMSHORLIN, *adj.* Sulky; pettish, Lanarks.

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.

To DRUNE, *v. n.* To low in a hollow or depressed tone, Ang.—Isl. *dryn-ia*, Sw. *droen-a*, mugire.

DRUNT, *s.* A drawling enunciation, S.

DRUNT, *s.* Pet; sour humour, S. *Burns* —O. Fland. *drint-en*, tumescere.

To DRUNT, *v. n.* Same with *Drant*, Ang.

DRUSCHOCH, *s.* 1. Any fluid food, consisting of heterogeneous materials, and of a nauseous appearance; as, "I ugg at sic *druschoch*." Dimin. from *Drush*, atoms, fragments, q. v. 2. A compound drink; generally applied to drugs, Ayrs.

DRUSH, *s.* 1. Atoms; fragments. *Watson.* 2. Dross; refuse; scum; applied to men, Aberd. 3. The dross of peats, Banffs.—Moes. G. *drauhsna*, a fragment, from *drius-an*, to fall.

To DRUTLE, Druttle, *v. n.* 1. To be slow in motion, S. 2. To trifle about any thing, S.—Teut. *drcutel-en*, pumilionis passus facere.

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.—Teut. *dreutel*, *drotel*, pilula, stercoraria.

DUALM, Dwalm, Dwaum, *s.* 1. A swoon, S. *Ross.* 2. A sudden fit of sickness, S. *Ritson.*—Alem. *dualm*, caligo mentis stupore correptae.

DUALMYNG, Dwauming, *s.* 1. A swoon. *Douglas.* 2. Metaph. the fall of evening, S. B. *Shirrefs.*

DUB, *s.* 1. A small pool of rain-water, S. *Douglas. Dib.* Loth. Ayrs. 2. A gutter, S.—Ir. *dob*, a gutter; Celt. *dubh*, canal.

DUBBY, *adj.* 1. Abounding with small pools, S. 2. Wet; rainy, Aberd. 3. Dirty; applied to a road, ibid.

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.*

DUBLAR, *s.* V. Dibler. *Bannatyne Poems.*

DUBLATIS, *s. pl.* Probably an *erratum* for *dublaris*, from *Dublar*, a flat, wooden plate, q. v., and *Dibler.*

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 through thick and thin," S. 2. Used contemptuously for a rambling fellow, S. 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.

DUCHAL, *s.* An act of gormandising, Lanarks.

DUCHAS (*gutt.*), *s.* 1. "The paternal seat; the dwelling of a person's ancestors." *Gl. Surv. Nairn.* 2. The possession of land by whatever right, whether by inheritance, by wadset, or by lease; if one's ancestors have lived in the same place, Perths. Menteith.—Gael. *duchas*, *dushchas*, "the place of one's birth, an hereditary right," Shaw. Ir. *das*, signifies a village, a place of abode.

DUCHERY, *s.* Dukedom. *Bellenden.*

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.* Dock, Mearns.

DUCK-DUB, *s.* A duck-pool. V. Duke-dub.

DUCKIE, *s.* A young girl, or doll, Shetl.—Su. G. *docka*, Germ. *docke*, pupa, icuncula; Dan. *dukke*, a baby or puppet.

DUD, *s.* 1. A rag, S. *Ross. Daily-dud*, the dish-clout, S. B. 2. *Duds*, *dudds*, pl. clothing, especially of inferior quality, S. *Polwart.* 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.—Gael. *dud*, a rag, and *dudach*, ragged; Isl. *dude*, indumentum levioris generis.

DUDDY, *adj.* Ragged, S. *Ramsay.*

DUDDIE, *s.* A dish turned out of solid wood, having two ears, and which is, generally, of an octagonal form on the brim, Roxb. This is different from a *Luggie.*

DUDDINESS, *s.* Raggedness, S.

DUDDROUN, *s.* Sloven; drab. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *dudr-a*, to act in a slovenly manner.

DUDE, for *do it*, S. *Dialog.*

* DUE, *adj.* Indebted; as, "I'm *due him* a groat," I owe him a groat, S. *Ingram's P.*

To DUE, *v. n.* To owe; to be indebted, Aberd.

To DUEL, Duell, Dwell, *v. n.* 1. To delay; to tarry. *Douglas.* 2. To continue in any state. *Barbour.* 3. To cease or rest. *Wallace.* 4. *Dwelt behind*, left behind. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *dwael-ias*, id.; Isl. *dueli*, moror.

DUELLING, *s.* Delay; tarrying. *Barbour.*

DUERGH, *s.* A dwarf. *Gawan and Gol.* V. Droich.

To DUFE, *v. a.* (like Gr. *v.*) To give a blow with a softish substance, Clydes. Loth. Roxb. Synon. *Baff.*

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, Perths. 3. A soft, silly fellow, S. O. V. Dowf.

DUFFART, *s.* 1. A blunt, stupid fellow, Ayrs. *Duffar*, Roxb. 2. Generally applied to dull-burning coal, ibid. V. Dowfart.

DUFFART, *adj.* Stupid. V. under Dowf.

DUFFIE, *adj.* 1. Soft; spongy, Fife, West Loth. 2. Also applied to coals which crumble down when struck by the fire-irons, Fife. 3. Stupid, transferred to the mind, S.

DUFFIE, *s.* A soft, silly fellow, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

To DUFFIFIE, *v. a.* To lay down 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 in it; as, "I'll *duffifie* the bottle," Aberd.

DUFFINESS, *s.* Sponginess, Clydes.

DUFFINGBOUT. A thumping or beating, ibid.—Isl. *dubba*, caedo, verbero, percutio; hence applied to *dubbing* a knight, from the *stroke* given.

DUGEON-TRE, Dudgeon, *s.* Wood for staves.—Belg. *duyg*, a staff of a cask, *duygen*, staves.

DUGON, *s.* A term expressive of contempt, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

DUIKRIE, Dukrie, *s.* Dukedom.—The termination is equivalent to that of *dom*, being the same with A. S. *rice*, dominium.

DUIRE, *adj.* Hard. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Fr. *dur*, *dure.*

DUKATE, *s.* A pigeon-house; a variety of *Dowcate*, *i. e.*, a *dove-cot. Acts Ja. V.*

DUKE, Duck, *s.* A general. *Evergreen.*

DUKE, Duik, *s.* A duck, S. *Bannatyne Poems.*

DUKE-DUB, *s.* A pool for the use of *ducks*, S. *Herd's Coll.*

DUKE'S-MEAT, *s.* The herb in E. called *Duckmeat*, S.

DUK HUDE. This seems to signify "a hood of cloth," from Teut. *doeck*, pannus.

DULBART, Dulbert, *s.* A heavy, stupid person, South of S.—Isl. *dul*, stultitia, and *birt-a*, manifestare, q. one who shows his foolishness; C. B. *delbren*, a dolt.

DULCE, *adj.* Sweet.—Lat. *dulcis. Lyndsay.*

DULDER, *s.* Any thing large, S. B.

DULDERDUM, *adj.* Confused; in a state of stupor; silenced by argument, Ayrs.—Isl. *dumbi*, signifies mutus, *duld-r*, is caecus, q. blind and dumb.

DULDIE, *s.* "A greit *duldie*," a large piece of bread, meat, &c., Ang. V. Duldee.

To DULE, *v. n.* To grieve. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *doul-oir*, Lat. *dol-ere.*

DULE, Dool, *s.* Grief, S. *Wyntown. To sing dool*, to lament. Gl. Shirr.

DULE, Dool, *s.* 1. The goal in a game. *Chr. Kirk.* 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.—Teut. *doel*, aggesta terra, in quam sagittarii jaculantur sagittas.

To DULE *aff. v. a.* To mark out the limits; to fix the boundaries, in whatever way, ib.

DULENCE, *interj.* Alas; wo is me! Dumfr.—Perhaps from Lat. *dolens*, as originally used at school; or the Fr. derivative *deuil*, S. *dule*, sorrow.

To DULL, *v. n.* To become torpid. *Bellenden.* The *v.* is used by Chaucer in the same sense.

DULL, *adj.* Hard of hearing, S. *Sir John Sinclair. Saxon and Gael.*

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.

DULSE, *adj.* Dull; heavy, S. B.—Isl. *dollsa*, appendere ignavum.

DULSE, *s.* A common species of edible seaweed, S. *Martin. Fucus palmatus*, Linn.—Gael. *duilliasg*, Ir. *dulisk*, id.—From *Duille*, a leaf, and *Uisge*, water; literally, the leaf of the water.

DULSHET, *s.* A small bundle, Aberd.—Isl. *dols*, tardatio, *dols-a*, impedire.

DULT, *s.* A dunce, S. *Dolt*, E.

DUMBARTON YOUTH. A phrase appropriated to a male or female who is, at least, thirty-six years of age, S. *Galt.*

DUMBIE, *s.* pron. *Dummie.* One who is *dumb*, S. *Z. Boyd.*

To DUMFOUNDER, *v. a.* To confuse; to stupify, S. *Hogg.*—Perhaps from Dan. *dum*, stupid, and Fr. *fondre*, to fall.

To DUMFOUTTER, *v. a.* The same with *Dumfounder*, Ang.

DUMMYIS, *s. pl.* Corr. of *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.—Sw. *domp-a*, rudius palpare.

DUMP, *s.* A stroke of this description, ibid.

To DUMP *about*, *v. n.* To move about with short steps, Fife; the idea being apparently borrowed from the *thumping* noise made with the feet.

To DUMP *in*, *v. a.* To plunge into; q. to put in the *dumps*.—Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *domp-en*, Su. G. *daemp-a*, Germ. *daempf-en*, suffocare.

DUMPH, *adj.* Dull; insipid, Buchan. *Tarras.*—Su. G. Dan. and Germ. *dum*, is used in the same sense; stupidus, stolidus. V. DUMP, *v.*, preceding, and TUMPIE.

DUMPY, *adj.* 1. Short and thick; also used as a *s.*, S. 2. Expressive of coarseness and thickness; applied to cloth, Upp. Clydes.—Isl. *doomp*, ancilluia crassa.

DUMPINESS, *s.* 1. The state of being thick and short, S. 2. Coarseness and thickness; applied to cloth, Upp. Clydes.

* DUMPLING, *s.* *A bannock*, made of oatmeal and suet, boiled in *kail* or broth, Berwicks.

DUMPS, *s. pl.* A game at marbles or taw, played with holes scooped in the ground, Roxb. V. DUMP, *v.*

* 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*.

DUMSCUM, *s.* A game of children, much the same as *pallall*, or the *beds*.

DUM TAM. A bunch of clothes on a beggar's back, under his coat, S. B.

DUN, *s.* 1. A hill; eminence, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. A hill-fort, S. *Statist. Acc.* 3. A regular building; commonly called "a Danish fort," S. ibid.—A. S. *dun*, mons; Gael. id., a fortified hill.

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. 2. To push or jog in any way, S. A. *Bride of Lammer.* 3. To push as a mad bull; as, "a *dunshin* bill." Synon. *Rinning on*, Clydes. Dumfr.—Teut. *dons-en*, pugno percutere.

DUNCH, *s.* One who is short and thick, S.

DUNCHY, *adj.* Squat, S.

DUNCY, *adj.* Perhaps saucy; malapert.

DUNDERHEAD, *s.* A blockhead. Loth. W. DONNART.

DUNDIEFECKEN, *s.* A stunning blow, Ayrs.; the same as *Dandifechan*, q. v.

DUNG, *part. a.* 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. DUNG, *v.*, sense 8.

DUNGEON *of wit.* One having a profound intellect, S. *Boswell's Tour.*

DUNGERING, *s.* The dungeon of a castle, *S. P. Repr.*

To DUNYEL, *v. n.* To jolt, as including the idea of its being accompanied with a hollow sound, Upp. Lanarks. Nearly the same with *Dinle*, of which it is most probably a provincial variety. Armor. *tinl-a* signifies tinnire, to tingle.

DUNIWASSAL, DUNIWEASLE, DUNI-WASSAL, *s.* 1. A nobleman. *Colvil.* 2. A gentleman of secondary rank. *Garnet.* 3. Used to denote the lower class of farmers, generally in a contemptuous way, Ayrs.—Gael. *duine*, a man, and *uasal*, noble.

DUNK, *adj.* Damp, Mearns. V. DOSK.

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, Galt.

DUNKLET, *part. pa.* Dimpled, Ayrs. *Galt.*

To DUNNER, DUNDER, *v. n.* To make a noise like thunder; to clatter. Gl. Sibb.

DUNNER, *s.* 1. A thundering noise, Dumfr. Border. *Davidson's Seas.* 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.—Teut. *donder*, tonitus, ruina cœli; Su. G. *dunder*, strepitus.

DUNSEER, *s.* Apparently formed from E. *Dunce*, to suit the rhyme of *Brunswick. Jacobite Relics.*

DUNSHING, *s.* The act of pushing, Dumfr. Galloway.

To DUNT, *v. n.* To palpitate. *Ramsay.*

To PLAY DUNT. To palpitate from fear.

To DUNT, *v. a.* 1. To strike so as to produce a dull hollow sound, S. *Pop. Ball.* 2. *Dunt 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.

To DUNT *out*, *v. a.* Used in a literal sense, to drive out by repeated strokes, S. *Galt.*

DUNT, DOUNT, *s.* 1. A stroke causing a flat and hollow sound, S. O. E. id. *Peblis to the Play.* 2. The sound caused by the fall of a hard body that in some degree rebounds, S. 3. Palpitation of the heart, S. *Ross.* 4. A gibe; an insult; also a slanderous falsehood, Ayrs.

AT A DUNT, *adv.* Unexpectedly, Stirlings.; q. with a sud-

den stroke; synon. *in a rap.*—Isl. *dunt*, a stroke given to the back or breast, so as to produce a sound.

To DUNT *out*. 1. To bring any business to a termination, S. *Ross*. 2. To come to a thorough explanation, after a variance, S.—Su. G. *dunst*, ictus.

DUNT, *s*. A large piece, Ayrs.; synon. *Junt*. *Picken*.—Allied perhaps to Fris. *deyn-en*, tumescere, q. what is swelled up.

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.

DUNTER, *s*. A porpoise, Porcus marinus, Teviotdale; apparently a cant term.

DUNTER-GOOSE, *s*. The Eider duck, *Brand*.—Su. G. *dun*, down, and *taer-a*, to gnaw, because it plucks the down from its breast.

DUNTY, *s*. A doxy. *Gl. Ramsay*.

DUNTING, *s*. Continued beating, causing a hollow sound, S. *Melvil*.

DUNTING-CASE. V. DONTIBOURS.

DUNZE. V. DOYT.

DUR, DURE, *s*. Door. *Wynt*.—A. S. *dure*, id.

DURANDLIE, *adv*. Continually; without intermission; from Fr. *durant*, lasting. *R. Collyear*.

DURGY, *adj*. Thick; gross, Loth.—Isl. *dreng-r*, densus.

DURK, *s*. A dagger, S. *P. Buch. Dial*.—Gael. *durc*, a poniard; Teut. *dolck*, sica.

To DURK, DIRK, *v. a*. 1. To stab with a dagger, S. *Cleland*. 2. To spoil; to mismanage; to ruin, S.

DURK, DIRK, *adj*. Thick-set; strongly made, Roxb. This seems originally the same with *Dwrvy*, id. q. v.

To DURKEN, *v. a*. To affright. *Sir Gawan*. Perhaps this v. may signify to chase; as a frequentative from Isl. *dark-a*, velociter ambulare.

To DURNAL, *v. n*. Used to denote the motion of the cheek when a flabby person runs or walks fast, Ayrs.

To DURR, *v. a*. To deaden or alleviate pain, as is done by the use of laudanum, Roxb.—Su. G. Isl. *dur*, somnus levis, *dur-a*, per intervalla dormire; or Su. G. *daer-a*, infatuare.

DURSIE, *adj*. Obdurate; relentless; hard-hearted, Ayrs.—Gael. *diorasach*, froward, rash; A. S. *dyrstig*, audax, temerarius, from *dyrr-an*, to dare.

DURT, *s*. Dirt. *Rollock*.

To DUSCH, *v. n*. 1. To move with velocity. *Douglas*. 2. To twang. *Douglas*. 3. *To dusch doun*; to fall with noise. *Douglas*.—Germ. *dosen*, strepitum edere; Isl. *thus-a*, tumultuose prorueré.

DUSCHE, *s*. 1. A fall; as including the crash made by it. *Douglas*. 2. A stroke; a blow. *Barbour*.—Isl. *thys*, Alem. *thus*, *dos*, fragor. V. DOYCE.

DUSCHET, DUSSIE, *s*. A musical instrument. *Poems 16th Cent*.

DUSCHET, DUSSIE, *s*. An indorsement. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis*.—Fr. *douss-er*, to indorse.

To DUSH, *v. a*. To push as a ram, ox, &c., S.—Teut. *doss-en*, pulsare cum impetu; Isl. *dusk-a*, verbera infligo.

DUSHILL, *s*. A female who performs her work in a very slovenly way, Ayrs.—Isl. *dusill*, servus; probably from *dus-a*, cubare anhelans et fessus, to recline breathless and fatigued; *dusa*, talis incubatio; G. Andr.

To DUSHILL, *v. a*. To disgust, ibid.; apparently from the display of slovenliness.

DUST, *s*. A tumult; an uproar. *Guy Mannering*.—Su. G. *dyst*, id.

To DUST, *v. n*. To raise a tumult or uproar, Fife.

DUST *of a mill*. The beard of the kernel or grain, produced by taking off the outer rind, S. *Acts Ja. VI*.—Teut. *duyst*, pollen.

DUST *of lint*. What flies from flax in dressing, S.—Teut. *doest*, lanugo lintei.

DUSTIE-FUTE, DUSTIFIT, *s*. 1. A pedlar. *Skene*. 2. One who is not resident in a country. *Burr. Laws*. 3. Used to denote revelry. *Godly Ball*.

DUSTIE-MELDER, *s*. The designation given to the last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill, S. *Disty Meiller*, Aberd. V. MELDER.

DUSTIE-MILLER, *s*. The plant Auricula, so denominated from the leaves being covered with a whitish dust, Loth., Mearns.

DUT, *s*. A stupid person, S. B.—Dan. *doede*, stupidus; Belg. *dutt-en*, delirare.

DUTCH PLAISE. The name given on the Firth of Forth to the Pleuronectes Platessa. "When small they are called *Fleuks*; when large *Dutch Plaise*." *Neill's List of Fishes*.

To DUTE, DUTT, *v. n*. To doze, S. B. It appears that this is the same with E. *dote*. Rollock uses the phrase, "*dote* and sleep."—Belg. *dutt-en*, to set a nodding.

DUTHE, *adj*. "Substantial; efficient; nourishing; lasting." *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

DWABLE, DWEBLE, *adj*. 1. Flexible; limber, S. *Ross*. 2. Weak; feeble; infirm; generally signifying that debility which is indicated by the flexibleness of the joints, S. *Skinner*.—Su. G. *dubbel*, double.

DWAFFIL, *adj*. 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 *Weffil*, in other parts of S.

To DWALL, *v. n*. To dwell, S.; pret. *dwalt*.

DWALLING, *s*. Dwelling, South of S. It has been justly observed, that the Scots almost always pronounce short *e* as broad *a*, as *twall*, for *twelve*, *wall* for *well*, *wat* for *wet*, *whan* for *when*, &c.

DWALM, DWAUM, *s*. V. DUALM.

To DWANG, *v. a*. 1. To oppress with labour, S. B. 2. To bear, or draw, unequally, S. B. 3. To harass by ill-humour, S. B.—Teut. *dwingh-en*, domare, arctare.

To DWANG, *v. n*. To toil, S. B. *Morison*.

DWANG, *s*. 1. A rough shake or throw, S. B. *Morison*. 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*. It is also used by quarrymen and others for raising large stones, &c.—From Teut. *dwang-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. Synon. to toss the caber.

DWAUB, *s*. A feeble person; a term generally ap-

plied to one who has not strength in proportion to size; as, *She's weel grown, but she's a mere dwaub*, Ang.

To DWAUM, *v. a.* To fade; to decline in health. It is still said in this sense, *He dwaum'd away*, Loth. V. DUALM, *s.*

DWYBE, *s.* "An over-tall slender person." *Gl. Picken.* Ayrs. V. DWAUB.

To DWYN, *v. a.* To cause to languish. *Montgomerie.*

DWINE, *s.* Decline; waning; applied to the moon. *Blackw. Mag.*

To DWYNE, *v. n.* 1. To pine, S. *A. Nicol.* 2. To fade; applied to nature. *Fergusson.* 3. To dwindle, S. *Poems Buch. Dial.*—Teut. *dwyn-en*, attenuare, extenuare.

To DWINGLE, *v. n.* To loiter; to tarry, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*—Probably from E. *dangle*, or the Isl. synon. *dingl-a*, motari pendens.

DWYNING, *s.* A decline, S.—Isl. *dvinar*, diminutio.

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 seems merely an oblique use of E. *dwindle.*

DWMMYSMAN, *s.* A judge; doom's-man. Synon. *dempster. Wyntown.*

DWN, *pret.* of the *v. Do. Wyntown.*

DWNE OF DAW. Dead; deceased. V. DAW.

E.

E long, or *ee*, is, in Annandale, changed into the diphthong *ei* or *ey*; hence, *beis* for bees, *tei* or *tey* for tea, *sey* for sea, *feid* for feed, &c. The old pronunciation of Teviotdale is similar, especially striking the ear of a stranger in the use of the pronouns, as *hei* for he, *mei* for me, &c.

E, EE, *s.* The eye, S. *Douglas.*

EA, *adj.* One. V. the letter A.

EACH *(gutt.)*, *s.* A horse, Sutherl. This is properly a Gael. word; but it is one of those ancient terms which seem to have been common to the Gothic and Celtic nations.—Isl. *eik-ur*, equus, jumentum; perhaps from *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 for fastening the chain by which a horse draws in a cart, Fife.

To EARM. V. YIRM.

To EARN, *v. n.* 1. To coagulate, S. 2. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate, S.—Germ. *ge-rin-nen*, Su. G. *raenn-a*, coagulare.

EARN, *s.* The Eagle. V. ERN.

EARN-BLEATER, *s.* The snipe. *Ross.*—S. B. *earn-bliter.*

EARNY-COULIGS, *s. pl.* Tumuli, Orkn.—Isl. *ern*, ancient, and *kulle*, tumulus; Su. G. summitas montis.

EARNING, YEARNING, *s.* Rennet or runnet, S.—A. S. *gerunning*, id.

EARNING-GRASS, *s.* Common butterwort, Lanarks. *Lightfoot.*

EAROCK, *s.* A hen of the first year. V. EIRACK.

EARS, *s. pl.* Kidneys, Dumfr. Loth.—Ir. *ara*, a kidney, also C. B. *aren*, whence Gael. *airne*, id. *Neirs*, q. v. is evidently from the Gothic.

EARS-SKY, *s.* V. under SKY.

EARTH, *s.* The act of earing, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*—Sw. *ard*, aratio, from *aer-ria*, to ear.

EASEDOM, *s.* Intermission from pain; relief; comfort.

EASEL, EASSEL, *adv.* Eastward; towards the east, South of S. *Guy Mannering.*

EASEFUL, *adj.* Convenient. *Aberd. Reg.* V. ESFUL.

EASING, EASINGDRAP, *s.* The eaves of a house, from which the drop is carried, S.—A. S. *efese*, Belg. *oosdruyp*, id.

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. n.* 1. To desire the bull, S. 2. Applied to strong desire of any kind. *Ferguson.*—Isl. *ysna* or *-osna*, vitula appetens taurum.

EASSINT, *part.* Having taken the bull, Loth. It is also written *Eicen.*

EASTIE-WASTIE, *s.* An unstable person, Ang.; q. one who veers from *east* to *west.*

EASTILT, *adv.* Eastward, *westilt*, westward. Pron. *eastilt, wessilt*, Loth.—A. S. *east-daele*, plaga orientalis.

EASTLAND, *s.* The eastern part of Europe. *Pitscottie.*

EASTLAND, *adj.* Belonging to the east. *Baillie.*

EASTLE, *prep.* To the eastward of; as, "*eastle* the know," to the east of the knoll, Roxb.

EASTLIN, *adj.* Easterly, S. *Ramsay.*

EASTLINS, *adv.* Eastward, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *east-laeng*, oriente tenus.

EASTNING WORT. Scabious, an herb, S. A. *Pennecuick.*

EAT, *s.* The act of eating, S. B.—A. S. *aet*, Teut. *aet*, food.

EATCHE, *s.* An adze or addice, S.

EATEN BERRIES. Misprint for ETNAGH, q. v. *Ross.*

EAVE, *s.* Corr. of the nave of a cart or carriage wheel, Roxb.

EBB, *adj.* Shallow; not deep, S. *Rutherford.*

EBBNESS, *s.* Shallowness. *Rutherford.*

EC, *conj.* And. V. AC.

ECCLEGRASS, *s.* Butterwort, or sheep-rot, Orkn. *Neill.*

ECHER, ICKER, *s.* An ear of corn, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *aecer, aechir*, id.

ECHT, *s.* Ought. *Barbour.*

ECHT. The same as *Aucht*, Aberd. "Fa's *echt* the beast?" to whom does it belong?—Su. G. *aeg-a*, Id. *eig-a*, possidere.

ECKIE, EKIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the name *Hector*, S. Sometimes *Heckie*, S. O.

ECKLE-FECKLE, *adj.* 1. Cheerful; merry; gay, Ayrs. 2. Applied also to one who possesses a sound and penetrating judgment, ibid.

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.

EDDER, *v.* ETHER.

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; q. prepared food.

EDGE, Ege, *s.* The highest part of a moorish and elevated tract of ground, of considerable extent, generally that which lies between two streams; a kind of ridge, South of S. It is used both by itself, and in composition, as Caverton-*edge*, Kingside-*edge*, &c.

EDGE or URE, *s.* 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; Isl. *egg-a*, Su. G. *aegg-a*, incitare, acuere; q. to put an edge on.

EDGIE, *adj.* Clever, Upp. Clydes.

EDIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Adam*, S.

EDROPPIT, *part. pa.* Dropsical. *Bellend.*

EE, *s.* Eye. V. E.

EE *of the Day.* Noon; mid-day, S. B.

EE, *s.* *Ae ee*, a darling, chief delight, Aberd. q. a person's "one eye."

EEAN, *s.* A one-year-old horse or mare, Aberd. Perhaps from Gael. *eang*, a year, like the synon. term, *Year-auld.*

EEBREE, *s.* Eyebrow, Aberd. Nithsdale. *Rem. Nith. Song.* V. Bee, Beee.

EEBREK CRAP. The third crop after lea, S. B.

EE-FEAST, *s.* 1. A rarity; any thing that excites wonder, Ayrs.; q. a *feast* to the eye. 2. A satisfying glance, what gratifies one's curiosity, ibid, Renfr.

EEGHIE nor OGHIE. *I can hear neither eeghie nor oghie*, neither one thing nor another, Ang. *Ross.*—Su. G. *ig*, or *eighi*, not.

EEK, *s.* An augmentation, S. V. Eik.

EEKFOW, *adj.* Equal; also just, Ang.—Su. G. *ekt-a*, Germ. *eicht*, justus.

EEKFOW, *adj.* Blythe; having an affable demeanour, Ayrs.

EEKFULL, *s.* A match; an equal. *Ross.*

EEKSIE-PEEKSIE, *adj.* Equal, Ang.

EEL. *A nine-ee'd eel*, a lamprey, S.—Su. G. *nio-noogon*, Germ. *neunauge*, id. *Neill.*

EELA, *s.* A fishing place, or ground for fishing, near the shore, Shetl.

EEL-BACKIT, *adj.* Having a black line on the back; applied to a dun-coloured horse, S.

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 will never set the Thames on fire."

EELIST, *s.* A desire to have possession of something that cannot easily be obtained, Ayrs.—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. *oeyns lyst*, "the lust or delight of the eye," Wolff.

EE-LIST, Eye-Liet, Eye-Last, *s.* 1. A deformity; an eye-sore. *R. Bruce.* 2. An offence. *Godscroft.* 3. A break in a page, S. Gl. Sibb. 4. Legal defect; imperfection, such as might invalidate a deed; used as a forensic term. *Acts Ja. VI.* 5. A cause of regret, Dumfr.—A. S. *eag*, oculus, and *laest*, defectus.

EELPOUT, *s.* The viviparous Blenny, S.

EEMOST, *adj.* Uppermost, Aberd. *Yimost*, Moray. *Skinner.*

EEN, *s.* An oven, Aberd. Mearns.

EEN, Ene, *pl.* of Ee. Eyes, S. *Douglas.*

EENBRIGHT, *adj.* Shining; luminous.

EEN-CAKE, *s.* A thick cake made of oatmeal with yeast, and baked in an *oven*, *Oon-cake*, S.

EEND, *adj.* Even; straight, Roxb.

To **EENIL**, *v. a.* To be jealous of; applied to a woman who suspects the fidelity of her husband, Fife, nearly obsolete.

EENKIN, *s.* Kindred in all its extent, Dumfr. Synon. with *Kith and Kin.*

EENLINS, *s. pl.* Of equal age, Perths.

EENOW, *s.* Presently; even now, S. B.

EENS, "even as." Sibb., S. Properly *e'ens.*

EENT. Abbrev. used in affirmation; as, "That's no what I bade you do;" "It's *eent*," i. e., *even it*, S.

To **EER**, *v. n.* To squeak as a pig, Shetl.

EERAM, *s.* A boat-song; a rowing song; apparently the same with *Joram.* *Saxon and Gael.*

EERIE, *adj.* Timorous. V. Eary.

EERY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of that which causes fear; dreary, S. *Ross.* V. Eary.

EERISOME, *adj.* Causing fear; that, especially, which arises from the idea of something preternatural, Clydes.

EERTHESTREEN, *s.* The night before yesternight, S. V. Herryesterday.

EESE, *s.* Use. Aberd.

EESOME, *adj.* Denoting that which attracts or fixes the *eye*; what it is gratifying to look at, S. *Reg. Dalton.*

EE-STICK, Eestick, *s.* Something singular or surprising; q. that which causes the *eye* to *stick* or fix, S. *Fergusson.*

EESTICKS, *pl.* Dainties, Aberd.

EE-SWEET, Eye-Sweet, *adj.* Acceptable; beautiful, S. *Rutherford.*

EET, *s.* A custom. V. Ett.

EETNOCH, *s.* A moss-grown, precipitous rock, Ayrs. *Edin. Mag.*

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. *nena*, id.

EEVERY, *adj.* Hungry, *Ayrs. Gl. Surv.* *Every*, Roxb.—Isl. *gifur*, vehemens, avidus.

EE-WINKERS, *s.* The eye-lashes, S. *Rutherford.*

EEFAULD, *adj.* Upright; honest. V. Afald.

EEFAULDLIE, *adv.* Uprightly. *Acts C. I.*

EFFE, Effie. Abbrev. of the name *Euphemia*, as is also *Famie.* *Act. Audit.*

EFFECFULL, *adj.* Effectual. *Acts Mary.* Apparently the origin of the modern S. term, *Feckfow*, q. v. under Feck.

EFFECTUOUS, *adj.* 1. Affectionate. *Douglas.* 2. Powerful; efficacious. *N. Burne.*—L. B. *affectuos-us*, id.

EFFECTUOUSLIE, *adv.* Affectionately. *Pitscottie.*

To **EFFEIR**, *v. n.* 1. To become; to fit. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To be proportional to. *Knox.*

EFFEIR, *s.* 1. What is becoming. *Maitland Poems.* 2. A property; quality. *Dunbar.*

To **EFFEIR**, *v. n.* To fear. *Lyndsay.*

EFFEIRANDLIE, *adv.* In proportion. *Acts Mary.*

To **EFFERE, Effeir**, *v. a.* 1. To fear. *Lyndsay.* 2. To affright. *Douglas.*—A. S. *afaer-an*, terrere.

EFFORE, *prep.* Before; afore.

EFFRAY, Effraying, *s.* Terror. *Barbour.*—Fr. *effray-er*, to affright.

EFFRAYITLY, *adv.* Under affright. *Barbour.*

EFREST. Best. *Houlate.*—Isl. *ypprist.*

EFT, *adv.* After. *Wallace.*—A. S. id.
EFT CASTEL. Hinder part of the ship. *Douglas.*
EFTER, Eftir, *prep.* After. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—A. S. *eftyr*, id.
EFTER-CUMMARE, *s.* A successor.
EFTERHEND, *prep.* After, id.
EFTIR ANE, *adv.* Uniformly, S. *Douglas.*
EFTIR-FALLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, remains; residue; perhaps equivalent to proceeds; results. *Act. Audit.*
EFTIRHEND, *adv.* Afterwards, S. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—Su. G. *efter*, and *haen*, hence, dehinc, posthac.
EFTREMESS, *s.* A dessert. *Barbour.*—A. S. *aefter*, and *mess*, a meal.
EFTSYIS, *adv.* Ofttimes, Rudd. *Douglas.*—A. S. *eft*, iterum, and *sithe*, vice.
EFTSONYS, *adv.* Soon after; in a short time.—O. E. *eftsoons*, A. S. *eft-sona*, cito post.
EGAL, *adj.* Equal, Fr., Mearns. *Meston.*
EGE or VRE. V. Ure, sense 3.
* **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. 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. In the West of S., melted lead is dropped in water for the same end.
EGG-BED, *s.* The ovarium of a fowl, S.
EGGLAR, *s.* One who collects *eggs* for sale, S. A. *Statist. Account.*
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.
To **Dream of Eggs**, is viewed as foretokening anger; but if they are broken, the power of the charm is lost, Teviotd.
EGG-SHELL. *Breaking of an egg-shell.* "Here [in Angus] *Norroway* is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings. No old-fashioned person will omit to break an *egg-shell*, if he sees one whole, lest it should serve to convey them thither." *Edin. Mag.*, Feb. 1818, p. 117.
EGGTAGGLE, *s.* 1. The act of wasting time in bad company, Ayrs. 2. Expl. as also denoting immodest conduct, ibid.
EGYPT (or EGYPTIAN) HERRING. A name given, on the Firth of Forth, to the Saury Pike. V. Gowdanook.
EGYPTIANS, *s. pl.* The name formerly given to Gipsies, as they gave out that they came to Europe from *Egypt*.
EGLIE, *s.* Some peculiar kind of needlework. *Inventories.*—Fr. *aiguillé, eguillé*, wrought or pricked with needles, from *aiguille*, a needle.
EY. A termination of the names of many places; signifying an island. Also written *ay, a*, or *ie.*—Isl. *ey*, id.
To **EICEN**, *v. a.* To desire the male. V. Eassin, *v.*
EIDENT, *adj.* Diligent. V. Ithand.
EIDER DOUN. Down of the Eider Duck. *Pennant.*—Sw. *eiderdun*, id.
EYE-LIST, *s.* A flaw. V. Ee-List.
EYEN, *pl.* Eyes. V. Een.
EYE-WHARM, *s.* An eye-lash, Shetl.—Isl. *hvarmur*, palpebrae.
EIFFEST, *adv.* Especially. *Barry.*—Isl. *eftst-r*, supremus.
EIK, *s.* 1. 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. Acts Cha. I.*—This seems to be a very ancient word, perhaps introduced by the Belgae 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.
EIK, *pron.* Each. *Douglas.*
EIK, Eek, *s.* An addition, S. *Baillie.*
To **EIK**, *v. a.* To add.—E. *eke.*
To **EIK**, *v. n.* To add; to subjoin. *Spalding.*
EIKEND, *s.* The short chain which attaches the *theets*, or traces, to the swingle-trees in a plough, Clydes.—Perhaps compounded of A. S. *ec-an*, to *eke*, and *end*, finis, q. to join the ends of the traces.
EIKWEDER, *s.* A wedder of a particular description, *Acts Cha. I.*
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.
To **EILD, Eld**, *v. n.* To wax old. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *eald-ian*, veterascere.
EILD, Eld, *s.* 1. Any particular period of life, S. *Barbour. Euin eild*, equal in age. *Douglas.* 2. A generation. *Douglas.* 3. An era. *Wyntown.* 4. The advanced period of life. *Douglas.*—A. S. *yld*, aetas, aevum.
EILD, *adj.* Old. *Douglas.*—A. S. *eald*, id.
EILDING, *s.* Fuel. V. Eldin'.
EILDINS, Yealings, *s. pl.* Equals in age. *Burns.* A. S. *efen-eald*, coaevus, inverted.
EILDIT, *part. pa.* Aged. *Douglas.*
EYLL, *s.* The aisle of a church. *Aberd. Reg.*
EYN (*ey*, as Gr. ει,) *adv.* Straight forwards, Clydes.—Perhaps from A. S. *efen*, even, straight.
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. *Skinner.* The word is evidently the same with *End* and *Aynd*, q. v., both signifying breath.
To **EYNDILL**, *v. n.* To be jealous of. *Fenil*, Fife. *Maitland Poems.*
EYNDLING, Eyndland, *part. pr.* Jealous. *Semple.*
EIR, *s.* Fear, Ang. V. Ery.
EIRACK, Earock, Erack, Erock, 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. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *eirag*, id., Germ. *jahrig*, one year old.
EIRD and STANE. V. Sasine.
EYRE FALCONS. Leg. *Gyre. Houlate.*
EISDROP, *s.* The eaves. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Easing.
EISSEL, *adj.* Easterly, S. A. *Hogg.*—A. S. *east-dele*, ortus; as *eassil*, Loth., is from A. S. *east-lad*, orientalis.
EISTIT, *adv.* Rather. Also pron. *astit*, Ayrs.
EISTLAND, *adj.* A term applied to the countries bordering on the Baltic. Hence, *Eistland tymmer*, wood from Norway, &c. *Inventories.*
EITCH, *s.* An instrument used by a cooper, S. *Addice* or *adse*, E. *Rates.*—A. S. *adesa*, "an axe; an addice, or cooper's instrument," Somner.
EITH, Eyth, Eth, *adj.* Easy, S. *Barbour. Eith* is also used adverbially. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *eath*, facilis.
EITHAR, Ethar, *comp.* *Douglas.*
EITHER, *adv.* Or. *Knox.*—Ang. Isl. *eda, edr*, seu.
EITHLY, *adv.* Easily, S.
EYTTYN, Ettyn, Etin, Eaten, *s.* A giant. *Complaynt S.*—Isl. *jautun, jotun.*

RED EITIN. 1. A phrase used in Fife, and perhaps in some other counties, to denote a person of a waspish disposition. 2. *Red-eaten* occurs as if equivalent to *Cannibal*. *Melvill's MS.*

EIZEL, AIZLE, ISIL, ISEL, *s.* 1. A hot ember, S. *Burns.* 2. Wood reduced to the state of charcoal, S. 3. In *pl.* metaph. for the ruins of a country desolated by war. *Douglas.*—A. S. *ysle*, embers; Isl. *eysa*, carbones candentes sub cinere.

EKIE, *s.* A proper name. V. ECKIE.

ELBOCK, ELBUCK, *s.* Elbow, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *elboga*, Alem. *elnboga*, from A. S. *eln*, the arm, and *boge*, curvatura.

ELBOW-GREASE, *s.* 1. Hard work with the arms, S. *The Entail.* 2. Brown rappee, Ang.

ELBOWIT GRASS. Flote Foxtail-Grass. Alopecurus geniculatus, Linn., Lanarks. Denominated *elbowit*, or *elbowed*, for the same reason for which it bears the name of *Geniculatus*, as being *kneed*, or having many joints.

ELDARIS, ELDRYS, *s. pl.* Ancestors. *Barbour.*—A. S. *aldor*, Su. G. *aeldre*, senior.

ELDER, *s.* Among Presbyterians, one ordained to the exercise of government, in Church courts, without having authority to teach, S. *Buik of Discipline.*

ELDERSCHIP, *s.* 1. The ecclesiastical court, now called a Presbytery. *Buik of Discipline.* 2. The Kirk-Session of a particular congregation, S. *Baillie.*—A. S. *ealdor-scipe*, principatus.

ELDFADER, *s.* 1. Grandfather. *Barbour.*—A. S. *eald-fader*, id. 2. Father-in-law. *Douglas.*

ELDIN, ELDING, EILDING, *s.* Fuel of any kind, S. *Ferguson.* A. S. *aeled*, Su. G. *eld*, fire.

ELDIN-DOCKEN, *s.* Rumex aquaticus, Linn., the Water-dock, found by the sides of rivers, often cut, dried, and used as *eldin*, or fuel, by the lower classes; thence supposed to have its name, Roxb.

ELDING, *s.* Age. *Maitland P.* V. EILD.

ELDIS, *adv.* On all sides. *Douglas.* A. S.—*eallis*, omnino.

ELDMODER, *s.* Mother-in-law. *Douglas.*—A. S. *calde-moder*, avia.

ELDNING, ELDURING, *s.* Jealousy. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *ellnung*, zeal, emulation.

ELDREN, ELDERIN, *adj.* Elderly, S. *Rose.*—Dan. *aldrende*, Isl. *aldraen*, senex.

ELDURING. *Dunbar.* V. ELDNING.

* ELEMENTS, *s. pl.* The sky; the firmament; the heavens, S.

ELEST, *s.* An offence. *Keith.* V. EE-LIST.

ELEVEN-HOURS, *s.* A luncheon, S.

* ELF, *s.* A puny creature, S. *R. Forbes.*

ELF-BORE, *s.* A hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped, or been driven; viewed by the superstitious as the operation of the fairies, S. V. AWISBORE.

ELF-CUP, *s.* The name given to small stones, "perforated by friction at a water-fall, and believed to be the workmanship of the elves," Dumfr. *Rem. Niths. Song.*

ELF-MILL, *s.* The sound made by a wood-worm, viewed by the vulgar as preternatural, S., q. "*fairy-mill.*"

To ELFSHOOT, *v. a.* To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow, S.

ELFSHOT, *s.* The name vulgarly given to an arrow-head of flint, S. *Pennant.* 2. Disease supposed to be produced by the stroke of an elf-arrow, S. *Glanville.* The disease consists in an over-distension of the first stomach, from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it.—Norv. *alfskaadt*, Dan. *elfskud*, i.e., *elfshot.*

ELF-SHOT, *adj.* Shot by fairies, S. *Ramsay.*

ELGINS, *s. pl.* V. ELDIN-DOCKEN.

To ELY, *v. n.* To disappear; to vanish from sight; always suggesting the idea of gradual disappearance, Roxb. Selkirks. *Hogg.* 2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly, ibid.

* *To* ELIDE, *v. a.* To quash. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *elid-er*, id.; Lat. *elid-ere.*

ELIKE, *adj.* Alike; equal. *Douglas.*

ELIK WISS, ELIKWYS, *adv.* In like manner; likewise. *Aberd. Reg.*

ELYMOSINER, ELYMOSINAR, *s.* An almoner. *Spalding.*—L. B. *elecmosynarius*, id.

ELIMOSINUS, *adj.* Merciful. *Burel.*

ELYTE, *s.* One elected to a bishopric. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *elite.*

ELIWISS, *adv.* Also. *Aberd. Reg.* Apparently for *elikwiss.*

ELLANGOUS, *prep.* Along. V. ALANG.

ELLER, *s.* The Alder, a tree, S. *Lightfoot.*

ELLION, *s.* "Fuel, chiefly of peat." *Gl. Surv. Nairn.* Corr. pron. of *Eldin*, q. v.

ELLEWYNDE, *adj.* Eleven. *Brechine Reg.*

ELLIS, *adv.* Otherwise.—A. S. *elles*, id.; Lat. *alias.*

ELLIS, ELS, *adv.* Already, S. *Barbour.*

ELNE, ELL, *s.* A measure containing thirty-seven inches, S. The English ell is different; containing three feet and nine inches. *To Measure with the lang Ell* or *Elwand*, to take the advantage of another, by taking more goods than one gives value for, S. *Monro's Exped.* *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. *Forbes on Rev.* This form of the word throws further light on the origin of *Elrische*, q. v.

ELRISCHE, ELRICHE, ELRAIGE, ELRICK, ALRISCH, ALRY, *adj.* 1. Expressing relation to evil spirits. *Dunbar.* 2. Preternatural, as regarding sound, S. *Douglas.* 3. Hideous, respecting the appearance. *Douglas.* 4. Frightful, respecting place, S. *Burns.* 5. Uncouth, in relation to dress. *Bellenden.* 6. Surly; austere. 7. Chill; keen; applied to the weather, S. 8. Fretted; applied to a sore, Ang.—A. S. *aelf*, and *ric*, rich; q. abounding in elves. V. ALLERISH, also ELPHRISH.

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.* *Black Dwarf.*

ELSYN, ELSON, *s.* An awl, S. *Ramsay.* In Shetl. pron. *alison.*—Teut. *aelsene.*

ELSIN-BOX, *s.* A box for holding awls, S.

ELSON-BLADE, *s.* The awl itself.

ELSON-HEFT, *s.* 1. The handle of an awl, S. 2. The designation for a pear, from its resemblance to the *haft* of an awl, S.

ELSPETH. Act. Concil., p. 206, 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 *Epe.*

ELWAND, Elnwand, *s.* 1. An instrument for measuring, S. *Burr. Lawes.* 2. Orion's girdle, a constellation. *Douglas.* From *eln*, and *wand*, a rod.

EMAILLE, *s.* Enamel. V. Amaille.

EMBER GOOSE, *s.* A fowl which inhabits the seas about Orkney. *Sibbald.*

EME, Eyme, Eam, *s.* Uncle. *Wallace.*—A. S. *eam*, Franc. *oheim*, Germ. *ohm*, avunculus. Martinius derives the term from Arab. *am*, an uncle by the father's side. It is still used A. Bor. "Mine *eam*, mine uncle, North." It also bears the sense of *Gossip*, Grose.

EMENYTEIS, *s. pl.* Immunities. *Acts Ja. V.*

EMERANT, *s.* Emerald. *King's Quair.*

EMERANT, Emerand, *adj.* Green. *Douglas.*

To **EMERGE**, *v. n.* To appear unexpectedly. *Forbes's Suppl. Dec.*

EMERGENT, *s.* Any sudden occasion; a casualty; E. *emergency*. *Guthry's Mem.*

EMMELDYNG, *s.* Unexplained. *St. Pat.*

EMMERS, *s. pl.* Red-hot ashes, Dumfr.—A. S. *aemyrian*, cineres; Isl. *eymyria*, favilla ignita, minutae prunae, from *eima*, ignis, and *aer*, *oer*, particula terrestris minima, Seren.

EMMIS, Immis, *adj.* 1. Variable, Ang. 2. *An immis nicht*, a chill, gloomy night, Banffs. Ayrs. 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.—Su. G. *ymsa, oemsa*, to vary, alternare; Isl. *ymr, ymiss*, varius.

EMMLE-DEUG, *s.* Something flying loose; some loose piece of dress; spoken in derision, or with contempt, Galloway.—Perhaps allied to A. S. *amealliud*, exinanitus, "emptied," Somner. *Deug* denotes a rag. V. Dewgs.

EMMOCK, *s.* A pismire; an ant, Loth. Roxb.—Corr. from A. S. *aemete*, id.

EMPASCHEMENT, *s.* Hinderance. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Empash, *v.*

To **EMPASCH, Empesche**, *v. a.* To hinder. *Bellenden.*—O. E. id., Fr. *empescher*.

EMPHITEOS, *s.* A grant in feu-farm. *Ersk. Inst.*

EMPLESANCE, *s.* Pleasure. *Acts Ja. III.*

EMPLESEUR, *s.* Same with *Emplesance*.

To **EMPLESS**, *v. a.* To please. *Act. Audit.*

EMPRESOWNÉ, *s.* A prisoner. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *emprisonné*, imprisoned.

EMPRESS, Empriss, Empriss, Empress, *s.* Enterprise. *Barbour.*—Fr. *empris*.

EMPRIOURE, *s.* 1. A general. *Bellenden.* 2. An emperor. *Lyndsay.*

ENACH, *s.* Satisfaction for a trespass. *Reg. Mag.*—Gael. *enach*, a ransom.

ENANTEEN, *s.* An emmet; an ant, Aberd.—Junius thinks that from A. S. *aemette*, was first formed *aemt*, and afterwards *aent* and *ant*. Syn. Emantie, Mearns.

ENARMED, *part. pa.* Armed. *Douglas.*

ENARMOURE, *s.* Armour. *Douglas.*

ENAUNTER, *adv.* Lest. *Spenser.*

ENBRODE, *part. pa.* Embroidered.

To **ENBUSCH**, *v. a.* To lay in ambush. *Barbour.*—Fr. *embusch-er*, id., q. *en bois*.

ENBUSCHT, *s.* Ambuscade. *Barbour.*

ENBUSCHMENT, *s.* 1. Ambush. *Barbour.* 2. Used in describing the Testudo. *Doug.*

To **ENCHAIP**, *v. n.* Perhaps to cover the head.—Fr. *enchapp-er*, id.

To **ENCHEIF**, *v. n.* *Enchief* may signify to achieve; accomplish.

ENCHESOUN, *s.* Reason; cause. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *achoison*, occasion.

END, Eynding. Breath. *Polwart.* V. Aynd.

ENDAY, *s.* Day of death. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *and-as*, to die.

END-HOOPING, *s.* The ring of iron that surrounds the bottom of a wooden vessel, Roxb. Ayrs. Used also metaph. like *Lagen-gird*, q. v. *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. *Barbour.*—S. *enlang*, O. E. *endlong, endelong*, Ch. A. S. *andlang*, per; Su. G. *aendalongs*, id. 2. "*Endlang*, in uninterrupted succession." *Gl. Antiquary.*

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.

ENDORED, *part. pa.* Adorned. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *endoré*, Lat. *inaur-atus*.

ENDRIFT, *s.* Snow driven by the wind.

ENDS, *s. pl.* Shoemakers' threads; more fully, *Rosetends*, S. *Meston's P.*

To Pack up one's Ends and Awls. A proverbial phrase evidently borrowed from the last, signifying to make ready for departure, S. *Galt.*

END'S ERRAND. The special design, S. *Galt.*—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*, nuntius, 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.

ENEMY, *s.* A designation for the devil, S. *Waverley.* He is also called, by the peasantry of S., *the Ill Man, the Fiend, the Sorrow, the Foul Thief*, &c., as well as here, *the Enemy*.

ENEMY, *s.* An ant, Fife.—Probably corr. from A. S. *an aemet*, id.

ENERLY. V. Anerly.

ENEUCH, Yneuch, *s.* Enough, S., pl. *ynew*. *Wallace.*—A. S. *genoh*, satis.

ENEUCH, Enough, *adv.* Enough. *Weel eneugh*, pretty well, S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

ENFORCELY, *adv.* Forcibly. *Barbour.*

ENFUNDEYING, *s.* Perhaps asthma. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *andfaadd*, cui spiritus praeclusus est.

ENGAIGNE, *s.* Indignation. *Barbour.*—Fr. *engain*, choler.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH. A common game among young people, S. "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. 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. It is said, that when the artful

and acute Elizabeth of England had any suspicion of the effect of her politics on the Scottish nation, she used to inquire how the boys were amusing themselves. If they were acting as soldiers, she considered it as a proof that it was time for her to arm.

ENGLISH WEIGHT, Avoirdupois weight. Thus denominated, because the pound in England contains sixteen ounces, S.

To ENGRAGE, *v. a.* To irritate, especially by holding up to ridicule by means of satire, Ayrs. This seems to be the same with *Engrege*, to aggravate.

* ENGRAINED, *part. adj.* Any thing is said to be *engrained* with dirt, when it cannot be cleaned by simple washing; when the dirt is, as it were, incorporated with the *grain*, or texture, of the substance referred to, S.

To ENGREGE, *v. a.* To aggravate. *Diallog.*—Fr. *engreg-er*, id.

To ENGREVE, Engrewe, *v. a.* To vex. *Barbour.*—Fr. *grev-er*, id.

ENKEERLOCH, *adj.* Having a difficult temper, Ayrs.—Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *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. *Barbour.* 2. Ardently; keenly. *Douglas.*—Fr. *en cœur*, q. in heart.

ENLANG, *adj.* What regards the length of any object, S. V. Endlang.

ENNER, *adj.* Nether; having an inferior place, Lanarks. Perhaps a corr. of *under*.

ENNERMAIR, *adj.* More in an inferior situation, ibid.

ENNERMAIST, *adj.* Nethermost, ibid.

ENORM, *adj.* Very great; excessive. *Balfour's Pract.*—Fr. *enorme*, Lat. *enorm-is*.

ENORMLIE, *adv.* Excessively; enormously. *Acts Ja. V.*

ENPRISE, *s.* Enterprise; emprise; exertion of power. *King's Quair.* V. Empress.

ENPRUNTEIS, Emprunts, *s. pl.* Apparently the act of levying or borrowing money. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *emprunt*, a borrowing, *emprunt-er*, to borrow.

ENRACINED, *part. pa.* Rooted. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*—Fr. *enraciné*, id.

ENS, Enze, *adv.* Otherwise, S. This is used in vulgar conversation for E. *else*.—Su. G. *annars*, signifies alias, otherwise, from *annan*, alius.

ENS, Ense, *conj.* Else, Loth. S. O. *Marriage.*

ENSEINYIE, Ensenye, Ansenye, *s.* 1. A mark, or badge. *Lyndsay.* 2. An ensign, or standard. *Knox.* 3. The word of war. *Barbour.* 4. A company of soldiers. *Knox.*—Fr. *enseigne*.

ENSELYT, *pret.* Sealed. *Barbour.*

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.

ENTAILYEIT, *part. pa.* Formed. *Palice of Hon.*—Fr. *entaill-er*, to carve.

ENTENTELY, *adv.* Attentively. *Barbour.*

ENTENTIT, *part. pa.* Brought forward judicially. *Acts Mary.* V. Intext.

ENTENTYVE, *adj.* Earnest; intent. *Barbour.*—Fr. *ententif*.

ENTRAMMELS, *s. pl.* 1. Expl. bondage; the chains of slavery, Ayrs. 2. Prisoners of war, ibid. This seems to be merely *in trammels*, E.—The origin is Fr. *tremaille*, a net for partridges.

ENTREMELLYS, *s. pl.* Skirmishes. *Barbour.*—Fr. *entremel-er*, to intermingle.

ENTRES, Esterres, *s.* Access; entry. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *entrée*.

ENTRES, *s.* Interest; concern. *Acts Sedit.*

ENTRES SILUER. The same with *Gersome*, q. v. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ENVYFOW, *adj.* Invidious; malicious; malignant, S. B.

EPHESIAN, *s.* The name given, in some parts of Galloway, to a *pheasant*.

EPIE, Yepie, *s.* A blow, as with a sword, Roxb.—Supposed to be from Fr. *espée*, *épée*, a sword.

EPISTIL, *s.* A harangue or discourse. *Dunbar.*

EQUAL-AQUAL, *adj.* Alike, Loth. Dumfr.

To EQUAL-AQUAL, *v. a.* To balance accounts; to make one thing *equal* to another, Loth. *Antiquary.*

EQUALS-AQUALS, *adv.* In the way of division strictly equal, South of S. *Pirate.*

EQUATE, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Levelled. *Bellenden.*—From Lat. *æqua-re*, *æquat-us*, id.

EQUYRIER, *s.* An equerry. *Acts Ja. VI.*—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*, one who bakes, *writer*, one who writes, &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 synon. terminations; as, Belg. schipper and schipman, nauta, plower and plowman, arator, kauffer and kauffman, mercator, &c. 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. *Barbour.* V. Air.

ERAND-BEARER, *s.* A messenger.

ERANDIS, *s. pl.* Affairs; business. *Acts Ja. V.*—A. S. *aerend*, negotium; Leg. Cnut. Caedmon. This is only a secondary sense, as it primarily means a message.

ERAR, Earer, *comp.* 1. Sooner. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. Rather. *Wyntown.*

ERAST, *superl.* 1. Soonest. *Wyntown.* 2. *Erast* is used, by Ninian Winyet, in the sense of chiefly, especially, most of all. E. earliest.

ERCHIN (*gutt.*), *s.* A hedgehog, Fife. *Urchin*, E. Armor. *heureuchin*, id.

ERD, Erde, Yerd, Yerth, *s.* 1. The earth, S., pron. *yird*. *Wyntown.* 2. Ground; soil, S.—A. S. *eard*, Isl. *jaurd*, id., from Isl. *aer-a*, *er-ia*, to plough; Lat. *arare*.

To ERD, Yerd, *v. a.* 1. To inter a dead body, S. B. *Barbour.* 2. Denoting a less solemn interment. *Barbour.* 3. To cover with the soil, for concealment, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Su. G. *iord-as*, sepeliri; Isl. *iard-a*.

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 is returned to the superior. *Ersk. Inst.*

ERDDYN, Yirden, *s.* 1. An earthquake. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *eorth-dyn*, terrae motus. 2. Thunder, S. B.

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 YOUDENDRIFT.

ERD HOUSES. Habitations formed under ground.—Isl. *jard-hus*, domus subterranea.

ERDLY, EIRDLIE, *adj.* Earthly. *Keith.*

ERE, EIR, *s.* Fear; dread, Ang. V. ERY.

ERF, *adj.* 1. Averse; reluctant, Loth. Fife. 2. Reserved; distant, Loth. V. ERGH.

ERF, ERFE, *adv.* Near; approaching to; not fully; as, "What time is it?" "It's *erfe* twal o'clock," Roxb.

ERGH, *adv.* Insufficiently; not fully; "I canna eat that meat; it's *ergh* boiled," Loth.

To ERGH, ARGH, ERF, *v. n.* 1. To hesitate; to feel reluctance, S. *Baillie.* 2. To be reluctant from timidity, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *earg-ian*, torpescere præ timore.

ERGH, *adj.* 1. Hesitating; scrupulous, 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, ERGHING, *s.* 1. Doubt; apprehension, S. 2. Fear; timidity, S.—A. S. *yrhth*, id.

ERY, EIRY, ERRIE, *adj.* 1. Affected with fear, from whatever cause. *Douglas.* 2. Under the influence of fear excited by wildness of situation. *Douglas.* 3. Denoting the feeling inspired by the dread of ghosts, S. *Ross.* 4. Causing fear of spirits, S. *Burns.* 5. 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. *Cottagers of Glenburnie.* 6. Melancholy; dreary; in a more general sense, as applied to what is common or quite natural, S. *Hogg.*—Belg. *eer-en*, vereri; Isl. *ogr-a*, terreo.

ERYNESS, EIRYNESS, *s.* Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S. *Evergreen.*

ERYSLAND, ERLSLAND, EUSLAND, *s.* A denomination of land, Orkn. *Barry.*—Su. G. *oereland*, the eighth part of a markland.

To ERLE, *v. a.* To betroth. V. ARLE, *v.*

ERLIS, *s.* Earnest. V. ARLES.

ERLISH, *adj.* Elvish; preternatural. V. ELRISCHE.

ERMIT, *s.* An earwig, Loth.—This seems originally the same with Sw. *oermatk*, id., *i. e.*, a *worm* or *maggot* that enters the *ear*.

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. V. URN, to pain, to torture.

ERN, ERNE, EIRNE, EARN, *s.* 1. The eagle, S. B. *Douglas.* 2. The osprey. *Houlate.*—A. S. *earn*, Isl. *aurn*, *ern*, Alem. *aren*, *arin*, aquila.

ERNAND, *part. pr.* Running. *Maitland P.*—A. S. *eorn-an*, currere.

ERN-FERN, *s.* The brittle fern, S., q. "the eagle-fern."

ERNISTFULL, *adj.* Eager; ardent.

ERN-TINGS, *s. pl.* Iron tongs, S. A. *Hogg.*

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.

ERRASY, *s.* Heresy. *Acts Ja. V.*

ERSE, *adj.* used as a *s.* The dialect of the Celtic spoken by the Highlanders of S., i. e. *Irish.*

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. —Isl. *ert-a*, irritare.

ERTAND, *part. pr.* Perhaps ingenious, from *Airt*, *v.*, to aim. *Gawan and Gol.*

ERTIENIG, *adj.* Ingenious; having the power of laying plans, &c., Ayrs. A derivative from *art.*

ESCH, *s.* The ash, a tree. *Douglas.*

ESCHAY, *s.* Issue; termination.

To ESCHAME, *v. n.* To be ashamed. *Douglas.*

ESCHEL, ESCHEILL, *s.* A division of an army. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *eschielle*, a squadron.

ESCHELLIT, ESCHELLETT, *s.* "Ane *eschellit* schod with yron without ane bolt." *Inventories.*

To ESCHEVE, ESCHEW, *v. a.* To achieve. *Barbour.* —Fr. *achev-er.*

ESCHEW, *s.* An achievement. *Barbour.*

ESCHEW, *pret.* Showed; declared. *Bellenden.*

ESCHIN, *adj.* Belonging to the ash. *Douglas.*

ESEMENT *of* HOUSHALD. Apparently lodging; accommodation by living in a house. *Act. Audit.*

ESFUL, *adj.* Producing ease. *Wyntown.*

ESK, *s.* A newt, S. V. ASK.

To ESK, ESKE, YESK, *v. n.* To hiccup, S. B.—A. S. *gisc-ian*, id.

ESKDALE SOUPLE. A figurative designation for a broad-sword, or a two-handed one. *Hogg.*

ESKIN, ESKIN, *s.* The hiccup, S. B.—A. S. *geocsung*, Belg. *kickse*, id.

ESPAYNE, *s.* Spain. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *Espagne*, Lat. *Hispania.*

ESPED, *part. pa.* The same with *Expede*, despatched; issued from an office without delay. *Ellis esped*, already expedited.

ESPERANCE, *s.* Hope, Fr. *Bellenden.*

ESPYE, *s.* A spy. *Douglas.*—Fr. *espie.*

ESPYELL, *s.* A spy. *Knox.*

ESPINEL, *s.* A sort of ruby, spinel.—Fr. *espinelle. Burel.*

ESPLIN, *s.* A stripling, Mearns. Syn. *Callan.* This seems to be originally the same with *Haspan*, *Haspin*, South of S., q. v.

ESPOUENTABILL, *adj.* Dreadful. —*Lyndsay.* —O. Fr. *espouventable.*

ESS, *s.* Ace. *Bannatyne P.*

ESSCOCK, *s.* Same as *Arsecockle*, Aberd.

ESSIS, *s. pl.* Ornaments in jewellry, in the form of the letter S.; Fr. *esse*, "the letter S.; also the form of an S in any workmanship," Cotgr.

ESSYS, *s. pl.* Advantages. *Wynt.*—Fr. *aise.*

ESSONYIE, *s.* Excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law. *Reg. Maj.*—Fr. *essoine*, id.

ESSONYIER, *s.* One who legally offers an excuse for the absence of another.

EST, *s.* A corruption of *Nest*, Roxb. Hence, a *bird-est*, a bird's nest. *Hogg.*

ESTALMENT, *s.* Instalment; payment in certain proportions at fixed times.

* ESTATE, ESTAIT, *s.* One of the constituent branches of parliament. *The Three Estatis*, the lords, including the prelates, the barons, and the burgesses. *Acts Ja. I.*—This is a Fr. idiom, *Les estats*, and *les gens de 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. *Lyndsay.*

To **ESTIMY**, *v. a.* To form a judgment of; to estimate. —Fr. *estimer*, to prize, to value.

ESTLER, Estlar, *adj.* Hewn; polished. *Ramsay.* V. Aislair.

ESTLINS, *adv.* Rather, Ayrs. Renfrews. *Picken.*—A. S. *aest, est*, estimatio, "estimation, value, esteem;" Su. G. Isl. *ast*, amor, *astvin*, carus. *Lins* is the termination of adverbs which is so common in our vernacular language, as denoting quality. Thus, *estlins* is equivalent to willingly, with good will, and has an origin analogous to another S. word, also signifying rather. This is *Lever, Leuer, Leuir, Loor, Lourd*, &c., as 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." V. Lingis, Linge.

ETERIE, Etrie, *adj.* 1. Keen; bitter; applied to weather, Roxb. "An *etry* sky," Dumfr. 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. *Gentle Shepherd.*

ETHERINS, *adv.* 1. Either, S. O. 2. Rather, Berwicks.

ETHERINS, Eitherens, *s. pl.* The cross ropes of a thatched roof or stack, S. B.—A. S. *ether*, a covert, *heather-ian*, arcere.

ETHIK, Etick, *adj.* 1. Hectic. *Bellenden.* 2. Delicate, S. B.—Fr. *etique*, hectic.

ETIN, *s.* A giant. V. Eyttyn.

ETION, *s.* Lineage, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Su. G. *aett, ett*, family.

ETNAGH BERRIES. Juniper berries, Ang. *Ross.*

ETNAGH, Etnach, *adj.* Of or belonging to juniper; made of the wood of the juniper bush, S. B. *Taylor's S. Poems.*

ETT, Ett, *s.* Habit; custom, Ang.; more generally used in a bad sense; as *ill etts*, bad habits; *ill eets*, id. Fife.—Isl. *katt, kaette*, manner, nature of a thing; Ihre 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. *The Provost.* V. Atrie, Attrie.

ETTERCAP, *s.* 1. A spider, S. 2. An ill-humoured person, S. *Waverley.* V. Attircop.

ETTERLIN, *s.* A cow which has a calf, when only two years old, Renfr. Perths. The term *Ourback* is elsewhere applied to a cow which has not a calf when three years old.

To **ETTIL, Ettle, Attel**, *v. a.* 1. To aim; to take aim, S. It is, however, more frequently used as a neuter v. *Douglas.* 2. To make an attempt, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To propose; to design, S. *Douglas.* 4. To direct one's course. *Houlate.* 5. To aspire; to be ambitious, Ayrs. *Galt.* 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*, destinare.

ETTLE, Etling, *s.* 1. A mark, S. *Ross.* 2. Aim; attempt, S. *Burns.* 3. Design. *Barbour.* 4. Expectation.

ETTLER, *s.* One who aims at any particular object, or has some end in view, S. O.

To **EVAIG**, *v. n.* To wander; to roam. *Bellend. T. Liv. Vagari*, Lat.—Fr. *evaguer*, 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.

EVASION, *s.* Way of escape; means of escaping. It occurs in this sense in our metrical version of Psal. lxxxviii. 8.

EVE-EEL, *s.* The conger eel, Muraena conger, Linn. *Ayr. Surv. Forfars.*

To **EVEN**, *v. a.* 1. To equal, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. To bring down to a certain level. *Rutherford.* 3. To talk of one as a match for another in marriage, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

EVENDOUN, *adj.* 1. Perpendicular, S. 2. Denoting a very heavy fall of rain, S. *Galt.* 3. Honest; downright, S. *Galt.* 4. Direct, plain, express, without reserve or qualification, S. *Galt.* 5. Mere, sheer, excluding the idea of any thing but that mentioned, S. *Burns.* 6. Confirmed or habitual. This is scarcely a customary use of the term.

EVEN-HANDS. (An adverbial form of speech.) On an equal footing, S. A. *Hogg.*

EVENNER, *s.* An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam, Loth. V. Raivel.

EVENTURE, *s.* Fortune. *Pitscottie.* Synon. with *Aventure*, E. *adventure;* from Lat. *adven-ire*, q. "what comes to one."—L. B. *eventur-a*, fortuna.

EVER, Iver, *adj.* A term applied to places where there are two of the same name, denoting that which is uppermost, or farthest up the hill, reckoning from the bed of the nearest river; as *Iver Nisbet, Iver Cratling*, Teviotd. This was originally the same with *Uver* and *Ouer*, q. v.

To **EVER**, *v. a.* To nauseate, Clydes.

EVER BANE. Ivory. *Inventories.*

EVERICH, *adj.* Every. *Everichone*, every one. *King's Quair.*—A. S. *aefre eac*, id.

EVERYESTREEN, *s.* Used for *Here-yestreen;* the evening before last, Galloway.

EUERILK, *adj.* Every. *Lyndsay.* A. S. *aefre ealc*, id.

EVERLIE, *adv.* Constantly, perpetually, without intermission, Ang. Fife, Roxb.

EVEROCKS, *s.* The cloudberry, knoutberry, or Rubus chamaemorus. Syn. Averins.

EVERSIVE, *adj.* Causing, or tending to, the overthrow of. *Crookshank.*

EVIDENT, *s.* A title-deed, S. *Spalding.*

EVIL-HEIDIT, *adj.* Prone to strike with the *head;* a term applied to an ox accustomed to butt. *Balfour's Pract.*

EVILL, *adj.* In bad preservation; nearly worn out. *Inventories.*—A. S. *yfel*, vilis, inutilis.

EUILL-DEDY, *adj.* Wicked. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *yfel daeda*, prava agens.

EVIL MAN. A designation given to the devil. *Acts Ass.* V. Ill Man.

EVILL-WILLER, *s.* One who has ill-will at another, or seeks his hurt. *Keith's Hist.*—A. S. *yfel-will-an*, male velle, male intendere; part. pr. *yfel-will ende*, malevolus.

EUILL-WILLIE, *adj.* Evil-disposed; malevolent, S. *Ill-willie*, q. v.

EVIN, *adj.* Equal; indifferent; impartial; synon. *Evinly*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

EUIN-EILD, *adj.* Equal in age. V. EILD.

EVINLY, *adv.* Equally. *Act. Audit.*

EVINLY, *adj.* 1. Equal. *Douglas.* 2. Indifferent; impartial. *Wyntown. Euinly. Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *efen-lic*, aequalis, aequus.

EUIRILKANE, *adj.* Every one. *Barbour.*

EVIRLY, *adv.* Constantly; continually, S. B.

To **EVITE**, *v. a.* To avoid. *Cleland.*—Lat. *evit-are.*

EULCRUKE, *s.* Apparently oil vessel; *Ulie* being the term for oil, S. B., and *cruke* the same with E. *crock*, a vessel made of earth. *Burrow Lawes.*

EVLEIT, *adj.* 1. Active; nimble. 2. *Eveleit* is rendered handsome, Ayrs. 3. Also expl. "sprightly; cheerful; vivacious," ib. V. OLIGHT.

EUOUR, EVEYR, *s.* Ivory. *Douglas.*

EUPHEN, *s.* An abbreviation of *Euphemia*, S. V. FAMIE.

EVRIE, *adj.* Having a habitually craving appetite, Dumfr. V. YEVERY.

EW, *s.* Yew. *Aberd. Reg.*

EWDEN-DRIFT, *s.* Drifted snow, Aberd. *Shirrefs.* V. YOUDEN-DRIFT.

EWDER, EWDRUCH, *s.* 1. A disagreeable smell, S. B. Clydes. *Journal Lond.* 2. The steam of a boiling pot, &c., Aberd. 3. *Ewdrock*, Ayrs., is used to denote dust, or the lightest atoms; as, "There's a *ewdrock* here like the mottie sin [sun]."—Fr. *odeur.*

EWDER, *s.* A biase, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

EWEL, *interj.* Indeed; really, Ettr. For.—A. S. *wel*, and Su. G. *wael* is used in the same sense.

EWENDRIE, *s.* The refuse of oats after it has been fanned; weak grain, M. Loth. This is called *grey corn*, E. Loth.

EWER, *adv.* Ever. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

EWEST, YEWEST, *adj.* Contiguous. *Acts Ja. VI. 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 *ewose* and *ewous*. *Aberd. Reg.*

EW-GOWAN, *s.* Common Daisy.

EWHOW, *interj.* 1. Ah, alas, South of S. *Old Mortality.* 2. Used also as an exclamation expressive of surprise, Roxb. V. HEGH HOW.

EWIN, *adv.* Straight; right. *Dunbar.*

EWINDRIFT, *s.* Snow drifted by the wind. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* V. EWDENDRIFT, YOWDEN-DRIFT and ENDRIFT.

EWYNLY, *adv.* Equally. *Barbour.*

EWTEUTH, *prep.* Without. *Act Audit.* V. OUTWITH.

To **EXAME**, *v. a.* To examine, S. *Diallog.*

EXAMINE, *s.* Examination, S. *Lamont's Diary.*—Fr. *examen*, id., Cotgr.

To **EXCAMBIE**, *v. a.* To exchange, S.—L. B. *excambiare.*

EXCAMBION, *s.* Exchange, S. *Spotswood.*

EXCRESCE, *s.* Increase; augmentation. *Forbes, Suppl. Dec.*—Lat. *excresc-ere*, to grow out; to increase.

EXECUTORIAL, *s.* Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court. *Act Cha. I.*

To **EXEME, EXEEM**, *v. a.* To exempt. *Skene.*

To **EXERCE**, *v. a.* To exercise. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *exerc-er*; Lat. *exerc-ere*, 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 exhibitions to be judged of, and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to *add*. *First Book of Discipline.* 2. This term was occasionally transferred to the Presbytery itself. *Acts Ja. VI.* 3. The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed, or ordained, S. *Acts Ass.* 4. Family worship; or, as expressed in E., family prayers, S. *Galt.* It is sometimes called *family-exercise.*

EXERCITIOUN, *s.* 1. Bodily exercise; *Keith's Hist.* 2. Military exercise; the act of drilling. *Acts Ja. V.*—Lat. *exercitatio.*

EXHORTANS, *s.* Exhortation; part. Lat. *Crawfurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

EXIES, *s. pl.* The hysterics, South of S. *Antiquary.* Perhaps an oblique use of the Northumbrian term *aixes*, which denotes the ague. V. TREMBLING EXIES.

EXINTRICATION, *s.* The act of disembowelling a dead body. *Fountainh. Suppl. Dec.*

To **EXONER**, *v. a.* To exonerate; to free from any burden or charge. *Fountainhall.*—Lat. *exonerare.*

EXPECTANT, *s.* A candidate for the ministry, not yet licensed to preach the gospel. *Acts Assembly.*

EXPECTAVIS, *s. pl.* Apparently in reversion or expectance. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To **EXPEDE**, *v. a.* To despatch; to expedite, S. *Expede*, part. pa. *Spalding.*—Fr. *exped-ier*, id.

To **EXPISCATE**, *v. a.* To fish out by inquiry, S. *Wodrow.*—Lat. *expisca-ri*, id.

EXPLOSITIOUNE, *s.* Disgraceful expulsion. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *explod-ere*, to drive out by hissing, or clapping of hands; part. pa. *explos-us*; from *ex* and *plaudere.*

To **EXPONE**. 1. To explain. *Bellie.*—Lat. *exponere.* 2. To expose to danger. *Knox.* 3. To represent; to characterise. *Spalding.*

To **EXPREME**, *v. a.* To express. *Douglas.*

EXPRES, *adv.* Altogether. *Douglas.*—Fr. *par exprès*, expressly.

To **EXTENT**, *v. a.* To assess; to lay on, or apportion an assessment; S. *to stent. Acts Ja. I.*—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. *Maitl. Hist. Edin.*

EXTENT, *s.* An ancient valuation of land or other property, for the purpose of assessment. *Acts Ja. I.* V. STENT.

EXTENTOUR, *s.* An assessor; one who apportions a general tax; now S. *stent-master*, ibid.—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. *Acts Cha. I.*

EXTERNE, *adj.* Outward; Lat. *extern-us.*

To **EXTINCTE**, *v. a.* To erase; used as synon. with *deleit. Acts Ja. VI.*—Lat. part. *extinct-us.*

To **EXTIRPE**, *v. a.* To extirpate. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *extirp-er.*

To **EXTORSS**, *v. a.* To exact upon; to use extortion. *Acts Ja. VI.* From the Lat. supine or part. pa. *extors-um*, or *extors-us.*

To **EXTORTION**, *v. a.* To charge exhorbitantly; part. pa. *Extortioned. Spalding.*

EXTRANEANE, Extranear, *adj.* *Extraneane cordwanaris*, cordwainers coming from a distance, or not enjoying the liberties of a burgh. *Aberdeen Reg.*

EXTRANEAN, *s.* A scholar in the higher classes of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, who has received the previous part of his education at another school.

To **EXTRAVAGE**, *v. n.* To deviate in discourse. *Fountainhall.* V. Stravaig.

EXTRÉ, *s.* Axle-tree, S. *Douglas.* V. Ax-tree.

EXULAT, *part. pa.* Exiled. *Aberd. Reg.*—L. B. *exul-are.*

EZAR, *adj.* Of or belonging to the tree called maple. *Herd's Coll.* V. Mazer.

EZLE, *s.* A spark of fire, generally from wood, Dumfr. V. Eizel.

F.

FA, *v.* and *s.* V. Faw.

FA', **Fae**, *s.* Foe. *Douglas.*—A. S. *fa*, id.

To **FA' BY** *one's* **REST.** Not to sleep.

To **FA' IN HANDS WI'** *one.* To enter into courtship with one, with a view to marriage, S.

To **FA'** *o' (of).* To abate, Aberd.

To **FA'**, *v. n.* To fall.

To **FA'** *o'er*, *v. n.* 1. To fall asleep, S. *Reg. Dalton.* 2. To be in childbed; or, as now very indefinitely expressed, to be *confined*, S.

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. *doorval-en*, to fall through.

FAB, *s.* A fob, or small pocket; used as denoting a tobacco-pouch, South of S. *A. Scott's Poems.*—Germ. *fuppe*, loculus.

FABORIS, *s. pl.* Suburbs. *Wallace.*—Fr. *fauxbourg*, id.

FABOURDON, *s.* Counterpoint in music. *Burel.*—Fr. *faux-bourdon.*

FACE, *s.* The edge of a knife, or of any other sharp instrument, S.—*Tablet à Face*, cut into several sharp angles. V. Fast.

FACHENIS, *pl.* Falchions. *Douglas.*—Fr. *fauchon*, a short crooked sword.

FACHERIE, Fr. **Fasherie**, *s.* Trouble, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FACHT. Leg. *ficht*, fight. *Houlate.*

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 one who possesses that softness of disposition that he is liable to be easily wrought upon by others.

FACOUND, *adj.* Having a graceful utterance. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *facund-us*, id.

FACTOR, Factour, *s.* 1. A land-steward, or one who has the charge of an estate, who lets the lands, collects the rents, &c. *Boswell's Journal.* 2. A person legally appointed to manage sequestrated property, S. *Ersk. Inst.* 3. One to whom escheated property is given; equivalent to *Donatory*, q. v. S.

FACTORIE, *s.* Agency. *Lettres of factorie*, letters empowering one person to act for another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FADDIS, *s. pl.* Boats. *Bellenden.*—Gael. *fada.*

To **FADDOM**, *v. a.* V. Fadom.

FADE, Fede, *adj.* Appointed. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *fad-an*, ordinare.

FADE, *s.* A company of hunters. *Douglas.*—Isl. *veid-a*, to hunt; Gael. *fiadh*, a deer.

To **FADE**, *v. a.* To fall short in. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *fat-ast*, deficit.

FADER, Fadyr, *s.* Father. *Barbour.*—Aberd., A. S. *faeder*, Isl. *fader*, id.

FADERLY, *adj.* Fatherly. *Bellenden.*

FADGE, *s.* A bundle of sticks, Dumfr.—Sw. *fagg-a*, onerare.

FADGE, Fage, *s.* 1. A large flat loaf, or bannock, *Gl. Sibb.* 2. A flat wheaten loaf, Loth. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *weggke*, libum oblongum; Fr. *fouace*, a thick cake. 3. A lusty and clumsy woman, S. *Ritson.*

To **FADLE, Faidle**, *v. n.* To waddle, Ang.

FADOM, *s.* A fathom, S.—Isl. *fadm-r.*

To **FADOM, Faddom**, *v. a.* 1. To measure, used in a literal sense, S. 2. To encompass with the arms, S. and O. E. *Burns.* 3. To comprehend; applied to the mind, S.—Isl. *fadm-a*, amplecti.

FAE, Fa, *pron.* Who, Aberd. *Gl. Antiq.*

FAE, *prep.* From; as, *fae hame*, from home, Aberd.

FAG, *s.* The sheep-louse, S. O. *Surv. Agr.*

FAGALD, *s.* 1. Fagot. *Barbour.* 2. A bundle of twigs or heath, tied with straw ropes, formerly used in Ettr. For. for shutting up the doorway under night, when there was no door.

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.

FAGS, *s.* The name given to a disease of sheep; supposed lousiness, S.

FAGSUM, *adj.* Producing weariness or fatigue; tiresome, Perths.

FAGSUMNESS, *s.* Tiresomness, ibid.—Perhaps Sw. *fagg-a paa sig*, se onerare.

FAY, *s.* 1. Faith. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *fe.* 2. Fidelity; allegiance. *Barbour.*

FAY, *adj.* On the verge of death; the same with *Fey*, q. v.

To **FAID**, *v. n.* To frown, Ork.—Isl. *faed*, aversio, displicentia, Verel.

FAIK, *s.* A corr. of *Faith.* *In faik*, in faith, Dumfr.

To **FAIK**, *v. a.* To grasp. *Douglas.*—Fland. *fack-en*, apprehendere.

To **FAIK**, *v. a.* To fold; to tuck up, S. *Burns. Fecket*, folded.—Sw. *veck*, a fold.

FAIK, *s.* 1. A fold, S. B. *Bannatyne P.* 2. A plaid, Ang. *Faikie*, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.*

FAIK, *s.* A stratum of stone, Loth.

FAIK, *s.* The razor-bill, a bird. *Neill.*

To **FAIK**, *v. a.* 1. To lower the price of any commo-

dity, Loth, Pertha. *Galt.* 2. To let go with impunity, Loth.—Su. G. *falk-a*, to cheapen.

To FAIK, FAICK, *v. n.* To fail, S. B. *Ross.* Su. G. *wik-a*, cedere.

To FAIK, *v. a.* To stop; to intermit, S. B. *Ross.*

FAIKINS. *Gude faikins*, a minced oath, South of S.; *Feggins*, S. B. V. FEGS.

FAIKS, *pl.* *My faiks*, a minced oath, by my faith, Roxb.; synon. *Fegs*, q. v.

FAIL, *adj.* Frail; in a failed state as to corporeal ability, Roxb.—Su. G. *fel* 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. *Douglas.* 2. A flat grassy clod cut from the sward, S. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *wall* (pron. *vall*), sward.

FAIL-DYKE, *s.* A wall built of sods, S. *Minstrelsy Border.*

To FAILYE, FAILYIE, *v. n.* 1. To fail. *Acts Cha. I.* 2. To be in want of any thing. *Barbour.*—Fr. *faillir*, id.

FAILYIE, FAYLYHE', *s.* 1. Failure. *Act Sedt.* 2. Legal subjection to a penalty, in consequence of disobedience. 3. Penalty in case of breach of bargain, S. *Spalding.*

FAIMIE, *adj.* Foamy, S. V. FAME.

FAIN, *adj.* Damp; not thoroughly dry; applied to grain in the field when not fit for being taken in, Roxb.—A. S. *than*, damp, moist.

To FAYND, FAND, *v. a.* 1. To tempt. *Wyntown.* 2. To put to trial. *Sir Tristrem.* 3. To endeavour. *Barbour.*—A. S. *fand-ian*, tentare.

To FAYND, *v. n.* To make shift for one's self. *Wallace.* V. FEND.

FAYNDING, *s.* Perhaps, guile. *Barbour.*

FAINY, *adv.* Not understood. *Houlate.*

To FAINT, *v. a.* To make faint; to enfeeble. *Guthry's Trial.*

FAINTICE, *s.* Dissembling. *Barbour.*—Fr. *faintise.*

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.

FAIPLE, *s.* Any thing 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.

FAIPLE, *s.* *To hang the faiple*, to be chopfallen, S.; also, to cry; to weep. *A. Scott.*

FAIR, *adj.* Calm, Orkney.

FAIR, FERE, FEYR, *s.* Appearance. *Douglas.*—A. S. *feorh*, vultus.

FAIR, FAYR, FAR, *s.* 1. Solemn preparation. *Barbour.* 2. Funeral solemnity. *Gawan and Gol.*—Germ. *feyr-en*, to celebrate.

FAIR. V. Fairin.

FAIR, *s.* Affair. *Priests of Peblis.*

* FAIR, *adj.* Apt; ready; likely. "Gin he gang into that trade, he'll be *fair* to lose the wee pennie that he has to the fore," Renfrews. Apparently an ellipsis for "he will be in a fair way."

FAYR, *adj.* Proper. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *fagr*, idoneus.

To FAIR, *v. n.* To clear up; applied to the atmosphere in reference to preceding rain, S. *The Smugglers.*

FAIR-CA'IN, *part. adj.* 1. Smooth-tongued; having great appearance of civility, Loth. Fife; synon. *Fair fassint.* *Saxon and Gael.* This is evidently q. *ca'ing*, or driving *fairly* or cautiously. 2. Flattering; wheedling; cajoling, ibid. Stirlings.

FAIRD, *s.* 1. Course. *Complaynt S.* 2. Expedition; enterprise. *Calderwood.* Perhaps rather "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."

FAIRDED, *part. pa.* Painted. V. FARD, *v.*

FAIRDIE, *adj.* Passionate; irascible. *To grow fairdie*, to get into a passion, Ayrs.—Gael. *feargach*, angry; passionate; *fearg-am*, to vex; to fret.

FAIRDING, *s.* Violent blowing. *Burel.*

FAYRE, FARE, *s.* Course. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *far*, iter.

To FAIREWELL, *v. a.* To bid farewell to. *Rollock.*

FAIR FA'. Well betide; good luck to. *Fair fa' 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. An elliptical phrase; may a *fair* or happy lot, or chance, *befall* the person or persons spoken of or addressed.

FAIR-FARAND. V. FARAND.

FAIR-FASHIONED, FAIR-FASSINT, *adj.* Having great appearance of discretion without the reality; having great complaisance in manner, S. *Old Mortality.*

FAIRFASSINT. V. FAIR-FASHIONED.

FAIRFLE, *s.* A great eruption of 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.

FAIR-FUIR-DAYS. V. FURE-DAYIS.

FAIR-GRASS, *s.* Bulbous crowfoot, or Butter-cups, 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.

FAIRHEID, *s.* Beauty. *Dunbar.*

FAIRY GREEN, FAIRY RING. A small circle, often observed on old leas or heath, of a deeper green than the surrounding sward, supposed by the vulgar or superstitious to be the spot on which the *fairies* hold their dances, S. *Edin. Mag.*

FAIRY-HAMMER, *s.* A species of stone hatchet, S. *Clan-Albyn.*

FAIRY-HILLOCKS, *s. pl.* Verdant knolls, denominated from the vulgar idea that these were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there, S. *Bord. Minst.*

FAIRIN, FAIRING, *s.* 1. A present given at a *fair*; like E. *fairing.* 2. Metaph. a drubbing, S. *Reg. Dalton.*

FAIRIN, FARNE, *part. pa.* Fared. *Barbour.*

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. *Rem. Niths. Song.* V. RADE.

FAIRLY, *adv.* Surprisingly; *fairly few*, wondrous few, S. B. *Ross.* V. FERLY.

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. *Hogg.*

FAIRNTICKL'D, *adj.* Freckled.

FAIRNTOSH, *s.* The name appropriated to *aqua-*

vitæ, formerly distilled in the district 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. *Clan Albyn.*

FAIR STRAE-DEATH. Death in the common course of nature. V. STRAE-DEATH.

FAISINS, *s. pl.* The stringy parts of cloth, resembling the lint (S. *caddis*), applied to a wound, S.; *Feasings*, Roxb.

FAIT, *s.* *To lose fait of*, to lose one's good opinion, or faith of, S.—Fr. *faire fête de*, to joy in.

To FAYT, *v. a.* Perhaps, frame. *Sir Tryst.*

FAIZART, FESART, *s.* 1. A hermaphrodite of the gallinaceous tribe, Roxb. 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 when the threads are separated from each other, and assume the form of the raw material at the place where it has been rent, S. 2. "To have the edge of a razor, or other sharp instrument, turned out to a side, instead of being blunted, by use." *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*—Teut. *vaese*, *vese*, fibra capillamentum, festuca; Kilian. Hence Belg. *vesel*, a hairy string, as that of a root; *vesel-en*, to grow stringy; *veselig*, stringy.

To FAIZLE, *v. a.* To flatter, S. B.—Su. G. *fios-a*, id.

To FAKE, *v. a.* 1. To give heed to, Orkn. 2. To believe; to credit, ibid.—Teut. *fack-en*, apprehendere; Isl. *faa*, *faeck*, capere, accipere, adipisci.

FAKES. *By my fakes*, a minced oath, Aberd. *W. Beattie's Tales.* V. FAIK, and FAIKS.

FALD, FAULD, *s.* 1. A sheep-fold, S. *Ross.* 2. An enclosure of any kind. *Douglas.* A. S. Isl. *fald*, septum animalium.

To FALD, FAULD, *v. a.* To enclose in a fold, S. *Burns.*—Sw. *faella*, id.

To FALD, *v. n.* To bow, S. *Garden.*—A. S. *feald-an*, plicare.

To FALD, FAULD, *v. a.* To enfold, S. *Sem. Niths. Song.*—A. S. *feald-an*, plicare.

FALD. V. ANEFALD, *i. e.*, upright.

FALD-DIKE, *s.* A wall of turf, surrounding the space appropriated for a fold, S.

FALDERALL, *s.* 1. A gewgaw; most commonly in pl., S.; synon. *Fall-all. Hogg.* 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. *Wyntown.*

FALK, FAUK, *s.* The razor-bill. *Martin.*

FALKLAND-BRED, *adj.* Equivalent to "bred at court;" Falkland in Fife having been the favourite residence of several princes of the Stuart family. *Chr. Kirk.*

To FALL, FA', *v. n.* To dissolve, as burnt lime-stone, in consequence of being slaked, or as clay when frostbitten, S. *Surv. Kincard.*

To FALL, *v. n.* To be one's chance; to happen. *Sir A. Balfour's Lett.*

To FALL *by*, *v. n.* 1. To be lost, or disappear, S. *Rutherford.* 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.

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 FALL, or FA' *in twa*. A vulgar phrase used to denote childbearing, S. *Picken.*

To FALL *in wi'*, *v. a.* To meet with, either accidentally, or in consequence of search; applied both to persons and to things, S. *Galt.*

To FALL *out*, *v. n.* To make a sally. *Monro's Exped.*—Belg. *wytval-en*, id.

To FALL, or FA', *wi' bairn.* To become pregnant, S. *Picken's Poems.*

FALL, *s.* Apparently scrap or *offal*, S. A. *Hogg.*

To FALL, *v. n.* 1. To fall to, as one's portion, pron. *faw*, S. *Peblis to the Play.* 2. To be one's turn. *It fawis me now*, S.

FALL (pron. *faw*), *s.* A measure six ells square, S. *Skene.*—Su. G. *fale*, pertica, a perch.

FALL, FAW, *s.* A trap, S. *Evergreen.*—Germ. *falle*; Su. G. *falla*, decipula.

FALLALLS, FALALLS, *s. pl.* A term used to denote the gaudy and superfluous parts of attire; superficial ornaments, S. It is more commonly applied to females. *Old Mortality.*

FALLAUGE, FALAWDGE, *adj.* Profuse; lavish, Aberd.—Fr. *volage*, giddy.

FALL-BOARD, *s.* The wooden shutter of a window that is not glazed, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges or latches, S. O. *Blackw. Mag.*

FALLBRIG, *s.* A bridge used in a siege, which the besiegers let *fall* on the walls, that they might enter by it. *Barbour.*

FALLEN STARS, *s.* Jelly tremella, S. Tremella Nostoc, Linn.; a gelatinous plant, found in pastures, &c., after rain, S.

SEA FALLEN STARS, SEA LUNGS. An animal thrown on the sea shore in summer and autumn; Medusa aequorea, or sea-nettle, Linn.

To FALLOW, *v. a.* To follow, S. *Douglas.*

To FALLOW, *v. a.* To equal. *Dunbar.*

FALOW, FALLOW, *s.* 1. Fellow; associate. *Wyntown.* 2. A match; one thing suited to another, S.; like E. *fellow. Sadler's Papers.*

To FALS, *v. a.* To falsify. *Bellenden.*

FALSAR, FALSARIE, *s.* A falsifier. *Acts Mary.*

To FALSE *a dome.* To deny the equity of a sentence and appeal to a superior court. *Acts Ja. III.*—L. B. *falsare judicium*, appellare a judicio.

FALSED, FALSETYE, *s.* 1. Falsehood. *Dunbar.* 2. A forgery. *Acts Mary.*—O. Fr. *faulsete.*

FALT, FAUTE, FAWT, *s.* Want. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *faute*, want of whatever kind.

FALTEN, *s.* A fillet, Argyles.—This is evidently Gael. *faltan*, "a welt; belt; ribbon for the head; *snood*," *Shaw.*

FALTIVE, *adj.* Faulty. *Blue Blanket.*—Fr. *faultif*, *faultive*, id.

FAME, FAIM, FEIM, *s.* 1. Foam, S. *Douglas.* 2. Passion, S. B.—A. S. *fam*, *faem*, spuma.

To FAME, *v. n.* To be in a rage, S.

FAMELL, *adj.* Female. *Colk. Sow.*

FAMEN, *pl.* Foes. *Wallace.*—A. S. *fahmon*, foe-man.

FAMH, *s.* A small noxious beast. *Statist. Acc. Kirkmichael.*

FAMYLE, FAMELL, *s.* Family; race. *Douglas.*—Fr. *famille.*

* FAMILIAR, *adj.* Used in the sense of confidential, in the phrase "*familiar* servant." *Pitscottie.*

FAMOUS, *adj.* 1. Of good character. *Wodrow.* 2. Injurious to the character of another; libellous; calumniatory; slanderous. *Balfour's Pract.*—Fr. *fameux*, of much credit.

FAMULIT, *pret.* Perhaps stammering, unintelligible, from want of teeth.—Dan. *faml-er*, to hesitate; to stammer.

FAN, *adv.* When, Aberd. Mearns, Angus.

To FAND, *v. a.* To try. V. FAYND.

FAND, *pret. v.* Found, S. *Hudson.*

To FANE, *v. a.* To protect. *Dunbar.*

FANE. *In fane*, fondly. *Gawan and Gol.*

FANE, *s.* An elf; a fairy, Ayrs. *Train's P. Reveries.*—Teut. *veyn*, socius, sodalis; as the fairies are commonly designed *good neighbours*. Gr. Andr. however, renders Isl. *faane*, Faunus; and we learn from Loccenius, that in Sweden *Fan* is a name for the devil.

FANERELS, *s. pl.* What is loose and flapping. *Saint Patrick.* Apparently a dimin. from E. *fanners*, the instrument for winnowing grain.

FANG, *s.* 1. Capture. *Wallace.* 2. The power of apprehending. 3. What is seized or carried off, Ang. *Morrison.* 4. A prize or booty. 5. *In a fang*, so entangled as not to be able to escape, Ang. *With the fang*, having in possession, LL.S. 6. In pl. claws or talons, S. 7. The bend of a rope, Gl. Sibb.—A. S. *fang*, Teut. *vanghe*, captura, captus.

To FANG, *v. a.* To grasp; to catch; to lay hold of. *Doug. Virgil.* *Fang* is used in the same sense by Shakspere; *vang*, id. Devonsh.

To LOSE THE FANG, *v. n.* 1. A pump well is said to *lose the fang*, when the water quits the pump, S. 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. V. FANG, *s.*, sense 2.

To FANG *a well.* To pour water into a pump, for restoring its power of operation, S.

FANK, *s.* A sheep-cot, or pen; a term generally used in Stirlings. and Perths.

To FANK, *v. a.* To fold; as, *to fank the sheep*, ib.

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. *Henrysone.* 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.—Teut. *vanck*, tendicula.

FANK, *s.* *A fank o' tows*; a coil of ropes, S.

FANNER, *s.* or in *pl.* FANNERS. The instrument which creates wind for winnowing the chaff from grain, S.; called a *fan*, E. *Stat. Acc.*—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. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *fanon.*

FANTISE, *s.* Vain appearance. *K. Quair.*

To FANTISIE, *v. a.* To regard with affection; used in the sense of the E. v. to fancy. *G. Buchanan.*—Fr. *fantas-ier.*

FANTON, *s.* Swoon; faint. *Palice of Hon.*

FANTOWN, *adj.* Fantastic. *Wyntown.*

FAOILTEACH, *s.* The Gaelic designation for what the Lowlanders denominate *The Borrowing Days.* V. BORROWING DAYS.

FAPLE, *s.* *To hang a fuple.* V. FAIPLE.

FAR, *s.* Pompous preparation. V. FAIR.

FAR, *s.* Appearance. *Barbour.* V. FAIR.

FAR, FAYRE, FAYR, *s.* Expedition; journey. *Barbour.*—A. S. *fare*, Isl. *far*, id.

FARAND, FARRAND, *adj.* Seeming; having the appearance of. *Douglas.*

AULD-FARAND, *adj.* Sagacious; prudent, S.

FAIR-FARAND, *adj.* 1. Having a goodly appearance. *S. P. Repr.* 2. Having a fair carriage. *Houlate.* 3. Having a specious appearance, S.

EUIL-FARAND, *adj.* Unseemly. *Douglas.*

FOUL-FARREN, *adj.* Having a bad appearance. *Kelly.*

WEILL-FARAND, *adj.* 1. Having a goodly appearance. *Barbour.* 2. Handsome. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *far-a*, agere; Teut. *vaer-en*, gerere se.

FARAND, *part. pr.* Travelling. *Barbour.*

FARANDAINS, *s. pl.* A species of cloth, partly of silk, and partly of wool.

FARANDMAN, *s.* A traveller. *Skene.*—A. S. *farende*, itinerant.

FARAR, *s.* A traveller or voyager. *Douglas.*

FARAR, *compar.* Better. *Gawan and Gol.*

FAR-AWA', FARAWAY, *adj.* 1. Distant; remote, as to place, S. *Antiquary.* 2. Distant, as to consanguinity, S. *Rob Roy.*

FARAWA'-SKREED, *s.* Foreign news, or a letter from a foreign country, Ayrs.

FARCOST, *s.* A trading vessel. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *farkost*, any instrument of travelling.

To FARD, FAIRD, *v. a.* 1. To paint. *Z. Boyd.* 2. To embellish. *Compl. S.*—Fr. *fard-er*, id., *fard*, paint.

FARD, *s.* Paint. *Z. Boyd.*

FARD, *adj.* *Weill-fard*, well-favoured. *Lyndsay.*

FARD, FARDE, FAIRD, *s.* 1. Course; motion. *Douglas.* 2. Force; ardour; violence. *Bellenden.* 3. Blast; q. a current of wind. *Douglas.* 4. *To make a fairde*, to make a bustle. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *faerd*, cursus, iter.

FARDER, *adj.* Further, S. *R. Bruce.*

FARDILLIS, *s. pl.* Shivers. *Gawan and Gol.*—Teut. *ter-deel*, quadra.

FARDING, *s.* A farthing, S., Cumb.

FAREFOLKIS, *s. pl.* Fairies; *fair-folk*, Banffs. *Douglas.*—Q. *fair folk*, or *faring folk.*

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. *farvaeg* denote a high road, via publica. But Haldorson expl. *farveg-r* as primarily signifying alveus, canalis.

FAR-HIE-AN-ATOUR, *adv.* At a considerable distance, Aberd.

FARY, FARIE, *s.* 1. Bustle; tumult. *Dunbar.* 2. Confusion; consternation. *Douglas.* V. FIERY.

FARING, *s.* Leading of an army. *Barbour.*—Isl. *faer-a*, Su. G. *foer-a*, ducere, ducem esse.

FARLAND, *adj.* Coming from a distant country. *Maitland P.*—A. S., *feorlen*, *feorlend*, 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, S. *Wodrow.*—Teut. *vier-deel*; A. S. *feorth-dael*, quarta pars.

FARM, *s.* Rent. V. FERME.

FARM-MEAL, *s.* Meal paid as part of the rent, S. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

FAROUCHIE, *adj.* Savage; cruel; ferocious, Ayrs.; slightly varied from Fr. *farouche*, wild, savage, cruel, &c.

FARRACH, *s.* Force; vigour, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Isl. *faer*, validus; Gael. *farrach*, force.

FARRANT, *adj.* Sagacious, Selkirks. *Hogg.* Used elliptically for *auld-farrant.* V. FARRAND.

FARSY, *adj.* Having the *farcy*, or leprosy of horses. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *farcin.*

FARTHING-MAN, FERDINGMAN, *s.* A designation given to the *Dean of Guild. Stat. Gild.*

FARTIGAL, *s.* A fardingale. *Maitland P.*—Fr. *vertugale*, id.

FAS, *s.* A knot or bunch. V. FASSIS.

FAS, *s.* Hair. *Douglas.*—A. S. *feax*, id.

FAS CAST. Scheme, Gl. O. Fr. *face* is used for *fait*, factus; q. a new-*made* device.

To FASCH, FASH, *v. a.* 1. To trouble; applied to the body, S. *Baillie.* 2. Denoting what pains the mind. *Baillie.* 3. To molest, in a general sense, S. *Evergreen.*

To FASH ONE'S THUMB. To give one's self trouble, S. *Ramsay.* The phrase is generally used negatively; as, "*Ye needna fash your thumb about it*;" you need not take the slightest trouble; perhaps in allusion to the use of the thumb in making or confirming a bargain. V. THUMB-LICKING.

To FASCH, *v. n.* 1. To take trouble, S. *Galt.* 2. To be weary of, S. *Caron, S P.* 3. To intermeddle, so as to subject one's self to trouble, S.—Fr. *se fach-er*, to grieve; Su. G. *faas widen*, tangere aliquem, *to fash with*, S.

FASCH, FASH, *s.* 1. Trouble, S. *Burns.* 2. Pains taken about any thing, S. 3. Denoting a troublesome person, S.

To TAK THE FASH. To take the trouble to do any thing, S. *Cott. of Glenburnie.*

FASHEN, FESHEN, *part. pa.* of the *v.* to *Fetch*, S. B. *Ross.*

FASHEOUS, FASHIOUS, *adj.* Troublesome. *Baillie.*—Fr. *facheux, facheuse*, id.

FASHIOUSNESS, *s.* Troublesomeness, S.

FASKIDAR, *s.* The Northern Gull, Larus parasiticus, Linn.; the *Scouti-aulin* of Orkn.

FASSE, *s.* A hair. *S. P. Repr.*

FASSIS, *s. pl.* Knots; bunches. *Inventories.*—O. Fr. *faisse*, bande en général, *fais*, a bunch.

FASSIT, *part. pa.* Knotted.

FASSON, *s.* 1. Fashion, S. B. *fassin. Complaynt S.* 2. The expense of making any article.—Fr. *façon* does not merely denote the form of any thing, but the "making, workmanship," Cotgr.

FAST, FASSIT, *part. pa.* Cut in facets, little faces, or small angles; applied to precious stones. 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 a utensil employed for a purpose from which it cannot be spared, Aberd.

FASTA, *s.* A stone anchor for a boat, Sheti.—Isl. *faest-a*, firmare, *to fasten.*

FASTAN REID DEARE. Deer of a deep red colour. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FASTRINGIS-EWYN, *s.* The evening preceding the first day of the Fast of Lent. *Fastern's-een*, S. *Shrove Tuesday*, E. *Barbour.*—Belg. *Vastenavond*, id.

FAT, *s.* A cask or barrel. *Stair. Suppl. Dec.*—A. S. *fet*, vas; Su. G. *fat*, vas cujuscunque generis; Teut. *vat*, id. The E. term has been greatly restricted in its sense; being confined to a vessel that contains liquids for fermentation.

FAT, *pron.* Pronunciation of *What*, in Angus, Mearns, Aberd. &c. *Ross.*

FATCH, *s.* *At the fatch*, toiling; drudging, Aberd.; perhaps corr. from *Fash.*

FATCH-PLEUCH, *s.* V. FOTCH-PLEUCH.

FATET, *pres.* Acknowledges. *Aberd. Reg.*—From *fat-eor*, Lat.

FATHER-BETTER, *adj.* Surpassing one's father, S. B. *Baillie.*—Isl. *faudrbetringr*, id.

FATHER-BROTHER, *s.* A paternal uncle, S. *Skene.*

FATHER-SISTER, *s.* A paternal aunt. *Id.*

FATHER-WAUR, *adj.* Worse than one's father; falling short in goodness, Clydes.; used in opposition to *Father-better*, q. v.

FATHOLT, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Probably a denomination of wood from some place in Norway; as *holte* denotes a small wood.

FAT-RECKS. Aberd. pron. of *What-recks. Tarras.* V. RAIK, RAK, *s.* Care.

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, S. O. *Burns.* 2. "*Fattrels*, ribbon-ends," &c. *Gl. Picken.*—O. Fr. *fatraille*, trumpery.

FAUCH, FAW, FEWE, *adj.* Pale red; fallow; dun, Aberd. *Douglas.*—A. S. *fah, fealg, fealh*, helvus.

To FAUCH, FAUGH, *v. a.* 1. To fallow ground, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. To beat. *He faught him well*, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.*—Isl. *faag-a*, Su. G. *faci-a*, purgare.

FAUCH, FAUGH, *adj.* Fallow, not sowed, S.

FAUCH, FAUGH, *s.* 1. A single furrow, from lea, Ang. 2. The land thus managed, S. B. *Statist. Acc.* 3. Applied metaph. to the tearing of one's character to pieces; probably from the rough work that the plough makes in ground that has been lying in grass, Ang.

FAUCHENTULIE (*gutt.*), *s.* A contentious argument, Mearns. The latter part of the word is undoubtedly *Twilyie*, a broil or quarrel. Gael. *fachaim*, is matter, cause; *fachain*, fighting.

To FAUCHENTULIE, *v. n.* To contend in argument, ibid.

FAUCHS, *s. pl.* A division of a farm, so called because it gets no manuring, but is prepared for a crop by a slight fallowing, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

FAUCHT, *pret.* Fought. V. FECHT.

FAUCUMTULIES, *s. pl.* Perquisites due by the tenant to the proprietor of land, according to some leases; as fowls, &c. Ang.

FAVELLIS, *pl.* Perhaps, savours. *K. Hart.*

FAUGHT, *s.* Struggle. V. FECHT.

FAULDS, *s. pl.* A division of a farm, so denominated because it is manured by folding sheep and other cattle upon it, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

FAULTOUR, *s.* A transgressor. *Lyndsay.*

FAUSE, *adj.* False; the common pron. among the vulgar, S.; A. Bor. id. *Burns.*

FAUSE-FACE, *s.* A visor; a mask. *Rob Roy.*

FAUSE-HOUSE, *s.* A vacancy in a stack for preserving corn, q. *false house. Burns.*

To FAUT, FAWT, *v. a.* To find fault with; to accuse; to criminate, Aberd.

FAU'T, *s.* *Nae fau't*, and *It were na fau't*; expressions strongly indicative of contempt; applied to one who assumes undue importance, or affects a niceness or delicacy, which one is supposed to have no claim to, S.

FAUTE, FAUT, FAWT. Want. *To hae faut o'*, to have

need of. "*Had faut o't*, needed it much;" *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* V. FALT.

FAUTYCE, FAULTISE, *adj.* Guilty; culpable. *Acts Ja. I.*

FAUXBURGHE, *s.* A suburb; Fr. *fauxbourg*. *Hist. James the Sext.*

To FAW, FA', *v. a.* To befal, S. The E. *v. n.* is used in the same sense. *Fair faw ye!* May you be fortunate. *Foul faw ye!* evil betide you. *Foul 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. *Ross.*

FAW, *s.* A trap. V. FALL.

FAW, *adj.* Pale red. V. FAUCH.

FAW, *adj.* Of diverse colours. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *fag, fah*, versicolor.

To FAW, FA', *v. a.* 1. To obtain. *Burns.* 2. To have as one's lot, S. *Popular Ball.*

FAW, FA', *s.* 1. Share; q. what falls to one, S *Ross.* 2. Lot; chance, S. *Burns.*

FAW, FA', *s.* A fall, S.

To SHAK A FA', *s.* 1. To wrestle, S. *Ross.* 2. To strain every nerve, S. B. *Baillie.*

FAW-CAP, *s.* A stuffed cap for guarding a child's head from the bad effects of a *fall*, S. B.

FAWELY, *adv.* Few in number. *Wallace.*

FAWICHIT, *pret.* Fallowed. V. FAUCH, *v.*

To FAWITH, *v. a.* To fallow. V. FAUCH.

FAWN, *s.* A white spot on moorish and mossy ground, Ettr. For—Perhaps A. S. *faen, fenn, feon*, palus.

FAX, *s.* Face; visage. *Douglas.*—Isl. *fas*, conspectus, gestus.

FAZART, *adj.* Dastardly; cowardly. *Kennedy.*—Su. G. *fasar*, horreo.

FAZART, *s.* A dastard. *Montgomerie.*

FE, FEE, FEY, FIE, *s.* 1. Cattle. *Barbour.* 2. Small cattle, sheep or goats. *Douglas.* 3. Possessions in general. *Barbour.* 4. Money. *Wyntown.* 5. Wages, S. *Statist. Acc.* 6. Hereditary property in land. *Wyntown.* 7. Hereditary succession. *Barbour.* 8. Absolute property, as distinguished from liferent, LL. S. *Skene.*—Isl. *fe*, Su. G. *fae*, A. S. *feo*, pecus, pecunia.

FEAD, *s.* Feud; hatred; quarrel.

FEAKE, *s.* That part of a sack, which, when full, is drawn together at top by the cord with which the sack is tied, Roxb.; apparently the same with *Faik*, a fold, q. v.

FEAL, *s.* Turf, &c. V. FAIL.

FEALE, FEALL, *s.* Salary; stipend. *Acts Mary.*

FEALE, *s.* A liege-man; a faithful adherent. *Balfour's Practicks.*

FEALE, *adj.* 1. Faithful; loyal. *Bannatyne Poems.* 2. Just; fair; proper. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *feal*, faithful, honest, true.

To FEAM, *v. n.* 1. To foam with rage, S. B.; *fame*, S. *Ross.* To be in a violent passion, S. V. FAME.

FEAR, *s.* A fright, Roxb.

FEAR, FIAR, *s.* 1. One to whom property belongs in reversion, S. 2. Connected with the term *conjunct*, a liferenter, S. *Skene.*

FEAR'D, *part. adj.* Afraid, S.

FEARIE, *adj.* Afraid; fearful, Selkirks.

FEARN, *s.* Gut, Roxb. V. THERM.

FEARSOME, *adj.* Frightful; causing fear, S. *Guy Mannering.*

FEARSOME-LOOKING, *adj.* Having a frightful appearance, S. Ibid.

FEASIBLE, *adj.* Neat; tidy, Roxb.

To FEAT, *v. a.* To qualify; to prepare. *Forbes on the Revelation.*

FEATHER CLING. A disease of black cattle, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

FEATLESS, *adj.* Feeble. *Kelly.*

FEAUK, *s.* A plaid, Aberd. V. FAIK.

To FEAZE, *v. n.*; also FEASINGS. V. FAIZE.

To FEBLE, *v. n.* To become weak. *Barbour.*

FEBLING, *s.* Weakness. *Douglas.*

To FEBLIS, *v. a.* To enfeeble.—Fr. *foiblesse*, weakness.

FEBRUAR, *s.* The month of February, S. This was anciently written *Frueryher, Feuiryher*. *Wallace.*

To FECHT, *v. a.* 1. To fight; pret. *faucht, fawcht*. *Wyntown.* 2. To toil, S. *Burns.*—A. S. *feaht-an*, Germ. *fecht-an*, id.

FECHT, FACHT, FAUGHT, *s.* 1. Fight, S. *Douglas.* 2. Struggle, of whatever kind, S. *Burns.*

FECHTAR, *s.* One engaged in fight, S. *Wallace.* A. S. *feohtere*, pugnator.

FEGHIE-LEGHIE, *adj.* A contemptuous term, conjoining the ideas of insipidity, inactivity, and diminutive size, Aberd.

FECK, FEK, *s.* 1. A term denoting both space and quantity, or number, S. *Dunbar.* 2. The greatest part, S. *Wallace.* 3. *Of feck*, of value. *Montgomerie.* 4. *Ony fek*, any consideration or consequence, S. O. E. "of any effect."—A. S. *faec*, space, or Fr. *effect*.

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. *feoc-an*, tollere, "to take away," Somner; whence E. *fetch*; or allied to *facn*, fraud, guile.

FECK, *adj.* Vigorous; stout. *Jacobite Relics.*

FECK, *s.* A contraction, as would seem, of the name of Frederick, the Prince of Wales, ib.

FECKET, *s.* An under-waistcoat, or an under-shirt, generally of woollen stuff, S. *Burns.*

FECKFUL, FECKFOW, FECTFUL, *adj.* 1. Wealthy, S. *Feckfow-like*, having the appearance of wealth, S. 2. Possessing bodily ability, S. *Hamilton.* 3. Powerful. *Ramsay.*

FECKY, *adj.* Gaudy, S. B. *Ross.*

FECKLESS, *adj.* 1. Weak; applied to the body, S. *Ross.* 2. Feeble in mind. *Polwart.* 3. Spiritless, Ang. 4. Not respectable; worthless, Loth. *The Har'st Rig.*

FECKLESSNESS, *s.* Feebleness, S. *Rutherford.*

FECKLY, FECTLIE, *adv.* 1. Partly, S. *Watson.* 2. Mostly; most part of, S. *Ross.*

FECKLINS, *adv.* Partly; or nearly; like *feckly*, Fife.

FECTFULLY, *adv.* Powerfully; effectually, S.

FEDAM, *s.* Such unnatural conduct as seems to be a presage of approaching death, Ayrs. *The Entail.* V. FEYDOM (under *Fey, fee*, adj.), which is undoubtedly the proper orthography.

FEDDER, *s.* A feather, Aberd.

FEDDERAME, FEDREM, *s. pl.* Wings. *Douglas.*—A. S. *faether-ham*, a dress of feathers.

To FEDE, *v. a.* To nurture. *Sir Trist.*—A. S. *fed-an*, educare; Su. G. *foed-a*, alere.

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 *footgang*, Berwicks. V. FIT-GANG.

FEDYT, *part. pa.* Under enmity; or exposed to hostility. V. FEIDIT.

FEDMEL, Fedmil, Fedmal, *a.* 1. Fattened; *fit* for the *mell* or maul. 2. Gluttonous; fat and lazy, Aberd. Banffs.

FEDMIL. V. Fedmit.

FEDMIT, *adj.* Gluttonous, Aberd.

FEDMIT, *s.* A glutton, ibid.—Dan. *fedme*, fatness, corpulency; Su. G. *fetma*, id. from *foed-er*, to fatten; Isl. *feitmete*, fat meat.

FEE, *adj.* Predestined; on the verge of death, S. *Herd's Coll.* V. Fey.

To **FEE, Fie,** *v. a.* To hire, S. *Knox.* V. Fe.

FEEDING STORM. A fall of snow, which is on the increase, and threatens to lie deep on the ground, S. *Baillie.*

FEEDOW, *s.* The name given by children to the store of cherry-stones, from which they furnish their *castles of peps.* Synon. *Peppock*, Roxb.—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. Fleegaries.

FEEL, Feil, *adj.* Foolish; Aberd. pronunciation for *fule*; used adjectively in S. *Skinner.* S. a fool, id.

FEEL, *adj.* Smooth, &c. V. Feil.

To **FEEL,** *v. a.* To smell, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

FEELLESS, *adj.* Insensible; without feeling, Clydes. *Marmaiden of Clyde.*

FEENICHIN, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Foppish; fantastical, Fife; corr. from E. *finical.*

To **FEER, Fier,** *v. n.*, or to **Feer** *Land*, *v. a.* To mark off, by a furrow on each side, the breadth of every ridge when a field is to be ploughed.—A. S. *fyr-ian*, proscindere aratro, to furrow. With this corresponds Su. G. *fora*, id., and *fora*, a furrow.

FEER FOR FEER. Every way equal, S. B. V. Fere, companion.

FEERY *o' the* **Feet.** Active in moving the feet. But it is more generally used negatively.

FEERICHIN, *adj.* Bustling, S. B. V. Fiery.

FEERIE, *adj.* Clever; active. V. Fery.

FEERIE, *adj.* Looking weakly; in a state of bad health, Fife. Loth.—Isl. *far*, morbus epidemicus. V. Fery.

FEERILIE, *adv.* Cleverly.

FEEROCH, Feiroch, *s.* 1. Ability; activity; agility, Upp. Clydes. Perhaps from *Fere*, *Fier*, sound, entire, if not from A. S. *feorh*, anima, vita, spiritus. 2. Rage, Perths. V. Fiery.

FEEROCHRIE, *s.* The same with *Feeroch.*

FEET. *Change your feet*, i. e., change your shoes and stockings, Aberd.

FEETH, Feith, *s.* A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river, Aberd. *Stat. Acc.*—Moes. G. *fatha*, sepes; Dan. *vod*, a net.

FEETS. *Fit-out-o'-the-feets*; a designation given to one who betrays a genuine spirit of contradiction, Teviotd. A corr. of *Theets.* V. Thetis.

FEETSIDES, *s. pl.* Ropes, used instead of chains, which are fixed to the *hames* before, and to the *swingle-tree* behind, in ploughing, Berwicks.

FEET-WASHING, *s.* 1. A ceremony performed, often with some ludicrous accompaniments, in washing the feet of a bride or bridegroom, the night preceding marriage. 2. Transferred to the night on which this custom is observed, S.

To **FEEZE,** *v. a.* To twist; to screw, S. *A. Douglas.*

To **FEEZE about.** 1. To turn round, S. 2. To hang off and on, S. B. *Skinner.*—Belg. *vyz-en*, id.

To **FEEZE aff,** *v. a.* To unscrew, S.

To **FEEZE on,** *v. a.* To screw, S.

To **FEEZE up,** *v. a.* 1. To flatter, S. 2. To work up into a passion, S.—Su. G. *fias-a.*

To **FEEZE** *into.* "To insinuate into unmerited confidence or favour." *Surv. Nairn.* In this sense it is sometimes said that one *feezes* himself into the good graces of another.

FEEZE-NAIL, *s.* A screw-nail, Roxb.

FEFT, *part. pa.* 1. Legally put in possession, S.; *feoffed*, E. *Act. Audit.*—Fr. *feffer*, 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. *Lamont's Diary.* 2. What is of no value, S. *Burns.*—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 Ayrs. 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 petty oath used by the vulgar in S., viewed as corr. from *faith.* *Feggins*, id. S. B. V. Faikins.

FEY, *s.* Croft or infield land, Galloway. Evidently allied to *Fey*, A. Bor. to cleanse, *faugh*, S.—Teut. *vaegh-en*, *vegh-en*, purgare, tergere; Su. G. *fei-a*, *faei-a*, Isl. *faegia*, Germ. *fegen*, id.

FEY, Fee, Fie, *adj.* 1. On the verge of death, S. *Wallace.* "There's fey bleed in that laddie's heed," Aberd. 2. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Douglas.* 3. *A fey puckle*, a grain of corn that has lost its substance, S. B.—Isl. *feig-r*, Su. G. *feg*, A. S. *faege*, moribundus, morti appropinquans; Belg. *veeg*, Fr. *fie*, fatal.

FEY, *s.* 1. A fief held of a superior. *Barbour.* 2. A kingdom, improperly. *Wyntown.*

FEY, *s.* A foe. *Maitland Poems.* V. Fa.

FEID, Fede, *s.* Enmity; a quarrel, S. *Wallace.*—Isl. *faide*, *fed*, Su. G. *fegd*, A. S. *faehth*, E. *feud.*

FEIDIT, Fedyt, *part. pa.* Under enmity from some other party; exposed to hostility, or the effects of hatred. V. Feid, Fede.

FEIDOM, *s.* Enmity. *Evergreen.*

FEYDOM, *s.* The state of being near death, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate it, S.

FEIFTEEN. *The Feiftein.* V. Fifteen.

FEIGH, Feech, *interj.* Fy, S. *Ramsay.*—Alem. *fig-en*, A. S. *fi-an*, odisse.

FEYK, *s.* Restlessness proceeding from nervous affection; the *fidgets.* *Polwart.* V. Fyke.

FEIL, Feele, *adj.* 1. Soft and smooth like velvet; silky to the touch, Roxb. Dumfr. *Hogg.* 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.

FEIL, Feils, Feill, Fele, *adj.* Many. *Barbour.*—Isl. *fiol*, pluralitas; A. S. *feala*, *fela*, many.

FEIL, Fell, Fiel, *adv.* Very; denoting degree, S.; as, *fell weill*, very well. *Burns.*

To **FEIL,** *v. a.* To understand. *Wallace.*

FEIL, Feille, *s.* Knowledge. *Dunbar.*

FEIM, Feme, *s.* 1. Foam. 2. A great heat diffused

over the body, accompanied with violent perspiration, Ang. V. FAME.

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, *s.* Demeanour. *Bannatyne Poems.*

FEIR, FEARE *of* WERE. A warlike expedition. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *far-an*, proficisci, *fare*, expeditio.

FEIR, *s.* Perhaps the town of Campvere in Zealand.

FEYR. *In feyr*, in company. V. FERE.

FEYRD. Fourth. V. FERD.

FEIRIE, *adj.* Sturdy. *Burns.*

FEITH. V. FERTH.

FEIRINDELL, *s.* V. FIRNDAILL.

FEIRIS. Belongs. *Houlate.*

FEIRIS, *s. pl.* The prices of grain legally fixed. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. FIARS.

FEIST, *s.* The act of breaking wind in a suppressed manner from behind, Loth.—Teut. *veest*, *vijst*, crepitus ventris, flatus ventris; Fr. *vesse*, O. E. *fest.*

FEIT, *pret. v.* Held in *fee.* V. FE, FEE.

FEIT, *part. pa.* Hired; from *Fee*, *v.* q. v.

FEKIT, FYKIT. Troubled. *Wallace.*

FELCOUTH. L. *selcouth*, strange. *Wallace.*

To FELL, *v. a.* To kill, S. *P. Buchan Dial.*

FELL, *adj.* 1. Hot; biting, S. *Burns.* 2. Singular; strange; as, "He's a *fell* fallow," S. 3. Clever; mettlesome; as, a *fell* beast, S. *Keith.* 4. Capable of enduring great fatigue, Roxb. 5. Acute; transferred to mind, S.

To FELL, FELL OVT, *v. a.* To let out a net from a boat, S. B. *Law Case.*—Su. G. *faell-a*, dejicere, demittere.

FELL, *s.* 1. A wild and rocky hill, S. *Wyntown.* 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," Perths.—Su. G. *faell*, a ridge or chain of mountains.

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. 2. The flesh immediately under the skin. *Gl. Burns.* More properly it denotes the cuticle immediately above the flesh.

FELL, *adv.* Very. V. FEIL.

FELL, *s.* A large quantity; as a *fell* of shaggy hair, Roxb. *Tales of my Landlord.*

To FELL, *v. n.* To befall. *Ross.*

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 emphatical.—Teut. *val*, fortuna.

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.

FELLILL, *s.* A disease of cattle, in which "the *fell*, or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones," S. A. *Surv. Roxb.*

FELLIN, *s.* A disease of cattle, S.

FELLIN, *adv.* Used in the sense of E. pretty. *Fellin weill*, sometimes as equivalent to remarkably or wonderfully well, S.—Corr. of *Fell and*, like *Gey-an*, for *Gey and.* V. FELL WEILL.

FELLIN-GRASS, *s.* The plant called Angelica, Roxb. Probably viewed as a specific in the disease of cattle called the *Fellin.*

FELL-ROT, *s.* A species of rot in sheep; apparently denominated from its affecting the skin or *fell*, South of S.

FELL SYIS, *adv.* Often. *Barbour.*

FELONY, FELNY, *s.* 1. Cruelty. *Barbour.* 2. Wrath; fierceness. *Wyntown.*

FELOUN, FELLOUN, *adj.* 1. Fierce. *Barbour.* 2. Violent; dreadful. *Douglas.* 3. Denoting any thing extreme. *Wallace.*—Fr. *felon*, *fellon*, fell, cruel.

FELT, *s.* Creeping wheat-grass, S. *St. Acc.*

FELT, *s.* This word was anciently used to denote the disease called the stone; though now, in vulgar language, this is distinguished from what is called the *Felt*, or *Felty gravel.*

To FELTER, *v. a.* To entangle, S. B. *Ross.*—Fr. *feultrer*, to cover with *felt.*

FELT OR FELTY GRAVEL. The sandy gravel. *Spotswood.*

FELTIFARE, *s.* The Redshank, S. *Gl. Complaynt.*

FELTY-FLYER, *s.* The fieldfare, Turdus pilaris, a bird; Roxb. Loth. Lanarks.

FEMLANS, *s. pl.* The remains of a feast, E. Loth.

To FEMMEL, *v. a.* To select, including the idea of the refuse being thrown out, Ayrs.

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; *fymleya*, agiliter; *fymleiki*, agilitas.

FEN, *s.* Mud; filth. A. S. *fenn.* *Douglas.*—A. S. *fenn*, lutum, sordes; Moes. G. *fani*, lutum.

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 name of the sovereign, by the use of a particular form of words. *Spalding.* 2. *To fence the Lord's Table*, or *the Tables*; a phrase used to signify the directions addressed to those who design to communicate, succeeding what is denominated the *Action Sermon*, S.

FENCE, *s.* The act of *fencing* a court.

To FEND, *v. a.* To tempt. *Barbour.* V. FAYND.

To FEND, FENDE, *v. a.* 1. To defend, S. *Wallace.* 2. To support. *Minst. Bord.* 3. To provide for one's self. *Rutherford.* 4. To ward off; as, "To *fend* a stroke," to ward off a blow, Roxb. Aberd. *Tarras.*—Fr. *de-fend-re*, to defend.

To FEND, FEN, *v. n.* 1. To shift, S. *Chron. S. P.* 2. To fare in general, S.

FEND, FEN, *s.* 1. The shift one makes, S. *Douglas.* 2. Used in a general sense for provisions, S. B.

To FEND AFF, *v. a.* To defend against, S. *Antiquary.*

FEND-CAUL, *adj.* What is adapted for warding off the cold, Buchan. *Tarras.*

To FEND FOR, *v. a.* To make shift for.

FENDFOU, *adj.* Full of shifts; good at finding expedients, Dumfr. *Blackw. Mag.*

FENDIE, *adj.* Good at making shift, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

FENESTER, *s.* A window. *Douglas.* L. *fenestra.*

FENNY, *adj.* 1. Making a shift, Galloway; softened from *Fendie.* 2. Convenient, Renfr. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

FENSABILL, *adj.* Sufficient for defence.

To FENSS *a Court.* V. FENCE.

FENT, *s.* An opening in a sleeve, shirt, coat, petticoat, &c., S.—Fr. *fente*, id.

FER, *s.* Preparation. *Barbour.* V. FAYR.

FER, *adv.* Far, Roxb. *Douglas.*

APON FER. At a distance. *Barbour.*

FERCOST, *s.* A bark. *Skene.* V. FARCOST.

FERD, FEIRD, FEYRD, *adj.* Fourth. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *fiaerde*, Isl. *fiorda*, id.

FERD, *s.* Force. *Baillie.* V. FAIRD.

FERDE, *s.* An army. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *faerd*, id.

FERDELY, *adv.* Perhaps actively. *Wallace.*

FERDER, *adv.* Farther. *Douglas.*

FERDY, FEIRDY, *adj.* Strong; active, S. *P. Buchan Dial.*—Su. G. *faerdig*, paratus.

FERDINGMAN, *s.* V. FARTHING-MAN.

FERDLY, *adv.* Fearfully, Bord. *Wallace.*

FERDLIE, *adv.* Fourthly. *Acts Mary.*

FERE, *s.* A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.—Allied, perhaps, to Gael. *fiar*, crooked.

FERE, *adj.* Fierce. *K. Quair.*—Lat. *ferus.*

FERE, *s.* Appearance; show. V. FAIR.

FERE, FEER, *s.* A companion. *Barbour. In fere*, together. *Gawan and Gol.*

YFERE, YFERIS. The same. *Douglas.*—A. S. *ge-fera*, socius.

FERE, FER, *adj.* Entire. *Hale and fer*, whole and entire, S. *Barbour.*—Isl. *faer*, Su. G. *foer*, validus.

FERE OF WEIR. V. FEIR.

FERETERE, *s.* A bier. *Douglas.*

FERY, FEIRIE, FERRIE, *adj.* Vigorous; active, S. *Douglas.*—Germ. *ferig*, expeditus, alacer.

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.—Lat. *ferial-is*, id.; synon. with *feriat-us.*

FERIAT, *adj. Feriat times*, holidays. *Acts Sedt.*—Lat. *feriati dies, feriae*, holidays.

FERIE-FARIE, *s.* Bustle; disorder. V. FARY.

FERILIE, FERRELIE, *adv.* Cleverly, S. *Lyndsay.*

FERINE, *s.* Meal. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *farine*, id.

FERINNESS, *s.* Adhesiveness, or consolidation. *Agr. Surv. Banffs.*

FERIS, *v. n.* Becomes. *Douglas.* V. AFFERIS.

FERYS, *s. pl.* Marks. *Douglas.* V. FAIR.

FERYT, FERRYIT, *pret. v.* Farrowed. *Barbour.*—Sw. *faerria*, porcellos parere.

FERYT, *pret. v.* Waxed. *Wallace.*

FERITIE, *s.* Violence. *Bp. Forbes.*

FERKISHIN, *s.* 1. A crowd; a multitude, Teviotd. 2. A pretty large quantity, ibid.—Isl. *fara*, (pret. *fer*,) ire, and *koes*, congeries; q. to go into a heap or gathering?

To FERLY, FAIRLY, *v. n.* To wonder. *Douglas.*

FERLIE, FERELY, FARLIE, *s.* A wonder, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *faerlic, ferlic*, repentinus, also horrendus.

FERLYFULL, FAIRLYFU', *adj.* 1. Surprising. *Barbour.* 2. Filled with wonder or surprise, Buchan. *Tarras.*

FERLYST. Lege *Terlyst. Wallace.*

FERLOT, *s.* The fourth part of a boll. V. FIRLOT.

FERMANCE, *s.* State of confinement.—Fr. *ferm-er*, to shut, to lock. V. FIRMANCE.

To FERME, *v. a.* To shut up. *Douglas.*—Fr. *ferm-er.*

To FERME, *v. a.* To make firm. *Douglas.*

FERME, *s.* Rent, Fr. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FERMELANDE, *s.* Mainland, *terra firma*, as contradistinguished from islands. *Acts Ja. IV.*—In Sw. the mainland is denominated *fasta landet*, "the fast land."

FERMORER, *s.* A farmer. *Knox.*—L. B. *firmar-ius.*

FERM, FEARN, *s.* Prepared gut, S.; *tharm*, E. Gl. Sibb.

FERNY-BUSS, *s.* A bush of fern. "It's either a tod or a *ferny-buss.*" Prov. S. B.

FERNYEAR, FARNE-YEIR, *s.* The preceding year, S. *L. Hailes.*—A. S. *faren*, past; or Moes G. *fairni*, old.

FERNYEAR'S TALE. A fabrication. *Sir Egeir.* S. *Fernyear's news*, any intelligence that has been known long ago.

FERNY-HIRST, *s.* A hill-side covered with *ferns*, Roxb. V. HIRST.

FERNITICKLED, FAIRNTICKL'D, *adj.* Freckled, S. *Ritson.*

FERNITICKLES, FAIRNTICKLES, *s. pl.* Freckles, S.—Dan. *fregne*, id.

FERN-SEED. *To gather the fern-seed*, to render one's self invisible by means of this seed, or the mode of gathering it, as a charm, S. *Guy Mannering.*

FEROKERLY, *adv.* For the most part, Orkn.

FEROW, *adj.* Not carrying a calf.—Perhaps from A. S. *faer*, vacuus, cassus, inanis; void, made void. V. FERRY COW.

FERRARIS, *s. pl. Barell ferraris*, casks for carrying liquids. *Barbour.*—Fr. *ferrière*, a large leathern bottle.

FERREKYN, *s.* A firkin. *Aberd. Reg.*

FERRELL, *s.* "Ane *ferrell* of tallow." *Aberd. Reg.* Quarter?—Teut. *vierdeel*, id.

To FERRY, *v. a.* "To farrow; to bring forth young," South of S. Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *faerr-ja*, porcellos parere, from *farre*, verres.

FERRYAR, FERRAR, *s.* A ferryman. *Douglas. Acts Ja. I.*

FERRICHIE, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Strong; robust, Upp. Clydes.—Germ. *ferig*, expeditus, alacer. V. FERRY, *adj.* and FERROCHRIE.

FERRY COW. A cow that is not with calf, S.—Belg. *vare koe*, a cow that yields no more milk.

FERS. *On fers*, perforce. *Henrysone.*

FERSIE, *s.* The farcy, S. *Ferguson.*

FERTER, *s.* A fairy, Caithn.

FERTER-LIKE, *adj.* Appearing ready for the bier or coffin, Aberd. *Poems Buchan Dial.* V. FERTOUR.

FERTOUR, FERTOR, *s.* A little chest. *Bellenden.*—L. B. *feretrum*, a sarcophagus, whence O. Fr. *fiertre*, a chest in which relics of saints were kept.

FERTURE, *s.* Expl. "wrack and ruin," Strathmore. Apparently from a common origin with *Ferter-like.*

FESART, *s.* An impudent person.

To FESH, *v. a.* To fetch, S.—Germ. *fass-en*, id.

To FESH, *v. n. Ross.* Probably for *fash;* "Put yourself to no more trouble."

To FESSIN, *v. a.* To fasten. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

To FEST, *v. a.* 1. To fix. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. To confirm by promise or oath. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *faesta*, to fasten.

To FESTER, *v. a.* Apparently to roof. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. Fr. *fest-er*, couvrir un maison.

FESTYCOCK, *s.* New-ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kiln or mill, Strathmore. 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. *Acts Ja. I.*

FESTYNANCE, Festinens, *s.* Confinement; durance. *Bellenden.*—Corr. from A. S. *faestenesse*, a fortress, &c.

FESTNYNG, *s.* Confirmation. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *faestnung*, id.

To FETCH, *v. n.* To make inspirations in breathing, S. *A. Scott's P.*

FETCH, *s.* The deep and long inspiration of a dying person, S. *Draucht*, synon.

To FETCH, *v. a.* To pull intermittently. *Gl. Burns.*

To FETHIR, Feather, *v. n.* To fly. Aberd. *Skinner.*

FETHIR LOK. A lock which has what is called a *feather-spring.*

FETHOK, *s.* A polecat. V. Fithows.

To FETYL, *v. n.* To join closely. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *faetil*, ligamen.

FETOUS, *adj.* Neat; trim. *Ruddiman.*

FETTIL, Fettle, *s.* 1. Energy; power, S. B. "Her tongue tint *fettle*," her tongue lost the faculty of speech. *Ross.* 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. 2. To put in order; to fit up, Renfrews. Dumfr. *Tannahill.*

FETTLE, *adj.* 1. Neat; tight, S. B. 2. Low in stature, but well-knit, S. B. 3. Applied to an object that is exactly fitted to another; well adapted, Roxb.

To FETTLE *to any work.* To set about it keenly, Dumfr.—Perhaps allied to Su. G. *faetil*, vinculum; q. bound to it.

FETTLE, *s.* A horse-girth made of straw.

FETTLE, *s.* A handle in the side of a large basket, &c., Caithn.

FETUSLY, *adv.* Featly. *Douglas.*

To FEU, Few, *v. a.* 1. To give in feu, 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. *View Feud. Law.* 2. To take in feu, S.

FEU, Few, *s.* A possession held on payment of a certain yearly rent. The mode of possession is also called *few-ferme*, the rent, *few-dutie*, or *few-maill*, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *feo*, pecunia.

Subfeu, Subfew, *s.* A feu granted by one who himself holds his property as subject to a superior, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

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. ibid.—L. B. *subfeod-are*, donner in arriere fief.

FEUAR, Fewar, *s.* One who holds lands in feu, S.

To FEUCH, Feugh, *v. n.* To take a whiff, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Isl. *fiuk-a*, vento agitari.

FEUCH, *s.* A whiff, S. B.

To FEUCH, Feugh, *v. a.* To smoke, S.

FEUCH, *s.* A sounding blow, S. B. *Shirrefs.*

FEUCHIT, (*guit.*) *s.* A sharp and sudden stroke, Fife. V. Fruch.

FEUCHTER, *s.* A slight fall of snow, Angus.

FEUD, *s.* The Supreme Judge in the Lawting, formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. Foud.

* FEUD, Feude, *s.* 1. Quarrel; contention, S. 2. It also denotes enmity, S. *Monro's Exped.*

FEVERFOULLIE, *s.* Feverfew, S. *Featherwheelie*, S. B.

FEUERYHER, *s.* February. V. Februar.

FEVER-LARGIE, *s.* Expl. two stomachs to eat, and one to work.

FEUG, *s.* A smart blow, Mearns.

FEUGH, *s.* A sounding blow.

FEUGHIN, *part. pa.* Fought, Stirlings. Lanarks.

FEURE, *s.* Furrow. V. Fur.

FEW, *s.* The sound made in the air by swift motion, S. B. *Rudd.* V. Quhew.

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.*

FEWE, *adj.* Fallow. V. Fauch.

FEW-FERME, *s.* The duty or annual rent paid to a superior by his vassal, for his tenure of lands.

FEW-FERMORER, *s.* One who has a property in lands, subject to a superior, on condition of certain service or rent. *Skene.*

FEWLUME, *s.* A sparrow-hawk. *Douglas.*

FEWS, Fouets, Fows, Foose, *s. pl.* Houseleek, S. Sempervivum tectorum, Linn. A cataplasm of the leaves is reckoned very efficacious in burns and hot ulcers. The term *Fews* seems to be of Welsh origin. Richards renders houseleek *y fyw-lys.*

FEWTÉ, *s.* Fealty. *Barbour.*—Fr. *feauté.*

To FEWTER, Futer, *v. a.* To lock together. *Douglas.*—Isl. *faetr-a*, compedibus constringere.

FEWTIR, *s.* Rage. *Wallace.*—Isl. *fudra*, effagro.

FY, *interj.* Make haste; quickly, Upp. Lanarks.

"*Fy* let us a' to the bridal."

Herd's Coll.

FIAL, Fiall, *s.* 1. One who receives wages. *Spalding.* 2. A vassal, *Knox.*—O. Fr. *feal*, id.

FIALL, Feale, *s.* Vassalage.—As L. B. *fidelis*, signifies subditus, vasallus, *in fiall*, seems equivalent to *in fideli*, *i. e.* on condition of acting a faithful part; O. Fr. *feall*, *feal*, *feiaul*, id. V. Gloss. Carpentier.

FIAR, *s.* One who has the reversion of property, S. "I am *fiar* of the lands, she a liferenter." *Tales of My Landl.*

FIARS, *s. pl.* The prices of grain legally fixed for the year, S. Fr. *feur*, estimatio venallum; or Isl. *fiar*, *fear*, the genit. of *fe*, *fie*, pecunia, opes.

FICHE, *s.* A fish. *Burel.*

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.*

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.

FICHERING, *s.* The state of being apparently busy in a trifling way, ibid.—Perhaps from Su. G. *fik-a*, desiderare; Isl. *fyk-ias*, avide appetere.

FICHYT, *part. pa.* Fixed. *Barbour.*

FYCHYT, *pret.* Fetched. *Wyntown.*

FICH PLEW. Apparently the same with what is now called a *fotch plough.*

FICKFACK, *s.* The tough, strong, elastic ligament, running along the vertebrae of the back; the ligamentum Neuchae, Clydes. Also *Fixfax* and *Camel's Hair.*

FICK-FACKS, *s. pl.* Silly jargon; trifling sayings, Fife.—Su. G. *fick-fack*, praestigiae, quicquid ciancullum ad decipiendos alios suscipitur, Ihre.

To FICKLE, *v. a.* To puzzle, Loth. *Wallace. Fickle*, to make to *fike*, or fidget; to puzzle. *Gl. Waverley.*—A. S. *ficol*, versipellis; Su. G. *vickla*, complicare, *in-veckla*, to puzzle.

FICKLE-PINS, *s. pl.* A game, in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends, Perths. Kinross.

FICKLY, *adj.* Puzzling, Loth.

FICKS, *s.* A disease of sheep, S.—Perhaps the same with the *Fykes*, and of Teut. origin; *Fyck-en*, fricare, to rub, to scratch, *fyck*, a boil, an inflamed tubercle. V. FAGS.

To FID, *v. a.* To move up and down, or from side to side, Roxb. Used to denote the motion of the tail of hares and other animals. *A. Scott.*—Isl. *fett-a*, retrorsum flectere.

FIDDER, *s.* A multitude. *Burel.* V. FUDDER.

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.—Perhaps from Teut. *veder-en*, plumare, plumas emittere, or Isl. *fidr-a*, leviter tangere.

To FIDDLE, *v. n.* To trifle, though apparently busy, S. —Isl. *fitl-a*, leviter attingere.

* FIDDLE, *s.* To *find a fiddle*, applied to the finding of a child dropped by the gypsies. *Ross.*

FIDDLE-FYKE, *s.* 1. Troublesome peculiarity of conduct, Perths. 2. A complete trifler, Strathmore. Compounded of the E. *v.* to *Fiddle*, nugare, and S. *Fyke*, q. v.

FIDDLE-MA-FYKE, *s.* A silly, punctilious person, concerned about mere trifles, Roxb.

FIDE-JUSSOR, *s.* A sponsor or surety; a term borrowed from the Roman law.

* *To* FIDGE, *v. n.* To be restless or fidgety in any place.

FIDGE, *s.* The act of fidging or fidgeting, S. It does not appear that the *s.* is used in E. *Macaulay's Poems.*

FIDRING, *s.* Confederation. *Burel.*

FIE, *s.* Sheep. V. FE.

FIE, *adj.* Predestinated. V. CURSOR, and FEY.

FYE, *adj.* On the verge of death, S. Aberd. Also used as a *s. Stat. Acc.* V. FEY.

FIE-GAE-TO, *s.* Much ado; a great bustle. Pie make haste, Roxb. *Hogg.*

FYE-HASTE, *s.* A great hurry; used ludicrously, Upp. Clydes.

FIEL. *Burns.* 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. *Balf. Pract.*—Germ. *feldman*, id.

FIELDWART. *Afieldwart*, from home; abroad, S. *Ross. Afield* is used by E. writers; *afieldwart* is, literally, "towards the field," or in a course the contrary of homeward.

FYELL, PHIOLL, *s.* A round, vaulted tower. *Palice Hon.*—Lat. *Phalae*, towers of an oval form.

FIENDIN, *s.* The devil, Shetl.—Su. G. *fiaenden*, 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. *Rem. Niths. Song.*

To FIER, *v. n.* To mark out ridges with a plough. V. FEER, *v.*

FIER, FEER, *s.* A standard of any kind. Yarn is said to be spun *by*, *i. e.* past or beyond, *the fier*, when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness. It is also applied to a very tall person who has not thickness proportioned to his height, Roxb. Apparently from the same origin with *Fiars.*

FIER, *s.* Sound; healthy. *A. Douglas.* V. FEER, FER.

FIERCELINGS, *adj.* Violent, S. B. *Ross.*

FIERCELINGS, *adv.* Violently, S. B. *Ross.*

FIERD, *s.* A ford, Aberd. *Tarras.*—Su. E. *faerd*, fretum, a firth; A. S *ford*, vadum.

FIERY, *s.* 1. Bustle; confusion, S. 2. Rage; pron. *fierock*, *furock*, Perths.—Su. G. *fir-a*, to celebrate.

FIERIE-TANGS, *s.* pl. A name, in Angus, for the crab and lobster.

FIERY-FARY, *s.* 1. Bustle, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. Show; pretended bustle. *Baillie.*

FIERSDAY, *s.* Thursday, Aberd.

FIESE WILK. Striated wilk. *Sibbald.* V. FEEZE.

FIEVALIS, *adj.* Powerless, Shetl.

FIFISH, *adj.* Somewhat deranged, Loth. *The Pirate.*

FIFISHNESS, *s.* The state of being in some degree deranged, ibid. The term, it is said, had its origin from a number of the principal families in the county of *Fife* having at least a *bee* in their *bonnet.*

FIFT. *Houlate.* Lege *in fist.*

FIFTEEN, FEIFTEEN. *The Fyfeteen.* 1. A vulgar designation for the Court of Session, as formerly consisting of *Fifteen* Judges, S. *Waverley.* 2. Used also to distinguish the Rebellion, A. D. 1715, ibid. Called also *Shirra-muir*, and *Mar's Year*, q. v.

FY-GAE-BY, *s.* A ludicrous designation for the diarrhœa, S.

FIG-FAG, *s.* The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep, S. A. V. FIX-FAX. E. *Packwax.*

FIGGLE-FAGGLE, *s.* 1. Silly or trifling conduct, Ayrs. 2. Applied to conduct which is ludicrous or unbecoming, ibid.—Evidently a modification of *Fick-facks*, if not from A. S. *ficol*, inconstant.

FIGGLE-FAGGLER, *s.* One who destroys good morals, ibid.

FIGGLELIGEE (*g* hard), *adj.* Finical; foppish; ostentatiously polite, Aberd.

FIGMALIRIE, *s.* A whim. *Ramsay.* Apparently the same with *Whigmaleerie*, q. v.

To FIKE, FYKE, FEIK, *v. n.* 1. To be in a restless state, without change of place, S. *Cleland.* 2. To move from place to place unsteadily, S. *Burel.* 3. To be at trouble about any thing, S. *Guy Mannering.* 4. To dally with a female; but not as necessarily including the idea of indelicacy of conduct; to flirt, Aberd. *Tarras.* 5. As connected with *fling*, it sometimes denotes the motion of the body in dancing. 6. *To fike on*, to trifle; to dally about a business; to lose time by procrastination while appearing to be busy, S. *Ross.* Su. G. *fik-a*, cursitare, *fack-a*, hunc illuc vagari.

To MAK *a* FYKE. To make a mighty fuss; to show every possible attention; the prep. *with*, or *about*, being frequently conjoined, S. *Ross.*

To FIKE, FEIK, *v. a.* 1. To vex; to perplex, S. 2. To do any thing in a diligent but piddling way, S. *Kelly.* 3. Expl. to shrug. *Gl. Skinner's Poems.*

FIKE, FYKE, *s.* 1. Bustle about what is trifling, S. *Hamilton.* 2. Any trifling peculiarity in acting, which causes trouble; teasing exactness of operation, S. "I dinna fash wi' sae mony *fykes.*" *Cottag. of Glenburnie.* 3. Restlessness, from whatever cause. *Ramsay.* 4. A restless motion; synon. with *fidge*, S. *Macaulay's Poems.* 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. *Cock's Simple Strains.*

FIKE, *s.* Burnt leather, South of S.

FYKE, *s.* The Meduſa's head, a fish, Buchan. Probably denominated from the pain caused by touching this fish.

FIKEFACKS, *s. pl.* 1. Minute pieces of work, causing considerable trouble, S. 2. Little troublesome peculiarities of temper, S.—Teut. *fickfack-en*, agitare, factitare.

FIKE-MY-FACKS, *s. pl.* Used in Loth. in the same sense with *Fick-facks*, q. v.

FYKERIE, FIKERY, *s.* Minute exactness; petty trouble about trifles, Ayrs. *Galt.*

FIKIE, FIKY, *adj.* 1. Minutely troublesome, S. 2. In a restless or unsettled state, like one still fidgeting, S. *Galt.*

FIK-MA-FYKE, *s.* A silly, unsettled, troublesome creature; one busied with nonentities, Fife.

FILBOW, *s.* A thwack; a thump, Aberd.

FILCHANS, *s. pl.* Rags patched or fastened together, Ang.

To FYLE, FILE, *v. a.* 1. To defile, S. *Douglas.* 2. To diffuse contagion. *Acts. Ja. II.* 3. To sully; used in a moral sense. *Douglas.* 4. To accuse; a law term. *Fountainhall.* 5. To pronounce guilty, S. *Reg. Maj.*—A. S. *ge-fyl-an*, to defile.

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.

FYLE, *s.* A fowl. *Houlate.*

FILIBEG, PHILIBEG, FEIL-BEG, *s.* A piece of dress worn by men, in the Highlands, instead of breeches, S. *Boswell.*—Gael. *filleadh-beg*, *filleadh*, fold, and *beg*, little.

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. *Quhill*, like the usual substitution of *f* for *wh*, in some of our northern counties. V. QUHILL.

FILL, *s.* Full, S. *K. Quair.*—Su. G. *fylle.*

FILL AND FETCH MAIR. A proverbial phrase denoting riotous prodigality, S. *Rob Roy.*

FILLAT, FILLET, *s.* The flank. *Douglas.*—Fr. *filet*, id.

FILLER, *s.* The only term used for a funnel, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

FILLIE, *s.* That part of a wheel on which the iron ring is laid when *shod*, Roxb. *Gunnis Fillies. Inventories.*—E. *felloe* or *felly*, Teut. *velghe*, modiolus rotae.

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.*

FILLOK, FILLY, *s.* 1. A young mare, S. 2. A giddy young woman. *Douglas.* 3. *Filly*, a frothy young man. *Bannatyne P.*—Isl. *foelja*, fem. of *fal*, pullus equinus.

FILP, *s.* A fall off one's feet, Dumfr.—Teut. *flabbe*, *flebbe*, alapa, colaphus. This is probably the origin of E. *fillip.*

FILSCH, *s.* A thump; a blow, Aberd.

FILSCH, *adj.* Empty; faint, Loth.

FILSCH, *s.* Weeds or grass covering the gronnd, S. B.—Su. G. *fel-a*, *fial-a*, to cover.

FILSCHY, *adj.* Applied to a sheaf when swelled up with weeds or natural grass, 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. *felt*, homo turpis, sordidus-*felterye*, 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. 3. Anger; as, "To be in a gey *fin'*."

FIN, *s.* Humour; q. *fun.* *Gl. Shirr.*

FINANCE. *To make Finance.* 1. To raise or collect money. *Act. Dom. Conc.* 2. To make a composition in the way of paying money, ibid.

FINANCE, *s.* Fineness. *Acts. Ja. IV.*

To FIND, *v. a.* 1. To feel, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To grope; to grubble, S. 3. To perceive by the taste, S.

FINDY, *adj.* Full; substantial; q. what *finds*, or supports. *Kelly.*

FINDLE, *s.* 1. Any thing found, S. 2. The act of finding, S. B.—A. S. *fyndele*, adinventio.

FINDON-HADDOCK. A species of peat-smoke-dried haddock, S. The name is always pronounced q. *Finnin. Hist. Aberd.*

FINDSILY, *adj.* Apt to find. *Kelly.*—A. S. *find-an* and *saelig*, felix.

FYNE, *s.* End. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *fin*, id.

To FINE, FYNE, *v. n.* To make an end. *Wyntown.*

To FINEER, *v. a.* To veneer, S.

FINGER-FED, *adj.* Delicately brought up; pampered, S. A.

FINGERIN, *s.* Worsted spun of combed wool, on the small wheel, S. *Colvil.*

FINGROMS, *s. pl.* Woollen cloth, denominated, as would seem, from the quality of the worsted, Aberd. *Statist. Acc.*

FINGTED, *s.* A term applied to a sore finger bandaged or tied up, Teviotd. Viewed as a very old word. Perhaps corr. from *finger-tied.*

FYNYST, *part. pa.* Bounded. *Douglas.*

FYNKLE, *s.* Fennel. *S. P. Repr.*—Lat. *foenicul-um.*

FINNACK, FINNOC, FINNER. A white trout, S. B. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *feannog*, id.

FINNER, *s.* A species of whale. *Stat. Acc.*

FINNIE, *s.* A salmon not a year old, S. B.

FINNIN, *s.* A fiend, Ang. *Pitscottie.*—Su. G. *fanen*, *fianden*, *fanden*, cacodaemon.

FINNIN HADDOCK. V. FINDON.

FINNISON, *s.* Anxious expectation, Fife.—Teut. *vinnigh*, acer, vehemens.

FINTOCK, *s.* The cloudberry, or knoutberry, Rubus chamaemorus, Linn. otherwise called *Averin*, Perths.—This is evidently from Gael. *fiundac*, id.

FINTRUMSPELDIN, *s.* A small dried haddock, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

FINZACH, *s.* Knot-grass, Polygonum aviculare. *Surv. Banffs.*

To FIPPIL, *v. n.* To whimper; to whine; to act in an unmanly manner. *Peblis Play.*

FIPPILLIS. *Maitland Poems.*—Isl. *fipla*, attrectare.

FIPPLE, *s.* The under lip. V. FAIPLE.

FIR, FIR-CANDLE, *s.* A splinter from a *moss-fallen* fir tree, used as a light, Aberd. Also called *Candle-fir*, S. *W. Beattie.*

FIR, *adv.* Far. *Gawan and Gol.*

To FIRE, *v. a.* To bake bread, S. *J. Nicol.*

* *To* FIRE, *v. a.* 1. To toast; as, *The bread's no fired yet*, S. 2. To scorch by hot winds or lightning; applied to grass, grain, or foliage, S.

FIRE. If the fire happens to die out in any house, on the last night of the year, the application for a light

or kindling, to any superstitious neighbour, would be ill received, as indicating some evil design towards the family, or a wish that some misfortune might befal them, S. B.

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. *Reg. Privy Seal.* V. Croishtarich.

FIREFANG. Having the quality of a dunghill impaired by too high a degree of the fermenting heat. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

FIREFANGIN, *s.* Injury produced by fermentation in a cheese, S. O.

FYREFANGIT, *part. pa.* 1. Laid hold of by fire. *Douglas.* 2. Applied to cheese when swelled and cracked, from being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried, S.

FIREFANGITNESS, *s.* State of being *firefanged*, S. O.

FIREFLAUCHT, Fyirslaucht, *s.* Lightning, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *vier*, ignis, and *vlack-en*, spargere flammam, *vierslaen*, excutere ignem.

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.

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, for the purpose of ensuring *ill luck* to the family that succeeds them; especially if the new comers have taken the house or farm *o'er their heads*, Ang.

FYRE-PIKIS, *s. pl.* Apparently lances used for setting fire to the advanced works of besiegers. *Inventories.*

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 touch-wood, Aberd.

FIRYOWE, *s.* The cone of the fir or pine, Mearns.

FYRIT, *pret. v.* Perhaps dragged. *Bellenden.*

To FIRK, *v. a.* To pilfer?—Isl. *fiaerk-*, longè removere, Verel.

To FIRL *corn.* To measure it, Roxb.

To FIRL, *v. n.* Unexplained.

FIRLOT, Fyrlot, Furlet, *s.* 1. The fourth part of a boll of corn, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. The quantity of grain, flour, &c. contained in a measure of this description, S.—A. S. *feorth*, and *lot*, quarta portio.

FIRMANCE, *s.* Stability.—Fr. *fermance*, id.

FIRMANCE, *s.* State of confinement. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *ferm-er*, to shut, to lock.

FIRNACKIT, *s.* A fillip, Aberd. *Penty*, synon. S.—Perhaps from Isl. *fioer*, vigor, and Su. G. *knack-a*, to strike smartly.

FIRNDAILL, Feirindell, *s.* A quarter.—Belg. *vierendeel*, a fourth part.

FIRNIE, *s.* A quarrel; a broil, Fife.—A. S. *firn*, *firen*, peccatum.

To FIRPLE, *v. n.* To whimper, Roxb.

FIRRIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to fir or the pine tree. *Inventories.* V. Firron.

FIRRYSTOICH, *s.* A bustle; a tumult; also expl. a broil; a fight, Ayrs.

FIRRON, Farren, *adj.* Belonging to the fir. *Douglas.*

FIRSTIN, *adj.* First. *Poems 16th Cent.*

FIRTH, *s.* 1. An estuary, S. *Bellenden.* 2. A bay. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *faerd*, Isl. *fiord-r*, fretum; E. *frith.*

FIRTH, Fyrth, *s.* A sheltered place; an enclosure. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *frith-ian*, tueri, protegere.

FISH AN' SAUCE. Fresh haddocks cooked in sauce, Morays. Syn. *Fresh fish*, Mearns.

FISCHGARTHE, *s.* A wear for catching and retaining fish. *Acts Ja. III.*—Su. G. *fisk-gaerd*, id. V. Yair.

FISH-CARLE, *s.* A fisherman, S. B. *Tarras.*

FISH-CURRIE, *s.* Any deep hole or secret recess, in a river, in which the fishes hide themselves; often by itself, *Currie*, Perths.—Gael. *corr* and *curr*, and C. B. *cwr*, a corner, a nook.

FISH-GOURIES; *s. pl.* Garbage of fish, Mearns.

FISHICK, *s.* The Brown Whistle-fish. *Barry's Orkn.* A dimin. from *fish*, because of the smallness of the size.

FISHING-WAND, *s.* A fishing-rod, S. *Waverley.*

FYSIGUNKUS, *s.* Expl. "a man devoid of curiosity," Perths.

FISSENLESS, *adj.* Destitute of substance, or pith, S. V. Foison.

To FISSLE, *v. n.* 1. To make a slight continued noise; to rustle, S. *Antiquary.* 2. To make a rustling noise, as the wind when it shakes the leaves of trees, S. *Galt.* 3. Used to denote the noise made by the wind in the key-hole, Ayrs.—Teut. *futsel-en*, agitare, or Isl. *fys-a*, sufflare, ventilare.

FISSLE, Fistle, *s.* Bustle; fuss, S. *Hoes.*

FISTAND, *part. pr.* Breaking wind backward without noise. *Lyndsay.*—Dan. *fyst-en*, Isl. *fys-a*, pedere.

FIT, *s.* Used as synon. with *custom.* "*Fits* and customs of the Border." *Stair Suppl. Dec.*

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. *Ferguson.*

First-fit or 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, S. *J. Nicol.*

To Tyne one's Fit. To slip; as, *I tint the fit*, or *tint my fit*, S. B. *Skinner.*

Tak up your Fit. Begone.

A Gude Fit; as, "He has a gude *fit*," he walks at a round pace, S.

A Lowss Fit; as, "Her *fit* was louss [loose]," she was at liberty; she was her own mistress, S.

Fit-for-Fit, *adv.* With the greatest exactness; as, "I followed him *fit for fit.*"

To gie one up his Fit. To rate one.

To-pit in a Fit. To walk quickly; as, "She *pits in a fit* now," she walks more quickly, Dumfr.

Upon the Fit. 1. *To sell grain upon the fit*, to sell it along with the straw before it is thrashed off. *Agr. Surv. Stirlings.* 2. Convalescent, with *again.*

To FITCH, *v. a.* 1. To move any thing a little way from its former place; *to fitch a march-stane*, 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.

To FITCH, *v. n.* 1. To move by slow succussations, S. E. to hitch. 2. To move at the game of draughts, Upp. Clydes.—Teut. *wijck-en*, cedere, abscedere.

FITCH, *s.* A move at draughts, ibid.

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. *Saxon and Gael.* 2. A long, narrow chest, extending alongside a wooden bed. Berwicks. V. FEDGAN.

FITHER, FUTHER, *ad.* Whether, Aberd.

FITHIT. Used as an exclamation equivalent to nevertheless, notwithstanding; as, "Will you walk?" Na, fithit! Q. No, *faith!* No, in *faith!*

FITHOWE, FITHAWE, *s.* A polecat. *Acts Ja. I.*

FITLESS, *adj.* Apt to stumble, or to fall, from debility or carelessness, S. A horse of this description is said to be a *fitless beast*, S.

FITLESS-COCK *(footless).* A cake baked of lard and oatmeal, and boiled among broth. Also denominated *a sodden banno'*; usually made about Fastern's E'en, or Shrovetide, Roxb. V. FESTYCOCK.

FIT-NOWT, *s.* The hindmost pair, abreast, of a team of oxen, 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.

FITSTED, *s.* Print of the foot, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.*

To FITTER, *v. a.* To injure by frequent treading, S.

To FITTER, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise with the feet, S. 2. To totter in walking; applied to a child who is learning to go out, but seems still ready to fall, S. —Belg. *voeteer-en*, to foot it.

FITTERIN, *s.* The noise made by frequent and rapid motion of the feet, S.

FIT-THE-GUTTER, *s.* A low, loose slipper, Roxb.

FITTY, FUTTY, *adj.* Expeditious, S. A. Gl. Sibb.

FITTIE, *s.* A term used by school-boys or young people, to denote the state of the *foot* when they have stepped into mud, S.

FITTIE, *adj.* Neat; trim, Clydes. This seems the same with E. *feat.*—O. Fr. *faitis, faictis*, "neat, feat, handsome, well-made."

FITTIE-FIES, *s. pl.* Quirks or quibbles, Aberdeen. *Skinner.* Elsewhere *whittie-whaws.*

FITTIE-LAN', *s.* The nearer horse of the hindmost pair in a plough, S.; q. *foot the land.* *Burns.*

FITTIN-ALE, *s.* An entertainment given by parents, when they have a child that *taks* the *fit* or foot, *i. e.* begins to walk, Aberd.

FITTING, *s.* Footing, S. *Z. Boyd.*

FITTINGS, *s. pl.* Turfs set on edge, two and two, for the purpose of drying, Teviotdale.

FITTININMENT, *s.* Interest, S. B. *P. Buchan Dial.*

FYVESUM, *adj.* Five together, S. A.

FIXFAX, *s.* 1. The tendon of the neck of cattle, S. E. Packwax. 2. Figuratively, the punishment of the *juggs* or pillory, Ayrs.

FIXFAX, *s.* Hurry, S. B. *Ross.*—Su. G. *fiks*, alacer.

To FIZZ, *v. n.* To make a hissing noise, S. *Burns.* —Isl. *fys-a*, suffiare.

FIZZ, FIZE, *s.* 1. A hissing noise, S. 2. Fuss; disturbance, S. *Tarras.*

To FIZZ, FIZZ *about*, *v. n.* 1. To be in a bustling state, S. 2. To be in a rage, S.—A. S. *fys-an*, festinare; Isl. *fys-a*, instigare.

FIZZ, *s.* 1. A great bustle, S.—Su. G. *fias*, id. 2. Rage; heat of temper, S.

FIZZEN, *s.* Pith; force; energy, Loth. S. A. "The pump has lost the *fizzen*." V. FOISON.

FIZZENLESS, *adj.* 1. The same with *Foisonless.* Used as signifying insipid; useless, Berwicks. 2. Insipid; applied to the mind; as, "a silly, *fizzenless* creature," ibid. V. FOISON.

FLA, *s.* A flea. A. S. id. *Palice Hon.*

FLAA, *s.* A thin turf. Synon. *Flag*, S. *Edmonston's Zetl.*—Dan. *flaa*, Isl. *flae*, excoriare.

FLAB, *s.* Apparently a mushroom.

To FLABRIGAST, *v. n.* To gasconade, Perthshire. *Flabrigastit*, part. extremely fatigued.

FLACAT, *s.* Perhaps something resembling the modern reticule. *Inventories.*

FLACHIN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A stroke given by something in the hand, Orkn.—Isl. *fleig-ia*, dejicere, praecipitare; Su. G. *flekt-a*, motitare.

FLACHTER-SPADE, *s.* V. FLAUCHTER.

FLACK, FLAIK, *s.* A square plaid, Mearns.—Perhaps because of its form, from Teut. *vlack*, Dan. *flak*, planus.

FLACKIE, *s.* A truss made of straw, for preserving a horse's back from being hurt by the *creel*, Orkn.

FLAE, FLAY, *s.* A skin, Fife; from its being *flayed* off.

FLAE, FLAY, *s.* A flea, S. *St. Patrick.*

FLAEIE, *adj.* Abounding in fleas, S.

To FLAF, FLAFF, *v. n.* 1. To flap, S. *Hudson.* 2. To flutter. *Douglas.*

To FLAFF, *v. a.* To fan; in allusion to raising wind by flapping, Dumfr. *Mayne.*

To FLAFF, *v. n.* To blow intermittently, S. B. *Tarras.*

FLAFF, *s.* A fop, Upp. Clydes. Q. one who *flaffs* or flutters about.

To FLAFF, *v. n.* To fly off; to go off as gunpowder with a puff, Fife. Synon. *Fluff*, q. v. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.*

FLAFFER, *s.* The act of fluttering, S.

To FLAFFER, *v. n.* To flutter, S. B. *Tarras.*

FLAFFERIE, *adj.* Light; easily compressible, Lanarks. Syn. with *Flownie.*

FLAFFIN, *s.* 1. The act of flappin, S. 2. A flake of whatever kind; any very light body, Fife. V. FLAFF, *v.*

FLAG, *s.* A piece of green sward, cast with a spade, S.—Isl. *flag-a*, glebas tenues exscindere.

FLAG, *s.* A squall. *Doug.*—Teut. *vlaeghe.*

FLAG, *s.* A flash of lightning. *Douglas.*—Teut. *vlack-en*, vibrare instar flammae.

FLAG, *s.* A flake of snow, Moray.—Su. G. *flage*, pars avulsa, *snoeflage*, flocculus nivis.

FLAGARYING. V. FLEEGARYING.

FLAGARTIE, *adj.* "A cant word; flouncing;" or rather stormy.—From *Flag*, a squall (Teut. *vlaeghe*, procella), and *art*, disposition; q. "of a stormy nature."

FLAGGIS, *s. pl.* Flanks. *Dunbar.*

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.

FLAY, *s.* Fear; affright, Aberd.

To TAK FLAY, *v. n.* To be panic-struck, S. *D. Anderson's P.* V. FLEY.

FLAY-A-TAID, *s.* One who would do the meanest or most loathsome thing for gain, Fife. Q. "skin a toad."

FLAYIS. Lege *slayis.* *Barbour.*

FLAIK, FLAKE, FLATE, *s.* 1. A hurdle. *Wallace.* 2. In pl. temporary folds or pens, S. *R. Bruce.* 3. A frame above the chimney-piece for holding a gun,

Galloway. *David. Seas.*—Fris. *vlaeck*, Su. G. *flake*, crates, *flaet-a*; Teut. *vlecht-en*, nectere.

FLAIK, *s.* A square plaid. V. FLACK.

FLAIK-STAND, *s.* The cooling vessel through which the pipes pass in distilling; a refrigerator, Aberd.

FLAIN, FLANE, *s.* An arrow. *Douglas.*—A. S *flane*, id.

FLAIP, FLEP, FLIPE, *s.* 1. An unbroken fall; sometimes conveying the idea of one falling flat on the ground, and also of the ground being moist or soft, Roxb. *Hogg.* 2. A blow caused by a fall, and producing a dull, flat sound, Selkirks. *Flaip* seems merely a variation of E. *flap*, as expressing the stroke received in a fall.

FLAIPER, *s.* A very severe fall.

FLAIR, *s.* The skate; a fish. *Sibbald.*

To FLAIRY, *v. a.* To cajole. V. FLARE.

FLAYT, *pret.* Scolded. V. FLYTE, *v.*

FLAIT, *pret.* of the *v.* to *Flit.* To transport in whatever way, S. B. *Tarras.*

To FLAITHER, *v. n.* To use wheedling language, Perths. V. FLETHER, *v.*

FLAKET, *s.* Apparently a small flagon.—Fr. *flasquet*, a small flask; C. B. *flaced*, lagena, uter, obba, ampulla. V. FLACAT.

FLALAND-CLAITH, *Acts Ja. V.* V. DRAWARIS OF CLAITHE.

FLAM, *s.* A sudden puff of wind, Ang.—A. S. *fleam*, fuga.

To FLAM, *v. n.* To fly out and in, S. B. V. FLEM.

To FLAME, FLAMB, FLAMM, *v. a.* 1. To baste meat while roasting, S. *Dunbar.* 2. To besmear one's self with the food which one is eating, Clydes.—Fr. *flamber*, id.

FLAMFOO, *s.* 1. Any gaudy trapping in female dress, Ayrs. 2. A gaudily-dressed female; one whose chief pleasure consists in dress, ibid.—This term seems to be the same with O. E. *Flamefew*, "the moonshine in the water," Barrett's Alvearie.

FLAMP, *adj.* Inactive; in a state of lassitude, Orkn. *Domless*, synon.

FLAN, FLANN, *s.* 1. A gust of wind, S. *Brand.* 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 shows that it is of Northern origin. Isl. *flana*, praeceps ferri.

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. *Jacobite Relics.*—From Germ. *Flandern*, Flanders, and *kind*, a child.

FLANE, *s.* An arrow. V. FLAIN.

FLANNEN, *s.* The name invariably given by the vulgar to flannel, S. *Burns.*

FLANNEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to flannel: as, *a flannen sark*, a shirt made of flannel, S.—Sw. *flanell*, Belg. *flannel*, Fr. *flanelle.*

To FLANSH, *v. a.* To flatter; to wheedle, Morny.—Isl. *flens-a.* lambere, lingere.

To FLANTER. 1. To waver; to be in some degree delirious, Ang. 2. To falter in evidence or narration, Ang. 3. To quiver, as denoting a state of tremulous agitation, Ang. *Ross.*—Isl. *flane*, erroneus, praeceps, fatuus.

FLAP *of a coat*, *s.* The lap, S.—E. *flap* originally denotes any thing pendulous; Su. G. *flabbe*, labium pendulum.

To FLAP, *v. a.* To turn inside out, Aberd. Synon. with *Flipe.*

To FLARE, *v. a.* To cajole, Loth.; *flairy*, Fife.—Isl. *flaar*, crafty, *flaerd*, guile.

FLARE, *s.* Flattering language, Loth.

FLASCHAR, *s.* A butcher. V. FLESHER.

FLASCHE, *s.* Flesh. *Complaynt S.*

FLASH, *s.* A depository for timber, Loth.

FLASK, *s.* A frame for a piece of ordnance. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *flasque* signifies the carriage of a piece of ordnance, also the frame on which it lies, Cotgr.

To FLAST, *v. n.* To gasconade, S.—Isl. *flas-a*, praeceps feror.

To FLAT, *v. a.* To flatter. *Douglas.*—Fr. *flat-er*, id.

FLAT, *s.* A field. *Douglas.*

FLAT, *s.* Floor of a house. V. FLET.

FLAT *of a house*, *s.* A single floor, S.

FLAT, *s.* A cake of cow-dung, Roxb. Apparently from its *flat* form. V. COW-FLAT.

To FLATCH, *v. a.* To fold down, Loth.

FLATE, *pret.* Scolded, S. *Picken.* V. FLYTE.

FLATE, *s.* A hurdle. V. FLAIK.

FLATLYNYS, FLATLINGS, *adv.* Flat. *Barbour.*

FLAT-SOLED, *adj.* Having no arch or spring in the foot, S.

To FLAUCH, *v. a.* 1. To strip off the skin. *Flaucht*, skinned, Fife. 2. To pare, ibid.—Teut. *vlaegh-en*, deglubere, pellem detrahere.

FLAUCH, *s.* A hide or skin, Fife.

FLAUCH *o' land.* A division of land, Fife. *Flaucht*, synon. Angus.—This has been expl. as equivalent to a *hide* of land; but, perhaps, it is rather allied to Su. G. *flaeck-a*, findere, partiri.

FLAUCHT, *s.* A considerable number of birds on wing; a flight, Clydes.

FLAUCHT, FLAUCHTER, FLAUCHIN, *s.* A flake, S. *Flaffin* is used as well as *flauch-in*, Fife; *flichin* or *flighin*, Loth. *A. Scott.*—Su. G. *snoeflage*, a flake of snow.

FLAUCHT, FLAUGHT, *s.* A handful, S. B. *Ross.*

FLAUCHT *of land.* A croft, Ang.

FLAUCHTBRED, *adv.* 1. At full length, S. Q. spread out in *breadth*. *Ross.* 2. With great eagerness, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *flaeckt*, spread.

To FLAUCHT, *v. a.* *To Flaucht woo*; to *card* wool into thin flakes, Perths. Roxb.

FLAUCHTER, *s.* A skinner, Fife.

FLAUCHTER, *s.* A person employed in carding wool, South of S.

To FLAUCHTER, *v. a.* To pare turf from the ground, S. B. V. FLAG, *s.* 1. *Gl. Shir.*

FLAUCHTER, FLAUGHTER, *s.* A man who casts turfs with a *Flauchter-spade*, Roxb.

FLAUCHTER-FAIL, *s.* A long turf cut with a flauchter-spade, S. Gl. Sibb.

FLAUCHTER-SPADE, *s.* A long two-handed instrument for casting turfs, S. *Statist Acc.*

FLAUCHTS, *s. pl.* Instruments used in preparing wool, Roxb.

FLAVER, *s.* Gray-bearded oats, Avena fatua, Linn. *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*

FLAUGHT o' FIRE. A flash of lightning, Ayrs. *Blackw. May.* V. FIREFLAUCHT.

FLAUGHT, *adv.* With great eagerness; q. with the wings fully spread, Ayrs.

FLAUGHT, *s.* 1. Flutter, like that of a fowl, Ayrs. *Galt.* 2. Bustle; hurried and confused exertion, Ayrs. ibid.

To FLAUGHTER, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, Galloway. 2.

To shine fitfully; to flicker, South of S. *Antiquary.* —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, Galloway; *Flaffer*, synon. *Davidson.*

FLAUGHTERIN', *s.* A light shining fitfully; flickering, South of S. *Gl. Antiq.*

FLAUNTY, *adj.* Capricious; unsteady; eccentric, Ayrs. *Galt.*—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.*—Teut. *vlaeghe*, nimbus.

FLAW, *s.* 1. A blast of wind. *Douglas.* 2. A storm of snow; *flaws*, snow flakes, Ang. *Statist. Acc.* 3. A sudden flash of fire. *Wyntown.* 4. Rage; passion, Ang.—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. V. FLAG.

FLAW, *pret.* Flew. *Douglas.*—A. S. *fleah.*

FLAW. *Fiery Flaw.* The sting ray. *Sibbald.*

FLAW, *s.* 1. An extent of land under grass, Orkn. 2. A broad ridge, ibid.—Isl. *fla*, planus, latus.

To FLAW, *v. n.* 1. To lie or fib. *Ramsay.* 2. *To flaw away*, to magnify in narration, South of S. Synon. *Bleeze awa'.*

FLAW, *s.* A fib; a falsehood, S. *Ramsay.* Allied, perhaps, to O. Flandr. *fleew-en*, Teut. *vley-en*, blandiri; if not to *flauw-en*, deficere, languescere.

FLAW, *s.* The point of a horse-nail, broken off by the smith, after it has passed through the hoof, Fife.—Su. G. *flage*, pars avulsa, fragmen.

FLAW, *s.* *A flaw o' peats*, the spot of ground occupied by an individual, on the edge of a moss, on which his peats are spread for being dried, in the summer season, Roxb. *A. Scott.*—Evidently allied to Isl. *flag*, terra nuda, post excissam glebam; or q. the quantity of peats cast, *i. e. flayed.*

FLAWKERTIS, *s. pl.* Armour for the legs. *Douglas.*

FLAWKIT, *part. adj.* White in the flanks; a term applied to cattle, Banffs.

FLAWMAND, *part. pr.* Displayed. *Barbour.* V. FLAM, *v.*

FLAWMONT, *s.* A narrative; a history, Ayrs. Renfr. —Isl. *flam, flim*, carmen famosum.

FLAW-PEAT. A soft and spongy peat, pron. *flow-peat*, S. *Walker.* V. FLOW.

FLAZE, *v. n.* When the threads of the warp get disentangled from the woof, in consequence of wanting a hem, the cloth is said to flaze. E. *faze*, loc.

FLEAKS, *s. pl.* The fissures between the *strata* of a rock, Fife.—Isl. *flak-a*, discindere, *flak*, segmentum. This may be viewed as an oblique use of E. *flake.*

FLEA LUGGIT, *adj.* Unsettled; hare-brained, S. *Galt.*

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.—A. S. *fleah.*

To FLECH (*gutt.*) *one's self.* To hunt for, or catch fleas, S. B.

FLECHY (*gutt.*), *adj.* Covered with fleas, S. B.

FLECHIN, *s.* A flake of snow. V. FLICHIN.

FLECHTS, FLICHTS (*gutt.*), *s. pl.* The *flechts* of a spinning-wheel are the pronged or forked pieces of wood in which the teeth are set, Mearns. 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.

FLECKER, *s.* The act of fluttering, Ettr. For. V. FLEKKER, *v.*

FLECKERIT, *adj.* Spotted. *Gawan and Gol.*

FLECKER'T, *adj.* Rent; torn; generally used when any part of the human body has been mangled, and the skin hangs down half covered with blood, Roxb. —Isl. *flak-a*, solutus haerere.

FLECKIE, FLECKY, *s.* A fondling name for a spotted cow, S. A. *Dumfr. Courier.*

FLECKIT, *s.* A small flask for carrying spirits, Merse; *flacket*, A. Bor. a bottle made in fashion of a barrel, Ray. V. FLAKET.

FLECKIT, FLECKED, *adj.* Having large distinct white spots, S. O. *Surv. Ayrs.*

FLECKIT FEVER. A spotted fever, S. B.—Sw. *flaeck-feber*, Germ. *fleck-fieber*, id.

FLECT, *s.* A town, as distinguished from a city.—Germ. *fleck*, a borough, a market town; Belg. *flek* (open *steedtje*,) a town; Flem. *flecke*, a village, bourg.

FLEDGEAR, *s.* One who makes arrows. *Acts Ja. II.* —Germ. *flitsch*, Fr. *fleche*, an arrow.

FLEE, *s.* A fly, S. *Z. Boyd.*—Belg. *vliege.*

TO LET A FLEE STICK I' THE WA'. Not to speak on some particular topic; to pass over it without remark, S. *Antiquary.*

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.—A. S. *fle-on*, volare, Teut. *vlieg-en*, verberare aëra pennis, Germ *flieg-en*, Mod. Sax. *fleg-en*, id.

FLEE, *s.* The smallest thing; a whit; a jot; always preceded by a negative, S. B.; synon. *Flow.*—Perhaps a metaph. borrowed from the smallness of a fly; A. S. *fleoge*, Teut. *vliegh*, musca.

To FLEECH, *v. a.* To flatter. V. FLEICH.

FLEECHIN, *adj.* Applied to the weather, when it falsely assumes a favourable appearance; as, "*That's a fleechin day,*" *i. e.* a day that promises much more than will be performed, Fife; synon. *Gowanie*, q. v.

FLEECHINGLY, *adv.* Flatteringly.

FLEED, *s.* A head-ridge, Aberd.

FLEEFU', FLEYFU', *adj.* Frightful, Lanarks. Ayrs. *Picken's Poems.*

FLEEGARYING, FLAGARYING, *part. pr.* Busying one's self about trifling articles of dress, Upp. Clydes. Dumfr.

FLEEGERIE, FLEEGARIE, FEEGARIE, *s.* 1. A whim, S. 2. In pl. toys; gewgaws, S. *Ramsay.* It is often used to denote the showy flaunting attire of females, S. *Feegaries*, Dumfr.

FLEEGEST, *s.* A piece of cut paper, hung up for attracting flies, Berwick.

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 MARCHANT. A pedlar; an itinerant merchant, Aberd.

FLEEP, *s.* A stupid fellow, Aberd. *Skinner.*

To FLEER, *v. a.* To gibe; to taunt. *Picken*

FLEER, *s.* Floor, Aberd.

FLEESOME, *adj.* Frightful, S. O. V. FLEY.

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. Teut. *vliet*, fluмen, *vliet-en*, fluere, abundare.
FLEET-WATER, *s.* Water which overflows ground, Roxb.
To FLEG, *v. a.* To affright, S. *Ramsay.*
To FLEG, *v. n.* To take fright, S. B.
FLEG. *To tak Fleg, v. n.*; to take fright, Ang.
FLEG, *s.* A fright, S. *Ramsay.*
To FLEG, *v. n.* To fly from place to place, Dumfr. *Davidson.*—A. S. *fleog-an*, volare.
FLEG, *s.* 1. A stroke; a random blow. *Hamilton, Picken.* 2. A kick. *Gl. Burns.* 3. A fit of ill-humour, Ayrs.
FLEGGAR, *s.* One who magnifies in narration, Loth.; a proclaimer of falsehoods.—Su. G. *flick-a*, to patch; *skoflick-are*, a cobbler.
FLEGGIN, *s.* A lazy, lying fellow, running from door to door, Dumfr.
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* off, when it is separated from the stem.
To FLEY, FLEE, *v. a.* 1. To frighten, S. *Douglas.* 2. To put to flight, S. *Mayne.*
To FLEY, FLY, *v. n.* To take fright, S. B. *Ross.*
FLEY, *s.* A fright, S. B. Dumfr. *Tarras.*
FLEY. Lege *Sley*, sly. *Barbour.*
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, Perths.
To FLEICH, FLEITCH, *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter, S. *Barbour.*—Teut. *fleits-en*, adulari, blandiri.
FLEICH, FLEECH, *s.* A piece of flattery. *Kelly.*
To FLEICH AND FECHT. One while to cajole, next moment to scold, Roxb.
FLEICHER, FLECHOUR, FLEITSCHOUR, *s.* A flatterer. *Wyntown.*—Teut. *fleitser.*
FLEICHING, FLECHYNG, *s.* Flattery, S. *Douglas.*
FLEIG, *s.* Flight. *Bellenden.*
FLEYITNESS, *s.* Affright. *Complaynt S.*
FLEYNE. *Vnto fleyne.* On flight. *Douglas.*
To FLEIP, *v. a.* V. FLYPE.
To FLEYR, FLEYR-UP, *v. n.* To make wry faces; also, to whimper, Ang.
FLEYSUM, *adj.* Frightful, S. V. FLEY.
To FLEIT, *v. a.* To flee from. *Douglas.*—Belg. *vlied-en*, id.
To FLEIT, FLETE, *v. n.* 1. To flow. *Dunbar.* 2. To float. *Evergreen.* 3. To sail. *Barbour.* 4. To abound. *Lyndsay.*—Su. G. *flyt-a*, Teut. *vliet-en*, fluere.
FLEIT, *par. pa.* Afraid, S. *Keith's Hist.*
FLEIT, *s.* Overflowing of water, Loth.; synon. *Spate.* V. FLEET, *v.*
FLEYT, *pret.* of the *v. Flyte*, scolded; more generally pron. *flait. Waverley.*
FLEITNES, *s.* Fear; affright. *Keith's History.*
To FLEKKER, FLYKER, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, S. *Wallace.* 2. To quiver; to tremble. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *flackra*, motitari; A. S. *flicker-ian*, id.
To FLEMI, FLEMR, *v. a.* To banish; to expel. *Wallace.*—A. S. *ge-flem-an*, fugare; Isl. *flaeme*, exulare facio, whence *flaemingr*, an exile, an outlaw.
FLEMENS-FIRTH, *s.* An asylum for outlaws. *Lay Last Minstrel.*
FLEMING-LAUCHE, *s.* Indulgence granted to the Flemings who anciently settled in S., to retain some of their national usages. *Chalmers's Caled.*
FLENCH-GUT, *s.* Blubber of a whale laid out in long slices, S. Perhaps rather the part of the hold into which it is thrown before being barrelled up.—Su. G. *flanka*, to slice.
To FLEND, *v. a.* To flee. *Lyndsay.*
FLENDRIS, FLENDERS, FLINDERS, *s. pl.* Splinters. *Douglas.*—Belg. *flenters*, splinters, fragments.
FLEOURE, FLEURE, FLEWARE, FLEWER, FLROWRE, *s.* Flavour; generally used in a bad sense. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *flair*, odor, C. B. *flair*, putor, fœtor.
FLEP, *s.* A fall. V. FLAIP.
FLESCHE, *s.* Fleece. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *fleos, flys*, id.; Lat. *vellus.*
FLESCHOUR, *s.* A hangman; an executioner. *Bellenden.*
FLESH, FLESCHE, *s.* 1. The carcase of any animal killed for food. *Acts Cha. I.* 2. Butcher meat. *Aberd. Reg.*, S.
FLESHARY, *s.* The business of a butcher; now called *Fleshing. Aberd. Reg.*
FLESHER, FLESHOUR, *s.* The common designation of a butcher, S. *Balfour.*
FLET, *pret. v.* V. FLYT, to scold.
FLET, *adj.* Prosaic. *Complaynt S.* E. *flat.*
FLET, FLETE, FLETT, *s.* 1. A house. *Ross.* 2. The inward part of a house. *LL.S.* 3. A floor, or story of a house; commonly *flat*, S. *Courant.*—A. S. *flett*, a house.
FLET, FLEAT, *s.* A mat of plaited straw, for preserving a horse's back from being injured by his load, Caithn. *Statist. Acc.*
FLET, *s.* A saucer, S.—Isl. *fleda*, id.
FLET, *pret.* Floated. V. FLEIT.
FLETE, *s.* Product. *Douglas.*—Belg. *vliet-en*, abundare.
To FLETHER, *v. a.* To decoy by fair words. *Burns.* V. FLUDDER.
To FLETHER, FLAITHER, *v. n.* To use wheedling or fawning language, Perths.—Isl. *fladr-a*, adulari, *flate*, adulatio; Su. G. *flaeder*, nugae.
FLETHERS, *s. pl.* Fair words, South of S.
FLEUK, *s.* A flounder, Dumfr. V. FLOOK.
FLEUME, FEUME, *s.* Phlegm. *Complaynt S.*
To FLEURIS, *v. n.* To flourish. *Lyndsay.*
FLEURISE, FLURRISE, *s.* Blossom, S. *Complaynt S*
FLEWET, FLUET, *s.* A smart blow. *Kelly.*
FLEWS, *s.* A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow, Roxb.; pron. q. *Fleuss. Hogg.*—Teut. *fluyse*, aquaeductus.
To FLY, *v. a.* To affright. *Spalding.*
FLY, *s.* The common designation for a Diligence, S. *Antiquary.*
FLYAME, *s.* Phlegm. *Polwart.*
FLIBBERGIB, *s.* Perhaps a slanderer.
FLY-CAP, *s.* A cap, or head-dress, lately 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.
FLICHEN, FLICHAN, FLIGHEN, FLECHIN, *s.* 1. Any thing very small, Dumfr. 2. A flake of snow, ibid., Loth.
FLICHT (*gutt.*), *s.* A mote or small speck of dirt,

amongst food, Roxb.—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 fluctuate. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *flogett-an*, id.

To FLICHT, *v. n.* Same with *Flyte*. *Lyndsay.*

FLICHT, *s.* That part of a spinning wheel which twists the thread, and, by means of *teeth*, guides it to the pirn. V. HECK.

FLICHTER *of snaw*. A flake of snow.

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, FLYCHTER, FLIGHTER, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, S. *Burel.* 2. To run with outspread arms, as children, to those to whom they are much attached, Dumfr. 3. To quiver; to throb. *Douglas.* 4 To startle; to alarm, S. B. V. FLEKKER.

To FLICHTER, FLIGHTER, *v. a.* To pinion, S. *Wodrow.*—Teut. *vlicht-en*, nectere.

FLICHTERIFF, *adj.* Unsteady; fickle; changeable, Buchan. *Tarras.* It is also used as if a *s.*

FLICHTERS, *s. pl.* That part of the fanners which generates the wind, Clydes. V. FLIGHTER, to flutter.

To FLICKER, *v. a.* To coax, S.—Su. G. *fleckra*, adulari.

To FLICKER, *v. n.* To flirt. *Popul. Ball.*

To FLYDE, *v. n.* To fly. *Maitland P.*—Teut. *vlied-en*, id.

FLIEP, *s.* A fool; a silly inactive fellow, Aberd. *Tarras.* V. FLUP.

FLIET, *s.* Flute, Aberd. *Tarras.*

FLIGHT-SHOTT, *s.* Apparently a bow-shot, or the *flight* of an arrow. *Pitscottie.*

FLIGMAGEARIE, *s.* The effect of great eccentricity of mind, a vagary; as, "a wild *fligmagearie*," West of S.

FLYING-DRAGON. A paper kite, S.

FLYING-DRAGON, *s.* The dragon-fly, S. The Scottish form of the word is *Fleein'-dragon*. It is also called the *Ather-bill*, Clydes. and *Fleein'-Adder*, Roxb.

FLIM, *s.* A whim; an illusion, Ayrs; apparently the same with E. *flam*. *Train.*—Isl. *flim*, irrisio.

To FLINCH, *v. a.* To slice the blubber from the body of a whale, Shetl. *The Pirate.*—Sw. *flank-a*, to slice.

FLYND, *s.* Flint. *Gawan and Gol.*

To FLINDER, *v. n.* To run about in a fluttering manner, Ang.—Isl. *flan-a*, praeceps feror.

FLINDERS V. FLENDRIS.

FLYNDRIG, *s.* Expl. "an impudent woman; a deceiver," Ayrs.

To FLYNDRIG, *v. a.* To beguile, ibid.—Dan. *flane*, a giddy-brained man or woman; Teut. *vlinder*, papilio.

FLINDRIKIN, *Watson's Coll.* V. FLINDER, *v.*

FLINDRIKIN, *adj.* Flirting, Fife.

To FLING, *v. a.* 1. To baffle; to deceive, S. 2. To jilt, S. *Morison.*

FLING, *s.* 1. A disappointment in general, S. 2. A disappointment in love, in consequence of being jilted, S. *A. Douglas.* 3. A fit of ill humour. *To tak the fling*; to become unmanageable. *Bannatyne Poems.*

* *To* FLING, *v. n.* To kick as a horse; to strike with the feet; as, "a *flinging* horse," S.—Su. G. *fleng-a*, tundere, percutere.

FLING, *s.* The act of kicking, S.

To FLING, *v. n.* To dance. *Knox.*

FLING, *s.* The act of dancing, *s. Neill.*

FLING, HIGHLAND FLING. The name of a well-known Highland dance, in which there is much exertion of the limbs. *Lights and Shadows.*

FLINGER, *s.* A dancer; a term now nearly obsolete. *The Pirate.*

FLINGIN-TREE, *s.* 1. A piece of timber used as a partition between horses, S. 2. A flail, S. *Burns.* 3. Properly the lower part of a flail, that which strikes the grain, S. Synon. *Souple. Tenant's Card. Beaton.*

FLING-STRINGS, *s. pl.* *To tak the Fling-strings*, to get into a fit of ill humour, S. *Ballad Book.*

FLINNER, *s.* A splinter, Renfr. *Mayne.*

FLYPE, *s.* Perhaps a sort of leather apron, used when digging. *Jacobite Relics.*

To FLIPE, FLYPE, *v. a.* 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, by turning it inside out, S. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *flip-a*, the pendulous lip of a wound.

FLIPE, *s.* A fold; a lap, S. *Cleland.*

FLYPIN, *part. adj.* "Looking abashedly;" *Gl. Buchan. Tarras.*—Isl. *flipa*, labrum vulneris pendulum.

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. 2. Any thing viewed as a gaudy toy; any piece of dress that is unsubstantial; as, "a thin *flird*," Roxb. Ayrs. *Picken.* 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. V. FLYRD, *v.*

To FLIRD, *v. n.* To flutter, Roxb. Apparently from the same origin with *Flyrd*, to flirt.

To FLYRD, *v. n.* To flirt. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *fleard-ian*, nugari.

FLIRDIE, *adj.* Giddy; unsettled; often applied to a skittish horse, Loth.

FLIRDOCH, *s.* A flirt, Aberd.

To FLIRDOCH, *v. n.* To flirt. V. FLYRD, *v.*

FLYRDOME, *s.* Perhaps E. *flirting*.

FLIRDON, *s.* Not known. *Montgomerie.*

To FLYRE, *v. n.* 1. To gibe; to make sport, S. B. *Houlate.* 2. To leer, S. B. *Popular Ball.* 3. To look surly, Ang. *Morison.*—Isl. *flyr-a*, subridere, E. *fleer*.

To FLYRE, *v. n.* 1. To go about muttering complaints and disapprobation, Roxb.; synon. *Wheamer. Hogg.* 2. To whimper, as when one is about to cry.

FLYRIT. Not understood. *Maitland P.*

To FLIRN the *mou'*, or *face*; to twist it, Aberd.—Isl. *flyre*, saepius rideo; *flar*, patulus, laxus, G. Andr.

FLYROCK, *s.* A term of contempt. *Dunbar.*

To FLIRR, *v. a.* To gnash, S. B. *Gl. Shirra.*

To FLISK, *v. n.* 1. To skip; to caper, S. *Cleland.* 2. *To be flisket*; to be fretted, Fife. *A. Douglas.*—Su. G. *flas-a*, lascivire, Isl. id. praeceps ferri.

FLISK, *s.* 1. A caper; a sudden spring or evolution, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.* 2. A trifling, skipping person, Clydes.

FLISKY, *adj.* Flighty; unsettled; lightheaded, S. *Hogg's Mountain Bard.*

FLISKMAHAIGO, *adj.* Trivial; light; giddy, Ayrs.; generally applied to females. 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, Ayrs.

FLISKMAHOY, *s.* A giddy, gawky girl; synon. *Gill-flirt*, Roxb. *Antiquary.*

To FLIST, *v. n.* 1. To fly off, S. 2. To be in a rage or violent emotion, S. B. *Ross.* 3. *It's flistin;* it rains and blows at once, S. B.—Teut. *flits-en*, evolare, Sw. *flacs-a*, anhelare.

FLIST, *s.* 1. A squall, Ang. 2. A flying shower of snow. 3. A fit of anger, Ang. 4. A small quantity of powder exploded, Aberd.

FLISTY, *adj.* 1. Stormy; squally, Ang. 2. Passionate; irascible, Ang.

FLISTIN, *s.* A slight shower, Ayrs.; the same with *Flist.*

To FLIT, FLYT, *v. a.* 1. To transport, in whatever way, S. *Burns.* 2. To transport by water. *Barbour.* 3. To cause to remove; used in a forensic sense. *Balfour's Pract.*—Su G. *flytt-a*, transportare ab uno loco ad alterum; Isl. *flytt-ia*, vecto.

To FLIT, FLYT, *v. n.* To remove from one house to another, S. *Kelly.*—Dan. *flytt-er*, id.

To FLITCHER, *v. n.* "To flutter like young nestlings when their dam approaches," *Gl. Shirrefs.* Perhaps *Flichter.*

To FLYTE, FLITE, *v. n.* 1. To scold, S. pret. *flet*, anciently *flayt. Douglas.* 2. To pray in the language of complaint, or remonstrance. *Wallace.* 3. To debate, to dispute, although without scolding or violent language. *P. 16th Cent.*—A. S. *flitan*, rixare, to brawle, Somner.

FLYTE, FLYT, *s.* 1. A severe reprehension, continued for some time, S. *Ritson.* 2. A match at scolding, S. *Antiquary.*

FLYTEPOCK, *s.* The double-chin, S. B., denominated from its being inflated when one is in a rage.

FLYTER, *s.* One given to scolding, S. *Rollocke.*

FLYTEWITE, FLYCHT-VYTE, *s.* A fine for verbal abuse or broils. *Skene.*—A. S. *flitwite*, id. from *flit*, strife, and *wite*, a fine.

FLIT-FOLD, *s.* A fold so constructed that it may be moved from one place to another, S. A. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

FLYTING, *s.* 1. The act of scolding, S. *Baillie.* 2. Poetry of that kind which the French call *tenson. Evergreen.*

FLYTING-FREE, *adj.* 1. So familiar with another as to scold him, S. 2. Expl. as signifying "blameless, and therefore *free*, or entitled, to reprimand those who are guilty," Clydes.

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.

ILL-FLITTEN, *part. adj.* A term used when the criminations or reprehensions of another are supposed to come with a very bad grace from him, as being equally or more guilty in the same or a similar respect, S.

WEEL-FLITTEN, *part. adj.* "That is *weel-flitten* o' you!" a phrase sarcastically or ironically applied to one who reprehends or scolds, who is himself far more deserving of reprehension, S.

To FLITTER, *v. n.* To flutter. *Hogg.*

FLITTERS, *s. pl.* Small pieces; splinters, Roxb.; synon. *Flinners.*—Isl. *flett-a*, diffindere, whence *fletting*, segmentum ligni.

FLITTING, *s.* The act of removing from one place of residence to another, S. 2. The furniture, &c., removed, S. *Wyntown.* 3. *A moonlight flitting;* removal without paying one's debts, S. *Ramsay.* 4. A term used in husbandry, to denote the decay or failure of seeds, which do not come to maturity, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

FLOAMIE, *s.* A large or broad piece, Shetl.—Isl. *flaemi*, vasta area, vel vas; "something wide and strong;" Haldorson.

To FLOAN, FLOAN ON, *v. a.* To show attachment, or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term applied to females, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *flon*, stolidus, *flana*, praeceps feror.

FLOAT, *s.* The act of floating. *At the float*, floating, Ang. *Ross.*

FLOATHING, *s.* Equivalent to a thin layer, or stratum. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*—Isl. *floet*, area plana, parva planities.

FLOBBAGE, *s.* Phlegm. *Lyndsay.*—Sw. *flabb*, bucca, Dan. *flab*, the mouth.

FLOCHT, FLOUGHT, *s.* 1. *On flocht*, on wing. *Douglas.* 2. State of being fluttered, S. B. *A flocht*, id. *Burel.* 3. Fluctuation, *Dunbar.*—Alem. *flught*, flight; A. S. *flogett-an*, fluctuare.

To FLOCHTER (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To give free scope to joyful feelings, Dumfr.

FLOCHTERSOME, *adj.* Under the impulse of joy, ibid. V. FLOCHTRY, to which both *v.* and *adj.* are nearly allied.

FLOCHTY, *adj.* Unsteady; whimsical; volatile, Aberd.

FLOCHTRY, FLOUGHTROUS, *adj.* Fluttered; in a flurry, S. B. *Ross.*

FLOCKMELE, *adj.* In flocks, Teviotd.—A. S. *Flocc-maelum*, gregatim, catervatim.

FLOCK-RAIK, *s.* A range of pasture for a flock of sheep. *Surv. Berwicks.*

To FLODDER, FLOTTER, *v. a.* 1. To overflow. *Douglas.* 2. To blur, by weeping; synon. *bluther. Douglas.*

FLOICHEN (*gutt.*), *s.* An uncommonly large flake of snow or soot, Ayrs.—Belg. *flokken*, *vlakken*, flakes of snow.

FLOYT, *s.* A flute.—Teut. *fluyte*, id.

FLOYT, *s.* 1. A flatterer or deceiver. *Polwart.* 2. A petted person, Dumfr.—Teut. *fluyte*, mendacium blandum; *fluyt-en*, mentiri, blande dicere.

FLOKKIT, *part. pa.* Having a nap raised, or being thickened. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Belg. *vlok*, "a flock of wool, a shag, a little tuft of hair;" *flokkig*, "shaggy, tufty," Sewel. Isl. *flokn-a*, to thicken.

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, FLUKE, LIVER-FLUKE. A flat insect which breeds in the livers of sheep and other quadrupeds, when in bad condition, Loth., S. B.

FLOOK, FLEUK, *s.* 1. A generic name for various kinds of flat fish, S. *Sibbald.* 2. Most generally used to denote the common flounder, S.—A. S. *floc*, passer.

FRESH-WATER FLEUK. The flounder which is found in rivers.

FLOOKED, *adj.* Barbed. *Z. Boyd.*

FLOOK-MOW'D, *adj.* Having a crooked mouth, or mouth to the one side, S. B.

To FLOOR, *v. a.* To bring forward in argument; to table. *M'Ward.*

FLORENTINE, *s.* A kind of pie; properly, meat baked in a dish, with a cover of paste, S.

FLORY, *s.* A frothy fellow, S.

FLORIE, *adj.* Vain; volatile, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*—Teut. *flore*, homo futilis.

FLORY-HECKLES, *s.* A vain empty fellow. "He's but a *flory-heckles*," Loth.

FLOSH, *s.* A swamp; a body of standing water, grown over with weeds, reeds, &c. Galloway.

FLOSHIN, FLOSHAN, *s.* A puddle of water, larger than a *dub*, but shallow, ib.

FLOSK, *s.* The Sepia Loligo, Sea Sleeve, or Anker Fish. *Arbuthnot's Peterhead* —Isl. *floesku*, is applied to what is round. Calamary.

FLOSS, *s.* The leaves of reed canary grass; the common rush. *Barry's Orkn.*

FLOT, *s.* The scum of broth when boiling, S.—Su. G. *flot*, adeps, qui juri supernatat.

FLOTCH, *s.* A big, fat, heavy, dirty person; applied chiefly to women, Roxb. It also conveys the ideas of tawdriness and of ungracefulness in motion.—O. Fr. *floche*, "weak, soft; as a boneless lump of flesh."

To FLOTCH, *v. n.* To move in a confused or ungraceful manner, and awkwardly dressed.—Dan. *floxer*, to frisk about.

To FLOTCH, *v. n.* To weep; to sob, S. B.

FLOTE, *s.* A fleet. *Barbour.*—A. S. *flota.*

FLOTE-BOAT, *s.* A yawl, or perhaps what we now call a pinnace. *Balf. Pract.*

FLOTHIS, *s. pl.* Floods. *Wallace.*—Alem. *flout*, a stream.

FLOTSOME AND JETSOME. "*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. *jet-er*, to throw.

To FLOTTER. V. FLODDER.

FLOTTINS, *s. pl.* *Flot-whey*, q. v. Aberd.

FLOTTRYT, *pret.* Splashed. *Wallace.*—Belg. *flodder-en*, to flap.

FLOT-WHEY, *s.* Those curds, left in whey, which, when boiled, *float* on the top, Clydes. *Flicetings*, Ang. *Complaynt S.*

FLOUGHT, *s.* Flutter. V. FLOCHT.

FLOUNGE, *s.* The act of *flouncing*, Renfr.—Su. G. *fluns-a*, immergere.

FLOUR, *s.* The meal of wheat, S.

FLOUR-BREAD, *s.* Wheaten bread, S. *Stat. Acc.*

FLOURE JONETT, *s.* Perhaps, flowers in July, in O. Fr. called *Junet*. *K. Quair.*

FLOURICE, *s.* A steel for striking fire from flint, Aberd.—Sw. *floret*, Dan. *floretto*, a foil.

FLOURIS, *s. pl.* Prime of life. *Lyndsay.*

FLOURISH, *s.* Blossom, S. V. FLOURICE.

FLOUR THE LIS. An ornament resembling the Iris or Flower de Luce. *Inventories.*—Fr. *fleur de lis*, id. literally the lily-flower.

To FLOUSE, FLUZE (Fr. *u*), *v. a.* To turn back the edge of a tool, or the point of a nail. *Flus'd*, blunted by having the edge or point turned back, Galloway.

FLOUSS, *s.* A flood.—Germ. *fluss.* *Barbour.*

FLOW, *s.* A jot; a particle, S. B. *Tarras.*—A. S. *floh*, a fragment, a crumb.

FLOW, FLOWE, FLOW-MOSS, *s.* 1. A watery moss; a morass, S. *Pitscottie.* 2. A low-lying piece of rough watery land, not broken up, Loth.—Isl. *floe*, loca palustria, a *floe*, fluo.

FLOW, *s.* A flue, open at one side, and turning round with the wind, placed on a chimney-top for preventing smoke, Loth. In S. this is frequently called an *Auld Wife.*—Teut. *vloegh*, canaliculi.

To FLOW, *v. n.* To exaggerate in relating any thing, Clydes. Synon. *Splute.*

FLOW, *s.* An exaggerated story, Owen.

FLOWAND, *adj.* Inconstant; fluctuating. *Bellenden.*—Isl. *flog*, vagus.

FLOW DIKE. Apparently a small drain for carrying off water. *Surv. Banffs.*

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.* The ace of spades, Teviotd.; perhaps from the ornaments which appear on this card.

FLOWNRIE, *adj.* 1. Light; downy; applied to soft objects which are easily compressible, such as wool, feathers, &c. Lanarks. 2. Transferred to the mind, as denoting one who is trifling, who has no solidity, ibid.—Isl. *flog*, volatilitas.

FLOWNIE, *s.* A small portion of any volatile substance, as of meal thrown on a draught of water, Ang.

FLUCHRA, FLUGHRA, *s.* Snow in broad flakes, Shetl.

FLUD, FLUDE, *s.* 1. Inundation, S. *Wyntown.* 2. Flux of tide, S. id. E. *flood.*

To FLUDDER. V. FLUTHER, *v.*

To FLUDDER, FLUTHER, *v. n.* To exhibit the appearance of great regard to any one; to cajole.—Isl. *fladra*, adulari. *S. P. Repr.*

FLUD-MARK, *s.* Water-mark, S.

FLUET, *s.* A slap; a blow. V. FLEWET.

To FLUFF, *v. a.* *To fluff powder*, to burn gunpowder; to make it fly off, S.

FLUFF, *s.* 1. Puff, Lanarks.; as, "a *fluff* of wind." 2. A slight explosion of gunpowder, S. V. FLIST.

FLUFF'D, *part. pa.* Disappointed. *Shirr.*

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.

FLUF-GIB, *s.* Explosion of gunpowder, S. A. "*Fluf-gibs*, squibs." *Gl. Antiq.*

To FLUGHT, *v. n.* 1. To flutter; to make a great show, Renfrews. *Tannahill.* 2. To flirt, ibid. V. FLOCHT.

FLUKE, *s.* An insect, &c. V. FLOOK.

FLUKE, *s.* A diarrhœa. V. FLOOK.

FLUM, *s.* Flattery. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

FLUM, *s.* Flow; flood; metaph. used like *flumen* ingenii, Cic.; a *speat* of language. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *flum*, water, a river.

To FLUNGE, *v. n.* To skip; to caper, Lanarks. Syn. *Flisk.* V. FLOUNGE.

FLUNKIE, *s.* A livery servant, S. *Burns.*—A. S. *vlonce*, pride.

FLUP, *s.* One both awkward in appearance and foolish, Ang. Clydes. *Fliep*, Aberd. *Floip*, Perths. —Isl. *fleip*, ineptiae; Su. G. *fleper*, homo ignavus.

FLUP, *s.* Sleet, Menteith.

FLURDOM, FLYRDOM, *s.* Not understood. *Kennedy.*

FLURISFEVER, *s.* The scarlet fever, S. B. denominated from the ruddiness of the skin.

FLURISH, FLOURISH, *s.* Blossom, S. *Hume.*

FLURRIKIN, *part. adj.* Speaking in a flurry, Lanarks.

FLUSCH, *s.* 1. A run of water. *Douglas.* 2. Snow in a state of dissolution. This in Scotland is commonly named *slush*. 3. Abundance, generally applied to liquids, S.—Germ. *fluss*, aqua vel humor fluens

FLUSH, *adj.* 1. Full, in whatever respect, S. *Skinner.* 2. Affluent; as, *flush of money*, S.—Teut. *fluys-en*, to flow.

FLUSH, *s.* A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass, Roxb. V. FLOSH.

To **FLUSTER**, *v. n.* To be in a bustle, S.—Isl. *flaust-r*, praecipitantia, *flaustr-a*, incaute festinare.

FLUSTER, *s.* Bustle; confusion proceeding from hurry, S.

FLUTCH, *s.* An inactive person, Loth.—Teut. *flauw*, languidus.

FLUTCHY, *adj.* Inactive, Loth.

To **FLUTHER**, *v. n.* To be in a great bustle. *A fluth-erin' creature;* a bustling, confused person, S.—Su. G. *fladdr-a*, id. E. *flutter.*

FLUTHER, *s.* 1. Hurry; bustle, S. *A. Douglas.* 2. An abundance so great as to cause confusion.

FLUTHER, *s.* Rise in a river, so as to discolour the water, though not so great as a speat, S. B. V. FLODDER.

FLUTHERS, *s. pl.* The loose flakes or *laminæ* of a stone. *Blaffen*, syn. Fife.—Isl. *flus*, crusta, cortex; Su. G. *flitter*, bractea.

FLUXES, *s. pl.* Old name in S. for a flux.

To **FLUZE**, *v. a.* V. FLOUSE.

FOAL, *s.* A bannock or cake; any soft and thick bread, Orkn.—Belg. *bol*, a small loaf.

FOAL'S FIT, *s.* A ludicrous term for the snot hanging or running down from a child's nose, Roxb.; *fit* signifying foot.

To **FOB**, *v. n.* 1. To breathe hard. 2. To sigh. It often denotes the short interrupted anhelation of a child when crying. *Tarras.*

FOCHE, *s.* A pretence. *Diallog.*—Su. G. *puts*, a fetch, techna.

FOCHTIN MILK (*gutt.*). Butter-milk, Buchan. Perhaps from its being produced by *fighting* at the churn.

FODE, FOODE, FWDE, *s.* 1. Brood; offspring. *Ritson.* 2. Expl. a man.—Su. G. *affoeda*, id. from *foed-a*, gignere. V. FOUT.

FODE. The pret. of the v. *to feed*, Aberd.—Moes G. *fod-an*, A. S. *foed-an*, pascere, alere.

FODGE, *s.* A fat, *pluffy-cheekit* person, Roxb.; evidently the same with *Fadge.*

FODGEL, *adj.* Squat and plump, S. O. *Burns.*—Teut. *voedsel*, Isl. *faedsla*, cibus.

FODYELL, *s.* A fat, good-humoured person, Ettr. For.—Formed perhaps from Dan. *foede*, nutriment, feeding.

FODYELLIN, *adj.* Used to denote the motion of a lusty person; nearly synon. with E. *waddling*, ib.

FOG, FOUGE, *s.* Moss, S. *Dunbar.*—Dan. *fug*, mossiness.

To **FOG**, *v. n.* 1. To be covered with moss, S. *Pennecuik.* 2. To prosper; to thrive, Aberd.

To **FOG**, *v. a.* To eat heartily, S. B.

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. *Burns.*

FOGGIE, FOGGY, *adj.* 1. Mossy, S. *A. Douglas.* 2. Dull; lumpish; from *Fog*, mist. *Z. Boyd.*

FOGGIE, FOGIE, *s.* 1. An invalid, or garrison soldier, S. 2. A person advanced in life.—Su. G. *fogde*, formerly one who had the charge of a garrison.

FOGGIE, FOGGIE-BEE, *s.* A small yellow bee, that builds her cells among the *fog* or moss; a kind of humble bee, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

FOGGIT, *adj.* 1. Covered with moss. 2. Supplied with moss; metaph. supplied in any respect; *weel foggit*, well-furnished, S. *Shirrefs.*

FOG-THEEKIT, *part. adj.* Covered, *i. e.* thatched, with moss. *Tarras.*

FOY, *s.* An entertainment given to one about to leave any place of residence, or to go abroad, S. *Morison.* 2. Metaph. as equivalent to wishing one a good journey.—Belg. *de fooi geeven*, Sw. *dricka foi*, coenam profectitiam dare. Rather from Teut. *voye*, also *foye*, a compotation before setting out on a journey; from Fr. *voye*, a way.

FOYARD, *s.* A fugitive, Ayrs.—Fr. *fuyard*, a flyer, or runaway, from *fu-ir*, to fly.

FOICHAL, FOICHEL (*gutt.*), *s.* A cant term for a girl from sixteen to twenty years of age, Lanarks. Dunbartons. Applied to a little thick-set child, Stirlings.

FOYNIE, FUNYIE, *s.* The wood-martin, or beech-martin, S. *K. Quair.*—Fr. *fouine.*

FOIR COPLAND. A phrase used in a deed regarding Orkney and Zetland.

FOIRGAIT, *s.* The high or open street.

FOIRGRANDSYR, FORGRANTSCHIR, *s.* 1. Great-grandfather; also, great-great-grandfather. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. A predecessor; used in a moral sense. *N. Burne.*

FOIRSENE, *part. pa.* Thoroughly understood. V. FORESEEN.

FOIRSYCHT, *s.* V. FORESIST.

FOIRWAGEIS, *s.* Wages given before the performance of any work. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FOISON, FUSIOUN, *s.* 1. Abundance. *Barbour.* 2. Pith; ability, S. *Ross.* 3. In a sense nearly allied, it denotes the essence or spirit of any thing; as, "What are ye glowrin at me for, whan I'm at my meat? Ye'll tak a' the *fizzen* out o't;" Roxb. 4. Bodily sensation, Aberd.; synon. with *Tabets*, *Tibbets.* 5. *Foison* is transferred to the mind; as, "He has nae *foison* in him;" he has no understanding, or mental energy, Loth.—Fr. *foison*, abundance.

FOISONLESS, *adj.* 1. Without strength or sap; dried; withered, S. *Kelly.* 2. Insipid; pithless; without substance, S. 3. Unsubstantial; used in a moral sense, S. *Old Mortality.*

FOISTERING, FOISTRING, FOISHTERING, *s.* Expl. "disorder in working," Ayrs.; expressing the idea conveyed by *Hashter* or *Hushter.* *Galt.*

FOISTEST, *adj.* *A. Wilson.*—Gael. *foigseasge*, signifies next, proximate, *foigse*, id. Can this be an errat. for *foster?*

FOITER'D, *part. adj.* In difficulty; puzzled, Fife. V. FEWTER.

FOLD, *s.* Ground. *Wallace.*—A. S. *folde*, id.

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. *Spalding.*

FOLY, *adj.* Belonging to fools. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *follig*, foolish.

FOLIFUL, *adj.* Foolish. *Complaynt S.*

* **FOLK** (pron. *fuck*), *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.

* **FOLLY**, *s.* A term applied by the vulgar to a building more for ornament than use; or to a dwelling-house that exceeds the station, or has ruined the circumstances of the proprietor; as, *Craigland's Folly.*

FOLLOWER, *s.* Used as an equivalent to E. *foal.*—Su. G. *fole*, Sw. *foelja*, pullus equinus.

FOLLOWING, *s.* A term formerly used in the Highlands, and on the borders of the Highlands, to denote the retainers of a chief.—Sw. *foelje*, comitatus.

To FOLM, Folm *up*, *v. a.* To set any vessel on its mouth, Aberd.—Provincial modification of E. *wholm*, allied to Isl. *hilma*, obtegere.

To FOLOW, Folowe, *v. n.* To pursue at law; a forensic term. *Acts Ja. I.*

FOLOWAR, *s.* A legal pursuer.

FON, Fone, *s. pl.* Foes. *K. Quair.*

To FON, *v. n.* To play the fool. *Lyndsay.*—O. E. *fonne*, id.; Isl. *faan-a*, fatue se gerere.

To FONDE, Found, *v. n.* 1. To go. *Barbour.* 2. *To found off*, to go from. *Wallace.*—A. S. *fund-ian*, tendere.

To FONE, *v. a.* To fondle. *Peblis Play.*

FONERIT. Read *Seuerit. Dunbar.*

FONNED, *adj.* Prepared. *Ill-fonned*, ill-prepared, Ang.—A. S. *fund-ian*, disponere.

FONTE, *s.* Casting; melting of metals.

FOOL, Fule, *adj.* Foolish, S.—Fr. *fol*, id.

FOOLYIE, *s.* Gold leaf, S.—Bel. *foeli*, id.

FOOR-DAYS. V. Furrdays.

FOORIOCHIE, Fouriochie, *adj.* Hasty; passionate, Ayrs.

FOOROCH, Foorich, (*gutt.*), *s.* Bustle; confusion caused by haste, or proceeding from tremor, Ang. Perhaps it is the same with *Furich*.

FOOSE, *s. pl.* The Housleek. V. Fews.

FOOST, Foostin, *s.* A nausea, Selkirks. *Hogg.*—Fr. *fust*, fustiness.

To FOOT, *v. a.* To kick; to strike with the *foot*, Ang. Used with respect to horses.

To FOOT the PEATS. To set *peats* on end to dry. *Agr. Surv. Peebles-shire.*

FOOT-BRAID, *s.* The breadth of a foot, S. B. *Ross.*

FOOTMAN, *s.* An iron or brass stand with feet, for holding a kettle before the fire.

FOOT-PEAT, Fit-peat, *s.* One in which the peat-spade is pressed down with the *foot*. V. Breast-peat.

FOOT-ROT, *s.* V. Fit-rot.

FOOT-SIDE. *To keep foot-side*, to keep pace with. *Society Contendings.*

FOR. An inseparable particle, which implies negation, excess, intension, or vitiation.

FOR, *conj.* Because. *Wyntown.*

FOR, *prep.* Denoting quality.—Su. G. *foer*, id.

FOR, *prep.* Against. *Barbour.*—A. S. id.

FOR, *adv.* Used as E. *fore*, before, previously. *Aberd. Reg.*

FOR-A-BE, *adv.* Although; notwithstanding, Fife; q. *for all* that may *be*.

FORAIVERT, *part. pa.* Much fatigued, S. B.

FOR-AS-MEIKLE-AS, *conj.* For as much as, South of S. V. Forsamekill.

FORAT, *adv.* Forward, S. *J. Nicol.*

FOR-A'-THAT, *adv.* Notwithstanding, S.

FORBEAR, *s.* An ancestor; a forefather.

FORBEFT, *part. pa.* In great perturbation. *Barbour.*—A. S. *for*, and *beof-ian*, trepidare.

FORBEIT, *pret.* Lege *forleit. Dunbar.*

FORBY, *prep.* 1. Past. *Barbour.* 2. Over and above; besides. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *foerbi*, Dan. *forbie*, by, past.

FORBY, Forbye, *adv.* 1. Past. *Minst. Bord.* 2. Besides, S. *Burel.* 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.

FORBY, *adj.* Extraordinary; as a *forby* man, Renfr. Synon. *Byous*, Clydes.

FORBLED, *part. pa.* Faint, from loss of blood. *Douglas.*

FORBODIN, *part. pa.* 1. Forbidden. *R. Bruce.* 2. Unlawful. *Douglas.* 3. Unhappy, S. *Ruddiman.*—A. S. *forbiod-an*, to forbid.

FORBOT, *imperat. v.* Forbid. *Coilyear.*

FORBREIST, *s.* 1. Fore-part of a coat, &c. *Douglas.* 2. The fore-part or front of any thing; as "the *forebreist* of the laft," S. B. 3. Van of an army. *Wallace.*—A. S. *fore-breost*, thorax. V. Fore-breast.

FORBUITHT, *s.* A foreshop. *Aberd. Reg.*

FORCAT, Foirchet, *s.* A rest for a musket. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *Fourchette*, primarily "a forket, or small forke; also a musket-rest," Cotgr. V. Bendrole.

FORCE, *s.* Consequence; importance.

FORCEAT, *s.* A galley-slave. *Hudson.*—Fr. *forçat*, idem.

FORCED FIRE. V. Neid-fire.

FORCELY, *adv.* Vehemently; violently.

FORCHASIT, *part. pa.* Overchased. *K. Hart.*

FORCY. V. Forsyth.

FORCOP, *s.* A 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. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *verkryt-en*, id.

FORD, *s.* 1. Way. *Wallace.* 2. Metaph. means to attain an end. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *fort*, via communis.

FORDALS, *s. pl.* Stock not exhausted, Buchan.

FORDEDDUS, *s.* Violence; applied to a blow, Angus.

FORDEIFIT, *part.* Deafened. *Pal. Hon.*

FORDEL, *s.* 1. The precedence. *Douglas.* 2. Progress, S. B.—Teut. *voor-deel*, primae partes, promotio.

FORDEL, *adj.* Applied to what is in readiness for future use; as implying that it is not meant to be used immediately. *Fordel Work*, &c. *W. Beattie.*

FORDELYD, *part. pa.* Wasted. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *fordilg-ian*, delere, obruere.

To FORDER, *v. n.* To promote; forward, S. *Keith's Hist.*—Su. G. *fordr-a*, id.

To FORDER, *v. a.* To have success; to make advancement, S. *David. Seas.*

FORDER, *adj.* 1. Further; progressive, ibid. 2. Anterior; equivalent to E. *fore*, S. B. V. Forthir

FORDER, Fordir, *adv.* Further; moreover, *Keith's Hist.*—Teut. *voorder*, ultra, ulterius; Germ. *forder*, idem.

FORDERANCE, *s.* Advancement. E. *furtherance. Acts. Ja. VI.*

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.* Expeditious, S. B. *Ramsay.*

FORDYD, *pret.* Destroyed. *Barbour.*—A. S. *fordo-n*, to waste.

To FORDYN, *v. n.* To make a great noise; to resound. *Douglas.*—*For* intensive and A. S. *dyn-an*, strepere.

To FORDYN, *v. a.* To overpower with noise. *Douglas.*

FORDNAIT, *s.* Fortnight. *Aberd. Reg.*

FORDOUERIT, *part. pa.* Stupified; over-toiled. *Douglas.*—Teut. *verdoor-en*, infatuare.

To **FORDRIUE**, *v. a.* To drive out of the right course. *Douglas.*—A. S. *fordrif-an*, abripere.

FORDRUNKIN, *part. pa.* Very drunk. *Douglas.*—A. S. *for-drenc-an*, inebriare.

FORDULLIT, *part. pa.* Greatly confused; made dull. *Pal. Hon.*

FORDWARD, FORDWART, FORTHWART, *s.* A paction. *Wallace.*—A. S. *for-word*, pactum.

FORDWARTE, *adv.* Forward. *Douglas.*

FORDWEBLIT, *part. adj.* Greatly enfeebled, S. B. *Pop. Ball.* V. DWABLE.

FORE, *prep.* Signifying priority. *To the fore.* 1. Still remaining or surviving, S. *Wodrow.* 2. Saved as a stock, S. *Baillie.* 3. Having the start of, S. *Baillie.* 4. In the same place or situation, S. 5. *To the fore* has a singular sense in Roxb. signifying, in consideration of, or in comparison with.

OF FORE, *adv.* Before. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

FORE, *s.* Any thing thrown ashore as a wreck; sometimes *Sea-fore*, Galloway.—Su. G. *fver-a*, ferre, adferre; q. "what is brought to land by the motion of the sea."

FORE, *s.* Help; furtherance, S. O.

FORE-ANENT, FORENENCE, FORENENS, FORENENTIS, FORENENT, *prep.* 1. Directly opposite to, S. *Bellenden.* 2. Against, as signifying, "in provision for;" to meet.

FOREBEARIS, *s. pl.* Ancestors, S. *Wallace.*—A. S. *fore*, before, and *bear-an*, to bring forth.

FORE-BYAR, *s.* One who purchases goods in a market before the legal time; a forestaller. *Skene.*

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. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

FORECASTEN, *part. pa.* Neglected. *Rutherford.*—Su. G. *foerkast-a*, abjicere.

FORE-CRAG, *s.* The anterior part of the throat. *Law's Memor.*

FORE-DAY, *s.* That part of the day which elapses from breakfast-time till noon, Roxb. *Hogg.*—Germ. *vormittag*, forenoon.

FOREDONE, *part. adj.* Quite worn out, Dumfr.

FORE-DOOR, *s.* The door in the front of a house, S. O. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

FORE-END, *s.* Anterior part. *Fore-end o' Har'st*, the anterior part of harvest, S. *Antiquary.*

FORE-ENTRESSE, *s.* A porch or portico. *Wedderburne's Vocab.*

To **FORE-FAIR**, *v. a.* To abuse.

To **FOREFIGHT** *one's self*, *v. a.* To take exercise so as to weary one's self. V. FOREFOUGHT, FOREFOUGHTEN, the part. pa. of this obsolete verb.

FOREGAIT, FOIRGAIT, *s.* The high or open street. *Balfour.* V. GAIT.

FOREGANE, FOREGAINST, *prep.* Opposite to. *Douglas.*

FOREGRANDFATHER, *s.* Great-grandfather. V. FOIRGRANDSYR.

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. *Burns.*—Teut. *veur-hamer*, tudes, malleus major.

FOREHAND, *s.* "I'm to the *forehand* wi' you," I have got the start of you; applied both to time, and to any advantage obtained over another, S.

FORE-HAND, *adj.* First in order, S. *Old Mortality.*

FOREHANDIT, *adj.* Rash, S. B.

FORE-HAND-RENT, FORERENT, *s.* A mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant must pay it when it becomes due six months after entry. *Agr. Surv. Berwicks.*

FOREYEAR, *s.* The earlier part of the year, as the spring, Loth.—Teut. *veurjaer*, annus incipiens; et ver.

FORELAND, *s.* A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a *close* or alley, S. *Act. Audit.* V. LAND.

FORELDERIS, *s. pl.* Ancestors. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *foeraeldrar*, id.

To **FORELEIT**, *v. a.* To forsake; to desert. V. FORLEIT.

FORE-LOOFE, *s.* A furlough. *Monro's Exped.*—Su. G. *foerlof*, id. from *foerlofwa*, promittere; exauctorare; from *lofw-a*, permittere, to give leave; and this, as Ihre shows, is simply and beautifully derived from *lofwe*, vola manus, S. *lufe*, because it was customary in making promises or engagements, to give the hand. Dan. *forlov*, leave to go forth.

FORENAIL'D, *part. pa.* Applied to money which is spent before it be gained.—Teut. *verniel-en*, consumere.

FORENAME, *s.* The christian name, as distinguished from the surname, S.—Teut. *veur-naem*, praenomen.

FORENICHT, *s.* The interval between twilight and bed-time, S. *Dumfr. Cour.*—Teut. *veur-nacht*, prima pars noctis.

FORENICKIT, *part. pa.* Prevented by a trick.

FORENOON, FORENOON BREAD, *s.* A luncheon eaten by the peasantry, hinds, &c. Roxb.; synon. *Nacket*, *Nocket.*

FORENTRES, *s.* An *entry* to a house from *before;* a court, or a porch.

FORES, *s. pl.* Perquisites given by bargain to a servant besides his wages, Selkirks. V. FORE, *s.* help.

FORESEENE, *part. pa.* 1. Provided; supplied.—Sw. *foerse*, id. 2. Acquainted. 3. Thoroughly understood. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Teut. *ver-sein*, munitus, instructus.

FORE-SHOT, *s.* The projection of the front of a house over part of the street in which it is built. *Law Paper.*

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. Precedence of another in a journey, S. B. 2. The advantage given to one in a contest, or trial of strength, agility, &c. Dumfr.—From A. S. *fore*, before, and the termination *skip*, E. *ship*, Sw. *skap*, denoting state or condition.

To **FORESPEAK**, *v. a.* V. FORSPEAK.

FORESPEAKER, *s.* 1. An advocate. *Reg. Maj.* 2. *Ferespekar*, the foreman of a jury. *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *forespeca*, prolocutor.

FORESPEAKING, *s.* Such commendation as is supposed to injure the person or thing spoken of, S. *Statist. Acc.*

To **FORESTA**, *v. a.* To understand. V. FORSTAW.

FORESTAM, *s.* 1. Prow of a ship. *Douglas.* 2. The forehead, S. B. *Ruddiman.*—Su. G. *stamn*, pars navis prima.

FORESTART, *s.* "A start in running a race," Roxb. It would seem to denote the advantage gained in leaving the goal first.

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.

FORETERES, *s.* Fortress. *Douglas.*

FORETHINKING, *s.* Repentance. *Z. Boyd.*

FORETHOUCHTIE, *adj.* Cautious; provident, Fife, Roxb.

FORE-TROOPES, *s. pl.* The vanguard of an army. *Monro's Exped.*—Germ. *vor-trouppen*, Sw. *foer-troppar*, id.

FOREWORNE, *part. pa.* Exhausted with fatigue, S. *Hogg.* Rather *forworne*; from *for*, intensive, and *wear*, q. *worn out.*

To FORFAIR, *v. a.* To waste. *Reg. Maj.*

To FORFAIR, FORFAR, *v. n.* To perish. *Wallace.*—A. S. *forfar-an*, perdere, perire.

FORFAIRN, *part. pa.* 1. Forlorn, S. *Ross.* 2. Old-fashioned, S. B. *Ross.* 3. Worn out; jaded, S. *Burns.*

To FORFALT, FORFAULT, *v. a.* To attaint. *Bellenden.*

FORFALT, *s.* Forfeiture. *Bellenden.*

FORFANT, *adj.* Overcome with faintness. *Burel.*

FORFAUGHLIT, *part. adj.* Worn out; jaded with fatigue, Roxb.; nearly synon. with *Forgesket.* V. WAUCHLE.

FORFAULTOURE, FORFAULTURE, *s.* Forfeiture. *Acts Mary.*

FORFAULTRIE, *s.* Forfeiture. *Baillie.*

FORFLEEIT, *part. pa.* Terrified; stupified with terror, Clydes.

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, Perths. *Duff's Poems.* The same with *Forfairn*, q. v.

FORFOUCHT, FORFOUGHTEN, FORFAUGHEN, *part. pa.* 1. Exhausted with fighting. *Wallace.*—Belg. *ver-vecht-en*, id. 2. Greatly fatigued. *Sir Egeir.*

FORFOWDEN, *part. adj.* Exhausted; greatly fatigued, Aberd.; synon. *Forfouchten. W. Beattie's Tales.*

To FORGADER, FORGATHER, *v. n.* 1. To meet; to convene. *Douglas.* 2. To meet in a hostile manner. *Pitscottie.* 3. To meet accidentally, S. *Ramsay.* 4. To be united in marriage, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *ver-gaeder-en*, congregare, convenire.

FORGANE. V. FOREGAINST.

FORGANE, FOREGAINST, *prep.* Opposite to. *Douglas.*

To FORGATHER, *v. n.* V. FORGADER.

FORGATHERIN, *s.* Meeting, S. *Tennant.*

FORGEIT, *pret.* Let fly. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *forga-n*, dimittere.

FORGET, *s.* An act of forgetfulness, S. A. *St. Ronan.*

FORGETTYL, *adj.* Forgetful, S. B.—A. S. *forgytel*, id.

FORGETTILNESS, *s.* Forgetfulness.

FORGEUANCE, FORGENYS, *s.* Forgiveness. *Act. Dom. Conc. Aberd. Reg.*

To FORGIE, *v. a.* To forgive, S. *Waverley.*

FORGIFFYNE, *s.* Donation.—A. S. *forgif-an*, to give, concedere, dare, donare. Teut. *vergheev-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. Aberd. Reg.*—Sw. *færhus*, portal, gatehouse.

To FORHOW, *v. a.* To forsake, S. B. *Douglas.*—A. S. *forhog-ian*, spernere.

FORHOWARE, *s.* A deserter. *Douglas.*

FORJESKET, *part. pa.* Jaded, S. *Burns.*—Dan. *for*, and *jask-er*, to rumple.

FORJIDGED, *part. pa.* Same with *forjesket*, S. B.—O. Fr. *forjug-er*, to condemn wrongfully.

FORINGIT, *part. pa.* Banished. *King's Quair.*—Fr. *forain.*

FORK. *To stick a fork in the waw*, to throw the pains of a woman in labour on her husband, S.

FORKY, *adj.* Strong. *Dunbar.*

FORKIN, FORKING, *s.* 1. Synon. with *Cleaving*, or the parting between the thighs, Roxb. 2. *In pl. Forkings.* Where a river divides into more branches than one, these are called the *Forkings of the water*, Roxb.—C. B. *ffwrch*, "the *fork*, or inside of the junction of the thighs with the body," Owen.

FORKIN', *s.* The act of looking out or searching for anything; as, "*Forkin'* for siller," being in quest of money; "*Forkin'* for a job," looking out for employment in work, Aberd.

FORKIT-TAIL, FORKY-TAIL, *s.* The earwig, Aberd.

FOR-KNOKIT, *part. pa.* Worn out with knocking.

To FORLAY, *v. n.* To lie in ambush. Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *verlaegh-en*, insidiari.

To FORLANE, *v. a.* To give. Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *foerlaen-a*, donare.

FORLAINE, *part. pa.* Left alone. *Henrysone.*—A. S. *forlaeg-an*, negligi.

FORLANE, *part. pa.* Lain with carnally. *Douglas.*—A. S. *forleg-en*, fornicata est.

FORLANE, *adj.* Importunate. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *foerluegen*, solicitus.

FORLE, *s.* Whorle, Mearns.

To FORLEIT, FORLETE, FORELEIT, FORLET, *v. a.* 1. To forsake. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To forget, Ayrs. *Picken.*—A. S. *forlaet-an*, Su. G. *foerlaet-a*, id.

To FORLEITH, *v. a.* To loath, S. A. Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *ver-leed-en*, fastidire.

FORLETHIE, *s.* A surfeit, S. B. *Jour. Lond.*

To FORLY, *v. a.* To lie with carnally. *Barbour.*—A. S. *forlig-an*, fornicari.

FOR-LYIN, *part. pa.* Fatigued with lying too long in bed. *King's Quair.*—Teut. *verleghen*, fessus.

FORLYNE, *part. pa.* V. FORLY.

FORLOFF, *s.* A furlough. *Spalding.*—Su. G. *foerlof*, id. V. FORE-LOOFE.

To FORLOIR, *v. n.* To become useless from languor. *Dunbar.*

FORLOPPIN, *part. pa.* Fugitive. *Douglas.*—Teut. *verloop-en*, to run away.

FORLORE, *part. pa.* Forlorn.—A. S. *forleor-an*, perdere.

FORMALE, FORMALING, *s.* Rent paid per advance. V. under MAIL, tribute, &c.

FORMEKIL, *adj.* Very great. *Douglas.*

FORMER, *s.* A kind of chisel, S. Syn. *forming-iron.*

FORMOIS, *adj.* Beautiful. *Lyndsay.*—Lat. *formos-us.*

FORN, *pret.* Fared, S. B. *Ross.*

To FORNALE, FORENAIL, *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. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

FORNE. *To forne*, *adv.* Formerly. *Douglas.*—A. S. *forne*, prius.

FORNENT, *prep.* 1. Opposite to. 2. Concerning. *Watson.* 3. Used in a singular sense, in relation to

marriage. "Such a one is to be married." "Ay! wha *forment?*" *i. e.* to whom? Roxb. V. FORMENT.

To FORNYAUW, *v. a.* To fatigue, Ayrs.—Teut. *vernoey-en*, id. taedere, taedium adferre.

FORNYAW'D, *part. pa.* Having the appearance of being exhausted with fatigue, Ayrs.; given as synon. with *Disjaskit*, *Forjeskit*.—Perhaps from Teut. *vernoyt*, pertaesus.

FOROUCH, FOROUTH, *prep.* Before, as to time. *Barbour.*

FOROUTH, FORROW, A FORROW, *adv.* 1. Before, as to time. *Dunbar.* 2. Before, as to place. *Barbour.*—Germ. *vorig*, prior; Sw. *foerut*, before.

FOROWSEIN. Foreseen. *Barbour.*

FOROWT, FOROWTYN, *prep.* 1. Without. *Barbour.* 2. Besides. *Wyntown.*—Sw. *foerutan*, absque, praeter.

FORPET, *s.* The *fourth part* of a peck, S. *Ritson.*

FORPLAICHT *of wool.* A certain quantity of wool. *Records of Aberd.*

FOR-PLEYNIT, *part. pa.* Worn out with complaining. *King's Quair.*

FORRA COW. One that is not with calf, Fife.; *Ferry Cow*, Ang. V. FORROW.

To FORRAY, *v. a.* To pillage. *Barbour.*—Fr. *fourrag-er*, to ravage.

FORRAY, *s.* 1. The act of foraging. *Barbour.* 2. A predatory excursion. *Wallace.* 3. The party employed in carrying off the prey. *Wallace.* 4. The prey itself. 5. Advanced guard of an army. *Wyntown.*

FORRARE, *adv.* Farther. *Acts Ja. V.*

FORREOURIS, *s. pl.* A foraging party. *Wallace.*—O. F. *forrier.*

FORREST-WORK, *adj.* A species of tapestry, distinguished from *Arras.* "*Forrest-work* hangings." *Linlithgow Papers.* So called, perhaps, because trees, &c. were depicted on them.

FORRET, *s.* 1. Forehead. *Douglas.* 2. Metaph. the brow of a hill. *Douglas.*

FORRET, FORRAT, FORRIT, *adv.* Forward, S. *Ross.*

To GET FORRAT, *v. n.* This phrase is used in a singular way in Dumfr. "*He's getting forrat.*" He is becoming intoxicated, q. getting on. *He's makin'* is sometimes used in the same sense, S.

FORRETSOME, *adj.* Forward in disposition. *A forretsome lass*, one who is very coming in her manner, who does not wait on the formality of courtship, but advances half way, Roxb.

To FORREW, *v. n.* To repent exceedingly. *Wyntown.* *Forrwyd*, pret.

FORRYDAR, *s.* One who rides before an armed party. *Wallace.*—Sw. *foerridare.*

FORRIDDEN, *part. pa.* Overpowered with the fatigue of hard riding, Clydes.

FORROW. V. FORREW.

FORROW COW. One that is not with calf, and therefore continues to give milk; the same with *Ferry Cow*, q. v. Roxb.

FORROWN, FORRUN, *part. pa.* Exhausted with *running.* *Wallace.*

FORS, FORSS, *s.* A current; a cataract. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *fors*, cataracta fluminis.

To FORS, *v. n.* To care. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *faire force*, id.

FORS, FORCE, *s.* Necessity. *Off fors, on force*, of necessity. *Douglas.*

* *To* FORSAKE, *v. n.* To leave off. *Wallace.*

FORESAMEKILL, *conj.* For as much. *Stat. Dav. II.*

FORSARIS, *s. pl.* Galley slaves. *Knox's Hist.*—Fr. *forsaire*, a galley slave, Cotgr.

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.—A. S. *forse-on*, spernere, negligere, "to despise; to neglect."

FORSEL, *s.* A mat for defending a horse's back, Orkn.—Su. G. *foer*, before, and Isl. *sile*, the handle of the dorsets.

To FORSET, *v. a.* 1. To overpower with work, S. 2. To surfeit, S.—Teut. *versaet-en*, obsaturare.

FORSET, *s.* 1. The act of overpowering, S. 2. A surfeit, S.

FORSY, FORCY, FORSS, *adj.* Powerful. Superl. *forseast.* *Wallace.*

FORSLITTIN, *part. pa.* Read *forflittin*, scolded to excess. *Philotus.* If not an *errat.* for *Forflittin*, perhaps it should be explained worn out; Sw. *foersliten*, id.

FORSLITTING, *s.* Castigation; chastisement; also, expl. a satirical reprimand, Ayrs.—A. S. *forsliet*, internecio; *forsliten*, ruptus, fissus.

To FORSLOWE, *v. a.* To lose by indolence. *Sadler's Pap.*—A. S. *forslaw-ian*, pigere.

FORSMENTIS, *s. pl.* Acts of deforcement. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Fr. *forcement*, a constraining or breaking through, Cotgr.

To FORSPEAK, *v. a.* 1. To injure, according to vulgar superstition, by immoderate praise, S., O. E. Gl. Sibb. 2. To bewitch. *Crim. Records.* 3. This term is used to denote the fatal effects of speaking of evil spirits in any way, whether good or evil, as being supposed by the vulgar to have the effect of making them appear, South of S. *Hogg.* 4. To consecrate by charms. Hence, *Fore-spoken water*, Orkn. *Brand.*—Belg. *voorspook*, an omen.

FORSPEAKERS *for Cost*, "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.*

To FORSTA', *v. a.* To understand, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *foersta-n*, id.

To FORSTAY, *v. a.* To forestall. *Ab. Reg.*

FORSTARIS, *s.* A female inhabitant of a forest. *Douglas.*

To FORSURNE, *v. a.* To spend. *K. Hart.*—Teut. *versorg-en*, curare.

FORSWIFTIT, *part. pa.* Strayed. *Doug.*—Sw. *foer*, intensive, and *swaef-a*, to wander.

FORTAIVERT, *part. pa.* Much fatigued, S.

FORTALICE, *s.* A fortress. *Acts Cha. I.*

To FORTE, *v. a.* To fortify. *Sadler's Pap.*—L. B. *fort-are*, fortem reddere.

FORTELL, *s.* Benefit. *Monro's Exped.*—Dan. *fordeel*, advantage, profit. V. FORDEL.

FORTH, *s.* An inlet of the sea.

FORTH, *adv.* *The forth*; without, out of doors, Aberd. *D. Anderson.*

FORTH, FOIRTH, FORTHE, *s.* A fort. *Pitscottie.*

FORTHENS, *adv.* At a distance. *Doug.*

FORTHERSUM, FORDERSUM, *adj.* 1. Rash, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Forward in manner, S. B. *Ross.* 3. Of an active disposition, S. B.

FORTHERT, *adv.* Forward; pron. *fordert*, S. B. *Ross.* V. FORDWARTE.

FORTHGENG, *s.* The entertainment given when a bride leaves her father's house, Ang.—A. S. *forth-gang*, exitus.

FOR-THI, Forthy, *conj.* Therefore. *Wyntown.*—This is properly the A. S. pronoun signifying *this* or *these*, governed by the prep. *for*. *Nocht for thi*, nevertheless. *Barbour.*

FORTHY, *adj.* Forward; or perhaps, frank; familiar in manner. *Pitscottie.* V. Furthy.

FORTHILY, *adv.* Frankly; freely; without embarrassment, S. *Thom's Works.*

To FORTHINK, *v. a.* To repent of. *Wal.*—A. S. *forthenc-an*, perperam cogitare de.

FORTHIR, *adj.* Anterior; fore, S. B.—This is opposed to *hinder*. *Foir* is elsewhere used as synonymous; "the *foir* quarteris lynit with blak velvot." *Inventories.* V. Forden.

FORTHYR, *s.* Furtherance; assistance. *Wallace.*

FORTHIRLYARE, *adv.* Furthermore; still more.—A sort of compar. adv. formed from *Forthirly*, which has been used as a derivative from *Forthir*, further.

FORTHWART, *s.* Precaution; prudence. *Wallace.*—A. S. *forward*, id.

FORTY, *adj.* Brave. *Douglas.*—Fr. *fort.*

To FORTOUN, *v. a.* To cause to befal; to allot. *Bannatyne's Journal.*—Fr. *fortuner* is used actively; to bless with good hap.

FORTRAVALIT, Fortrawaillyt, *part. pa.* Greatly fatigued, S. *Barbour.*

To FORVAY, Forvey, Forway, *v. n.* 1. To go astray. *Doug.* 2. To err either in judgment or practice. *For* negative and *way.*

FORWAY, *s.* An error. *Douglas.*

FORWAKIT, *part. pa.* Worn out with watching, S. *Wyntown.*—Belg. *vervaakt.*

FORWALLOUIT, *part. pa.* Greatly faded by reason of sickness, fatigue, &c. S. *King's Quair.*

FORWARD, *s.* Paction; agreement. *Sir Tristrem.* V. Fordward.

FORWEPIT, *part. pa.* Worn out or disfigured with *weeping*. *King's Quair.*

FORWONDRYT, *part. pa.* Greatly surprised; astonished. *Barbour.*

FORWORTHIN, *part. pa.* Execrable. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *for-weorth-an*, perire.

FORWROCHT, *part. pa.* Overtoiled. *Douglas.*—Belg. *verwerkt*, id.

FORYAWD, *part. adj.* Worn out with fatigue, Loth. Perhaps for *foryede*, q. over-walked. V. Fornyawd.

To FORYIELD, *v. a.* To recompense. *Douglas.*—A. S. *for-geild-an*, compensare.

FORYEING, *part. pr.* Foregoing. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *forga-n*, præire.

To FORYET, Foryhet, *v. a.* To forget, S. B. *Wyntown.*

FORYOUDENT, *adj.* Overcome with weariness, Ang. Perhaps q. over-yielded. From *for*, intensive and the old pret. *yode*, went, like *Foryawd;* or *yoldin*, q. yielded, given up.

FOS, Foss, *s.* Pit for drowning. V. Pit.

FOSSA, *s.* Grass growing among stubble, Ang.—L. B. *fossae.*

FOSSET, Fossetis, *s.* A mat of rushes or *sprots*, laid on a horse, to prevent his skin from being fretted by the *Currack*, Aberd.—Germ. *folse*, *fols*, villus, pannus villosus.

FOSTEL, *s.* A cask. *King Hart.*—Fr. *fustaille*, id.

FOSTER, *s.* Progeny. Gl. Sibb.—Sw. id.

To FOTCH, *v. n.* To flinch. *Evergreen.*—Isl. *fetta*, retrorsum flectere.

To FOTCH, Foutch, Foch, *v. a.* 1. To change situation. *R. Bruce.* 2. To shift horses in a plough. 3. To exchange in any way, S. B.

FOTCH-PLEUCH, *s.* 1. Apparently, a plough employed by more tenants than one. *Keith's Hist.* 2. *A Fotch-pleuch* now signifies one that is employed in two yokings each day, Loth. 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. V. Fotch, *v.* sense 2.

FOTHYR, *s.* A cart-load. V. Fudder.

FOTINELLIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps originally *Fotmel*, a weight of lead of ten stone.

FOTS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Ettr. For. Synon. *Loags; moggans.*

FOTTIE, *s.* One whose stockings, trousers, boots, &c. are too wide, Roxb.

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 woolgatherer; one who went from place to place for this purpose, ibid.—Allied perhaps to Dan. *foeite*, "a gadder, a gadding hussy," 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.

FOU, FOW, *s.* A firlot or bushel, South of S.; q. the *full* of a measure; as, "a *fou* of potatoes," "onions," &c., Clydes. *Burns.*

FOU, *s.* A pitch-fork. *Buchan.*

FOU. V. Fow.

FOUAT, *s.* A cake baked with butter and currants, something like the Scottish *bun*, Roxb.—A. S. *foca*, a cake baked under the ashes. V. Fadge.

FOUAT. How that. Aberd.

FOUAT, Fouet, *s.* The houseleek, S. *Fortunes of Nigel.* V. Fews.

FOUD, *s.* The president of the Supreme Court formerly held in the Orkney and Shetland islands. *Barry.*—Su. G. *fogde*, *fougte*, praefectus.

To FOUGE, Foodge, *v. n.* To take undue advantage at the game of *marbles*, by moving the hand too near the mark 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.

FOUK, *s.* Folk.

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 befal me; *foul tak ye*, &c. S. *Picken.*—Perhaps an ellipsis for *The Foul Thief*, the Devil.

FOUL, *adj.* 1. Wet; rainy, S. *Ross.* 2. Guilty; a forensic term. *Balfour.* 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, of the same meaning with *Foul Thief.*

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. *Jamieson's Ballads.*—As A. S. *ful*, Teut. *vuyl*, unclean or impure; the term is here used metaphorically.

To FOUND, *v. n.* To go. V. FONDE.

FOUND, *s.* 1. Foundation, applied to a building of any kind, S. 2. The area on which the foundation is laid. 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.

FOUND. *Cannonis of found*; artillery of cast metal. *Inventories.*—Fr. *fond-re*, to melt or cast. Hence, *Founder*, the designation of that tradesman who casts metals.

To FOUNDER, *v. a.* To fell, S.

FOUNDIT, *Nae foundit*, nothing at all; nothing of any description.

FOUNDIT, also FOUNDIT-HATS. Used for forcibly expressing want in any particular respect, Berwicks. The same with *Fient hate*, *fient a bit*, &c. used in other places of S.; q. *fiend whit*; *fiend* being synon. with *deil* or devil. V. HATE.

FOUNDMENT, *s.* 1. Foundation of a building.—Fr. *fondement*. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Foundation in a moral sense. *Keith's Hist.*

FOUNE, *adj.* Belonging to fawns. *Douglas.*

FOURHOURS, *s.* The time of drinking tea; *four* being the ancient *hour* for the afternoon beverage, S. *Watson.* The tea itself; as, "*hae you gotten your four hours?*" The slight refreshment taken by workmen in Birmingham is called a *four o'clock*.

FOURNEUKIT, *adj.* Quadrangular, S. *Bellenden.*

FOURSOM. Used as a *s.* Four in company, Lanarks. *King Hart.*

FOURSUM, *adj.* Applied to four acting together; as, "a *foursum* reel," S.

FOUSER, FOUSY, *s.* A ditch. *Douglas.*—Fr. *fossé*.

FOUSOME, *adj.* Fulsome. V. FOWSUM.

FOUSTICAT, *s.* A low and foolish term used to denote any thing of which the designation is forgotten, S. This must be resolved into, *How is it ye call it?*

FOUT, *s.* *A mother's fout*, a petted, spoiled, peevish child, Roxb. 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, S. B.

To FOUTER, FOOTER, *v. a.* and *n.* To bungle, Aberd. V. FOUTTOUR.

FOUTH, FOWTH, *s.* Abundance; plenty, S. *Douglas.*—Q. *fulth*, or Teut. *vulte*, id.

FOUTH, *adj.* Abundant; copious. *Kelly.*

FOUTHY (pron. q. *Foothy*), *adj.* Having the appearance of fulness.

FOUTHY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of abundance; applied to a peasant whose bodily habit or dress exhibits no symptoms of poverty, Loth. V. FOUTH.

FOUTY, FUTIE, *adj.* 1. Mean; base, S. *Hamilton.* 2. Unchaste; indecent; indecorous; as applied to language, Lanarks. *Smutty* synon. E.—Fr. *foutu*, a scoundrel.

FOUTILIE, *adv.* 1. Meanly; basely, S. 2. Obscenely, Clydes.

FOUTINESS, *s.* 1. Meanness, baseness, S. 2. Obscenness, Clydes.

FOUTRACK, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, S. B. It is the same with *Whatreck* in the South of S.

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.

FOUTSOME, *adj.* Forward, officious, or meddling, Teviotd.

FOUTTOUR, FOUTER, *s.* A term expressive of the greatest contempt, S. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *foutre*, to lecher.

FOW, Fu', *adj.* 1. Full, S. *Diallog.* 2. Saturated with food, S. *Kelly.* 3. Drunk, S. *Ross.* 4. One in the lower ranks who is in good circumstances, is denominated "a *fow* body," Roxb.—Su. G. *full*, drunk.

HALF-FOW, *adj.* Fuddled, S.—Sw. *half-full*.

FOW, *s.* A club. *Priests Peblis.*—Fr. *fût*.

FOW, *s.* A houseleek. V. FEWS, FOUETS.

To FOW, Fu', *v. a.* and *n.* To fill, Aberd.—Moes. G. *full-jan*, Alem. *full-en*, id.

FOW, *s.* Apparently *feu*-duty. *Aberd. Reg.*

FOW (pron. like E. *how*), *s.* A corn fork; a pitchfork, Aberd. Dumfr. Roxb. *Gl. Surv. Nairns.*

To FOW, to Fow *corn.* To throw up the sheaves with a pitchfork, ibid.

FOW, *s.* A mow or heap of *corn* in the sheaves, or of bottles of straw after being thrashed, Ayrs.—Isl. *fulga*, foeni cumera.

FOWDRIE, FOUDRIE, FAUDRIE, *s.* 1. The office of chief governor of Shetland. 2. The extent of the jurisdiction of the Foud, Orkn. Shetl. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *foegderi*, praefectura, Dan. *fogderie*, "a bailiwick, a stewardship." The termination seems to be properly *rike*, regnum, jurisdictio, the same with A. S. *ric* in *bishopric*, in our old writings *bishopry*.

FOWE AND GRIIS. Different kinds of fur. *Sir Tristrem.*

To FOWFILL, *v. a.* To fulfil. *Aberd. Reg.*

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 hunks." It is deduced from *Fow*, full.

FOWMARTE, *s.* A polecat, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—O. Fr. *ful*, fetid, and *merder*, a martin.

FOWN, *adj.* Of or belonging to a fawn.

FOWRNIT, *pret.* Furnished; supplied, Fr.

FOWS, FOOSE, *s. pl.* The houseleek. V. FEWS. FOWETS.

FOWSUM, *adj.* Somewhat too large, S. B. from *fow*, full.

FOWSUM, FOUSUM, *adj.* 1. Luscious; ungratefully sweet, S. *Ferguson.* 2. Obscene; gross. *Chron. S. P.* 3. Nauseous, E. *fulsome*. *Ross.* 4. Filthy; denoting bodily impurity. *Bellenden.* A. S. *ful*, impurus, obscoenus, and *sum*.

FOWSUMLIE, *adv.* Loathsomely large. *Bellenden.*

FOWSUMNESS, *s.* Lusciousness, Clydes.

To FOX, *v. n.* To dissemble. *Baillie.*—Isl. *fox-a*, fallere.

FOXTERLEAVES, *s. pl.* The fox-glove, an herb, Roxb. *Hogg.*

To FOZE, *v. n.* To lose the flavour; to become mouldy, Perths.; E. *fust*.—Fr. *fusté*, taking of the cask, from *fuste*, a cask.

To FOZE, *v. n.* To emit saliva, Fife. *Tennant.*

FOZY, *adj.* 1. Spongy; porous, S. 2. Applied to one who is *purfled*, or *blawn up*, S. B. 3. Deficient in understanding, S. B.—A. S. *wosig*, humidus; Teut. *voos* spongiosus. *A fozy neep.*

FOZINESS, *s.* 1. Sponginess, S.; *Duffiness*, synon. 2. Metaph. obtuseness of mind.

FRA, FRAY, FRAE, *prep.* 1. From, S. *Douglas.* 2. From the time that. *Barbour.*—A. S. Isl. *fra*, ab, ex.

FRA TYME, *adv.* From the time that; forthwith; as soon as. *Pitscottie.*

To AND FRA. To and fro. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FRA, *conj.* Since; seeing, S. *Barbour.*

FRAAT, *conj.* Nevertheless; corr. of *for a' that*, S. *Ross.*

FRACK, FRAK, FRECK. 1. Ready; active. *Diallog.* 2. Vigorous, though advanced in life, S. B.; as, *A freck carl.* 3. Stout; firm; without regard to the time of life, Ayrs. *Picken.* 4. Open; ingenuous. *Pitscottie.*

To MAIK FRACK. To make ready. *Knox.*—Su. G. *fraeck*, Isl. *frek-r*, strenuus, citus.

FRACTEM MENTAR. Read *Fructum.* Perhaps unufructuary; one who has the temporary use or profit of a thing, not the property. *Aberd. Reg.*

FRACTIOUS, *adj.* 1. Peevish; fretful, S. 2. Irritable; irascible, S. *Waverley.*—Lat. *fractus.*

FRACTIOUSLIE, *adv.* Peevishly, S.

FRACTIOUSNESS, *s.* Peevishness, S.

FRAEMANG, *prep.* From among; contraction of *frae amang.* *Hardyknute.*

FRAESTA, *adv.* "Do sae, *fraesta*," by some given as synon. with *Pray thee;* by others, with *Frithit*, q. v. Roxb.

FRAGALENT, *adj.* 1. Advantageous; profitable, Ayrs. Ang. 2. It bears a very different sense, Renfr.; for it signifies undermining.

To FRAY, *v. n.* To be afraid. *Baillie.*

FRAY, *s.* Fear. *Baillie.*—Fr. *effray.*

FRAYDANT, *adj.* Ill-humoured. *Maitl. P.*—A. S. *freoth-an*, to fret, to chafe.

FRAYING, *s.* Friction. *Barbour.*—Fr. *fray-er*, to rub.

FRAYIT, *part. pa.* Afraid. V. FRAY.

To FRAIK, FRAAK, *v. n.* To cajole; to wheedle; to coax, Loth.—Isl. *fraeg-ia*, celebrare, laudare.

FRAIK, FRAIKIN, *s.* 1. Flattery, S. 2. Fond discourse, having the appearance of flattery, Fife. *A. Douglas.*

FRAYL, *s.* A basket made of rushes; in modern E. *frail.* *Balfour's Practicks.*

FRAIL, *s.* Expl. *flail.* *J. Nicol.*

FRAIM, *adj.* Strange. V. FREM.

FRAINE. *Poems 16th Cent.* p. 350, an errat. for *Frame*, q. v.

FRAYOR, *s.* That which causes terror.—Fr. *frayeur*, affrighting.

To FRAIS, *v. n.* To make a crashing noise. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *fraes-a*, stridere.

FRAISE, *s.* A cajoling discourse, S. *To make a fraise.* V. PHRASE.

FRAISE, *s.* The pluck of a calf, S.—Teut. *frase*, Fr. *fraise*, id.

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.

To FRAIST, FRASTYN, FREST, FRESTIN, *v. a.* To try; to prove; to make an attempt upon. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *frest-a*, Isl. *freist-a*, id.

FRAIST, FRAIZ'D, *part. adj.* Greatly surprised; having a wild, staring look. One overpowered by astonishment, is said to "look like a *frais'd* weasel," Roxb.—Isl. *frys-a*, fremorem naribus spirare; *frys*, equorum fremitus; as expressive of the noise made by a startled horse.

To FRAITH, *v. n.* To foam; to froth, Buchan. *Tarras's Poems.* V. FREITH.

To FRAITH, *v. a.* To make to froth. *Ramsay.*

To FRAK, *v. n.* To move swiftly. *Doug.*

FRAKLY, *adv.* Hastily. *Douglas.*

To FRAME, *v. n.* To succeed. *Wodrow.*—A. S. *frem-ian*, prodesse.

To FRAMPLE, *v. a.* To swallow or gobble up. *Rollock.*

To FRAMPLE, *v. a.* To put in disorder. *Surv. Ayrs.*—Teut. *verrompel-en*, corrugare.

FRANCHIS, *s. pl.* Frenchmen.

FRANCHIS, *s.* Sanctuary. *Douglas.*—Fr. *franchise.*

FRANDIE, *s.* A small rick of sheaves, such as a man, standing on the ground, can build, Fife; synon. *Hand-hut*, S.—Abbrev. perhaps from *fra hand;* q. erected *from* the *hand.*

To FRANE, FRAIN, *v. n.* To insist; to urge; apparently as including the idea of some degree of impatience or discontentedness, the v. *to Orp* being given as synon. Fife.

To FRANE, FRAYN, *v. a.* To inquire; to interrogate. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *fraegn-ian*, Isl. *fregn-a*, interrogare.

FRANE, *s.* Inquiry. *Chron. S. P.*

FRANENTE, *prep.* Opposite to. *Keith's Hist.*—Contr. from *Fore-anent*, q. v.

FRANK, *s.* A denomination of French money, worth about tenpence.

FRANKTENEMENTARE, *s.* A freeholder.—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. *Ross.*

To FRATE, *v. n.* To chafe by friction. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *fraet-a*, to gnaw.

FRATERIE, FRATOUR, *s.* The room or hall in a monastery, in which the monks eat together; the *Frater-hall. Fernie's Hist. Dunfermline.*

FRATH, *adj.* Distant in manner; reserved, Berwicks. *Freff*, Fife, synon.

FRATHYNE, *adv.* Thence. *Acts Mary.*

FRATHYNEFURT, FRATHINFURTH, *adv.* From thenceforth. *Keith's Hist.* Comp. of *fra*, from, and *Thine-Furth*, q. v.

FRATT, *s.* Synon. with E. *fret-work. Inventories.*—A. S. *fraet-wan*, ornare.

To FRAUCHT, FRAWCHT, *v. a.* To freight, S. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Teut. *vracht-en*, vectare; Sax. *fracht-en.*

FRAUCHT, FRAWCHT, *s.* 1. Freight of a vessel, S. *Wyntown.* 2. The fare, S. *Kelly.*—Teut. *vracht.*

FRAUCHTISMAN, *s.* One who has the charge of loading a vessel. *Acts Ja. III.*

FRAUGHTLESS, *adj.* Insipid? *Tarras's Poems.* V. MOW-FRACHTY.

FRAWART, FRAWARTIS, *prep.* From. *Douglas.*—A. S. *fra*, and *weard*, denoting place.

FRAWFU', *adj.* 1. Bold; impertinent, Ayrs. 2. Sulky; scornful, Renfr.—A. S. *fraefel*, *fraefol*, procax, protervus.

FRAWFULL, *adj.* Perhaps, malapert. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *fraefel*, praecox.

To FRE, *v. n.* To inquire. *Maitland P.*—Su. G. *fra*, Isl. *frae*, id.

FRE, *adj.* Noble. *Wallace.*—A. S. *freo*, ingenuus.

FRE, *adj.* Beautiful. *Wyntown.*—O. Su. G. *frí*, pulcher.

FRE, *s.* A lady, from the *adj.* *Maitland P.*

To **FREAK**, *v. n.* To cajole; to coax; to wheedle, Loth. V. **Fraik.**

FREARE, *s.* A basket made of rushes or reeds.—Apparently the same with E. *frail.*

To **FREATH**, *v. n.* To froth, S. *Burns.*

To **FREATH**, *v. a.* To work up into froth, S. *Ramsay.*

FREATH, *s.* Froth, S.—Dan. *fraade*, spuma.

To **FREATHE**, *v. a.* *To freethe claes*, to put clothes through a light *graith* when they have been soiled in the bleaching or drying, preparatory to their being dressed.

To **FREAZOCK** *up*, *v. a.* To coax; to wheedle; to cajole, Ayrs.; apparently a provincial diminutive from the v. *to Fraise.*

FRE BLANCHE. V. **Blanche.**

FRECHURE, *s.* Coolness. *Chron. S. P.*—Fr. *fraischure*, id.

FRECK, *adj.* V. **Frack.**

FRECKLE, *adj.* Hot-spirited. *Hogg.*

FREDE. Apparently, freed; liberated.

FREDFULL, *adj.* Read *frendfull*, friendly. *Wallace.*

FREEDOM, *s.* Liberality; generosity. *Wall.*

* **FREE**, *adj.* 1. Often used singly, denoting liberty of conscience to do any thing; as, I'm not *free* to do that, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.* 2. Single; not married; *i. e.*, free from the bond of matrimony, S. 3. *Made free of*, divested of. *Spalding.*

FREE, *adj.* Brittle, S. B. *Lamont's Diary.* 2. Applied to corn which is so ripe as to be easily shaken, S. B.

FREELAGE, *s.* An heritable property, as distinguished from a farm, Roxb.

FREELAGE, *adj.* Heritable, ibid. *A. Scott.*

* **FREELY**, *adv.* Very; as, *freely* lucky.

FREE-MARTIN, *s.* A cow naturally incapable of having a calf, Loth.

To **FREESK**, *v. a.* To scratch; to curry, Ang.

FREESK, *s.* A hasty rub; metaph. any work done expeditiously, Ang.

FREET, *s.* A superstition. V. **Freit.**

FREFF, *adj.* 1. Shy; reserved, Roxb. 2. Intimate; chief, ibid.

FREIK, **Freke**, **Frick**, *s.* 1. A strong man. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *fraeck*, strenuus. 2. A fellow; more commonly, a petulant young man. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *fraeck*, tumidus, insolens.

FREIRIS, *s.* A friary, or convent of friars. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr. *frairies*, id.

FREIR KNOT, **Frere Knot.** Some kind of knot anciently made with precious stones. *Inventories.*

FREIS, *adv.* *Freisclaith of gold.* Perhaps cloth raised or crisped in the weaving, like *frieze.* *Inventories.*

FREIT, **Freet**, **Fret**, *s.* 1. A superstitious notion, with respect to any thing as a good or bad omen, S. *Wynt.* 2. A superstitious observance; a charm, S. *K. Ja. VI.* 3. Any act of worship, proceeding from superstition. *More.* 4. *To stand on frets*, to stickle at trifles, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *fraett*, *frett*, an omen or oracle.

To **FREITH**, **Freth**, *v. a.* 1. To protect. *Douglas.* 2. To secure.—A. S. *frith-ian*, id.

To **FREITH**, *v. a.* 1. To liberate. *Wallace.* 2. Used as a forensic term, signifying to release from an obligation, or pecuniary burden. *Balf. Pract.*—A. S. *ge-frith-ian*, id.

To **FREITH**, *v. n.* To foam, Roxb.

FREITH, *s.* 1. Foam; froth, ibid. 2. A slight and hasty washing, as applied to clothes; in relation, as would seem, to the *froth* or suds through which they are made to pass, S.—Su. G. *frad-jas*, to froth. V. **Freathe**, *v.*

FREITTY, **Fretty**, *adj.* 1. Superstitious, S. 2. Of or belonging to superstitious ideas or observances, S.

FRELAGE, *s.* Freedom. *Douglas.*—Germ. *frilatz*, free.

FRELY. *Frely fute*, noble woman. *Barbour.*—A. S. *freolic*, liberalis. V. **Fode.**

FRELY, *s.* A beautiful woman; the *adj.* used as a *s.* *Wallace.*

FRELY, **Frely**, *adv.* Entirely, S. *Dunbar.*

FREM, **Fremyt**, **Fremmyt**, **Framet**, *adj.* 1. Strange; foreign, S. 2. Acting like a stranger, S. *Kelly.* 3. Having no relation, S. *Ruddiman.* 4. Unlucky; adverse; unfriendly. *King's Quair.*—A. S. *fremd*, Moes. G. *framathja*, peregrinus.

FREMMITNESS, *s.* Strangeness.—A. S. *fremdnysse*, peregrinatus. *Maitl. Poems.*

FREM-STED, *part. adj.* Left or deserted by one's friends, and under the necessity of depending on strangers for attention, kindness, aid, or service, Roxb.—From A. S. *fremd*, or Teut. *vremd*, alienus, and *sted-en*, sistere, or *be-sted-en*, locare, q. "placed among strangers."

FRENAUCH, *s.* A crowd. *Hogg.*

FRENCH-GOWS, *s. pl.* Perhaps *gauze.* *Watson.*

FREND, **Friend**, *s.* 1. A relation, S. *Wyntown.* 2. One allied by marriage, S. *Kelly.*—Su. G. *fraende*, a kinsman.

FRENYIE, *s.* A fringe. *S. P. Repr.*—Teut. *frengie*, id.

To **FRENYIE**, *v. a.* To fringe.

FRENISHEN, *s.* A state of mental confusion. V. **Frennisin.**

To **FRENN**, *v. n.* To rage, Ang.

FRENNISIN, *s.* Rage, Ang.—Fr. *phrenesie.*

FRENSCHE LEID. Probably black lead.

FRENSCHLY, *adv.* Frankly. *Douglas.*

FRENSWM, *adj.* Friendly. *Wyntown.*

To **FREQUENT**, *v. a.* To acquaint, Ang.

FREQUENT, *adj.* Great; as denoting concourse. *Baillie.*

FREQUENTLY, *adv.* Numerously. *Baillie.*

FRER, **Frere**, Fr., *s.* A Friar. *Wyntown.*

FRERIS, *s.* A friary, or convent of friars.

FRESH, *adj.* 1. Open; opposed to *frosty*, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 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.

FRESH, *s.* 1. An open day; open weather; not a frost, S. B. 2 A thaw, Aberd. 3. A slight flood in a river, S. *Law Case.*

FRESH WATER MUSCLE. Pearl Mussel, S. B. Mya margaritifera, Linn.

FRESIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps wrought like frieze.

FRESON, *s.* A Frisic steed. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *frison.*

To **FREST**, **Frestin.** V. **Fraist.**

FREST, *s.* Delay. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *frest*, temporis intervallum.

To **FRET**, *v. a.* To devour; to eat ravenously. *Douglas.*—A. S. *fret-an.*

FRET, *s.* A superstition. V. **Freit.**

FRETCH, *s.* A flaw, Roxb.—Old Teut. *vraet*, intertrigo, a galling; Su. G. *fraet-a*, terere, rodere.

FRETE, *s.* Perhaps a large ring, or a hoop.

FRETHIT, *part. pa.* Liberated. V. FREITH.

FRETMENT, *s.* *Sadler's Papers.*—Apparently, freight. —From Fr. *fret-ir*, to fraught.

FREUALT. Leg. *Seruall*, servile. *Wallace.*

FREUCH, FREWCH, FROOCH (*gutt.*), *adj.* 1. Frail; brittle, S. B. *Journal Lond.* 2. Dry; applied to corn, Ang. *Pal. Hon.*—Su. G. *fracken*, friabilis.

FREVOLL, *adj.* Frivolous. V. FREWALL.

FREWALL, FREWELL, *adj.* 1. Frivolous. *Act. Conc.* 2. Used in the sense of *fickle*. *Wallace.*—Teut. *frevel.*

FREWP, *s.* Perhaps, frippery. *Houlate.*

FREZELL, *s.* An iron instrument for striking fire. *Z. Boyd.*

FRY, *s.* A tumult, S. B. *Fray*, E. *Ross.*

FRIAR-SKATE, *s.* The sharp-nosed Ray, Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

To FRIBBLE, *v. a.* To frizzle, Ayrs.—Teut. *frevel*, vanitas; *frevel-en*, perturbare.

FRICKSOME, *adj.* Vain; vaunting, Aberd.

FRIDOUND, *pret. v.* Quavered. *Montgomerie.*—Fr. *fredonn-er*, to quaver.

FRIED CHICKENS, FRIARS CHICKEN. Chicken broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beat and mixed with it, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

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 at you; *I'll be friends with you*, I will be reconciled to you, S.

FRIEND-STEAD, *adj.* Possessing a friend. *Rutherford.*

FRIGGIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, q. *frekis*, stout men. *Chr. Kirk.*

FRIGGLE-FRAGGLES, *s. pl.* Toys; trifles; gewgaws; often used to denote vain pieces of dress, Ayrs. Corr. from *Figgle-faggle.*

FRYME. Read *signe*. *Houlate.*

FRIM-FRAM, *s.* Trifle. *Presb. Eloq.*

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.—Perhaps from Isl. *fry-ia*, *fryg-ia*, carpere, exprobare, vilipendere; as *frynlaust* signifies, sine exprobatione; Verel.

To FRIST, *v. a.* 1. To delay. *Rutherford.* 2. To give on credit, S. *Chron. S. P.*—Isl. *frest-a.*

FRIST, FRISTING, *s.* 1. Delay. *Rutherford.*—Isl. *frest-r*, Germ. *frist*, id. 2. *To frist*, *a frist*, on credit. *Bannatyne Poems.*

FRYST, *adj.* First. *Barbour.*

FRITHAT, FRITHIT, *adv.* Notwithstanding; nevertheless, Fife, Dumfr. Roxb. Perhaps a corrupt abbrev. of *for a' that*, i. e. for all that. V. FRAAT.

To FRYTHE, *v. n.* To fry; as metaph. used in S. to denote indignation, Renfr. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

FRYTHING-PAN, *s.* Frying-pan. *Jac. R.*

FRITTE, *s.* Perhaps, protection. *Houlate.*—Germ. *friede.*

To FRIVOLE, *v. a.* To annul; to set aside. From Fr. *frivole*, frivolous. *Bellenden.*

FRIZZLE, *s.* 1. The steel used for striking fire by means of a flint, Roxb. 2. The hammer of a gun or pistol, ibid.—Apparently corr. from Fr. *fusil*, a fire steel for a tinder-box, Cotgr.—Isl. *fucile*, id.

FROATH-STICK, *s.* A stick for whipping-up cream or milk, S. B. *Watson's Coll.*

* FROCK, *s.* A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt, S. *Thom's Hist. Aberd.*—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.* Read *frelie*. *Lyndsay.*

FROE, *s.* Froth, S. O.; *Froie*, Roxb. Perhaps allied to Moes. G. *fraiw*, Isl. Dan. *froe*, semen. In Su. G. the *frog* is supposed to have its name *froc*—a copioso semine quod vere emittit; Ihre.

FROG, *s.* An upper coat. *Barbour.*—O. Flem. *frock*, suprema vestis.

To FROG, *v. n.* To snow or sleet at intervals. Ang.

FROG, *s.* A flying shower of snow or sleet, Ang. *Lyndsay.*

FROG, *s.* 1. A young horse. *Buchan.* 2. *Frogue*, 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. *fraaga*, spuma.

FRONE, *s.* A sling, Ayrs.—Fr. *fronde*, id.

To FRONT, *v. n.* Applied to meat when it swells in boiling, Ang.

FRONTALE, *s.* 1. Perhaps the curtain of a bed towards which the head of a person lies. 2. A curtain hung before an altar. *Inventories.*

FRONTER, *s.* A name given to a ewe four years old, Roxb. V. FRUNTER.

To FROST, *v. a.* 1. To injure by frost; as, "the potatoes are a' *frostit*," S. 2. To calk.

To FROST, *v. n.* To become frost-bitten, S. *Frostit*, frost-bitten.

FROUNSIT, *part. pa.* Wrinkled. *Henrysone.*—Fr. *frons-er*, to wrinkle.

FROW, *s.* A lusty female, S. *Frow*, an idle, dirty woman, North. Grose.—Germ. *fraw*, Belg. *vrouw*, a woman.

FROWDIE, *s.* A big lusty woman, S. B.—Sw. *frodig*, plump.

FROWDIE, FROWDIE-MUTCH, *s.* A cap worn by old women, Ang.—Su. G. *fru-tyg*, a lady's cap.

To FRUCT, *v. n.* To bear fruit.

FRUCT, *s.* Increase; fruit.—Fr. *fruict*, Lat. *fruct-us.*

FRUCTUOUS, *adj.* Fruitful. *Douglas.*

FRUESOME, *adj.* Coarse-looking; frowsy, Roxb. *Hogg.*

FRUGAL, *adj.* Frank, kind, affable, Aberd.

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. Teut. *fronse-en het veur-hood*, contrahere supercilium, to knit the brows.—Fr. *fron-ser le front*, id.

FRUNSIT, *part. pa.* Puckered. *Invent.*—Fr. *froncé*, *fronsé*, id. from *fronc-er*, *frons-er*, "to gather, plait, fold—crumple, frumple," Cotgr.

FRUNT, *s.* *In frunt*, in the front.

FRUNTER, FRONTER, *s.* A ewe in her fourth year.—From A. S. *feower-wintra*, quadriennis—"of four yeares," Somner.

FRUNTY, FRONTY, *adj.* 1. Free in manner, Fife. *A. Douglas.* 2. Healthy-looking; having the appearance of health, Kinross.—Fr. *effronté*, over bold.

To FRUSCH, *v. a.* 1. To dash. *Douglas.* 2. To break in pieces. *Barbour.* O. E. id. 3. To overthrow. *Wallace.*—Fr. *froiss-er*, to dash.

To FRUSCH, *v. n.* To break. *Wallace.*

FRUSCH, Frush, *adj.* 1. Brittle, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. Dry; crumbling; applied to soil, Roxb. 3. Used to express the fragility of the human frame, especially in childhood. *Galt.*—Teut. *broosch*, fragilis.

FRUSCH, *s.* Breaking. *Barbour.*

FRUSH, *adj.* Frank, forward. *Skinner.*

FRUSHNESS, *s.* Brittleness; applied to plants, wood, &c., S.

To **FRUSTIR**, *v. a.* To render useless. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *frustr-er*, id.

FRUSTIR, *adj.* 1. Frustrated. *Wallace.* 2. Vain; empty. *Dunbar.*

FU', *s.* A firlot. V. Fow, and Full, *s.*

FU', *adv.* Pron. of *How*, in Aberd. and other northern counties. *Skinner.*

To **FUD**, *v. n.* To scud; to whisk, Aberd. pronunciation of *Quhid*, q. v.

FUD, Fudd, *s.* 1. The matrix. *Wallace.*—A. S. *foth*, Isl. *fud*, id. 2. The backside, S. B. *Ritson.* 3. A hare or rabbit's brush, S. *Burns.* 4. Ludicrously used to denote the buttocks of a man. *Tarras.* 5. A queue, or the hair tied behind, Loth.

FUDDER, Fudder, Fothyr, Futhir, Fidder, *s.* 1. A large quantity; a cart-load. *Barbour.* 2. A certain weight of lead. *Skene.* 3. A great number. *Chr. Kirk.* 4. Equivalent to E. *pack*, a confederacy; and like this term, which primarily signifies a bundle, load, &c. *N. Burne.*—A. S. *fother*, a wain-load.

FUDDER, *s.* Lightning. *Burel.*—Fr. *foudre*, id.; Isl. *fudr*, calor, and *fudr-a*, flagrare, to blaze.

To **FUDDER**, *v. n.* To move precipitately, Aberd. *Tarras.*

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. *Skinner.* 4. A sudden noise of any kind; as, "The tod ran by wi' a *fudder*," Aberd. 5. A stroke or blow, Buchan.—Perhaps a provincial pronunciation of *Quhidder*, a whizzing noise, q. v.

FUDDY, *s.* The bottom of a corn-kill; the *kill-fuddy*, Aberd.—Probably from *Fud*, *s.* sense 2.

FUDDY, *s.* A designation given to the wind, Aberd. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Isl. *fud-r*, motus, or *hvida*, aer.

FUDDIE, *s.* A hare, Aberd. Banffs. V. Whiddie.

FUDDIE-HEN, *s.* A hen without a tail, or with a very short one, Ang.

FUDDUM, *s.* Drift at intervals, Ang.

FUDGEL, *adj.* Fat, squat, and plump. *Herd's Coll.* V. Fodgel.

FUDGIE, *adj.* Gross, Loth. V. Fodgel.

FUDING, *part. adj.* Gamesome; frisky; engaged in sport; as, "The lambs were *fudin* about their mother," South of S.—Perhaps from C. B. *fwd*, a quick motion.

To **FUER**, *v. a.* To conduct a body of troops. *Monro's Exped.* V. Furr, *v.*

To **FUF, Fuff**, *v. n.* 1. To blow; to puff, S. *Douglas.* 2. Applied to a cat when she makes a puffing sound, or spits at one, S.—Germ. *pfuffen*, to blow.

To **FUFF**, *v. a.* To blow intermittently, S. *Burns.*

FUFF, *s.* 1. A blast, S.; synon. with *Puff*, E. *Lindsay.* 2. A sound emitted, resembling a blast of wind, S. *Tarras.* 3. Used to express the sound of powder, not in a confined state, when ignited, S. *Siller Gun.* 4. A sudden burst of passion, Fife. 5. Metaph. transferred to the first onset of a lusty person. "The first *fuff* of a fat haggis is the worst."

FUFF, *interj.* Expressive of dissatisfaction. *Tarras.*—E. Pshaw.

FUFFARS, *s. pl.* Bellows, Ang.

FUFFIN, *s.* A puffing, S.

FUFFING, *s.* 1. The noise made by a cat when she spits, S. 2. To sniff, as conjoined with *Greet*; to make a noise through the nostrils when one is about to cry, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

To **FUFFLE**, *v. a.* To put dress or any thing in disorder, S.—Isl. *fipla*, contrectare.

FUFFLE, *s.* Fuss; violent exertion. *Hogg.*

FUFFLE-DADDIE, *s.* A foster-father, Fife. One who plays the fool with a child by indulgence.—Isl. *fifl-a*, ludificare.

FUG, *s.* Moss, Ayrs. *Fog*, S. *Picken.*

FUGE, *s.* Perhaps a kind of pick-axe. *K. Hart.*—Fr. *fouaige*, id.

FUGE, Fugie, *adj.* Fugitive. *Douglas.*

FUGÉ, Fugie, *s.* 1. A fugitive, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 2. One who flies from the fight, S. *Brand.*

FUGGY, *adj.* Mossy, ibid. *A. Wilson.*

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. *Antiquary.*

FUGITOUR, *s.* A fugitive; Lat. *fugitor.*

To **FUILYIE**, *v. a.* To "get the better of," Gl. Aberd. *Skinner.*—Fr. *foul-er*, to press, oppress. E. *foil.*

FUILTEACHS, *s. pl.* The designation given to the two weeks preceding, and the two following, Candlemas.

To **FUYN**, *v. n.* Apparently the same with E. *foin*; to push in fencing. *Douglas.*

FUIR, *s.* The act of carrying, or as much as is carried at a time. *Keith.*

FUIR-NIGHT, Fuire-night. Far in the night.—A. S. *forth-nihtes*, nocte longe provecta. V. Fure-days.

FUISH, *pret.* Fetched, S. *Ross.*

FUISHEN, Fushen, *part. pa.* Fetched, South of S. *Glenfergus.*

FUISSES, *pl.* Ditches. *Acts Cha. I.*—O. Fr. *fousseis*; 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.

FULE, *adj.* Foolish; as, *Fule thing*; foolish creature, S.

To **FULE**, *v. n.* To play the fool. *Barbour.*—Goth. *fol*, Su. G. *foll*, fatuus; C. B. *ffol*, Fr. *fol.*

FULEGE, *adj.* Foolish. *Keith.*

FULEGENES, *s.* Foolishness, ib.

FULE-THING, Fool-thing, *s.* A foolish creature; often used of silly, giddy, or coquettish females, S. *Herd's Coll.*

* *To* **FULFILL**, *v. a.* To complete; to fill up. *Bellend, T. Liv.*

FULYE, *s.* 1. A leaf. *Douglas.* 2. Leaf gold, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *feuille*, id.

FULYEAR, *s.* One who pollutes. *Bellend.*

To **FULYIE**, *v. a.* To defile. *Bellenden.*

FULYIE, *s.* 1. The dung of a town, S. *Act. Sedt.* 2. Transferred to manure. *Kelly.*

FULL, *s.* A firlot or bushel of grain, South of S. *Stat. Acc.* V. Fou, Fow.

FULLELY, Fullyly, *adv.* Fully. *Barb.*

FULLYERY, *s.* Leaved work. *Palice Honor.*—Fr. *fueill-er*, to foliate.

FULLIT, *part. pa.* Fulfilled.—Moes. G. *full-jan*; Teut. *vull-en*, implere.

FULMAR, *s.* A species of petrel. *Martin.*

* **FULSOME**, *adj.* Applied to the stomach when overcharged with food, South of S. *A. Scott.*

FUM. *Whom*, S. B. Aberd. *Ross.*

FUMART. V. FOWMARTS.

FUMLER, *s.* *Caik fumler*, a parasite. *Douglas.*

FUMMERT, *part. pa.* Benumbed; torpid, E. Loth. Selkirks.

FUMMILS, WHUMMILS, *s. pl.* A scourge for a top, Aberd.

To **FUN**, *v. n.* To speak in jest, Aberdeen. V. FUNNIE.

FUNABEIS, *adv.* However, S. B. *Ross.* V. WHENA'BE.

FUNDATOR, *s.* A founder. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **FUNDY**, FUNNY, *v. n.* To become stiff with cold. *Ramsay.*

FUNDYN, *part. pa.* 1. Found. *Barbour.* 2. Supplied, id.—A. S. *find-an*, suppeditare.

FUNDMENT, *s.* Founding, or foundation. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **FUNG**, *v. n.* To emit a sharp whizzing sound, as when a cork is drawn, Mearns.

FUNG, *s.* 1. A sound of this description, ibid. 2. A stroke, Upp. Clydes. Aberd. S. O. *Funk*, synon. *A. Wilson.*

To **FUNG**, *v. a.* To thrust, or throw with violence, Buchan. *Tarras.*

FUNGAR, FUNGER, *s.* A whinger, or hanger, Aberd.

FUNGEL, *s.* An uncouth, suspicious-looking person or beast, Ang.

FUNGIBLES, *s. pl.* 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. *Ersk. Inst.*

FUNYIE, *s.* A polecat. V. FORM.

To **FUNK**, *v. a.* 1. To strike, S. 2. To kick behind, S. *Jacobite Relics.* 3. *To funk aff*, to throw off by kicking and plunging, Loth. *Blackw. Mag.*

FUNK, *s.* 1. A stroke, S. 2. A kick, S. 3. Ill humour, Loth.—Teut. *in de fonck zijn*, turbari.

To **FUNK**, *v. n.* To faint; to become afraid; part. pa. *funkit*; as, "You're *funkit*," you have lost courage, Lanarks.

FUNK, *s.* Fright; alarm; perturbation. To be *in a funk*, to be much afraid, S.—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, *s.* One who shuns the fight. "He got the fugie blow, and became a *funkie*," Lanarks.

FUNKING, *s.* The act of striking behind, S.

FUNNIE, *adj.* 1. Full of merriment; facetious, S. *Burns.* 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.

FUNSAR, FUNSART, *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*; a term employed in the reeling of thread; as, "a fup, an' a jig, an' a double douncome." Synon. "ane, pairt o' ane, ane hale," which was equivalent to three lengths of the reel-stick.

FUPPERTIEGEIG, (*g* hard), *s.* A base trick, Banffs.

FUR, FURE, FEURE, *s.* 1. A furrow, S. *Wallace.* 2. What resembles a furrow. *Douglas.* 3. The act of ploughing. *To get a fur*, to plough one, S.—Dan. *fur*, A. S. *furh*, id.

FUR, *pret.* 1. Went. *Wallace.* 2. Fared; with respect to food. *Wallace.*

FURAGE, *s.* Apparently wadding; synon. *Colfin. Kirkton's Hist.*

FURC, *s.* Gallows.—Lat. *furca*, id. V. PIT.

FURCHTGEWING, *s.* The act of giving out. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **FURE**, *v. a.* 1. To carry. *Acts Ja. III.* 2. To conduct. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *foer-a*, to carry, to lead; Lat. *fero.*

FURE, *pret.* Fared; went. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *for.* V. FUR.

FURE, *adj.* Firm; fresh, Gl. Sibb. V. FERY.

FURE, *s.* A strong man. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *foer*, fortis.

FURE-DAYS, FUIR-DAYS, FOOR-DAYS. 1. Late in the afternoon, S. B. 2. *Fair-fuir days*, broad daylight, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *forth dages*, die longe provecta; Teut. *veur-dagh*, tempus antelucanum.

FUREING, *s.* Fare; freight. *Balfour's Pract.*—Su. G. *fora*, vectura; Belg. *voering*, carrying.

FURFELLES, *s. pl.* Furred skins. *Skene.*

FURFLUTHER'D, *part. pa.* "Disordered; agitated." *Surv. Ayrs.*

FUR-HORSE, *s.* The horse on the ploughman's right hand; q. the horse that treads in the *furs*, S. B.

FURICH, *s.* Bustle. V. FOOROCH.

FURIOSITE, FURIOSITIE, *s.* Madness, as distinguished from *folly*, which expresses a lower degree or species of insanity. *Acts Ja. III.*

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. *Bellenden.*—Teut. *vuer*, fire, and *ijser*, steel.

FURK AND FOS. Gallows and pit. *O. Chart.*—Lat. *furc-a, fos-sa.*

FURLENTH, *s.* The length of a furrow. *Gawan and Gol.* V. FUR.

FURLET. V. FIRLOT.

FURMAGE, *s.* Cheese. *Henrysone.*—Fr. *fromage.*

FURME, *s.* A form; a bench. *Bannat. P.*

FURMER, *s.* The name given by carpenters in S. to the tool called in E. a *flat chisel.*—Fr. *fremoir*, id.

FURRENIS, *s. pl.* Furs; or rather *furrings.*

FURRIER, *s.* A quarter-master. *Monro's Exped.*—O. Fr. *forrier.*

FURROCHIE, *adj.* Feeble; infirm; generally applied to those who are afflicted with rheumatism, or oppressed with age, Ayrs. Renfr.

To **FURROW**, *v. a.* *Godscroft.* V. FORRAY.

FURROW COW. A cow that is not with calf. V. FERRY-COW and FERROW.

FURSABIL, *adj.* What can be driven away. *Maitland P.*—Fr. *forceable.*

FURSDAY, FURISDAY, *s.* Vulgar pronunciation of *Thursday*, S. *Act Ja. V.*

FURSIDE, *s.* The iron plate in a plough, for turning over the *furrow*; an old term, Teviotd. V. MOWDIE-BROD.

FURTH, *adj.* Forth; out of doors, S. *Skinner.*—Lat. *fords*, forth.

FURTH. *The muckle furth*, the open air, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.*

FURTH-BERING, *s.* Support; maintenance. *Acts Ja. V.*—A. S. *forth-ber-an*, proferre, efferre, perhibere. V. QUHARE.

FURTH-BRINGING, *s.* The act of bringing out of a place. *Acts Mary.*

FURTHCASTING, *s.* Ejection. *Act Audit.*

To FURTHEYET, *v. a.* To pour out. *S. P. Repr.*—A. S. *forth-geot-an*, profundere.

FURTHFILLING, *s.* Fulfilling. *Aberd. Reg.*

FURTHY, *adj.* 1. Forward. *Sir Egeir.* 2. Frank; affable, S. *Saxon and Gael.* 3. Unabashed. *A. Douglas.* V. FORTHY, *adj.*

FURTHILIE, *adv.* Frankly; without reserve, S.

FURTHINESS, *s.* 1. Frankness; affability, S. 2. An excess of frankness, approaching to giddiness, in the female character. *Durham.*

FURTH OF, *prep.* Out of; in a state of deviation from. *Keith's App.*

FURTH-PUTTING, *s.* 1. Diffusion; general distribution. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. Ejection; expulsion. *Aberd. Register.*

To FURTH-RUN, *v. n.* To expire; to elapse. *Keith.*

To FURTHSCHAW, *v. a.* To manifest. *Crosraguell.*

To FURTHSET, *v. a.* To exhibit; to display; conveying the idea of splendour. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FURTHSETTER, *s.* A publisher; sometimes an author, Ayrs.

FURTHTAKING, *s.* The act of liberating from confinement. *Act Audit.*

FURTH-THE-GAIT. *Fair furth the gait;* honestly, without prevarication, or concealment of the truth; q. holding a straight-forward course, S. B.

FUSCAMBULUS, *adj.* *Melville's Diary.*—Evidently an error from Lat. *funambulus*, a rope-dancer, from *funis* a rope, and *ambul-are*, to walk.

FUSH, *pret. v.* Fetched. *Ramsay.*

FUSHICA'D, FUSHICA'IM, *s.* A foolish term, used as an apology when the name of any thing or person is forgotten, or is pretended to be forgotten; or delicacy forbids it to be named, S. The first is a corruption of *How shall I call it;* the second of *How shall I call him.*

FUSHLOCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* The waste of straw about a barn-yard, Upper Ward of Lanarks.—Teut. *futsel-en*, agitare; Isl. *fys-a*, fiare, q. what is driven about by the wind.

FUSHT, *interj.* Hush, tush, S. B.; synon. with *Whisht*, *wh* being changed by provincial usage into *f*.

FUSIE, *s.* A ditch; corr. from Fr. *fossé.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

FUSIONLESS, *adj.* V. FOISONLESS.

To FUSLE, *v. a.* To whistle.

FUSLE, *s.* A whistle.

FUSLIN', *part. adj.* Trifling; synon. *Powslin'*, Fife.—Tuet. *futsel-en*, nugari, frivola agere. The v. *to Fissle* seems radically the same.

FUST, *adj.* Perhaps, at rest. *Bannatyne Poems.*

FUSTIE, FUSTIT, *adj.* Musty; "a *fustit* smell;" a mouldy smell, S. *Fustit* is merely the part. pa. of the E. v. *to Fust*, according to our pronunciation.

FUTE-ALE, *s.* An entertainment given when a woman first gets out of bed, after childbirth. Pron. *fit-ale*, S.

FUTEBAND, FUTBAND, *s.* Infantry. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*

FUTEBROD, *s.* A footstool, S.—Moes. G. *fotabord*, id.

FUTE HATE, FUTE HOTE. 1. Straightway; a term borrowed from the chase, q. *hot foot.* *Barbour.* 2. Closely; accurately. *Douglas.* 3. Denoting proximity of place. *Douglas.*

FUTFAILL, FUTFELL, FITFEAL, *s.* A species of dressed skin formerly exported from Scotland. *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.* V. SCORLING.

FUTFAIL, FYTWALL, *adj.* Of or belonging to the skins described above. *Aberdeen Reg.*

FUTHIR, *s.* The whizzing sound caused by quick motion, Aberd. *Rudd. vo. Quhidder*, *s.*

FUTIE, *adj.* Mean, S. V. FOUTY.

FUTIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps q. *footed*, i. e. set on foot. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

FUTITH, FUTOTH, FOOTITH, FUTTITH, *s.* 1. Bustle; pucker; as, "In a sad *futith*," in a great bustle, Dumf. 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*."

FUZZY, *adj.* Making a hissing or buzzing noise, Buchan. *Tarras.* V. FIZZ.

G.

The letter *G* in Gael. has generally the sound of Gr. καππα; although there is no such letter in the Gael. alphabet as *K*.

To GA, GAE, *v. n.* 1. To go; used in a general sense, S. 2. To walk; to use the limbs, S. *Wallace.*—A. S. *ga-n*, Isl. *ga*, id. 3. To Gae *again*, *v. n.* Frost is said to *gae again*, when, after appearing in the form of hoar-frost in the morning, it dissolves before the influence of the sun can affect it, Lanarks. Tweedd. 4. To Gae *down*, *v. n.* to be hanged. *Minst. Bord.* 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. 7. To Gae *out*, *v. n.* to go on a warlike expedition; to appear in arms; as "He *gaed out* in the Forty-five," S. 8. To Gae *out*, to frequent balls, merry-meetings, &c. Roxb.—A. S. *ut-ga-n*, exire. V. OUTTER. 9. To Gae one's *gait*, to depart, S. 10. To Gae or *Gang owre*, to transcend; as, "That gaes owre me," it surpasses my ability, S. B. 11. To *Gae* or *Gang owre a brig*, to cross a bridge, S. 12. To *Gae throw*, to bungle, S. 13. To *Gae throw*, to waste, S. 14. To *Gae*, or *Gang*, *to the bent*, to abscond, Clydes. 15. To *Gae with*, to go to wreck, S. 16. To *Gae* or *Gang up the gait*, *v. n.* To die; to go to wreck; a phrase slightly ludicrous, Clydes.

GAADYS, *s. pl.* Meaning uncertain. "It sets you well to slaver, you let such *gaadys*, (*gawdis*?) fall," *S. Prov.*; ironically signifying, that what he is saying, or doing, is too assuming for him, N.

GAAR, GARE, *s.* 1. Vegetable substance in the bed of a river, S. B. 2. Rheum from the eyes, when hardened, S. B.—A. S. *gor*, coenum.

GAB, *s.* 1. The mouth, S. *Ramsay.* 2. The taste, S. *Ramsay.*—Ir. *gob.*

To STEEK THE GAB. To be silent, Aberdeenshire.

To GAB, *v. n.* 1. To mock. *Barbour.* 2. To prate, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 3. It is sometimes used indefinitely, as signifying to speak, S. B. *Skinner.*—Isl. *gabb-a*, A. S. *gabb-en*, deridere.

GAB, *s.* 1. Prating, S. 2. Entertaining conversation, S. *Burns.*

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.

GABBART, *s.* "The mouthful of food which a bird is carrying to its young." *Gl. Antiq. Roxb.*

GABBED, *adj.* 1. Loquacious, S. B. *Ramsay. Auld-gabbit*, sagacious, S. 2. Passed through the mouth; as, "*gabbed* milk," Morays.

To GABBER, *v. n.* To jabber, S.—Belg. *gabber-en*, id.

GABBER, *s.* A prater; one who is loquacious, and rather impudent in conversation, Clydes. S. B.

GABBY, *adj.* 1. Having fluency of speech, S. *Hamilton.* 2. Loquacious; chatty, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

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.*

GABBING, *s.* 1. Mockery. *Barbour.* 2. Jeering; raillery. *Douglas.*—A. S. *gabbung*, derisio.

GABBIT, *s.* A fragment, S. B.—O. E. *gobet*, Fr. *gob*, a morsel.

GABER, *s.* A lean horse, Stirlingshire.

GABERLUNYIE, *s.* A wallet that hangs on the loins. *Ritson.*

GABERLUNYIE-MAN, *s.* The man who carries the wallet. *Callander.*

GABEROSIE, *s.* A kiss, Roxb. Synonym. *Smeeg.* Perhaps from *gab*, the mouth.

GABERS, *s. pl.* Shivers; applied to what is dashed to pieces, Perths.

GABERT, *s.* A lighter, S. *Statist. Acc.*—Fr. *gabare.*

GABERTS, *s. pl.* 1. A kind of gallows for supporting the wheel of a draw-well, Ang. 2. Three poles of wood, forming an angle at the top, for weighing hay, Ang.

GAB-NASH, *s.* Petulant chattering, Roxb.—From S. *gab*, prating, and Teut. *knassch-en*, stridere.

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."—C. B. Gael. *gag*, an aperture; a cleft, a chink.

GAD, GADE, *s.* 1. A rod, S. *Skene.* 2. A spear. *Dalyell.* 3. A fishing-rod, S. A. 4. A goad. *Z. Boyd.* 5. A bar of metal of whatever kind, S.—A. S. *gaad*, *gad*, stimulus.

GAD *of Ice*, *s.* A large mass of ice, Dumfr.—Isl. *gaad*, nix condensata. Apparently from *gaad-a*, coarctare, coassare.

GADDRYING, *s.* Assembly. *Wyntown.* From *gadyr*, to gather.

To GADGE, *v. n.* To talk idly with stupid gravity. *Ramsay.*

To GADYR, *v. a.* To gather, *Wyntown.*—A. S. *gaederan*, id.

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); denominated from the long *gad*, *geud*, or pointed stick, by which these animals were impelled, S.

GADMUSSIS, *s. pl.* V. ROUSSOURIS.

GADWAND, *s.* A goad for driving cattle, S. *Douglas.*

GADZA, *s.* Some kind of stuff; perhaps the same now called *Gauze.*—O. Fr. *gaze*, "cushion canvas, tiffany," &c. Cotgr.

GAE, *s.* The Jay, a bird. *Burel.*

To GAE, *v. n.* To go. V. GA, GAE.

GAED, *pret.* Went, S. *The Pirate.*

GAE-DOWN, GO-DOWN, *s.* 1. The act of swallowing, S. *A gude gae-down*, a keen appetite, S. 2. A guzzling or drinking match, S. *Guy Mannering.*

GAE-THROUGH, *s.* A great tumult, or prodigious bustle, often about a small affair, Roxb. *Ca-through* synon.

GAE-TO, *s.* 1. A brawl or squabble, Lanarks.; from the idea of *going* to, or engaging with each other. *To-gdin*, synon. 2. A drubbing, ibid.

GAF, GAFF, *pret.* Gave. *Barbour.*

To GAFF, *v. n.* To talk loudly and merrily, Roxb.

GAFF, *s.* A sort of net. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

To GAFFAW, *v. n.* To laugh aloud, S. *Ramsay.* V. GAWF.

GAFFAW, *s.* A loud laugh, S. V. GAWF.

GAFFER, *s.* A loquacious person, ibid.—"*Gaffer*, garrulous or talkative person," Gl. Sibb.

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.

To GAG, GEG, *v. a.* To play on one's credulity; a cant term used in Glasgow. It is pronounced *Geg.*

GAG, GEG, *s.* The thing imposed on the credulity of another, ibid.

GAGGER, *s.* One who is imposed on by another, ibid. V. GAG, *s.*

GAGGER, *s.* The person who carries on this illusion, ibid.

GAGGERY, *s.* Deception practised in this way, ibid. Perhaps having reference to smuggling the *gegg*, q. v.

To GAGOIUN, *v. a.* To slander; to ridicule. *Godly Ball.*—O. Fr. *gogay-er*, to mock.

GAY, *adj.* Moderately. V. GEY.

GAY, *s.* Observation; attention. *Rauf Coilyear.*—Isl. *gaa*, attentio.

GAIBIE, *s.* A stupid person, Roxb. Probably from *gab-er*, to gape, to yawn.

GAID, *pret.* Went, S. *R. Bruce.*

GAIDIS, *s. pl.* Tricks; *Legend. Bp. St. Androis.* V. GAUD.

GAIG, *s.* "A *rent* 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.*

GAYING, *part. pr.* of the v. *to Gae*, going, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To GAIL, GALE, *v. a.* "To pierce, as with a loud and shrill noise.—Isl. *at gal-a*, aures obtundere," Gl. Sibb.

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.* I.

GAIL, GA'ILL, *s.* Gable, Aberd.; for S. *Gavel. Skinner.* V. GAVEL.

To GAIN, *v. a.* To fit; to suffice. V. GANE.

GAINAGE, *s.* 1. The instruments of tillage, Roxb. 2. The lands held by base tenure; by sockmen or *villani*; an old term, ibid.—Isl. *goegn*, instrumenta et utensilia familiaria, G. Andr.; O. Fr. *gaignage*, id.

GAYN-CUM, *s.* Return. *Wyntown.*

To GAINDER (*g* hard), *v. n.* To look foolish, Ettr. For.—Perhaps originally the same with GAINTER, q. v.

GAYNEBY, *adj.* Past. "Intyme *gayneby*" *Brechine Reg.*

GAYNE-COMEING, GAINCOMING, *s.* Return, second advent. *Keith's Hist.*

GAIN 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 gdin gear*, is used when all the implements about a mill are *going well*, S. 3. *Gdin gear* admits of a very opposite sense, when applied to persons. It denotes that they are going to wreck, S.

GAIN, *part.* Going.

GAINGO, *s.* Human ordure, Ayrs.; the same with *Geing*, q. v.

GAYNIS, *s.* Perhaps gaiety. *Maitl. P.*

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; *gant-e*, scurra; morio, fatuus; Su. G. *gant-as*, pueriliter ludere, aut ut solent amantes; *ganteri*, facetiae, ludus.

GAIR, GARE, *s.* 1. A triangular piece of cloth inserted at the bottom of a shift or robe, S. Also *Gore*. *Henrysone.* 2. A slip of tender, fertile grass in a barren situation, S. A. Gl. Sibb. 3. The term is used to denote any thing resembling a strip 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.—Isl. *geir*, segmentum panni figura triquetra.

GAIR, *adj.* Keen; covetous, S.; the same with *Gare*, q. v. *Sir A. Wylie.* [*sone.*

GAIRDONE, *s.* Perhaps for *guerdon*, reward. *Henry-*

GAIRED, GAIRY, *adj.* 1. Having streaks of different colours, S. *A gairy cow*, or *a gaired ouse*, a cow or ox thus streaked. 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.

GAIRFISH, *s.* The Porpoise, Ang. *Statist. Acc.*

GAIRIE-BEE, GAIROCK, *s.* So called from its black and yellow streaks. Apis terrestris, S.

GAIS, *imperat.* of *Ga*, to go. *Wyntown.*

GAIS, *s.* Gauze. *Inventories.*—*Fr. gaze*, "cushion canvass; also, the sleight stuffe, tiffany," Cotgr.

GAISHON, *s.* 1. A skeleton; a hobgoblin, Stirlings. Dumfr. *Hogg.* 2. An obstacle or impediment, Fife. Hence, *ill-gaishon'd*, mischievously disposed, ibid.

GAISLIN, *s.* A young goose, S. *Ferguson.*—Su. G. *gaasling*, id.

GAIST, GHAIST, GAST, *s.* 1. The soul. *Wyntown.* 2. A ghost, S. *Douglas.* 3. A piece of dead coal, S.—A. S. *gaste*, Belg. *gheest*, a ghost.

GAISTCOAL, *s.* "A coal, that, when it is burned, becomes white." *Gall. Encycl.*

GAIT, GATE, *s.* 1. A way, S. *Wallace.* 2. An indefinite space. *Wallace.* 3. A street, S. *Burel.*—Su. G. *gata*, id. 4. A warlike expedition. *Gawan and Gol.* 5. As an *adv.* *Sa gat*, so; *How gats*, in what manner; *Thus gatis*, after this manner; *Mony gatis*, in various ways. 6. *To Tak the Gait*, to depart; to run away; also to begin to walk out, S. 7. *To Had the Gait*, to prosper. *Gl. Ramsay.* 8. To *Gang* one's *Gait*, to go one's way, Ben Jonson. 9. To *Go* or *Gang to the Gait*, to go to wreck. *Michael Bruce's Lectures.*—Su. G. Isl. *gata*, semita, via.

A GAITWARD, *adv.* Directly on one's way. *Bannatyne's Journal.* [*gat*, id.

GAIT, *s.* A goat, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *get*, A. S.

To GAIT, *v. a.* To set up sheaves on end, S. B.—Isl. *gat*, foramen, *gat-a*, perforare.

GAIT-BERRY, *s.* Given as an old name for the bramble-berry, Teviotd.—Perhaps from S. *gait*, A. S. *gat*, Su. G. *get*, a goat.

GAITER-TREE, *s.* An old name given to the bramble, Teviotd.

GAITEWUSS. Street adjacent. *Ab. Reg.*

GAIT GLYDIS. *Maitl. P.* V. GLYDE.

GAITIN, GATING, *s.* 1. A setting up of sheaves singly on their ends to dry, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.* 2. A shock of corn thus set up, Roxb.

GAITIT, *part. adj.* Accustomed, or broken in, to the *gait* or road, S. V. GAIT.

GAITLING, GYTLING, *s.* An infant, S. *Ramsay.* V. GET.

GAITLINS, *prep.* Towards, S. B. "*Gaitlins*, the way to." *Gl. Shirrefs.*

GAITSMAN, GAITISMAN, *s.* One employed in a coal-pit for making the passages. *Acts Cha. I.*

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.

GAKIE, *s.* Venus mercenaria, a shell. *Sibb.*

To GALAY, *v. n.* To reel. *Barbour.*

GALAY, *s.* "A kind of great gun; O.Fr. *galez*." *Lyndsay's Ep. Nuncup. Works.*

To GALASH, *v. a.* To mend shoes by a band round the fore part of the upper leather. S.—Undoubtedly allied to Fr. *galoche*, a wooden shoe.

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.*

GALBERT, *s.* "A mantle: *Fr. gabart*, *gabardine*." O. E. *gabardine*. *Gl. Lyndsay.*

GALCOTT, GELCOIT, *s.* "Ane new sark, ane *galcott* & ane pare of schone." *Aberd.* V. 16. "An *gelcoit* of quhit tertane." ibid. V. 20. Perhaps a jacket is meant.

GALDEIS, *s. pl.* "Item, ane pair of beidis of raisit wark with *galdeis* of aget." *Inventories.* This seems to denote the smaller kind of beads which are placed between the larger ones in a rosary. V. GAUDRIS.

GALDEIT, *part. pa.* having small globes or *gaudeis*. "Item, ane pair of beidis of jaspe *galdeit* with gold. *Inventories.*

GALDOL-GYLD, *s.* 1. Given as a term, in some old deeds, denoting the payment of tribute, 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. *giaelld*, Isl. *giald*, which signify money, also debt, and *gilde*, duty, impost.

GALDRAGON, *s.* As this designation is given to a pretended sibyl, 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 *drock*, homuncio.

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 brood of young geese.

To GALE, GAIL, *v. n.* Applied to the note of the cuckoo. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *gal a*, to sing; Dan. *gal-er*, to crow.

GALENYIE, *s.* A cavil; a quibble; a quirk. *Bell-end. T. Liv.* This seems to be the same term which was in a later age pronounced *Golinyie*, q. v.; also *Golinger*, and *Gileynor*.

GALY, *s.* "Expl. reel; abbrev. of *Galliard*, a quick dance," Gl. Sibb.

GALYARTLIE, *adv.* In a sprightly manner. *Lyndsay.*

GALYEARD, GALLIARD, *adj.* 1. Sprightly. *Douglas.* 2. Wanton. *Douglas.*—Fr. *gaillard*, id.; A. S. *gal*, lascivus.

To GALYIE, GALLYIE, *v. n.* To roar; to brawl, Ang.—Su. G. *gaell-a*, Isl. *giall-a*, to vociferate.

GALYIE, GALLYIE, GELLIE, *s.* A cry of displeasure, Ang. *Goul*, synon.—Su. G. *gaell*, vociferatio.

GALLACHER, (*gutt.*) *s.* An earwig, Clydes.; the *horn-golach* of the north of S.

GALLAYNIEL, *s.* A big, gluttonous, ruthless man, Roxburgh. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*—Cotgr. defines Fr. *galin-galois*, "a merry scabd whoreson."

GALLAND, *s.* A young fellow. V. CALLAN.

GALLANT, *adj.* Large, S. B. *Jour. Lond.*

To GALLANT, *v. a.* To show 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.—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.* A term applied to women, who gad about idly, and with the appearance of lightness, in the company of men, Fife, Ayrs. *Tarras.* Hence,

GALLANTISH, *adj.* Fond of strolling about with males, S. *Life of Knox.*

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.*

GALLBUSHES, *s. pl.* "A shrub which grows plentifully in wild moorland marshes. The scent of it is extremely strong," &c. *Gall Encycl.* This appears to be the Gale Myrica, or Gale.

GALLEHOOING, *s.* A stupifying noise without any sufficient reason, Ayrs.—Perhaps from Isl. *gaul-a*, boare, or *gaul*, stridor, and *ho-a*, properly conclamare greges.

GALLEY, *s.* A leech, Perths. V. GELL.

GALLEIR BURDE. Apparently a table used in a *gallery*, supported by a frame, which might be set up and taken down as conveniency required. *Inventories.*

GALLEPYN, GALOPIN, *s.* An inferior servant in a great house. *Chalmers's Mary.*

GALLET, *s.* Used nearly in the same sense with E. *Darling*, Moray.—Gael. *gallad*, a lass; a little girl, Shaw.

GALLIARD, *s.* One who is gay, but dissipated. *Minst. Border.*

GALLION, *s.* A lean horse, Tweedd.

GALLYTROUGH, *s.* The char, Fife. *Statist. Account.*

To GALLIVANT, *v. n.* To gad about idly, Teviotd.; apparently corr. of *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." *Martin's West. Is.*—Perhaps q. *giollagleac*, a fighting servant, from *giolla*, a servant, and *gleac*, fight, conflict.

GALLOPER, *s.* A field-piece used for rapid motion against an enemy in the field. *Lord Loudoun's Acc. of Battle of Preston.*

GALLOWAY, *s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, S.

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.

GALLOWS, *s.* 1. An elevated station for a view, Loth. 2. Three beams erected in a triangular form, for weighing, S. Syn. *Gaberts.*

GALLOWSES, *s. pl.* Braces for holding up the breeches, S.

GALLOWS-FAC'D, *adj.* Having a bad aspect, or the look of a blackguard, S.; like E. *Tyburn-looking.*

GALL WINDE. A gale. *Z. Boyd.*—Isl. *gol*, ventus frigidior.

GALMOUND, GAMOUNT, *s.* A gambol. *Dunbar.* V. GAMBET.

GALNES, *s.* Satisfaction for slaughter. *Reg. Maj.*—Gael. *gial*, *geal*, a reparation, and *meas*, estimate.

To GALOPE, *v. n.* To belch; an old word, Teviotd.

GALOPIN, *s.* V. GALLEPYN.

GALORE, *s.* Plenty. V. GELORE.

To GALRAVITCH, *v. n.* To feed riotously, Ayrs. V. GILRAVAGE.

GALT, *s.* A young sow, when castrated; also *Gilt*, *Gaut*, Roxb.—Su. G. *gallt*, sus exsectus et adultus, from *gaell*, testiculus, or rather immediately from *gaell-a* castrare, to *geld.*

GAM, *adj.* Gay; sportive. *Pal. Honor.*—A. S. *gam-ian*, ludere.

GAM, *s.* A tooth, S. B. *Douglas.*

GAM-TOOTH, an extra tooth growing on the outside of the gum. Mearns, q. *gum-tooth.*

GAMALEERIE, *adj.* Tall, raw-boned, and awkward; commonly used of a female, S. Sometimes *gamareerie.*

GAMALEERIE, *s.* A foolish person, Perths. *Gillie-gapus*, synon.—Isl. *gamalaer*, an old dotard.

GAMASHONS, GRAMASHONS, *s. pl.* "Gaiters," Ayrs. *Gl. Surv.*—This is originally the same with *Gamesons*, q. v.

GAMAWOW, *s.* A fool, Perths.—Allied perhaps to Gael. *gamal*, id., or Isl. *gamma*, jocari.

GAMBET, *s.* A gambol. *Douglas.*—Fr. *gambade*, id. from *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.

GAMESONS, *s. pl.* Armour for defending the fore part of the body. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *gamboison*, a quilted coat.

To GAMF, *v. n.* 1. To gape, Galloway. "*Gamfin.* Gaping like an half-hanged dog." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. To be foolishly merry, Lanarks. V. GAMP, *v.* 1, and 2.

GAMF, *s.* "An idle meddling person." *Gall. Encycl.*

GAMFLIN, *part. adj.* 1. Neglecting work from foolish merriment, S. B. 2. Spending time in idle talk, or dalliance with young men, Ang.—Su. G. *gaffla*, to laugh immoderately, or Isl. *giamm*, hilares facetiae.

GAMYN, *s.* Game. *Barbour.*—A. S. *gamen*, id.

GAMMERSTEL, *s.* A foolish girl; synon. with *Gaukie*, Lanarks.

GAMMONTS, GAMMONS, *s.* The feet of an animal; often those of pigs, sometimes called *petit-toes*, Roxb.—From Fr. *jambe*, the leg or shank; whence *jambon*, E. *gammon*.

To GAMMUL, *v. a.* To gobble up, Fife.

GAMP, *adj.* Apparently, sportive. *Herd.*

To GAMP, *v. a.* 1. To gape wide. Roxb. 2. To eat greedily; to devour; to gulp, ibid.; synon. *Gawp. A. Scott's Poems.*

To GAMP, GAUMP, *v. a.* To mock; to mimic, Ayrs. V. GAMF, *v.*

GAMP, GAWMP, *s.* A buffoon, ibid.

GAMPH, *s.* An empty fellow, who makes a great deal of noisy mirth, Upp. Lanarks.

To GAMPH, *v. n.* 1. To make a great deal of noisy foolish mirth, ibid. 2. To laugh loudly, Mearns.

GAMPH, *s.* The act of snatching like a dog, Tweedd.; synon. *Hansh*, q. v.

GAMPHER'D, GAWMFERT, *part. adj.* Flowery; bespangled; adorned, Ayrs. V. GOUPHERD.

GAMPHRELL, *s.* 1. A fool, Roxb. 2. A presumptuous, forward person. *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* V. GOMRELL.

GAN, *pret.* Began. *Barbour.*

GANARIS, *s. pl.* Ganders. *Houlate.*

GANDAYS, GAUNDAYS. The designation given to the last fortnight of winter, (the two last weeks of January), and the first fortnight of spring, Sutherland.—Norw. *gangdagene*, denoted the days of Rogation, or Perambulation, observed in the times of popery. V. GANGDAYIS.

To GANDY, *v. n.* To talk foolishly in a boasting way, Aberd.

GANDIER, *s.* A vain boaster, ibid.

GANDYING, *s.* Foolish boasting language, ibid. *Ganien*, Banffs. is the corr. of this word, which is common over all the north of S. Isl. *gante*, scurra, morio, ineptus; *gant-a*, ludificare, scurrari; Su. G. *ganteri*, ineptiae.

GANDIEGOW, *s.* A stroke; also punishment, Shetl. Origin uncertain.

To GANE, GAYN, *v. n.* 1. To be fit. *Wallace.* 2. To belong to. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *gagn-a*, Isl. *gegn-a*, prodesse.

To GANE, *v. a.* 1. To fit, S. 2. To wear with one. *Ritson.* 3. To suffice, S. *Minst. Border.*

GANE, GAYN, *adj.* 1. Fit; proper; useful. *Sir Tristrem. Gaynest*, superl. 2. Near; applied to a way, S. B. *Ross.* "*Gain*, applied to things, is *convenient*; to persons, *active, expert*; to a way, *near, short*. Used in many parts of England," Ray's Coll. *Gainer*, nearer Lanc. Gl. "*Gainest way*, nearest way, North." Grose.—Su. G. *gen*. utilis; *genwaeg*, via brevior.

GANE, *s.* The mouth or throat. *Douglas.*—C. B. *gen*, the mouth.

GANE-CALLING, GANCALLING, *s.* Revocation; a forensic term. *Acts Mary.*

GANELIE, *adj.* Proper; becoming; decent, Loth.—Su. G. *gagnelig*, commodus, utilis.

GANENYNG, *s.* Necessary supply. *Lynds.*

GANER, *s.* Gander, S. V. GANARIS.

GANERIT, *part. pa.* Gendered; engendered. V. EIFFEST.

GANE-TAKING, *s.* The act of forcibly taking again. *Aberd. Reg.*

To GANG, GAIGE, GENG, S. B. *v. n.* 1. To go. *Abp. Hamilt.* 2. To go out, S. *Lynds.* 3. To proceed in discourse. *Wallace.* 4. To walk; opposed to riding, S. *Ross.* 5. To pass from one state to another. *Doug.* 6. To proceed in any course of life. *Abp. Hamilt.* 7. To have currency, S. *Acts Ja. IV.* 8. To be in the state of being used; to be employed in work, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 9. To *Gang awa'*, *v. n.* The *heart* is said to be *like to gang awa'*, when one is near swooning, S. *Ross.* 10. To GANG *one's gait*, to take one's self off, S. *The Pirate.* 11. To *Gang out o' one's self*, to go distracted, Clydes. 12. *To Gang thegither*, to be married, S. *Ross.* 13. To *Gang to*, to set; applied to the sun, S. Hence, GAIN-TO, GANGIN-TO, *of the sun*, S. The setting of the sun, S.; "or the sone *ganing to*," before sunset. *Aberd. Reg.* 14. *To gang to gait*, to go abroad. *Philotus.* 15. *To Gang to the gait*, to set out on a journey, S. B. *Ross.*—A. S. *gangan*, from *ga-n, gaa-n*, id. 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 *gaed* 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. Roxburgh. (2.) To destroy what ought to be preserved; as, "The weans are *gaun wi'* the grosets," the children are destroying the gooseberries, Roxburgh. Loth. Upp. Lanarks. V. WITH, *prep.*

GANG, *s.* 1. A journey, S. B. 2. A walk for cattle, S. 3. As much as one carries at once, S. 4. In composition, a passage. *Throwgang*, an alley. 5. The channel of a stream, or course in which it is wont to run; a term still used by old people, S. B. 6. Pace; as, *He has a gude gang*, he goes at a good pace, Perths.—A. S. *gang*, iter; Su. G. *gaang*, itus, actus eundi.

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, GENGER, *s.* 1. A walker, S. B. 2. A pedestrian; one who travels on foot, as distinguished from one mounted on horseback. *Parl. Ja. I.*

GANGAREL, GANGREL, *s.* 1. A stroller, Ang. *Dunbar.* 2. A child beginning to walk, Ang. *Ross.* 3. Metaph. a novice. *Ross.*

GANGARRIS, *s. pl.* A cant term for feet. *Dunbar.*

GANG-BYE, *s.* The go-by, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

GANGDAYIS, *s. pl.* Days of perambulation in Rogation week. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *gang-dagas*, Su. G. *gang-dagar*. V. GANDAYS.

To GANGE, GAUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To prate tediously, Moray. 2. *To Gaunge, Gaunge up*, expl. "to chat pertly," Aberd. V. GADGE, *v.*

GANGIATORS, *s. pl.* An erratum. V. GAUGIATORS.

GANGING, *s.* Progress. *Aberd. Reg.*

GANGING, *s.* Going. *Barbour.*

GANGING FURTH. Exportation. *Acts Ja. VI.*

GANGIN GRAITH. The furniture of a mill which a tenant is bound to uphold, S.

GANGING GUDES. Moveable goods, S.

GANGING PLEA. A permanent or hereditary process in a court of law, S. *Antiquary.*

GANGLIN', *part. adj.* Straggling, Roxburgh. A diminutive from *Gang*, *v.* to go; or Isl. *gang-a*, id.

GANGREL, GANGRIL, *adj.* Vagrant; strolling, S. B. Roxburgh. *Sir W. Scott.*

GANGREL, *s.* A child beginning to walk. S.

GANG-THERE-OUT, *adj.* Vagrant; vagabond; leading a roaming life, South of S. *Sir W. Scott.*

GANYE, GAINYE, GENYIE, GAYNYHE, *s.* 1. An arrow; a javelin. *Douglas.* 2. An iron gun; opposed to the bow. *Wallace.*—Ir. *gain*, arrow, or an abbrev. of Fr. *engin.*

GANYEILD, GENYELL, *s.* A recompense. *Douglas.*—A. S. *gen*, again, and *gild-an*, to pay.

GANIEN, *s.* Rhodomontade, Banffs.—Isl. *gan-a*, praeceps ruere.

GANK, *s.* Unexpected trouble, S. B. *Ross.*

GANS, *s. pl.* The jaws without teeth, Roxburgh.—Allied, perhaps, to Corn. *ganau*, *gene*, C. B. *genae*, Armor. *genou*, Ir. Gael. *gion*, all signifying the mouth.

GANSALD, GANSELL, *s.* 1. A severe rebuke, S. *Ruddiman.* 2. Also expl. as equivalent to "an ill-natured *glour*," Perths.— Su. G. *gen*, against, and *sael-ia* to pay.

GANSCH, *s.* 1. A snatch; applied to a dog, S. 2. The act of gaping wide, Roxburgh. 3. The person who gapes in this manner, ib.

To GANSCH, GAUNCH, *v. n.* 1. to make a snatch with open jaws, S. *Jacobite Relics.* 2. Expl. "to snarl; to bite;" properly applied to a dog, Lanarks.

GANSELL, *s.* A severe rebuke. V. GANSALD.

To GANT, GAUNT, *v. n.* 1. To yawn, S. *Kelly.*—A. S. *gan-ian*, Sw. *gan-a*, id.

GANT, GAUNT, *s.* A yawn, S. *Douglas.*

GANTCLOTH, *s.* *A pair of ganticloths*, apparently a mistake for *gantlets*. *R. Bannatyne's Transact.*

GANTREES, *s.* A stand for ale-barrels, S. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *gaen*, fermentescere.

GAPPOCKS, *s. pl.* Gobbets. *Ritson.*—Isl. *gap-a* hiare.

GAPUS, *s.* A fool; also *gilly-gapus*, *gilly-gawpy*, and *gilly-gacus*, S. *Journ. Lond.*—Isl. *gape*, id.

To GAR, GER, *v. a.* 1. To cause, S. *Barbour.* 2. To force, S. *Wynt.*—Su. G. *goer-a*, anc. *giaer-a*, facere.

GARA'VITCHING, *s.* Applied to high living. *Ayrs. Legatees.* V. GILRAVAGE.

GARB, *s.* 1. A young bird, Ang. 2. Metaph. a child, Ang; *gorbet*, syn.—Norw. *gorp*, a raven.

GARBEL, *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 hurly-burly, horrible rumbling," Cotgr.

GARBULLE, *s.* A broil; the same with E. *Garboil. Chalmers's Mary.* V. GARBEL, *v. n.*

GARDELOO, *s.* Beware of the water!—O. Fr. *gare de l'eau.* V. JORDELOO.

GARDENAT, *s.* Unexplained. *Act. Conc.*

GARDENER'S-GARTENS, *s. pl.* Arundo colorata, S.

GARDEROB, *s.* Wardrobe, Fr. *Acts James VI.*

GARDEVYANCE, *s.* A cabinet. *Dunbar.* It is also written *Gardeviant.*—Fr. *garde de viandes*, a cupboard.

GARDEVIANT, *s.* A cabinet. *Inventories.* V. GARDEVYANCE.

GARDEVINE, *s.* "A big-bellied bottle," Dumfries. Expl. "a square bottle," Ayrs. *The Provost.* "The Scotch *Gardevine* holds two quarts." Also a cellaret for containing wine and spirits in bottles.

GARDY, GAIRDY, *s.* The arm, S. B. *Douglas.*—Gael. *gairdain*, id.

GARDY-BANE, *s.* The bone of the arm. S. B. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*

GARDY-CHAIR, *s.* An elbow-chair, Aberd. *Journal Lond.*

GARDY-MOGGANS, *s. pl.* *Moggans* for putting on the arms, Aberd.

GARDY-PICK, *s.* "An expression of great disgust." *Gall. Encycl.*

GARDIN, *s.* A large urinal or night-pot. E. *jorden*, *jurden.* V. JOURDAN.

GARDIS, *s. pl.* Yards. *Douglas.*—A. S. *geard*, a rod.

GARDMAR, *s.* "A *gardmar* of bress," [brass]. *Aberd. Reg.* Unexplained.

GARDMET, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps, a meat-safe, q. what *guards meat.*

GARDNAP. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *gardenappe*, "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*.

GARDROP, *s.* The same with *Gardevob*, a wardrobe. *Inventories.*

GARE, GAIR, *adj.* 1. Keen. *Douglas.* 2. Rapacious, Renfrew. *Ramsay.* 3. Parsimonious; intent on making money; eager in the acquisition of wealth, Dumfries. 4. Active in the management of household affairs, ibid.—A. S. *gearo*, expeditus.

GARE, *s.* The Great Auk. *Sibbald.*—Isl. *gyr*, id.

GARE, *s.* A stripe of cloth. V. GAIR.

GARE-GAUN, GAIR-GAUN, *adj.* Rapacious; greedy, Roxburgh.

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.

GARMUNSHOCH, *adj.* Crabbed; ill-humoured. It is thus used: "What for are ye sae *garmunshock* to me, when I'm sae *curcudget* to you?" *Curcudget* seems merely a provincial corruption of *Curcuddoch*, cordial, q. v.

GARNEL, *s.* A granary, Ayrs. V. GURNALL.

GARNESSING, GARNISSING, *s.* Garnishing; decoration in dress; particularly applied to precious stones.

BACK GARNESSING. The ornamented string for the hinder part of a bonnet. *Invent.*

FOIR GARNESSING. That for the fore part.

GARNET, APPLE-GARNET, *s.* A pomegranate. "Mala granata, *apple-garnets.*" *Wedderburn's Vocab.*

GARNISOUN, *s.* 1. A garrison. *Douglas.* 2. A body of armed men. *Douglas.*

GARRAY, *s.* Preparation. *Peblis Play.*—A. S. *geara*, apparatus.

GARRAIVERY, *s.* Folly and rioting of a frolicsome kind; revelling, Fife.—This is evidently corr. from *Gilrevery*, which see, vo. *Gilravaging.*

GARRIT, GARRET, GERRET, *s.* 1. A watch tower. *Wallace.*—Fr. *garite*, id. 2. The top of a hill. *Ruddiman.*—O. Goth. *vari*, a mountain.

GARRITOUR, *s.* The watchman on the battlements of a castle. *K. Hart.*

GARROCHAN (*gutt.*), *s.* A kind of shell-fish, of an oval form, about three inches in length, found in the Frith of Clyde.

GARRON, GERRON, *s.* 1. A small horse, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Ir. id. a hackney. 2. An old stiff horse, Loth. 3. A tall stout fellow, Ang.—Ir. *garran*, a strong horse.

GARRON NAILS. Spike nails, S.

GARBOWN, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Meaning doubtful.

GARSAY, *s.* Apparently the cloth now called *kersey*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

GARSON, *s.* An attendant. *Sir Gawan.*—*Fr. garçon*, a boy.

GARSTY, *s.* The resemblance of an old dike, Orkney.—Isl. *gardsto*, locus sepimenti.

GARSUMMER, *s.* Gossamer. *Watson.*

GART, GERT, *pret.* of GAR, GER.

GARTANE, GAIRTAIN, *s.* A garter, S. *Chron. S. P.*—Gael. *gairtein*, id.

To GARTANE, *v. a.* To bind with a garter, S.

GARTANE-LEEM, *s.* A portable loom for weaving garters. Mearns.

GARTEN BERRIES. Bramble berries, Gl. Sibb.

GARTH, *s.* 1. An enclosure. *Wallace.* 2. A garden. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *geard*, used in both senses. 3. In Orkney, *garth* denotes a house and the land attached to it. 4. An enclosure for catching fish, especially salmon. *Acts James VI.* It is also used in composition. V. FISCHGARTHE, and YAIR.

GARVIE, *s.* The sprat, a fish, S. *Sibbald. Garvock*, Inverness.

GARWHOUNGLE, *s.* 1. The noise made by the bittern, when it rises from the bog, Ayrs. 2. Transferred to the clash of tongues, ibid.

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, Sutherl.; properly *Cascromh*.—Gael. *cascromh*, from *cas*, foot, and *cromh*, crooked; literally, "the crooked foot."

To GASH, *v. n.* 1. To talk a great deal in a confident way, S. 2. To talk pertly, or insolently, S. 3. To talk freely and fluently, S. Synon. *Gab. Burns.*—Fr. *gauss-er*, to gibe. Roquefort gives O. Fr. *gas*, *gas*, as merely a variation of *gab*, plaisanterie, moquerie.

GASH, *s.* 1. Prattle, S. Synon. *Gab.* 2. Pert language, S.

GASH, *adj.* 1. Shrewd in conversation; sagacious, S. *Watson.* 2. Lively and fluent in discourse, S. *Ramsay.* 3. Having the appearance of sagacity conjoined with that of self-importance, S. *Burns.* 4. Trim; respectably dressed, S. *R. Galloway.* 5. Well prepared; metaph. used in a general sense, S.

GASH, *s.* A projection of the under jaw, S.

To GASH, *v. a.* 1. To project the under jaw, S. 2. To distort the mouth in contempt, S.—Fr. *gauche*, awry; *gauch-ir*, to writhe.

GASH-GABBIT, *part. adj.* 1. Having the mouth distorted, Aberd. Mearns. *D. Anderson's Poems.* 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*.

To GASHLE, *v. a.* To distort; to writhe; as, "He's *gashlin'* his beik;" he is making a wry mouth, Aberd. Evidently a dimin. from *gash*, *v.* to distort the mouth.

GASHLIN, *part. adj.* Wry; distorted, ibid.

GASHLIN, *s.* A bitter noisy argument, in which the disputants seem ready to fly at each other, Ayrs.

GASKIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to Gascony. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

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. V. GASTROUS.

GAST, *s.* A gust of wind, S. B.—A. S. *gest*, id.

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.

GASTROUS, *adj.* Monstrous, Dumfr.—Dan. *gaster*, manes, ghosts; O. E. *gaster*, to affright. V. GAST, *s.* a fright.

GATE, *s.* A way. V. GAIT.

GATE, *s.* Jet. *Douglas.* V. GET.

GATE, *s.* A goat. V. GAIT.

GATELINS, *adv.* Directly; the same with *gatewards*, S. B.

GATEWARD, GATEWARDS, *adv.* Straight, or directly; in the way towards, S. B. V. GAIT, *s.* a road.

GATEWARDS, *adv.* Towards, S. B.

* *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.

To GATHER *one's feet.* To recover from a fall; used both in a literal and in a moral sense, S.—The phrase to *find* one's *legs*, is sometimes used in E. in a similar sense, literally at least.

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.

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.

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.* Perhaps looking around; gazing. *Burel.*—Isl. *giact-a*, observare.

GAVAULING, GAVAULLING, GAVAWLING, *s.* Gadding about in an idle or dissipated way, Ayrs.—Fr. *guaive*, waif, and *aller*, to go.

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, GAWSY, *adj.* 1. Plump; jolly, S. *Journal Lond.* 2. Applied to anything large, S. *Burns.* 3. Metaph. stately; portly, S. *Ferguson.* 4. Well prepared, S. *A. Douglas.*—Su. G. *gaase*, a male. The ancient Gauls called strong men *Gaesi*.

GAUCINESS, *s.* Stateliness in appearance; arising from size, S.

GAUCKIT, *adj.* Stupid. V. GOWKIT.

GAUD, GAWD, *s.* 1. A trick. *Douglas.* 2. A bad custom or habit, S. B.—Fr. *gaud-ir*, to be frolicsome; Su. G. *gaed-as*, laetari, from Isl. *gaa*, gaudium.

To GAUD, *v. n.* To make a showy appearance; to be *gaudy*, Fife.—Isl. *gaed-a*, ornare.

GAUD, *s.* A rod or goad. V. GAD, GADE.

GAUDEAMUS, *s.* A feast or merrymaking, Roxb.—Evidently the Lat. word, *Let us rejoice.* V. GAUDE-DAY.

GAUDE-DAY, *s.* A festive day; synon. with *gaudeamus. Antiquary.*

GAUDEIS, GAWDES, *s. pl.* *Inventories.* This is synon. With *goudy*, a jewel, or any precious ornament.—Evidently from Lat. *gaudete.* V. GALDEIS.

GAUD FLOOK. The Saury Pike, S.

GAUDY, *adj.* Tricky; mischievous, Loth.

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 gray, 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-ousel.

GAUDSMAN, *s.* A ploughman, as using the *gad* or goad, S. B. V. GAD, GADE, *s.*

GAVEL, GAWIL, *s.* the gable of a house, S. *Wynt.*—Su. G. *gafwel*, Belg. *gevel*, id.

*GAVELKIND. "A custom in Shetland, as well as in Kent, whereby upon the father's death, the youngest got the dwelling-house, while the other property was divided equally," MS. Explic. of Norish words.

GAVELOCK, *s.* An earwig; also *gellock*, Ayrs.; *golach*, Loth.

GAVELOCK, GAVELOK, *s.* An iron lever, S.—A. S. *gafelucas*, hastilia, *gafla*, furca.

GAUFFIN, GAFFIN, *adj.* Lightheaded; foolish; thoughtless; giddy, Roxb. *Hogg.*

GAUGES, *s. pl.* Wages. *Acts Sederunt*—O. Fr. *guaige.*

GAUGIATORS, *s. pl.* "In Scottish law, officers whose business is to examine weights and measures," Kersey. Hence, *Gaugers.* [*Neill.*

GAUGNET, *s.* The sea-needle, a fish, Firth of Forth.

GAVILEGER, *s.* The provost-marshal of an army. *Monro's Exped.*—Undoubtedly from Isl. *gaa*, curare, and *leger*, a camp, q. "he who has charge of the camp."

To GAUK, *v. n.* To play the fool; applied to young women, especially as to toying or junketing with men, West of S.—Su. G. *geck-as*, ludificari.

To GAUKIE, *v. n.* The same with *gauk*, Roxburgh.

GAUKIE, GAWKY, *s.* A foolish person. *Ramsay.*—Sw. *gack*, id. V. GOWK.

GAUKIT, GAWKIE, GAWKY, *adj.* Foolish; giddy; awkward, S. *Morison.*

GAUL, *s.* Dutch myrtle. V. SCOTCH-GALE.

GAULF, GAWF, GAFFAW. A horse-laugh; a loud laugh, S. *Knox.* V. GAWF.

To GAUMP, *v. a.* Expl. "to sup very greedily, as if in danger of swallowing the spoon," Roxburgh.—Isl. *giaeme*, hio.

GAUN, GAUND, *s.* The butter-bur, Tussilago petasites. It is called *Gaun* in Upper Lanarks.; *Gaund* in Dumfries.

GAUN. The vulgar orthography of the gerund or part. pr. of the v. *to ga*, going; pron. long. 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 *gain*, *i. e.*, going *to do*.

To GAUNCH, *v. n.* To snarl. V. GANSCH, *v.*

GAUNCH, *s.* A snatch. V. GANSCH, *s.*

GAUND, *s.* V. GAUN, *s.*

GAUN DAYS. V. GANGDAYIS.

To GAUNER, *v. n.* 1. To bark; applied to dogs when attacking a person, Upper Clydesd. 2. To scold with a loud voice, ibid.—Lat. *gann-ire.*

GAUNER, *s.* 1. The act of barking, ibid. 2. A loud fit of scolding, ibid.

GAUNT-AT-THE-DOOR, *s.* A booby; an indolent bumpkin, Ayrs. *Ann. of the Par.* V. GANT, GAUNT, to yawn.

GAUNTIE, *s.* Perhaps, a barrow pig.—Su. G. *gallte*, a barrow pig.

GAUNTING, *s.* The act of yawning, S.

GAUN-TO-DEE, *s.* In a state approximating to death

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. V. GOIP, *v.*

GAUT, *s.* A hog, or sow, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*—Isl. *galt*, sus exsectus.

GAUTSAME, *s.* "Hog's lard," Gall. Encycl.; from "*gaut*, a male swine," ibid. V. GALT.

To GAW, *v. a.* 1. To gall, S. *Ferguson.* 2. Metaph. to fret, S. *Ramsay.*

To GAW, *v. n.* To become pettish, Loth. *Ramsay.*

GAW, *s.* A gall-nut. *Ramsay.*

GAW, *s.* 1. A furrow or drain, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. A hollow with water springing in it, Ang.

GAW, *s.* 1. The mark left on the skin by a stroke or pressure, S. *Polwart.* 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.

To HAE A GAW IN THE BACK of another. To have the power of giving him pain, or making him suffer indignity, S.

GAW, *s.* The gall of an animal, S.

GAW *o' the Pot.* The first runnings of a still, Aberd.

GAWD, *s.* A goad, S. *Ross.*

GAWNDIE, GOWNDIE, GOWDIE, *s.* The yellow gurnard, S. *Sibbald.* Q. *gold*-fish.

To GAWE, *v. n.* To go about staring in a stupid manner; the same with *Gauve*, Teviotd. V. GOIF, *v.*

To GAWF, GAFF, *v. n.* To laugh violently, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *gaffla*, id; Germ. *gaffen*, to gape.

GAWF, GAFFAW, *s.* A horse-laugh. *Knox.*

GAW-FUR, *s.* A furrow for draining off water, E. Loth. Renfr. V. GAW, *s.*

GAWIN, *s.* Gain; profit; advantage. *Rauf Coilyear.*—Either from Fr. *gaigne*, gain, or from A. S. *ge-win*, lucrum, gain.

GAWKIE, *s.* The horse-cockle, a shell, Venus Islandica, Linn. Loth.

GAWKIE, *adj.* Foolish, S. V. GAUKIT.

GAWLIN, *s.* "The *gawlin* is a fowl less than a duck." *Martin's Western Isl.*

To GAWMP, *v. a.* To mock. V. GAMP.

GAWP, *s.* A large mouthful, S.

To GAWP, *v. n.* To yawn, Loth.

GAWPIE, *s.* A silly fellow.

GAWPISH, *adj.* Disposed to yawn, ibid.—Isl. Su. G. *gap-a*, hiare.

To GAWP UP, *v. a.* To swallow voraciously, S. *Ramsay.*—Sw. *gulpa*, buccis vorare deductis.

GAWRIE, *s.* The red gurnard, S. *Sibbald.*

GAWSIE, *adj.* Jolly. V. GAUCY.

To GEAL, *v. n.* To congeal, Aberd.—Fr. *gel-er*, "to freeze, to thicken, or congeale with colde," Cotgr.; Lat. *gel-are*, to freeze.

GEAL, *s.* Extreme coldness, as of water in winter; frostiness, Aberd.

GEAN, GEEN, (*g* hard), *s.* A wild cherry, S. *Statist. Acc.*—Fr. *guigne*, *guine*, id.

GEAN-TREE, *s.* A wild cherry-tree, S. *Statist. Acc.*

GEAR, GEARED. V. GEER.

GEAR-GATHERER, *s.* A money-making man, S. V. GER, GEER.

GEARKING, *part. adj.* Vain. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *gearc-ian*, apparare.

GEASONE, *adj.* Stunted; shrunk. *Pitscottie's Cron.*—Isl. *gisin*, rarus. V. GEIZE.

GEAT, *s.* A child. V. GET.

To GEAVE, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To look in an unsteady manner, Ettr. For.

GEBBIE, GABBIE, *s.* The crop of a fowl, S. *Ferguson.*—Gael. *ciaban*, the gizzard.

To GECK, GEKK, *v. a.* To sport, Ang. 2. To deride, S. *Philotus.* 3. To befool. *Leg. St. Androis.* 4. To jilt, S. 5. To toss the head disdainfully, S. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *gheck-en*, deridere; Su. G. *geck-as*, ludificari; Sw. *gaeck-a*, to jilt.

GECK, GEKK, *s.* 1. A sign of derision. *Dunbar.* 2. A jibe. *Montgomerie.* 3. Cheat, S. *Poems 16th Cent.* To *gie* one *the geck*, to give him the slip; generally including the idea of exposing him to derision, S.—Teut. *geck*, jocus.

GECK-NECKIT, *adj.* Wry-necked, Aberd.—Gael. *geochd*, a wry neck, *geochdach*, having a wry neck.

GED, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. The pike, a fish, S. *Barbour.*—Su. G. Isl. *gaedda*, id. 2. A greedy or avaricious person; as, "He's a perfect *ged* for siller," Clydes.

GEDDERY, *s.* A heterogeneous mass, Upp. Clydes. Perhaps from *gadyr*, to gather.

GEDLING, *s.* *Rauf Coilyear.* Perhaps for *Gadling*, "an idle vagabond," Chauc.

GED-STAFF, *s.* 1. A staff for stirring pikes from under the banks. *Douglas.* 2. A pointed staff; from Su. G. *gadd*, aculeus, Gl. Sibb.

GEDWING, *s.* "An ancient-looking person; an antiquary." *Gall. Encycl.* The author also explains it "a fisher of *geds*," *i.e.* pikes.

GEE, (*g* hard), *s.* To give. V. GIE.

GEE, (*g* hard), *s.* *To tak the gee*, to become pettish and unmanageable, S. *Ross.*—Isl. *geig*, offensa.

To GEE, (*g* soft), *v. n.* To stir; to move to one side. V. JEE.

To GEEG, GIG, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To quiz, Dumfr. This is probably allied to *geggery.*

GEELLIM, *s.* A rabbet-plane, a joiner's tool, S.

GEENYOCH, *adj.* 1. Gluttonous, Upp. Lanarks. 2. Greedy of money, ibid.

GEENYOCHLY, *adv.* 1. Gluttonously, Ayrs. 2. Greedily, ibid.

GEENYOCHNESS, *s.* 1. Gluttony, ibid. 2. Covetousness, ibid.

GEENOCH, *s.* A covetous insatiable person; expl. as nearly allied in signification to gluttonous, Ayrs.—Gaelic, *gionach*, hungry, gluttonous, voracious.

GEER, GEERS, *s.* The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, S. *Graith* and *Heddles*, synon.

GEE-WAYS, *adv.* Not in a direct line; obliquely.

GEG. *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 the *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 anything deposited, as a key, a penknife, &c. Having received this, they conceal themselves, and raise the cry, "Smuggiers." 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* becoming *ins*, and the *ins*, *outs*. This seems to be merely a corr. pronunciation of Fr. *gage*, a pawn, a pledge, a stake at play. Qu. *Keg?*

To GEG, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To crack, in consequence of heat, Upp. Clydes. *Gell*, syn.

GEG, *s.* 1. A rent or crack in wood; a chink in consequence of dryness, Lanarks. 2. A chap in the hands, ibid.—C. B. *gag*, an aperture, *gagen*, a chink, a chap. V. GAIG.

To GEG, *v. n.* 1. To chap; to break into chinks in consequence of drought, ibid. 2. To break into clefts; applied to the hands, ibid.—C. B. *gagen-u*, to chap, to gape, ibid.

GEGGER, *s.* The under lip. *To hing the geggers*, to let the under lip fall; to be chopfallen, Perths. Apparently a cant term.

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.—Isl. *gaeg-r*, denotes guile, dolus. V. GAGGERY.

GEY, GAY, (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Tolerable. *S. P. Repr.* 2. Considerable; worthy of notice. *Bellend.* 3. It is often used in connection with the word *time*, in a sense that cannot well be defined; as, "Tak it *in a gey time* to you," S. B. It 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. 4. *A gey wheen*, a considerable number.

GEY, GAY, *adv.* Indifferently. *Ramsay. Gey and well*, pretty well, S.

GEYELER, *s.* Jailor. *Wallace.*

To GEIF, GEYFF, *v. a.* To give. *Douglas.*

GEIF, *conj.* If. *Acts Ja. V.*

To GEIG, (*g* soft), *v. n.* To make a creaking noise, S. *Douglas.*—Germ. *geig-en*, fricare.

GEIG, *s.* A net used for catching the razor-fish. *Evergreen.*—Belg. *seege*, a sean, Sewel; *i. e.* a seine.

GEIK-NECK, (*g* hard), *s.* A wry neck, Mearns.

GEIK-NECKIT, *adj.* Having the neck awry, ibid. For etymon, V. GECK-NECKIT.

GEYL, (*g* hard), *s.* The gable of a house, Dumfr. V. SHEYL, *v.*

GEIL, GEILL, *s.* Jelly, S. *Lynds.*—Fr. *gel.*

GEILY, GAYLY, GEYLIES, *adv.* Pretty well, S. *Kelly.*—Teut. *gheef*, sanus; Su. G. *gef*, usualis.

GEILL POKKIS. Bags through which calfshead *jelly* is strained. *Maitl. P.*

GEING, (*g* hard), *s.* Intoxicating liquor of any kind, Ang.—Isl. *gengd*, cerevisiae motus.

GEING, (*g* hard), *s.* Dung, Bord.—A. S. *geng*, latrina.

GEIR, *s.* Accoutrements, &c. V. GER.

GEIST, *s.* 1. An exploit; 2. The history of any memorable action. *Doug.*—Lat. *gesta.*

GEIST, GEST, *s.* 1. A joist, S. *Douglas.* 2. A beam. *Barbour.*

GEIT, *s.* A contemptuous name for a child. V. GET.

GEIT, *s.* A fence or border. *Inventories.* [GETIT.

GEITIT, *part. pa.* Fenced.—Fr. *guet*, ward. V.

GEYTT, *adj.* Of or belonging to jet. *Aberd. Reg.*

To GEYZE, GEISIN, GIZZEN, (*g* hard), *v. n.* 1. To become leaky for want of moisture, S. *Ferguson.* 2. To wither; to fade, Lanarks.—Su. G. *gistn-a*, *gisn-a*, id.

To GELL, *v. n.* To sing with a loud voice; to bawl in singing, Fife. This is undoubtedly the same with *gale*, to cry with a harsh note, q. v.

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 is 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*, laetus fervor.

To GELL, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To thrill with pain, S. *Sir Egeir.*—Germ. *gell-en*, to tingle.

To GELL, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To crack in consequence of heat, S.—Isl. *gell*, fissura. V. Geo, *v.*

GELL, *s.* A crack or rent in wood, S. V. Geo, *s.*

GELL, (*g* hard), *s.* A leech, S. B. *Gellie*, Perths.—Su. G. *igel*, id.; C. B. *gel*, a horse-leech.

GELLY, *adj.* Apparently, pleasant; agreeable, Ayrs.

GELLIE, *adj.* *Davidsone.* The same perhaps with *Jelly*, adj. q. v.

GELLOCH, *s.* A shrill cry; a yell, Selk. V. Gale and Galyie.

GELLOCH, *s.* An earwig, Ayrs. Dumfr.; also *Gavelock*. *Gellock*, Galloway.

GELLOCK, *s.* An iron crowbar. *Gellock* is merely the provinc. pron. of *Gavelock*, q. v.

GELORE, Galore, Gilore, *s.* Plenty, S. *Ross.*—Gael. *go leoir*, enough.

GELT, *s.* Money. V. Gilt.

GEMLICK, Gemblet, *s.* A gimlet, a carpenter's tool, Roxb.—In the latter form it nearly resembles O. Fr. *guimbelet*, id.

GEMMLE, *s.* "A long-legged man." *Gall. Encycl.*

GEN, *prep.* Against.—A. S *gean*, id.

GEND, (*g* hard), *adj.* Playful. *S. P. Repr.*—Isl. *gant-a*, ludificare.

GENER, *s.* A gender in grammar; pl. *generes*, Lat. Vaus' Rudiments.

GENYEILD, Genyell, *s.* V. Ganyeild.

GENYIE, *s.* 1. Engine of war. *Minst. Bord.* 2. A snapwork, or apparatus for bending a cross-bow. *Balf. Pract.*

GENYOUGH, Ginnough, *adj.* Ravenous; voracious, Lanarks. Ayrs.—Gael. *gionach*, "hungry, keen, gluttonous, voracious," Shaw. Most probably from *gion*, the mouth.

GENIS, *s.* Apparently the rack. *Act Sed.*—Fr. *gene*, id. from Lat. *gehenna.*

GENYUS CHALMER. Bridal chamber. *Douglas.*

GENT, *s.* 1. A very tall person, Roxb. 2. Anything very tall, ibid. V. Genty.

To GENT, (*g* soft), *v. n.* To spend time idly, Roxb.—Su. G. *gant-as*, to be sportive like children.

GENTY, (*g* soft), *adj.* 1. Neat; limber; elegantly formed, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Also applied to dress, as denoting that a thing is neat, has a lightness of pattern, and gives the idea of gentility, S.—Teut. *jent*, bellus, elegans.

GENTIL, *adj.* Belonging to a nation. *Doug.*

GENTILLY, *adv.* Completely, Ang. *Barbour.*

GENTLEMANIE, *adj.* Belonging to a gentleman; gentlemanly, S.

GENTLEWOMAN, *s.* The designation formerly given to the housekeeper in a family of distinction, S. B.

GENTRICE, Gentrie, *s.* 1. Honourable birth. *Dunb.* 2. Genteel manners. *Wal.* 3. Gentleness; softness. *Henrysone.* 4. It seems to be used as equivalent to *discretion*, in the following phrase; "I wadna put it in his *gentrice*." Fife.

GEO, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. A deep hollow, Caithn. 2. A creek or chasm in the shore is called *geow*, Orkn.—Isl. *gia*, hiatus oblongus. V. Gos.

GEORDIE, *s.* 1. Diminutive of *George*, S. 2. *Yellow Geordie*, a guinea. *Burns.*

GER, Gerr, Geir, Grar, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. Warlike accoutrements. *Barbour.* 2. Goods; stuff. *Goods and gear*, a law phrase, S. *Ruddiman.* 3 Booty. *Minst. Bord.* 4. All kind of tools for business, S. *Ruddiman.* 5. Money, S. *Watson.*—Isl. *geir*, lancea; Dan. *dyn geira*, strepitus armorum.

GERIT, Grared, *part. adj.* Provided with armour. *Wallace.*

GERLETROCH, *s.* V. Gallytrough.

GERMOUNT, *s.* A garment. *N. Winyet.*

GEROT, *adj.* Perhaps q. *gairit*, streaked. *Colkelbie Sow.* V. Gaired.

GERRACK, *s.* The name given to the Coal-fish (Gadus Carbonarius, Linn.) of the first year, Banffs. V. Sraith.

GERRIT, Gerrat, (*g* hard), *s.* A samlet, Roxb. *Par*, in other parts of S.—Gael. *gearr*, short, from the smallness of its size.

GERRON, Gairun, *s.* A sea-trout, Ang. *Minst. Bord.*

GERS, Gyrs, *s.* Grass, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *gaers*, Belg. *gars*, *gers*, id.

GERSE-CAULD, Grass-Cold, *s.* A slight *cauld* or catarrh affecting horses. *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*

GERSY, *adj.* Grassy, S. *Douglas.*

GERSLOUPER, *s.* A grasshopper, S. B.

GERSOME, Gressoume, *s.* A sum paid to a landlord by a tenant, at the entry of a lease, or by a new heir to a lease or feu, S. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *gaersuma*, *gersume*, a compensation.

GERSOMED, Gressomed, *part. adj.* Burdened with a *Gersome*, Aberd.

To GERSS, *v. a.* 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.

GERSS-FOULK, Grass-Fowk, *s. pl.* The same with *Cottar-fouk*, Aberd.

GERSS-HOUSE, *s.* A house possessed by a tenant who has no land attached to it, Ang.

GERSS MALE. Rent for grass, or the privilege of grazing. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

GERSS-MAN, Grass-Man, *s.* A tenant who has no land; a cottar. *Spalding.*—Su. G. *graessaett*, id.

GERSS-TACK, *s.* The lease which a *gerssman* has, Ang.

GERT, *pret.* Caused. V. Gar, Ger.

To GES, *v. n.* To guess. *Wyntown.*

GESNING, Gestning, Guestning, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. Hospitable reception. *Douglas.*—Isl. *gistning*, id. from *gest-r*, a guest. 2. Reception as a guest, without including the idea of kindness. *Rollock.*—Sw. *gaestning*, receiving of guests.

To GESS, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To go away clandestinely, Upp. Lanarks.—Isl. *geys-a*, cum vehementia feror.

GESSERANT. Sparkling. *K. Quair.*—Teut. *ghester*, a spark.

GEST, *s.* Ghost. *Houlate.* V. Gaist.

GEST, *s.* Motion of the body; gesticulation.—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*. *J. Scott's P.*

GESTION, *s.* The conduct of one who acts as an heir; a forensic term. *Ersk.*

* *To* GET, *v. n.* To be struck; to receive a blow, S. B.

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. *Wyntown.* 2. A contemptuous designation for a child, S. *Knox.* 3. Progeny. *Wyntown.* 4. Applied to the young of brutes. *Douglas.*—Goth. *get-a*, gignere.

GET, *s.* Jet. V. Geytt, *adj.*

GETIT, Gritit, *part. pa.* *Inventories.*—Probably, guarded, fenced, from French *guett-er*, to ward.

GETTABLE, *adj.* Attainable, Aberd.

GETTWARD, *adv.* Directly towards. *Gordon's Hist.* V. Gaitward.

GEVE, *conj.* If. *Acts Mary.* V. Gif.

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. V. Trump.

GEWLICK, *s.* An earwig, Roxb. V. Golach, sense 2.

GEWLOCK, Gewlick, *s.* An iron lever, Roxb.; the same with *gavelock*, q. v.

GY, *s.* "A rope," Gl. Antiq. Apparently a term used by Scottish seamen. *Antiq.*

GY, *s.* A strange hobgoblin-looking fellow, South of S. Ayrs. E. *Guy.*

GY, *s.* 1. Scene; shew, Aberd. *Tarras.* 2. Estimation; respect, ibid.

To GY, Gye, *v. a.* To guide. *K. Quair.*—O. Fr. *guier*, id.

GY, *s.* A guide. *Wallace.*—Hisp. *guia.*

GY, *s.* A proper name; Guy, Earl of Warwick. *Bannatyne Poems.*

GIB, Gibbie, (*g* hard), *s.* A gelded cat, S. *Henrysone.*—Fr. *gibb-ier*, to hunt.

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.

GIB, Gibbie. Abbreviations of the name *Gilbert*, S.

GIBB. *Rob Gibb's Contract*, a common toast in S. expressive of mere friendship.

GIBBERS, *s.* Gibberish; nonsense, Aberd.

GIBBERY, *s.* Ginger-bread. Aberd.

GIBBLE, (*g* hard), *s.* A tool of any kind, S.; whence *giblet*, any small iron tool, Ang. *Morison.*—Teut. *gaffel*, furca.

GIBBLE-GABBLE, *s.* Noisy confused talk, S. *Gl. Shirr.*—Isl. *gafla*, blaterare.

To GIBBLE-GABBLE, *v. n.* To converse confusedly; a number of persons speaking at once, S. B.

GIBLICH, Raw Giblich, (*gutt.*) *s.* An unfledged crow, Roxburgh.

GIBLOAN, *s.* A muddy *loan*, or miry path, which is so soft that one cannot walk in it, Ayrs.

GIDD, *s.* A pike, Lucius marinus. The same as *ged*, q. v. *Shaw's Hist. of Moray.*

GIDDACK, *s.* The sand-eel, Shetl. Ammodytes Tobianus, Linn. *Edmonstone.*

GIDR, Gyde, *s.* Attire. *Wallace.*—A. S. *giwnede*, id.

GYDSCHIP, *s.* Guidance; management, treatment. *Acts Ja. V.*

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.

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, 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 of the argument; as, "I trow I *gied* him *up* his *fit*."

To GIE, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To pry, Galloway.

GIEAN CARLINS. "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 *beerawns and butter*." *Gall. Encycl.*

GIED, *pret.* Gave, S. *David. Seasons.*

GIELAINGER, *s.* A cheat. V. Gileynour.

GIEST. A contr. of *give us it*, S. *Henrysone.*

GIEZIE, *s.* "A person fond of prying into matters which concern him nothing."—Isl. *eg gæce, at gæa*, prospicio.

To GIF, Gyf, Giff, *v. a.* To give; *gie*, S. *Barbour.*

GIF, Gyve, Geue, Gewe, *conj.* If. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *gau*, id.; Su. G. *jef*, dubium.

GIFF-GAFF, *s.* Mutual giving, S. *Kelly.*—A. S. *gif* and *gaf*, q. I gave, he gave.

GIFFIS, Gyffis, *imper. v.* Gif. *Douglas.*

GIFT, *s.* A disrespectful and contemptuous term for a person, S. *Ramsay.*

To GIG, *v. n.* To make a creaking noise. V. Jegg.

GIG, *s.* Expl. "a curiosity;" also "a charm," *Gl. Picken*; probably Ayrs.

GIGGIE, (*g* soft), *adj.* Brisk; lively, Buch.

GIGGLE-TROT, *s.* A woman who marries when she is far advanced in life, is said to *tak the giggle-trot*, S.

GYILBOYES, *s. pl.* *Inventories.* A piece of female dress; apparently a kind of sleeves.

GYIS, Gyss, *s.* 1. A mask. *Dunbar.* 2. A dance after some particular mode. *Henrysone.*—O. Fr. *gisc.*

GYKAT. *Maitland P.* Read Gillot.

GIL, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. A cavern. *Douglas.* 2. A steep narrow glen; a ravine, S. and W. of S. It is generally applied to a gully whose sides have resumed a verdant appearance in consequence of the grass growing, Roxb. 3. The bed of a mountain torrent, Roxb.—Isl. *gil*, hiatus montium.

GILBOW, Jillbow, *s.* A legacy, Dumfr.

GILD, *s.* Clamour; noise. *A. Hume.* *Gild of lauchin*, loud laughter, Fife.—Isl. *gelld*, clamor, *giel*, vocifero.

GILD, *adj.* Loud, S. B.

GILD, *adj.* 1. Strong; well-grown. *Skene.* 2. Great. *A gild rogue*, a great wag. *Ruddiman.*—Su. G. *gild*, validus, robustus.

GILD, Gilde, *s.* A fraternity instituted for some particular purpose, S. *Stat. Gild.*—A. S. *gild*, fraternitas, sodalitium.

GILD-BROTHER, *s.* A member of the *gild*, S.

GILDEE, *s.* The whiting pout. *Stat. Acc.*

GILDEROY. The name given to a celebrated outlaw in a beautiful song, ascribed, in Johnston's *Scots Musical Museum*, to Sir Alexander Halket.

Gilderoy was a bonny boy,
Had roses till his shune, &c.

GILDRIE, *s.* 1. That body in a burgh which consists of the members of the gild, S. 2. The privilege of being a member of the gild.

GYLE-FAT, *s.* The vat used for fermenting wort, S. *Gyle*, Orkn. *Burrow Lawes.*—Teut. *ghijl*, cremor cerevisiae.

GYLE-HOUSE, *s.* A brew-house. *Lamont's Diary.*

GILEYNOUR, Gilaingar, *s.* 1. A deceiver. *Kelly.* 2. "An ill debtor." *Gl. Ramsay.*—Su. G. *gil-ia*, to deceive, *gyllningar*, fraudes.

GILL, *s.* A strait small glen, Roxb. V. GIL.

GILL, *s.* A leech, Galloway, M'Taggart's Encycl. V. GELD, *s.*

GILLEM, *s.* A tool in which the iron extends the whole breadth of the wooden stock, used in sinking one part of the same piece lower than another, S.; in E. called a *Rabbet Plane*. When the iron is placed to a certain angle across the sole of the plane, it is called a *skewed gillem*.

GILLET, *s.* A light giddy girl. V. JILLET.

GILLFLIRT, *s.* A thoughtless giddy girl, S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck*. V. FLYRD.

GILL-GATHERER, *s.* One who gathers leeches in the marshes, Galloway.

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, Annandale.

GILLHOO, *s.* A female who is not reckoned economical, Ayrs.

GILLIE, GILLY, *s.* 1. A boy. *S. P. Repr.* 2. A youth who acts as a servant, page, or constant attendant, S. *Rob Roy*.—Ir. *gilla, giolla*, a boy, a servant, a page.

GILLIE, *s.* A giddy young woman. *Hogg*.

GILLIE, (*g* soft), *s.* A dimin. from E. *gill*, a measure of liquids; probably formed for the rhyme. *Burns*.

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 of a cushion of this description. The first syllable may be immediately from *gillie* as signifying a giddy young woman.

GILLIE-CASFLUE, *s.* "That person of a chieftain's body-guard, whose business it was to carry him over fords," *Clan Albyn*.—As *gillie* signifies servant, *casfluc*, I suppose, is compounded of Gaelic *cas*, a foot, and *fliuch*, wet, moist. Thus, it appears that *gillie-wetfoot*, q. v. is merely a literal translation of this term. V. GILLIE, a boy.

GILLIE-GAPUS, *adj.* Foolish and giddy, S. *Tennant's Card. Beaton*.

GILLIEGAPUS, GILLIEGACUS, *s.* V. GAPUS.

To GILLIEGAWKIE, *v. n.* To spend time idly and foolishly, Loth. V. GAUKY.

GILLIEWETFOOT, GILLIEWHIT, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. A worthless fellow who gets into debt and runs off, Loth. 2. A running footman; also a bum-bailiff. *Colvil*. Sir Walter Scott says, "This I have always understood as the Lowland nickname for the barefooted followers of a Highland chieftain, called by themselves *Gillies*."—From *gillie*, a page, and *wet foot*.

GILLMAW, (*g* soft), *s.* A voracious person; one whose paunch is not easily replenished; as, "a greedy *gilmaw*," 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*." *Rob Roy*.

GILLOT, GILLOTE, *s.* Probably a filly or young mare. *Maitland P.*—The word must undoubtedly be traced to C. B. *guil, gwil*, equa, a mare. 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. *ffilog*, both not only denote a young mare, but a wanton girl. V. GYKAT.

GILLOUR, GILLORE, *s.* Plenty; wealth, Roxb. V. GELORE.

GILL-RONIE, *s.* A ravine abounding with brushwood, Galloway. From *gill* and *rone*, a shrub or bush, q. v.

GILL-RUNG, *s.* A long stick used by *Gill-Gatherers*, which they plunge into a deep hole, for rousing the leeches, Galloway.

GILL-TOWAL, *s.* The horse-leech, Gall.

GILL-WHEEP, GELL-WHEEP, *s.* 1. A cheat, S. B. *Shirrefs*. 2. *To get the gill-wheep*, to be jilted, S. B.—Isl. *gil-ia*, amoribus circumvenire, and *hvipp*, celer cursus.

GYLMIR. V. GIMMER.

To GILP, *v. n.* 1. To be jerked, ibid. *Tarras*. 2. It seems used to denote what is thin or insipid, like *Shilpit*, ibid. Originally the same with *Jwop*, *v.* q. v. *Jalp* is indeed the pronunciation of Angus and some other northern counties.

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.

GILP, *s.* Water spilled, as described above; a flash of water, ibid.

GILPY, GILPEY, *s.* A roguish boy; a frolicsome boy or girl, S. *Ramsay*.—A.S *gilp*, ostentation, arrogance.

To GILRAVAGE, GILRAIVITCH, GALRAVITCH, GULERAVAGE, *v. n.* 1. To hold a merry-meeting with noise and riot, although without proceeding to a broil, or doing corporal 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. 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. *Beiraive*, synon. 4. In Lanarks. the term properly respects low merriment.

GILRAVACHER, GILRAVAGER, *s.* 1. A forward rambling fellow, Ayrs. 2. A wanton fellow, S. *Fortunes of Nigel*. 3. A depredator. *Rob Roy*.

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. 2. Great disorder, Ayrs. *The Entail*. 3. Confusion, conjoined with destruction; as that of a sow, &c., destroying a garden, by rooting up the plants, Roxburgh.

GILRAVAGING, GALRAVITCHING, *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 connection with *reaverie*, robbery, S. 2. Used to denote depredation. *Rob Roy*.

GILSE, *s.* A young salmon. V. GRILSE.

GILT, *pret. v.* Been guilty. *K. Quair*.—A. S. *gylt-an*, reum facere.

GILT, *s.* Money. S. *gelt*. *Watson*.—Germ. *gelt*, id. from *gelt-en*, to pay.

GILTY, *adj.* Gilded. *Douglas*.

GILTING, *adj.* Used for *gilt*, *i. e.* gilded. *Inventories*.

GILTIT, *adj.* Gilded, S.—O. E. "*gylted*, as a vessel or any other thyng is, [Fr.] doré," Palsgr. *Gylt* was used in the same sense. "*Gylt* with golde, Deauratus." Prompt. Parv.

GYM, *adj.* Neat; spruce, S. *Douglas*.

GIMMER, GYLMYR, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. A ewe that is two years old, S. *Compl. S.* 2. A contemptuous term for a woman, S. *Ferguson*.—Su. G. *gimmer*, ovicula, quae semel peperit.

GYMMER, *compar.* of GYM. *Evergreen*.

To GYMP, (*g* soft), *v. n.* To gibe; to taunt. *Ruddiman*.—Isl. *skimp-a*, Su. G. *skymf-a*, to taunt.

GYMP, Jymp, *s.* 1. A witty jest; a taunt, S. B. *Douglas.* 2. A quirk; a subtlety. *Henrysone.*—Belg. *schimp*, a jest, a cavil.

GYMP, Gimp, Jimp, *adj.* 1. Slim; delicate, S. *Douglas.* 2. Short; scanty, S.—Su. G. *skamt*, short, *skaemt-a*, to shorten.

GIMPLY, Jimply, *adv.* Scarcely, S.

GIN, (*g* hard), *conj.* If, S. *Sel. Ball.*

GYN, Gens, *s.* Engine for war. *Barb. Gynnys for crakys*, great guns. *Barb.* 2. The bolt or lock of a door, S. *Ruddiman.*

GYN, *s.* A chasm. *Douglas.*—A. S. *gin*, hiatus.

To GYN, *v. n.* To begin. *K. Quair.*

GIN, *prep.* Against, in relation to time, Aberd. Ang. Ayrs. Fife; more commonly *gen*, S. V. Gen.

GINCH, *adj.* Corr. from *ginger-bread.* *Tar.*

GINEOUGH, *adj.* Voracious. V. Genyeough.

GINGEBREAD, *adj.* This term is oddly used in an adjective form as expressive of affectation of dignity, S. B.

GINGEBREAD-WIFE, *s.* A woman who sells gingerbread; or the figure of a woman made of gingerbread, S.

GINGE-BRED, *s.* Gingerbread, S. *Pitsc.*

GINGICH, *s.* The designation given in South Uist to the person who takes the lead in climbing rocks for sea-fowls. *Martin.*

To GINK, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To titter; to laugh in a suppressed manner, Aberd.

GINK, *s.* The act of tittering, ibid.

GINKER, *s.* A dancer. *Watson.*—Germ. *schwinck-en*, celeriter movere.

GYNKIE, (*g* hard), *s.* A term of reproach applied to a woman; a giglet, Renfr. Ang.—Isl. *ginn-a*, decipere.

GINKIE, *adj.* Giddy; frolicsome, Fife.

GINKUM, (*g* hard), *s.* Inkling; hint. Mearns.

GINNELIN, *s.* The act of catching fish with the hands, ibid.—C. B. *genau*, denotes the jaws, *genolyl*, the mandible or jaw. [q. v.

GINNERS, *s. pl.* The same with *ginnles*, Galloway,

GYNNYNG, *s.* Beginning. *Wyntown.*

To GINNLE, *v. a.* To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, Roxb. Ayrs. Lanarks. Synon. *guddle*, Clydes. *gump*, Roxb.

GINNLES, (*g* hard), *s. pl.* The gills of a fish, Ayrs.

GYNOUR, *s.* Engineer. *Barbour.*

GIO, (*g* hard), *s.* A deep ravine which admits the sea, Shetl. Orkn. This is the same with *geo*, q. v. also *goe.*

GIOLA, *s.* "Thin ill-curdled butter-milk," Shetl.

GYPE, (*g* hard), *s.* A silly person; a fool, Aberd. Mearns.—Isl. *geip-a*, exaggerare, effutire, *geip*, futilis exaggeratio, nugae.

GIPE, *s.* One who is greedy or avaricious. *Watson.*—Isl. *gypa*, vorax.

GYPE, (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Keen; ardent in any operation, Ettr. For. 2. Very hungry; voracious, ibid.

GYPELIE, *adv.* Quickly and eagerly; nimbly, ibid.

GIPES, *s.* An expression of puerile invective used at school, usually against pupils who come from another town, Dumfr.

GYPIT, *adj.* Foolish, Aberd. *Tarras.*

GYPITNESS, *s.* Foolishness, ibid.

* GIPSEY, *s.* "A young girl; a term of reproach," S. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

GIPSEY HERRING. The pilchard, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

GIPSY, *s.* A woman's cap, S.

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.

GIRD, *s.* The girth of a saddle, Perths. Fife.—Su. G. *giord*, cingulum.

GIRD, Gyrd, *s.* 1. A hoop, S.; also *girr. Minst. Bord.* 2. A stroke, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *gyrd*, Isl. *girde*, vimen.

To GIRD, *v. a.* To strike; with the adv. *down. Douglas.*

To let Gird. 1. To strike. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To let fly. *Douglas.*

To GIRD, *v. n.* To move with expedition and force. *Barbour.*

To GIRD, *v. n.* To drink hard, S. B. *Forbes.*

GIRD, *s.* A trick. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *goer-a*, incantare, *utgiord*, magical art.

GIRDER, *s.* A cooper, Loth.

GIRDLE, *s.* A circular plate of malleable or cast iron, for toasting cakes over the fire, S. *Colvil.*—Su. G. *grissel*, the shovel used for the oven; from *graedd-a*, to bake.

GIRDLE. *Spacing by the girdle*, a mode of divination, still occasionally practised in Angus, and perhaps in other counties, especially for discovering who has stolen anything 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.

GIRDSTING, Gyrchtsting, Gyrthsting, Gridsting, *s.* Apparently a *sting* or pole for making a *gird* or hoop. *Aberd. Reg.*

GYRE-CARLING, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. Hecate, or the mother-witch of the peasants, S. *Lyndsay. Gy-carlin*, Fife; *Gay-carlin*, Bord. 2. A hobgoblin. *Bannat. Journ.* 3. A scarecrow, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Isl. *Geira*, the name of one of the Fates, and *karlinna*, an old woman.

GYRE FALCON, *s.* A large hawk. *Houlate.*—Germ. *geir*, a vulture, and *falke*, a falcon.

GYREFU', *adj.* Fretful; ill-humoured; discontented; as, "a gyrefu' carlin," a peevish old woman, Ayrs.

To GIRG, Jirk, *v. n.* To make a creaking noise, S. *Douglas.* V. Chirk.

GYRIE, (*g* soft), *s.* A stratagem; circumvention, Selkirks. V. Ingyre.

GIRKE, *s.* A stroke; E. *jerk. Z. Boyd.*—Isl. *jarke*, pes feriens.

GIRKIENET, *s.* A kind of bodice worn by women. 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. 3. To thrill with horror, ibid. 4. To shudder; to shiver. Synon. *Groose*, ibid. V. Grill, *v.*

GIRLS, *s.* The same with *grilse*, q. v. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To GIRN, *v. n.* 1. To grin, S. *Douglas.* 2. To snarl, S. *Ramsay.* 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. 4. To gape; applied to dress, S.

To GIRN, *v. a.* 1. To catch by means of a *girn*. 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, GYRNE, *s.* 1. A grin, S. *Bellenden.* 2. A snare of any kind. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *girn*, Isl. *girne*, id.

GIRN, *s.* A tent put into a wound; a seton, Bord. —Isl. *girne*, chorda.

GIRN-AGAIN, *s.* A peevish, ill-humoured person, Clydes.

GIRNALL, GIRNELL, GRAINEL, GARNELL, *s.* 1. A granary, S. *Knox. Girnal-ryver*, the robber of a granary. *Evergreen.* 2. A large chest for holding meal, S.—Fr. *garnier*, id. V. GARNEL.

To GIRNAL, *v. a.* To store up in granaries, S. *Acts Ja. II.*

GIRNIE, *adj.* Peevish, S. B. V. GIRN, *v.*

GIRNIGO, GIRNIGAR, *s.* A contemptuous term for a peevish person, S. *Gl. Complaynt.*

GIRNIGO-GIBBIE and GIRNIGO-GASH, *s.* Of the same sense with *Girnigo*, S. Also a peevish child.

GYRNING, *adj.* 1. Grinning, S. 2. Crabbed; ill-tempered, S.—*Gyrnin' gyte*, an ill-natured, peevish child, S. B.

GYRNING, *s.* Grinning. *Barbour.*

GIRNOT, *s.* The Gray Gurnard; vulgarly *garnet*, Loth. *Statist. Acc.*

GIRR, *s.* A hoop, S. The same with *Gird*. Edinburgh. *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.

GYRS, GIRSS, GIRS, *s.* Grass, Angus. V. GERS.

To GIRSE, GIRSS, *v. a.* 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.* [S. B.

GIRSE-FOUK. Formerly the same with *Cottar-fouk*,

GIRSE-GAW'D, *adj. Girs-gaw'd taes*, a phrase applied to *toes* which are *galled* or chopt by walking barefoot among *grass*, S.

GIRSE-MAN, *s.* Formerly synon. with *Cotter-man*, Aberd. V. GERSS-MAN.

GIRSILL, *s.* A salmon not fully grown. *Acts Ja. III.*

GIRSING, GIRSIN. *Ffealing and girsing.* 1. The place for cutting *feals* or *turfs*, and for grazing cattle. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherl.* 2. The privilege of grazing in a particular place, ibid.

GIRSKAIVIE, *adj.* Harebrained, Meams. V. SKAIVIE.

GIRSLE, *s.* Gristle, S.

GIRSLIE, *adj.* Gristly, S. *J. Nicol.*

GIRSLIN (of frost), *s.* A slight frost; a thin scurf of ice, 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.

GIRST, *s.* The grain which one is bound to have ground at a mill to which one is *thirled*, Roxb. E. *grist.*

GIRT, *adj.* Great; large, Ayrs. Renfr. Lanarks.

GIRT, *pret. v.* Made, for *gert*. *Houlate.*

GIRTEN, *s.* A garter. *Burel.*

GIRTH, GYRTH, GIRTHOL, *s.* 1. Protection. *Wall.* 2. A sanctuary. *Barbour.* 3. The privilege granted to criminals during certain holidays. *Baron Court.* 4. Metaph. in the sense of privilege. *Wynt.* 5. *Girth* has also been explained as denoting the circle of stones which environed the ancient places of judgment.

*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.

GIRZY. The familiar corr. of the name *Grisel*, from *Griselda*. V. *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.*

To GYS, *v. a.* To disguise. V. GYIS.

GYSAR, GYSARD, *s.* 1. A harlequin; a term applied to those who disguise themselves about the time of New-Year, S. *gysart. Maitl. P.* 2. One whose looks are disfigured by age, or otherwise, S. *Journal Lond.*

GYSE, *s.* Mode; fashion. E. *guise. Spald.*

To GYSEN. V. GEIZE.

GISSARME, GISSARNE, GITHERN, *s.* A hand-axe; a bill. *Doug.*—O. Fr. *gisarme*, hallebard, from Lat. *gesa*, hasta, Roquef.

GYST, *s.* Apparently, a written account of a transaction.—L. B. *gest-a*, historia de rebus *gestis.*

GITE, *s.* A gown, Chauc. *Henrysone.*

GYTE. *To gang gite*, 1. To act extravagantly, S.; *Aite*, S. B. Loth. *Ramsay.* 2. To be enraged, S. 3. "To be outrageously set on a thing; giddy," Gl. Picken, S. O.—Isl. *gaet-ast*, laetari.

GYTE, *s.* Rendered, a goat, S. B. *Skinner.*

GYTE, GYTELING, *s.* Applied contemptuously, or in ill humour, to a young child; as, "a noisy *gyte*," Ang. Fife. V. GET.

GITHERN. *Douglas.* V. GISSARME.

GYTHORN, *s.* A guitar. *Houlate.*—Fr. *gitterne*, from Lat. *cithara.*

GITIE, *adj.* Shining as agate. *Watson.*

GYTLIN, *adj.* Expl. "belonging to the fields; rural." *Gl. Buchan. Tarras.*

GITTER, *s.* Mire, Dumfr. V. GUTTER.

**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.

To GIZZEN, *v. n.* To become leaky from drought. V. GEYZE.

GIZZEN, (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. *To gang gizzen*; to break out into chinks from want of moisture; a term applied to casks, &c., S. B. 2. Figuratively transferred to topers, when drink is withheld. *Tarras.*

GIZZEN, *s.* Childbed. V. JIZZEN-BED.

To GLABBER, GLEBBER, *v. n.* 1. To speak indistinctly, S. 2. To chatter; to talk idly, Roxb. Dumfr.—Gael. *glafaire*, a babbler.

GLACK, *s.* 1. A defile between mountains, Perths. Ang. *Minst. Bord.* 2. A ravine in a mountain. *Pop. Ball.* 3. An opening in a wood, where the wind comes with force, Perths. 4. The part of a tree where a bough branches out. *Gl. Pop. Ball.* 5. That part of the hand between the thumb and fingers, ibid.—Gael. *glac*, a narrow glen, *glaic*, a defile.

GLACK, *s.* 1. A handful or small portion, Ang. *Ross.* 2. As much grain as a reaper holds in his hand, Ang. 3. A snatch; a slight repast, Ang.—Gael. *glaic*, a handful.

To GLACK *one's mitten.* To put money into one's hand, S. B. *Journal Lond.*—Gael. *glac-am*, to receive.

GLAD, GLAID, GLADE, GLID, *adj.* 1. Smooth; easy in motion, S. *Ruddiman.* 2. Slippery; *glid ice*, S. B. 3. Applied to one who is not to be trusted, S. B.—A. S. *glid*, Belg. *glad*, Su. G. *glatt*, lubricus.

GLADDERIT, *part. pa.* Besmeared. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *kladder-en*, to bedaub.

GLAFF, *s.* A sudden blast; as, "a *glaff* o' wind;" a puff; a slight and sudden blast, Upper Clydes. Loth. Border.

GLAID, *s.* The kite. V. GLED.

GLAIK, GLAIKE, *s.* 1. A glance of the eye, Ayrs. 2. A reflected gleam or glance in general, Ayrs. Hence, *To cast the glaiks* on one; to make the reflection fall on one, S. 3. A prism, or anything that produces reflection. *Adamson.* 4. A transient ray; a passing gleam, Ayrs. *The Entail.* 5. A deception; a trick. *Lyndsay.* *To Fling the Glaiks in* one's *een*; to deceive, to impose on one, S. *To get the Glaik*, to be gulled or cheated, S. B. *Leg. St. Androis.* *To hunt the Glaiks*, to pursue with perpetual disappointment. *Colvil.* *To play the Glaiks with* one; to gull; to cheat. *Lyndsay.* 6. The act of jilting. *To gie the Glaiks*, to jilt one, S. *Herd.* 7. A giddy and frivolous person. *Chr. Kirk.* 8. Used as a term of reproach for a woman, expressive of folly or light-headedness, S. 9. A bat, Loth.—A. S. *glig*, ludibrium. 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.

To GLAIK, GLAIKE, *v. n.* To spend time idly or playfully, S. *Burel.*

GLAIKIE, GLACKIE, *adj.* Expl. "pleasant; charming; enchanting," Ayrs.—Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *glick-en*, nitere.

GLAIKING, *s.* Folly. *Dunbar.*

GLAIKIT, GLAKYT, *part. adj.* 1. Light; giddy, S. *Compl. S.* 2. Foolish; rash. *Wallace.* 3. Giddy; including the idea of coquetry, S. *Lyndsay.* 4. Stupid. Syn. with *doitit*, Roxb.

GLAIKITNESS, *s.* Giddiness; levity, S.

GLAIKRIE, GLAIKERY, *s.* Lightheadedness; giddiness, Perths. *Nicol Burne.*

GLAYMORE, *s.* A two-handed sword, *Boswell.* 2. the common broad-sword, *claymore*, S. *Boswell.*—Gael. *claidhamh*, a sword, *more*, great.

GLAIR-HOLE, *s.* A mire, Tweedd. from *Glaur*, q. v. Synon. *Champ.*

GLAIRIE-FLAIRIES, *s. pl.* Gaudy trappings, Ang.

GLAIRY-FLAIRY, *adj.* Gaudy; showy, S. B.—E. *glare*, and *flare.*

GLAISE, *s.* *A glaise o' the ingle*, the act of warming one's self hastily at a strong fire, Selkirks. V. GLOSE.

To GLAISTER, *v. n.* V. GLASTER, *v.*

GLAISTER, *s.* A thin covering; as, of snow or ice. "There's a *glaister* o' ice the day." Ettr. For.; *Glister*, Berwicks.—This term is evidently the same with Isl. *glaestr*, pruina, vel nive albicans.

GLAISTERIE, *adj.* 1. *A glaisterie* day, one on which snow falls and melts, ibid. 2. Miry, Upp. Clydes.

GLAIZIE, *adj.* Glittering; glossy, S. *Burns.*

GLAMACK, *s.* A grasp, Aberd. V. GLAMMACH.

GLAMER, *s.* Noise. *Diallog.*—Isl. *glamr-a*, strepitum edere.

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. *Ritson.*—Isl. *glam*, glaucoma in oculis gestans, fascinatis oculis.

GLAMERIE, GLAUMERIE, GLAMMERIE, *s.* The same with *Glamer*, *Glamour*, Ayrs.

GLAMMACH, *s.* A snatch; an eager grasp, Ang. 2. A mouthful, Ang. *Glam*, *glammie*, S. A.—Gael. *glaimm*, a gobbet, *glamhas*, to catch at greedily. V. GLAMACK.

GLAMMIS, GLAUMS, *s. pl.* 1. Pincers. *Inventories.* 2. "*Glaums*, instruments used by horse-gelders, when gelding." *Gall. Encycl.*—This is evidently the same with *Clams*, id. q. v.

GLAMOUIT, *part. adj.* Fascinated. *Evergreen.*

GLAMOUR-GIFT, *s.* The power of enchantment; metaph. applied to female fascinations. *Picken.*

GLAMOUR-MIGHT, *s.* Power of enchantment. *Lay Last Minstrel.*

To GLAMP, *v. n.* 1. To grasp ineffectually, S. B. *Ross.* 2. To endeavour to lay hold of anything beyond one's reach, S. B. 3. To strain one's self to catch at anything. 4. It is used as signifying simply to grope in the dark, Aberd. Mearns. Ang. This is viewed as the primary sense.

GLAMP, *s.* A sprain, Ang.

GLAMPIT, *part. pa.* Sprained.

GLAMROUS, *adj.* Noisy. *Wallace.*

GLANCING-GLASS, *s.* 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 show, without possessing solidity. *Walker's Remarkable Passages.*

GLANT, *pret.* Literally, shone; from *Glent*, *Glint.* *Tarras.*

GLAR, GLAUR, *s.* 1. Mud; mire, S. *Bellend.* 2. Any glutinous substance. *Compl. S.*—Fr. *glaire*, the white of an egg.

GLASCHAVE, *adj.* Perhaps, voracious. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *glupsk*, id.

GLASENIT, GLASENED, *pret.* Glazed, supplied with glass. *Addic. Scot. Cron.*—Teut. *glasen*, vitreus.

GLASGOW MAGISTRATE, *s.* A red herring, S. A.

GLASHIE, *adj.* *Hudson.* "Quaere, *glassy?*" *Sir W. Scott.*

GLASHTROCH, *adj.* A term expressive of continued rain, and the concomitant dirtiness of the roads, Ayrs.

GLASINWRICHT, GLASYNWRYCHT, *s.* The old term in S. for a glazier. *Acts Cha. I.*

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 Coal-fish, Sutherl. *Statist. Acc.* In the Hebrides, *cuddies*; in Orkney, *cooths*; in Shetland, *piltcocks.* *Neill's List of Fishes.*

To GLASTER, *v. n.* 1. To bark; to bawl, *Rudd.* *Gl. Shirr. glaister.* 2. To boast. *Douglas.*—Fr. *glast-ir*, to bark; Su. G. *glafs-a*, id.; also to speak foolishly. 3. To babble; pron. *glaister*, Clydes.

GLASTERER, *s.* A boaster. *Calderwood.*

GLASTRIOUS, *adj.* Apparently, contentious; or, perhaps, expressive of the temper of a braggadocio. *H. Blyd's Cont.*

GLATTON, *s.* A handful, Clydes. Synon. with *Glack*, q. v.

GLAUD, *s.* The name of a man. *Gentle Shepherd.* Apparently for *Claude* or *Claudius.*

To GLAUM, *v. n.* 1. To grope, especially in the dark, S. 2. To grasp at anything; generally denoting a feeble and ineffectual attempt, S. *Burns.* 3. "To take hold of a woman indecorously." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*—Su. G. *taga i glims*, errare in capiendo, frustrari. V. GLAUMP, *v.*

GLAUM, *s.* A grasp, especially one that is ineffectual, Ang.

GLAUND, GLAUN, *s.* A clamp of iron or wood, Aberd.

GLAUR, *s.* Mire; dirt; as, "a gowpen o' *glaur*."

To GLAUR, GLAWR, *v. a.* 1. To bemire, S. 2. "To make slippery." *Gl. Aberd. Skin.*

GLAURIE, *adj.* Miry, S. *Picken.*

GLE, GLEW, *s.* 1. Game; sport; E. *glee. Peblis to the play.* 2. Metaph. the fate of battle. *Barbour.*—A. S. *gleo, gliw*, id. [*Dial.*

GLEAM. *Gane gleam*, taken fire, S. B. *Poems Buchan*

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, S.—A. S. *glida, glide.* V. GLAID.

To GLEDGE, *v. n.* 1. To look asquint; to take a side view, Fife, Border. 2. To look cunningly and slily on one side, laughing at the same time in one's sleeve; to leer, Roxburgh. Dumfr. V. GLEY.

GLEDGE, *s.* 1. A glance; a transient view; "*I gat a gledge o' him*," Loth. 2. An oblique look, Border.

GLEDGING, *s.* The act of looking slily or archly, ibid.

GLED'S-CLAWS, *s. pl.* "We say of anything 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. *Gall. Encycl.*

GLEED-WYLIE, *s.* The same game with *Shue-Gled-Wylie*, and apparently with *Greedy-Gled*, q. v.

GLEED, *s.* A spark, &c. V. GLEID.

To GLEEK, *v. n.* To gibe. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

GLEEMOCH, *s.* A faint or deadened gleam, as that of the sun when fog intervenes, Ayrs. Dimin. of *gleam.*

GLEESOME, *adj.* Gay; merry, S. B.; *gleeful*, E.

To GLEET, *v. n.* To shine; to glance. *A. Scott's Poems.*—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.

GLEG, *s.* A gad-fly. V. CLEG.

GLEG, *adj.* 1. Quick of perception, by means of any one of the senses, S., as *gleg of the ee*, S. *Fordun.* 2. Bright; vivid. *Bellend.* 3. Keen; applied to edged tools, S. *J. Nicol.* 4. Clever; expeditious, S. *Burns.* 5. Lively; brisk, Loth. *Heart of Mid-loth.* 6. Sharp; pert in manner, Ayrs. 7. Attentive, S. *Ramsay.* 8. Smooth; slippery; as *gleg ice*, S. 8. Quick of apprehension, S. *Ferguson.* 10 Conjoined with the idea of avarice. *Ramsay.* 11. Eager; keen. —Isl. *gloegg-r*, acer visu, acutus, attentus, consideratus, parcus; from Su. G. *glo*, attentis oculis videre.

GLEGLY, *adv.* 1. Expeditiously, S. 2. Attentively, S. *Ross.*

GLEG-LUG'D, *adj.* Acute in hearing, S. *Tarras.*

GLEGNESS, *s.* Acuteness; sharpness, S.

GLEG-TONGUED, *adj.* Glib; voluble, S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

To GLEY, GLYE, *v. n.* 1. To squint, S. 2. Metaph. to overlook. *Kelly.*

GLEY, *s.* A squint look, S.

GLEIB, *s.* A piece, part, or portion of any thing, S. I suppose that it properly belongs to the north of S.

GLEY'D, GLEID, GLYD, *part. pa.* 1. Squint-eyed, S. *Wallace.* 2. Oblique; used generally, S. 3. *A' gley'd*, insufficient to perform what one undertakes, out of the proper line, S. 4. Used to denote moral delinquency; as, "He gaed *gleyd*," he went wrong in conduct. *He's gaen awe gley'd*, he has gone quite out of the right way, S.—Isl. *gloe, gloedt*, hippe prospecto, or *gleid-a*, distendere, *gleid*, distentus.

GLEID, GLEDE, *s.* 1. A burning coal, S. *Doug.* 2. A strong or bright fire, S. *Wall.* 3. Fire, in general. *Doug.* 4. A temporary blaze. *Lord Hailes.* 5. A small fire. *Henrysone.* 6. A mass of burning metal. *Doug.* 7. A hot ember, S. 8. A spark of fire, Gl. Sibb. 9. A sparkle or splinter from a bar of heated iron, Roxb.—A. S. *gled*, Su. G. *gloed*, pruna.

GLEYD, GLYDE, *s.* An old horse, S. B. *Bannatyne Poems.* Isl. *glad-r*, equus gradarius.

To GLEID, GLEED, *v. a.* To illuminate. *A. Laing.*

GLEIDNESS, GLEYTNESS, GLEEITNESS, *s.* 1. The state of being squint-eyed, S. 2. Obliqueness, S.

GLEYIT, *part. pa.* The same with *Gley'd. Act. Audit.*

GLEIS, *s.* Splendour. *Evergreen.*—Isl. *glis*, nitor.

To GLEIT, GLETE, *v. n.* 1. To glitter. *Doug.* 2. Denoting the polish given to language. *Palice Honor.*—Isl. *glitt-a*, fulgere.

GLE-MEN, *s. pl.* Minstrels. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *gliman*, a musician. V. GLE.

GLEN, *s.* A daffodil, Ayrs.

GLENDER-GANE, *adj.* In a declining state of health; in bad circumstances, or engaged in immoral habits. *Glender-gear*, id. S.; from *glanders*, a disease of horses.

GLENDER-GEAR, *s.* Ill-gotten substance, Fife.

GLENDRIE-GAITS. Expl. "far away errands," Fife.

GLENGORE, GLENGOUR, GRANDGORE, *s.* Lues venerea. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *gorre*, id., also *grande gorre*, Roquefort; or q. *glandgore.*

GLENLIVAT, *s.* The name given to a very fine kind of Highland usquebaugh, from the northern district in which it is distilled, S. *Glenlivet, Stat. Account.*

To GLENT, GLINT, *v. n.* 1. To glance, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To pass suddenly, S. *Minst. Bord.* 3. To peep out, S. *Burns.* 4. To squint, S. B. *Cleland.*

GLENT, GLINT, *s.* 1. A glance; flash, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A transient view, S. 3. A moment; *in a glent*, immediately, S. *Ross.* 4. A smart or sudden stroke; as, "I'll tak ye a *glent* below the haffets;" "He gae him a *glent*," Dumfr.—Teut. *glants*, splendour.

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.

GLESSIN, *part. adj.* Glazed. "Ane *glessin* wyndok." *Aberd. Reg.* V. GLASENIT.

To GLEUIN, *v. n.* To glow. *Douglas.* V. GLIFFIN.

To GLEW, *v. a.* To make merry. *King Hart.*—A. S. *gleow-ian*, jocari.

GLEW, *s.* Sport. V. GLE.

GLIB, *adj.* 1. Smooth; slippery, S.; as in E. 2. Applied to anything that is easily swallowed, S. 3. Applied to what is quick or sharp, Galloway. 4. Metaph. transferred to one who is rather sharp in his dealings, ibid.

GLIBBANS, *s.* "A *glibb* person;" *i. e.* one who is sharp. *Gall. Encycl.*

GLIBBE, GLIB, *s.* A twisted lock of hair. *Tales Landl.*—Ir. *glib*, a lock of hair, O'Brien.

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.*

GLIB-GABBET, *adj.* Having a glib tongue, S. *Burns.*

GLID, *adj.* Slippery. V. GLAD.

GLYDE, *s.* A sort of road; or, perhaps, more properly an opening, Aberd.

GLYDE, *s.* An old horse, Aberd. *Gloyd*, id. Mearns. Banffs. V. GLOYD.

GLIDE-AVER, *s.* An old horse or mare, South of S. *Hogg.* V. GLEYD, GLIDE.

To GLIFF, GLOFF, GLUFF, *v. n.* To be seized with sudden fear, S. *Journal Lond.*

To GLIFF, *v. a.* To affright; to alarm, S. A. *It glift him*, Loth. *Gleift*, id. Caithn.

GLIFF, GLOFF, GLUFF, *s.* 1. A sudden fear, Loth. *Ramsay.* 2. The shock felt in plunging into water, S. B. *Ross.* 3. Glow; uneasy sensation of heat, Ang.

GLIFF, *s.* 1. A transient view, S. 2. A moment, S. *Guy Mann.* 3. A short sleep, Dumfr.

GLIFFIE, GLIFFY, *s.* A moment, S.; a diminutive from *Gliff.*

GLIFFIN, *s.* 1. A surprise, Ayrs. *Picken.* 2. A sudden glow of heat, Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.*

To GLIFFIN, *v. n.* To open the eyes at intervals, in awaking from a disturbed sleep. *Barbour.* V. GLEUIN.

GLIFFING, *s.* A feeble attempt; as to grasp at anything; apparently synon. with *Glaum.* *Rollock on 1st Thes.*

GLIM, *s.* The venereal disease, Ayrs.

GLIM, *s.* An ineffectual attempt to lay hold of an object, Aberd. *Shirrefs.*

To GIE *one* the GLIM. To give one the slip; to disappoint one, Aberd.

GLIM, *adj.* Blind, Aberd.—Isl. *glam*, visu hebes.

To GLIME, *v. n.* 1. To look askance or asquint, Roxb. 2. To cast a glance on; used in a general sense, Selkirks. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 3. To view impertinently with a stolen side look, continued for some time, Upp. Lanarks.

GLIME, *s.* An indiscreet look directed sideways towards an object for some time.

GLIM-GLAM, *s.* 1. Blind-man's buff, Aberd. 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. V. GLAUM.

To GLIMMER, *v. n.* To blink; to wink, S.

GLIMMER, *s.* Mica of mineralogists, Loth. V. SHEEPS-SILLER.

GLIMMIE, *s.* The person who is blindfolded in the sport of Blind-man's buff, Aberd. Dimin. of *glim.*

To GLINK, *v. n.* To look obliquely; to cast a glance to one side, Ayrs.

GLINK, *s.* A side-look, ibid.

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 *glinks.*

To GLINT, *v. n.* To glance, &c. V. GLENT, *v.*

GLISK, *s.* 1. A glance of light; a transient ray, Dumfr. 2. A transient view, S. *J. Nicol.* 3. It is sometimes used to denote a light affection in any way; as, "A *glisk* o' cauld," a slight cold, Fife.—Isl. *glis*, nitor.

GLISNYT, GLISNIT, *pret.* Blinked, like one newly awakened. *Douglas.*—A. S. *glisn-ian*, coruscare.

To GLISS, *v. n.* 1. To shine; to glister. *Hardyknute.* 2. To cast a glance with the eyes. *Sir Gawan.*—Germ. *gleiss-en*, fulgere.

GLYSSORT. Probably, grilses, *i. e.* young salmon. *Keith's Hist.*

GLISTER, *s.* Lustre. *Knox.*—Su. G. *glistra*, scintilla.

GLIT, *s.* 1. Tough phlegm, S. 2. Ooze in the bed of a river, S.—Isl. *glat*, *glaet-a*, humor.

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.

GLITTIE, *adj.* Oozy; slimy, S. *Hogg.*

GLITTILIE, *adv.* "In the manner of ooze." Clydes.

GLITTINESS, *s.* Ooziness, Clydes. [Aberd.

GLOAM. *It gloams*, v. imp.; twilight comes on,

GLOAMD, *s.* The evening twilight, Loth.; synon. with *Gloamin.* This appears to be the same with *Gloam't*, q. v.

GLOAMIN, GLOMING, *s.* Evening; twilight, S. *A. Hume.*—A. S. *glomung*, id.

GLOAMIN, *adj.* Belonging to the evening twilight, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

GLOAMING-FA', *s.* The fall of evening, South of S.

GLOAMIN-SHOT, *s.* A twilight interval which workmen within doors take before using lights, S. *Burns.*

GLOAMIN-STAR, *s.* The evening-star, Loth.

GLOAM'T, *part. adj.* In the state of twilight. *St. Patrick.*

GLOAN, *s.* Substance; strength; as, "It has nae *gloan*," it has no substance, Aberd.

To GLOCK, *v. a.* To gulp, including the idea of sound, Ang. *Wacht*, synon.—Teut. *klock-en*, sonitum reddere, qualem angusti oris vasculum solet.

GLOCK, *s.* A gulp, Ang.

To GLOCKEN, *v. a.* To astound, Dumfr.

GLOCKEN, GLOCKENIN', *s.* 1. "A start, from a fright." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. An unexpected disaster, Dumfr.

GLOFF, *s.* A sudden fright, S. V. GLIFF.

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. *Ross.* 2. To take fright; to be seized with a panic, S. B.

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.

To GLOFF, *v. n.* To take unsound sleep, Fife.

GLOFF, *s.* Unquiet or disturbed sleep, ib. [ibid.

GLOFFIN, *s.* Unquiet sleep of very short duration,

GLOG, *adj.* Black; dark; having the appearance of depth; as, "That is a *glog* hole," Roxb. Perhaps Dan. *glug*, a hole.

GLOG, *adj.* Slow. *Glog-rinnin water*, a river that runs slowly, Perths.—Gael. *glog*, a soft lump, *gliogar*, slowness.

To GLOG *owre*, *v. a.* To swallow hastily; to gulp down, Aberd.

GLOG, *s.* A hasty draught, ibid. V. GLOCK.

GLOGGIE, *adj.* Dark and hazy; misty; applied to the state of the atmosphere, Loth.

GLOY, *s.* 1. The withered blades stripped off from straw, S. B. *Douglas.* 2. Oaten straw, Orkn. 3. A hasty thrashing, so as only to beat out the best grains, Clydes.—Fr. *gluy*, Holl. *gluye*, stramen arundinaceum

To GLOY, *v. a.* To give grain a rough thrashing, Loth.

GLOYD, *s.* An old horse, Mearns. Banffs.; the same with *glyde*. This term is used only by old people, *i. e.* people who were old when this Dictionary was compiled, *Taylor's S. poems*.

GLOIS, *s.* A blaze. V. GLOSE.

To GLOIT, *v. n.* 1. To work in something liquid, miry, or viscous, Ang. 2. To do any thing in a dirty and awkward manner, Ang.—Sw. *gloet-a*, to grope for fish.

GLOIT, *s.* 1. "A lubberly inactive fellow," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.* 2. "A soft delicate person," Gall. Encycl.

GLOITRY. V. GLUDDERY.

GLONDERS, *s. pl.* *In the glonders*, in a state of ill-humour, Loth. *Knox.*—Isl. *glundr-a*, confundere, turbare.

To GLOOM, GLOWM, *v. n.* 1. To grow dark, S. B. *Ross's Helenore.* 2. To look morose or sullen; to frown; to have a cloud on one's aspect, S.

To GLOPPE, GLOPPEN, *v. n.* To let the countenance fall, as when one is about to cry or weep. *Sir Gawan.*—Isl. *glupn-a*, vultum demittere, contristari, ad lacrymas bibulas effundendum moveri.

GLORR, *s.* Glory. *Douglas.*—Fr. *gloire.*

To GLORE, *v. n.* To glory. *Douglas.*

To GLORG, *v. n.* To work in some dirty business, Ang.

GLORG, *s.* A nasty compound of any kind, ib.

GLORGIE, *adj.* *Glorgit*, part. pa., bedaubed, from being engaged in dirty work, or travelling in 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. *Philotus.*—Germ. *glaus*, Isl. *glosse*, flamma.

To GLOSE, GLOZE, *v. n.* To blaze, S.

GLOSS, *s.* Perhaps the same with *glush*. *Wallace.*

GLOSS, *s.* 1. A low clear fire, free from smoke or flame, South of S. Gallow. In Fife, the phrase *red gloss*, is frequently used as opposed to flame; as, "There's a fine *red gloss*, but nae low." 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.

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. 2. A river is said to have got a *glottenin*, when a little swelled, as above described, Roxb.

To GLOUM, GLOOM, *v. n.* To frown, S. *Knox.*—Germ. *glum*, turbidus.

GLOUM, GLOWME, GLOOM, *s.* A frown. *Z. Boyd.*

GLOUMER, *s.* One who has a downcast frowning look, Clydes.

To GLOUR *out*, *v. a.* *To glour out the een*, to dazzle the sight by constant gazing, S.

To GLOUR, GLOWR, *v. n.* To stare, S. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *gluur-en*, to peer.

GLOUR, *s.* 1. A broad stare, S. *Pennecuik.* 2. Sometimes used for the power of vision in general. *Gleg o' the glour*, sharp-sighted, S.

GLOURER, *s.* A starer, S.

GLOUSHTEROICH, *s.* The offals of soup, Ayrs.

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, Perths. 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 *gloushterioch* is applied to the weather, Ayrs.

To GLOUT, *v. n.* To pout.—*Sir J. Sinclair.*—Isl. *glott-a*, indignanter subridere.

GLU, *s.* A glove, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Goth. *gloa*, id.

To GLUDDER, (pron. *gluther*) *v. n.* 1. To do any dirty work, or any work in a dirty manner, S. B. 2. carry on in a facetious, but low and cajoling style. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *glutr-a*, prodigere, *glutrun*, vita dissoluta. V. GLOIT.

GLUDDER, *s.* The sound caused by a body falling among mire, Ayrs. *Galt.*

To GLUDDER, *v. n.* To swallow one's food in a disgustful manner, Ayrs.—C. B. *glwth*, denotes a glutton.

GLUDDERY, GLOITTRY, *adj.* Denoting work which is not only wet, but unctuous to the touch, S. B.

To GLUFF, *v. n.* V. GLIFF, *v. n.*

GLUFF, *adj.* *To look gluff*, to be silently sullen, whether seriously or under pretence, Dumfr.—Isl. *gliup-ur*, tristis vel vultu nubilo.

To GLUFF, *v. a.* To affright, Orkn. V. GLIFF, *v. a.*

GLUFF *o' heat.* V. GLIFF, *s.*

GLUFF, *s.* A glove. *Aberd. Reg.*

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.* Flaccid; applied to young and soft animal food, Ang.

GLUM, *adj.* Gloomy; dejected, S. "*Glum*, gloomy, sullen, Norf." Grose. *Antiquary.* V. GLOUM, *v.*

To GLUMP, *v. n.* To look gloomy, unhappy, or discontented, Loth. Aberd. *Tarras.*

GLUMP, *s.* A sour or morose person, Buchan, Gall. *Tarras.*

GLUMPH, *s.* A sour-looking fellow, Ayrs.

GLUMPIE, GLUMPISH, *adj.* Sour-looking; morose, Loth. Fife.

GLUMPS, *s. pl.* *In the glumps*, in a gloomy state; out of humour, ibid.

To GLUMSH, GLUMOH, *v. n.* To pout; to be in a state approximating to that of crying, Fife. *Douglas's Poems.*

To GLUNCH and GLOUM, *v. n.* To look doggedly, S.

GLUNDERIN, *part. adj.* Glaring; applied to anything very gaudy, calculated to please a vulgar taste, Roxb. Loth. Isl. *glindr-a*, nitescere.

GLUNDIE, *adj.* Sullen, Lanarkshire.

GLUNDIE, *s.* 1. A stupid person, Ayrshire, Perths. Mearns.; given as equivalent to S. *Gomrell.* 2. Expl. "a fellow with a sulky look, but not sulky for all." *Gall. Encycl.* 3. Also rendered "a plough-ridder," ibid. This would seem to denote one whose work is to attend the plough for removing earth, &c. from the coulter.

GLUNYIE-MAN, *s.* A rough, unpolished, boorish-looking man; a term generally applied to a Highlander, Banffs.

GLUNIMIE, *s.* *Meston's Poems.* This seems to be originally the same with *Glunyie-man*, q. v.

GLUNNER, *s.* "An ignorant, sour-tempered fellow." *Gall. Encycl.* This is apparently formed from *Glundie*.

GLUNSCHOCH, *s.* One who has a morose look. *Dunbar.*

To GLUNSH, *v. n.* 1. To pout, S.; *glumsh*, Fife. *Burns.* 2. To be in a dogged humour, Roxb.—Isl. *glenska*, jocus, mordax.

GLUNSH, *s.* 1. A sour look, S. *Burns.* 2. A fit of doggedness, Roxb.

GLUNSH, GLUNSCH, *adj.* Having a sour or discontented look, Loth. South of S. *Antiquary.*

GLUNSHYE, GLUNSCHYE, *adj.* 1. Morose; in bad humour, Selkirks. *Hogg.* 2. Dogged, Roxb. *Wint. Even. Tales.*

To GLUNT, *v. n.* To emit sparks, Ang. V. GLENT.

To GLUNT, *v. n.* To pout; to look sour, Perths. Fife. In Fife it is used with greater emphasis than *Gloust*. *To glunt at one*, to look at one with displeasure, Roxb. Fife.

GLUNTER, *s.* One who has a morose or sour look, ibid.

GLUNTIE, *s.* A sour look, ibid.

GLUNTIE, *adj.* Tall, meagre, and haggard, Roxb.

GLUNTIE, *s.* An emaciated woman, ibid.

GLUNTOCH, *s.* A stupid fellow, Roxb. Evidently from the same origin with *Glundie*.

GLUPE, *s.* A great chasm or cavern, Caithn. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *gliuf-r*, hiatus, per quem precipitantur flumina.

GLUSH, *s.* Any thing in the state of a pulp; snow when beginning to melt, S. V. SLUSCH.

GLUSHIE, *adj.* Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction; as, "The road's awfu' *glushie*," Ang. Synon. *Slushie*, S.

GLUTHER, *s.* 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. *Perils of Man.* V. GLUDDER, *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. 2. To swallow food voraciously and ungracefully, so as to make a noise with the throat, S. Synon. *Slubber*.—In this sense it approaches nearly to O. Fr. *gloutoy-er*, manger gaulument; Lat. *glutire*. V. GLUDDER, *v.*

GLUTHER, *s.* The ungraceful noise made in swallowing, S.

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 sail, ibid.

GLUTTRE, *s.* Gluttony. *Wallace.*

GNAFF, *s.* Any small or stunted object, Loth. *Neffit*, *nyffit*, q. v. is nearly allied; but properly applied to persons. *Saxon and Gael.*

To GNAP, *v. n.* To chirp. *Police Hom.*—Teut. *knapp-en*, crepitare.

To GNAP, *v. a.* To eat, S. B. V. GNYP.

GNAP, *s.* A bite, S. B. *Ross.*

To GNAP, *v. n.* 1. To attempt, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.* 2. To bite at. *Melvill's M. S.*

GNAP, *s.* The act of attempting to speak after the English manner; the act of clipping words, S. B. V. KNAP, KNOP, *v. n.*

GNAPING, *part. pr.* Expressive of eagerness. *Ross.*—Isl. *gnap-a*, intentus intueri.

GNARR, *s.* A hard knot in wood, S.—Teut. *knorre*, id.

To GNAT, *v. a.* 1. To gnaw, Ang. 2. To grind the the teeth, Ang.—Isl. *gnat-a*, collidi.

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; E. *Nick.*

GNEEP, GNEIP, *s.* A foolish fellow; a booby; a ninny; as, *Ye blind gneep*, Aberd.

GNEIGIE, *adj.* Sharp-witted, Morays. *Pop. Ball.* V. KNACKY.

To GNEISLE, *v. a.* To gnaw, Aberd.—Su. G. *gnisl-a*, stridere, stridulum sonare.

GNEW, *pret.* of the *v. to gnaw*. *Ross's H.*

GNIB, *adj.* 1. Clever in motion or action, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Light-fingered, S. B.—Su. G. *knappe*, citus, *knapphaendig*, qui manu promptus est; Dan. *knibe*, arcte tenere.

To GNIDGE, *v. a.* 1. To press; to squeeze, S. *Poems Buch. Dial.* 2. *To knidge aff*, to rub off, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *knos-a*, to thrust; Teut *knuds-en*, to beat.

To GNYP, GNIP, GNAP, *v. a.* 1. To crop; to gnaw. *Douglas.* 2. To eat, S. B.—Germ. *knipp-en*, Isl. *knyp-a*, vellere.

GNIPPER FOR GNOPPER. An alliterative phrase used to express the sound made by a mill in grinding. *Pop. Ball.*—Su. G. *knaepp-a*, to knap.

To GNOW, *v. a.* To gnaw. *Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox.*

GO, *s.* 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.

GO *of the year.* The latter part of it, when the day becomes very short, S.

GOADLOUP, *s.* The gantelope, a military punishment. *Wodrow.*—Sw. *gatulopp*, id.

GOAFISH, *adj.* Stupid, foolish, Gall. 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.

To GOAM, *v. n.* To gaze about wildly; applied either to man or beast, Loth.; syn. *Goave*.

To GOAN, *v. n.* To lounge, Aberd.

GOAN, *s.* A wooden dish for meat, Loth. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *gogn*, utensilia familiaria.

GOARE, *s.* A hurt; a wound. *Bp. Forbes.*—C. B. *gor*, pus.

GOAT, *s.* 1. A narrow cavern or inlet, into which the sea enters, Ang. 2. A small trench. *Wedderb. Vocab.*—Isl. *gioota*, caverna terrae, *gat*, foramen.

To GOAT, *v. a.* To drive into a trench; a term formerly, at least, used at golf. V. the *s.*

GOAT-CHAFFER, *s.* Cerambyx aedilis. *Sibbald.*

GOAVE, *s.* A broad vacant stare, Roxb. V. GOIF, *v.*

To GOAVE, *v. n.* Roxb. V. GOIF.

GOB, *s.* 1. The mouth. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. The stomach, S. *gebbie*. *Maitl. P.*—Gael. *gob*, the bill.

GOBICH, *s.* The *goby*, a fish. *Stat. Acc.*

GOCK, GOCKIE, *s.* A deep wooden dish, Aberd.; probably from a common origin with *Cog*, *Coag*, q. v.

GOCKMIN, GOKMAN, *s.* A sentinel. *Martin.*—Gael. *gochdman*, a watchman.

GODBAIRNE, *s.* Godchild. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *godbearn*, puer lustricus.

GODDERLITCH, *adj.* Sluttish, Aberd.; apparently the same with *Gotherlitch*, q. v.

GODRATE, *adj.* Cool; deliberate, Gall.

GODRATELIE, *adv.* Coolly, ibid. Probably from A. S. *god*, bonus, or as signifying Deus, and *raed*, consilium.

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. *The Pirate.* 2. The term used in the Orkney and Shetland islands, to denote the wreck which is driven ashore by the waves. *The Pirate.*

GOE, Geu, *s.* A creek. *Neill.* V. Geo.

GOFE, Goif, Goyff, Gowff, Gowght, Gow, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* It would appear that this term, which assumes so many forms, properly denotes the juggs or pillory.—Perhaps from C. B. *gefyn*, *gevyn*, a fetter, *a gyve*; a manacle, a shackle. Hence E. *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.

GOGAR, *s.* Whey boiled with a little oatmeal, and used as food, Roxb. Termed in Fife *whillins.*

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, q. the *hook*-worm.

To GOGGE, *v. a.* To blindfold. *Z. Boyd.*

GOGGIE, *adj.* Elegantly dressed, Fife.

GOGGLES, *s. pl.* Blinds for horses, S.

GOGLET, *s.* A small pot with a long handle, Moray. Shall we view this as corr. from E. *goblet?*

GOHAMS, *s. pl.* Apparently synon. with *hames.* *Hope's Minor Practicks.* 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. *Northern Antiq.*

To GOY, Goy *oure*, *v. a.* To allure; to seduce; to decoy, Aberd.

To GOIF, Goue, Gove, Goave, Goup, *v. n.* 1. To stare; to gaze; to look with a roving eye, S. *Gawve*, A. Bor. *Doug.* 2. To investigate. *Doug.* 3. To look steadfastly, holding up the face, S. B. *Burns.* 4. To throw up the head, tossing it from side to side, S. 5. *Goave* is expl. "to gaze with fear," Gall. Encycl. 6. To flaunt; to play the coquette, S.—Germ. *gaff-en*, adspectare; Sw. *gap-a*, avide intueri; Isl. *gap-a*, circumspicere.

GOIF-BAW, *s.* A ball for playing at golf. *Aberd. Reg.*

GOIFF, *s.* A game. V. Golf.

GOYIT, *adj.* Silly; foolish, Aberd. Probably the part. pa. of *Goy*, to allure. 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.* *Martin's Western Isl.*

GOIT, *s.* A young unfledged bird, Gall.

GOLOCH, *s.* 1. The generic name for a beetle, Ang. 2. The earwig, Loth.—Gael. *forchar-gollach*, id. V. Gulchy.

GO-LAIGH, Go-Laighie, *s.* A low short-legged hen; also a woman of a similar shape, S. B. From v. *go*, and *laigh*, low.

GOLDER, *s.* A yell or loud cry S.—Isl. *gaul*, boatus; A. S. *galdor*, incantatio.

GOLDFOOLYIE, *s.* Leaf-gold, S. V. Fulye.

GOLDIE, Gooldie, Gowdie, *s.* A vulgar or boyish term used to denote the Goldfinch, S.; abbreviated from *Goldspink*, q. v.

GOLDING, *s.* A species of wild fowl. *Acts Ja. VI.*

GOLDSPINK, *s.* The Goldfinch, S. *youdspink.* *Lyndsay.*

GOLES, Gules, *s. pl.* The corn marigold, Mearns. V. Guilde, Gool.

To GOLF, *v. n.* To move forward with violence. *Colkelbie Sow.*

GOLF, Goff, Gouf, *s.* 1. A game in Scotland, in which hooked 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. *Acts Ja. II.* The earliest mention of this game that I have met with, is in Aberd. Reg. A. 1538. 2. *Gouf*, a stroke, S. *A. Nicol.*—Belg. *kolf*, a club for striking bowls or balls.

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. *Ramsay.*

GOLINGER, *s.* A contemptuous term, Dumfr.—Isl. *goelengar*, illecebrae. V. Gilbynour.

GOLINYIE, *s.* Apparently a subterfuge. *Colvil.* V. preceding word.

GOLK, *s.* Cuckoo. V. Gouk.

GOLKGALITER, *s.* Some kind of disease. *Roull.*—Germ. *koken*, evomere, and A. S. *gealla*, bile.

To GOLLAR, Gollar, *v. n.* 1. To emit a guggling sound, Roxb. *Hogg.* 2. To speak in a loud, passionate, thick, and inarticulate manner. It is frequently applied to dogs, when, in challenging suspicious persons, they bark in a thick and violent manner, Roxb. 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.

GOLLIE, *s.* The act of bawling, Dumfr. Evidently from the same origin with *Goul*, *v.* q. v.

To GOLLIES, *v. n.* To scold, Ayrs. This is evidently a provincial variety of *Gailyie*, *Gallyis*, or of *Goul*, both having the same signification.

GOLLIMER, *s.* One who eats greedily, Teviotdale.—Fr. *gueule*, the throat, and *mere*, mere, entire; q. "all throat."

GOLOSHIN, *s.* A stupid fellow; a ninny, South of S.; synon. *Sumf.*

GOME, Guym, *s.* A man; sometimes a brave man, Roxb. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *guma*, vir, A. S. *goma*, vir nubilis.

GOME-GRAITHE, *s.* Furniture for war. *Sir Gawan.*

GOMER, *adj.* A term formerly used about Crawford Muir, in relation to the chase. *She was Gomer.* But whether spoken of the *grs* or the hare, is uncertain.

GOMERIL, Gomral, *adj.* Foolish; nonsensical, South of S. Fife. *Hogg's Brownie.*

GOMF, *s.* "A fool, or one who wishes to seem so." *Gall Encycl.* V. Gumphie and Gumpus, id.

GOMRELL, Gamphrell, *s.* A stupid fellow, S. *Ramsay.*—Fr. *goimpre*, one who minds nothing but his belly; Isl. *gambr-a*, blaterare, jactare.

GONYEL, *s.* 1. A large, ill-shaped person, Roxb. 2. A stupid fellow, ibid.; synon. *Gomrell.* *A. Scott's Poems.* [Gunk.

GONKED, *part. pa.* "Cheated." *Gall. Encycl.* V.

GONTERNIBLICKS, *s.* Expl. "Gladness," Roxb.

GONTERNICKLES, *interj.* An exclamation, ibid.

GONTERNS; GONTRINS, *interj.* A term expressive of joyous admiration, ibid.

GONTRUM-NIDDLES. An expression of the same kind, ibid.

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 coo; a term used with respect to infants, S.—C. B. *cuaw*, to be loving.

To GOOD, GUDIN, *v. a.* To manure. V. GUDE.

GOODMAN, *s.* 1. A proprietor of land, S. *Melville.* V. GUDE, *adj.* sense 3. 2. The owner of a single farm which he himself occupies. *Bp. Galloway.* 3. A farmer, S. *Burns.* 4. A husband. V. GUDESMAN. 5. The master of a family, S. *Dunbar.* 6. Equivalent to *man*. *K. Hart.* 7. A jailor. *Wodrow.* 8. By inversion this designation has been given to the devil. *Arnot.* 9. *Young Gudeman, Young Goodman*, "a man newly married," S. *Gl. Burns.*

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. *Montgomerie's Flyting.* 2. A flattering designation formerly given to Witches. *Trial of Alison Pearson.*

GOODWIFE, *s.* 1. Formerly used to denote the wife of a proprietor of land. *Watson's Coll.* V. GOODMAN. 2. A farmer's wife, S. 3. A female farmer; a woman who manages a farm, S. 4. Simply, a wife, S. V. GUDWIFE. 5. The mistress of a house; a housewife, S. 6. The mistress of an inn. *Wallace.*

GOOD-WILLER, *s.* One who wishes well to another, S. *Pitscottie's Cron.*

GOOG, *s.* 1. An unfledged bird, Ang. 2. Very young meat that has no firmness, Ang.—A. S. *geoguth*, youth.

GOOL, GULE, *adj.* Yellow. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *geolu, geul*, Su. G. *gul*, id.

GOOL, GOOLD, *s.* Corn marigold. V. GUILDS.

GOOLGRAVE, *s.* Strong manure, Shetl.—Isl. *gull*, flavus, and *graf*, sanies?

To GOOSE, *v. a.* To iron linen clothes, S. From a tailor's *goose*.

GOOSE-CORN, *s.* Field Brome-grass, S. Named in Fife *Goose-girs.*—Sw. *gaashafre*, *i. e.* goose-oats.

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. *Hogg's Br. of Bodsb.* V. GUSSIE.

To GOPE, *v. n.* To palpitate; to beat as a pulse. V. GOUP.

GORAVICH, *s.* Uproar. V. GILRAVAGE, of which this is a corr.

GORB, *s.* A young bird, Dumfr. V. GARB.

GORBACK, *s.* A sort of rampart, Orkn. It is also called *Treb.*—Isl. *gior-a*, facere, and *balk-r*, strues.

GORBEL. V. GORBLING.

GORBET, *s.* 1. A young unfledged bird, S. B. *Lyndsay.* It is also pron. *Gorblet*, Dumfr. 2. Metaph. a child, Ang. V. GARB.

GORBY, *s.* A raven, S. *corby*. *Douglas.*—Norw. *gorp*, Isl. *gorbor*, id.; Lat. *corvus*.

To GORBLE UP, *v. a.* To swallow with eagerness, Loth. *Ramsay.*

To GORBLE, *v. n.* "To eat ravenously." *Gall. Encycl.* V. To GORBLE up.

GORBLET-HAIR, *s.* The down of unfledged birds, Aberd. Mearns; synon. *Gorlin-hair*.

GORBLING, GORLING, *s.* An unfledged bird, S. *gorbel*, Mearns; Moray. *Ramsay.* 2. A very young person, Loth. id.

GOR-COCK, *s.* The red cock, or moorcock. *Burns.*

GORDED, *part. pa.* Frosted; covered with crystallizations, Gall. "*Gorded Losens*, panes of window-glass, in the time of frost are so termed." *Gall. Encycl.* V. GURD, *v.*

GORDLIN, *s.* A nestling, S. B.; evidently the same with *Gorlin*. *Tarras.*

GORDON, *s.* A species of wild fowl. V. GOLDING.

GORDS, *s. pl.* Lands now waste, that had formerly been cultivated, Orkn.—Su. G. *gord*, sepimentum, area clausa. [GAAR.

GORE, *s.* Hardened rheum from the eyes, S. V.

GORE, *s.* A strip of cloth. V. GAIR, and GUSCHET.

GORE, *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. *Blackw. Mag.* June 1820.

GOREHIRDING, *s.* The harvest-home, Shetl.—Isl. *gor*, maturus, and Sw. *groeda*, the harvest.

GORE-PATE, *interj.* An exclamation used by the vulgar in Roxb. V. GORE, *interj.*

GORESTA, *s.* The boundary of a ridge of land, Shetl.—Allied probably to Dan. *giaerde;* Isl. *gard-r*, sepes.

GORFY, *adj.* Having a coarse appearance, Ang. V. GROFF.

To GORGE, *v. n.* Expressing the sound made in walking, when the shoes are filled with water, Fife, Synon. *chork*. V. CHIRK.

GORGE. Not understood. *Dunbar.*

GORGETCHES, *s. pl.* A calf's pluck, viz. the heart, liver, and lights, Ayrs. V. HARIGALDS.

GORGOULL, *s.* Perhaps harpy. *Burel.*

GORKIE, *adj.* Nauseous; applied to anything that excites disgust, Perths.

To GORL, *v. a.* To surround the thatch of a stack with straw-ropes, Loth.—Su. G. *giord-a*, cingere.

GORLIN, *s.* A neckcloth, Loth.—Su. G. *giord-a*, cingere.

GORLIN, *adj.* Bare; unfledged, S. A. V. GORBLING.

GORLING, GORLIN, *s.* A nestling; an unfledged bird, Clydes. Roxb. Dumfr.; also pron. *gorblin*.

GORLIN-HAIR, *s.* The down of unfledged birds, Clydes. V GORBET.

GORLINS, *pl.* The testicles of a ram, Lanarks.

GORMAND, *s.* A glutton, Fr. *Lyndsay.*

GORMAND, *adj.* Gluttonous, ibid.

GORMAW, S. GOULMAW, *s.* 1. The Cormorant. *Compl. S.* 2. A glutton, Lanarks.—Teut. *gorre*, valde avarus, *maeghe*, stomachus; Sw. *gorma*, to gobble up.

To GORROCH, (*gutt.*), *v. a.* "To mix and spoil porridge." *Gall. Encycl.*

GORSK, *s.* Strong rank grass, Banffs.; synon. *Gosk*, q. v. *Surv. Banffs.*

GOSH, *s.* A very low profanation of the name of God, as *Losh* seems to be of *Lord*; used as an irreligious prayer, *Gosh guide us!* S.

GOSHAL, *s.* A goshawk. *Rates.*

GOSK, *s.* Grass growing through dung, Ang.

GOSKY, *adj.* 1. Rank; luxuriant, Ang. 2. Large in size, but feeble, ibid.—Isl. *groska*, gramen vernans.

GOSLIN, *s.* 1. An unfledged bird, Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.* Apparently an improper use of E. *gosling*. 2. Commonly used to denote one viewed as a fool; as, He's a mere *goslin*, or *gaislin*," S.

GOSS, *s.* 1. A silly good-natured man, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A mean, griping person, Loth.—Isl. *gosi*, servulus; Fr. *gosse*, one who is made a laughing-stock.

GOSSE, *s.* Abbrev. of *gossip*. *Philotus.*

GOSSEP, Gossop, *s.* Gossip. *Wallace.*—A. S. *godsib*, Su. G. *gudsif*, lustricus; from *God* and *sib*, one related by a religious tie.

GOSSIE, *s.* A gossip, Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.* Obviously a corr. of the E. word.

GOSSIPRIE, *s.* Intimacy. *Melvill's MS.* [*ing*

GO-SUMMER, *s.* The latter end of summer, S. *Spalding.*

GOT, Gote, *s.* 1. A drain, S.—Belg. *gote*, *geute*, id.; Su. G. *giut-a*, fluere. Hence E. *gutter*. 2. A slough; a deep miry place, Lanarks.

GOTH, *interj.* A corruption of the divine name, Angus, Galloway. 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 or even godless in a general sense, ibid.

GOTHERLITCH, *s.* "Want of delicacy, either in sentiment or manners." *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

GOTHILL. *An Gothill*, if God will, Mearns.

GOVANCE. Expl. "well-bred," Fife; but it seems to be rather a s. signifying good breeding.—Isl. *gofg-a*, venerari.

GOUD, *s.* Gold, S. Teut. *Ramsay.*

GOUDIE, *s.* A blow, Ang.—Isl. *gud*, pugna.

GOUDSPINK, *s.* V. Goldspink.

To GOVE. V. Goif.

GOVE-I'-THE-WIND, *s.* A foolish, vain, light-headed fellow, Roxb. V. Goif.

GOVELLIN, *part. adj.* Hanging loosely and ungracefully, Ang. 2. Indicative of the appearance of the eyes when one is intoxicated, Ang. From *Goif*, q. v.

GOUERNAILL, *s.* Government, Fr. *Wallace.*

GOUFF, *s.* The game of golf. This, as it is still the vulgar pron. is the orthography of the record. *Acts Ja. IV.*

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.

GOVIE, Govie-dick, *interj.* Expressive of surprise; most commonly used by children, Loth.

GOVIRNANCE, *s.* Deportment. *Dunbar.*

GOVIT, *part. adj.* Hollowed out, Clydes.—C. B. *a gewaed*, hollowed.

To GOUK, *v. n.* 1. To gaze about in a vacant or foolish manner, Ang. 2. To expect foolishly. *Douglas.*—Germ. *guck-en*, spectare, prospectare.

GOUK, *s.* The Cuckow. V. Gowk.

GOUK, *s.* A fool. V. Gowk. [Gauckit.

GOUKED, *part. adj.* Foolish; absurd. V. Gowkit,

GOUKEN, *s.* The corr. pronunciation of *Goupen*, a handful, Ayrs.

GOUKMEY, *s.* One of the names given to the Grey Gurnard, in the Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

To GOUL, *v. n.* 1. To howl, S. *Douglas.* 2. To scold, Lanarks.—Isl. *gael-a*, *gaul-a*, horrendum triste et inconditum vociferare; *gaul*, talis clamor.

GOUL, *s.* 1. A yell, S. 2. A cry of indignation, S. 3. The loud threat or challenge of a dog, S.

GOULE, *s.* The throat. *Douglas.*—Fr. *gueule*, id.; Lat. *gula.*

GOULIE, *adj.* Sulky; scowling. Renfrews.

GOULING, *part. pr.* A term applied to stormy weather. *A gouling day*, one marked by strong wind, Loth.

GOULING, *s.* The act of yelling. *Doug.*

GOULKGALITER, Goulkgalister, *s.* 1. Expl. "a pedantic, prideful knave," Ayrs. 2. A simpleton; a wanton rustic," ibid.

GOULL-BANE, *s.* That bone which is the top of the *Femur*, S. B.

GOULMAU. V. Gormaw.

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, it's *gouping* sadly," ibid. *Gope*, Dumfr. 3. To ache, Lanarks.—Isl. *gauf-a*, palpitare.

To GOUP, *v. n.* To stare. V. Goif.

GOUPHERD, *part. pa.* Puffed. *Watson. Goffer* is still used in this sense, Selkirks.—Fr. *gauffr-er*, to adorn a garment with cuffs. V. Goffer.

GOUPIN, Gowpin, Gouping, *s.* 1. The hollow of the hand, contracted in a semi-circular form to receive any thing, S. B. *goupins*, both hands held together in form of a round vessel, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A handful, S.; also *goupenfow. Bellenden.* Not a handful, but "the fill of both hands held together." A handful is called a *nieve'fu*, q. v. 3. Used in our law, to denote one of the perquisites allowed to a miller's servant, S. *Erskine.* 4. *Good in goupens*, great store of money, S.—Isl. *gaupn*, Su. G. *goepn*, manus concava.

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.* 2. Not slippery; applied to ice, Clydes.; q. causing stiffness in moving upon it.—Fr. *gourd*, benumbed, stiff.

GOURDED, *part. adj.* Gorged; applied to water when pent up, S. B. V. Gurd.

GOURDNESS, *s.* 1. Stiffness, Clydes. 2. Want of slipperiness, ibid.

GOURIE, *s.* Garbage of salmon, Aberd. *Spalding. Fish-gouries*, the offal of fish in general. Mearns.—Isl. *gor*, *gorr*, sanies.

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 Earthnut or Bunium flexuosum. *Hornecks* is supposed to be a corr. of *Arnuts.*

GOUSTER, *s.* A violent or unmanageable person; a swaggering fellow. *Culloden Papers.*

GOUSTY, *adj.* Tempestuous; as, "a *gousty* day," Roxb.; merely a slight change from E. *gusty.*

GOUSTY, *adj.* 1. Desolate; dreary, S. *Douglas.* 2. Ghostly; preternatural. *Pop. Ball.* 3. Applied to a person whose haggard appearance marks his being wasted by age or disease; emaciated and ghastly, Aberd.—O. Fr. *gast*, wasteness, *guast-er*, to desolate.

GOUSTROUS, *adj.* 1. Dark; wet; stormy. Dumfr. 2. Frightful, ibid. Ayrs. 3. Strong and active, Loth. 4. Boisterous, rude, and violent, ibid.—Isl. *giostr*, ventus frigidus.

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.* Having the appearance of astonishment; staring wildly, Ang.—Isl. *galldr*, incantatio, q. *galldur-full*, under the power of incantation.

GOUTTE, *s.* A drop, South of S. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*—Fr. id. L. *gutta.*

GOVUS, *s.* A simple, stupid person, Fife.—From Fr. *goffe*, Ital. *goffo*, a fool. V. Guvs, 2.

GOW, *s.* The old generic name for the gull, *s.* "Gavia, a *gow.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. Gormaw.

GOW, *s.* A fool, Gall. This must be viewed as originally the same with *Goff*, id.

GOW, *s.* A halo; a cloudy, colourless circle surrounding the disc of the sun or moon, Ang. *Brugh*, synon.—Isl. *gyll*, parhelion.

GOW, *s.* *To tak the gow*, to run off without paying one's debts, Ang.—O. Teut. *gouw*, a country.

GOWAN, *s.* 1. The generic name for daisy, S. *Brand.* 2. Singly, it denotes the mountain-daisy, S. *Burns.*—Gael. *gugan*, a daisy.

Ewe-Gowan, *s.* The common daisy, S. B.; probably from the *ewe*, as being frequent in pastures, and fed on by sheep.

Horse-Gowan, *s.* The Leontodon, the Hypochaeris, and the Crepis, S.

Large White Gowan. The ox-eye, S.

Lucken-Gowan. The Globe-flower. V. Luckens.

Witch-Gowan, *s.* "*Witch-gowan flowers* are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap, resembling milk, and called by the peasantry *Witches' milk.*" *Remains Nithsdale Song.*

Yellow-Gowan. In S. denoting different species of the Ranunculus, the Marsh Marigold, and Corn Marigold. *Ramsay.*

GOWAND, *s.* Apparently equivalent to *young man.* *Henrysone.*—A. S. *gewen*, tyrocinium; q. in a state of apprenticeship.

GOWAN'D, *part. adj.* Covered with the mountain daisy. *Tarras.*

GOWAN-GABBIT, *adj.* 1. A term applied to the sky, when it is very clear in the morning; as, "We'll hae rain or 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.

GOWANY, *adj.* 1. Abounding with daisies, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Having a fair but deceitful appearance; as, a *gowanie day*, Fife. *Fleechin*, synon.

GOWAN-SHANK, *s.* The stalk of a mountain-daisy, Ayrs. *Picken.*

GOWCHT, *s.* V. Gowr, Goir, &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, *s.* The Saury Pike, a fish, Frith of Forth. *Neill.* "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*, or *Gaufnook*, and sometimes, *Egypt-herring.*" *Neill's List of Fishes.*

GOWDEN-KNAP, *s.* A species of very small sweet pear, Stirlings.

GOWDY, *s.* 1. A jewel. *Evergreen.* Chaucer, *gaudee*, Fr. 2. *Gowdy* is used as a fondling term in addressing a child, or any beloved object, as, *My gowdy*, Calthn.

GOWDIE. *Heels o'er gowdie*, topsy-turvy, S. *Burns.*

GOWDIE, *s.* The Dragonet, a fish, Loth. *Neill's List of Fishes.* The Gurnard, Mearns. V. Chanticleer.

GOWDIE, *s.* A designation for a cow, from its light yellow colour, q. that of *gold*, Upp. Lanarks, Fife.

GOWDIE, *s.* "He's gain hee [high] *gowdie* lane," a phrase used in Galloway and Dumfr. to signify that a child is going fairly out, or walking *alone.*

GOWDIE, *s.* A goldfinch, S. V. Goldie.

GOWDIE-DUCK, *s.* The golden-eye, Shetl. Anas Clangula, Linn.

GOWNDIE, *s.* That species of duck called Anas Clangula, Linn. Fife; corrupted from E. name *golden-eye.*

GOWDSPRING, *s.* A provincial name for the goldfinch, Lanarks. It is also *Goldie* or *Gooldie.*

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.

To GOWFF, *v. a.* To strike, S. *Ritson.*

GOWFFIS, *s. pl.* V. Gowr, Gowff.

GOWFFRE, *s.* *Inventories.* Cloth with figures raised on it by means of printing-irons.—From Fr. *gauffré*, "printed."

GOWGAIR, *s.* A mean, greedy, selfish fellow, Teviotd. Perhaps from *gowd-gair*, greedy of gold.

GOW-GLENTIE, *s.* Expl. "a sharp, interesting child," Dumfr.

GOWINIS, *s. pl.* Gowns. *Henrysone.*

GOWIS, *s. pl.* A species of punishment. V. Gowr.

GOWISHNESS, *s.* Folly, Galloway.

GOWISTAIR, *s.* "A woman sentenced to stand in the *Gowistair* for two hours." *Ab. Reg.* This probably denotes the *stair*, or elevated steps, on which the *juggs* were fixed. V. Gowr, Gowis, &c.

GOWK, Gouk, *s.* A fool, S. *Ramsay.*—Franc. *gouch*, stolidus; Germ. *gauch.*

GOWK, Golk, *s.* The cuckoo, S. *gouckoo*, S. B. *gock*, Stirlings. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *gock*, Isl. *gouk-r*, id.

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.

GOWK-BEAR, *s.* Great golden Maiden-hair, Ayrs. "*Gouk bear*, Polytrichum commune." *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

GOWKIT, Gaukit, Guckit, *part. adj.* 1. Foolish, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. Light; applied to young women. *Peblis Play.*

GOWKITLIE, *adv.* Foolishly. *Maitl. P.*

GOWK-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of folly, S. O. *Reg. Dalton.*

GOWK'S ERRAND. A fool's errand, S. *To hunt the gowk*; to go on a fool's errand. *Ramsay.*

GOWK'S-HOSE, *s.* Canterbury bells, S. Wild hyacinth, Dumbartons.

GOWK'S-MEAT, *s.* Wood sorrel, S. *Lightfoot.*

GOWK'S-SHILLINS. Yellow Rattle, Rhinanthus Crista galli, Linn. Lanarks.

GOWK'S-SPITTLE. The frothy matter frequently seen on the leaves of plants, S.

GOWK'S-STORM, *s.* 1. A storm consisting of several days of tempestuous weather, believed by the peasantry periodically to take place about the beginning of April, at the time that the *Gowk* or cuckoo visits this country, S. 2. Metaph. used to denote an evil, or obstruction which is only of short duration. *Sir G. Mackenzie's Mem.*

GOWL, *s.* 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; Gr. κοιλ-ος, concavus.

GOWL, *s.* A hollow between hills, Perths. *Muse's Threnodie.* The *goul* o' a stook, the opening between the sides of a shock of corn. Aberd.—Isl. *gaul*, any chasm or aperture.

GOWLING, *s.* The act of reprehension in a loud and angry tone, S.

GOWLIS, *s. pl.* Gules, in heraldry. *Dunbar.*

GOWLSOME, *adj.* Large, empty.

GOWN-ALANE, "with her gown only; without a cloak, or any upper covering on the body," S. B. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

To GOWP, *v. a.* To gulp, Lanarks.

GOWP, *s.* A mouthful. E. *gulp.* *Philot.*

GOWP, *s.* A single beat of pain, ibid.

To GOWPEN, *v. a.* To lift, or lade out, with the hands spread out and placed together, Clydes.

GOWPEN, *s.* As much as can be lifted by the hands extended and united.

GOWPIN, *s.* The beating from a wound, Lanarks.—Isl. *gaup*, palpitatio.

GOWPINFULL, GOUPENFOW, *s.* 1. The fill of the *gowpin*, as much as can be contained in both hands held in a concave form, S. 2. *A gowpinfu' o' a' thing*, a contemptuous phrase, applied to one who is a medley, or composition of every thing that is absurd. *Saxon and Gael.*

To GOWST, *v. n.* To boast, Galloway.

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. 3. With the prep. *at* added, to grasp, ibid.

GRAB, *s.* 1. A snatch; a grasp; a clutch, Loth. 2. The number of objects thus seized, ibid. Renfrew.—Su. G. *grabb-a*, arripere.

GRABBLES, *s. pl.* A disease of cows, in which all their limbs become crazy, Ang.

GRACE DRINK. The drink taken by a company, after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal, S. *Encyc. Brit.*

GRACIE, *adj.* 1. Well-behaved, Ang. It is a common Prov. in Angus. "A wife's ae dochter's never *gracie*;" *i. e.* an only daughter is so much indulged, that she is never good for anything. 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.* A pig, Roxb. V. GRIS, GRYCE, from which this is a dimin.

To GRADDAN, *v. a.* To prepare grain by scorching the ears, S. *Boswell.*—Su. G. *graedd-a*, igne torrere; Gael. *graed-am*, id.

GRADDAN, *s.* 1. Grain burnt out of the ear, S. 2. That kind of snuff which is commonly called *bran*, as consisting of large grains, S. 3. The name given to the small snuff formerly used in Scotland, and generally known by the name of *Scotch snuff*, Fife.—Gael. *greadan*, snuff.

GRAF, GRAWE, *s.* A grave, Loth. *graff.* *Stat. Will.*—A. S. *graef*, Alem. *graua*, 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 fosa. *Monro's Exped.* 2. Metaph. used, a channel. Ib.—Belg. *graft*, a ditch or trench.

GRAGGIT, *part. pa.* Wrecked; excommunicated. *Lyndsay.*

GRAGRIES, *s.* A species of fur. *Balfour's Practicks.* V. GRIECE.

GRAY, *s.* *The Gray*, twilight, S. V. GREY.

GRAY, *s.* A term used to denote 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 à ce que l'on doit; equivalent to S. *payment*, *i.e.* drubbing.

GRAY, *adj.* Denoting what is bad or fatal, S. *Kelly.* *Gray gate*, a wicked and destructive course, S.

GRAYBEARD, GREYBEARD, *s.* The name given to a large earthen jar, or bottle for holding wine or spirituous liquor, S. *Waverly. Saxon and Gael.*

GREY BREID. The designation given, in our old laws, to bread made of rye; extending perhaps to oats. *Balf. Practicks.*

To GRAID, *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.

GRAID, *part. pa.* Dressed; made ready; synon. *Graithed.* *Rauf Coilyear.*—Isl. *greid-r*, expeditus; Teut. *ghereed*, paratus.

GRAY DOG. The name given to the Scottish hunting dog, S.—"Canis Scoticus venaticus, Gesn. Scot. the *Grey Dog*, the Deer Dog, the rough greyhound, the Ratche." *Dr. Walker's Nat. Hist.*

To GRAIF, GRAWE, *v. a.* To bury. *Barbour.*—A. S. *graf-an*, Su. G. *be-grafw-a*, id.

To GRAYF, *v. a.* To engrave. *Douglas.*

GRAY FISH, *s.* The coal fish. *St. Acc.*

To GRAIG, *v. n.* To utter an inarticulate sound of contempt and scorn, Aberd.

GRAY GEESE. A name vulgarly given to large field stones lying on the surface of the ground, South of S. *Black Dwarf.*

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 anything very much, or represent it as totally worthless, S. *Herd.*

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.

GRAYLORD, *s.* The Coal fish full grown. *Martin.*

GRAY MERCIES, *interj.* An expression of surprise, Angus. *Ross.*—This is evidently corr. from O. E. *gramercy*. 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.

GRAIN, Grane, *s.* 1. The branch of a tree, S. B. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. The stem of a plant. *Doug.* 3. A branch of a river, S. *Doug.* 4. It also signifies the branches of a valley at the upper end, where it divides into two; as, Lewinshope *grains*, South of S. 5. In pl. the prongs of a fork, S.—Su. G. *gren-a*, Isl. *grein-a*, dividere, *grein*, distinctio.

To GRAINE, Grane, *v. n.* To groan, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *gran-ian*, Belg. *gran-en*, id.

GRAINE, Grane, *s.* A groan, S. *Chr. Kirk.*

GRAINER, *s.* The name given to the knife used by tanners and skinners for taking off the hair from skins, S.—Teut. *graen-er*, synon. with *gaerw-en*, pelles conficere.

GRAINTER, *s.* One who has the charge of granaries. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *grenetier*, id.

GRAINTLE-MAN, *s.* The same with *Grintal-Man*, q. v.

GRAY OATS. A species of oats, S. *P. Blackford. Perths. Stat. Acc.*

To GRAIP, *v. a.* 1. To grope, S.—A. S. *grap-an*, id. 2. To feel, in general. *Lynds.*

GRAIP, Grip, *s.* 1. The griffin. *Burel.* 2. The vulture. *Bellenden's T. Liv.*—Goth. *greip*, a ravenous bird.

GRAIP, *s.* A dung fork, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *grepe*, id.

GRAY PAPER. Brown packing paper, S.

GRAYS, *s. pl.* "A dish used by the country people in Scotland, of greens [coleworts] and cabbages beat together," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.* Probably denominated from its mixed colour.

GRAY SCOOL. The designation given in Annandale to a particular *shoal* of salmon.

To GRAITH, Grathe, *v. a.* 1. To make ready, 2. *Douglas.* 2. To put on military accoutrements. *Wallace.* 3. To dress food. *Chalm. Air.* 4. To steep in a ley of stale urine, &c. S. *Glenfergus.*—A. S. *geraedian*, parare; Isl. *greid-a*, expedire.

GRAITH, *adj.* 1. Ready. *Barbour.* 2. Not embarrassed. *Wallace.* 3. Straight: direct. ib 4. Earnest, as to observation, ib.

GRAITH, *s.* 1. Apparatus of whatever kind, S. *Gear*, synon. *Douglas. House-graith*, furniture of a house, S. *Horse-graith*, the accoutrements necessary for a horse, whether as employed for riding or for draught, S. *Maister-graith*, the beam by which horses are joined to a plough or harrow, Ang. V. Swingletree. *Riding-graith*, furniture necessary for riding, S. *Burns.* 2. Accoutrements for war. *Lyndsay.* 3, Substance; riches. *Philotus.* 4. Wearing apparel. *Chalm. Air.* 5. Any composition used by tradesmen in preparing their work, ib. 6. Suds for washing clothes, S. *Ramsay.* 7. Stale urine, Ang. 8. Materials of a literary composition. *Douglas.* 9. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, S.; synon. *Geer* and *Heddles. Aberd. Reg.* 10. Small shot; as, "a shot of *graith*," Aberd.—A. S. *ge-raede*, apparatus.

GRAITHLY, *adv.* 1. Readily. *Barbour.* 2. Eagerly. *Douglas.*

GRAM, *s.* 1. Wrath. *Police Honor.*—A. S. Su. G. *gram*, id. 2. Sorrow. *Doug.*—A. S. id. molestia.

GRAM, *adj.* Warlike. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *gram*, A. S. *grame*, iratus.

GRAMARYE, *s.* Magic. *Lay Last Minst.*—Fr. *grammaire*, grammar.

GRAMASHES, *s.* 1. Gaiters reaching to the knees. 2. A kind of stockings worn instead of boots, S. *Colvil.*—Fr. *gamaches*, id.

GRAMLOCH, *adj.* Avaricious; taking much pains to scrape substance together, Upp. Clydes.—Gael. *greimagh-am*, to take hold, to hold fast; *greimall-teach*, fast holding.

GRAMLOCHLIE, *adv.* In an extremely avaricious manner, ibid.

GRAMLOCHNESS, *s.* An extremely worldly disposition, ibid.

GRAMMARIOUR, *s.* The teacher of grammar in a college; apparently, the same with the Professor of Humanity in our times. *Acts Ja. VI*

GRAMMAW, *s.* A voracious eater, S. V. Gormaw.

To GRAMMLE, *v. n.* To scramble, Upp. Clydes.

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. *Pal. Honor.*

GRAND-DEY, *s.* A grandfather, Fife. V. Dey.

GRANDGORE, *s.* V. Glengore.

GRANDSCHIR, Grandsher, Grantschir, *s.* Great-grandfather. *Quon. Att., Acts Ja. I., Ch. I., Mary.* V. Gutcher.

To GRANE, *v. n.* To groan. V. Graine.

GRANGE, *s.* 1. The buildings pertaining to a corn farm. *Douglas.* 2. The place where the rents and tithes of religious houses, paid in grain, were delivered and deposited. *Nimmo.*—Fr. *grange*, id.

GRANIT, *part. adj.* Forked. *Douglas.* V. Grain.

GRANITAR, *s.* An officer, belonging to a religious house, who had the charge of the granaries; used as synon. with *Grymtar. Chart. Aberbroth.* V. Grainter.

GRANK, *s.* The groaning of a wounded hart. *Rudd.*—Belg. *geronk*, a snoring.

GRANNIE, Granny, *s.* 1. A childish term for a grandmother, S. *Burns.* 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.

GRANNIE MOIL. "A very old, flattering, false woman." *Gall. Encycl.*

GRANTEINYEIT, *part. pa.* Meaning not clear; perhaps, figured. *Inventories.*

GRANZEBENE, *s.* The Grampian mountains in S. *Bellenden.*

To GRAP, Graipe, *v. a.* 1. To grope, S. *Burns.*—A. S. *grap-ian*, id. 2. Metaph. to examine. *Douglas.*

GRAPE, *s.* A vulture. V. Graip, *s.*

GRAPE, *s.* A three-pronged fork. V. Graip.

GRAPIS OF SILUER. *Act. Dom. Conc.* It may signify three-pronged forks of silver.

GRAPPLING. A mode of catching salmon, S. *Statist. Acc.*

GRAPUS, *s.* The devil, or a hobgoblin, Ang.

GRASCHOWE-HEIDET, *adj. Dunbar.*—Fr. *grais-seux*, greasy?

GRASHLOCH, Grashlach, *adj.* Stormy; boisterous; as, "*a grashloch day*," a windy, blustering day, Ayrs. Lanarks.

To GRASSIL, GRISSEL, GIRSSIL, *v. n.* To rustle. *Douglas.*—*Fr. grestil-er*, to crackle.

GRASS-ILL, *s.* A disease of lambs. "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. Highl. Soc. Scotland.*

GRASSMAN, GERSMAN, GIRSEMAN, *s.* The tenant of a cottage in the country, who has no land attached to it. *Spalding.* This word has now fallen into disuse, but is still perfectly intelligible to elderly people, Aberd., who recollect the time when *Girseman* and *Cottar* were used as quite synon. V. GRAS, GERSS, GRASS.

GRASS-MEAL, *s.* "The grass that will keep a cow for a season." *Gall. Encycl.* V. GERSE-MALE.

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.*

GRASSUM, *s.* A sum of money paid by the tenant to the landlord on entering into possession of his farm, S. V. GERSOME.

GRATE, *adj.* Grateful. *Davidsone.*

To GRATHE, *v. a.* To make ready. V. GRAITH.

GRATHING. L. *gruching. Wallace.*

GRATINIS. L. *gratius*, gracious. *Houlate.*

GRATITUDE, *s.* A gift made to a sovereign by his subjects. *Acts Ja. V.*—L. B. *gratuitas*, gratia, beneficium.

GRATNIZIED, *part. pa.* Quilled. *Watson.*—*Fr. gratigné*, scratched.

GRAVIN, GRAWYN. Interred. V. GRAIF, *v.* 1.

GRAUIS, *s. pl.* Groves. *Douglas.*—A. S. *graf*, lucus.

To GRAVITCH, *v. n.* To gad about in a dissipated way, Ayrs. This is viewed as a corruption of *Gilravage*, q. v.

GRAUITÉ, *s.* Enormity. *Aberd. Reg.*—*Fr. gravité*, grievousness.

GRAULSE, GRAWL, *s.* A young salmon. V. GRILSE, GILSE.

GRAUNT, *adj.* Great. *Barbour.*

GRAUSS. "Ane womannis gowun of tanny *grauss.*" *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps dusky-coloured gray.—Belg. *grauw, grys*, id.

GRAYMERCIES, *s. pl.* V. GRAY MERCIES.

GRE, GREE, GRIE, *s.* 1. A step. *Pal. Hon.*—Lat. *gradus.* 2. Degree; quality. *Douglas.* 3. The superiority. *Houlate. To wyn the gree*, to be victor, S. 4. The prize. *To bear the gre*, to carry off the prize, S. *Douglas.* 5. Vogue; celebrity. *Gl. Shirr.* 6. Humour. *Winyet.* 7. Degree in measurement. *Bellenden.* 8. Degree of affinity. *Wynt.* 9. Gradation, in an argument or in a climax. *Knox.*

GREABLE, *adj.* Satisfied. *Acts Ja. III.*—Abbreviated from Fr. *agréable.* V. GREE, *v. n.*

* GREAT, *adj.* Swelled with rain; applied to a body of running water. V. GRIT, *adj.*

GREAT-YOU, GREAT-EWE, *s.* A ewe big with young, S.

GRECHES, *v.* Perhaps, frets. *Sir Gawan.*

GRECIE, *s.* A little pig, Aberd.; a dimin. from *Gryce.* V. GRIS.

GREDDON, *s.* "The remains of fuel; the sweeping out of the peat-claig." *Gall. Encycl.*

GREDUR, *s.* Greediness. *Burel.*

To GREE, *v. n.* To agree, S. *Ross.*—*Fr. gre-er*, id.

To GREE, *v. a.* To reconcile those at variance, S. *Jacob. Relics.*

GREE, *s.* 1. Tinge; dye. *Ross.* 2. The *ichor* which oozes from a sore in a brute animal, Ang.

GREE, *s.* Pre-eminence, superiority. V. GRE.

GREEANCE, *s.* Concord, agreement, Lan.

GREED, *s.* Covetousness, S. Psalm cxix. 36.

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.

GREEK, (of stones), *s.* The grain, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *gryt*, id.

GREEMENT, *s.* The same with *Greeance*, S.

To GREEN, *v. n.* To long. V. GRENE.

* GREEN, *adj.* 1. Not old; applied to the milk of a nurse, Ang. 2. Fresh, not salted, S.; as, *green* fish. 3. Recently opened; applied to a grave. *Aberdeen. Reg.* 4. As opposed to dry or sapless. *To keep the banes green*; to sustain the body, to preserve it in ordinary health, S. *St. Ronan.*—Teut. *groen*, recens.

GREENBONE, *s.* 1. Viviparous Blenny, Orkn. Firth of Forth. *Barry.* 2. The Sea-needle. *Sibbald.*

GREEN BREESE. A stinking pool, Banffs.

GREEN COATIES, *s. pl.* A name for the fairies, Aberd.

GREEN COW. A cow recently calved; so denominated from the freshness of her milk; similar to the phrase, "a *green* milk-woman," used in Angus, Roxb.

GREEN GOWN. The supposed badge of the loss of virginity, Roxb.

GREEN GOWN. A phrase used to denote the turf or sod that covers a grave, Loth.

GREEN YAIR. A species of pear, S. *Neill.*

GREEN KAIL, *s.* 1. The name given to that plain species of green colewort which does not assume a round form like savoys, or become curled, S. 2. Broth made of coleworts, S.—Isl. *graent kael*, brassica viridis.

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, *s.* 1. A caterpillar, S. 2. Metaph. applied to one who has a puny appearance or girlish look. *Hogg.*

GREEN LINTWHITE. Green finch, S.

GREEN SLOKE. Oyster green, S. Ulva Lactuca, Linn.

GREEP, *s.* *Gl. Surv. Nairn.* V. GRUPE.

GREESHOCH, *s.* A fire without flame. V. GRIESCHOCH.

GREESOME, *adj.* Understood to be an *errat.* for *Grousome. Hogg's Mountain Bard.*

GREET, GRETE, *s.* "The *greet* of a stane;" the peculiar distinguishing texture of a stone, Aberd. Roxb. This is merely a variety, in provincial pronunciation, from *Grit*, *s.* q. v. *Greek* is synon.

GREETIN'-FOW, *adj.* In the state of inebriety which produces great tenderness of affection, even to the shedding of tears, S. E. *Maudlin.*

GREETIN' WASHING. The designation given to the last washing that a servant puts through her hands before leaving a family; from the circumstance of tears being often shed at the idea of parting, S.

GREGIOUN, *s.* A Greek. *Douglas.*

GREY, *s.* A badger. *King's Quair.*

GREY, *s.* A greyhound. V. GREW.

GREY, GRAY, *s.* 1. *Grey o' the Morning*, dawn of day, S. *T. of My Landl.* 2. The twilight, S.—Dan. *gryer*, to peep or dawn.

GREYBEARD, *s.* An earthen bottle.

GREYD, *part. pa.* Graduated. *W*

GREY DOG, GREY GRESE, G

GREIF, *s.* 1. A fault. *Doug* offences, id.

GREIF, GRIEVE, *s.* 1. A m The manager of a farm, or *Kelly.*—O. Teut. *graef*, p praeses.

GREYHEAD, s. The name of a fish taken on the coast of Galloway.

To GREIN, *v. n.* To long. V. GREEN.

GREIS, *s. pl.* Greaves. *Wallace.*—Fr. *greves*, id.

To GREIT, GRETE, GREET, *v. n.* To weep; to cry, S. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *gret-an*, Su. G. *graet-a*, flere.

GREIT, GRETE, GRETING, *s.* The act of weeping, S. *Douglas.*

GREITIN-FAC'D, *adj.* Having such a cast of countenance, as one about to cry, S.

GREKING, GRYKING, *s.* Peep of day, S. *Douglas.* V. CREEK.

GRENALD, *s.* Garnet. *Inventories.*—Fr. *grenat*, "the precious stone called a granat, or garnet." Cotgr.

GRENDES, *s. pl.* Grandees. *Sir Gawan.*

To GRENE, GREIN, *v. n.* 1. To long for, S. *Evergreen.* 2. To long, as a woman with child, S. *Ruddiman.*—A. S. *georn-an*, desiderare.

GRENE-SERENE, *s.* The green finch. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *serin.*

GRENING, GREENING, *s.* 1. Longing, S. *Forbes.* 2. The object of this longing. *Montgomerie.*

GRENTULAR, GRENTAL-MAN, *s.* One who has charge of a granary, Aberd. V. GRAINTER.

GRESSOUME. V. GERSOME.

GRETE, *adj.* A denomination of foreign money. *Acts Ja. IV.*

GRETE, *s.* Gravel in rivers. *Douglas.*—A. S. *greot*, Su. G. *gryt*, Isl. *griot*, id.

GRETE, *s.* A stair. *Wallace.*—Teut. *graet.*

GRETUMLY, GRYTUMLY, *adv.* Greatly. *Barbour.*

GREUE, *s.* A grove. *Sir Gawan.*

GREW, *s.* A greyhound, *gru*, S. *Bellend.*

GREW, *s.* Favourable opinion; S.; synon. *Broo.*

GREWAN, *s.* The same with *Grew*, a greyhound, Kinross. Fife.—Isl. *grey*, canicula.

GREWE, *s.* 1. Greece. *Henrysone.* 2. The Greek language. *Doug.*—O. Fr. *grieu*, id.

GREWHUND, GREWHOUND, *s.* A greyhound. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

GREWING, GROWING, *s.* A shivering; an aguish sensation of cold; as, "a *grewing* in the flesh," S. V. GROUE, GROWE, *v.*

GREWING, *s.* Grievance. *Barbour.*

GREWSOME, *adj.* Frightful. V. GROUSUM.

GRIDDLED, *part. pa.* Completely entangled; put to a nonplus, Perths.

GRIE, *s.* A gradation. V. GRE.

GRIECE, *s.* *Gray griece*, a fur worn by the Lords of Parliament. *Acts Ja. II.*—Germ. *greis*, gray.

GRIES, *s.* Gravel. *Pal. Hon.*—Germ. *gries.*

GRIESHOCH, *s.* 1. Hot embers, Ayrs. *Minst. Border.* 2. A glowing affection; metaph. used, Ayrs.—Gael. *grioseach.*

GRIEVE, *s.* An overseer. V. GREIF.

To GRIEVE, *v. a.* To oversee, S. *Police Honor.*

GRYFE, *s.* A claw; a talon; used in a general sense, Ayrs.—Fr. *grife*, *griffe*, id.

To GRYIS, GRISE, *v. a.* To affright.—A. S. *agris-an*, horrere.

GRYKING, *s.* Peep of day. V. GREKING.

To GRILL, GIRL, *v. n.* To feel a universal and sudden [illegible] cold through the body, to shiver, [illegible] synon. with *Gruse.*—Belg. *grill-*

[illegible] GROUE, *v.*

[illegible] o pierce. *Sir Gawan.*

[illegible]ible. *Sir Gawan*

GRILSE, GILSE, *s.* A salmon not fully grown, by some viewed as a distinct species, S. *Stat. Rob. I.*—Sw. *graelax*, id. q. a gray salmon.

GRIME, *s.* Expl. "coal coom," (E. *culm*), Dumfries.

GRIMIE, *adj.* 1. Blackened with soot or smoke, Roxb. 2. Swarthy in complexion, Ettr. For.

GRYMING, *s.* A sprinkling; a thin covering, S. A. *Minst. Bord.*—Isl. *gryma*, nox pruina, G. Andr.

GRINALE, *s.* Granary. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Fr. *grenaille*, seed, grain. V. GIRNALL.

* *To* GRIND, *v. a.* To prepare a student for passing his trials in medicine, law, &c. especially by revising his Latin with him, S.

GRIND, *s.* Properly a gate, consisting of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or in the adjoining walls, Orkney, Shetland.

GRINDER, *s.* The designation given to one who prepares others for an academical trial, S.

GRINTAL-MAN, *s.* The keeper of a granary, Aberd. V. GRAINTLE-MAN.

GRYNTARIS, *s. pl.* *Lynds.* V. GRAINTER.

GRIP, *s.* The trench behind cattle in a cowhouse, 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. 2. To catch, or lay hold of, after pursuit, S.

GRIP, *s.* Possession. *Gawan and Gol.*

GRIPPY, *adj.* Disposed to defraud, S.—A. S. *grife*, avarus.

GRIPPY FOR GRIPPY. One grasp of the hand in return for another, South of S.

GRIPPILL, *adj.* 1. Tenacious. *Douglas.* 2. Rapacious, S. A. *Waverley.*

GRYPPIT, *pret.* Searched. *Douglas.*

GRIS, GRYS, GRYCE, *s.* A pig, S. *griskin*, Ang. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *grys*, id.

To GRISE, GRYSE. V. GRYIS.

To GRISE, *v. n.* To shudder. *Douglas.*

GRISK, *adj.* Greedy; avaricious, Roxb.

To GRISSILL, *v. a.* To gnash. *Douglas.*

GRIST, *s.* Thickness, S. *Stat. Acc.*

GRIST, *s.* Fee paid at a mill for grinding, S. *Rudd.*—A. S. *ge-ris-an*, contundere.

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.* Unexplained. *Inventories.*

GRIT, GRYT, *adj.* 1. Great, S. S. B. *grite. Ross.* 2. Large; big, S. *Burel.* 3. Thick; gross, S. *Dunbar.* 4. In a state of intimacy, S. *Ramsay.* 5. Swelled with rain, S. *Spalding.* 6. The heart is said to be *grit*, when one is ready to cry, S. *Minst. Bord. Grit-hearted*, *adj.* used in the same sense, S. 7. In a state of pregnancy, S. *Herd.*—A. S. *grith*, Isl. *grid*, pax.

GRIT, *s.* The grain of stones, S. *Stat. Acc.*—C. B. id. lapis arenosus.

GRYTH, *s.* Quarter in battle. *Wallace.*

GRITHT, *s.* A hoop. *Aberd. Reg.*

GRYT LYEN FISCHE. Such as are taken with a strong line, S. B.

GRYT LINES, *s. pl.* Lines for deep-sea fishing. *Mearns.*

GRITNESS, GREATNES, *s.* Width; girth; denoting the circumference of any body, S.

GRIZZIE, GIRZIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the female name *Griselda*; in S. *Grizzel.*

GROATS, *s. pl.* Oats with the husks taken off, S. *Kelly.*—A. S. *grut*, far.

To GROBBLE, GROUBBLE, *v. a.* To swallow hastily and greedily, Ayrs. Clydes.

GROFF, *adj.* 1. Having harsh features, S. 2. Unpolished, S. *Watson.* 3. Obscene; smutty, S. 4. Used in a peculiar sense; "A *grouff* guess," *i. e.* a rough or inaccurate calculation, or conjecture, Loth. —Teut. *grof*, rudis.

GROFLINS, *adv.* In a grovelling posture. *Pitscottie.* V. GRUFELINGIS.

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. *K. Hart.* 2. Paramour; lover. *Evergr.* V. GOME.

GROO, GRUE, GRUSE, *s.* The designation given to water, when passing from the liquid state to that of ice; water only in part congealed, Selkirks.

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.

GROOF, *s.* Belly. *On* one's *groof*; flat, lying with the face downward, S.

GROOGL'T, *part. pa.* Disordered; disfigured. V. GRUGGLE, *v.*

GROOL, *s.* A kind of moss beat into peat, Renfr.

To GROOSE, *v. n.* To shudder. V. GRUZE.

GROOSH, *adj.* Very good; excellent; a term much used by young people, Loth.

GROOSIE, *adj.* As regarding the face; having a coarse skin, with a greasy appearance, S.—Belg. *gruyzig*, nasty.

To GROOZLE, *v. n.* To breathe with difficulty. V. GRUZZLE.

GROOZLINS, GRUZLINS, *s. pl.* Intestines, Lanarks. *I had a grumbling in my groozlins*; I was seized with gripes. *Curmurring* in the guts; *Correnoy*, synon.

GROPSEY, *s.* "A glutton," Ayrs. *Picken.*

GROSE, *s.* Style of writing. *Douglas.*—Fr. *grosse*, engrossment of a deed.

To GROSE, *v. a.* 1. To rub off the wiry edge of a tool, Loth. 2. To rub off part of one's skin, ibid.—Dan. *groett-er*, to bruise.

GROSET, GROSER, GROSERT, *s.* A gooseberry, S. *Burns.*—Gael. *sgrosaid*, Su. G. *krusbaer*, id.

GROSE. *In grosse*, at random. *Muse's Thren.*

GROU, (pron. *groo*), *adj.* Ugly; as a *grou wamblin*, applied to a misgrown or rickety child; *a grou fairy*, id. Caithn.

GROU, *s.* Shivering; horror, Lanarks.

To GROUBLE, *v. a.* V. GROBBLE.

To GROUE, GROWE, *v. n.* 1. To shudder; to shiver, S. *groose*, Loth. 2. To be filled with terror. *Barbour.* 3. To shrink back. *Houlate.* 4. To feel horror, S. *Barbour.*—Teut. *grouw-en*, Dan. *gru-er*, horrere.

GROUF, GRUF, *s.* The disturbed sleep which one has during sickness, S.

To GROUF, GRUFE, *v. n.* This term does not merely denote the disturbed sleep of a sick person, but immediately respects the sound emitted by the nostrils in consequence of breathing high through them, Ang. Fife, Loth. Often, *to Grouf in sleep.* "*Grouf*, to sleep restlessly." *Gall. Encycl.*

GROUFF, *adj.* Vulgar, Liddisdale, Roxb.; the same with *Groff*, sense 2.

GROUFFIN, GRUFFIN, *s.* The act of breathing loudly through the nostrils in a disturbed sleep, Fife.

GROUGROU, *s.* The corn grub, Lanarks.; pron. like *oo* in E.

To GROUK, *v. n.* To become enlivened after awaking from sleep, Dumfr.

To GROUK, *v. n.* To overlook with a watchful and apparently suspicious eye, Ang.—Teut. *ghe*, and *roeck-en*, curare.

To GROUNCH, GRUNTSCH, *v. n.* 1. To grunt. *Ruddiman.* 2. To grumble, S. B. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *gronch-er*, id.

GROUNDIE-SWALLOW, *s.* Groundsel, S.

GROUND-LAIR, *s.* The burying-ground appropriated to a family, S. *Ab. Chron.*

GROUND-MAIL, *s.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a church-yard, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

GROUNDS, *s. pl.* Refuse of flax, Loth. Synon. *Pob.*

GROUND-WA-STANE, *s.* The foundation-stone. *Pink. Sel. Scot. Ball.*—A. S. *grund-wealle*; Su. G. *grundval*, fundamentum; from *grund*, fundus, and *wealle*, *val*, *vall*, murus.

To GROUNGE, GRUNGE, *v. a.* 1. To look sullen or sulky, Roxb. 2. To grumble; to murmur; as, "He's aye *groungin'* about something," ibid. This seems nothing more than a provincial variety of *Grounch*, *Gruntsch*, *v.* q. v.

GROUSUM, GROOSUM, *adj.* 1. Frightful, S. *Rob Roy.* 2. Very uncomely, S. *Burns.*—Germ. *grausam*, dreadful, ghastly. [Clydes.

GROUTIE, *adj.* Given as synon. with *Rouchsome*, Upp.

GROW, *adj.* *Grow weather* is a phrase commonly applied to weather that is favourable to vegetable growth, S.—Dan. *groed veiger*, *groe veger*, growing weather.

GROW, *s.* Growth, Aberd. Ang. *Ross.*

To GROW *to a Head.* To gather strength; so to increase in power or numbers as to be ready for action, S. *Spalding.*

GROWAT, *s.* A cruet for holding liquids. *Inventories.*

GROWNNESS, GROUNNESS, *s.* Corpulency; unwieldiness. *Pitscottie.*

GROWP, *s.* A greedy person, Upp. Clydes.—A. S. *griop-an*, *grip-an*, prehendere, rapere.

GROWTH, *s.* Any excrescence on the body, S.

GROWTHY, *adj.* 1. Fertile, S. 2. Promoting vegetation; as, "a *growthie* day," "fine *growthie* weather," S.

GROWTHILIE, *adv.* Luxuriantly, S.

GROWTHINESS, *s.* The state of strong vegetation or luxuriance, S.

GROZEL, *s.* Used, as well as *Groset*, to denote a gooseberry, Roxb. Dumfr. *Grozzle* is also used, Dumfr. *Grozer* occurs in some of our old books. "Uva crispa, a *groser*," *Wedderburn's Vocab.* *Grozer* is still used in Fife.

GROZLIN, *part. adj.* Breathing with difficulty through the nose, Fife. V. GROOZLE.

GRU, *s.* The crane. *Burel.*—Fr. *grue.*

GRU, *s.* 1. A particle; an atom, S. 2. Applied to the mind. *He has na a gru of sense*, S.—Gr. γρυ, quicquid minutum est.

GRUAN, *s.* A greyhound, Roxb. V. GRAWAN.

To GRUB, *v. a.* To plant, or to prune.—Moes. G. *grab-an*, fodere, pret. *grob.*

To GRUCH, *v. n.* To grudge. *Wyntown.*

GRUCHING, GROWCH, *s.* Repining. *Wallace.*

To GRUDGE, *v. a.* "To squeeze; to press down," S. B. *Gl. Shirrefs.*—Fr. *grug-er*, "to crumble, or breake into small pieces;" Cotgr. V. GRUSH.

To GRUDGE *up*, *v. n.* Applied to water interrupted in its course, then said to be *grudg'd up*, Roxb.; obviously a 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. *The Pirate*. V. GROWE, GROUE, *v.*

GRUFE, GROUFE. *On grufe*, flat, with the face towards the earth. *To be on* one's *grufe*, to be in this manner, S. *Henrysone*.—Isl. *gruf-a*, cernuare, *a grufwa*, cernué, *liggia a grufu*, in faciem et pectus cubare.

GRUFELING, *part. pr.* *To be grufeling*, expl. "to lie close wrapped up, and in a comfortable-looking manner; used in ridicule," Roxb. V. GRUFE.

GRUFELYNGIS, GRULLEGIS, *adv.* In a grovelling attitude. *Douglas*.

GRUFF, *s.* A slumber; a discomposed sleep; often applied to that of a sick person, S. V. GROUF.

To GRUGGLE, *v. a.* To put anything out of order by much handling, S. *Tarras*. V. MISGRUGLE.

GRUGOUS, *adj.* Grim. V. GRUOUS.

GRUISHACK, *s.* Hot embers, Dumfr. V. GRIESHOCH.

To GRULL, GROOL, *v. a.* To bruise to dust. *Gall. Encycl.*

GRULL, GROOL, *s.* "A stone bruised to dust," Dumfr. *Gall. Encycl.* [Gall.

GRULSH, GRULCH, *s.* A thick squab object, Lanarks.

GRULSHY, *adj.* Gross; coarse; clumsy. *Annals of the Parish*. V. GRUSHIE.

GRUME, *s.* A man. V. GROME.

GRUMLY, *adj.* Muddy; dreggy, Ang. *Grumlie*, S. O. *Burns*.—Su. G. *grumlog*, id.

GRUMMEL, *s.* Mud; dregs, Ang. *Godscroft*.—Isl. *gromi*, coenum, turbida aqua; Su. G. *Grummel*, id.

GRUMMELY, *adj.* Gravelly, Selkirks. It has evidently the same origin with *Grummel*, q. v.

To GRUMPH, *v. n.* To grunt, S. *Tarras*.—Su. G. *grymt-a*, id.

GRUMPH, *s.* A grunt, S. *Saxon and Gael*.

GRUMPHIE, *s.* A vulgar name for a sow, S. *Ramsay*. *Burns*.

To GRUMPLE, *v. n.* To feel with the fingers; to grubble, South of S.; allied to Germ. *grappel-n*, palpare.

GRUN, *s.* Ground.

GRUND, *s.* The bottom or channel in water, S.—Isl. *grunn*, fundus aquae et maris.

To GRUND, *v. a.* 1. To run aground, S. 2. To bring to the ground; to bring down; applied to shooting, Roxb. *Hogg*.

To GRUND, *v. a.* To grind; to cuttle; often pron. *Grun'*, S.—Isl. *grenna*, attenuare.

GRUNDAVIE, *s.* The vulgar name for *Ground-ivy*.

GRUND-GRUE, *s.* Water beginning to congeal, at the lower part of a stream, Selk.

GRUNDIN, *part. pa.* Whetted; old part. of *grund*. *Douglas*.

GRUND-ROTTEN, *s.* The brown rat, S. E. Norway rat; S. *Grund-rotten*.

GRUND-STANE, GRUNSTANE, *s.* A grinding stone, S.

To GRUNGE, *v. n.* To look sullen. V. GROUNGE.

GRUNYE, *s.* Promontory. *Barbour*.—O. Fr. *groign*, promontoire, Roquef.

GRUNYIE, *s.* 1. The mouth, ludicrously, S. *Ruddiman*. 2. A grunt. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *groin*, the snout; Isl. *graun*, os et nasus.

GRUNKLE, *s.* The snout of a sow. *The gab and grunkle* is a common phrase, Stirlings.; a corr. of *Gruntle*, q. v.

GRUNNISHULE, GRUNSTULE, *s.* Groundsel, an herb, Senecio vulgaris, Clydes.

GRUNSIE, *s.* Expl. "a sour fellow," Gl. S. B. *Skinner*.—This seems immediately allied to German *grunz-en*, grunnire.

GRUNTILL, GRUNTLE, *s.* 1. The snout. *Lynds*. 2. The face in general, S. *Burns*.

GRUNTILLOT, *s.* The designation of a sow; probably from S. *Gruntle*, *v.* *Colkelbie Sow*.

To GRUNTLE, *v. n.* 1. To grunt on a lower key, as denoting the sound emitted by pigs. *Rollock*. 2. To coo, as infants when highly pleased, S.—O. Fr. *grondiler*, murmurer.

GRUNTLE, *s.* 1. The sound made by infants, S. 2. A grunting sound of any kind, S. *Cleland*.

GRUNTLE-THRAWN, *adj.* Wry-faced, Ayrs.—From *Gruntill*, the snout or face.

To GRUNTSCH. V. GROUNCH.

GRUOUS, GRUGOUS, *s.* Grisly, S. B. *Jour. Lond.* V. GROUE.

To GRUP, *v. a.* To lay hold of firmly, S.; *to gripe*, E.

GRUPE, GROOP, *s.* A hollow behind the stalls of horses or cattle, for receiving their dung and urine, S.; as, "A grape into a grupe to grub."—A. S. *groepe*, a small ditch. *Herd*.

GRUPPIT, *part.* Sprained, S. B.

To GRUSE, *v. a.* To press, Fife.—Germ. *grus-en*, comminuere.

GRUSE, *s.* Water in a half-congealed state. V. GROO.

To GRUSH, *v. n.* To crumble, Lanarks.—This is evidently a very ancient word; the same with Teut. *gruys-en*, redigere in rudus. The E. v. *to crush*, is radically the same, also *to crash*.

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.

GRUSH, *adj.* The same with *grushie*, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems*.

GRUSHIE. Of thriving growth; thick, Ayrs. *Burns*.—Teut. *grootsigh*, amplus; Flandr. *groese*, vigor.

GRUTTEN, *part. pa.* Cried, S. *Ramsay*. V. GREIT.

To GRUZE, GROOZE, *v. n.* To shiver, Roxb.; synon. *grove*, *growe*, q. v.

GRUZIN, GROOZIE, *s.* A shivering; "a creeping of the flesh," ibid.—Germ. *graus*, horror.

To GRUZZLE, *v. a.* To bruise; to press together, Fife. A dimin. from the v. *to gruse*, q. v.

To GRUZZLE, *v. n.* 1. To move the lips as if one were sucking, so as to articulate indistinctly, Loth. 2. This term is used somewhat differently in Renfrews. There it denotes the half-plaintive sound emitted by an infant when it awakes, or between sleeping and waking. 3. To make a continued suppressed grunting, Clydes. 4. To eat voraciously, with an ungraceful noise occasioned by the mode of eating, Lanarks. V. GRUSE. [Dumfr.

GRUZZLE, *s.* A continued suppressed grunting,

GUARD-FISH, *s.* The Sea-pike, Firth of Forth. *Neill*.

GUBERNAMENT, GUVERNAMENT, *s.* Government. *Acts Ja. VI.*

GUBERT, *adj.* With wreathed figures. *Watson*.—Fr. *guipure*, wreathed work.

To GUCK, *v. n.* To trifle. *Montgomerie*.—Teut. *guych-en*, nugari.

GUCKIT, *adj.* Foolish. V. GOWKIT.

GUCKRIE, *s.* Foolishness. *Philotus*.

GUD, *s.* 1. Substance. 2. Provisions. *Wallace.* 3. Used to denote live stock. *Acts C. I.*

GUD, Gude, *s.* Used for the name of God, S. *Burns.*—Goth. *gud*, id. traced to *gud*, bonus.

GUD, Gude, *adj.* 1. Good, S. 2. Brave. *Wynt.*—Su. G. *god*, id. 3. Well-born, S. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *guds*, Alem. *guot*, Su. G. *god*, nobilis. 4. In composition, denoting the various relations of blood or alliance. 5. *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. 6. Used in the language of threatening; conveying the idea of ample retaliation, S. *Redgauntlet.* 7. 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. 8. Used as denoting quantity, for much; as, "Ye have *as gude's* a pund wecht," S. 9. In regard to number, signifying many; as, "There were *as gude as* twenty there," S. *As gueed*, *&c.*, Aberdeen.

GUD-BROTHER, *s.* Brother-in-law, S. *Minst. Bord.*

GUDDAY, *s.* A salutation, bidding *good day*; as, "He gae me a *gudday*," S.

GUDDAME, *s.* Grandmother, S. *Wyntown.*

GUDDICK, *s.* A riddle, Shetl.—A dimin. from Isl. Su.G. *gaet*, aenigma, from *gaet-a*, divinare; Dan. *gaade*, id.

To GUDDLE, *v. a.* To mangle; to haggle, S.—*Fr. couteler*, slaughtered.

GUDDLE, *s.* Work of a dirty and unctuous nature, Upp. Clydes. Edin.

To GUDDLE, *v. n.* To be engaged in work of this description, ibid.

To GUDDLE, *v. a.* To catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream, South of S. Lanarks. *Gump*, synon. Roxb. *Ginnle*, Lanarks. *Hogg.* V. Gump.

GUDDLING, *s.* The act of catching fish by groping, Selkirks. *Hogg.*

GUD-DOCHTER, *s.* 1. Daughter-in-law, S. *Douglas.* 2. A step-daughter, S.

To GUDE, Guid, Good, *v. a.* To manure; also *gudin. Monroe.*—Su. G. *goed-a*, stercorare.

GUDE, *adv.* Well, S. This is used in the way of menace. To one who is about to do what another disapproves, it is commonly said, "*Ye had as gude no*," S.

GUDE, Guid, *s.* Substance; also, rank.

Man of Guid. 1. A man of property or respectability. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. A man of high birth. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.* V. Gude, *adj.* 3. Well born.

GUDE, *s.* The Supreme Being. *Burns.*

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.

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. *Saxon and Gael.*

GUDELESS, *adj.* This occurs in the phrase, S. B. "Neither *gudeless* (*gueedless*, Aberd.) nor ill-less." 1. Neither positively good, nor positively wicked. 2. Neither beneficial nor hurtful,

GUDELIE, *adv.* With propriety; in a becoming manner. *Balfour's Pract.*

GUDELIHED, *s.* Beauty. *K. Quair.*—A. S. *godlic*, pulcher, and *had.*

GUDEMAN, *s.* 1. The master of a family. 2. A husband, S. *Ross.*

GUDEMANLIKE, *adj.* Becoming a husband, Ayrs. *The Entail.*

GUDEWILL, *s.* 1. *A gueedwill*, a gratuity, Aberd. 2. The designation given to the proportion of meal ground at a mill, which is due to the under-miller, Roxb.

GUD-FADER, *s.* 1. Father-in-law, S. *Bellenden.* 2. A step-father, S.

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, *v. n.* To poke for fish under the banks of a river or stream, Roxb.

GUDGEON, *s.* A strong iron pivot driven into the end of the axle-tree of a wheel.

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.

GUDGET, *s.* One who is fat from eating too much, Roxb. V. Gudgin.

To GUDGET, *v. n.* To be gluttonous, ib.

GUDGET, *adj.* The same with *gudgie*, Roxb. V. Gudge, *v. a.* to cause to bulge.

GUDGET, *s.* 1. A trull. *Philotus.*—*Fr. goujate*, id. 2. A servant attending the camp. *Rollock.*—*Fr. goujat.*

GUDGIE, *adj.* Short and thick, S.—*Fr. gouju*, chuffy.

GUDYEAT, *s.* A servant attending the camp. *Bannat. Journ.* V. Gudget.

GUDIN, Gooding, *s.* Manure, S. *Brand.*

GUDLINE, Gudlene, Gudling, *s.* A denomination of foreign gold coin. *Acts C. I.*

GUDLINIS, *s.* Base metal mixed illegally with gold. *Lyndsay.*

GUD-MODER, *s.* 1. Mother-in-law, S. *Baillie.* 2. A step-mother, S. *Bellenden.*

GUD-SYR, Gud-Schir, Gudsher, (pron. *gutsher*), *s.* A grandfather, S. *Wyntown.*

GUD-SISTER, *s.* A sister-in-law, S.

GUD-SONE, *s.* 1. A son-in-law, S. *Douglas.* 2. A step-son, S. 3. A godson. *Colkelbie Sow.*

GUD-WIFE, *s.* Simply, a wife; a spouse, S.

GUDWILLIE, Gudwillit, *adj.* 1. Liberal, S. *Watson.* 2. Cordial. *Burns.* 3. Acting spontaneously. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *godwillig*, benevolus; Isl. *godvillie*, spontaneous.

GUE, *s.* A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland. *The Pirate.*

GUEDE, *s.* *No guede*, not a whit. *Sir Tristrem.*—*Fr. ne goute*, nothing.

GUEED, *adj.* Good, S. B. *Ross.* V. Guds.

GUEEDLY, *adj.* Religious; as, "That's a *gueedly* buik;" a godly book, Aberd. The word seems a corr. of E. *godly.*

GUEEDLY, Guidly, *adv.* 1. Easily; conveniently. 2. Properly; with a good grace, ibid.

I—canna *guidly* recommend it.—*Shirrefs.*

GUEEDS, *s. pl.* Goods, S. B. *Ross.*

GUERGOUS, *adj.* Having a warlike appearance; as, "a *guergous* look," a martial aspect, Ayrs.—*Fr. guerre*, war, and *guise*, manner.

GUERRA, *Courts of.* Courts which seem to have been held by inferior officers, for punishing the violence committed by individuals, or perhaps the feuds, between one family and another. L. B. and Ital. *guerra*, war.

• **GUESS**, *s.* Used pretty generally in S. to denote a riddle; an enigma.

• **GUEST**, *s.* The name given by the superstitious in the South of S. to any thing which they consider as the prognostic or omen of the approach of a stranger. *Hogg's Mountain Bard.*

To **GUESTEN**, *v. n.* To lodge as a guest; still used occasionally, South of S.—A. Bor. id.

GUEST-HOUSE, *s.* A place of entertainment. *Rutherford.*—A. S. *gest-hus*, id.

GUESTNING, *s.* Entertainment. V. GESTNING.

GUFF, *s.* A savour; a smell, S.—*Weffe* occurs in the same sense, O. E.—Isl. *gufa*, vapor.

GUFF, GOFF, *s.* A fool, Gl. Sibb, South of S. W. Loth.—Fr. *goffe*, id.; Isl. *gufa*, vappa, homo nihili.

To **GUFF** *and* **TALK**. To babble; to talk foolishly, Teviotdale. V. GUFF, GOFF, *s.*

GUFF *nor* **STYE**. Used in Fife for *Buff* nor *Stye*.

GUFFA, *s.* A loud burst of laughter, S. *Antiquary.* V. GAFFAW, which is the preferable orthography.

GUFFER, *s.* Viviparous Blenny. *Sibbald.*

GUFFIE, *adj.* Stupid; foolish, S.

GUFFIE, *s.* Used in the sense of *Guff*, a fool, q. v.

GUFFIE, *adj.* Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks; chubbed; chuffy, Clydes.—Fr. *gouffé*, stuffed with eating.

GUFFINESS, *s.* Thickness and fatness about the temples or cheeks, ibid.

GUFFISH, *adj.* The same with *Guffie*, Roxb.

GUFFISHLIE, *adv.* Foolishly, ibid.

GUFFISHNESS, *s.* Foolishness, 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, *s.* Perhaps a lump. *Invent.*

GUHYT. L. GYHYT, *pret.* Hid. *Wallace.*—A. S. *gehyt*, occultat.

To **GUID**, *v. a.* To manure. V. GUDE.

GUID, *s.* Substance, Aberd. V. GUDE.

GUIDAL, *s.* Guidance, S. O. *Tannahill.*

To **GUIDE**, *v. a.* Besides the usual acceptations in E. it signifies, 1. To treat; to use; the connection 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. *Ross's Helenore.* 2. To manage economically; as, "Gude gear *ill-guidit*," S. *Burns. My Nannie O.*

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.

GUYDER, *s.* One who manages the concerns of another. *Acts Cha. I.*

GUIDESHIP, GUIDSCHIP, GUIDRSCHIP, *s.* 1. Guidance; government. *Pitscottie.* 2. Usage; treatment, S. B. *Ross.*

GUIDE-THE-FIRE. A poker, Fife.

GUIDE-THE-GATE. A halter for a horse, Dumfr.

GUIDON, *s.* A standard, Fr. *Godscroft.*

GUID-WAYES, *adv.* Amicably, or for the purpose of settling differences; q. in a *good wise*. *Pitscottie's Cron.*

To **GUIK**. *L. Hailes.* V. GOUK.

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. *guld*, flavus.

GUILDE, GUILD, GOOL, *s.* Corn marigold, S.—*Gules*, S. B., Su. G. *gul*, *gol*, yellow.

GOOL RIDING, *s.* Riding through a parish to observe the growth *of guild*, and to fine the negligent farmer, S. *Stat. Acc.*

GUILDER-FAUGH, *s.* Old lea-land, once ploughed and allowed to lie fallow, Ayrs. It was conjectured by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. of Auchinleck, who communicated this and a variety of other Ayshire words to me, that the term might perhaps refer to some mode of fallowing introduced into S. from *Guelderland*. V. FAUCH, FAUGH, *v.*

GUILT, *s.* Money. *Monro's Exped.* "Nummus, a penny. Pecunia, coin or *guilt*." *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. GELT.

GUIND, *s.* A wild cherry. V. GEAN.

GUYNOCH, *s.* A greedy person, Ayrs. The same with *Geenoch*, q. v.

GUIZARD, *s.* A masker, S. *The Pirate.* V. GYSAR, GYSARD.

GUK GUK. A ludicrous reiteration, meant to imitate the chanting of the Popish service. *Poems Sixteenth Cent.* The design of this term, especially as repeated, seems to be to compare the chanters to the cuckoo.

GUKKOW, *s.* The cuckoo. V. GOWK.

GUKSTON GLAIKSTON. A contemptuous designation expressive of the combination of folly and vainglory. *Knox.*—From *gowk*, a fool, and *glaiks*, the unstable reflection of rays of light.

GULBOW, *s.* Intimacy, Orkn.—Isl. *gilld*, sodalitium, and *bo*, incola.

GULCH, *s.* A thick, ill-shaped person. Roxb. 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. 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, *a.* Passionate; boisterous. 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. GUILDS.

GULE, *adj.* Yellow. V. GOOL.

GULEFITTIT, *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*, aëris frigor.

GULL, *s.* A large trout, Dumfr.; called also a *Boddom-liar*, *i. e.* a fish that lies at the bottom.—Holl. *gulle*, a codfish.

To **GULL**, *v. a.* To thrust the finger forcibly in below the ear, Annandale; synon. *Catill.*—Isl. *gull*, bucca.

GULLA, (*l* liquid), *s.* A midwife, Shetland.

To **GULLER**, *v. n.* 1. To guggle, S. *Buller*, synon. 2. To make such a noise as a dog makes when about to bite; to growl, Dumfries.—Sw. *kolr-a*, to guggle.

GULLER, *s.* A sound of this description, ib.

GULLER, *s.* 1. The noise occasioned by an act of gurgling. It often denotes such a sound as suggests the idea of strangulation or suffocation, S. 2. The boiling of the water which causes a gurgling noise, South of S.

GULLY, *s.* 1. A large knife, S. *Ramsay.* 2. *To guide the gully*, to have the chief management, S. *Ross.* 3. A warlike weapon, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dialect.*

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.

GULLIEGAW, *s.* A broil, Fife. Perhaps from *Gully*, a knife, and *Gaw*, to gall.

GULLIEWILLIE, *s.* 1. A quagmire covered with grass, &c. Ayrs. 2. A noisy, blustering, quarrelsome fool, ib.

To GULLIGAW, *v. a.* To wound with a knife in a quarrel, L. B.—From *gully*, and *gaw*, to excoriate.

GULLION, *s.* A quagmire, Loth.—Su. G. *gool*, O. Germ. *gulle*, vorago.

GULLION, *s.* A mean wretch, Upp. Clydes.—C. B. *gwael*, low, base, vile.

GULOCH, *s.* An iron lever used in quarrying stones, South of S.; synon. *Pinch.* V. GEWLICK.

GULP, *s.* A big unwieldy child, Ang.

GULPIN, *s.* A young child, Angus.

GULPIN, *s.* A raw, unwieldy fellow. *Waverly.* This term seems to contain an allusion to a young fish.

GULSACH, *s.* A surfeit, S. B. Allied most probably to *Gulsoch*, gluttony.

GULSCHY, *adj.* Gross in the body, Clydes.—Teut. *gulsigh*, voracious.

GULSCHOCH, GULSACH, (*gutt.*) *s.* The jaundice. *Compl. S.*—Su. G. *gulsot*, Belg. *geelsucht*, id. *i. e.* the yellow sickness.

GULSCHOCH, *adj.* Having a jaundiced appearance. *Evergreen.*

GULSOCH, *s.* Voracious appetite, Fife, Ang.—Teut. *gulsigh*, gulosus. V. GULSACH.

GUM, *s.* 1. A mist. *Doug.* 2. Variance; umbrage, S.—Arab. *ghem*, sorrow.

GUM, *s.* The dross of coals, Lanarks. V. COOM.

To GUMFIATE, *v. a.* 1. Apparently, to swell. *Ayrs. Legaters.*—Ital. *gonfiare*, to swell. 2. Expl. to perplex, or bamboozle.

GUMLY, *adj.* Muddy. 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. *The Entail.*

To GUMP, *v. a.* 1. To grope, Roxb. 2. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, ibid. Berwicks. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

GUMP, *s.* Expl. "the whole of any thing." *Gall. Encycl.*

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. V. GUMPHIE.

To GUMPH, *v. a.* To beat; to baffle; to defeat; to get the better of, Aberd.

GUMPHIE, *s.* A fool, Ang.—Isl. *gumpa*, frustratio; Dan. *kumse*, a blockhead.

GUMPHION, GUMPHEON, *s.* A funeral banner. *Guy Mannering.*—Ital. *gonfalone*, a banner.

GUMPING, *s.* The act of catching fish with the hands, Roxb. Selk. *Br. of Bodsb.*

GUMPING, *s.* "A piece cut off the *gump*, or whole of any thing." *Gall. Encycl.* 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.

GUMPLE, GUMPLE-FEAST, *s.* A surfeit, Strathmore.

GUMPLEFACED, *adj.* Chopfallen, S.—O. Fr. *guimple*, a veil worn by nuns; q. having the aspect of a nun.

GUMPLE-FOISTED, *adj.* Sulky, in bad humour. *Redgauntlet.*

GUMPS. *To tak the Gumps*, to be in an ill humour; to become pettish, Fife.

GUMPTION, *s.* Understanding; common-sense, S. *Gawmtion*, A. Bor. id. *J. Nicol.*—Moes. G. *gaumjan*, percipere.

GUMPTIONLESS, *adj.* Foolish; destitute of understanding, S.; also written *Gumshionless, Gawmless*, North of E. id.

GUMPUS, *s.* A fool, S.

GUN, *s.* *A great gun*, one who acquires great celebrity, especially as a preacher or a public speaker; a common figure, borrowed from the loud report made by artillery, S. *St. Ronan.*

To GUN, *v. a.* To talk in a gossiping way.

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, pursy fellow." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

GUNK, *s.* *To gie* one *the gunk*, to jilt one, Renfrews. *Tannahill.* V. BEGUNK, GANK, and BEGEIK.

GUNKERIE, *s.* The act of duping, or of putting a trick upon another, Teviotdale.

GUNKIE, *s.* A dupe, ibid.

GUNMAKER, *s.* A gunsmith, S. *Ab. Reg.*

GUNNALD, *s.* Perhaps old favourite. *Colkelbie Sow.*—Su. G. *gunn-a*, favere; and *ald*, old.

To GUNNER, *v. n.* To gossip; to talk loud and long; generally applied to country conversation, Ayrs.

GUNNER, *s.* 1. The act of gossiping, Ayrs. 2. A volley of noisy talk, ibid.

GUNNER FLOOK. The Turbot. *Sibbald.*

GUNSTANE, *s.* A flint for a firelock, S.

GURAN, *s.* A small boil, S.—Gael. Ir. *gastran*, a pimple.

GURANIE, *adj.* Full of small boils, Clydes.

To GURD, GOURD, *v. n.* To stop; applied to running water, when stopped in its course by earth, ice, &c. S. B. *Douglas.*—Fr. *gourd-ir*, to benumb.

To GURDE, *v. a.* To strike. *Sir Gawan.* V. GIRD.

GURDEN, *v.* 3 *pl.* Gird, id.

GURGY, *adj.* Fat; short-necked; with a protuberant belly, Roxb.—Fr. *gorgé*, gorged, crammed, Cotgr.

GURGRUGOUS, *adj.* Ugly, Fife. V. GRUGOUS, and GRUOUS.

GURK, *s.* 1. A fat, short person, Aberd. *Skinner.* 2. "A child rather thick in proportion to his tallness." 3. "Any of the young of the live stock thriving and bulky for its age." *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

GURL, GOURL, GURLIE, GOURLIE, *adj.* 1. Bleak; stormy, S. *Douglas.* 2. Surly. *Evergreen.*—Belg. *guur*, cold, bleak.

To GURL, *v. n.* To growl, Renfr. As applied to the wind, it denotes a sort of growling sound. *A. Wilson's Poems.*—Germ. *grull-en*, murmurare.

GURL, GURLE, *s.* Growl; snarl, Renfr. ib. *R. Gilhaise.*

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, ib. 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.

GURNLE, *s.* 1. "A strange-shaped, thick man." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A fisher's implement, used in inserting *stobs*, or stakes, in the sand, to spread nets on," ibid.

GURR, *s.* A knotty stick or tree, Ang.

To GURR, *v. n.* 1. To growl; to snarl as a dog, Berwicks, Roxb. Loth. Lanarks. *Hogg.* 2. To purr as a cat, Aberd.—Perhaps from Isl. *kurr-a*, murmurare, fremere.

GURR, *s.* The growl of a dog, Loth.

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. Roquefort renders it *pesant*, weighty; ponderous, burdensome.

GUSCHACH, *s.* The fireside, Aberd.

GUSCHET, *s.* 1. The armour by which the armpit was defended. *Wallace.*—Fr. *gousset*, id. 2. The clock of a stocking, S. *Forbes.* 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, *s.* The long gut, S.

GUSEHEADDIT, *adj.* Foolish, q. having the *head* of a *goose*. *Nicol Burne.*

GUSEHORN, GUIZZEAN, *s.* The gizzard, S. *Watson.*—Fr. *gesier*, id.

GUSE PAN, *s.* A pan for stewing geese. *Aberd. Reg.* *Guispane*, ibid.

GUSHEL, *s.* The name given to that small dam which is made in a gutter or streamlet 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 *gush*; because, when the dam is broken down, the water *gushes* forth.

GUSHING, *s.* A term used to denote the grunting of swine. *Urquhart's Rabelais.* V. CHEEPING, GUSSIE.

GUSING-IRNE, *s.* A smoothing iron; a Gipsey term, south of S. V. GOOSE.

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, Dumfries, Roxb.

GUSSIE, *s.* A coarse lusty woman, S.—Fr. *goussé*, stuffed with eating.

To GUST, *v. a.* 1. To taste, S. *Chalm. Air.* 2. To give a relish to. *Ferguson.*

To GUST, *v. n.* 1. To eat. *Bellend.* 2. To have a relish of, ib. 3. To smell. *Doug.* 4. To learn from experience. *G. Buchanan.*—Lat. *gust-are*, O. Fr. *goust-er*.

GUST, *s.* A relish, S. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

GUSTARD, *s.* The great bustard. *Sibbald.*

GUSTED, *part.* Having a savour. *Monroe.*

GUSTFU', *adj.* 1. Grateful to the taste, palatable, S. 2. Enjoying the relish of anything, S. *David. Seasons.*

GUSTY, *adj.* Savoury, S. *Ramsay.*

GUT, *s.* The gout, S. *Watson.*

GUT, *s.* A drop, S.—Lat. *gutta*. V. GOUTTS.

GUT AND GA'. A common phrase, denoting all the contents of the stomach, S. *Ross.* *Ga'* is for *gall*.

GUTCHER, *s.* A grandfather, S. V. GUNSYR.

GUT-HANIEL, *s.* A colic.

GUTRAKE, *s.* Provisions which have been procured with difficulty and exertion, or by improper means, Fife.

GUTSY, *adj.* Gluttonous, S.—From E. *guts*.

GUTSILIE, *adv.* Gluttonously, S.

GUTSINESS, *s.* Gluttony, voraciousness, S.

GUTTER, *s.* A mire; as, "The road was a perfect *gutter*," S. 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 will come and tak ye out again," S. B.

To GUTTER, *v. n.* 1. To do anything in a dirty way, Ang. 2. To bedaub with mire, S. B.

To GUTTER, *v. n.* To eat into the flesh, to fester, Roxb.; q. to form a *gutter* or channel for itself.

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. *Heart M. Loth.* 2. 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.

GUTTEREL, *adj.* Somewhat gluttonous, Upp. Lanarks. From E. *gut*.

GUTTER-HOLE, *s.* "The place where all filth is flung out of the kitchen." *Gall. Encycl.*

GUTTERY, *adj.* Miry, S.

GUTTERS, *s. pl.* Mire; dirt. *Burns.*—Su. G. *gytia*, mire.

GUTTY, *adj.* "Big-bellied." *A gutty bottle*, a big-bellied bottle. Thick; gross; applied both to persons and things, 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. V. MENOUN.

GUTTINESS, *s.* "Capaciousness of belly;" thickness, grossness, S.

H.

HA

HA', **Haa**, **Haw**, *s.* 1. The manor-house, S.; synon. with *Ha'-house*, *Hall-house*. 2. The principal apartment in a house, S.; the same with *Hall*, E.

HAAF, **Ha-af**, **Haaf-Fishing**, *s.* The fishing of ling, cod, and tusk, Shetland. *Neill.*

HAAF, *s.* The sea, as distinguished from inlets, or fishing-ground on the coast. This term is equivalent to *the deep sea*, Shetland. *The Pirate.*

To go to Haaf, or **Haaves**, to go to the deep sea fishing, Orkn. Shetl.—Isl. Su. G. *haf*, mare.

HAAF-BOAT, *s.* A boat fit for going out to sea for the purpose of the ling fishing, Shetl.

HAAF-FISH, *s.* The great seal, Shetl.

HAAF-FISHING, *s.* The term used to denote the fishing of ling, cod, and tusk, Shetl. Orkn. *The Pirate.*

HAAFLANG, *adj* Half-grown. V. **Halflin.**

To **HAAP**, *v. n.* To hop, S.: the same with *Hap.*

HAAR, **Haur**, *s.* An impediment in speech, Roxb. E. Loth.

HAAR, *s.* 1. A fog, S. 2. A chill, foggy, easterly wind, S. *Nimmo.* Synon. *cow-crak.* V. **Hair**, *adj.*

To **HAAVE**, *v. a.* To fish with a pock-net, Bord. *Statist. Acc.*—Su. G. *haaf*, rete minus; Dan. *haav*, a bow net.

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.

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. 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." "*Nae halvers and quarters; hale a' mine ain, and nane of my neighbour's.*" *Antiquary.* *Sharers* also is sometimes used for *Shaivers.* *Haavers* is merely the pl. of *Halfer*, *Halver*, still retained in the phrase, *To gang halvers.* V. under **Half.** V. **Sayer** and **Sefor.**

HAB, **Habbie.** Abbreviations of Albert, or, as expressed in S. *Halbert.* Habbie's How. "*And saw ye Hab! and what did Halbert say?*" *Gentle Shepherd.* V. **Hobie.**

To **HABBER**, *v. n.* 1. To stutter, S.—Belg. *haper-en*, id. 2. To snarl; to gnurr, S. B. Corrupted, perhaps, from *Habble.*

HABBER, *s.* The act of snarling or growling like a dog, Aberd. *Tarras.*

HABBERGAW, *s.* 1. Hesitation, S. B. 2. An objection, S. B.—*Habber*, *v.* and Isl. *galle*, vitium.

To **HABBERNAB**, *v. n.* To drink by touching each other's glasses, S.; *hobnob*, E. [*horse.*

HABBIE, *adj.* Stiff in motion, Loth.; q. like a *hobby-*

To **HABBLE**, *v. n.* 1. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S. 2. Denoting the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.—Teut. *habb-en*, captare.

HABBLE, *s.* The act of snapping, S.

HAC

To **HABBLE**, *v. n.* 1. To stutter, S. *A. Douglas.*—Teut. G. *happl-a*, id. 2. To speak or act confusedly. S. 3. To jangle; to wrangle, South of S.

HABBLE, **Hobble**, *s.* 1. A perplexity, S. *Tannahill.* 2. A squabble, Clydes. Ayrs. Loth. Mearns. "*Habble*, a mob-fight." *Gl. Picken.*—Fland. *hobbel*, nodus.

To **HABBLE**, *v. a.* To confuse, or reduce to a state of perplexity, Roxb.

To be Habbled. To be perplexed or nonplussed; to be foiled in any undertaking, ibid.

To **HABBLE**, *v. n.* To hobble, Ayrs. Gall. *Picken.*

HABBLIE, *adj.* Having big bones, S.

HABBLIN, *s.* Confused talk; as that of many persons speaking at once, Fife.

> Sic babblin' an' gabblin',
> Ye never heard nor saw.—*A. Douglas.*

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.* V. **Shus.**

HA'-BIBLE, *s.* The large Bible, appropriated for family-worship, and which lay in the *Ha'*, or principal apartment, whether of the *Laird*, or of the tenant, S. *Burns.*

HABIL, **Hable**, *adj.* 1. Qualified, S. *Wynt.* 2. Disposed to. *Maitl. P.* 3. Used in the sense of *able.* *Lyndsay.* 4. Liable; exposed. *K. Quair.* 5. A version is said to be *habil*, that does not contain twenty-one, or any other determinate number of errors, Aberd. Passable.—Lat. *habil-is*, Fr. *habile.*

To **HABILYIE**, *v. a.* To clothe; to dress; to array. —Fr. *habiller.* *Tyrie's Refut.*

HABILITIE, *s.* Ability; bodily strength. *Acts Mary.* —Fr. *habilité*, "ableneme, abilitie, lustiness."

HABILL, *adv.* Perhaps; peradventure. *Acts Mary.* V. **Ablins.**

HABIRIHONE, *s.* Habergeon. *Douglas.*—O. E. "*haburion*, lorica."

HABITAKLE, *s.* Habitation. *Lyndsay.*—Lat. *habitacul-um.*

HABIT-SARK, *s.* A riding-shirt; a piece of female dress now common to all ranks, Perths. *Duff's Poems.*

To **HABLE**, *v. a.* To enable. *K. Quair.*

To **HABOUND**, *v. n.* 1. To abound. 2. To increase in size. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *habond-er*, id.

HACE, **Hais**, *adj.* Hoarse. *Douglas.*—A. S. Isl. *has*, Su. G. *haes*, id. V. **Hers.**

HACHART, *s.* A cougher. *Maitl. Poems.* V. **Haugh.**

HACHEL, *s.* A sloven; one dirtily dressed, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.* V. **Hashy.**

HACHES, *s. pl.* Racks for hay. *Sir Gawan.* V. **Hack.**

HACHT. "A lytill *hacht* hows." *Aberd. Reg.*

HACK, **Hake**, **Heck**, *s.* 1. A rack for cattle, S. *To live at hack and manger*, S. to live in great fulness. *Ross.* 2. A frame suspended from the roof for drying cheeses, S. *Ross.* 3. The wooden bars used in the *Tail-races* of mill-dams, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 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.—Su. G. *haeck*, locus ubi foenum equis apponitur.

HACK, *s.* *Muck-hack*, a dung fork, Ang. Fife. *Stat. Acc.*—Dan. *hakke*, a mattock.

HACK, *s.* A chap in the hands or feet, S.—Isl. *hiack-a*, Su. G. *hack-a*, to chop.

To HACK, *v. n.* To be chapped, S.

HACK, *s.* "A very wild moorish place," Gall. "*Hacks*, 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," ib.

To HACKER, *v. a.* To hash, in cutting; q. to hack small, South of S. *Hogg.*

HACKERY-LOOK'D, *adj.* Rough; gruff; pitted with the small-pox, Orkn.—Dan. *hak*, a notch.

HACKS, Hatches, *s. pl.* The indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in *curling*, Dumfr. Syn. *Stells.*—"*Hack*, from the Isl. *hiacka*, signifies a chop, a crack;" Dan. *hak*, a notch; C. B. *hac*, id. Teut. *hack-en*, fodere.

HACKSTER, *s.* A butcher: a cut-throat. *Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

HACKSTOCK, *s.* A chopping-block, S. Germ.

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. pl. *aelcum*, aspirated, and *plack*, (q. v.) q. "every one his *plack*."

HA'-CLAY, *s.* Potter's earth, a tough clammy sort of blue clay; viewed as thus denominated, because used by the peasantry to whiten the walls of their houses or *ha's*, Roxb.; synon. *Cam-stane.*

HACQUEBUT OF FOUND. *Of found*, probably from *Found*, *v. a.* to melt; to cast. *Bannat. Journal.* V. Hagbut.

HACSHE, *s.* Ache; pain. *Dunbar.*—Gr. αχος

To HAD, *v. a.* To hold, S. V. Hald, *v.*

HAD, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Took, taken, or carried. *Spalding.* V. Have, *v.* to carry.

HA'D, *s.* Restraint; retention; applied with the negative to denote prodigality, Ayrs.—E. *hold. Annals of the parish.*

HADDER and PELTER. A flail, Dumfr.

HADDIE, *s.* A haddock, Loth. *Antiquary.*

HADDIES COG. A measure formerly used for meting out the meal appropriated for supper to the servants, Ang.—Su. G. *had*, a person.

HADDIN', Hadding, *s.* 1. A possession; a place of residence, S.; q. *holding. Train.* 2. It seems to be used as signifying the furniture of a house, Ayrs. Syn. *plenishing. Picken.* 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. *Rob Roy.* 5. Used to denote equipments for riding, Ayrs.; synon. *riding-graith. Sir A. Wylie.* V. Hald, Hauld, *s.*

HADDIN and DUNG. Oppressed; kept in bondage, like one who is *held* that he may be *beaten. Campbell.* V. Ding, *v.*

HADDYR, Hadder, *s.* Heath. *Heather*, S. *Wallace.* V. Heather.

HADDISH, Hadisch, *s.* A measure of any dry grain, one-third of a peck; according to others, a fourth. Perhaps q. *half-dish.*

HADDO-BREEKS, *s. pl.* The roe of the haddock, Roxb.—A. S. *bryce*, fructus.

HA'-DOOR, *s.* The principal door of a respectable house, S.

To HAE, *v. a.* 1. To have, S. *Ross.* 2. To take; to receive, S. *Hae* is often used in addressing one when any thing is offered to him. "*Hae* will make a deaf man hear." *Kelly.* This is merely the imperat. of the v. 3. To understand; as, "I *hae* ye now," I now apprehend your meaning, Aberd.

HAE, *s.* Property, Aberd. *Skinner.*

HAE-BEEN, *s.* An ancient rite or custom, Dumfr.; from *Have been.* "Gude auld *hae-beens* should aye be uphauden." *Blackw. Mag.*

HAEM-HOUGHED, *part. adj.* Having the knees bending inwards, S. The idea seems to be borrowed from *haims* or *hem*, q. v.

HA'EN, *part. pa.* 1. Had; q. *haven*, S. *Ross's Helenore.* 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.

HA'F-AND-HA'F, *adj.* Half-drunk, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* Half seas over.

HA'F, *s.* Half.

HAFF, *s.* Distant fishing-ground, Shetl.: the same with *Haaf*, q. v.

HAFFIT, Haffat, Halfet, *s.* 1. The side of the head, S. *Pitscottie.* 2. Used elliptically for a blow on the side of the head; as, *I'll gie you a haffit, and scum your chafts to you*, Loth. *i. e.* give you a blow on the chops.—A. S. *healfheafod*, semicranium.

A Gowf on the Haffet. A stroke on the side of the head, S.

To Kaim Doun one's Haffits. To give one a complete drubbing, S. *Tarras.*

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.*

HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE. A clandestine marriage, S.; from the price paid. *Ramsay. To gae to the half-mark kirk*, to go to be married clandestinely, S.

HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE KIRK. The place where clandestine marriages are celebrated, S. Gretna Green.

HAFLES, *adj.* Destitute. *Houlate.* Q. *haveless*, without having anything.—Belg. *haveloos*, id.

HAFT, *s.* Dwelling, S. B. *Forbes.*—Su. G. *haefd*, possessio. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

To HAFT, *v. a.* To fix or settle, as in a habitation, South of S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

HAFT and POINT. A phrase denoting the outermost party on the right and left in a field of reapers, Dumfries.

HAFTED, *part. pa.* Settled; accustomed to a place from residence, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*

To HAG, *v. a.* 1. To hew, S. 2. To mangle any business. *Walker.*—Isl. *hogg-va.*

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 wood. 4. Wood so cut, Mearns. 5. The less branches used for fire-wood, after the trees are felled for carpenter-work; sometimes *auld hag*, S. 6. Moss-ground formerly broken up. *Stat. Acc.*

HAGABAG, *s.* 1. Coarse table linen, S. B. *Ramsay.* 2 Refuse of any kind, S. B.

HAG-AIRN, *s.* A chisel on which the blacksmith cuts off nails from the rod or piece of iron of which they are made, Roxb.—From *Hag*, v. to hack, and *airn*, iron.

HAGBERRY, HACK-BERRY, *s.* The Bird-cherry, S. *Lightfoot.*—Sw. *haeggebaer*, the fruit of Bird's-cherry.

HAGBUT or CROCHE, or CROCHERT. A kind of fire-arms anciently used, S. *Complaynt S.*—O. Fr. *hacquebute a croc*, from *croc*, *crochet*, the hook by which the arquebuse was fixed to a kind of tripod.

HAGBUT or FOUNDE. The same instrument with *Hagbut of Croche*, q. v. *Pink. Hist. Scot.* V. HACQUEBUT.

HAGBUTAR, *s.* A musqueteer. *Compl. S.*

HAGE. *L. Hagis*, hedges. *Wallace.*

HAGG, *s.* A hagbut; denominated from the butt being crooked. *Gl. Compl.*—Su. G. *hake*, cuspis incurva.

HAGGARBALDS, *s. pl.* A term of contempt. *Dunbar.* V. HEGGERBALD.

HAGGART, *s.* A stackyard, Galloway.—Su. G *hage*, praedium; *geard*, sepes.

HAGGART, *s.* An old useless horse, Loth.

To HAGGER. *It's haggerin*, it rains gently, Ang.; whence *hagger*, a small rain. *Hutherin*, synon.

HAGGER, *s.* 1. One who uses a hatchet, Lanarks. 2. One who is employed in felling trees, ibid.

To HAGGER, *v. a.* To cut, so as to leave a jagged edge; partly to cut, and partly to rive; to haggle. *Hagger'd*, cut in a jagged manner; full of notches; mangled, Buchan, South of S. V. HACKER, *v.*

HAGGERDASH, *s.* Disorder; a broil, Lanarks.—Perhaps from *hagg*, to hack, and *dash*, to drive with violence.

HAGGERDASH, *adv.* In confusion, Upp. Clydes. Synon. *Haggerdecash.*

HAGGERDECASH, *adv.* 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, *s.* Offals, S. B.—Su. G. *hugg-a*, to hack, and *snask-a*, to devour.

HAGGERSNASH, *adj.* 1. A term applied to tart language, Ayrs. 2. A ludicrous designation for a spiteful person, ib.

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, HAGGIS, *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,—and mixed up with high-toasted oatmeal. It is sometimes made of oatmeal, mixed with the last four ingredients, S. *Burns. Dunbar.* From *hag*, q. to chop.—"O. E. *haggas*, a puddyng."

HAGGILS, *s. pl.* *In the haggils*, in trammels, Fife.

HAGGIS-BAG, *s.* The maw of a sheep, used for holding a *haggies*, S.

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 *haggiin'* gomrel," Fife. V. HAGGLE, *v.*

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 nearly allied, Roxb.

HAGYARD, *s.* V. HAGGART, synon.

HAGIL-BARGIN, *s.* "One who *haggles*, or stands upon trifles, in making a bargain," Gl. Sibb. Roxb.

HAGYNG, *s.* Enclosure, q. *hedging*. *Aberd. Reg.*

HAGMAHUSH, *s.* A slovenly person, Aberd. *W. Beattie's Tales.*

HAGMAHUSH, *adj.* Awkward and slovenly, ibid.

HAGMAN, *s.* A feller of wood, S.

HAGMAN, *s.* One who gains his sustenance by cutting and selling wood, S. B.

HAGMANE, *s.* V. HOGMANY.

HAGMARK, *s.* A march or boundary, Shetl.—Either from Isl. Su. G. *hag*, sepimentum rude, or *haug-r*, tumulus, cumulus, and *mark*, limes, q. a boundary denoted by a hedge, or by a heap.

HAG-MATINES. Not explained. *Poems 16th Cent.*

HAG-WOOD, *s.* A copse wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it, S. *Agr. Surv. Berwicks.*

HA'HOUSE, HALL-HOUSE, *s.* 1. The manor-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor, S. *Waverly.* 2. The farmer's house, as contrasted with those of the *cottiers*, Galloway, Aberd.

HAY, *interj.* 1. An exclamation expressive of joy, and used to excite others. *Doug. Virg.* 2. Sometimes it is used merely for excitement, ib.

HAICHES, (*gutt.*) *s.* Force, S. B. *Morison.* V. HAUCH.

HAICHUS, (*gutt.*) *s.* A heavy fall, Mearns. V. AICHUS, and HAICHES.

HAID, *s.* Whit. V. HAET.

HAID, *pret. v.* Did hide, S. *Hogg.*

HAID NOR MAID. *Neither haid nor maid*, an expression used, in Angus, to denote extreme poverty. "There is neither *haid nor maid* in the house." *Haid* signifies a whit. V. HAET. *Maid* or *meid*, is a mark. V. MEITH. The meaning is "there is neither anything, nor even the vestige of anything, in the house."

To HAIFF, HAIF, *v. a.* To have. *Hae*, S. *Barbour.*

To HAIG, *v. a.* To butt, Moray. *Pop. Ball.* Synon. *Put.*—Isl. *hiack-a*, feritare, from *hoegg*, caedere.

HAIG, *s.* The designation given to a female, whose chief delight is to fly from place to place, telling tales concerning her neighbours, Ayrs. This seems radically the same with *Haik*, v., signifying to go about idly.—Isl. *hagg-a*, movere.

HAIGH, *s.* Used as if equivalent to *Heuch*, a steep bank, &c. Perths. *Duff's Poems.*

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. *Haghle*, *Hauchle*, Loth. is very nearly allied. *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.

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.

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 where'er ye gang?" South of S.

To HAIK, HAIK *up*, *v. a.* To kidnap, to carry off by force. *Bord. Minstr.*

HAIK, *s.* A term used to denote a forward, tattling woman, Aberd.

HAIK, HAKE, *s.* That part of a spinning-wheel, armed with teeth, by which the spun thread is conducted to the *pirn*, Loth. Fife.

HAIK, *s.* *A woman's haik.* *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Flandr. *heycke*, most probably the same with our *haik*, is rendered, by Killian, toga. Thus a *womanis haik* may denote some kind of gown worn by a woman. *Haik*, *hyke*, Arab. ibid.

To HAIK, *v. n.* To anchor. *Maitl. P.*—Teut. *haeck-en*, unco figere.

To HAIK, *v. n.* To go about idly from place to place, S.—Perhaps the same with E. *hawk*.

To HAIL, *v. a.* *To hail the ba*, at football, to drive to or beyond the goal. *To hail the dules*, to reach the mark, *Chr. Kirk.*—Isl. *hille*, tego.

HAIL, *s.* 1. The place where those who play at football, or other games, strike off, S. 2. The act of reaching this place, or of driving a ball to the boundary, S.

To HAIL, *v. a.* To haul, S. *Compl. S.*

To HAIL, HALE, *v. n.* To pour down, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *haella*, effundere.

HAIL-BA, *s.* Synon. with HAN'-AN'-HAIL, Dumfries.

HAILICK, *s.* A romping giddy girl, Roxb.; synon. *Tasie.* V. HALOK, *s.*

HAILIS, *s.* "To byg ane commound *hailis*." *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps an oven.

To HAYLYS, HAYLS, *v. a.* To hail. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *hels-a*, salutare.

HAILST, *pret.* Did hail. *Ross.*

HAILL, *adj.* Whole, S. V. HALE.

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.

HAILL RUCK, the sum total of a person's property, Teviotdale; like *Haill Coup*, &c.—This is q. "whole heap;" Isl. *hrauk*, cumulus. V. RUCK, *s.*

HAILSCART, *adj.* Without injury. V. HALESKARTH.

HAILSOME, *adj.* 1. Contributing to health; as a *hailsome situation*, S. *Hamilton.*—Germ. *heilsam*, id. 2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting sound food for the mind; like E. *wholesome*. *Acts Mary.*

HAILUMLY, HAILUMLIE, *adv.* Wholly; completely, S. B. *Ross.*

HAIMARTNESS, *s.* Childish attachment to home, Lanarks.

HAIMERT, HAMERT, *adj.* Homeward? Used as denoting what belongs to home; what is the produce or manufacture of our own country, and what is wrought or made at home, Ang. Mearns. Ayrs. V. HAMALD.

To HAIMHALD. V. HAMHALD.

HAIMO'ER, *adv.* Homewards, Mearns.

HAIMS, HAMMYS, HEMS, *s. pl.* A collar, formed of two pieces of wood, put round the neck of a working horse or ox, S.—*Palice Honor.*—Teut. *hamme*, *koe-hamme*, numella.

To HAIN, HANE, *v. a.* 1. To spare, S. *Forbes.* 2. Not to expend, S. *Kelly.* 3. To enclose; to defend by a hedge, Galloway. 4. As applied to grass, to preserve from being either cut down, or pastured, S. *Burns.* 5. To save from exertion in regard to bodily labour or fatigue, S. *Kelly.* 6. Used in a metaph. sense, as signifying chaste. *Weel-hained*, not wasted by venery, S. V. HANITS.

To HAIN, *v. n.* To be penurious, S. *Ramsay.*

HAIN, *s.* A haven, Ang. "The East *Hain*," the East Haven. In Fife it resembles *heyan*.—Isl. *hafn*, Dan. *havn*, id.

HAINBERRIES, *s. pl.* Raspa, or the fruit of the Rubus Idæus, Roxb.

HAINCH, *s.* The haunch, S.

To HAINCH, *v. a.* To elevate by a sudden jerk or throw, Ayrs. *Picken's Poems.*

HAINER, *s.* One who saves anything from being worn or expended; as, "He's a gude *hainer* o' his claise;" "He's an ill *hainer* o' his siller;" Clydes.

To HAINGLE, *v. n.* 1. To go about feebly, S. 2. To dangle, S.—Sw. *haengl-a*, to languish.

HAINGLE, *s.* A lout; a booby; an awkward fellow, S.

HAINGLES, *s. pl.* 1. The influenza, Ang. 2. *To hae the haingles*, to be in a state of *ennui*.

HAINING. V. HANING.

HAIP, *s.* A sloven, Ang. Fife. *A. Doug.*

HAIR, HAR, HARE, *adj.* 1. Cold. *Douglas.* 2. Keen; biting. *Montgomerie.* 3. Moist; as in *hair-mould*, that kind of mouldiness which appears on bread, &c. and *hayr rym*, hoar-frost. *Compl. S.* 4. Ungrateful to the ear. *Henrysone.* 5. Hoary with age. *Douglas.*—Isl. *har*, canus; *hor*, mucor.

HAIR, *s.* A very small portion, S.

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 supposed that the *hair* of a dog will cure the bite. Spoken to them who are sick after drink, as if a little spirits would give tone to the stomach and cure their indisposition." *Kelly.*

* 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. *Rob Roy.* *I see ye hae hair on your head*, a proverbial phrase signifying, "You are clever, cautious, or wise," Fife.

To HAIR BUTTER, *v. a.* To free it of impurities by passing a knife through it in all directions, to which the *hairs*, &c. adhere, S. A. Fife.

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. *hæra*, capillus canus.

HAIREN, *adj.* Made of hair, Aberd.—A. S. *hæren*, id. cilicius.

HAIR-FROST, HAIRE-FROST, *s.* Hoar frost, Ang. *Z. Boyd.*—A. S. *har*, *hare*, canus.

HAIRIE HUTCHEON. The sea urchin, Mearns.

HAIRIKEN, *s.* The mode in which the term *hurricane* is pronounced by the vulgar in some parts of S.

HAIR-KNIFE, *s.* The knife which was formerly appropriated to the work of freeing butter from *hairs*. *Cottagers of Glenburnie.*

To HAIRM, *v. n.* To dwell upon a trifling fault or misfortune, so as continually to refer to it, and to upbraid the defaulter or sufferer with it, Clydes.

HAIRMER, *s.* One who acts in this manner, ibid.—Isl. *iarma*, balare, to bleat.

HAIRMIN', *s.* A continuation of the action denoted by the verb, ibid.

HAIR-MOULD, *adj.* Moulded in consequence of dampness, S. V. HAIR, *adj.* sense 3.

HAIRSE, *s.* A lustre, S. B.—Germ. *kerze*, a candle.

HAIRSE, *adj.* Hoarse; a term applied only to the human voice, S.

HAIRSELIE, *adv.* Hoarsely, S.

HAIRSENESS, *s.* Hoarseness, S.

To HAIRSHILL, *v. a.* To damage; to injure; to waste, Ettr. For. *Hogg's Tales.*

HAIRST, *s.* Harvest, S.; *haist*, Moray. *Macneill.*—Belg. *herfst*, Isl. *haust*, Dan. *høst*. *To awe* one *a day in hairst*, to owe a good deed in return for one received.

HAIRST-MUNE, Harvest Moon. The designation given to the moon during her autumnal aspect, when she appears larger than at other seasons, S.

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 Scottish Poem, "The Har'st Rig." 2. The couple, man and woman, who reap together in harvest, Clydes.

HAIRT, *s.* *Fleing Hairt.* *Burel.*

HAIR-TETHER, *s.* A tether made of hair.

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. *hæs*, Germ. *heisch*, hoarse.

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 gill-flirt, ibid. Probably from the idea of doing every thing in *haste*.

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. [ibid.

HAISTERS, *s.* One who speaks or acts confusedly,

To HAISTY, *v. a.* To hasten. *Bellenden.*

HAISTLIE, *adj.* Hasty; expeditious. *Keith's Hist.*

HAIT, *part. pa.* Called. V. Hat.

HAIT, *s.* A whit. V. Hate.

HAITH. A minced oath, faith, S. *A. Nicol.*

HAIVER, Haivrel, *s.* A gelded goat, Lanarks. V. Haverel.

HAIVRELLY, *adj.* Uttering foolish discourse; talking nonsense, Aberd. V. Haverel.

HAIZERT, *part. pa.* Half-dried, Ayrs. V. Rizar.

HAKE, *s.* A frame for cheeses. V. Hack.

HALBRIK, *s.* Errat. for *halkrik*, q. v. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*

To HALD, Had, *v. n.* To cease, S. *Cleland.*

HALD, Hauld, *s.* 1. A hold; S. *had*. 2. A habitation, S. *Doug.* 3. A stronghold. *Wallace.* 4. A possession. *Doug.* 5. The projecting bank of a stream, under which trouts lie; q. their *hold*, South of S. *Hauld*, *Haul'*, is applied to a stone under which fishes flee for safety, Clydes. Probably a place of resort for fishes; nearly allied to the use of the term in sense 5. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Isl. *haald*, Su. G. *haalla*, tueri.

Out of house and hald, destitute; ejected; stripped of every thing, S. *Guy Mannering.*

To HALD, *v. a.* 1. To hold; S. *had*. *Wynt.*—Moes. G. A. S. *hald-an*, Isl. *halld-a*. 2. *To Hald aff o'* one's *sell*, to protect or defend one's self; pron. *had aff*, Aberd. 3. *To Haldagain*, to resist, S. 4. *To Hald again*, to stop; to arrest, S. *Hald-again*, *Ha'd-again*, *s.* Opposition; check, Aberd. 5. *To Hald at*, to persist in, S. 6. *To Hald at*, not to spare, as in striking, &c. S. 7. *To Hald by*, to pass, S. 8. *To Hald dayis.* V. Dayis. 9. *To Hald down*, to suppress; to keep under, S. 10. *To Hald Fit*, to keep pace with; used both literally and metaph. S. B. 11. *To Hald again*, to go on, S.—Belg. *gaande houd-en*, id. 12. *To hald hand*, *v. n.* To co-operate equally with another in using means for effecting any purpose, q. to hold hand with another. *History of James the Sext.* 13. *To Hald*, or *Haud* one's *hand*. It is used in relation to desisting from eating, S. *Ross's Hel.* 14. *To Hald in*, to supply, S. 15. *To Hald in*, *v. a.* To confine; to keep from spreading, S. 16. *To Hald in*, *v. a.* To save; not to expend; as, "He *hauds in* the siller weel," S. *To Hald in* is also used in this sense as a *v. n.* Hence, *Halder-in*, *Hauder-in*, *s.* A niggard, Aberd. 17. *To Hald in*, *v. a.* To save; to render unnecessary, in regard to fatigue, S. *Spalding.* 18. *To Hald in about*, to curb; to check; to keep in order, S. 19. *To Hald in*, not to leak, S. 20. *To Hald in with*, to curry favour, S. 21. *To Hald on*, *v. a.* To continue to supply a fire by still adding very combustible fuel, as dried furze, broom, &c. S. *Ross.* 22. *To Hald on*, a phrase used in sewing, when two pieces are sewed together, to keep the one side fuller than the other, S. 23. *To Hald out*, to attend regularly; to frequent, Aberd. 24. *To Hald out*, to pretend, S. 25. *To Hald out*, to extend to the full measure or weight, S. 26. *To Haud sae*, *v. n.* To cease; to give over; applied in a variety of ways; as, "I think I'll *haud sae* for a' nicht," &c; equivalent to *hold* myself *so*. *Haud-sae*, *s.* A sufficiency, in whatever respect. "Ye've gotten your *haud-sae*," i. e. your allowance, Roxb. 27. *To Hald still*, to stop, S.—Sw. *haalla stilla*, id. 28. *To Hald till*, to persist in, S. 29. *To Hald to*, to keep shut, S.—Sw. *haalla til*, id. 30. *To Hald up wi'*, to keep pace with; synon. with *Hald fit*. 31. *To Hald wi'*, to take part with, S. 32. *To Ha'd* or *Bind*, used negatively. *He was neither to ha'd 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. *Rose.*

HALDING, *s.* Tenure. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To HALE, *v. n.* To pull forcibly. *Z. Boyd.*

HALE, Haill, *adj.* Whole, S. *Wallace.*—Isl. *heill*, Su. G. *hel*, totus.

HALE, Haill, *adj.* 1. Sound, S. *Wallace.* 2. Vigorous, S.—Su. G. *hel*, A. S. *hal*, sanus.

HALE and FEER. Whole and entire; in perfect health, and enjoying the use of all the corporeal powers, S. V. Feer.

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 even the skin injured, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

HALESING, Hailsing, *s.* Salutation. *Doug.*

HALE-SKARTH, *adj.* and *adv.* Entirely sound, q. without a *scart* or scratch, S. *scartfree*. *Douglas.*

HALESOME, *adj.* Wholesome. *Ramsay.*

HALEUMLIE, *adv.* Wholly. V. Hailumlie.

HALE-WARE. 1. The whole assortment, S. from *ware*, merchandise. 2. The whole company, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 3. The whole amount. *Winyet.*

HALE WATER. A phrase denoting a very heavy fall of rain, in which it comes down as if poured out of buckets, S. *Glenfergus.*

HALEWORT, *s.* The whole, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* Perhaps corr. from *Haleware*, q. v.

HALF, *s.* 1. Side. *Barbour.* 2. Quarter; coast, ib. 3. Part; side. ib.—A. S. *haelf*, pars, ora, tractus.

* **HALF,** *s.* This term frequently occurs in a 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*, i. e. *half* an hour *to 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, yet common in Sweden; *half fyra*, "half-past three; half an hour after three;" Wideg.; literally, "half-four."

To **HALF, HAUF, HAUVE,** *v. a.* To divide into two equal parts; to halve, S.

HALFE-HAG, *s.* A species of artillery. V. HAGG.

HALFER, HALVER, *s.* One who has a moiety of any thing. *Rutherford. To gang havers*, to be partners, S.

HALF-FOU, *s.* Two pecks, or half a bushel, Lanarks. Roxb. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

HALF-GAITS, HAAF-GATES, *adv.* Half-way, S. *Glenfergus.*

HALF GANE, *adj.* About the middle period of pregnancy, S. It is singular that this is completely the Swedish idiom. *Hon aar halfgongen;* "She is quick with child;" Seren.

HALFINDALL, *adv.* The half. *Barbour.*—Teut. *half deel*, dimidia pars.

HALFLANG, *adj.* Half-grown. V. HALFLIN.

HALFLANG, HALFLING, *s.* 1. A stripling, S. 2. A person who is half-witted, Suth.

HALFLIN, *s.* The plane that is used after the *Scrub* or *Foreplane*, and before the *Jointer*, Aberd. V. HAFFLIN.

HALFLYING, HALFLINGS, HAFFLIN, HALLIES, *adv.* Partly, S. *King's Quair.*—Teut. *halvelingh*, dimidiatim.

HALFLIN, HALFIN, HAAFLANG, *adj.* 1. Not fully grown, S. q. *half-long. J. Nicol.* 2. A person who is half-witted, Sutherland.

HALF-LOAF. *To leap at the half loafe*, to snatch at small boons; or to be fully satisfied with a mean or dependent state. *Monro's Exped.*

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HAFF-MARK.

HALF-MARROW, *s.* A husband or wife, S. *Rutherford.*

HALFNETT, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* *Halfnett* seems to signify the right to half the fishing by means of one net.

HALF-ROADS, *adv.* The same with *Halfgaits.*

HALF-WITTED, *adj.* Foolish, Gl. Sibb.—Isl. *haalfvita*, semifatuus.

HALY, *adj.* Holy. *Wynt.*—A. S. *halig.*

HALY, HALILY, *adv.* Wholly. *Barbour.*

HALY DABBIES, *s. pl.* V. DABBIES.

HALIDOME, *s.* 1. Sanctity. *Rob Roy.*—A. S. *haligdome*, sanctimonia. 2. The lands holding of a religious foundation. *Monastery.*

HALIEDAY, *s.* A holiday. *Knox's Hist.*—A. S. *halig dag*, holy day.

HALIEFLAS, HALYFLEISS. *Halieflas lint. Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps the name of a place, probably *Halifax.*

HALY-HOW, *s.* V. HELIE-HOW.

HALIKIRK, *s.* Used in our old Acts as one word, to denote the Catholic Church. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S. *halig*, sanctus, and *cyric*, ecclesia.

HALYNES, *s.* Sanctity. *Wyntown.*

HALIS, *s.* A measure for grain. *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to be the same with *Haddish*, *Hadisch*, Aberd.; q. *half dish.*

HALK HENNIS. *Rentall Book of Orkney.* This, I think, must either denote cribbed hens, from Su. G. *hackle*, locus clathris septus, ubi gallinæ enutriuntur, Seren.; or brood-hens, from Dan. *hekk-er*, to hatch, to breed.

HALKRIG, HALKRIK, *s.* A corselet. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *halcret*, id.; Belg. *halskraagie*, a collar. [Aberd.

HALLACH, *adj.* Crazy; the same with *Hallach'd*,

HALLACH'D, *adj.* Crazy. V. HALLOKIT.

HALLACK, *s.* A provincialism for hillock, Perths.

HALLAN, HALLON, HALLAND, *s.* 1. In old cottages, an inner wall built between the fire-place and the door, and extending from the fore wall backwards, as far as is necessary to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the door, when it is opened. *Spirewaw*, syn. S. B. *Rams.* 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, however, that it is used in this sense by Burns.—Su. G. *haell*, the stone at the threshold.

HALLANSHAKER. 1. A sturdy beggar, S. B.; q. one who *shakes* the *hallan. Journ. Lond.* 2. A beggarly knave. *Polwart.* 3. One who has a shabby appearance. *Ramsay.*

HALLANSHAKERLIKE, *adj.* Having a suspicious appearance; shabby in dress, S.

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, HELSE, HAILST,** *v. a.* To salute, S. B. *Compl. S.*—Su. G. *hels-a*, Alem. *heilis-an*, to salute, from Su. G. *hel*, A. S. *hal*, Alem. *heil*, sanus, salvus.

HALL-HOUSE. V. HA' HOUSE, under HA'.

HALLY-BALLOW, *s.* An uproar, Banffs. V. HALLOO-BALLOO and HILLIEBALOW.

HALLIE. HALLYIE, *s.* Romping diversion, Aberd.

HALLIER, *s.* *Half a year*, S. V. HELLIER.

HALLIK, HALOK, *s.* A giddy young woman, Roxb.

HALLINS, *adv.* Partly, S. B. V. HALFLYING.

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.; synon. *Glabbering.*

HALLION, HALLIAN, *s.* 1. A clown, Gall. Roxb. 2. A clumsy fellow, Lanarks. 3. A slovenly drivelling fellow, Banffs. 4. A good-for-nothing, idle fellow; synon. with *Scurrie-vaig*, Roxb. 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 *Hellion*, 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.

HALLIOR, *s.* A term applied to the moon in her last quarter, when much in the wane, Aberd.

HALLIRACKIT, *adj.* Giddy, hare-brained, ibid.

HALLIRAKUS, *s.* A giddy, hare-brained person, Aberd., Mearns. It is also used as if an *adj.* *W. Beattie's Tales.*

HALLOKIT, S. HALLACH'D, S. B. *adj.* 1. Crazy, S. *Rutherford.* 2. Giddy; hare-brained, S. *Ross.* V. HALOC.

HALLOO-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.

HALLOPER, *s.* One who is giddy and precipitate, ibid. Apparently from the same origin with E. *gallop*.

HALLOPIN', *part. adj.* Unsteady; unsettled; foolish; as, "a *hallopin'* gowk," a giddy, senseless fellow, ibid.

HALLOW, *adj.* Hollow, Aberd.

To HALLOW, *v. a.* To make hollow, ibid.

HALLOW-DAY, *s.* The day of All-saints, S. B.

HALLOWEEN, *s.* The evening preceding Allhallows, S.

To HAUD HALLOWEEN. To observe the childish or superstitious rites appropriated to this evening, S. *Burns.*

HALLOWEEN BLEEZE. A fire kindled on this evening by young people, on some rising ground, S.

HALLOWFAIR, *s.* A market held in November, S.

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. *Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song.* 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.

HALOC, *s.* A light, thoughtless girl, South of S. *Gl. Complaynt.*

HALOK, *adj.* Giddy. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *haelga*, levis, inconstans.

HALOW, *s.* A saint. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *halga*, sanctus.

HALS, HAWSE, *s.* 1. The neck; S. *hass*. *Bellenden.* 2. The throat, S. *Cleland.* 3. Any narrow passage. *Douglas.* 4. It is used to denote a defile; a narrow passage between hills or mountains, S. 5. "A shallow in a river." *Gl. Surv. Moray.*—A. S. Su. G. *hals*, collum.

HAWSE-HOLES, *s. pl.* The holes in the bows of a ship through which the cable passes.

To HALS, HAWSE, *v. a.* To embrace, S. B. *Douglas.*—Su. G. Isl. *hals-a*, amplexari.

HALS, *s.* Embrace; kiss. *Dunbar.*

HALS, *s.* *To hold* one *in the hals*, to keep one in a state of suspense, and at the same time of expectation. *Andro Hart.*

HALSBANE, *s.* Collar-bone, S. *Ritson.*

HALSFANG, *s.* Pillory. *Burrow LL.*—A. S. id.

HALTAND, HALTYNE, *adj.* 1. Haughty. *Douglas.* 2. Contemptuous. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *haltain*.

HALTANELY, *adv.* Proudly. *Douglas.*

HALTIR. *Haltir geistis*, perhaps beams fastened together. *Douglas.*—Alem. *helte*, compes.

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.*

To HALVER, *v. a.* To halve, Aberd.

To HAM, *v. a.* To hang up in the smoke of wood or *peats*; applied to beef, mutton, &c. hung up, after being salted, in order to its being dried; as, "To *ham* the leg of a sheep;" Tweedd.

HAMALD, HAM-HALD, HAIMALD, *adj.* 1. Domestic, S.; pron. *haimilt*, *haimeil*, *haimeld*. *Doug.* 2. What is one's own. *Quon. Att.* 3. Denoting the produce of our own country, S. 4. What is made at home; as, *haimilt claith*, S. *Ramsay.* 6. Vulgar; not of high station, S. B. *Skinner.*—Su. G. Isl. *heimil*, proprius; Isl. *heimild*, proprietates.

To HAMALD, HAYMHALD, *v. a.* To prove anything to be one's property, presently possessed or claimed by another. *Quon. Att.* 2. To domesticate, Loth.—Isl. *heimil-a*, domo recipere.

HAMALD, HAM-HALD, *s.* *Borgh of hamhald*, one who becomes surety that the goods bought from the seller shall be safely delivered to the purchaser. *Reg. Maj.*—Su. G. *hemull-a*, evictionem praestare, ut rem acquisitam quietus possideat emptor.

HAMART, HAMERT, HAIMART, HAMEWARD, *adj.* 1. Domestic; of or belonging to home; as, *hamert claith*, cloth made at home, Ang. Ayrs. *Haimilt*, id. South of S. and *haimilt-made*. 2. Plain; without ornament, ibid. *Picken.* 3. Unpolished, or in the vernacular tongue, S. ibid. *Tannahill.* 4. Childishly attached to home, Lanarks. 5. Condescending in manner; not haughty. It is said that a person of rank is *hameart*, who is courteous, Ang. *Hamely*, synon.

HAMBRO BARREL. A barrel of a particular description, of a large size. *Act Dom. Conc.*

HAME, HAIM, *s.* Home, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *ham*, Su. G. *hem*, domus.

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.*

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-BLADE, *s.* The half of a horse collar, Loth. V. AWEBAND, also HAMES.

HAME-BRED, *adj.* Unpolished, S. *Ross.*

HAMEBRINGARE, *s.* One who brings home goods from a foreign country. *Acts Mary.*

HAMEBRINGING, *s.* 1. The act of conducting home, S. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. The act of importing or bringing into a country. *Acts Mary.*

HAME-COME, *s.* Return, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *heim-koma*, domum adventatio.

HAMECUMMING, *s.* The same with *Hame-come*, return, S. *Haymecummyng*, *Aberd. Reg.*

HAME-FARE, *s.* The removal of a bride from her own or her father's house to that of her husband, S.; from *hame*, and *fare*, to go.

HAMEGÀIN', 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 welcome for my hamegain*, Ang.

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.

HAMEIL, *adj.* 1. Domestic, Roxb. 2. Intestine, ibid. *Hogg.*

HAMELAN, *adj.* Domestic, Loth. *The Har'st Rig.*

HAMELD, *adj.* Domestic. *Ramsay.* V. HAMALD.

HAMELY, HAMLY, *adj.* 1. Familiar; friendly, S. *Barbour.* 2. Without ceremony, frank, S. *Wynt.* 3. Condescending, S. *Wallace.* 4. Without refinement, S. *S. Prov.* 5. Destitute of affectation, S. 6. Easy; not difficult. *R. Bruce.* 7. Coarse; not handsome, S. *Hogg.*—Su. G. *heimlig*, Alem. *haimleich*, familiaris.

HAMELINESS, *s.* Familiarity, S. *Kelly.*

HAMELY-SPOKEN, *adj.* Having no affectation of refinement in language, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

HAMELL, *s.* Not understood. *Colvil.*

HAMELT, *adj.* Domestic, &c. V. HAMALD.

HAME-O'ER, *adv.* Homewards, S. *Piper of Peebles.*

HAME-OWER, *adj.* 1. Rude; rustic; applied to manners, Ang. *St. Kathleen.* 2. Coarse; homely; respecting food, ib. [HAIMA.

HAMES, HAMMYS, *s. pl.* A collar, S. *Douglas.* V.

HAME-SICKNESS, *s.* *Maladie de pais;* excessive longing for home, Roxb.

HAMESPUN, *adj.* 1. Spun at home, S. 2. Mean; contemptible; vulgar, S.

HAMESUCKEN, *s.* The crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house; a law term, S. *Erskine.*—Su. G. *hemsoka*, id. from *hem*, and *soek-a*, to assail with violence; Teut. *heym-soeck-en*, invadere violenter alicujus domum.

HAMESUCKEN, *adj.* 1. Greatly attached to one's home, Clydes. 2. Of a selfish disposition, Ayrs.—The Isl. term *heimsaekinn* is nearly allied to this, as signifying "greatly attached to one's home."

HAME-THROUGH, *adv.* Straight homewards, S. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.*

HAMEWARD, HAMEWART, *adj.* Domestic; native; opposed to what comes from a distance; perhaps abbreviated to *Hamart*, q. v.

HAMEWARD, *adv.* Homeward, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*—A. S. *hamweard*, id.

HAMEWITH, *adv.* 1. Homeward, S. B. *Ross.* 2. *adj.* in the same sense, S., ibid. 3. *s. To the hame-with*, having a tendency to one's own interest, S. B.—A. S. *ham*, Isl. *heim*, and A. S. *with*, Isl. *vid*, versus.

HAMIT, *adj.* What has been produced in our own country. *Hamit linjet*, flax-seed which has been raised at *home*, Ang. *Piper of Peebles.* 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.*

HAMMERFLUSH, *s.* The sparks which fly from red-hot iron when beaten with the *hammer*, Ang.; also *hammerflaught.*—Isl. *flis*, a splinter.

HAMMERSTAND, *s.* Understood to signify an anvil, but obsolete. *Aberd. Reg.*

HAMMIT, HAMMOT, *adj.* 1. Used to denote corn growing very close, but short in the straw. 2. Plentiful; properly applied to corn which has many grains on one stalk, Ang.—A. S. *hamod*, tectus, q. well covered with grains.

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 to A. S. *hamel-an*, to hamstring.

To HAMP, *v. n.* 1. To halt in walking, Tweedd. 2. To stutter, S. A. 3. To read with difficulty, frequently mistaking or mispronouncing the words, Clydes.

HAMP, *s.* 1. A halt in walking, Tweedd. 2. The act of stuttering, S. A.

To HAMPER, *v. a.* To confine by giving little room, S. *Douglas.*—Sw. *kampas*, rei difficili intricatus laborare.

HAMPER, *s.* One who cannot read fluently, but frequently mistakes or mispronounces terms, Clydes.

To HAMPHIS, *v. a.* To surround, S. B. *Ross.*

HAMREL, *s.* One who stumbles often in walking; one who walks heedlessly, Ettr. For.

To HAM-SCHAKEL, HAMSHAIKEL, HOBSHAKLE, *v. a.* To fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore-legs, Gl. Sibb.

HAMSHOCH, *s.* 1. A sprain or contusion in the leg, Fife. 2. A severe bruise, in general, especially when accompanied by a wound, Fife. It is often pron. *Hamschugh.* The same term, pron. *hamshock*, denotes a severe laceration of the body, Ayrs. 3. A harsh and unmannerly intermeddling in any business, Fife.—A. S. *ham*, the hip, and *shack*, v. to distort or twist.

To HAMSH, *v. a.* To eat voraciously with noise, Ang. V. HANSH.

HAMSHOCH, HAMSHEUGH, *adj.* Much bruised; often referring to a contusion accompanied with a wound, Fife.

HAMSHOCH, *adj.* Severe; censorious; as applied to critics, Ayrs.

HAMSHOGH, *s.* A misfortune; an untoward accident, Fife; pron. *hamshough*, Kinross. *Saint Patrick.* Evidently the same with AMSHACH, q. v.

HAMSTRAM, *s.* Difficulty, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *ham*, poples, *streamm-en*, cohibere.

HAN, HAUN, *s.* Hand, S.

HAN, *pret.* Have. *Sir Tristrem.*

HAN'-AN'-HAIL, *s.* A game played with the hand-ball, common in Dumfr.

HANBREAST, *s.* "The horse a ploughman directs with the left *hand.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

HANCLETH, *s.* Ancle. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *ancleow*, id.

HAND. *By hand, adv.* 1. Over; past, S. 2. Out of the way; applied to a person at times in relation to marriage, S. B. *Ross.* *To put by hand*, to put aside, S. *Rutherf.* *Weill at hand*, active. *Barb.* *To put hand in*, to put to death. *Godscroft.* *Fra hand, adv.* forthwith. *Lynds.* *Out of hand*, id. S. *Sir J. Sinel.* *Spede hand*, make haste, S. *Douglas.*

AHIN THE HAND. In arrears; in debt, Aberd.; elsewhere more commonly *Ahint;* E. *behindhand*, id.

IN HANDS WITH. 1. *To be in hands with*, to possess in a certain way. *Guthrie's Trial.* 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.

TO HALD HAND. To concur in; to support; with the prep. *to.* *Acts Ja. VI.* V. HALD HAND.

TO HALD IN HAND, *v. a.* To keep in a state of expectation; to carry on correspondence with opposite parties in a clandestine manner. *Spalding.*

TO HALD *one's* HAND. To stop; to pause, S.

TO PUT HAND IN. 1. To commit murder upon. *Pitscottie's Cron.* 2. It is used in pl. as signifying to seize forcibly; to lay hold of with violence. *Acts Ja. V.*

TO PUT HAND IN *one's self.* To commit suicide. The prep. *to* or *till* is now used. *To put hand till himsel*, S. *Brand's Orkney.* This phrase only expresses the crime generally. When it is by hanging, one is said *to put himsel down.* V. To GAR DOWN.

TO PUT HANDS ON *one's self.* Used in the same sense. *Law's Memor.*

HANDCLAP, *s.* A moment; q. as much time as is required for *clapping* the *hands* together. *In a hand-clap*, in a moment, S. B. Roxb.; sometimes *handia-clap*. *In a clap*, id. V. CLAP, *s.*

To **HANDCUFF**, *v. a.* To manacle, S.

HANDCUFFS, *s. pl.* Manacles, S. q. *sleeves* of iron.

To **HAND-FAST**, *v. a.* 1. To betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation before marriage. *Pitscottie.* 2. To contract in order to marriage. *Ferguson.*—A. S. *hand-faest-en*, fidem dare.

HAND-FASTING, HAND-FASTYNG, *s.* Marriage with the encumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *handfaesta-ing*, id.

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*.

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.

HAND-HAP, *s.* Chance; hasard. At *hand-hap*, by chance; the same with E. *hap-hasard*, Fife.

HAND-HAUAND, *part. pr.* Having in possession; applied to stolen goods. *Skene.*—Teut. *hand-haven*, to possess.

HANDICONEIVE, *adv.* In company; conjunctly; as, "We'se gae *handiconeive* about," Teviotd. From *hand* and *neive*, q. hand in hand.

HANDICUFFS, *s. pl.* Blows with the hand, S.; *handy blows*, E.

HANDIE, *s.* 1. A milking pail, Lanarks. Fife. It is often corruptly pron. *Hannie*. 2. A wooden dish for holding food, South of S. 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-WARK, *s.* 1. Occupation; calling. *Blue Blanket.* 2. The work made by a tradesman, S. ibid.

HANDY-GRIPS, *s. pl.* Close grappling, S. *Rutherford.*

To **HAND-KILL**, *v. a.* To slaughter, a term applied to butchers. *Balfour's Pract.*

HANDLAWHILE, HANLAWHILE, *s.* A little while, Ettr. For. Peebles. V. HANDWHILE.

* **HANDLESS**, *adj.* 1. Awkward in using the hands; as, *a handless tawpie*, a woman who exerts herself in so slovenly a way, that she still lets her work fall out of her hands, S. 2. Slow; tardy in manual operation, S.

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.

HANLINS, *s. pl.* Hand-lines; lines held in the hand while fishing over the gunwale of a boat.

HAND O'ER HEAD. "*Han ovre head*, a phrase signifying choosing [*read*, purchasing, or receiving] without selecting." *Gall. Encycl.*

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*. *Aberd. Reg.*

HANK-RACKLE, *adj.* 1. Properly, rash in striking, S. *Perils of Man.* 2. Careless; acting without consideration, Roxb.; the same with *Rackle-handit*. 3. Active; ready; as, "He's as *hand-rackle* a fallow as is in a' the parish," ibid.

HANDSEL, *s.* 1. The first money received for goods, S. 2. A gift conferred at a particular season, S. 3. A piece of bread given before breakfast, Galloway.—Su. G. *handsoel*, mercimonii divenditi primitiæ.

HANDSEL MONDAY. The first Monday of the New Year, O. S. when children and servants receive *handsel*, S. *Stat. Acc.*

HANDSENYIE, *s.* 1. A standard, corr. from *ensenyie*. *History Ja. Sext.* 2. A token. *R. Bruce.* 3. An ensign or standard-bearer, denoting a person. *Hist. Ja. VI.*

HANDSHAKING, *s.* 1. Close engagement; grappling; q. to be as near as to *shake hands*, Roxb. 2. An intermeddling in whatever way; as, "I wad like naething better than to hae a *handshakin'* wi' that business," Roxb.

HANDSLEW CUTTHROT. A piece of ordnance formerly used in S. *Inventories.*—Teut. *handslagh*, colaphus, alapa, from *hand*, manus, and *slagh*, *slach*, ictus. 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."

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. 2. A constellation supposed to be Orion's Sword. *Douglas.*

HAND-STANE, *s.* A term which had been formerly used in S. for a small stone, or one that could be easily lifted and thrown by the *hand*, in contradistinction to one which required greater exertion. *Symson's Descr. Galloway.*

HAND TO NIEVE. Singly opposed, Gall.; equivalent to E. *hand to hand*. *Davidson's Seasons.*

HANDVARP, *s.* The city of Antwerp, *Aberd. Reg. passim.*

HAND-WAIL'D, *adj.* Remarkable; carefully selected, S. *Ramsay.*—From *hand*, and *wale*, to choose.

HAND-WAILLING, *s.* Particular or accurate selection. *W. Guthrie's Serm.*

HANDWAVING, *s.* A mode of measuring grain, by stroking it with the hand, S. B. *Statist. Acc.*

HAND-WHILE, commonly HANLAWHILE, *adv.* A short time, S. A. Gl. Sibb.

To **HANE**, *v. a.* To spare. V. HAIN.

HAN'-FOR-NIEVE, *adv.* Expl. "cheek by jowl;" abreast; walking as in a very friendly manner, Ayrs. *Picken.*

HANGARELL, HANGRELL, *s.* A piece of wood on which bridles, halters, &c. are *hung*, S. A. Gl. Sibb.

HANG-CHOICE, *s.* That state in which a person is under the necessity of choosing one of two evils, S. *Antiquary.*

HANGIT-FAC'D, *adj.* Having a look that seems to point to the gallows, Roxb.; synon. *Gallows-fac'd*.

HANGIT-LIKE, *adj.* Out of countenance, S.

HANG-NET, *s.* A species of net, Dumfr. *Hang-nets* are larger in the mesh than any other. *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*

HANIEL, HANYEL, *s.* 1. Properly, a greedy dog, Ettr. For. 2. Transferred to an idle slovenly fellow; often thus expressed, "a lazy *haniel*," Roxb. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* V. HANYIEL SLYP.

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.

HANYIEB SLYP: A vulgar dependant, Aberd. *Journal Lond.*—Teut. *hanghel*, something dangling. V. SLYP,

HANING, HAINING, *s.* 1. Hedges; enclosures. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. Any field where the grass or crop is protected from being eaten up, cut, or destroyed, whether enclosed or not, Aberd. 3. In *pl.* what is saved by frugality or parsimony, S. *Galt.*

HANITE, HANED, *part. pa.* Enclosed; surrounded with a hedge. *For. Lawes.*—Su. G. *haegn-a*, tueri circumdata sepe, from *hag*, sepimentum.

To HANK, *v. a.* 1. To fasten, S. *Douglas.* 2. To tie so tight, as to leave the mark of the cord; *hankle*, id. S. *Ross.*—Isl. *hank*, a collar, a small chain.

HANK, *s.* 1. A coil, S. *Douglas.* 2. A skein, S.

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*, traducto funiculo tenere; *hanki*, funiculus; because let down by a rope.

To HANKLE, *v. a.* To fasten by tight tying, S.; a dimin. from *Hank*, *v.*

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.

HANNIE, *s.* A milk-pail, &c. V. HANDIE.

HANNIE-FU', *s.* The fill of a milk dish, Lanarks.

To HANSH, HAUNSH, *v. a.* 1. To snatch at; applied to the action of a dog, and apparently including the idea of the noise made by his jaws when he lays hold of what is thrown to him, S. *Baillie.* 2. To eat up greedily as dogs do, Ettr. For.—O. Fr. *hanch-er*, to snatch at with the teeth.

HANSH, *s.* A violent snatch or snap, S.

To HANT, *v. a.* Used as equivalent to the E. *v.* to practise. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *hant-er*, to frequent. E. *haunt.*

HANTY, *adj.* 1. Convenient, S. *Gl. Shirr.* 2. Not troublesome; often applied to a beast, S. 3. Handsome, S. *R. Galloway.*—Isl. *hent-a*, decere.

HANTIT, *part. pa.* Accustomed; wont. *Bellend.*

HANTLE, *s.* 1. A considerable number, S.; *hankel*, S. B. *Ramsay.* 2. Equivalent to much, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dialect.*—Sw. *antal*, number, or q. *handtal*, what may be *counted* by the *hand.*

To HAP, *v. a.* 1. To cover, in order to conceal, S. *Ross.* 2. To cover from cold, for defence, S. *Priests Peblis.* 3. To defend from rain or snow, S. *R. Galloway.* 4. To screen from danger in battle. *Poems Buch. Dial.*—Isl. *hlup-r*, indusium, *hyp-ia*, involvor.

HAP, HAPPIN, HAPPINGS, *s.* A covering of whatever kind, S.; also called a *hapwarm. Ramsay.*—Norw. *haufn*, toga.

To HAP, *v. n.* 1. To hop, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To halt, S. V. HOP.

HAP, *s.* A hop; a light leap, S.

HAP, (pron. *hawp*), *s.* The fruit of the briar, S. B.

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.

HAPPEN, *s.* The path trodden by cattle, especially on high grounds, Ayrs.—Isl. *hvappin*, ultro citroque vagari.

HAPPER, *s.* Hopper of a mill, S. *Chalm. Air.* The symbols for land are, earth and stone; for mills, clap and happer.

HAPPER, *s.* A vessel made of straw, for carrying grain to the ploughman when he is engaged in sowing, Mearns.

HAPPER-ARS'D, *adj.* Shrunk about the hips. *Herd's Coll.*

HAPPERBAUK, *s.* The beam on which the hopper rests, S.

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.

HAPPERGAW, *s.* A blank in growing corns, caused by unequal sowing, Berw.

HAPPER-HIPPIT, *adj.* 1. Synon. with *Happer-ars'd*, Roxb. 2. Also applied metaph. as equivalent to E. *lank*, ibid.

HAPPY, *adj.* Lucky; fortunate, *i. e.* constituting a good omen, S. *Statistical Account.*

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, *adv.* At all hazards; as, "*Happy-go-lucky* I'll venture," Roxb.

HAPPITY, *adj.* Lame, as, "a *happity* leg," S. *Ritson.*

To HAPSCHACKLE, *v. a.* 1. To bind the fore feet of cattle together, to prevent them from straying, Ettr. For. 2. Applied also to the binding of a fore and hind foot together, Gall. V. HAMSCHAKEL.

HAPSHACKLE, *s.* A ligament for confining a horse or cow, Ettr. For. Gall.

HAP-STEP-AN'-LOUP. Hop, skip, and leap, S. *Burns.*

HAP-THE-BEDS, *s.* The game called Scotch-hop, Gall. V. PALLAL, and BEDS.

HAP-WARM, *s.* V. HAP, *s.*

HAP-WARM, *adj.* What covers so as to produce heat, S. B. *Tarras.*

HAP WEEL, RAP WEEL. A provincial expression, Gall. "*Hap weel—Rap weel*, a phrase meaning 'Hit or miss.'" *Gall. Encycl.* Or, "He is most likely to succeed, or to have a good *hap*, who does not spare his stroke."

HAR, HARR, *adj.* Cold. V. HARR.

HAR. *Out of har*, out of order. *Douglas.*—A. S. *hearre*, Teut. *harre*, a hinge.

HAR, HAUR, *s.* The pivot on which a door or gate turns, Dumfries.

HARBERIE, HARBERY, *s.* A port; a harbour. "The said burgh of Pittenweyme—hes ane guid and saiff *harberie*," &c. *Acts Cha. I.* V. HERBERY.

HARBEROUS, *adj.* Providing shelter or protection; from *Herbery*, q. v. *Pitscottie.*

HARBIN, *s.* A young coal-fish, Orkn. *Neill.*

HARD, used as a *s.* 1. *To come through the hard*; to encounter difficulties; to experience adverse fortune, S. B. 2. *Hard* is said to *come to hard*, when matters proceed to extremity. *Walker's Pass.*

HARD, *adj.* When two pieces of wood, &c. that are to be fitted together, are close or straight at one place, and not at another, they are said to be *hard* where they thus come into close contact, Aberdeen.

HARD, *s.* The place where two pieces of wood meet as above described, ibid.

HARDEN POCK. A bag made of *hards*, or *harn. A harden towel*, a linen towel.

HARDENS, *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 FISH. Cod, ling, &c. salted and dried, S.

HARD GAIT. Literally, hard road. This phrase is used in S. Prov. "The hare maun come to the *hard gait*," matters must take their course, whatever be the consequence.

HARD-HANDED, *adj.* Not signifying, as in E. coarse, &c., or exercising severity; but stingy; niggardly; close-fisted, S. B.

HARD-HEAD, *s.* Sneezewort, Achillea ptarmica, Linn. S. O. *Agr. Surv. Ayr.*

HARDHEAD, *s.* One of the names given to the Gray Gurnard, Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

HARDHEAD, HARDHEID, *s.* A small coin of mixed metal or copper. *Knox.*—Fr. *hardie*, small copper money, named from Philip le *Hardi*, who caused strike them.

HARDHEAD, *s.* A species of sea scorpion. *Sibbald.*

HARD-HEADED, *adj.* Unyielding; stubborn; not easily moved, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.*

HARDIN, HARDYN, *adj.* Coarse; applied to cloth made of *harde*; pron. *harn*, S. *Complaynt S.*—A. S. *heordas*, stupes, tow-harda.

HARD-MEIT, HARD-MEAT. Hay and oats as food for horses, in contradistinction to grass, and sometimes to boiled bran, refuse of barley, &c. as opposed to *Saft meat*, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

HARDS, *s. pl.* That part of boiled food that adheres to the pot, Lanarks. V. HARDINS.

HARD-WOOD, *s.* The name given to close-grained trees, or to the timber of these trees, S.

HARE, *adj.* Rough; shaggy. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *hær*, Su. G. *haar*, pilus.

HAREFRA, *adv.* Herefrom. *Knox.*

HARRIN, *s.* Herring. "Ane *harein* nett," *Aberd. Reg.*

HARE-SHARD, *s.* A hare-lip, Aberd., Mearns.; the same with *Hareshaw*, q. v.

HARESHAW, *s.* A hare-lip, S.; anciently *harchatt*, *harcskart*, Renfrew. *Rentl.*—From *hare*, and Isl. *ska*, a particle denoting separation; Germ. *scharte*, a gap.

HARYAGE, HAIRYCHE, *s.* A collective word applied to horses or cattle. *Wynt.*—O. Fr. *haras*, L. B. *haracium*, id. V. HAURRAGE.

HARIE HUTCHEON. A play in which children hop round in a ring, with their bodies resting on their hams, S. B.—Belg. *hurk-en*, to squat, to sit stooping. V. CURCUDDOCH.

HA'-RIG, *s.* V. RIG, RIGG, a ridge.

HA'-RIG, *s.* The first ridge in a harvest 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. 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 Har'st Rig.*

HARIGALDS, HARICLES, *s. pl.* 1. The pluck of an animal, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Applied to the tearing of one's hair. *Ramsay.*—Fr. *haricot*, a dish of boiled livers.

HARING, *s.* An edging of fur. *Inventories.*

HARI NOBIL. A gold coin of one of the *Henries* of England, formerly current in S. *Inventories.*

HARIT, *part. pa.* Apparently equivalent to E. *furred*, q. "haired," or "having hair." *Inventories.* V. HARING.

To HARK, *v. n.* To whisper, S. *Cleland.*

HARK, *s.* A secret wish or desire, Roxb. It is merely a secondary use of the word as denoting a whisper.

HARKER, *s.* A listener, S. It is still commonly used in the S. Prov. "*Harkers* never heard a gude word of themselves."

To HARLE, *v. a.* 1. To trail, S. *Douglas.* 2. To drag with force, S. *Kelly.* 3. To draw to one's self by griping or violent means, S. *Ramsay.* 4. To roughcast a wall, S. *Statist. Acc.*

To HARLE, *v. n.* 1. To move onward with difficulty, S. 2. *To harle about*, to go from place to place, S.

To HARLE, HAURL, *v. n.* "To peel." *Burns.* This is merely an oblique use of the *v.* as signifying to drag.

HARLE, *s.* 1. The act of dragging, S. 2. An instrument for raking or drawing together soft manure; used especially in the cow-house, Roxb. Synon. *Clat*, *Claut*, S. 3. Property obtained by means not accounted honourable, S. 4. A small quantity of anything; as, "Gie's a *harle* o' meal," Give me a little meal, Fife. 5. Anything attained with difficulty, and enjoyed only occasionally, South of S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

HARLE, *s.* "The reed or brittle stem of flax separated from the filament," S. B. *Gl. Surv. Moray.*

HARLE, *s.* The Goosander, a fowl, Orkney. *Barry.*—Fr. *harle*, id.

HARLEY. L. *harbry*, harbour. *Houlate.*

HARLIN FAVOUR. Some degree of affection. *Journ. London.*

HARLOT, *s.* 1. A scoundrel. *Wallace.* 2. A boor; synon. with *carle*. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *haer*, exercitus, and *lude*, mancipium vile, a boor, or villain.

HARMISAY, HARMESAY, *interj.* Alas. *Philotus.*—A. S. *earme*, wretched.

HARN. V. HARDYN.

HARNES, *s.* Defensive armour. *Douglas.*—Dan. *harnisk*, id.; E. *harness.*

HARNES, HARNS, *s.* 1. The brains, S. *harns*. *Wynt.* 2. Metaph. understanding, S.—Sw. *hiarna*, Germ. *hern*, id.

HARNESS, HARNESSED. *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.

HARNESS-LID, *s.* A lid of this description, ibid.

HARN-PAN, *s.* The skull, S. *Wallace.* Teut. *hirn-panne*, id.

HARP, *s.* 1. A kind of searce, or implement for cleansing grain, &c. S. 2. That part of the mill which separates the *dust* from the *shilling*, is thus denominated, Aberd.—Belg. *harp*, *kooren-harp*, an engine to sift corn.

To HARP, *v. a.* To sift with a *harp*, Aberd.—Belg. *harp-en*, to purge the corn with a corn-harp; *harper*, he that purges the corn with such an engine. Sewell.

HARPER CRAB. V. TAMMY HARPER.

HARR, *s.* A breeze from the east. V. HAAR.

HARRAGE, *s.* Service due to a landlord. *Statist. Acc.* V. ARAGE.

HARRAND, *s.* Snarling. *Chr. S. P.* V. YIRR.

HARRY, *adj.* Stubborn, S. B.—Su. G. *har*, locus lapidosus.

HARRIAGE AND CARRIAGE. V. ARAGE.

To HARRIE, *v. a.* To pillage. V. HERRIE.

HARRY-NET, *s.* V. HERRIE-WATER.

HARRO, *interj.* 1. An outcry for help; also an encouragement to pursuit, S. *Doug.* 2. Used also as equivalent to *Huzza*, or *Halloo*, S. In some places pron. q. *Hirro.*—Fr. *haro*, *harou*, q. *Ha Roul*, O Rollo; or rather from Su. G. *haerop*, clamor bellicus; E. *Holla.*

To HARRO, Hirro, *v. n.* and *a.* To huzza; to hallo, S.

HARROWS. *To rin awa' with the harrows.* 1. A phrase applied to those who do not reason fairly; especially when they go on, with a great torrent of language, still assuming what ought to be proved, or totally disregarding anything that has already been said in reply, S. 2. Used as signifying to carry off the prize; to acquire superiority, Ayrs. *Picken. To have* one's *leg o'er the Harrows*, to break loose; a phrase borrowed from an unruly horse or ox, S. *Tales of my Landlord.*

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 pulverised. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* Q. *slain* by the *harrow.*

HARSHIP, *s.* Ruin. *Gl. Picken.* V. Hersche.

HARSK, Hars, *adj.* 1. Harsh; sharp. *Douglas.* 2. Bitter to the taste. *Wynt.*—Su. G. *harsk*, Isl. *hersk-ar*, austerus.

To HART, *v. a.* To encourage, S. *heart. Barbour.*—Teut. *hert-en*, animare.

HARTFULLIE, *adv.* Cordially. *Crosrag.*

HARTILL, *s.* Heart-ill. *Watson.*

HARTLY, Hartyle, *adj.* 1. Cordial. *Wallace.*—Teut. *hertelick*, Dan. *hiertelig*, id. 2. It also occurs as denoting beloved. Thus it is applied to our Saviour. *Poems 16th Cent.*

HARTLINESSE, *s.* Cordiality; warmth of heart. *Hartlines, Hartliness, Aberd. Reg.*—"O. E. *Hertlynesse*, cordialitas."

HARVEST-HOG, Hog in Harst. A young sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb, S. *Waverley.* V. Hog.

HARVEST MOON. V. Hairst-mune.

HARUMSCARUM, *adj.* Harebrained, S. E. *hare*, to fright, and *scare*, to startle.

HASARD, Hasert, *adj.* Hoary. *Douglas.*

HASARD, *s.* An old dotard. *Douglas.*

HASARDOUR, *s.* A gambler.

—A hangman, a *hasardour.*—*Colkelbie Sow.*

Chaucer, id.

HASARTOUR, *s.* One who plays at games of *hasard. Douglas.*—Fr. *hasardeur.* V. Hasardour.

HAS-BEEN, *s.* *A gude auld has-been*, a good old custom, Dumfr.; synon. *Hae-been.* The term would seem to have been formed in allusion to Virgil's Troja *fuit.*

HASCHBALD, *s.* Perhaps, glutton. *Dunbar.*

To HASH, *v. a.* 1. To slash, S. 2. To abuse; to maltreat, S. *Ferguson.*—Fr. *hacher.*

HASH. 1. A sloven, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A foolish fellow, S. *Coof. Burns.*

HASH, *s.* Low raillery; ribaldry, Loth.; synon. with *Jaw*, sense 3.

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.*

HASHY, *adj.* 1. Applied to a slovenly person, or one who is careless of dress, who abuses it by carelessness, 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.

HASHLY, *adv.* In a slovenly manner, Loth. *Ramsay.*

HASHMETHRAM, *adv.* In a state of disorder, S.—Isl. *thraums*, solum transversum.

HASHRIE, *s.* Destruction from carelessness, Roxb.

HASHTER, Hushter, *s.* Work ill arranged, or executed in a slovenly manner, Ayrs.

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.

To HASK, *v. n.* To produce the gasping noise made in forcing up phlegm, Dumfr.

HASK, *adj.* 1. Hard and dry; used in a general sense, Roxb. Berwicks. 2. Applied to food that is dry and harsh to the taste, ibid. 3. Harsh; rigorous. *Fountainhall.* V. Hasky.

HASKY, *adj.* 1. Rank in growth, S. B. 2. Coarse to the taste, S. B. 3. Dirty; slovenly, S. B. 4. Applied to coarse work, S. B.—Isl. *kask-ur*, strenuus.

HASLOCH, *s.* "Waste; refuse," &c. *Gall. Encycl.*; perhaps q. what is *hashed* or abused. V. Hash, *v.*

HASLOCK, *adj.* Descriptive of the finest wool, being the *lock* that grows on the *hals* or throat, S. *Ramsay. Hashlock* seems to be the pron. of Buchan. *Terras.*

HASP, *s.* A hank of yarn, S. V. Hesp.

HASPAL, Haspie, *s.* Expl. "a sloven, with his shirt-neck open," Dumfr.

HASPAN, Haspin, *s.* A stripling, south of S. *Blackw. Mag.*

HASS, *s.* The throat, S. V. Hals.

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. *R. Gilhaise.*

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.

To HASS, *v. a.* To kiss. V. Hals, *v.*

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, Ayrs. V. Asil, Asil-tooth.

HASSOCK, Hassick, *s.* 1. A besom, S. B. 2. Anything bushy; as, a *hassick of hair*, S. *Journal Lond.* 3. A large round turf used as a seat, S. A.—Sw. *hwass*, a rush.

HASTARD, *adj.* Irascible, S.—Isl. *hast-r*, iracundus, and *art*, natura.

HASTER'D, *part.* Curried, S. A. *J. Nicol.*

HASTER'D, Hastern, *adj.* Early. *Hastern aits*, early oats, S. B.—Su. G. *hast-a*, celerare, and *aer-a*, metere.

HASTY, Hrasty, *s.* The murrain, S. B. So called because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.* Perhaps the same as *Black-spaul*, q. v.

HASTOW. *Hast thou? K. Quair.*

HASTREL, *s.* A confused person, who is always in *haste*, Roxb.

HAT, Hatt, *pret.* Did hit, S. *Pitscottie.*

HAT, *s.* A heap, Roxb. V. Hot.

To HAT, *v. n.* To hop, Ettr. For. V. Haut.

HAT, Hate, Hait, *part. pa.* Is, or was, called. *Barbour.*—E. *hight*, A. S. *hat-an*, Su. G. *het-a*, vocare.

HATCH, *s.* A jolt, S. *Kelly.* V. Hotch, *v.*

To HATCH, Hotch, *v. n.* To move by jerks, S. *Watson.*—Fr. *hoch-er*, id.; Isl. *hik-a*, cedo.

To HATCHEL, *v. a.* To shake in carrying, Fife.

HATE, Hait, *adj.* Hot, S. *Kennedy.*—A. S. *hat*, Su. G. *het*, id.

HATE, Hait, Haid, *s.* A whit; an atom, S. "The d—l *haid* ails you," replied James, "but that you would be all alike: ye cannot abide ony to be abone you." *M'Crie's Life of Knox.*—Isl. *haete*, the smallest object that can be imagined.

HATERAL, Hatrel, *s.* A dirty and confused heap, Ayrs. Fife. *The Entail.* V. Hatter, *s.*

HATHER, *s.* Heath. *Acts Ja. VI.*

HATHILL, Hathell, *s.* A nobleman, *Sir Gawan.* V. Athill.

HATRENT, *s.* Hatred. *Compl. S.*

HATRY, *adj.* Disordered; as, a *hatry head*, *i. e.* matted, S. B. V. Atry.

HATTER, *s.* 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.

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.*

To HATTER, *v. n.* To speak thick and confusedly, Ettr. For.

To HATTER, *v. a.* To batter; to shatter. *Gawan and Gol.*

HATTIE, *s.* "A game with preens (pins) on the crown of a *hat*; two or more play; each lays on a pin, then with the hand they strike the side of the hat, by turns, and whoever makes the pins, by a stroke, cross each other, lifts those so crossed." *Gall. Encycl.*

HATTIR, *adj.* Maple. V. Haltir.

HATTIT KIT. A dish of sour or coagulated cream, S. *Cromarty.* Named in Mid-Loth. *Corstorphine Cream.* This is, undoubtedly, the same dish with that mentioned by Wedderburn, "Lac coagulatum, a *kit* of milk."—Teut. *kott-en*, to coagulate. *Bride of Lamm.*

HATTOCK, *s.* A diminutive from E. *hat.* *Tales of my Landlord.*

HATTOU. *What hattou?* What art thou named? *Sir Tristrem.* V. Hat.

HATTREL, *s.* A collection of purulent matter, S. B. V. Atry.

HATTREL, *s.* The core or flint of a horn, S. O.

HAUCH, *s.* The forcible reiterated respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke, S. *heck. Douglas.*—Germ. *hauch*, halitus.

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 plough-share is divided, and by which it clasps in the wood, Ang.—Isl. *haeck*, Dan. *hage*, uncus.

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.

HAUD, *s.* "A squall," *Gl. Surv. Moray*; pron. as if *houd*, like E. *loud.*—Teut. *haude*, a whirlwind.

To HAUD, *v. a.* To hold, S. *Neither to haud nor bind.* V. under Hald, *v.*

To HAVE, *v. a.* 1. To carry. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. To behave. *Wyntown.*

To Have to do. To be in trying circumstances; to be under the necessity of making great exertions. *Pitscottie.*

To Have over, *v. a.* To carry over; to transfer; to transmit, S. *to hae over. Spalding.*

HAVEAR, *s.* A possessor, *Aberd. Reg.*; *haver*, E.

To HAVER, *v. n.* To talk foolishly, S.; pron. *haiver. Ramsay.*—Isl. *gifr-a*, loquitur, *hefer*, garrulus.

HAVER, *s.* An old term for oats, Ettr. For.

HAVER-BANNOCK, *s.* A *bannock* of oatmeal, ibid.

HAVEREL, *s.* The name given in some parts of S. to a castrated goat. V. Hebrn.

To HAVEREL, *v. n.* To talk foolishly, Ayrs. *The Provost.*

HAVERIL, *s.* One who habitually talks in a foolish manner, S. *Burns.*

HAVERIL, *adj.* Foolish in talk, S.

HAVER-MEAL, *s.* Oatmeal, South of S.; A. Bor. id.—Teut. *haveren meel* has the same signification, Farina avenacea; *Haver*, avena, oats.

HAVER-MEAL, *adj.* Of or belonging to oatmeal, Roxb.

O whar gat ye that *haver-meal* bannock?
Song, Bonny Dundee.

HAVERS, Haivers, *s.* Foolish or incoherent talk, S. *J. Nicol.*

HAVER-SACK, *s.* A bag hung at a horse's mouth, containing his oats ib. Fife.

HAVER-STRAW, *s.* The straw of oats, Dumfr.

HAVES, *s. pl.* Goods; effects, Gl. Sibb.

To HAUF and SNAKE. To divide, especially applied to a tavern bill or *lawin*; as, "We'll *hauf and snake*," we shall pay equal shares, Loth. This is obviously from E. *snack*, a share, and equivalent to the phrase, "to go *snacks*."—Germ. *schneck-en*, scindere. V. Sneck, *v.*

HAUGH, Hawch, Hauch, Halche, *s.* Low-lying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes over-flowed, S. *Barbour.*—Gael. *augh*, id.; Isl. *hage*, a place for pasture.

HAUGH, *s.* The ham or hough, Roxb.

To HAUGH, Hough, *v. a.* To propel a stone, with the right hand under the right *hough*, Teviotdale.

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.

HAUGH-GROUND, *s.* Low-lying land, S.

HAUGHLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to low-lying ground, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

HAUGULL, *s.* A cold and damp wind blowing from the sea, Ang.—Isl. *hafgola*, flatus ex oceano spirans.

HAUGULLIN', *part. adj.* Applied to the weather, Fife. "*A haugullin'* day," a day marked by a good deal of drizzling. V. Haugull.

HAVINGS, Havins, Hawing, *s.* 1. Carriage; behaviour. *Barbour.* 2. Good manners, S. *Ross.* 3. Weeds; dress, S. B. ib.—Isl. *haef*, manners; Su. G. *haefv-a*, decere.

HAVINGS, *s. pl.* Possessions, Dumfr. V. Haves.

HAVIOUR, *s.* Abbrev. of E. *behaviour*, Aberd. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

HAUK, *s.* A pronged instrument for dragging dung from a cart, Loth.

To HAUK, *v. a.* To drag out dung with this instrument, ibid.—Isl. *hack*, uncus, a hook.

HAUKIT, *adj.* Having a white face. V. Hawkit.

HAUKUM-PLAUKUM, *adj.* Every way equal, Berwicks. *Equal-aqual, Ekxiepeekxie*, synon. V. HACKUM-PLACKUM.

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.

HAULD, *s.* Habitation. V. HALD.

HAULING, *s.* A mode of fishing. V. HAAVE.

HAUNIE, *s.* Dim. of hand, S.

HAUNTY, *adj.* V. HANTY.

HAVOC-BURDS, *s. pl.* "Those large flocks of small birds, which fly about the fields after harvest; they are of different species, though all of the linnet tribe." *Gall. Encycl.*

HAUP, HAP. *interj.* A word to make a horse turn to the right, S. "Formerly, in speaking to their horses, drivers employed *hap* and *wynd* in ordering them to either side, now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*." *Agr. Surv. Berwicks.*

To HAUP, *v. n.* To turn to the right; applied to horses, or oxen in the yoke, S. *Meston.*—Isl. *hop-a*, retro cedere. Hence the proverbial phrase,

HAUP WEEL, RAKE WEEL, *i. e.* Try every way, rather than be disappointed; a phrase borrowed from ploughing, Fife. V. RAKE.

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.

To HAURK, *v. n.* Apparently, to lay hold of; to seize, Gall. A term much used by Scotch fox-hunters. —C. B. *herc-u*, to reach.

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. a.* To toast or roast on the embers; also, to toast on the *girdle*; a common term in Nithsdale.—Isl. *orn-a*, calefacere.

HAURRAGE, *s.* "A blackguard crew of people." *Gall. Encycl.*—O. Fr. *herage*, race, lignée. This, however, may be the same with *Haryage, Hairyche*, "herd of cattle, a collective noun."

HAUSE, HAUSS, *s.* A hug or embrace, Roxb. V. HALS, *s.*

To HAUSE, *v. a.* To take up in one's arms.

HAUSS-SPANG, *s.* An iron rod, which surrounds the beam and handle of the Orcadian plough at the place where the one is mortised 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 *Hattit Kit*, q. v. but improperly used.

To HAUT, *v. n.* 1. To limp; to halt, Clydes. 2. To hop, ibid. *Hat*, Ettr. For.

HAUT, *s.* 1. An act of limping, Clydes. 2. A hop, id.

HAUTER, *s.* One who can hop, ibid.

HAUT-STAP-AN'-LOUP, *s.* Hop, skip, and leap, ib.

HAUT-STRIDE-AND-LOUP, *s.* A very short distance; literally, the same with *Hap-stap-an'-loup*, the sport of children, Ettr. For.

HAUVE-NET, *s.* A kind of bag-net, Dumfries. V. HALVE-NET.

HAUVER. V. HALVER.

HAW, HAAVE, *adj.* 1. Azure. *Douglas.* 2. Pale; wan, S. B. *Ross.*—A. S. *hacwen*, glaucus.

To HAW, *v. n.* Perhaps, to huzza. *A. Scott.*

HAW-BUSS, *s.* The hawthorn-tree, Niths.

HAWELY, *adv.* "*Hawely* menit and exponit." *Aberd. Reg.* V. HAWY.

To HAWGH, *v. n.* To force up phlegm, S.; to *hawk*, E.—C. B. *hochio*, id.

HAWY, *adj.* Heavily.

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.*

HAWYS, *imperat. v.* Have ye? *Wynt.*

HAWK, *s.* A dung fork. V. HACK, and HAUK.

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.

HAWKIE, HAWKEY, *s.* 1. A cow with a white face, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Often used as a general name for a cow, S. 3. "An affectionate name for a favourite cow." *Gall. Encyl.* 4. A term applied to a woman of the town, S. O. 5. *Brown Hawkie*, a cant term for a barrel of ale, S. 6. A stupid fellow. *Gl. Shirr.*

HAWK-HEN, *s.* A duty exacted in Shetland. V. REEK-HEN; and CANE.

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-banks*, S.—Isl. *hwik-a*, cedere, recedere; Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare, to poise. 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,—*i. e. swapping*, or changing one creditor for another.

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; applied to cattle, S. *Dunbar.*

HAWK-STUDYIN, *s.* "The way hawks *steadily* hover over their prey before they pounce on it." *Gall. Encycl.*

HAWNETT, *s.* A species of net. V. HALFNETT.

* HAWS, *s. pl.* The fruit of the hawthorn.

HAWSE, *s.* The throat. *Ferguson.* V. HALS.

HAWTHORNDEAN, *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 Hortic. Edin. Encycl.*

HAZELY, *adj.* A term applied to soil which in colour resembles that of the *hazel*-tree, Banffs.

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. *Lightfoot.*

HAZEL-SHAW, *s.* An abrupt flat piece of ground, at the bottom of a hill, covered with *hazels*, Teviotd.

HAZY, *adj.* Weak in understanding, a little crazed, Roxb. Loth.

HAZIE, HAZZIE, *s.* A stupid thick-headed person, a numskull, Roxb.

HE, *adj.* Having masculine manners; as, "She's an unco *he* wife," Clydes.; *Manritch*, synon. S. B.—A. S. *he man*, sexus virilis.

HE, *s.* A male, S. B. *Ross.*

HE AND HE. 1. Every one. *Douglas.* 2. The one and the other, id.

HE, Hee, Hey, *adj.* High. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *heá, heh*, id.

To HE, Hee, Hey, *v. a.* 1. To elevate. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *he-an*, id. 2. To dignify. *Barbour.*

* HEAD, *s.* *To be in head o'*, to fall foul of; to attack, Aberd.

HEDAPEER, *adj.* Equal in tallness, applied to persons, Lanarks. V. Heidy Peer.

HEADCADAB, *s.* *The Entail.* Perhaps q. an adept in understanding, one who is a *dab* for a *head.*

HEAD-DYKE, *s.* A wall dividing the green pasture from the heath, S.

HEAD-ILL, Head-swell, *s.* The jaundice in sheep, South of S.

HEADY-MAUD, *s.* A plaid that covers both head and shoulders, q. a *maud* for the *head*, Ettr. For.

HEADING, *s.* Scorn. *Forbes's Defence.* V. Heydin.

HEAD-LACE, *s.* A narrow ribbon for binding the head, Ang.

HEADLINS, *adv.* Headlong, S. B. *Ross.*

HEAD-MAN, *s.* A stalk of rib-grass, Perths.; *Cardoddie*, synon. Angus; *Kemps, Kemps-seed*, Ettrick Forest.

HEAD-MARK, *s.* 1. Observation of the features of man or any other animal. *Statist. Acc.* 2. The natural characteristics of each individual of a species, S. 3. Sometimes used to denote thorough or accurate acquaintance, S. *Walker's Passages.*

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.* "It's gude, when a man can turn on his ain *head-rig.*" "*Head-rigg*, the ridge which runs along the ends of the others." *Gall. Encycl.*

HEADS. *A shower o' the heads*, a flood of tears; Selkirks. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

HEADS or TAILS. A species of lottery used by young people, and by the lower classes, especially in the game called *Pitch and Toss*, S. A halfpenny or penny-piece is tossed up, one cries *Heads* or *Tails?* if it turn up the *head*, he who called *Heads* gains, and *vice versa.*

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.

HEADS-AND-THRAWS, *adv.* With the heads and feet, or heads and points, lying in opposite directions, S.

To play at heads and thraws, to play at push-pin, S. —Isl. *thra*, quod adversum est.

HEADSTALL, *s.* The band that forms the upper part of a horse's collar, Ang.

HEADSTANE, *s.* An upright tombstone; one erected at the place where the *head* of the corpse lies, S. V. Thruch-stane.

HEADUM and CORSUM. 1. Used of objects which lie transversely, some with their heads the one way, others with their heads the other, Dumfries. 2. A game with pins, Galloway. Syn. Heads and Tails.

HEAD-WASHING, Heidis-weschine, *s.* An entertainment given as a fine by those who newly enter on any profession, or are advanced to any 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.

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.* The same with Haig, q. v.

HEAL, *s.* Health, nourishment. *Ross.*

To HEAL, Heel, *v. a.* To conceal, Aberd.; the same with Hool. V. Heild.

HEALING LEAF or BLADE, *s.* Leaf of the plantain, S.

To HEALLY, *v. a.* To "take an affront in silence;" *Gl. Surv. Moray.* That is, to conceal; evidently the same with *Heal.* V. Heild.

To HEALLY, *v. a.* To abandon; to forsake, S. B. "A bird forsaking her nest and eggs, *heallies* it;" ibid. V. Forleit.

To HEALTH, *v. n.* To drink *healths.* *Acts Cha. II.*

* HEAP, *s.* 1. One fill of the firlot, *heaped* till it can hold no more, Berwicks. 2. Used in relation to number; as, "a great *heap*," a great number, S.

HEAP, *s.* 1. A term of reproach frequently 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 served." *Kelly.* 2. To reprove; to scold; as preceded by *ill*, S. V. Ill-hear, *v.*

HEAR, *adj.* Higher. *Acts Ja. III.* V. He.

* HEARING, *s.* 1. A lecture, S. *Tales of my Landlord.* 2. The act of scolding; as, "I trow I gae him a *hearing*," S.

* *To* HEARKEN, Hearken *in*, *v. n.* To whisper, Aberd.

To HEARKEN, *in*, *v. a.* To prompt secretly, ibid. V. Hark, *v.*

HEARKNING, *s.* Encouragement. *Ross.*

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 E. *v. to brain.*

* HEART, *s.* The stomach. In this sense might we understand the term, when it is said that one is *sick at the heart*, S.

To Gar, 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. Land is said to *gather heart*, when it gradually acquires some little fertility by being allowed to lie fallow, S.

To HEART UP, *v. a.* To hearten, S. V. Hart.

HEART-AXES, *s.* The heart-burn, Loth.—A. S. *heort-ece*, id.

HEART-BRUNT *about.* Very fond of, greatly enamoured of, Aberd.

HEART-HALE, *adj.* Internally sound, not having any disease that affects the vitals, S.; *heart-whole*, E.

HEART-HUNGER, *s.* A ravenous desire of food, S.

HEART-HUNGER'D, *adj.* Starved; having the appetite still unsatisfied, from want of a sufficient supply of food, S. B.

HEARTY, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, S. *Ross.* 2. Liberal, S. 3. It is very commonly used, in vulgar language, in a singular sense, as denoting the freedom of guests in the use of what is presented by their host, S. *Glenfergus.* 4. Exhilarated by drink, S. 5. Plump; inclining to corpulence, S. B. This corresponds to the E. phrase applied to thriving cattle, *in good heart.*

HEARTIE, *s.* A little heart, S. *Ross.*

HEARTNING, *s.* Encouragement, S. *Boyd.*

HEARTSCALD, **Heartscad**, *s* 1. Heartburn, S. *Ferguson.* 2. A disgust, S. *Nigel.* 3. Metaph. regret; remorse. *Z. Boyd.*

HEARTSOME, *adj.* 1. Merry, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Causing cheerfulness, S. ib. 3. Exhilarating; applied to moral objects, S. *Michael Bruce's Lectures and Sermons.*

HEART-WORM, *s* The heartburn, Mearns.

HEARY, *s.* A conjugal appellation equivalent to *my dear*. *Ross.*

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.

HEATHENS, **Heath-stone**, *s. pl.* Gneiss, Kincard. *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

HEATHER, *s.* Heath. V. **Haddyr**.

To **Set the Heather on Fire**. To raise a combustion; to excite disturbance, S. *Rob Roy.*

HEATHER-BELL, **Hether-Bell**, *s. pl.* Heath blossom, S. *Burns.* V. **Bell**.

HEATHER-BIRNS, *s. pl.* The stalks and roots of burnt heath, S. V. **Birn**.

HEATHER-BLEAT, *s.* The Mire-snipe, Lanarks. This seems the same with *Heather-bleater*, Perths.

Hark! the heather-bleater neighs;
Donald and Flora.

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 the heath in walking.—Isl. *klofv-a*, to cleave.

HEATHER-COW, **Heather-cowe**, *s.* 1. A tuft or twig of heath, S. 2. A sort of besom made of heath. Called in Fife a *heather-besom*.

HEATHERIE, *adj.* 1. Heathy, S. *J. Nicol.* 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*.

HEATHERIE-HEADIT, *adj.* Having a head of hair of this description, S.

HEATHER-PEEP, *s.* A bird, said to be peculiar to the mountains of Ayrshire, which continually emits a plaintive sound.

HEATHER-AN-DUB, *s.* Tawdry, Aberd. [**Hen**.

HEAVEN'S HEN, *s.* The Lark. Mearns. V. **Lady's**

HEAVY-HEARTIT, *part. adj.* Lowering; a term applied to the atmosphere when it threatens rain, Fife.

HEAVINNING PLACE. A harbour.

HEAWE EEL, *s.* The conger. *Sibbald.*—Sw. *hafs-aal*, *i. e.* sea-eel. V. **Haar**.

HEBEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to ebony. "Hebenus, vel hebenum, an *heben* tree." *Despaut. Gram.*

HE-BROOM, *s.* A name given to the laburnum, Fife.

HEBRUN, **Heburn**, *s.* A goat of three years old, that has been castrated, Loth. Before this it is called a *buck*; Lanarks. *Haiver*, id.

HECH, **Hegh**, (*gutt.*), *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! hegh me!*" "*Hech* man! is that possible?" S. 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.

To **HECH**, **Hegh**, (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To breathe hard; to pant, S. *Tarras.*—Teut. *kyghen*, id.

HECH, **Hegh**, *s.* The act of panting, S. *Ruddiman.* V. **Hauch**.

HECH HEY, **Hoch Hey**, *interj.* An exclamation, S.; synon. with E. *heigh ho!*

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.

HECH-HOWE, *interj.* 1. Expressive of sorrow, S. E. *heigh ho!* 2. Used as if 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.

HECHIS, *s. pl.* Hatches of a ship. *Doug.*

To **HECHLE**, **Hechle**, *v. n.* 1. To breathe short and quick, as the effect of considerable exertion, S. 2. *To Hechle, to Hechle up.* To exert one's self, in climbing a steep, or in getting over any impediment, Roxb. 3. *To Hechle on*, *v. n.* To advance with difficulty; applied either to the state of the body, or to one's temporal circumstances, South of S.

To **HECHT**, *v. a.* To raise in price; to heighten. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. **Hicht**, v. 2.

To **HECHT**, **Heycht**, *v. n.* 1. To name. *Doug.* 2. To promise; to engage. *Barb.* 3. To offer; to proffer, S. *Burns.* 4. To command. *Douglas.*—A. S. *hat-an*, Su. G. *het-a*, vocare, promittere, jubere. V. **Hat**.

HECHT, **Heycht**, *s.* A promise, Loth. *Wyntown.*

HECK, *s.* "The toothed thing which guides the spun thread on to the pirn, in spinning-wheels." *Gall. Encycl. Halk*, Loth. In Angus, Mearns, &c., this is called the *Flicht* (*gutt.*).

HECK, *s.* A rack for cattle. V. **Hack**.

HECKABIRNEY, *s.* A lean, feeble creature, Orkn.—Isl. *hekk-ia*, supprimere, deficere. V. **Heckiebirnie**.

HECKAPURDES, *s.* A quandary, Orkney.

HECK-DOOR, *s.* The door between the kitchen of a farm house and the byre or stable, S. O. *Agr. Surv. Ayrshire.*

HECKIEBIRNIE, **Hecklebirnie**, *s.* 1. A strange sort of imprecation is used, into which this term enters; *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—l," the other often replies, "Go you to *Hecklebirnie*." 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.

To **HECKLE**, **Hekle**, *v. a.* To fasten by means of a hook. *Wallace.*—Teut. *haecken*, to fix with a hook.

To **HECKLE**, *v. a.* 1. To dress flax, S. 2. Metaph. to examine severely, S. *To come o'er the heckle-pins*, to be severely examined, S.—Teut. *hekel-en*, pectere linum.

To **HECKLE** *on*, *v. n.* To continue in keen disputation. *Melvill's MS.*

HECKLE, **Hekkil**, *s.* 1. A hackling-comb, S. *Ruddiman.*—Teut. *hekel*, id. 2. The feathers on the neck of a cock, S. *Doug.* 3. A fly, for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather, S.

HECKLEBACK, *s.* The fifteen spined Stickleback. *Sibbald.*

HECKLER, *s.* A flax-dresser, S.—Teut. *hekelaer*, id.

* *To* HECTOR, *v. a.* Used in a sense different from that of the word in E.; to oppose with vehemence. *Fountainhall.*

HEDDER-BLUTER, HETHER-BLUTTER, *s.* The Bittern. *Burel.* V. HEATHER-BLEAT.

HEDDLES, HEDELES, HIDDLES, *s. pl.* The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom, after going through the reed, S. *Doug.*—Isl. *haafhalld*, vulgo *hofudld*, id.

HEDDLE-TWINE, *s.* The name of the thread of which *heddles* are made, S. *Agr. Surv. Renfr.*

HEDE-STIKKIS, *s. pl.* A species of artillery. *Complaynt S.* Su. G. *stycke*, tormentum majus.

HEDE-VERK, *s.* A headach. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *heafod-waerc*, cephalalgia.

To HEDGE, *v. n.* To shuffle in narration; to equivocate, Loth.

HEDINFULL, HEEDIEFULL, *adj.* Scornful; derisory. *J. Tyrie's Refutation. Rollock.* V. HEYDIN.

HEDY PERE, *s.* Of equal stature, S. *Ruddiman.* Equal as to the head.

HEDISMAN, HEADSMAN, *s.* 1. A chief. *Douglas.* 2. A master in a corporation or trade. *Blue Blanket.*—A. S. *heafod-man*, primas.

HEDT, *pron.* It, Orkn. V. HIT.

HEEDIFULL, *adj.* Scornful. V. HEYDIN.

HEEL, *s.* *Heel of the twilight*, the termination of twilight, Ayrs. *R. Gilhaize.*

To HEEL, *v. n.* To run off; to take to one's *heels*, Buchan. *Tarras.*

HEELIE, HEILIE, *adj.* Expl. "crabbed, ill-tempered, troublesome," Fife.

HEELIE, *adj.* Slow, Aberd. V. HULY.

HEELIE. Excl. slowly; as, "Heely, heely, there's a peely." V. HULY.

HEELIEGOLEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, Ang. V. HILLIEGBLEBRIE. [GOWDY.

HEELS O'ER GOWDY. Topsy-turvy, S. B. V.

HEELS-O'ER-HEAD, *adv.* 1. Topsy-turvy, S. *Ross.* 2. Without particular enumeration, S. 3. *To turn* any commodity *heels o'er head*, to gain cent. per cent. upon it, Aberd.

HEEPY, *s.* 1. A fool, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Expl. "a melancholy person." *Gl. Picken.*—Su. G. *haepen*, attonitus.

HEER, HIER *of yarn.* Sixth part of a *hesp* or hank, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *haerfwa*, a handful of yarn.

HEEREFORE, *adv.* For this reason. *Forbes on the Revelation.* Analogous to *therefore*, for *that* reason.

HEE-ROAD, *s.* Highway. Mearns.

HEERS. *The seid* [i. e. *side*] *of the heers*, *i. e.* lords, from Latin *heri*, masters. V. HER, HERE.

HEEVIL, *s.* The conger-eel, Loth. *Neill.* V. HEAWEEL.

To HEEZE. V. HEIS.

HEFF, *s.* 1. A holding, or place of rest, South of S. "A weel-hained *heff*, and a beildy lair." *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 2. An accustomed pasture, ibid. 3. The attachment of sheep to a particular pasture, ib.—Su. G. *haefd*, possessio; Isl. *hefd*, usucapio; Dan. *haevd*, maintenance, protection.

To HEFF, *v. a.* To accustom to a place, Ettr. For.; merely a variety of *Heft*, q. v.

HEFFING, *s.* Keeping; maintenance; sustentation, Ettr. For.—Su. G. *hafw-a*, Isl. *haf-a*, habere, *haf-as vid*, bene sustentare.

To HEFT, *v. n.* 1. To dwell, Aberd. 2. To cause or accustom to live in a place, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To be familiarized to a station or employment, S. A. *Redgauntlet.*—Su. G. *haefda*, colere, possidere.

HEFT, HAFT, *s.* Dwelling; place of residence, S. B. V. HAFT, *s.*

To HEFT, *v. a.* To confine; applied to a cow when her milk is not drawn off for some time, S.—Su. G. *haeft-a*, impedire, detinere.

To HEFT, *v. a.* To lift up; to carry aloft, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.*—Teut. *heff-en*, levare, elevare, *to heave.*

HEFT, *s.* A handle, as that of a knife, &c. S.; *haft*, E.—Teut. *heft*, ib.

To HEFT, *v. a.* To fix, as a knife is fixed in its haft. *Guthrie's Trial.*

HEFT AND BLADE. The whole disposal or power of anything. *Bellenden.*

HEGESKRAPER, *s.* An avaricious person. *Bannatyne P.* Q. one who *scrapes hedges.*

HEGGERBALD, *s.* Not understood. *Dunbar.*

To HEGH, *v. n.* To pant; to breathe quickly. V. HECH.

HEGHEN, HECHEN, *s.* The fireside, Ayrs.

HEGH-HEY, HEGH-HOW, HEIGH-HOW, *interj.* Expressive of languor or fatigue, S. *Ross.*

HEGHT, *s.* A heavy fall, Gall. *David. Seas.*

HEGRIE, *s.* The heron, Shet. "Ardea Major, (Linn. syst.) *Hegrie*, Heron, Heronshaw." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* "*Hager*, the Crested Heron, Faun. Suec. Dan. and Norw. *heyre*, and *hegre*, the Common Heron." *Penn. Zool.*

HEGS, *interj.* An exclamation, or kind of minced oath, Ayrs.; changed perhaps from *Haith*, q. v. as *Fegs* from *Faith.* *Picken.*

HEY, *interj.* 1. Ho, a call to listen or to stop, addressed to one at some distance, S.; synon. with *How. Herd.* 2. A rousing or awakening call, S.

> *Hey!* Johny Coup, are ye waking yet?
> Or are your drums a beating yet?
> *Ritson's Scottish Songs.*

To HEY, *v. n.* To hasten, S.; *hie*, E. *Ross.*—A. S. *heig-an*, *hig-an*, festinare.

HEICH, (*gutt.*) *adj.* 1. High, S. *Douglas.* 2. Tall; as, "That boy's very *heich* o' his eild," *i. e.* very tall for his age, S.

HEICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A slight elevation; as a pimple; a very small knoll. *Heich and how*, hill and dale, Upp. Clydes. E. height and hollow.

HEICHNESS, *s.* Height; highness, ibid.

To HEICHT, *v. a.* To raise.

HEYCHT, *s.* A promise. V. HECHT.

HEID, HED, *term.* Denoting state or quality, as in *bairnheid*, &c.—Belg. *heyd*, status, qualitas.

HEID, *s.* Heat; q. "oppressed with eat." *Rauf Coilyear.*—Dan. *heed*, fervidus.

HEID-GEIR, *s.* Attire for the head. *Inventories.* V. GEAR.

HEYDIN, HEYTHING, HEITHING, HETHYNG, *s.* Scorn; derision. *Wallace.*—Isl. *haedne*, *haethne*, illudendi actio, *haed-a*, irridere.

HEID-ROUME, *s.* The ground lying between a haugh, or flat, and the top of a hill. *Balfour's Pract.*

HEIFFLE, *s.* Expl. "a *toolyie* with a young wench," Fife. This would seem allied to Isl. *hiahvila*, contubernium; consuetudo, concubinatus.

HEIGHEING, *s.* A command. *Sir Trist.*

HEIGHT, *part. pa.* Inflated; applied to the mind *Winyet.*

HEIGHT, *pret.* Promised; engaged to. *Forbes's Defence.* V. HECHT, *v.*

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*, at the end of the second a *twa-year-auld*.

HEIL, HEYLE, HEAL, *s.* Health, S. *Wall.*—A. S. *hael*, Su. G. *hel*, sanitas.

To **HEILD**, HEILL, HEYL, HEAL, HELE, *v. a.* 1. To cover. *Barb.* 2. To conceal; to hide, S. *Ross.* 3. To defend; to save. *Douglas.*—A. S. *hel-an*, Isl. *hael-a*, tegere.

To **HEILD**, HEYLD, *v. n.* 1. To incline. *Pal. Hon.* E. *Heel.* 2. To give the preference. *Barb.*—A. S. *held-an, hyld-an*, Su. G. *haell-a*, inclinare.

HEILD, *s.* *On heild*, inclined to one side. *Douglas.*

HEILDYNE, *s.* Covering. *Barbour.*

HEILY, HELY, HIELE, *adj.* Proud. *Douglas.*—A. S. *healic, healhlic*, excelsus.

HEILIE, *adj.* Holy. *Dunbar.*—Germ. *heilig*, id.

HEYND, *s.* A person. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *hion*, id.

HEYND, HENDE, *adj.* 1. Gentle. *Douglas.* 2. Expert; skilful. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *ge-hynde*, humiliatus; Isl. *hyg-gin*, prudens.

HEYNDNES, *s.* Gentleness. *K. Hart.*

HEIN-SHINN'D, *adj.* Having large projecting shin-bones, S.

> She's bow-hough'd, she's *hein-shinn'd*,
> As limpin' leg a handbreed shorter.—*Burns.*

Corr. perhaps from *hem-shinn'd*, q. having shins like *haims* or *hems*, i. e. projecting like an ox-collar. V. HAME-HOUGH'D.

HEIR, *s.* Army. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *here*, Su. G. Isl. *haer*, Germ. *her*, exercitus.

HEIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning this, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. ANENT.

HEIRATOUR, *adv.* In this quarter. *Breckine Reg.* V. ATOUR.

HEYRD, HEYRT. *To gang* or *gae heyrd*, to storm; to fume, Ang.; *heyte*, synon. *Chr. S. P.*—Su. G. *hyr-a*, vertigine agi.

HEIR DOWNE, *adv.* Below on this earth. *Dunbar.*

HEIRINTILL, *adv.* Herein; *intill*, i. e. into, being commonly used for *in*, S. *Acts Cha. I.*

HEIRIS, *s. pl.* Masters. *K. Hart.* V. HER, *s.*

HEIRLY, *adj.* Honourable. *Houlate.*—Germ. *herlich*, illustris.

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. AYRSCHIP.

HEIRTHROW, *adv.* By this means; *Aberd. Reg.*

To **HEIS**, HEYS, HEEZE, *v. a.* To lift up, S. *Doug.*—Su. G. *hiss-a*, Belg. *hys-en*, id.

HEIS, HEEZE, HEISIE, *s.* 1. The act of lifting up. *Doug.* 2. Aid; furtherance, S. B. *Shirrefs.* 3. The act of swinging, Loth. 4. A swing; the instrument of swinging, ibid. 5. Denoting anything that discomposes. *Ritson.*

HEYS AND HOW. A sea-cheer. *Douglas.*

HEYTIE, *s.* A name for the game of *shintie*, Loth. It is also called *Hummie*, ib.

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.

HEKKIL, HECKLE, *s.* A hackling-comb, S. *Ruddiman.*

HELDE, *s.* Age; for *eld*. *Wyntown.*

To **HELE**, *v. a.* To conceal. V. HEILD.

HELELIE, *adv.* Wholly. *Acts Ja. VI.*

HELGAFELS, *s.* The "consecrated mountain, used by the Scandinavian priests, for the purposes of their idol-worship." *The Pirate.*—Traced to Isl. *heilg-r*, holy, and *fell, fiall*, mons minor, monticulus.

HELY, *adv.* Highly. *Wyntown.* A. S. *healice*, id. V. HE.

HELY, *adv.* Loudly. *Barbour.*

HELIE, *adj.* Holy, Roxb. It is very likely that *helie* and *holy* are from *he*, high.

HELIE, *adj.* Proud. V. HEILY.

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.*

HELYER, HALIER, *s.* A cavern into which the tide flows, Shetl. *The Pirate.*—Isl. *hellir*, antrum, specus.

HELIMLY, *adv.* Actually; truly; wholly, Aberd.; undoubtedly the same with *Hailumly*, q. v.

HELYNES, *s.* *Addic. Scot. Cornikiis.* The word is evidently used in a bad sense; but what that is must be left undetermined.

HELYNG, *s.* Covering. *Barbour.*

HELLICAT, *s.* A wicked creature, Ettr. For. *Tales of my Landlord.* Perhaps like E. *hell-kite*; or q. *hell-cat*.

HELLICATE, *adj.* Light-headed; giddy; violent; extravagant, South of S.; *Hellocat*, rompish, Dumfr. *Antiquary.* V. HALLOKIT.

HELLY DABBIES. V. DABBIES.

HELLIE-LAMB, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to a hump on the back, Clydes.

HELLIER, HALYEAR, *s.* Half a year, S. *Ross.*

HELLIS, HELS, *s. pl.* Hell. *Abp. Hamilt.* 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.*" *Despaut. Gram.*

HELLIS-CRUK, *s.* A crook for holding vessels over a fire. *S. P. Repr.*—Teut. *helse-en*, to embrace.

HELLOCK, *s.* A romp, Dumfr. V. HALOC.

HELL'S-HOLES. Those dark nooks that are dreaded as being haunted with bogles." *Gall. Encycl.*

HELM OF WEET. A great fall of rain, Ang.—A. S. *holm*, water.

HELME STOK, *s.* The handle of the helm. *Douglas.*—Teut. *helm-stock*, id.

HELMY, *adj.* Rainy, Ang.—A. S. *holmeg wedder*, procellosum coelum.

HELPLIE, *adj.* Helpful, S. B. *Porteous of Nobilness.*—Teut. *helpelick*, auxiliaris.

HELPLYK, *adj.* Helpful. *Addic. to Scot. Corn.* Here we have the precise form of the Teut. term. V. HELPLIE.

HEM, *s.* Edge; applied to stones, S. B.

HEM, *pron. pl.* Them. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *heom*, dat. pl. illis.

HEM, *s.* A horse-collar. V. HAME.

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. V. HAMMELS.

HEMMIL, *s.* A heap; a crowd, S. B.

To **HEMMIL**, *v. a.* To surround any beast in order to lay hold of it, Ang.—Isl. *hemil-a*, custodire, coercere.

HEMMYNYS, *s. pl.* Shoes of untanned leather. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *hemming*, pero; Isl. *heming-r*, the skin pulled off from the legs of cattle.

HEMPY, *s.* 1. A rogue; one for whom the *hemp* grows, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. A tricky wag, S. *Ramsay.*

HEMPY, HEMPIE, *adj.* Roguish; riotous; romping, S. *Skinner. Tales of My Landlord.*

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.*

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.*

CROWING HEN. This is reckoned very *unsonsie* or *uncannie* about a house, Teviotdale.

HEN-BIRD, *s.* A chicken; properly, one following its mother, S.

To HENCH, *v. a.* To throw stones by bringing the hand along the *haunch*, S.

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, Fife. Roxb.

To HENCHIL, HAINCHIL, *v. n.* To rock or roll from side to side in walking; as, "a *henchillin'* bodie," Roxb. From *hench*, E. *haunch.*

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 them wider than the other, to give *vent* or room for the *haunch*." *Gall. Encycl.*

To HENDER, *v. a.* To hinder; to detain; Ang. Fife.

HENDER, *s.* Hinderance, S. B. Fife.

HENDEREND, *s.* Latter part; *hinder end*, Fife. *Acts Mary.*

HENDERSUM, *adj.* Causing hinderance.

HENDRE, HENDER, *adj.* Past; bygone. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *hindar*, retro.

HENMEST, *s.* Last, S. B. Fife; *hindmost*, E. *Aberd. Reg.*

HENNY, *s.* *Honey*, S. B. Fife; elsewhere *hinny.*

HENNY-BEIK, *s.* Honey-hive, S. B. Called in Fife a *bumbee's beik or byke. Ross's Helenore.*—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. Have now?

HEN-PEN, *s.* The dung of fowls, Ang.

HEN'S CARE. A proverbial phrase, used in Fife, and 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 of her own species; and by her extreme anxiety lest they should perish, when, according to their natural propensity, they betake themselves to the water.

HENSIES, *s. pl.* Meaning uncertain. *Dunbar.*

HENSEMAN, HEINSMAN, *s.* 1. A page. *Houlate.* 2. The confidant and principal attendant of a Highland chief.—E. *henchman.*

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 the closing of every pore, Loth.

HENSOUR, HEINSURE, *s.* A giddy young fellow. *Chr. Kirk.*—Sw. *hensker*, a fool.

HEN'S-TAES, *s. pl.* A term applied to bad writing; scrawls; pot-hooks, Aberd. Ang.; q. only resembling the marks made by the scratching of a *hen.*

HEN'S-WARE, HEN-WARE, *s.* Eatable fucus, S.

To HENT, *v. a.* To gather; to glean, Shetl.—Su. G. *hemt-a*, colligere, afferre, domum ducere; from *heim* domus, q. to bring home.

HENT, *pret.* Laid hold of. V. HINT.

HEN-WYFE, *s.* 1. A woman who takes care of poultry, S. *Tales of My Landlord.* 2. A woman who sells poultry, S. 3. A bawd. *Douglas.*

HENWILE, *s.* A stratagem. *Baillie.* A *wile* used by a *hen* for gathering her chickens.

HEPTHORNE, *s.* The briar, S. *Douglas.*

HER, HERE, *s.* 1. A person of rank. *Douglas.* 2. A chief; a leader, ib. 3. A magistrate. *Wallace.* 4. A master. *Barbour.*—A. S. *hera*, Su. G. *herre*, Teut. *heer*, Belg. *heer*, Lat. *her-us*, dominus. Hence, *Sir.*

HER, HERE, *s.* Loss; injury. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *haer*, vis hostilis.

HER, *pron.* Their, O. E. and A. S. *Sir Gawan.*

HERAGE, *s.* Inheritance. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

HERALD-DUCK, *s.* The Dun-diver, a bird, Shetl. "Mergus Castor, (Linn. syst.) *Herald duck* or Goose, Dun-diver." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

HERANDIS, *s. pl.* 1. Errands. *Wynt.* 2. Tidings, q. *hearings*, id.

HERBERE, *s.* A garden for herbs. *Douglas.*—Lat. *herbar-ium*, id.

HERBERY, HERBRY, HARBORY, *s.* 1. A military station. *Barbour.* 2. A dwelling-place. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 3. A haven or harbour. *Balf. Pract.*—Teut. *herberghe*, diversorium; A. S. *herebeorg*, the abode of an army.

To HERBERY, HERBRY, *v. a.* To station. *Barbour.* 2. To dwell; applied to a person, ib.—A. S. *herebeorg-an*, hospitari.

HERBRYAGE, *s.* An inn. *Wallace.*

HERBRIOURIS, *s. pl.* A piquet. *Barbour.*

HERD, *s.* One who tends cattle, S. V. HIRD. *Spalding.* 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. Davidson's Seasons.* V. CLINT.

To HERD, *v. a.* To act the part of a shepherd, S. *Ross's Helenore.* V. HIRD, *v.* The E. *v. a.* 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. *Ross.*

HERDIS, HERDS, *s.* Refuse of flax. *Barbour.* V. HARDIN.

HERDOUN, *adv.* Here below. *Barb.* E. *here* and *down.*

HERE. Used in the composition of several names of places in S.; pron. like E. *hair.*—A. S. *here*, Su. G. *haer*, an army, war.

HERE, *s.* An heir. *Acts Cha. I.*

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 *weir.*—Teut. *werre*, contentio, dissidium, and *haer*, lis.

HERRAWAY, *adv.* 1. In this quarter, S. 2. To this quarter, S. *J. Davidson's Kinyeancleuch, Melville.* 3. In the present state, S. *Rutherford.*

HERREFORE, HERFORE, *adv.* On this account. *Bellend. T. Liv.* He uses it for *itaque* and *igitur*, Lat.

HERREFT, *adv.* Hereafter. *Wallace.*

HERREYESTERDAY, *s.* The day before yesterday, S.; *air-yesterday*, Banffs. *Baillie. Here, ere*, or *before.*—A. S. *aergystran daeg*, id.

HERREYESTREEN, *s.* The night before yesternight, S. *Gl. Shirr.*

HERR'S TYE. A common mode of drinking one's health, now confined to the vulgar, S. *The Smugglers.*

To **HERR TELL**, *v. n.* To learn by report, S. *Wallace.* E. to *hear* people *tell.*—Isl. *heyrdi tala*, audivit.

HERIE, HEARY, *s.* 1. A compellation still used by some old women, in addressing their husbands, and sometimes *vice versa*, S. *Ross.* 2. This term is addressed to a female inferior, in calling her; as, "Come this gate, *Heery*," Dumfries.—A. S. *here*, Su. G. Teut. *herre*, dominus; Lat. *herus.*

HERING, *s.* Apparently for *ering*, the act of earing land. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

HERINTILL, *adv.* Herein; in this. *Acts Ja. IV.*

HERIOT, *s.* The fine exacted by a superior on the death of his tenant, Galloway.—From A. S. *heregeat*, compounded of *here*, exercitus, 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.* Here we have the meaning of the surname of George Heriot.

HERIS, *imperat. s.* Hear ye. *Douglas.*

HERISON, *s.* Hedgehog. *Burel.*—Fr. *herisson.*

HERITOUR, *s.* 1. An heir. *Abp. Hamilt.*—Fr. *heritier*, id. 2. A landholder in a parish, S. *Stat. Acc.*

HERLE, *s.* A mischievous dwarf, or imp; applied to an ill-conditioned child, or to any little animal of this description. Perths. This, I suspect, is radically the same with *Yrle*, id.; especially as it is expl. as exactly synon. with *Worl.*

HERLE, HURIL, *s.* A heron, Ang. Fife. *Maitland Poems.*

HERLICH. Lordly.—From Lat. *herus*, a master, and Germ. *lich*, like.

HERLING, *s.* A trout. V. HIRLING.

HERNIT, *pret.* Perhaps for *herknit*, hearkened. *King Hart.*

HERON-BLUTER, *s.* The snipe, S. B. V. YERR-BLUTER, and HEATHER-BLEAT.

HERONE-SEW, *s.* Properly, the place where herons build. *Acts Ja. IV.* This term has every mark of being originally the same with E. *heronshaw* or *hernshaw*, a heronry. *Shaw*, from A. S. *scua*, a shade, a thicket, a shaw or tuft. Cotgr. accordingly expl. *herne-shaw*, a "shaw or wood where herons breed."

HERREYELDE, HERE-GELD, HYRALD, *s.* The fine payable to a superior, on the death of his tenant. *Quon. Att.*—A. S.—*here-gyld*, a military tribute. V. HERIOT.

To **HERRY, HERY, HIRRIE, HARRIE**, *v. a.* 1. To rob; to pillage. *Antiquary. Barb.* 2. To ruin by extortion, S. *Maitl. P.*—Su. G. *haer-ia*, depraedari, from *haer*, an army.

HERRIE-WATER, *s.* 1. A net so formed as to catch or retain fish of a small size, and thus to *spoil* the *water* of its brood; *harry-net*, S. B. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Metaph. denoting both stratagem and violence. *Lyndsay.* 3. Particularly used to denote the doctrine concerning purgatory. *A. Symson's Chrystes Testament Unfolded.*

HERRYMENT, *s.* 1. Plunder, S. 2. The cause of plunder, S. *Burns.*

HERRINBAND, *s.* A string by which yarn is tied before it be boiled, Ang.—Isl. *haarund*, coarse linen yarn, and *band.*

HERRING DREWE. Literally, "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 ran off under the pretence of catching them; whence he who ran away from his creditors was said to have gane to the *Herring Drewe*, Aberd.—A. S. *draf*, a drove.

HERS, HEARSE, *adj.* Hoarse, S. *Douglas.*—Belg. *haersch*, id.

HERSCHIP, HEIRSCHIP, HEIRISCHIP, *s.* 1. The act of plundering, S. *Wallace.* 2. The cause of plunder. *Lyndsay.* 3. Booty; plunder. *Ross.* 4. Wreck of property. *Kelly.* 5. Scarcity, as the effect of devastation. *Bellenden.* 6. Dearness; high price. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *her*, an army, and *scipe*, denoting action; q. the act of an army: or from HERRY, *v.*

HERSKET, *s.* The same with *Heartscald*, Orkney. The Cardialgia.

HERSUM, *adj.* Strong; rank; harsh; as, "This lamb is of a proper age; if it had been aulder [or shot] the meat would ha' been *hersum*," Aberd.—Dan. *harsk*, rank, rancid; Su. G. *haersk*, id. and *sum* or *som*, a termination expressive of fulness. Many English adjectives have the same termination, as *troublesome.*

HERTILL, *adv.* Hereunto. *Barbour.*—Sw. *haertill*, id.

HERTLIE, *adj.* Cordial; affectionate. V. HARTLY.

HERVY, *adj.* Having the appearance of great poverty, Ang.—A. S. *here-feoh*, a military prey.

HESP, *s.* A clasp or hook, S.—Su. G. *haspe*, Germ. *hespe*, id.

SASENE BE HESP AND STAPILL. A mode of giving investiture in boroughs, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

To **HESP**, *v. a.* To fasten.

HESP, HASP, *s.* A hank of yarn, S. *Stat. Acc. To make a ravell'd hesp*, to put a thing in confusion; *to redd a ravell'd hesp*, to restore order. *Gl. Shirr.*—Teut. *hasp*, fila congregata.

HESS, *adj.* Hoarse. *Lyndsay.*—Su. G. *haes, hes*, A. S. *has*, id.

To **HET**, *v. a.* To strike, Angus; *hit*, E.

HET, HAT, *adj.* 1. Hot, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Keen, metaph. *Wallace. 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;" "Cauld 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.

HET-AHAME, *adj.* Having a comfortable domestic settlement, Gall.

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. Used in the same sense, Aberd. with *Fute Hate*, straightway.

HETFULL, *adj.* Hot; fiery. *Wallace.*

HET HANDS. A play, in which a number of children place one hand above another alternately 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 in a cold day.

HETHELICHE, *adj.* Reproachful. *Sir Tristrem.*—Isl. Sw. *haediligt*, contumeliosus. V. Heydin.

HETHING, *s.* Scorn. V. Heydin.

HETLY, *adv.* Hotly, S. *Rees.*

HET PINT. The *hot* beverage which young people carry with them from house to house early in the morning of the new-year; used also on the night preceding a marriage, and at the time of child-bearing, S. *Morison.*

HET SEED, Hot Seed, *s.* 1. Early grain, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Berw.* 2. Early peas, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

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. *Het Pint*, S. *J. Nicol.*

HETTLE, *adj.* Fiery; irritable, Clydes. This seems merely a corr. of *Hetfull*, 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.*

HETTLE CODLING. A species of codling, which receives its denomination from being caught on what is in Fife called the *Hettle*. *Out of the kettle 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.

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 forder-sum, that I'm ay feared that some ill come o'er him," S. This proverbial language would seem to be borrowed from the painful sensation caused by scalding.

HEUCH, *pret.* v. Hewed. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *hugg-a*, caedere.

HEUCH, Heugh, Hewch, Huwe, Hwe, Hew, *s.* 1. A crag; a ragged steep, S. *Wynt.* 2. A steep hill or bank. *Everg.* 3. A glen with steep overhanging *braes* or sides, Loth. Bord. *Gl. Compl.* 4. The shaft of a coal-pit, S. *Skene.* 5. A hollow in a quarry, Loth.—A. S. *hoh*, mons; L. B. *hogh-ia*, Isl. *haug-r*, collis.

To coup one o'er the heuch. To undo a person; to ruin him, S. B. *Ross.*

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*, to bow.

HEUCK, Heugh, *s.* A disease of cows, inflaming the eye, Ang.

HEUCK-STANE, *s.* Blue vitriol, as used for removing this disease, ibid.

To HEVYD, *v. a.* To behead. *Wyntown.*

HEVIN, *s.* A haven. Hence,

HEVIN SILUER. Custom exacted for entrance into a haven. *Acts Ja. VI.*—In Isl. this is denominated *hafner-toll-r*, i. e. *haven-toll*; in Belg. *havengeld*, or haven money; in Dan. *havn penge*, q. haven penny.

HEUL, *s.* A mischievous boy. V. Hewl.

HEW, *s.* A very small quantity, West of S.

HEWAND, *part. pr.* Having. *Acts Ja. VI.*

HEWID, *s.* Head. *Barbour.*—A. S. *heafud*, id.; q. what is *heav'd* or lifted up.

HEWYD, Hewyt, *part. pa.* Coloured. *Barbour.*

HEWIN, *s.* A haven or harbour. *Acts J. VI.* This nearly approaches the pronunciation in Angus, which is q. *hain.*

HEWIS, 3 *p. v.* Perhaps, for *haves*, has. *Henrysone.*

HEWIS, *s. pl.* Forms; ghosts. *Philotus.*—A. S. *heawgas*, simulacra.

HEWIT, *pret.* Tarried. *Gawan and Gol.*

HEWIT, *part. pa.* Having hoofs. *Doug.*

HEWL, (pron. q. *hewel* or *hewil.*) A cross-grained, mischievous person, Selkirks. Roxb.; *heul*, a mischievous boy, Dumfr.; *Huie*, Galloway.

HEWMIST, Hemist, *adj.* The last or hindmost, Angus.

HEWMOND, Heumont, *s.* A helmet. *Pitscottie.*—Isl. *hilm-a*, to cover, and *mond*, mouth.

HY, *s.* Haste. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *hige.*

HIAST. *Superl.* of Hie, high, *Aberd. Reg.* V. Hz, *adj.*

HIBBLED, *adj.* Confined, Fife.

HICCORY, *adj.* Cross-grained; ill-humoured, Lanarks; an application supposed to be borrowed from the tough quality of the wood thus denominated.

To **HYCHLE,** *v. n.* To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty, Upp. Lanarks. Apparently a variety of *Hechle*, *v.*

HICHT, *s.* 1. Height, S. 2. A height; an elevated place, S. 3. Tallness, S. 4. The greatest degree of increase; as, "the *hicht* o' the day," noon, or as sometimes expressed in E. high noon. Thus, also, the moon is said to be *at the hicht*, when it is full moon, S.

To **HYCHT,** Hight, *v. n.* 1. To trust; to expect. *Barb.* 2. To promise. *Hudson.*—A. S. *hihte*, spero. V. Hecht. To name.

HYCHT, *s.* A promise. *Barbour.*

To **HICHT,** Hight, Heicht, *v. a.* To heighten, S. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *hiht-an*, augere.

HICHTY, *adj.* Lofty. *Douglas.*

HICHTIT, (*gutt.*) *part. pa.* In great wrath, suggesting the idea of indignation approaching to frenzy, Ang.; synon. *Rais'd.*

HICHTLIE, *adv.* Highly. *Keith's Hist.*

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. A term nearly resembling *Hick*, was used by our old writers in the same sense. V. Hyke. The E. v. to *Higgle* may be a diminutive from this source; although viewed by Dr. Johns. as probably corrupted from *Haggle.*

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. It is also used by coachmen to urge on their horses.

To **HICK,** *v. n.* To hiccup, Ang. Perths.; synon. *Yeisk.*—Su. G. *hick-a*, Teut. *hicken*, id.

HICK, *s.* The act of hiccuping, ibid.—Teut. *hick*, id.; Su. G. *hicka*, id.

To HICK, *v. n.* 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. Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *hick-en*, singultire, to hiccup, because of the resemblance as to sound.

HICKERTIE-PICKERTIE, *adv.* Entirely in a state of confusion, Aberd.; the same with E. *higgledy piggledy*.

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour; also *Hyd or Hew*. *Stewart. Bann. Poems.* "It's nae dirty, it will never come to *hyd* or *hew*." Loth.

HIDDERSOCHT. *Poems Sixteenth Cent.* 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, Loth. HIRDIE-GIRDIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, Roxburgh. *Houlate*. Q. the *head* in a *giddy* state.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, *s.* A short piece of wood with a sharp point at each end, for keeping horses asunder in ploughing; syn. with *Broble;* Berwicks.

HIDDIL, HIDLINS, *adv.* Secretly, S. *Dunbar*.

HIDDILS, HIDDILLIS, HIDLINGS, *s. pl.* 1. Hiding-places. *Barbour*. *In the hiddils of*, under the cover or shelter of, S. Synon. *In the lythe*. *In hidlings*, *adv.* secretly, S. *Ramsay*. 2. Clandestine operation; concealment, S. *St. Johnstoun*.—A. S. *hydels*, latibulum.

HIDDIRTYL, HIDDIRTILLIS, *adv.* Hitherto. *Douglas*.

To HIDDLE, *v. a.* To hide, Perths. Fife. Probably formed from the old *adv. Hiddil*, secretly, q. v. *St. Patrick*.

HIDDLINS, HIDLINS. Used adjectively in regard to any thing concealed; clandestine, S. *Tannahill*.

To HIDE, *v. a.* To beat; to thrash; to curry; Lanarks. Aberd.—Isl. *hyd-a*, excoriare, also flagellare; *hyding*, flagellatio.

HIDE, *s.* A term applied in contumely to the females of domesticated animals, whether fowls or quadrupeds; also to women; *Pake*, synon. Upp. Lanarks. Roxb. This seems merely a contemptuous use of the E. word, as *skin* is sometimes applied in a similar manner to the whole person.

HIDE-A-BO-SEEK, *s.* The name given to the amusement of *Hide-and-seek*, Berw. 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. 2. It is transferred to the game itself, ib.

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.

HIDING, HYDING, *s.* A drubbing; a beating; currying one's hide, ibid. *St. Johnstoun*.

HYDROPSIE, *s.* The old name for the Dropsy in S. "Hydrops, aqua intercus, *hydropsie*." *Despaut. Gramm.*

HIDWISE, *adj.* Hideous. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *hideux*, id.

HIEF, *s.* The hoof, Aberd. *Tarras*.

HIEGATIS, *s. pl.* High-ways, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

HIE HOW, *interj.* Bravo. *Douglas*.

HIELAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Highlands of S. Common pronunciation.

HIELANDMAN'S LING. The act of walking quickly with a jerk, Fife. V. LING, LYNG.

HIELAND PASSION. A phrase used in the Lowlands of S. to denote a violent, but temporary ebullition of anger. It evidently intimates the conviction which generally prevails, that the Gaels are sudden and quick in quarrel.

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.; *i. e.* "She will look too high for you; it is vain, therefore, to make your addresses to her."

HIGH-GAIT, HIE-GAIT, *s.* The high road; the public road, S.; pron. *hee-gait*.

HIGH-YEAR-OLD, *adj.* The term used to distinguish cattle one year and a half old, Teviotd.; the same with *Heiyearald*.

To HIGHLE, *v. n.* To carry with difficulty, Lanarks. This seems originally the same with *Hechle*, q. v.

To HYGHT, *v. a.* To promise. V. HICHT.

HY-JINKS, HIGH-JINKS, *s.* A very absurd game, in which it was determined by the dice who should for some time sustain a fictitious character, or repeat a certain number of loose verses, under the penalty of either swallowing an additional bumper, or paying a small sum to the reckoning. This appears to be nearly the same with the drunken game called *Whigmaleerie*. *Ramsay*. *Guy Mannering*.

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 *hvik-a*, titubare.

To HILCH, *v. n.* To hobble; to halt, S. *Burns*.

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.

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 distinguished from the *hip* of the hill, which is a sort of round eminence lower in situation than the *hilch*. It is also distinguished from the *ridge*, from which both the back and face of the hill may be seen.—This is most probably allied to Isl. Su. G. *hals*, collis.

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. V. HOOL.

HILLAN, *s.* 1. A hillock, Gall. 2. Expl. "a small artificial hill," *Gall. Encycl.* A diminutive, perhaps, from A. S. *hill*, or *hilla*, collis.

HILL-AN'-HEAP. *To mak* anything *out o' hill-an'-heap*, to fabricate a story from one's own brain, Ayrs.

HILL-DIKE, *s.* A wall, generally of sods, dividing the pasture from the arable land in Orkney.

HILL-FOLK, *s.* A designation given to the people in S. otherwise called Cameronians: more properly the *Reformed Presbytery*. *Waverley*.

HILL-HEAD, *s.* The summit or top of a *hill*, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

HILLIEBALOW, *s.* An uproar; a tumult with noise, Roxb.; *Hillie-bulloo*, Ang.; *Hullie-bullow*, Fife.

HILLIEGELEERIE, *s.* Frolic; giddy conduct. *Saint Patrick.*

HILLIEGELEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, S. B. *Hilliegulair*, Perths.—Gael. *uile gu leir*, altogether.

HILT AND HAIR. The whole of anything, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *hull*, anc. *hold*, flesh, the carcass and hide, *med hull och haar*, hide and hair, *the whole;* Germ. *haut und har.*

HILTED RUNG. A crutch. *Shirrefs.* Q. a stick with a *hilt* or handle.

HILTER-SKILTER, *adv.* In rapid succession, S.—A. S. *heolstr sceado*, a confused heap.

HIMEST, Read HUMEST, *adj.* Uppermost. *Wallace.* V. UMAST.

HIMSELL. Corr. of *himself. Philotus. At him* or *her sell*, in full possession of one's mental powers, S. B. *Ross.*

Weill at himsell, plump, Clydes.

By himsell, beside himself, S. *Burns.*

LIKE HIMSELL. 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 HIMSELL. 1. Applied to a person whose appearance has been much altered by sickness, great fatigue, &c. S. 2. When one does anything unlike one's usual conduct, S. 3. Applied to the appearance after death, when the features are greatly changed, S.

NO, or NAE HIMSELL. Not in the possession of his mental powers, S. B.

ON HIMSELL. A person is said to be *on himsell*, who transacts business on his own account, Aberd.

HINCH, *s.* "The thigh." *Gl. Aberd.* Evidently a provincialism for E. *haunch.*

To HINCH, *v. a.* To throw by bringing the hand athwart the thigh; as, "to *hinch* a stane." Mearns. V. HENCH.

* HIND-BERRIES, *s. pl.* Raspberries, according to Ainsworth; but Mr. Todd says, "rather, perhaps, bramble-berries." The term denotes raspberries, Upp. Clydes.

* *To* HINDER, *v. a.* It has been mentioned, as a peculiar sense of this v. in S. that it signifies to detain; to retard; to delay. *Hender*, Ang. I am doubtful whether this sense is not E.—Isl. *hindr-a*, morari.

HYNDER, HINDER, *s.* Hinderance; S. B. *hender. Crosraguell.*

HINDER, *adj.* Last, Loth. *Ferguson.*

HINDER-END, *s.* 1. Extremity, S. 2. Termination, S. *Ferguson.* 3. The last individuals of a family or race, Ettr. For. *Blackw. Mag.* 4. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to the buttocks or back-side, S. *Tales of My Landl.* 5. *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, ibid.

HINDERHALT, *s.* The reserve of an army. *Monro's Exped.*—Germ. *hinterhalt*, id.

HINDERLETS, *s. pl.* Hinder parts; buttocks, Ayrs.; *Hinnerliths. Gall. Encycl. Picken's Poems.* The pronunciation of Galloway seems to point at the origin; q. the *hinder liths* or joints.

HINDERLINS, *s.* The posteriors, S. From Teut. *hinder*, retro.

HINDERLINS, HINDERLANS, *s. pl.* The same with *Hinderlats*, Ettr. For. *Rob Roy.*

HINDERNYCHT, *s.* The last night. *Ramsay. Bannatyne P.*

HINDERSUM, *adj.* 1. Causing hinderance, S.; *Hendersum*, Ang. Fife. 2. Tedious; wearisome, Aberd.

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.*

HINDLING, *s.* One who falls *behind* others, or who is on the losing side in a game, Aberd. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

HYND WEDDER. Perhaps, young wether.

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.—Perhaps from *hynd*, a way, a course, and *fawn*, right.

HYNE, *s.* 1. A person. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *hion*, dividuum humanum. 2. A young man; a stripling. *Barbour.* 3. A farm-servant, S.; *hind*, E. *Bar. Courts.*—A. S. *hine*, id. 4. A peasant. *Douglas.* E. *hind.*—A. S. *hineman.*

HYNE, *adv.* 1. Hence, S. *Douglas. Hyne fur awa'*, far hence, Ang. 2. Referring to the eternal state. *Lynds. Fra hyne-furth*, henceforward. *Acts Ja. III. 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.—Belg. *heen*, away; Su. G. *haen*, hence.

HIN FURTH, HINNE FURTH, HYNE FURTH, *adv.* Henceforward. *Parl. Ja. III.*—A. S. *heonon-forth*, abhinc, deinceps.

To HYNG, HING, *v. a.* To hang, S. *Douglas.*

To HING, *v. n.* 1. To be suspended. *Ramsay.* It is used in an expressive Prov. "Let every herring *hing* by its ain head." *St. Ronan.* Expl. by Kelly, "Every man must stand by his own endeavour, industry, and interest." 2. To be in a state of dependance. *Acts Ja. IV.* 3. *To hing about*, to loiter about; to lounge, S. 4. *To hing on*, to linger, S. B.

HINGAR, *adj.* Pendent, hanging. *Invent.*

HINGARE, HYNGARE, HINGER, *s.* 1. A necklace. *Douglas.* 2. In pl. hangings; tapestry. *Bellenden.* 3. Apparently a hat band, with part of it *hanging* loose. *Inventories.*

HUNGARIS AT LUGIS, a singular periphrasis for earrings, pendants, *lugis* being evidently used for ears. *Inventories.* The same composition occurs in Teut. *oorhanger*, an ear ring.

HINGING-LUG, *s.* An expression of ill-humour, or of ill-will, Gall.

HINGING-LUGGIT, HINGING-LUGGED, *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.

HINGINGS, *s. pl.* "Bed-curtains," S. *Gall. Encycl.*

To HINGLE, *v. n.* To loiter, Fife, Aberd. This is merely a variety of *Haingle*, q. v.

HIN'-HARVEST-TIME, *s.* "That time of the year between harvest and winter; the same with *Back-en'*;" *Gall. Encycl.*

To **HYNK**, **Hink**, *v. n.* To be in a doubtful state. *Henrysone.* In the v. *to Hynk*, we have the origin of E. *hanker*, used in the same sense.—Germ. *henk-en*, to suspend; Su. G. *kwink-a*, vacillare.

HINK, *s.* Perhaps, hesitation. *Melvill's MS.*

HINKLINE, *s.* Same as E. *inkling*. *Melvill's MS.*—Su. G. *kwink-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'MOST CUT. He, or she, who gets the last cut of the corn on the harvest-field is to be first married, Teviotd. V. Maiden.

HINNERLITHS, *s. pl.* "The hind parts." *Gall. Encycl.* V. Hinderlets.

HINNY, *s.* 1. A corr. of *honey*, S. 2. A familiar term expressive of affection among the vulgar, S. A. *Blackw. Mag.*

HINNY-BEE, *s.* A working bee, as contrasted with a drone, S. This term occurs in a very emphatical proverb, expressive of the little dependence that can be had on mere probabilities. The humour lies in a play on words, however. "May-be was ne'er a gude *hinny-bee*," Ang.

HINNY-CROCK, *s.* The earthen vessel in which honey is put, S.; *Hinny-pig*, syn. V. Henny.

HINNY and JOE. *A' hinny and joe*, all kindness; kindness in the extreme, S.; *Bird and joe*, synon. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

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 unlocking below, they are then sweet and saleable." *Gall. Encycl. in vo.*

HINT, *prep.* Behind, contr. from *ahint*, Clydes. Ayrs.

To **HINT**, *v. n.*

Ye robins *hintin* toot about,
Feuding the frost,
Tell ilka ha' that fends yer snout,
Jock Downie's lost.—*Tarras.*

Hintin, perhaps hiding *ahint* bushes.

To **HINT**, **Hynt**, *v. a.* To lay hold of; pret. *hent*, S. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *haent-a*, id. manu prehendere, from *hand*, manus.

HYNT, *s.* Act of exertion. *K. Hart.*

HINT, *s.* An opportunity, S. B. *Ross.*—Su. G. *haend-a*, accidere.

HINT. *In a hint*, in a moment, S. B. *Ross.*

HINT, *adv.* *To the hint*, behind, S.

HINTINS, *s. pl.* "The furrows which ploughmen finish their ridges with," Gall. Apparently corr. from *hind-ends*, *i. e.* the hinder ends of ridges.

HYNTWORTHE, *s.* An herb. *Bp. St. And.*

To **HIP**, *v. a.* To miss; to pass over, S. B. "*Hip, hip, bairns, that's Latin*," as the school-mistress said, when the scholar encountered a difficult word. *Oerhip* occurs in the Grammar prefixed to Cotgrave's Fr.-Engl. Dictionary.—Su. G. *hopp-a*, Eston. *hypp-aen*, to pass.

HIP, *s.* An omission, S.

To **HIP**, *v. n.* To hop, Roxb.—Teut. *hupp-en*, saltitare. *Hippel-en* is used as a diminutive.

• **HIP**, *s.* 1. The edge or border of any district of land, S. *Act. Audit.* 2. A round eminence situated towards the extremity, or on the lower part of a hill, S. V. Hilch.

To **HYPAL**, *v. n.* To go lame, Roxb.

HYPALL, *s.* One who is hungry, or very voracious, Ettr. For.

HYPALT, **Hyppald**, *s.* 1. A cripple, Roxb. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 2. It is also used, in a more indefinite sense, to denote "a strange-looking fellow," Roxb. 3. "A sheep which from some disease throws her fleece," Ayrs. 4. A lean, old, or starved horse, a Rosinante, Roxb. 5. An animal whose legs are tied, ibid. V. Hyple.

HYPALT, *adj.* Crippled, Roxb.

HYPLE, **Heypal**, *s.* 1. A fellow with loose tattered clothes, Dumfr. Gall. 2. It seems to be used as a general expression of the greatest contempt, Gall.

HIPLOCHS, *s. pl.* "The coarse wool which grows about the *hips* of sheep;" *Gall. Encycl. Loch* corr. from *Lock.*

HYPOTHEC, **Hypotheque**, *s.* 1. Formerly equivalent to *annual-rent*. *Ersk. Inst.* 2. A pledge or legal security for payment of rent or money due, S. *Bell's Law Dict.*—Fr. *hypotheque*, "an engagement, mortgage, or pawning of an immovable;" Cotgr. Lat. *hypotheca*; Gr. ὑποθήκη, obligatio, fiducia, from the v. ὑποτίθημι.

To **HYPOTHECATE**, *v. a.* To pledge; a forensic term, S. *Bell.*—Fr. *hypothequ-er*; "to pawne, engage, or mortgage;" L. B. *hypothec-are*, *hypotec-are*, oppignerare, obligare; Gr. ὑποτίθημι, suppono; oppignero.

HIPPEN, *s.* A cloth used for wrapping about the *hips* of an infant, S. *Ross.*

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, *adv.* *To rin hippertie-skippertie*, to run in a frisking way, Ettr. For.

HIPPERTIE-TIPPERTIE, *adj.* V. Nipperty-tipperty.

HIPPIT, *part. pa.* Applied to the seat of the breech. *Inventories.*

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.

HYRALD, *s.* The same with *Herreyelde.*

To **HIRCH**, (ch hard,) *v. n.* To shiver, S.; *grouse* syn.

HYRCHOUNE, (ch hard,) *s.* A hedgehog; S. *hurchin. Barbour.*—Arm. *heureuchin*, id.; E. *urchin.*

To **HIRD**, *v. a.* 1. To tend cattle, S. 2. To guard any person or thing, S.—Su. G. *hird*, A. S. *hyrd-an*, custodire.

HIRD, **Hyrde**, *s.* One who tends cattle, S. *Doug.*—A. S. *hyrd*, Isl. *hyrde*, id.; O. E. *herd.*

HIRDIEGIRDIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy; disorderly. *Redgaunt.* V. Hiddie Giddie. [*Sow.*

HIRDY-GIRDY, *s.* Confusion; disorder. *Colkelbie*

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, *s.* Confused noisy mirth, or revelry, such as takes place at a penny-wedding, Roxb. *Muirl. Willie.*

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, Roxb.

To **HIRE**, *v. a.* To let, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

• **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 parridge, whan they maun be *thrice hired*; wi' butter, and succre, [sugar], and strong yill." This refers to a species of luxury of the olden time.

HYREGANG, *s.* *In hyregang*, paying rent. *Douglas.* —Su. G. *hyr*, merces, and *gang*, mos.

HIREMAN, *s.* A male servant, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*—A. S. *hyreman*, mercenarius.

HIRER, *s.* V. HORSE-HIRER.

HIRESHIP, *s.* Service; also, the place of servants. *Gl. Shirref.*

HIREWOMAN, *s.* A maid-servant, S. B. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

HIRY, HARY. A cry. *Bannatyne P.*

HIRLING, HERLING, *s.* A small species of sea-trout shaped like a salmon, its flesh reddish, Dumfr. *Stat. Acc.*

HIRNE, HYRNE, *s.* 1. A corner. *R. Bruce.* 2. A retirement; a recess. *Douglas.*—A. S. *hyrn*, anc. Su. G. *hyrn*, angulus.

HYRONIUS, *adj.* Erroneous. *Burel.*

To HIRPLE, *v. n.* 1. To halt, S. *Dunbar.* 2. To move crazily, S. *Burns.* Su. G. *hwerfla*, to move circularly.

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.

HYRSALE, HIRSELL, HIRDSELL, HIRSLE, *s.* 1. A multitude; a throng; S. *Hissel*, Ayrs. *Wyntown.* 2. A flock of sheep, S. *Ramsay.* 3. A great number; a large quantity, of what kind soever, South of S. "Jock, man," said he, "ye're just telling a *hirsel* o' e'endown lees [lies]." *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*—Su. G. *haer*, an army, and *saell-a*, to assemble.

HIRSCHIP, *s.* The act of plundering. V. HERSHIP.

HIRSELING, *s.* The act of separating into herds or flocks, S.

To HIRSELL, *v. a.* 1. To class into different flocks, S. A. *Stat. Acc.* 2. To arrange; to dispose in order; applied to persons, South of S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

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 was not built upon. *Burr. Laws.*—A. S. *hyre*, merces, and *sett-an*, collocare. V. KIRKSETT.

To HIRSILL, HIRSLE, *v. n.* 1. To move, resting on the hams, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To graze; to rub on. *Doug.* 3. *To Hirsle aff*, is used metaph. as denoting gentle or easy departure by death. *Picken's Poems.* 4. *To hirsle yont*, to move farther off. Teut. *aersel-en*, culum versus ire; A. S. *hirsil-an*, crepere.

HIRSIL, HIRSLE, *s.* 1. An act of motion in a creeping manner, when the body is in a sitting or reclining posture, and the trunk is dragged along by the hands or feet rubbing all the while upon the ground. Clydes. 2. The grazing or rubbing motion of a heavy body, or of one that is moved with difficulty along the ground, 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 *bore-tree guns*, Dumfr.

To HIRSP, *v. n.* To jar. *Calderwood.*—E. to *rasp*, Su. G. *rasp-a*.

HIRST, *s.* 1. A hinge. *Douglas.* 2. *M'Gnhirst*, the place on which the crubs lie, within which the mill-stone rubs. *Ruddiman.* 3. "A sloping bank, or wall of stone-work, formerly used in mills as a substitute for a stair," Mearns.—A. S. *hyrr*, cardo.

HIRST, *s.* Apparently threshold. *Jacobite Relics.*

HIRST, HURST, *s.* 1. The bare and hard summit of a hill, S. *Doug.* 2. A sandbank on the brink of a river. S. B. *Law Case.* 3. Equivalent to *shallow* in a river, S. B. ibid. 4. A resting-place, S. B. *Shirr.* 5. A small wood, Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *hae*, locus lapidosus; A. S. *hurst*, silva.

To HIRST, *v. n.* This v. is used by the learned Rudd. as equivalent to *Hirsill*, *Hirsle*. V. HIRST, *s.* sense 2.

HIRST OF A MILN. V. HIRST, 2.

HYSE, *s.* 1. A vaunt; a rhodomontade, Aberd. 2. Bustle; uproar, ibid.

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. *whish*, id.

HISK, HISKIE, *interj.* Used in calling a dog, Aberd. V. ISK, ISKIE.

HY SPY. A game resembling *Hide and Seek*, but played in a different manner, Roxb. *Guy Mannering.* V. HO SPY. This seems the same with *Harry Racket*, or *Hoop and Hide*, as described by Strutt, Sports. 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. *Spy* is merely the E. v. containing a summons to look out for those who have hid themselves.

HISS, *interj.* Used to excite a dog to attack; as, "Hiss, tak'm!" Aberd.

HISSIE, HIZZIE, *s.* 1. Corr. of *housewife*. *Burns.* 2. Used in a contemptuous way; a hussy. This is also written *Hussie*. *Guy Mannering.*

HISSIESKIP, HUSSYSKAP, *s.* Housewifery, S. B. *Ritson.*

HIST-HAST, *s.* A confusion; synon. *Haggerdash*, 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.

HISTIE, *adj.* Dry; chapt, S. O. *Burns.* Perhaps q. *hirsty*, from *Hirst*.

HISTORICIANE, *s.* An historian. *Bellend.*

HIT, *pron.* It, S. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. Dan.

HITCH, *s.* 1. A motion by a jerk, S. 2. Metaph. augmentation, S. *Ross.* 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*. Q. what has received a jerk out of the direct line or direction.—Isl. *hik-a*, cedere, *hik*, commotiuncula. E. a *fault*.

HITCH, *s.* A leap, S. O. *Burns.*

HITE, HYTE. *To gae hyte*, to be in a rage; to act as if one were mad, S. B. *Shirrefs. Gyte*, synon. 2. "Excessively keen," S. O. *Picken.*—Isl. *heipt-a*, animo violento agere.

HITHER-AND-YONT, *adj.* Topsy-turvy; in a disjointed state, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

HITHERTILS, Hitherto, *adv.* Hitherto. *Bp. Forbes.* This is the more modern form of *Hiddirtil, Hiddirtillis. Acts Cha. I.* V. Hidderyl.

To HIVE, *v. a.* To swell, S. *Rutherford.*

To HIVE, or Hive up, *v. n.* To swell, S. B.

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.*

HIVES, Hyves, *s. pl.* Any eruption on the skin, proceeding from an internal cause, S. *Bowel-hive*, a disease in children, in which the groin is said to swell. *Hives* is used to denote both the *red* and *yellow gum*, Loth.—Su. G. *haefw-a*, to rise up.

HIVIE, Hyvie, *adj.* In easy circumstances; snug; rather wealthy; Ayrs. Clydes.; syn. with *Bein. Picken.*

HIVING-SOUGH, *s.* "A singular buzzing sound bees are heard to make before they *hive* or cast," S. *Gall. Encycl.*

HIZZIE-FALLOW, *s.* A man who interferes with the employment of women in domestic affairs, Loth. S. O.; *Wife-carle*, synon. V. Hissie, Hizzie.

To HNIUSLE, *v. n.* To nuzzle. "An what are ye aye doin' *hniuslin'* an' snuistin' wi' the nose o' ye i' the yird, like a brute beast?" *Saint Patrick.*—Belg. *neusel-en*, Isl. *hnys-a*, Su. G. *nos-a*, nasu vel rostro tacite scrutari; from Teut. *neus*, &c. the nose.

To HO, *v. n.* To stop. *Douglas.* Radically the same with *Hove, Howe*, q. v.

HO, Hoe, *s.* A stop. *Z. Boyd.*

HO, *pron.* She. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *heo*, id.

HO, *s.* A stocking, S. *Hogg.*

HOAKIE, *s.* 1. A fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red, Ayrs. 2. Used also as a petty oath, *By the Hoakie*, ibid.

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.* Having a fusty taste, Clydes.

HOARSGOUK, *s.* The snipe, Orkn. *Barry.* Q. hoarse cuckoo.—Sw. *horsgjok*, id.

HOAS. Not understood. *Law Case.*

HOATIE, Hoats, *s.* When a number of boys agree to have a game at the *Pearie* or peg-top, a large circle is drawn on the ground, containing a small one in the centre of it, within which all the tops must strike and spin out of the large circle. 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.

HOBBY, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Houlate.*—Belg. *huybe*, Fland. *hobbye*, id.

To HOBBIL, *v. a.* To cobble. *Bannat. P.*

To HOBBIL, *v. a.* To dance. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *hobbel-en*, saltare.

HOBBY-TOBBY, *adj.* Denoting the *tout ensemble* of an awkward, tawdry woman, S.—Teut. *hobbel-tobbel*, confusè.

HOBBLE, *s.* A state of perplexity, S.; *habble*, Loth. Also *Habble*, q. v.—Teut. *hobbel-en*, inglomerare.

HOBBLEDEHOY, *s.* A stripling, Loth.

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. *Quhawe*, a marsh; q. a moving marsh. C. B. *gwach* signifies a hole, a cavity.

HOB COLLINWOOD. The name given to the four of hearts at whist, Teviotdale.

HOBELERIS, *s. pl.* 1. Light horsemen, chiefly calculated for the purpose of reconnoitring, &c. *Barbour.* 2. Men lightly armed. *Grote.*—Fr. *hobille*, a coat of quilted stuff.

HOBIE, Hobbie. Abbreviations of the name *Halbert. Acts Ja. VI.; Tales of my Landlord.* V. Hab, Habbie.

HOBYNYS, *s. pl.* Light horses. *Barbour.*—Fr. *hobin*, id.

HOBLESHEW, *s.* V. Hubbleshew.

HOBRIN, *s.* The blue shark, Shetl. "Squalus Glaucus, (Linn. Syst.) *Hobrin*, Blue Shark." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* Compounded of *Hoe*, the Piked Dog-fish, and perhaps Isl. *brusna*, fuscus. V. Hoe.

HOBURN SAUGH. The Laburnum, S.

HOCH, *s.* The hough, S. Doug. Virg.

To HOCH, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* 1. To hough; to cut the back-sinews of the limbs, S. 2. To throw anything from under one's ham, S. V. Han' an' hail.

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.*

HOCHEN, *s.* "Fireside;" *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* Allied perhaps to *Hoakie.*

HOCHIMES, *s. pl.* Apparently, supports for panniers. *Acts Ch. II.* V. Hougham.

To HOCHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps; most commonly used in the part. pr. *Hochlin'*, Fife. 2. To shuffle or shamble 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.*

HOCKERIE-TOPNER, *s.* The house-leek, Annandale; probably a cant or Gipsy term. V. Fow.

HOCKERTY-COCKERTY, *adv.* To ride on one's shoulders, with a leg on each, Aberd. *Journal Lond.*

HOCKIT, *pret.* Perhaps, for *hotchit. Peblis Play.* V. Hotch.

HOCKNE, *adj.* Keen for food, Shetl.

HOCUS, *s.* Juggling; or artful management; used like *hocus-pocus* in E. *Blue Blanket.*

HOCUS, *s.* A stupid fellow, S.—Isl. *aukaise*, homo nihili.

To HOD, Hode, *v. a.* 1. To hide, S. B. *Morison.*—Belg. *hoed-en*, Alem. *huod-en*, id. 2. To hoard; to conceal. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.*

HODDEN-CLAD, *adj.* Dressed in *hodden. Auster Fair.*

HODDEN-GREY, *adj.* Applied to cloth worn by the peasantry, which has the natural colour of the wool, S. *Ramsay.*—E. *hoiden*, rustic, clownish.

HODDIE, *s.* A carrion-crow. V. Huddy.

HODDIN, *part.* Expressive of the jogging motion of one who rides a horse that moves stiffly, S. O. *Burns.* *V.* Houd.

HODDINS, *s. pl.* Small stockings; such as are used by children, Perths.; supposed to be a dimin. from *Hod*, a stocking.

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 HODDLE, *v. n.* To waddle, Ang. *Herd.*

To HODGE, *v. n.* 1. To move by succussation; the same with *Hotch*, Aberd. 2. To shake in consequence of laughing violently, ib. 3. To stagger, Aberd.; as denoting unsteadiness of motion.

HODGIL, *s.* "A dumpling," Gl. An *oatmeal hodgil*, a sort of dumpling made of oatmeal, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

HODLACK, *s.* A rick of hay, Ettr. For.

To HODLE, *v. n.* Explained as 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.* I suspect that *Hodle* is a diminutive from *Houd*, to wriggle.

HODLER, *s.* One who moves in a waddling way, Lanarks.

HODLINS, *adv.* Secretly, from to *hide*, Mearns. *V.* Howdlins.

HOE, Hoe-Fish, *s.* The piked dog-fish, Orkn. *Barry.* —Sw. *haj*, Dan. *ho*, id. [*Barry.*

HOE-MOTHER, Homer, *s.* The basking-shark, Orkn.

HOESHINS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Ayrs.—Teut. *huyseken*, theca. *V.* Hoggers.

HOETUSK, *s.* Smooth Hound, a fish, Shetland. "Squalus Mustelus, Linn. *Hoetusk*, Smooth Hound." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

HOFFE, *s.* A residence.—Dan. *hof*, id. *Monro's Exped.* *V.* Hoif.

HOG, *s.* A young sheep, before it has lost its first fleece. *Gl. Compl. Statist. Acc.*—L. B. *hoggacius*, a young sheep of the second year.

HOG, *s.* In the diversion of curling, the name given to a stone which does not go over the *distance score*, S. *Graeme.*

To HOG, Hogg, *v. a.* To shog, Ang. *Old Ball.*—Isl. *hagg-a*, commoveo, quasso.

To HOG *trees.* To make pollards of them; to cut them over about the place where the branches begin to divide. In this case they are said to be *hoggit*, Perths. Apparently from S. *hag*, to hew.

HOG AND SCORE. A phrase formerly used in buying sheep of any description, one being allowed in addition to every score; a *cled score*, Teviotdale.

HOG AND TATOE. 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. This is stewed with onions, salt, pepper, and potatoes; whence the name, Teviotdale.

HOGALIF, *s.* A payment made in Shetland for the liberty to dig peats. Probably from Isl. *hoegg-va*, caedere, and *klif*, tutamen, *klif-a*, indulgere; q. "indulgence to cut."

HOGERS, Hoggers, *s. pl.* Coarse stockings without feet, S. *Ross.*

HOG-FENCE, *s.* A fence for enclosing sheep, after they become *hogs*, that is after Martinmas, when lambs are usually thus denominated, or after returning from their summer pasture. *Surv. E. Loth.*

HOGGED, *part. pa.* Fallen behind in substance or trade, Renfr. *Blackw. Mag.* This term has been probably borrowed from the diversion of curling. *V.* Hog, *s.* 2.

HOGGING, *s.* A place, whether enclosed or not, where sheep, after having arrived at the state of *hogs*, are pastured, S. A.

HOGGLIN AND BOGGLIN. Unsteady; moving backwards and forwards, Ang. Perhaps from E. q. *haggling* and *boggling*, hesitating about a bargain, and startling at petty difficulties.

HOG-HAM, *s.* Hung mutton of a sheep of a year old, that has died of disease, or been smothered in the snow, Tweedd. *V.* Braxy.

To HOGHLE, *v. n.* To hobble, S.; *Hughyal*, id. Ayrs. Allied perhaps to Isl. *kwik-a*, vacillare, titubare.

HOG IN HARST. *V.* Harvest-hog.

HOGLING, Hoglin, *s.* A pig. *Leg. Forest. Balfour's Pract.* *Hogling* is evidently a diminutive formed from E. *hog*.

HOGMANAY, Hogmenay, *s.* 1. The last day of the year, S. 2. The entertainment given to a visitor on this day; or a gift conferred on those who apply for it, S. *J. Nicol.* The origin is quite uncertain.

HOGREL, *s.* A young sheep, one not a year old, Teviotd.; a dimin. from *Hog*, q. v.

HOGRY-MOGRY, *adj.* Slovenly, Loth. Corr. from *hugger-mugger*, E. *V.* Huddermudds.

HOG-SCORE, *s.* A distance-line, in curling, drawn accross the *rink* or course, S. *Burns.*

To lie at the Hog-score. Not to be able to get over some difficulty in an undertaking, Clydes.

HOG-SHOUTHER, *s.* A game in which those who amuse themselves justle each other by the shoulders, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *hogg-a*, to strike. [*Burns.*

To HOG-SHOUTHER, *v. a.* To justle with the shoulder.

HOGTONE, *s.* A leathern jacket; the same with *Acton*, q. v. *Aberd. Reg.*

HOHAS, *s.* A term used to denote the noise made by public criers, when they call the people to silence. *Bellenden.*—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.*

HOY, *s.* Used in the same sense with E. *hue*, in *Hue and cry*. *Balfour's Pract.*

HOY, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of a call to listen, to stop, to approach, or to turn back, S.

To HOY, *v. a.* 1. To incite, a term used as to dogs, S. *Burns.* 2. To chase or drive away. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *ho-a*, greges convocare vel agere.

HOICHEL, Hoighel, *s.* A person who pays no attention to dress; a sloven, Ayrs. Perhaps, originally the same with *Hechle*, v.

HOIGHLIN', *part. pr.* Doing any thing clumsily, Kinross.

HOYES, *s.* 1. A term used in public proclamations, calling attention, S. *Skene.* 2. Used as equivalent to *hue*, in the phrase *hue* and *cry*. *Stat. Rob. I.*—O. Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.

HOIF, Hoff, Hove, Houff, Huve, *s.* 1. A hall. *Bellend.*—Su. G. *hof*, aula. 2. A burial-place. The principal place of interment at Dundee is called the *houff*.—Isl. *hof*, atrium; Germ. *hof*, area, *kirchhof*, area ante templum. 3. A haunt, S. *Burns.*—A. S. *hofe*, Germ. *hof*, a house. 4. A place where one wishes to be concealed. *Ferguson.*—A. S. *hofe*, spelunca, a den.

HOYNED, *part.* *Depred. on Clan Campb.*

HOIS, HOISS, *s. pl.* Stockings; hose. *Inventories.*

To WIN THE HOISS. To gain the prize; to obtain the superiority. *Winyet.* 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.* 1. To brag; to vaunt; to bluster; to rant. 2. To hoist, Aberd.

HOY'S NET. Merely hose-net, according to the pron. of Ettr. For. or the writer's fancy. *Perils of Man.*

HOISPEHOY, *s.* A game used in Banffshire, similar to *Hide and Seek.*—O. Fr. *oyez*, hear, and *espier*, to spy; listen, I espy you. V. HO-SPY.

To HOIST, *v. n.* To cough. V. HOST.

HOISTING, *s.* The assembling of a host or army. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*

HOISTING CRELIS. Apparently panniers for carrying baggage in *hosting*, or a state of warfare. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

HOIT, *s.* A clumsy and indolent person; always conjoined with an epithet expressive of contempt; as, *nasty hoit*, Ang., *a great hoit*, Aberd.

To HOIT, HOYTE, *v. n.* To move with expedition, but stiffly and clumsily, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *haut-a*, cursitare more detentae volucris.

HOIT, *s.* A hobbling motion, S. B.

HOKE, *s.* The act of digging, Galloway. 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.*—Germ. *hocker*, gibbus; *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 *arinshaukur*, one who is bowed down with age, who sits crouching over the hearth. *Arin*, the fire. V. HURKILL.

* *To* HOLD, *v. n.* To keep the ground; applied to seeds, plants, &c.; q. to keep hold; S. *haud.* *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

HOLDING, *adj.* Sure; certain. *Walker's Peden.* 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. 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.* *Davidson's Seasons.*

HOLY DOUPIES. The name given to what is commonly called *Shortbread*, Dundee. V. DABBIES.

HOLYN, HOLENE, *s.* The holly, S. *Wall.*—A. S. *holen*, id.

To HOLK, HOUK, HOWK, *v. a.* 1. To dig, S. *Douglas.* 2. Metaph. to search. *R. Bruce.* 3. Also expl. to burrow, Moray.—Su.G. *holk-a*, cavare, from *hol*, cavus.

HOLKIS, *s. pl.* A disease of the eye; *heuck*, S. B. *Douglas.*

To HOLL, *v. a.* To excavate, S.—A. S. *hol-ian*, id.

HOLL, HOWE, *adj.* 1. Hollow; deep; *how*, S. *Pal. Hon.* 2. Concave. *Doug.* 3. Giving a hollow sound, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *hol-ur*, cavus, concavus.

HOLL, *s.* Hold of a ship. *Wallace.*

To HOLL, *v. a.* To dig; to dig up, S.

To HOLL, *v. n.* 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.

HOLLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to the holly; S. *hollen.* *Herd's Coll.* V. HOLYN.

HOLLIGLASS, *s.* A character in old romances. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Belg. *Uylespegel*, i. e. *Owl-glass*, the original work being written in Dutch.

HOLLION, *s.* Conjoined with *hip*, Ang. *Morison.*

HOLLOWS AND ROUNDS. Casements used in making any kind of moulding, whether large or small, in wood, S.

HOLM, HOWM, *s.* The level low ground on the banks of a river, S.; *hoam*, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *hwam-r*, a little valley.

HOLM, *s.* 1. A small uninhabited island; an islet, Orkn. Shetl. The term, as used in E., denotes a river island. Su. G. *holme*, insula. 2. It is also used as denoting a rock, surrounded by the sea, which has been detached from other rocks, or from the land in its vicinity, Ib.

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, 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; *holdt*, interj. stop, stand still.

HOLT, *s.* A wood; as in E. Ayrs.

HOLT, *s.* 1. High and barren ground. *Douglas.* 2. A very small hay-cock, or a small quantity of manure before it is spread, Dumfr. *Statist. Acc.*—Isl. *holt*, terra aspera et sterilis.

HOME, *adj.* Close; urgent, S. *Spalding.*

HOME-BRINGING, *s.* The act of bringing home. *Spalding.*

HOME-DEALING, *s.* Close application to a man's conscience or feelings on any subject, S. *M'Ward's Contendings.*

HOME-GOING, *s.* V. HAMEGAIN.

HOMELTY-JOMELTY, *adj.* Clumsy and confused in manner. *Dunbar.*—Perhaps from *schumm'd* and *jumble.*

HOMYLL, *adj.* Having no horns; S. *hummil, hummilt.* *Bellend.* Synon. *Doddit, Cowit*, S.—Isl. *hamla*, membri mutilatione impedire. V. HUMMIL.

HOMING, *s.* Level and fertile ground, properly on the bank of a river, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* V. HOLME and HOWM.

HOMMEL CORN. Grain that has no beard. *Act. Audit.*

HOMMELIN, *s.* The Rough Ray, a fish, Firth of Forth. "Raia *rubus.* Rough ray; *Hommelin.*" *Neill's List of Fishes.*

To HOMOLOGATE, *v. a.* To give an indirect approbation of any thing, S. *Burnet.*

HONE, *s.* Delay. *Barbour.* Apparently from *Hove*, *How*, q. v.

HONEST, *adj.* 1. Honourable. *Wyntown.* 2. Respectable and commodious, as opposed to what is paltry and inconvenient. *Acts Ja. V.* 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.

HONESTY, *s.* 1. Respectability. *Wynt.* 2. Liberality, S. *Rutherford.* 3. Decency, as becoming one's station, S. *Kelly.*—Lat. *honest-us*, kind, decent.

HONESTLIE, *adv.* Decently; in a respectable manner. *Spalding.*

HONEST-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Goodly, as regarding the person, S. 2. As respecting dress, not shabby, S. 3. Having the appearance of liberality, or of plenty, 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.

HONEY-WARE, *s.* A species of edible sea-weed. *Alaria esculenta.* Synon. *Badder-locks.*

HONNERIL, *s.* A foolish, talkative person, Upp. Clydes.

HOO, *s.* Delay. *Wallace.* V. Hove.

HOO, *s.* Cap. V. How.

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 each other at same time. *Gall. Encycl.*

To HOOD, Hude *the corn.* To cover a shock by putting on the *hood-sheaves*, S.

HOODED CROW. The pewit gull, Orkney. *Barry.* V. Huddy Craw.

HOODY, *s.* The hooded crow, S.

HOODIE, *s.* Synon. with *Saulie*, Edin. This designation seems to have originated from their wearing *hoods.*

HOODING, *s.* A piece of rough leather by which the *handstaff* and the *souple* of a flail are conjoined, Loth. Roxb.

HOODIT CRAW. The carrion crow, S. V. Huddy Craw.

HOODLING HOW. *Herd's Coll.* *How* signifies a cap or coif; *hoodling* may denote what belongs to the head, from A. S. *heafud*, Teut. *hoofd*, id.

HOOD-SHEAF, *s.* The name given to each of the sheaves with which a *stook* or shock of corn is covered in the field, for carrying off the rain; pron. *hude-shaif*, S. This is obviously a metaph. sense of *hood*, Teut. *hoed*, as primarily signifying a covering for the head.

HOOFERIE, Huferie, *s.* Folly, Roxb.—Dan. *hoveren*, "a rejoicing, a jubilation, a merry-making." Su. G. *hofvera*, 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.

HOOIE, *s.* An exchange without boot, ibid.

HOOK, *s.* 1. A sickle, E. 2. Metaphorically used for a reaper, S. *The Har'st Rig.*

Throwing the Hooks. This is done immediately after *crying the kirn.* (V. Kirn.) The *bandster* collects all the reaping-hooks, and, taking them by the points, throws them upwards; and whatever be the direction of the point of the hook, it is supposed to indicate the 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.

HOOKERS, *s. pl.* Expl. "bended knees," Shetland. This is obviously the same with the term used in S. *Hunkers*, q. v.

HOOK-PENNY, *s.* A penny given per week to reapers in addition to their wages, Loth. *The Har'st Rig.*

To HOOL, *v. a.* To conceal, S. B. *Shirrefs.*—Sa. G. *hoel-ja*, operire; Moes. G. *hul-jan.*

HOOL, *s.* Husk; more properly *Hule*, S.

To coup frae the hool. To start from its place; in allusion to some leguminous substance bursting from the pod, S. B. *Ross.*

HOOL, *adj.* "Beneficial;" properly, kind, friendly. —Su. G. *hull* or *huld*, anc. *holl*, benevolus.

HOOLIE, *adj.* Slow. V. Huly.

HOOLIE, *adv.* Cautiously, S.

HOOLOCH, Hubloch, *s.* "A hurl of stones; an avalanche," Gall.—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, Houmet, *s.* A large flannel night-cap, generally worn by old women, Aberd. This is different from the *Toy.* 2. A child's under-cap, Moray.

HOOMETET, *part. pa.* Having the head covered with a *Hoomet.* *D. Anderson's Poems.* As *hoomet* may seem a compound word, perhaps q. *hauft-med*, from Germ. *hauft*, head, and *meid-en*, to cover.

HOOREN, *s.* A disgust, Orkn.—Perhaps from A. S. *horewen*, sordes, filth.

HOOT, Hout, Hoots, Howts, *interj.* Expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief, S. equivalent to E. *fy.* *Guy Mannering.*—Su G. *hut*, apage.

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, Berw. From *hoot*, and perhaps the pron. pl. *ye*, q. "Fy! do *ye* assert this?"

To HOOVE, *v. n.* To remain; to stay, Teviotd. This must be the same with *Hove*, *v.* q. v.

HOOZLE, Houzel, *s.* 1. That part of an axe, shovel, pitchfork, &c. into which the handle is fitted, Lanarks. Roxb. In an adze this is called the *heel*, Lanarks. Perhaps from Teut. *huys-en*, to lodge, to house; or *houd*, a handle, and *stel*, a place. 2. A slip of paper tied round a number of writings, in order to their being kept together, is also called a *hoozie*, Roxb. V. Hose.

To HOOZLE, *v. a.* To perplex; to puzzle; to nonplus, Ayrs.—Teut. *huisel-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.

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 *Whaizle*, *Whosle*, q. v.; only with a mollification of the aspirate.

HOOZLIN, *s.* A severe drubbing, Lanarks.

To HOP, Hap, *v. n.* To dance. *Douglas.*—Teut. *hopp-en*, salire, saltare.

HOP, Hope, *s.* 1. A sloping hollow between two hills, or the hollow that is formed between two ridges on one hill, South of S. *Wallace.* 2. A haven, Loth. *Bride of Lammermoor.*—Celt. *hope*, petite vallée entre des montagnes.

HOP-CLOVER, *s.* Yellow clover. *Surv. Berw.* This is the Trifolium agrarium, Linn. "*Hop* trefoil, Anglis."

HOPE, *s.* A small bay, Orkn. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *hop.* recessus maris. [of S.

HOPE-FIT, *s.* The *foot*, or lower part of a *hope*, South

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.

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.

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.

HORIE GOOSE. The Brent goose; also *horra*, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*

* **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.

HORN, *s.* A vessel for holding liquor; figuratively used for its contents, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *horn*, peculum.

HORN, *s.* An excrescence on the foot; a corn, S. B.—This is merely the Isl. term *horn*, callus.

HORN, *s.* *To put to the horn*, to denounce as a rebel; a forensic phrase, from the formality of blowing a *horn*, S. *Bellend.*

At, or To, the horn. 1. Put out of the protection of law; proclaimed an outlaw, S. *Spalding.* 2. This phrase is gravely used in a religious sense, though now, from change of modes of thinking, and greater refinement, it has somewhat of a ludicrous appearance. *Poems of the Sixteenth Cent.*

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.*

HORNARE, Horner, *s.* 1. An outlaw; one under sentence of outlawry. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. One who is sent to Coventry, S. B.; q. treated as an outlaw, or as one *put to the horn*.

HORN-DAFT, *adj.* Outrageous; perhaps in allusion to an animal that pushes with the *horn*, S. *Horn mad* is synon. in E.

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-droogh*e, which Kilian expl. Siccus instar cornu, *dry* as a horn.

HORNE, *s.* One of the constellations. *Douglas.*

To **HORNE**, *v. a.* To denounce as an outlaw *Acts Ja. VI.*

HORNE, *s.* Used as equivalent to *Horning*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

HORNEL, *s.* The name given, on the Firth of Forth, to the sand-lance, when of a large size. "*Ammodytes Tobianus*. Sand-lance; *Sand-eel*; *Hornel*.—The largest sand-lances are by the fishermen called *hornels*." *Neill's List of Fishes.*

HORN-GOLACH, Horn-gelloch, *s.* An earwig, Angus. V. Golach.

HORN-HARD, *adj.* *Hard* as *horn*, S. *Herd's Coll.*—Teut. *horen-herd*, corneolus, durus instar cornu.

HORN-HARD, *adv.* *Sleeping horn-hard*, in profound sleep, S. B.

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. *Saxon and Gael.*

HORNIE, Hornok, *s.* A ludicrous name given to the devil, from the vulgar idea of his having *horns*, S.; sometimes *Auld Hornie*. *Burns.*

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.

HORNIE, *s.* *Fair Hornie*, equivalent to fair play; probably borrowed from the game of *Hornie*, or some similar game, Aberd.

HORNIE, *adj.* Amorous; liquorish, Ayrs.; perhaps from the idea that such a person is apt to reduce another to the state of a *cornutus*.

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 into another hole at some distance at which B. stands, with his assistant, to drive it aside with a rod resembling a walking-stick, Teviotdale.

HORNIE-REBELS, *s.* A play of children, Ayrs.; q. *rebels* at the *horn*.

HORNIES, *s. pl.* A vulgar designation for *horned* cattle, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

HORNIE-WORM, *s.* A grub, or thick, short worm, with a very tough skin, enclosing 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 erodit.

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. *Erskine.*

HORNIS, *s. pl.* *Inventories.* M'Donald, in his Gaelic Vocabulary, gives *horn* as synon. with *tag*; "Aigilen—A Tag or *Horn*."

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. The game is also named, *A' the Horns o' the Wood.*

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 in Blind-man's Buff.

HORRELAGE, *s.* A clock. "The tolbuith *horrelage*," the clock of the tolbooth. *Aberd. Reg.* V. ORLEGE.

HORRING, *s.* Abhorrence. *Buchanan.*

HORSE, *s.* A faucet, S. B.

To **HORSE**, *v. a.* To punish by striking the buttocks on a stone, S. V. BEJAN, *v.*

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.

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, *Horsgiuk*, *Linn. Faun. Suec.* V. HORSEGOWK.

HORSE-COUPER, *s.* A horse-dealer, S. *Colvil.*

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. *Pennant.*

HORSEGOUK, *s.* 1. The green sand-piper, Shetland. Dan. *horse gioeg*. 2. This name is given to the snipe, Orkney.—Sw. *horsgock*, id. Faun. Suec.

HORSE-GOWAN, *s.* Ox-eye; moon-flower. Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. *Linn.*

HORSE-HIRER, *s.* One who lets saddle horses, S.

HORSE-KNOT, *s.* Common black knapweed, S. *Lightfoot.*

HORSE-MALISON, *s.* One who is extremely cruel to *horses*, Clydes. V. MALISON.

HORSE-MUSCLE, *s.* The pearl oyster, S. *Stat. Acc.*

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 *Horsehirer*, S. *R. Gilhaize.*

HORSE-SHOE, *s.* One of the means which superstition has devised, as a guard against witchcraft, is to have a *horse-shoe* nailed on the doors of a house, stable, ship's mast, &c. S. *Redgauntlet.* A figure resembling a horse-shoe is found on the sculptured stones, so that the origin of the practice must be of great antiquity.

HORSE-STANG, *s.* The dragon-fly, Upp. Clydes.; apparently from the idea of its *stinging* horses.

HORSE-WELL-GRASS, *s.* Common brook-lime, an herb, S. Veronica beccabunga, Linn.

To **HORT**, *v. a.* To maim; to hurt, S. B.—Teut. *hort-en*, pulsare, illidere. *Acts Cha. I.*

HOSE, *s.* 1. A socket in any instrument for receiving a handle or shaft. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* Perhaps we ought to trace it to the origin given under *Hoosle*, 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.* This term has formerly been of general use, at least in the north of S. and in Fife. "Vagina, the *hose* of corn." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

HOSE-DOUP, *s.* The Medlar apple; the Mespilus Germanica, Roxb.

HOSE-FISH, *s.* The cuttle-fish, S. *Ofish*, Loth. *Sibbald.*

HOSE-GRASS, HOSS-GRASS, S. Meadow soft grass, Ayrs. "*Hose-grass*, or Yorkshire fog, (Holcus lanatus), is next to rye-grass, the most valuable grass." *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

HOSE-NET, *s.* 1. A small net, affixed to a pole, resembling a stocking, S. 2. *In a hose-net*, in an entanglement, S. *R. Bruce.*

HOSHRNS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet. V. HOSSHINS.

HO-SPY, *s.* A game of young people; much the same with *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 next the pleasure of exercising his ingenuity at concealment." *Blackwood's Mag.* V. HOISSPEHOY and HY SPY.

HOSPITALITIE, *s.* The provision made for the aged or infirm in *hospitals*. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To **HOST**, HOIST, *v. n.* 1. To cough, S. *Henrysone.* 2. Metaph. to belch up; applied to the effusions of grief or displeasure. *Douglas.* 3. To hem, S.—A. S. *hwostan*, Su. G. *host-a*, id.

HOST, HOAST, HOIST, *s.* 1. A single act of coughing, S. *Dunbar.* 2. A settled cough, S. *K. Hart.* 3. A hem, S. 4. Denoting what is attended with no difficulty or hesitation. *It didna cost him a host*, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *hwost*, Belg. *hoest*, id.

HOSTA, *interj.* Expressing surprise, and perhaps hesitation, Ang. *Shirrefs.*—Moes. G. *haus-jan*, audire.

To **HOSTAY**, *v. a.* To besiege. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *hostoyer*, id.

HOSTELER, HOSTELLAR, *s.* An innkeeper. *Wallace.*—Fr. *hostelier*, id.

HOSTERAGE, *s.* The ostrich. *Aberd. Reg.*

HOSTILLAR, HOSTILLARIE, *s.* An inn. *Acts Ja. I.*—Fr. *hostelerie*, id.

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.—Teut. *hotten*, coalescere, concrescere. V. HUT, HAND-HUT.

To **HOTCH**, *v. a.* To move any object, from the place previously occupied, by succussation, S. *St. Ronan.*

To **HOTCH**, *v. n.* 1. To move the body by sudden jerks, S. 2. To move by short heavy leaps, as a frog does, Ettr. For. *To hotch*, Lancashire, "to go by jumps, as toads." "Aw *hotchin*," a phrase used in the sense of "very numerous," Ettr. For.—Isl. *hoss-a*, quatere, motare sursum, *hoss*, mollis quassatio; Teut. *huts-en*, Belg. *hots-en*, Fr. *hoch-er*, to jog.

HOTCHIE, *s.* "A general name for puddings." *Gl. Buchan. Tarras.* V. HOTCH.

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. *hochepot.*

To **HOTT**, *v. n.* Synon. with *Hotch*, q. v. and used in the same manner; *He hottit and leuch*, Fife.

To **HOTTER**, *v. a.* To crowd together; expressive of individual motion, S. O. *J. Nicol.*—Teut. *hott-en*, coalescere

HOTTER, *s.* 1. A crowd or multitude of small animals in motion, Loth.; *Hatter*, synon. Fife. 2. The motion made by such a crowd; as, "It's a' in a *hotter*," Mearns. 3. The agitation of boiling water. 4. Also used as expressive of individual motion; applied to a person whose skin appears as moving, from excessive fatness, in consequence of the slightest exertion. Such a person is said to be in a *hotter* of fat, Mearns.

To **HOTTER**, *v. n.* 1. To boil slowly; to simmer; including the idea of the sound emitted, Aberd. Perths.; *Sotter*, synon. S. 2. Used to denote the bubbling sound emitted in boiling, ibid. 3. To shudder; to shiver, ibid. 4. To be gently shaken in the act of laughing, Perths. 5. To be unsteady in walking; to shake, Aberd. *Tarras's Poems.* 6. To move like a toad, Ettr. For.—*Hogg's Wint. Tales.* 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.—Teut. *hort-en*; Fr. *heurt-er*, id. To avoid the transposition, we might perhaps trace it to Isl. *hvidr-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. *hoet-er*, mod. *et-er*, to take away; q. *hotez*, "remove what you carry behind you."

HOTTLE, *s.* "Anything 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. *hoetel-en*, inartificialiter se gerere, ignaviter aliquid agere, Kilian; "to bungle." Sewel.

HOT-TRED. V. FUTE HATE.

HOU, *s.* A roof-tree. *Ramsay.* V. How, s. 4.

To **HOU**, Heo, HOUGH, *v. n.* 1. A term used to express the cry of an owl; to hoot, Lanarks. 2. Applied also to the melancholy whistling or howling of the wind, Clydes. 3. To holla; to shout, ibid.

HOUAN', *part. pr.* Howling, Clydes.

To **HOUD**, *v. n.* 1. To wriggle, S. 2. To move by succussation, Loth; to swing, Mearns. 3. To rock. A boat, tub, or barrel, sailing about in a pool, is said to *houd*, in reference to its rocking motion, Roxb. *Piper of Peebles.*

HOUD, *s.* 1. The act of wriggling, S. B. 2. A swing.

To **HOUD**, HOWD, *v. n.* To float, as any heavy substance does down a flooded river. Thus, trees carried down by a flooded river, are said to *houd down*, Roxb. This may be the same with the preceding v., as implying the idea of a rocking or unequal motion.—Teut. *heude* and *hode*, signify celox, navis vectoria.

HOUDER, HOWDOYE, *s.* A sycophant; a flatterer; as, "She's an auld *houdee*," Teviotdale.

HOUDIN-TOW, *s.* A rope for a swing. Mearns.

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 may be the same with E. *huddle*, Germ. *hudel-n*, id.

To **HOVE**, *v. n.* 1. To swell, S. *Hogg.* 2. To rise; to ascend. *Polwart.*—Dan. *hover*, to swell.

To **HOVE**, *v. a.* To swell; to inflate, S.

Some ill-brew'd drink had *hov'd* her wame, &c. *Burns.*

To **HOVE**, HOW, HUFF, HUFF, *v. n.* 1. To lodge. *Barbour.* 2. To stay; to tarry. *Douglas.*—Germ. *hof-en*, domo et hospitio excipere.

HOVE. ARTHUR'S HOVE, the ancient building called *Arthur's Oon*, S. *Bellenden.*

HOVE, *interj.* A word used in calling a cow when going at large, to be milked; often *Hove-Lady*. Berwick. Roxb. "In calling a cow to be milked, *hove, hove*, often repeated, is the ordinary expression; anciently in the Lothians this was *prrutchy*, and *prrutchy lady*." *Agr. Surv. Berw. 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. 2. *In a hover*, is a phrase used concerning the weather, when, from the aspect of the atmosphere, it appears to be uncertain whether it will rain or not, S. *In a dackle*, id. S. B. 3. *To stand in hover*, to be in a state of hesitation. *Pitscottie.*—Sw. *haefv-a*, fluctuare.

HOUFF, *s.* A haunt. V. HOIF.

To **HOUFF**, *v. n.* To haunt; to take shelter, S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

HOUFFIE, *adj.* Snug; applied to a place, Roxb.; q. affording a good *houff* or haunt.

HOUFFIT, *part.* Heaved. *K. Hart.*

HOUGGY STAFF. An iron hook for hawling fish into a boat, Shetl.—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.

HOUGH, *adj.* Having a hollow sound. *Glanville.*

HOUGH, (*gutt.*) *adj.* 1. Low; mean; pron. *hogh*. *Ramsay.* 2. In a poor state of health, S.

HOUGHAM, *s.* Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, for supporting dung-panniers, are called *houghams*, Teviotdale. 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 prevent it from straying, S. A.

HOUGH-BAND, *s.* The band used for this purpose, ibid. V. HOCH-BAN'.

HOUGHMAGANDIE, *s.* Fornication. *Burns.*

HOUIN, *s.* The dreary whistling of the wind, Clydes. —Isl. *hvida*, canum vox, media inter murmur et latratum; Teut. *hou, houw*, celeusma; C. B. *hwa*, "to holloo; to hout;" also *hwchw*, a cry or hollo; a scream; "*hwchw*, the hooting of an owl;" Owen.

HOVING, *s.* Swelling; the state of being swelled; applied to bread, cheese, the human body, &c. S. V. FYRE-FANGIT.

To **HOUK**, *v. a.* Expl. to heap, Gl. Sibb.

HOUK, *s.* A large ship. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *holk*, navis oneraria. E. *hulk.*

To **HOUK**, *v. a.* To dig. V. HOLK. [Perths.

To **HOULAT**, *v. a.* To reduce to a hen-pecked state,

HOULAT-LIKE, *adj.* Having a meagre and feeble appearance; puny, S.

To **HOUND**, HURD *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. *Guthry's Mem.*

HOUNDER-OUT, *s.* One who excites others to any mischievous or injurious work. *Acts Cha. I.* V. OUT-HOUNDER.

HOUP, *s.* Hope; the true pronunciation of S. *Tarras.*—Belg. *hoop*, *hoope*, id.

HOUP, *s.* Hops, Aberd. Fife.

HOUP, *s.* A mouthful of any drink; a taste of any liquid, Moray.

HOURIS, *s. pl.* 1. Matins. *Bellenden.* 2. Metaph. the chanting of birds. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *heures*, a book of prayers for certain *hours*.

HOURS. *Ten hours*, ten o'clock, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Fr. *qu'elle heure*, S. *what hours?*

HOUSE-HEATING, *s.* An entertainment given, or carousal held, in a new house. *House-warming*, E. V. To HEAT A HOUSE.

HOUSEL, *s.* The socket in which the handle of a dung fork is fixed, Berwicks. V. HOUZLE.

HOUSEN, *pl.* of *House.* Houses, Lanarks. or Renfr. *Tannahill's Poems.*

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.

HOUSEWIFESKEP, *s.* Housewifery, S. V. HISSIS-SKIP.

HOUSIE, *s.* A small house; a dimin. S.

HOUSS, *s.* A castle. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *hus*, castellum, arx.

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.

HOUSTRIN, HUISTRIN, *part. adj.* Bustling, but confused; as, "a *huistrin* body," Fife. Probably from Fr. *hostiere. Gueux d' hostiere*, such as beg from door to door; Cotgr. *Houstrie* may be q. the contents of a beggar's wallet.

HOUT, *interj.* V. HOOT.

HOUTTIE, *adj.* Of a testy humour, Fife.—Isl. *hôt-a*, (pron. *houta*,) minari.

HOW, *adj.* 1. Hollow. 2. Poetically applied to that term of the day when the stomach becomes *hollow* or empty from long abstinence. *Herd's Coll.* V. HOLL. 3. The hold of a ship. *Aberd. Reg.* 4. *In the howes*, figuratively used, chopfallen, in the dumps, Upp. Clydes.

HOW, *s.* 1. Any hollow place, S. *Ross.* 2. A plain, S. *Statist. Acc.* 3. The hold of a ship. *Douglas.* 4. *Dung in the howes*, overturned; chopfallen. *Baillie.*

HOW, *s.* A tumulus, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *haug*, Su. G. *hoeg*, a sepulchral mound.

HOW, *s.* 1. A coif or hood, S. B. pron. *hoo*. *Kelly.*—Belg. *huyve*, Dan. *hue*, id. 2. A night-cap; pron. *hoo*, Fife. 3. A chaplet. *Douglas.* 4. *Sely how*, also *happy how*, a membrane on the head, with which some children are born; pron. *hoo*, S. B. *Ruddiman.*—A. S. *hufe*, tiara.

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. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *huf*, summitas tecti.

HOW, *s.* A hoe, S.—Fr. *houe.* *Barbour.*

To **HOW**, *v. a.* To hoe, S.

HOW, HOU, *s.* 1. The sound made by the owl. *Doug.* 2. A sea-cheer. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *hu-er*, to hoot; Teut. *hou*, *houw*, celeusma.

HOW, *interj.* Ho! a call to one at a distance, to listen or to stop. V. HO, *v.*

To **HOW**, *v. n.* To remain; to tarry. V. HOVE.

HOW, *adj.* Dejected; in bad spirits, Aberd.; most probably an idiom similar to that, *Dung in the Howes.* V. HOW, *s.* 1. sense 4.

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 practice of *hoeing*.

HOWCH, *adj.* 1. Hollow; applied to situation, Upp. Lanarks. 2. As applied to the voice, denoting a guttural kind of noise, ibid.

To **HOWD**, *v. a.* To act as a midwife, S.—Isl. *iod*, childbirth, *iod sott*, the pangs of childbirth.

To **HOWD**, *v. n.* To rock, as a boat on the waves. V. HOUD, *v.*

To **HOWD**, *v. a.* To hide, Fife. V. HOD, *v.*

To **HOWDER**, *v. a.* To hide, Loth. *Ramsay.*

To **HOWDER**, *v. n.* To move by succussation, S. *Ferguson.* Allied, most probably, to Isl. *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri.

HOWDER, *s.* A loud gale of wind, Aberd.

HOWDERT, *part. adj.* Hidden, S. O. *Gl. Picken.*

HOWDY, *s.* A midwife, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *iod*, *gumma*, id. i. e. as frequently expressed in S. a *houdy-wife*.

HOWDIE-FEE, *s.* The fee given to a midwife, Dumfr.

To **HOWDLE**, *v. n.* To crowd together, expressive of a hobbling sort of motion, Fife.

HOWDLE, *s.* A crowd in motion, ibid.; synon. *Smatter.*—Teut. *hoetel-en*, inartificiose se gerere.

HOWDLINS, *adv.* In secret; clandestinely; applied to any thing done by stealth, ibid. *In hidlins*, synon.

HOWDOYE, *s.* A sycophant, Roxb. V. HOUDEE.

HOW-DOUP, *s.* The medlar apple, Mespilus Germanica, Loth. *Hose-doup*, Roxb.

HOWDRAND, *part. pa.* Hiding. *Dunbar.*—S. B. *hode*, to hide; or Teut. *hoeder*, receptaculum.

HOW-DUMB-DEAD *of the Nicht.* The middle of night, when silence reigns, Ayrs. V. HOW O' THE NICHT.

HOWE, *interj.* A call, S. *Douglas.*—Dan. *hoo*, Fr. *ho*, id.

HOWER, *s.* One who hoes, or can hoe, S.

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 *Houpâyn*, q. v.

HOWFING, *adj.* Mean; shabby; having a beggarly appearance. *Poems 16th Cent.*

HOWIE, *s.* A small plain, Buchan. *Tarras.*

HOWIE, CASTLE-HOWIE, *s.* The name given, Orkn. to such of the Picts' houses as still appear like tumuli. From *How*, a tumulus, q. v.

HOWYN, *part. pa.* Baptized. *Wynt.*

HOWIN, *s.* The act of hoeing, S.

HOWIS, *s. pl.* Hose or stockings. *Inventories.*

To **HOWK**, *v. a.* To dig. V. HOLK.

HOWLLIS HALD. A ruin; q. an owl's habitation. *Dunbar.*

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. *Be* it *how* it may, *and all* as it may. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* V. WHEEA'BE.

HOW O' THE YEAR. Synon. with the *How o' winter*, S.

HOW O' THE NICHT. Midnight, Roxb.; *Hownicht*, id. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

HOW O' WINTER. The middle or depth of winter, from November to January, Roxb. Fife.

HOWPHYN, *s.* A term of endearment, equivalent to E. *darling*. *Evergreen.* C. B. *hoffdyn*, one who is beloved.

HOWRIS, *s. pl.* Whores. *Acts Ja. VI.*

HOW SA, *adv.* Although. *Barbour.*

HOW'S A'? "*How's a'?* a common salutation." How are you all? *Gall. Encycl.*

HOW'S A' WI' YE? A common mode of making inquiry as to one's health, S.

HOW-SHEEP, *interj.* A call given by a shepherd to his dog to incite him to pursue *sheep*, Upp. Lanarks. *How* is synon. with *Hoy*, q. v.

HOWSOMEVER, *adv.* Howsoever, S. *The Steam Boat.*—Su. G. *som*, signifies so.

HOWSONE, HOWSOON, *adv.* As soon as. *Spalding.*

HOWSTRIE, *s.* Soft, bad, nasty food. V. HOUSTRIE.

HOWTHER, *s.* A towsing, Loth. Lanarks.

HOWTIE, *adj.* Apt to wax angry and sulky, Clydes.

HOWTILIE, *adv.* In an angry and sulky manner, ib.

HOWTINESS, *s.* Anger and sulkiness combined, ibid.

HOWTOWDY, *s.* A hen that has never laid, S.—Fr. *hustaudeau, hutaudeau*, any well-grown pullet.

HOW-WECHTS, *s. pl.* "Circular implements of sheepskin, stretched on a hoop, used about barns and mills to lift grain and such things with." *Gall. Encycl.* V. WECHT.

HUAM, *s.* "The moan of the owl in the warm days of summer." *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *hw*, a hoot, *hwa*, to hoot, and *hwan*, an owl, a hooter.

HUBBIE, *s.* A dull, stupid, slovenly fellow, Roxb.

HUBBILSCHOW, HOBBLESHOW, *s.* A hubbub; a tumult, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *hobbelen*, inglomerare; *schouw*, spectaculum.

HUBBLE, *s.* An uproar; a tumult, South and West of S. *Tannahill.*

HUCHOUN. Apparently a dimin. from *Hugh*. *Act Dom. Conc.*

To **HUCK,** *v. n.* To hesitate as in a bargain, q. to play the *huckster*. *Z. Boyd.*

HUCKIE, *s.* The pit in which ashes are held under the fire, Renfrews.; synon. *Ase-hole.*—Teut. *hoeck*, angulus.

HUCKIE-BUCKIE, *s.* A play, in which children slide down a hill on their *hunkers*, Loth. V. HUNKER.

To **HUD,** *v. a.* Expl. "to hoard." Probably to *haud* or hold. *Bp. St. Androis.*

HUD, *s.* The trough employed by masons for carrying mortar, Loth.

To **HUD,** *v. n.* To hide. V. HOD. *Leg. St. Androis.*

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. 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 preserved, and quite at hand when there is use for it, Dumfr. This is sometimes pron. *Hod.* 3. The flat plate which covers the side of a grate, ib. 4. The seat opposite to the fire on a blacksmith's hearth, Teviotd. 5. A portion of a wall built with single stones, which go from side to side, Gall.; synon. *Sneck.* — Teut. *hoed-en, huyd-en, hued-en*, custodire, tueri, protegere, as guarding the fire. V. CAT-HUD.

HUDDERIN, *s.* Meat condemned as unwholesome, Aberd.

HUDDERIN, HUDDRON, *part. adj.* 1. Flabby in person, and slovenly, Ang. pron. *hutherin*. *Kelly.* 2. Ugly; hideous, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.* 3. Empty; ill-filled, Orkn.—Teut. *huyder-en*, to have the udder distended.

HUDDERONE, *s.* A young heifer. *Hutherin*, Ang. Loth.

HUDDY CRAW, HODDIE, *s.* The carrion crow. *Complaynt S.*—S. B. *hoddy-craw*, S. A. *huddit-crau.*

HUDDY-DROCH, *s.* A squat waddling person, Clydes. This is apparently formed from *Houd*, v. to wriggle, and *droch*, a dwarf.

HUDDRY, *adj.* "Slovenly; disorderly; tawdry," S. O. *Gl. Sibb.* This is the same with *Hudderin*, q. v.

HUDDROUN, *s.* *Belly-huddroun*, *s.* A gluttonous sloven. *Dunbar.*

HUDDS, *s.* A kind of clay hardened, used for a back to a grate, Dumfr. *Stat. Acc.*

HUDDUM, HUDDONE, *s.* A kind of whale. *Douglas.*

HUDDUN, *adj.* Leg. *huddron*, ragged; ill-dressed. *Christmas Ba'ing.* Perhaps the same with E. *hoiden.*—C. B. *hoeden*, foemina levioris famae.

HUDGE-MUDGE, *adj.* Clandestinely, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.*—Su. G. *miugg*, secretly, compounded with *hug-a*, to meditate; O. Teut. *huggh-en*, to observe.

To **HUDIBRASS,** *v. a.* To hold up to ridicule. *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.* This word has obviously been borrowed from the hero of Samuel Butler, after his work had acquired celebrity.

HUD-NOOK, *s.* The corner beside the grate, South of S. *T. Scott's Poems.*

HUD-PYKE, *s.* A miser. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *pick-hogad*, qui avide desiderat.

HUDRON, *s.* Evidently used to signify veal that is fed on pasture, as opposed to that which has only had milk. *Sir A. Balfour's Lett.* This is the same with *Hutherin*, q. v.

HUDROUN VEAL. Veal of the worst quality, Loth.

HUD-STANE, *s.* 1. A flag-stone set on edge as a back to a fire on the hearth, Dumfr. Teviotd. 2. A stone employed in building a *hud*. *Surv. Gall.*

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*, &c.

To **HUFF,** *v. a.* To hum; to illude; to disappoint, Fife.—Isl. *yf-a*, irritare.

HUFF, *s.* A humbug; a disappointment, id.

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.*

HUFFY, *adj.* Proud; choleric, S.; *huffish*, E. *Fountainhall's Diary.*

HUFFLE-BUFFS, *s. pl.* Old clothes, Roxb.

HUFFLIT, *s.* A blow with the hand on the side of the head, Fife. The first part of the term is unquestionably from A. S. *heofod, heofd*, or Isl. *hoefud*, the *head.*

HUFUD, *s.* A stroke on the head, S. B.

To **HUGGER,** *v. n.* To shudder, Aberd.—Teut. *hugger-en*, (synon. with *huyver-en*), id.

HUGGERIE, HUGGRIE, *adj.* Awkward and confused, whether in dress or in operation; but more generally applied to dress, Berwicks. Roxb.

To **HUGGER-MUGGER,** *v. n.* To act in a clandestine manner. *Gall. Encycl.*

HUGGERS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Loth. V. HOGGERS.

HUGGERT, *adj.* Clothed in *hoggers*, or stockings without feet, Renfr. *A. Wilson.*

HUGGRIE-MUGGRIE, *adj.* or *adv.* Hugger-mugger, Fife. V. HUDGE-MUDGE.

To **HUGHYAL**, *v. n.* To hobble, Lanarks.—Su. G. *hwick-a*, vacillare.

HUGSTER, HUGSTAIR, *s.* A huckster. *Aberd. Reg.*

HUGTOUN, *s.* A cassock or short jacket without sleeves. *Inventories.*—Fr. *hocqueton.*

HUI, HUUY, *interj.* Begone, equivalent to Lat. apagè, Aberd. V. HOY, *v.*

HUICK, *s.* A small rick of corn, Banffs.

HUIFIS, 2. *p. indic. v.* Tarriest. *Rauf Coilyear.* V. HUIT.

To **HUIK**, *v. a.* To consider; to regard. *Chron. S. P.*—Teut. *huyghen*, observare, considerare.

HUIK-WAIR, *s.* Perhaps, articles pertaining to the harvest-field, q. *hookware. Aberd. Reg.*

HUILD, *pret.* Held; did hold, Ettr. For.

HUISK, *s.* Expl. "a lumpish, unwieldy, dirty, *dumpie* woman," Teviotdale.

HUIST, *s.* 1. A heap, Upp. Clydes. This seems to be one of the vestiges of the old Cumbrian kingdom. —C. B. *huys-aw*, to heap together. 2. An overgrown and clumsy person, ibid.

HUIT, *pret.* Paused; stopped; the same with *Hoved. Coilyear.* V. HOVE, HOW, *v.*

To **HUKE**. Perhaps, to tack. *Maitland P.*—Teut. *huck-en*, incurvare.

HUKEBANE, *s.* Huckle-bone, S. B. *Dunbar.* In Edinburgh, I am informed, by *hukebane* butchers always understand the haunch-bone.—Su. G. Isl. *huk-a*, inclinare se.

HULBIE, *s.* Any object that is clumsy; as, *a hulbie of a stane*, a large unwieldy stone; *a hulbie of a house, man, &c.*; Lanarks.

HULDIE, *s.* A night-cap, Gall. V. HEW.

HULE, *s.* A mischievous fellow; expl. by some, "one who does mischief for the sake of fun." *A hule amang the lasses*, a rakish spark, Roxb. V. HEWL.

HULE, *s.* 1. A pod or covering of anything, commonly applied to pulse; a husk, S. 2. Metaph. the membrane which covers the head of a child, Fife. *Howe*, synon. 3. A hollow, unprincipled fellow, ibid.

HULGY, *adj.* Having a hump, S. B.

HULGIE-BACK, *s.* 1. Hump-back. *Gl. Ross.* 2. A hump-backed person, S. B.

HULGIE-BACKED, *adj.* Hump-backed, S. B. *Ross.* —Su. G. *hulkig*, convexus, E. *hulch.*

HULY, HOOLIE, *adj.* Slow; moderate, S.; *heelie*, Aberd. *Douglas.*—*Hove*, to stay, S. or Su. G. *hoflig*, moderate. *Hooly and Fairly*, softly and smoothly.

HULY, *exclam.* Slowly!

HULINESS, *s.* Tardiness, Lanarks.

HULLCOCK, *s.* The smooth hound, a fish, 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.

HULLERIE, *adj.* 1. Erect; bristled up; as, "a *hullerie* hen," a hen with its feathers standing on end, Roxb. 2. Confused; discomposed; applied to the head after hard drinking, ibid. 3. Slovenly, Ettr. For. 4. Friable; crumbling, ibid.

HULLIE-BULLIE, HULLIE-BULLOO, *s.* A tumultuous noise. V. HILLIE-BILLOO.

HULLION, *s.* Wealth; goods; property,

> The half o' my *hullion* I'll gie to my dear.
> *Old Song.* Aberd.

HULLION, *s.* 1. A sloven, Fife. 2. An inferior servant, employed to work any *errow work*, Aberd. V. HALLION, of which this seems merely a variety.

HULTER-CORN, *s.* The same with *shilling*, Aberd. q. *hulled. Stat. Acc.*

HUM, *s.* A sham, S.—Su. G. *hum*, an uncertain rumour.

To **HUM**. To feed, as birds do their young by billing, Ang. Lanarks. To chew food for infants.

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. [*Poems.*

HUM, *adj.* Out of humour; sullen, Aberd. *Tarras's*

To **HUM** or **HAW**. To dally or trifle with one about any business, by indefinite and unintelligible language. 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.

HUMANITY, *s.* The study of the Latin language. Hence *the Humanity Class*, that in which this is taught; and the teacher, *the Professor of Humanity. Stat. Acc.* The term had been used in this sense at least as early as the time of the Reformation. *Acts Mary.*—Lat. *Literae Humaniores.*

To **HUMBLE** *Bear*. V. HUMMEL, *v.*

HUMDRUM, *s.* Dejection, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *humm-a*, admurmurare, and *drom-a*, tarde et lente gradi.

HUM-DUDGEON, *s.* A complaint, Liddisdale; synon. *Molligrub, Molligrant. Guy Mannering.* Perhaps from *hum*, a pretence, and *dudgeon*, displeasure.

HUMEST, *adj.* Uppermost. *Wallace.* V. UMAST.

HUMET, *s.* A flannel night-cap, Aberd. V. HOOMET.

HUMILIE, *adj.* Humbly. *Aberd. Reg.*

HUMILL, *adj.* Humble, ibid.

HUMIN, *s.* (Gr. *v.*) Twilight, Shetl.; synon. *Gloamin*, S.—Isl. *humm*, crepusculum, *humm-ar*, advesperacit; G. Andr. traces it to Heb. *hum*, niger, fuscus; supposing the term to allude to the dusky colour of the sky.

HUMIST, *adj.* Hindmost. V. HEWMIST.

HUMLABAND, *s.* A strap fixing an oar to its thowl, Shetl. This term is purely Icelandic. For Gudm. Andr. gives *hoemluband* as signifying, nexura remi; from *hamla*, impedio, renitor; whence *hoemlem* and *hamla*, impedimentum. *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; *hoemluband*, idem.

HUMLY, *adj.* Humble. *Bellenden.*

HUMLIE, *s.* A cow which has no horns, S. *Agr. Surv. Forfars.*

HUMLOCK, *s.* "A polled cow; also a person whose head has been shaved, or hair cut." *Gl. Lynds.*

HUMLOIK, HUMLOCK, *s.* Hemlock. *Lyndsay.*

HUMMEL, *s.* A drone. *Dunbar.*—Germ. *hummel*, fucus.

To **HUMMEL**, *v. a. To hummel bear*, to separate the grain of barley from the beards, S. B.

HUMMEL, HUMMLE, *adj.* Wanting horns. V. HORNLL.

HUMMEL-CORN, *s.* 1. Grain which wants a beard, as pease, &c. S. B. *Stat. Acc.* In Berwicks. three bolls of barley, with one of peas, made into meal, receive the designation of *hummel-corn*. 2. A term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned, Roxb.—Su. G. *haml-a*, to mutilate.

HUMMELCORN, *adj.* Mean, shabby; applied both to persons and things; as, "a *hummelcorn* discourse," a poor sermon, "a *hummelcorn* man," &c.; ibid.

HUMMEL'D, *part. adj.* "Chewed in a careless manner." *Gall. Encycl.*

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.

HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, *adj.* Morose and taciturn, Roxb. V. HUM-DRUM.

To HUMMER, *v. n.* To murmur; to grumble, Ettr. For.—A. Bor. "*Hummer*, to make a low rumbling noise, North;" Grose. Teut. *hum-en*, mutire; Isl. *humm-a*, admurmurare; *humr-a*, mussare, mussitare.

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*. 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, Ettr. For.

HUMMIE, *s.* 1. The game otherwise called *Shintie*, Loth. 2. The hooked stick with which this game is played, ibid. 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. The call must be viewed as borrowed from the game, and containing an order to regard the laws of it.—C. B. *hum*, *humig*, *humog*, a bat or racket, Owen.

HUMMOCK-FOW, *s.* The same with *Hummie*, or *Hummock*, sense 2. Dumfries, Clydes.

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.

HUMPH, *s.* The designation given to coal, when it approaches the surface of the ground, and becomes useless, West of S. Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *homp-en*, abscindere partes extremas.

HUMPH'D, *part. adj.* Having a smell or taste indicative of some degree of putridity; as, *humph'd beef* or *skate*, S.; *Hoam'd*, *Hoam-tasted*, synon. Clydes.

To HUMPLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk lame, especially from corns or strait shoes, Roxb. synon. *Hirple*. 2. To assume a semicircular form; to exhibit a *hump*, South of S. *Hogg's Mountain Bard.*—Dan. *humper*, to be lame, to limp.

HUMPLOCK, *s.* 1. A small heap, such as of earth, stones, &c.; as, "The dirt is clautit into *humplocks*," Renfrews. 2. "A little rising ground," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.* Probably from E. *hump*, and the S. diminutive termination *ock* or *lock*, much used in the West of S.

HUMS, *s. pl.* "Mouthfuls of chewed food." *Gall. Encycl.*

HUMSTRUM, *s.* 1. The pet. *Gl. Shirr.* *Hum*, as in *hum-drum*, and *strum*, q. v. 2. Inferior music.

HUND, *s.* 1. A dog, S. *Dunbar.* 2. An avaricious person, S. The Dutch 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*, A. S. *hund*, canis; Teut. *hond*, homo avarus.

To HUND, *v. a.* To incite. V. HOUND, *v.*

HUND-HUNGER, *s.* The ravenous appetite of a dog or hound; *Dog-hunger*, synon. S. B.—Dan. *hunde hunger*, "the hungry evil, the greedy worm, the canine appetite."

HUND-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog; *Dog-hungry*, synon. S. B.

HUNE, *s.* Delay, Lanarks. *Dunbar.* V. HOWE.

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, id.

To HUNE, *v. n.* 1. To emit a querulous sound, Ang. 2. To stammer from sheepishness, or conscious guilt, so as not to be able distinctly to tell one's story, Clydes.—Su. G. *hwin-a*, lugere.

HUNE, *s.* One who stammers, and cannot tell his tale distinctly, ibid.

To HUNGER, *v. a.* To pinch with hunger; to famish, S.

HUNGIN, *part. pa.* Hung; suspended. *Acts Ja. VI.*

HUNGRY GROUND. Ground, by superstition, believed to be so much under the power of enchantment, that he who passes over it would infallibly faint, if he did not use something for the support of nature, West of S.

HUNGRISUM, *adj.* Having rather too keen an appetite, Clydes.

HUNGRISUMLIKE, *adv.* Somewhat voraciously, ibid.

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."

HUNK, *s.* A sluttish, indolent woman; a drab; as, "a nasty *hunk*," a "lazy *hunk*," Roxb.

To HUNKER *down*, *v. n.* 1. To squat down. *Ross's H. Gl. Shirr.* 2. Metaph. used to denote the lowly appearance of a hut. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

To HUNKER, *v. a.* To make squat down. *Pop. Ball.*

HUNKERS, *s. pl.* *To sit on one's hunkers*, to sit with the hips hanging downwards, S.—Isl. *huk-a*, incurvare se modo cacantis.

HUNNE, *s.* Honey. *Aberd. Reg.*

HUNTIS, *s. pl.* *Ane huntis*, a hunting match, S. *Bannatyne's Journ.* *The hunts* is still the vulgar phrase in S. Why the pl. is used I cannot conjecture.

AT THE HUNTIS. At a hunting-match. *Spald.*

TO THE HUNTIS. To a hunting. *Bellenden.*—Venatum abiegavit, Lat.

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*, and April-errand, S.

HUNT-THE-GOWK, *adj.* This complex term as conjoined with *errand*, denotes a fool's errand, S.—*Guy Mannering.* V. GOWK'S ERRAND.

HUNT-THE-SLIPPER, *s.* A common sport among young people, S.

HUP, *interj.* Used to a horse in order to make him quicken his pace, S.—Perhaps an abbrev. of E. *hie up*, q. make haste.

HUPES *of a mill*, *s. pl.* The circular wooden frame which surrounds the mill-stones, Loth. q. *hoops*.

To HUR, *v. n.* To snarl. *Muse's Thren.*—Isl. *hirr-ire*, id.

HURB, *s.* A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

HURBLE, *s.* A lean or meagre object, S. B.

HURCHAM, *adj.* Like a hedgehog. *Dunbar.*

HURCHEON, *s.* A hedgehog, S. [*Reg.*

HURCHTABILL, *adj.* Hurtful; prejudicial, *Aberd.*

HURD, HURDE, *s.* A hoard, S. *Wyntown.*

HURDIES, *s. pl.* The buttocks, S. *Lyndsay.*

HURDIE-CAIKLE, *s.* A pain in the loins on beginning to reap, arising from stooping. *Hurdie*, and *Caik*, Mearns. V. HIPPIT.

HURDYS, *s. pl.* Hurdles. *Gawan and Gol.*—Germ *hurd*, Belg. *horde*, Fr. *hourde.*

To HURDLE, *v. n.* To crouch like a cat or hare, S. B. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

HURDON, *s.* "A big-hipped woman." *Gall. Encycl.* V. HURDIE.

HURE, HORE, *s.* A whore, S. *Godly Sangs.*—Derived from *hyr-an*, conducere, *i. e.* to hire. This derivation is confirmed by the C. B.; for as *huran* denotes a prostitute, *hur* signifies hire, wages, and *hur-iaw*, to take hire. A. S. *hure*, Teut. *hur*, Belg. *hoere.*

HUREDOME. Whoredom, id.

HURE-QUEYN, *s.* A whore, S.; pron. q. *huir-coyn*, S. B. V. HURE.

HURKER, *s.* A semicircular piece of iron, put on an axle-tree, inside of the wheel, for preventing friction on the cart-body, Roxburgh.

To HURKILL, HURKLE, *v. n.* 1. To draw the body together, S. *Douglas.* 2. To be in a rickety state. *Dunbar.* 3. To be contracted into folds. *Ritson.*

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.

HURKLE-BACKIT, *adj.* Crook-backed, S. *Godly Ball.*—Belg. *hurk-en*, to squat, to sit stooping.

HURKLE-BANE, HURKLE-BONE, *s.* The hip-bone, Aberd. Mearns; synon. *Whorle Bane*, Fife.; E. *huckle-bone.*—From *Hurkill*, *Hurkle*, q. v.; or immediately from the Teut. v. *hurk-en*, to squat, as it is by the flexion of this joint that one sits down.

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. V. HURKILL.

HURL, *s.* An airing in a carriage; what in E. is called a *drive*, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

To HURL, *v. a.* To draw or drive a wheelbarrow, &c. S.

To HURL, *v. n.* 1. To be driven in a carriage. 2. Used to denote the motion of the carriage itself, S. *Meston's Poems.*—This seems radically the same with E. *whirl*, which has great affinity to O. Sw. *hworl-a*, rotare; Isl. *hvirl-a*, turbine versari.

HURL, *s.* The act of scolding, S.

To HURL, *v. n.* To toy; to dally amorously, Dumfr.

HURLEBARROW, *s.* A wheel-barrow, S. *Watson's Coll.*

HURLE BEHIND. The diarrhœa. *Dunbar.*

HURLEY-HOUSE, HURLY-HOUSE, *s.* A term applied to a large house, that is so much in disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state, South of S. *Waverley.* Allied, perhaps, to Isl. *hverfull*, caducus, frail, q. ready to fall, or *hurl* down about the ears of the inhabitants.

HURLER, *s.* One employed in carrying stones, peats, &c. on a wheelbarrow, S.

HURLY, *s.* Expl. the "last." *P. Buch. Dial.*

HURLY-BURLY, *s.* A term very commonly used among young people, as signifying the last, the lag, Aberd. *Hurl*, which has the same signification, would seem allied to C. B. *huyr*, *hwyr*, 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.

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, S. A. *Lyndsay.* 2. Metaph. transferred, in the language of contempt, to an ill-hung carriage, the rough motion of which may seem to resemble that of boys on the head of a dead horse. *St. Ronan.*—Su. G. *hurr-a*, whence E. *hurl*, and *halk-a*, to slide.

HURLYGUSH, *s.* The bursting out of water; as, "What an awfu' *hurlygush* the pond made," Teviotdale; E. *hurl* and *gush.*

HURLY-HAWKIE. "The call" by which "milkmaids use to call the cows home to be milked." *Gall. Encycl.*

HURLIN, *s.* Dalliance; especially a most indelicate species of it, practised on the *Hairst Rig*, Dumfr.; *Bagenin*, synon. Fife. It is also named *The Bicker-ride*, or *Bicker-raid*, q. v.

HURLOCH, URLOCH, *adj.* Cloudy. *Pop. Ball.*—Gael. *obherlach.*

HURON, LANG-CRAIG'D-HURON, *s.* The heron, Roxb.; *Herle* and *Huril* in Angus. *Huril* in Fife.

HURRY, *s.* A severe reprehension; the act of scolding, Fife. Allied, perhaps, to Fr. *haraud-er*, to scold.

HURRY-BURRY, *s.* A reduplicative word, denoting great confusion, attended with a considerable degree of noise; a tumult, S.; synon. *Hurry-scurry.* Perhaps corr. from E. *hurly-burly.* *Skinner.*

HURRY-BURRY, *adv.* In confused haste, Aberd. *D. Anderson's Poems.*

HURRY-SCURRY, *s.* An uproar, Ang.—Su. G. *hurra*, cum impetu circumagi; *skorra*, sonum stridulum edere.

HURSTIS. V. HIRST.

HURTHY. L. *hurtly*, promptly. *Houlate.*—Germ. *hurtig*, expeditus; *hurt*, impetus.

HURT MAIESTIE. A phrase frequently occurring in our old acts as a translation of *lese-majesty.* *Acts Ja. IV.*

HURTSOME, *adj.* Hurtful. *Society Contendings.*

HUSBAND, *s.* A farmer. *Barbour.*—A. S. *husbonda*, L. B. *husbanda*, paterfamilias agriculturam exercens.

HUSBAND-LAND, *s.* A division of land commonly containing twenty-six acres of *sok* and *syith* land; this is, of such land as may be tilled by a plough, or mowed by a scythe. *Skene.*

HUSCHER, *s.* An usher. *Sir Tristrem.*—Fr. *huissier*, id. from *huis*, a door.

HUSE. L. *hufe*, tarry. *Houlate.*

HUSH, *s.* The lump, a fish, S.

To HUSH, *v. n.* To rush, Loth.

HUSH, *s.* A sudden bursting out of water; a gush, Ettr. For.—Isl. *hvies-a*, fermere fluidorum; *hviss*, fremitus proruentis liquoris. *Haldorson.*

To HUSH *in*, *v. a.* To cause to rush; to force forward, Ettr. For.

HUSH, *s.* Abundance; luxuriance; exuberance, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

HUSH, *s.* A whisper; the slightest noise, Ang.; *Whish* in other provinces. For origin, V. HWISH, *s.*

HUSHEL, *s.* 1. Any implement that is worn out, Ang. 2. Applied also to a person who is out of order, or useless for work, Dumfr. *An auld husel.*

HUSHEL-BUSHEL, *s.* An uproar, Fife.—Perhaps corr. from the E. words *hustle* and *bustle*; q. such a confusion that persons were *hustling* each other.

To **HUSHIE**, *v. a.* To lull a child, S. O. V. HUZZH.

HUSHIE OR WHISHIE. The slightest intimation, given in the most cautious manner, S. *Saxon and Gael.* V. WHISH, *s.*

HUSHION, *s.* Apparently the same with *Hoeshin*, q. v. *Burns.*

HUSH-MUSH, *adv.* In a state of bustling disorder, Loth.

HUSH NOR MUSH. *Neither hush nor mush*, not a single whisper, Ang. V. MUSH.

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 needlebook, used by females for holding thread, &c. S. *Redgauntlet.*

HUSSYFSKAP, *s.* Housewifery. V. HISSIESKIP.

To **HUSSIL**, *v. a.* To move the clothes, particularly about the shoulders, as if itchy, Teviotd.—Teut. *hutsel-en*, quatere, concutere, succutere, quassare; from *huts-er*, id.

HUSSILLING, *s.* A rattling or clashing noise. *Doug.*

HUSSY-MAK, *s.* Apparently, what is usually *made* by a *housewife.* *Aberd. Reg.*

HUSTER, HUISTER, *s.* *An auld huister o' a quean*, an old and dirty housewife; supposed to include the idea of lasciviousness, Roxb.—Su. G. *hustru*, conjux, tori socia.

To **HUSTLE**, *v. n.* To emit such a sound as an infant does when highly pleased, Ang.—Isl. *hvisl-a*, in aurem 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.

HUT. An overgrown and indolent person, Ang. 2. A slattern, Clydes.

To **HUT**, *v. a.* To put up grain in the field in a small stack, S.

HUT, HAND-HUT, *s.* 1. A small stack built in the field, S. 2. More generally it is used to denote 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 named a *gaut.* V. GAUT.

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.

HUTCH, *s.* A deep pool in a river underneath an overhanging bank, Teviotd.—Fr. *huche* is rendered pluteus.

HUTCH, *s.* 1. The kind of basket in which coals are brought from the mine, Lanarks. Renfr. 2. A measure of coals, &c. The coal *hutch* is two Winchester bushels.

HUTCH, *s.* 1. A small heap of dung, S. A. 2. A small rick or temporary stack of corn, Ettr. For.

HUTCH, *s.* An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, Teviotd.; synon. *Touk.*

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 demon or familiar spirit. *Pink. Hist. Scotl.*

To **HUTHER**, *v. n.* "To work confusedly," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.*

HUTHER, *s.* A wetting mist, S. B.

IT'S HUTHERIN. It rains slightly, ibid.—Isl. *hiufrar*, parum pluit; *hiufr*, pluvia tenuis.

HUTHERIN, *s.* 1. A young heifer, Ang. Loth. 2. A stupid fellow, Orkn. 3. Transferred to a mongrel sort of greens, propagated 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. V. HUDDERIN.

HUTHER-MY-DUDS, *s.* A ragged person; a tatterdemalion, Fife.; q. shake-my-rags. V. HOWDER, *v.* 1. and DUDS.

HUTHRAN, *part. adj.* A term combining the ideas of haste and confusion; acting with confused haste, Ayrshire.

HUTIE-CUITTIE, *s.* A copious draught of any intoxicating liquor, Roxb. A reduplicative term formed from *Cuittie*, q. v. a measure of liquids.

HUTTIS ILL. Some disease. *Roull.*

HUTTIT, *adj.* Hated; abominable. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *hutta*, cum indignatione et contemptu ejicere.

HUTTOCK, *s.* Perhaps mitre. *Pal. Hon.*—Fr. *haute toque*, high cap.

To **HUVE** *up*, *v. a.* To lift or hold up. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *up-hef-an*, levare.

HUZ, *pron.* The vulgar pronunciation of us in some counties, S. *Antiquary.*

To **HUZLE**, *v. n.* To wheeze; as, "A puir *huzlin* bodie," Roxb. Berwicks. V. WHAISLE.

To **HUZZH**, *v. a.* To lull a child, S.—Isl. *hoss-a*, id.

HUZZH-BAW, HUZZIE-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.

HWICKIS, *pl.* Reaping hooks. *Acts C. I.*

HWINKLE-FACED, *adj.* Lantern-jawed, Orkn.—Su. G. *hwinckel*, an angle, a corner.

HWRINKET, *adj.* Perverse; stubborn, Ayrs.—Teut. *wring-hen*, torquere.

HWRINKET, *s.* Unbecoming language, ib.

To **HYANK**, (*y* consonant), *v. a.* To cut in large slices; synon. to *whang*, Ettr. For. V. QUHAING, *v.*

HYAUVE, *adj.* Used to denote 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.

I, J, Y.

J

JAM

J corresponds to Germ. Belg. *sch*, Su. G. Isl. *sk*. Y, as prefixed to verbs, participles, and verbal nouns, is merely the vestige of A. S. *ge*, corresponding to Moes. G. *ga*. *Ie* is a termination used for forming diminutives.

JA, *s.* The jay. *Bannatyne Poems.*

To JAB, *v. a.* To prick sharply, Ettr. For.

JAB, *s.* The act of pricking in this way, ib.

JABART, *s.* 1. A term applied to any animal in a debilitated state, S. B. 2. It also denotes "fish out of season, as a haddock in January." *Gl. Surv. Moray.*

JABB, *s.* A net for catching the fry of coal-fish. *Stat. Acc.*

JABBIT, *adj.* Fatigued; jaded. *Gl. Shirr.*

JABBLE, *s.* Weak soup, Aberd. *Shirrefs.*

JABBLE, *s.* 1. "A large blunt needle," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.* 2. "A knife," ibid. A variety of *Shable*, an old rusty sword.

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. Encycl.*

JABBLOCH, *s.* Weak, watery, spirituous liquors. *Gall. Encycl.* V. JABBLE, soup.

JACDART-STAFFE, *s.* The instrument usually called a *Jedburgh-Staff*. *Jeddart* is the common pronunciation of the name of the place. V. JEDBURGH STAFF.

JACINCTYNE, *s.* Hyacinth. *Douglas.*—Fr. *jacynthe*, id.

JACK, *s.* A privy; E. *jakes*. *Walker's Peden.*

To JACK, *v. a.* To take off the skin of a seal, Orkn.—Isl. *jack-a*, obtuso ferro secare.

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 performing something under the notion of penance, though generally of an agreeable or mirthful description, Teviotd. It might perhaps be a sort of substitute for the E. sport of *Jack-o'-Lent*.

JACKSTIO, *s.* Jack-pudding. *Polwart.*—Su. G. *stoja*, tumultuari; Isl. *stugg-r*, insolens.

JACOB'S-LADDER, *s.* The name given to the Deadly night-shade, or Belladona, Ayrs.

JADGERIE, *s.* The act of gauging. *Acts Ja. VI.* 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.

JADRAL, *s.* Errat. for *Jackal*. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.*

JADSTANE, *s.* The common white pebble, found on the sand, or in beds of rivers, Loth. "Boil *jadstanes* in butter, the broo will be gude," Prov. phrase, ibid.

JAES, S. *p. sing.* Apparently used in the sense of *jaws*; dashes; or spirts. *Law's Memorialls.* V. JAW, *v.*

JAFFLED, *part. adj.* Jaded. Gall. Apparently synon. with *Disjaskit-like*.

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.*

To JAG, *v. a.* 1. To job, S. *Watson.* 2. To pierce. *Douglas.*—Germ. *sack*, cuspis, *zeichnen*, to prick.

JAG, *s.* *Jack*, or hunter, fashion of boots. *Ritson.*—Teut. *jaghen*, agitare feras.

JAG, *s.* Fatigue, Aberd. *Tarras.*—Isl. *jag*, 1. exercitatio, 2. venatio; evidently expressive of the fatigue proceeding from the exertions of the chase.

JAG, *s.* 1. A leather bag or wallet, Perths. Fife. 2. A pocket, Upp. Clydes.

JAGGER, *s.* A pedlar, Orkney. *The Pirate.*

JAGGER, *s.* A prickle; that which *jags*, Fife.

JAGGET, *s.* A full sack dangling at every motion.

JAGGIE, *adj.* 1. Prickly, Fife. 2. Sharp-pointed, piercing, that which jobs, Lanarks.

JAGS, JAUGS, *s. pl.* Saddlebags; a cloakbag; a leathern bag of any kind, Roxb. *St. Ronan.*

JAY-FEATHERS, *s. pl.* *To set up* one's *jay-feathers at* another, to be provoked 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.

To JAIP, JAPE, *v. a.* To mock. *Douglas.*—A. S. *gabb-an*, Su. G. *gabb-a*, irridere.

JAIP, JAPE, *s.* 1. A mock. *Douglas.* 2. A deception, ibid.

JAIPER, JAPER, *s.* A buffoon, Gl. Sibb.

JAY-PYET, *s.* A jay, Ang. Perths.

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*.

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.

To JAK, *v. n.* To spend time idly, S. *jauk*, q. v. *Priests Peblis.*

JAKMEN, *s. pl.* Retainers kept by a landholder for fighting in his quarrels. *Maitland Poems.*—Fr. *jaque*, a short coat of mail worn by them.

To JALOUSE, *v. a.* To suspect. *Antiquary.* V. JEALOUSE.

JAM, *s.* A projection, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Fr. *jambe*, a corbel.

JAMB, JAMBE, *s.* A projection or wing; the same with *Jam*, q. v. *Craufurd's Univ. Edin.*

JAMES RYALL. The statutory denomination of the silver coin of James VI. of Scotland, vulgarly called *the Sword Dollar*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

JAMPER, *s.* A tool for boring stones, Ettr. For.—Isl. *skamt-a*, dividere.

To JAMPH, *v. a.* To exhaust by toil, Ettr. For.—Teut. *schamp-en*, labi, delabi, deflectere.

To JAMPH, *v. a.* 1. To tire; to fatigue, Ayrs. 2. To destroy by jogging or friction, S. to chafe, R. 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. Ayrs.—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 JAMPH, *v. a.* 1. To mock, S. *Ross.* 2. To shuffle, S. ibid. 3. To act the part of a male jilt, ibid. 4. To trifle, S.—Su. G. *skymf-a*, to scoff, *schimpf-en*, id.; *skaemta tiden*, tempus fallere.

JAMPHER, *s.* A scoffer, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *schamper*, derisor.

JAMPHING, *s.* The act of jilting; applied to a male, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

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.* Supposed to be the Queen's-gilliflower, Hesperis matronalis, Linn. V. JONETTE.

JANGEALAR, *s.* A juggler. *Dunbar.*

To JANGIL, JANGLE, *v. n.* To prattle. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *jangl-er*, id.

JANGLOUR, *s.* A prater. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *jangleur*, id.

To JANK, *v. n.* 1. To trifle, Loth. *Cleland.*—Isl. *kiaenk-a*, arridere, might seem allied. 2. *To jank off*, to run off, Loth.

JANK, *s.* A shuffling trick; the act of giving another the slip. *Observator.*

JANKER, *s.* A long pole, on two wheels, used for carrying wood, the log being fixed to it by strong clasps, Loth. Syn. *Bogie*, Aberd.

JANKIT, *part. adj.* Fatigued; jaded, Loth.

To JANK THE LABOUR. To trifle at work; a common phrase in Fife.

JANK-THE-LABOUR, *s.* A trifler at work, ibid.

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 Rob Roy.

JANTY, *adj.* Cheerful, Fife. *A. Douglas.*—Su. G. *gant-as*, to sport like children.

To JAPE, *v. a.* To mock. V. JAIP.

JAPE, *s.* A toy or trinket. *Inventories.* This is most nearly allied to Isl. *geip*, as used in the sense of nugae. V. JAIP, *v.*

JAPIN, *s.* A jerk; a smart stroke, Fife.

JARBES, JARBIS, *s. pl.* *Inventories.* Apparently a knot in form of a sheaf, from Fr. *jarbe*, also *gerbe*, a sheaf.

JARG, JERG, *s.* A harsh grating sound, as that of a rusty hinge, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

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 JARG, *v. n.* To make a sharp shrill noise; to creak, Bord. *Douglas.* 2. To flinch. *Melvill's MS.*—Su. G. *jerg-a*, eadem oberrare chorda.

To JARGLE, *v. n.* To produce reiterated shrill sounds, Bord.—A dimin. from *Jarg*, or from O. Fr. *jargouill-er*, to mumble, to mutter.

JARGOLYNE, *s.* Chattering. *Compl. S.*

JARGONELLE, *s.* A species of pear, S. "The *Jargonelle*, (the cuisse madame of the French, whose *jargonelle, vice versa*, is our cuisse madame,) is a well-known fruit," &c. *Neill's Hortic.*

JARHOLE, JAURHOLE, *s.* The jawhole, Galloway, Ayrs.—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; E. *jar*. *Douglas.*

To JARR, *v. n.* To stir with a staff in water. *Doug.*—Alem. *girr-en*, turbare.

JARTO, *s.* A term of endearment, Shetl. *The Pirate.* It is used also as if it were an *adj.* ibid.—Dan. *min kjerte*, my heart.

JASKIN, *s.* A person occasionally employed in any kind of work without being regularly bred to it, or constantly engaged in it, Loth.

JASP, *s.* Jasper. *Henrysone.*—Fr. id.

JASP, *s.* A particle; a spot; a blemish, Ettr. For. V. JISP.

JAU, *s.* *Inventories.* Sense not given.

To JAUCHLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk as one that has feeble joints, Upp. Lanarks. This seems originally the same with *Shachle*, *v.* 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. V. BAUCHLE, *v. n.*

JAUCHLE, *s.* A shift; as, "He'll make an unco *jauchle*," Upp. Lanarks.

JAUDIE, *s.* 1. The stomach of a hog, Roxb. 2. A pudding of oat-meal and hogs' lard, with onions and pepper, enclosed in a sow's stomach, Loth. S. A. Gl. Sibb.—C. B. *gwaedogen*, omasum, a fat tripe; Arm. *guadec*, a pudding, *guadegen kig minset*, a haggis.

JAVEL. V. JEVEL.

JAUELLOUR, JEVELLOUR, *s.* A jailor. *Bellenden.*

JAUGS, *s. pl.* Saddle-bags. V. JAGS.

To JAUK, *v. n.* Shoes are said to *jauk*, when, from being too large, they do not keep close to the foot in walking, Aberd. This seems merely a variety of *Shack*, to distort, q. v.

To JAUK, *v. n.* To trifle, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *jack-a*, continuo agitare, or Teut. *gack-en*, ludere. "Stanin' still an' *jaukin*."

JAUKIN, *s.* Dallying, S. *Burns.*

To JAUMPH, *v. n.* To travel. 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.

JAUNDER, *s.* One who talks incoherently or foolishly, Ettr. For.; *Jannerer*, id. Gall.

JAUNDER, JANDER, JAUNER, *s.* 1. Idle talk, Roxb.; in most counties used in the plural. 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*, iterare, 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. *gante*, scurra.

JAUNT, *s.* A gibe; a taunt, Fife. [Lanarks.

JAUNT COAL. The name given to a kind of coal,

JAURHOLE, *s.* V. JARHOLE.

JAURNOCH, *s.* Filth; washings of dishes, &c. S. O.—Isl. *skarn*, sordes, Dan. id.

JAW, JAWE, *s.* 1. A wave, S. *Douglas.* 2. A flash of water, S. 3. Coarse raillery; petulant language, S. *Burns.* 4. Loquacity, S. 5. A considerable quantity of any liquid; as, "The cow has gi'en a gude *jaw* the day," *i. e.* the cow has given a large quantity of milk, S.

To JAW, *v. n.* 1. To dash, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. *v. a.* To spirt, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To assail with coarse raillery, S. *A. Doug.* 4. To talk freely, familiarly, and, as it were, at random, S. *Picken's Poems.*

JAWCKED, *part. adj.* "Baffled in some attempt; deceived with hope." *Gall. Encycl.* V. JAK, *v.*

JAW-HOLE, *s.* 1. A place into which dirty water, &c. is thrown, S. *Guy Mannering.* 2. Figuratively applied to any society that is viewed as a receptacle for persons of a worthless or doubtful character, S.; from *Jaw, v.* to dash.

To JAWNER, *v. n.* To talk foolishly, Clydes. *Fells of Clyde.* V. JAUNDER.

JAWNERS, *s. pl.* Foolish prattle, S.; *Jawthers*, syn. V. JANDER.

JAWP, JAUP, JALP, *s.* 1. A flash; a dash of water. *Douglas.* 2. A spot of mud or dirty water, S. 3. Dregs, S. A. *J. Nicol.* Pron. *jalp*, both in the North and South of S.; in the West, *jawpe.*—Isl. *gialf-ur*, a hissing or roaring wave, *gialfr-a, gialp-a*, obstrepere, allidere, applied to the dashing of waves; Belg. *swalp*, a flash of water.

To JAWP, *v. n.* To dash and rebound as water, S. *Douglas.*

To JAWP, JALP, *v. a.* To bespatter with mud, S. *Kelly.*

To JAWP THE WATER. To use means, or spend time, on any business to no good purpose, or without the slightest prospect of success, S. "A' that ye do will be just *jawpin the water.*"

To JAWP WATERS *with one.* To play fast and loose. *I'll no jawp waters wi' you;* said to a person who has made a bargain with another, and wishes to cast it, Fife.

To JAWTHER, *v. n.* To be engaged in idle or frivolous conversation, S.—Perh. originally the same with Dan. *jadr-er*, to prattle.

JAWTHERS, *s. pl.* Idle, frivolous discourse, S.—Isl. *gialfra*, incondita loqui.

YBET, *part. pa.* Supplied. *Pal. Honor.*—A. S. *gebette*, emendatus.

IC, *conj.* Also. *Barbour.*—A. S. *ic-an*, to add.

ICE-STANE, *s.* A stone used in the amusement of *curling*, Lanarks.

ICHONE, YCHONE. Each one. *Douglas.*

ICKER, *s.* An ear of corn. V. ECHER.

ICONOMUS, YCONOMUS, *s.* 1. The person especially employed for managing the temporalities of a religious foundation. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. One in a college more immediately deputed to take charge of its temporal concerns, ibid.—L. B. *iconomus*, used for *œconomus.*

YCORN, *part. pa.* Selected. *Sir Trist.*—A. S. *gecoren*, selectus; *ge-cur-an*, Su. G. *kora*, eligere.

ICTERICK, *adj.* Of or belonging to jaundice. *Melvill's MS.*—Fr. *icterique.*

YDANT, *adj.* Diligent. V. ITHAND.

IDDER, *adj.* Other; each other. *Pitscottie.*

YDY, *s.* An eddy; a pool. *Houlate.*—Isl. *ida*, vortex aquæ, *id-a*, more fluentis aquæ circumcursito.

YDILTETH, *s.* Idleness. *K. Ja. VI.*—A. S. *idel tid*, tempus vacuum.

IDIOT, *s.* An unlearned person. *Rollock.*—Gr. ἰδιώτης, id.

IDLESET, *s.* The state of being idle, S. Q. *set* or placed *idle. R. Bruce.*

IDLESET, *adj.* Disposed to idleness, S.

IDLETY, *s.* 1. Idleness, Aberd. 2. *Idleties*, pl. idle frolics, ibid. This is merely a softened pron. of *ydliteth*, q. v.

YDRAW, *part. pa.* Drawn; metaph. advanced. *Douglas.*

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. *Ie*, 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.

To JEALOUSE, *v. a.* To suspect, S. *Wodrow.* V. JALOUSE.

IEASING, *s.* Childbed. *Bannatyne's Journal.* V. GIZEN, and JIZEN-BED.

JEBAT, *s.* A gibbet. *Bellenden.*

JEBBERS, *s. pl.* Idle talk; absurd chattering, Dumfr.; synon. *Claivers, Clatters.* Evidently from the E. v. *to Jabber.*

To JECK, *v. a.* To *jeck* any piece of work, to neglect it, Roxb. V. JAK and JAUK.

JEDBURGH STAFF. A kind of spear, for making which the artificers of Jedburgh were formerly celebrated. *Spalding.*

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. *Minst. Border.*

JEDGE, *s.* 1. A gauge. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. The order or warrant of a Dean of Guild, Aberd.—O. Fr. *jauger*, to gauge.

JEDGRY, *s.* The act of gauging. *Blue Blanket.*

To JEE, *v. n.* 1. To move; to stir, S. *Ross.* 2. To move to one side, S.; *Gee*, E.—Sw. *gaa*, to budge, also to turn round; Isl. *gag-ast*, in obliquum ferri.

To JEE, *v. a.* To move; as, "Ye're no able to *jee it*;" You cannot move it, S.

To JEEDGE, *v. n.* Perhaps to adjudge; q. to curse; to devote to destruction, Aberd. *D. Anderson's Poems.*

JEEDING, *part. pr.* "Judging," *Gl. Antiq.*

To JEEG, *v. n.* 1. To creak, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To *jeeg at*, to work so as to make a creaking noise, S.—Isl. *jag-a*, eadem obstrepere chordæ, or *gigia*, a fiddle.

To JEEG, *v. n.* To taunt; to scoff at a person or thing, Ang. "*Why* are ye ay *jeeggin at* me?"

JEEG, *s.* 1. A taunt; a gibe, Ang. "Nane of your *jeegs*;" Don't jeer at me. 2. It is used, in vulgar language, as a contemptuous designation for a singular character, Loth. Tweed. *Lintoun Green.*

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 JEEGGIT, *v. n.* To move from side to side; to jog, Ang.

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.

JEEGLER, *s.* An unfledged bird, Loth.

JEEST, JEAST, JEIST, JEST, *s.* A joist, S. *Acts Cha. II.* V. GEIST.

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. *Rob Roy.* From the same origin with *Justicoat*, the pronunciation of the North of S.—Fr. *justau corps.*

JELLY, *adj.* 1. Upright; worthy, S. B. *Shirrefs.* 2. Excellent in its kind, Moray. *Popular Ball.*—Su. G. *gill*, able, also denoting the moral qualities.

JELLILY, *adv.* Merrily, Moray; *jollily*, E. *Popular Ball.*

JEMMIES, *s. pl.* A species of woollen cloth, Abend. V. SHAFTS.

JENEPERE, *s.* Juniper. *K. Quair.*

JENETTIS, *s. pl.* A species of fur. V. JONETTIS.

JENKIN, *s.* A proper name. "*Jenkin* Bell." *Acts.*

JENKIN'S HEN. "To pine awa' bit and bit, like *Jenkin's hen*," is a phrase used, S. B. *Ross.* But the phrase seems properly to signify, "to die unmarried." To die like *Jenkin's hen*, is to die a maid, Roxb.

JENNY, *s.* The diminutive of *Janet*, a woman's name, S. Often contr. *Jen.*

JENNY-SPINNER, *s.* 1. A species of fly, also denominated *Spinning Maggie*, Loth.; *Jenny Nettles*, Lanarks.; and the *Fiddler*, in some parts of Angus. In Roxb. it is not only named *Jenny Spinner*, but *Lang-leggit Taylor.* 2. Also expl. "a toy." *Gall. Encycl.*

JEOPARTY TROT, *s.* 1. A quick motion between running and walking, Dumfr. 2. A contemptuous designation, perhaps as equivalent to *coward*, *poltroon*, Dumfr.

JEOPERD, *s.* A battle. *Bellenden.*

To JERG, *v. n.* To creak, Roxb. V. CHIRK.

JERG, *s.* A creaking sound, Roxb. *Hogg.*

JERKIN, *s.* A term lately introduced into Dumfr., for a kind of pic-nic meeting among the low Irish.

JERNISS, GERNIS, *s.* The state of being soaked in rain or water; as, "I was just in a *jerniss* wi' rain," Fife.

IER-OE, *s.* A great-grandchild, S. O. *Burns.*—Ir. *iar*, after, and *ua*, a grandchild.

JEROFFLERIS, GERAFLOURIS, *s. pl.* Gilliflowers. *King's Quair.*—Teut. *gheroffel*, Lat. *caryophylla*, id.

IESKDRUIMIN, *s.* A species of salmon, Isl. of Harris. *Martin's West. Isl.*—From Gael. *iasg*, fish, and *druimineach*, speckled.

JESP, *s.* A gap in the woof, S.

To JETHER, *v. n.* To talk idly, Fife. V. JAWTHER.

To JETT *up and down.* "To flaunt about, or from place to place," *Gl. Sibb.*—Fr. *jet-er*, jactare.

To JEVE, JAVE, *v. a.* To push hither and thither, Fife. V. the *s.*

JEVE, *s.* A shove with the elbow, S.—Germ. *scheiben*, Su. G. *skufw-a*, propellere.

To JEVEL, *v. a.* 1. To joggle, Ang. 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.

To JEVEL, *v. n.* To move obliquely, Loth.

JEVEL, JEFWELL, JAVELL, *s.* A contemptuous term; meaning unknown. *Chr. Kirk.*

JEVEL, JEVVEL, *s.* The dashing of water, Lanarks.—As Goth. *sk* is frequently changed into *j*, the affinity between this term and Isl. *skafl* is singular. This is rendered by Haldorson, Unda decumana maris, "a great wave of the sea."

YFERE, *adv.* In company. V. FERE.

To JIB, JIBE, *v. a.* 1. To fleece, Lanarks.; *to Whit*, synon. Ettr. For. 2. "To milk closely." *Gall. Encycl.*; q. to drain to the dregs; *to Strip*, synon. Roxb.—Probably allied to Teut. *schobb-en*, *schubb-en*, scalpere, desquamare; Germ. *schab-en*, to scrape.

To JIBBER, *v. n.* The same with E. *jabber*, South of S. *Redgauntlet.*

JIBBINGS, *s. pl.* "The last milk that can be drawn out of a cow's udder." *Gall. Encycl. Strippings*, Roxb. V. AFTERINGS.

To JIBBLE, *v. a.* To spill; to lose; to destroy, Ayrs. Mearns. The same with *Jirble* and *Jairble* of other counties.

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. V. JINK.

JICK, *s.* 1. A sudden jerk, Ettr. For. 2. The act of eluding, ibid.—Su. G. and Isl. *swik*, dolus, fraus.

To JICKER, *v. n.* To go quickly about any thing; to walk along smartly, Gall. Dumfr.—Isl. *jack-a*, continuè agito.

JICKERING, *part. adj.* Having a gaudy but tawdry appearance, Gall.

JICKY, *adj.* Startling; applied to a horse, Selkirks.

JIFFIE, *s.* A moment, Loth.; *Jiffin*, S. A. Gl. Sibb. *Galt. Picken.*

To JIFFLE, *v. n.* To shuffle, Perths.

JIFFLE, *s.* The act of shuffling, Perths. This is either a corr. of the E. v. or from Teut. *schuyffel-en*, prolabi.

To JIG, *v. a.* To play the fiddle, S. 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*, chelys, a kind of harp. The latter signifies also a fiddle.

JIGOT, *s.* The common term for the hip-joint of lamb or mutton, S.—Fr. *gigot.* The term also occurs in E.

JILLET, *s.* 1. A giddy girl, S.; perhaps corr. from E. *jilt. Burns.* 2. A young woman, or girl entering into the state of puberty, Perths.; synon. *Wench*, pron. *Winsh*, South of S.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *gial-a*, pellicere.

To JILP, *v. a.* To dash water on one, Loth.

JILP, *s.* The act of dashing or throwing water, Loth.—Isl. *gialp-a*, allidere.

To JILT, *v. a.* To throw or dash water on one, Fife; to *Jilp*, Loth.

JILT, *s.* A slight flash or dash of water; as, a *jilt of water*, Fife, Perths.

To JIMMER, *v. n.* To make a disagreeable noise on a violin, Roxb.

JIMMER, *s.* The sound made by a fiddle when not well played, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

JIMMY, *adj.* 1. Spruce; dressed in a showy manner, S. 2. Handy; dexterous, Aberd. 3. Neatly or ingeniously made, ibid. Mr. Todd gives *Jemmy*, spruce, as "a low word." V. GYM.

JIMP, JIMPLY, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly, S. *Antiquary.*

JIMP, *s.* Thin slips of leather, put between the outer and inner soles of a shoe, S.—Isl. *skaemt-a*, brevem reddere, so *short* as to be of no proper use.

To JIMP, *v. n.* To leap, S.

JYMP, *s.* A quirk. V. GYMP, *s.*

JIMP, *adj.* 1. Neat; slender, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. Scanty, S. *Ross.* V. GYMP, *adj.*

JIMPEY, *s.* Same with *Jimps*. *Pop. Ball.*

JIMPY, *adj.* Slender, Nithsd. Ayrs.; the same with *Jimp*.

JIMPS, *s. pl.* A kind of easy stays, S.; *Jumps*, E.

JINCH, *adj.* Neat, Aberd. *Skinner.*

JINGLE, *s.* The smooth water at the back of a stone in a river, Ang.

JINGLE, *s.* Gravel, Dumfr. V. CHINGLE.

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*, and, after *jingling* or shaking them together, throw them on the ground. 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 elude a person who is trying to lay hold of one, S.; *Jenk*, S. B. *Burns.* 2. To cheat; to trick, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 3. To make a quick turn. *Burns.* 4. To move nimbly; used in a general sense, West of S. 5. To escape; to avoid, S. *Ferguson.* 6. To spend time idly, S. A. *J. Nicol.* 7. Used to denote the quick motion of the bow on the fiddle, Aberd. Roxb. Transferred to dancing, Buchan. *Tarras's Poems.*—Su. G. *swink-a*, subterfugia quaerere; Germ. *schwink-en*, celeriter movere.

JINK, *s.* 1. The act of eluding another, S. *Burns.* 2. Metaph. a particular turn or point in a dispute, Ayrs. *R. Gilhaize.*

To JINK *in.* To enter any place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely, S. *Antiquary.*

JINKER, *s.* 1. A gay sprightly girl. *Ramsay.* 2. A horse quick in its motions. *Burns.*

JINKIE, *s.* A game among children, in which others run round a table, trying to catch one whose business is by quick turns to elude them, Loth.

JINKIE, *s.* A small *chink*, Ayrs.; evidently a corr. from the E. word. *Galt.*

JINKING, *s.* The act of eluding by quick motion, S. *Petticoat Tales.*

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.

To JIPPER, *v. a.* To peril, q. to *jeopard? Nigel.*

To JIRBLE, JAIRBLE, *v. n.* 1. To spill any liquid, by making it move from one side to another in the vessel that contains it, Fife. 2. To empty a small quantity of any liquid backwards and forwards, from one vessel to another, S. A.

JIRBLING, *s.* The act of spilling or of emptying liquids in this way, S. A. *St. Ronan.*

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. That caused by walking over a quagmire, S.; *Jurg*, Aberdeen.

JIRGLE, *s.* Any small quantity of liquor left in the bottom of a glass, or that 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.

To JIRK, *v. a.* V. CHIRK.

To JIRK, *v. a.* To unload, so as to defraud the custom-house; a term in smuggling, S. *The Smugglers.*

JIRKIN, JIRKISETT, *s.* A sort of bodice, or substitute for stays, without whalebone, worn by females, Roxb.; evidently the same with E. *jerkin*, applied to the dress of a man. *Tarras.* V. GIRKISETT.

To JIRT, *v. a.* To squirt, Galloway. V. CHIRT.

JIRT, *s.* Expl. "jerk." *Burns.*

To JISK, *v. n.* To caper; *jiskin*, capering, Berwicks. Dan. *kiask-er*, to tumble, to ruffle, from *kiask*, *jask*, a tatter or rag; or rather allied to A. S. *ge-hyse-an*, subsannare, to scorn, to hold up others to derision.

JISP, *s.* A flaw, fracture, or small orifice, S.—Isl. *geisp-a*, hisco, *geispe*, q. a chink.

JIZZEN-BED, GIZZEN, *s.* Child-bed. *To lie in jizzen*, to be in the straw, S. B. *Forbes.*—O. Fr. *gesine*, lying in child-bed, *gesir*, to be in child-bed; L. B. *gesina*, puerperium.

IK, IC, *pron.* I. *Barbour.*—A. S. *ic.*

ILD, *v. imp.* Would not. *Wyntown. Ill they, will they*, S. B.—Isl. *ill-a*, controvertere.

ILE, *s.* One of the wings of the transept of a church *Acts. Cha. I.* V. AYLE.

ILK, ILKA, *adj. pron.* Each; every. *Ilkane*, every one, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *aelc*, *elc*, omnis, singulus.

ILK, ILKE, *adj.* The same. *Douglas.*—A. S. *ylc*, *ylca*, id. *Of that ilk*, of the same; denoting that he who is thus designed has a title the same with his surname. *Bellenden.*

ILKA, *adj.* *Nae ilka body*, no common or ordinary person; as, "He thinks himself *nae ilka body*," Aberd.

ILKADAY, *s.* A lawful day, as distinguished from that which is appropriated to Christian worship, S.; from *ilk*, every, and *day*. *Falls of Clyde.*

ILKADAY'S CLAISE. The clothes worn on ordinary days by the working classes, as distinguished from those reserved for Sabbath, S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

ILKADAY. Each day; every day; as, "*Ilkaday* he rises he shall do it," S.

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. *Sir A. Wylie.*

ILKA DEAL. In whole; altogether, S. B. *Ross's Helenore.* Literally, "in every part." From A. S. *ilc*, idem, and *dael*, pars.

ILL, *s.* 1. The *evil*, or fatal effects ascribed to the influence of witchcraft, S. 2. Disease; malady. *Barbour.* 3. TO DO ILL TO, a modest phrase used generally in a negative form, in relation to unlawful connection with a female. *I did nae ill to her*, or, *I did her nae ill*, S. 4. I find this, in one instance, used as synon. with *Fient*, *Foul*, *De'il*, &c. *Herd's Coll.* This seems to be elliptically used as equivalent to *Ill Man*, q. v.

ILL, *adv.* *Ill mat ye*, an imprecation; as, *Ill mat ye do that!* May ill attend your doing that! S. B.

TO CAST ILL ON *one.* To subject one to some calamity by supposed necromancy, S.

ILL, *adj.* 1. Attended with difficulty, S. 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. 2. Angry; "He was very *ill* about it," he was much displeased, Ang. Lanarks. 3. Grieved; sorrowful, Ang. 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. *fain*. 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. 7. *Ill to*, or *till*, unkind; as, "He's very *ill* to his wife," he treats her very harshly or cruelly, S.

To ILL, *v. a.* To hurt; to injure; or perhaps to calumniate. *Balfour's Pract.*

ILL-AFF, *adj.* 1. In great poverty, S. 2. Perplexed in mind, not knowing what to do, Clydes.

ILL-BEST, *adj.* The best of those who are bad, S. *Baillie.*

ILL-CURPONED, *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. *Burns.*

ILL DREAD. An apprehension of something bad, either in a moral or physical sense, S. *St. Kathleen.*

ILL DREADER, *s.* One who fears evil, whether physical or moral, S. "It is the ill-doers are *ill-dreaders*." *Guy Mannering.* This is a common S. proverb.

ILL-EASED, *adj.* Reduced to a state of inconvenience, S.

ILL-EE, *s.* An evil eye, S.

ILLEGALS, *s. pl.* Used to denote illegal acts. *Spalding.*

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. *Skinner.* 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. *Rob Roy.* A corr. of E. *ill-favoured.*

ILL-FAURDLY, ILL-FAURTLY, *adv.* 1. Ungracefully; clumsily, S. 2. Meanly; in a scurvy or shabby manner, S. *Herd.*

ILL-GAISHON'D, *adj.* Mischievous. V. GAISHON.

ILL-GAITED, *adj.* Having bad habits, S.

ILL-GI'EN, *adj.* Ill-disposed; ill-inclined; malevolent, S.; q. *given* to evil.

ILL-HADDEN, *adj.* "Ill-mannered." *Gl. Aberd. Skinner's Misc. Poet.* Q. *ill-holden*, not properly kept in; not restrained.

ILL-HAIR'T, *adj.* Ill-natured, Upp. Clydes. Apparently in allusion to *hair* that will not lie in the proper way.

To ILL-HEAR, *v. a.* To chide; to scold, S. B.

ILLIQUID, *adj.* Not legally ascertained. *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.* L. *in*, not, and *liquet*, it appears.

ILL-LESS, *adj.* 1. Inoffensive, S. 2. Without evil design. *Spalding.*

ILL MAN. A periphrasis used by children, and often among the peasantry, to denote the devil, S. V. GOODMAN, sense 8, and ILL THING.

ILL-MOU'D, *adj.* Impudent; insolent, S. From *ill* and *mou* (pron. *moo*), the mouth, as immediately referring to pert or abusive language, S. B.

ILL-MUGGENT, *adj.* Evil-disposed, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Germ. *mog-en*, *moog-en*, to incline.

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-PRATTIE, *adj.* Mischievous, S. B. V. PRAT.

ILL-PROT, *s.* A mischievous trick; generally applied to that of a roguish boy, S. B. V. PRAT.

ILL-REDD-UP, *adj.* In a state of disorder, S. *St. Ronan.* 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-savoured. V. SAUR.

ILL-SCRAPIT, *adj.* Rude, S. *Forbes.*

ILL-SET, *adj.* Evil-disposed; ill-conditioned; having evil propensities, S. B.; "Spiteful; ill-natured." *Gl. Antiq. The Farmer's Ha'.* V. SET, *part. pa.*

ILL-SHAKEN-UP, *adj.* Ill put in order, in regard to dress, Aberd.

ILL-SORTED, *part. adj.* Ill-arranged; ill-appointed, S. A. *Antiquary.*

ILL-TETH'D, *adj.* Ill-conditioned, Fife. It properly signifies malevolent, prone to do another an injury. V. TETH.

ILL-THING. *Auld a' Ill Thing*, a periphrasis used to denote the devil, Ayrs. *Spaewife.*

ILL-TRICKY, ILL-TRICKIT, *adj.* Mischievous; habituated to mischievous pranks, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

ILL UPON'T. 1. In bad health, Ang. 2. Applied ludicrously to one who appears much fatigued, spiritless, or woe-begone, ibid.

ILLUSTER, *adj.* Illustrious. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *illustre*, id.

ILL-WARED, *part. adj.* Ill laid out, S. *Cloud of Witnesses.* V. WARE, *v. a.*

To ILL-WILL, *v. a.* To regard with ill-will, Aberd.—Su. G. *illwill-jas* signifies altercari.

ILL-WILLER, *s.* One who wishes evil to another; an adversary, S.; opposed to *Good-willer* and *Weill-willer*.—A. S. *yfelwill-an*, male velle, male intendere.

ILL-WILLIE, ILL-WILLIT, *adj.* 1. Ill-natured; envious, S. *Kelly.* 2. Niggardly, S. *Ferguson.* 3. Reluctant, S. B. *Pop. Ballads.*—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.*"

I-LORE, ELORE, *part. pa.* "Lost; as an exclamation, Woe is me! from Teut. *loor*, melancholicus." *Gl. Sibb. Flore*, lost; *Gl. Ritson.* Met. Rom. Chaucer uses *florn* in the same sense. V. URRY.

YMAGE, *s.* Homage. *Wallace.*

YMAGERIS, *s. pl.* Images. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *imagerere*, belonging to images.

IMAKY-AMAKY, *s.* An ant; a pismire, Ettr. For. V. EMMOCK.

YMANG, YMANGIS, *prep.* Amongst. *Parl. Ja. III.* This is obviously the common change of A. S. *ge* into *y*; *gemang*, inter. I have not, however, observed this term used any where else, either by S. or old E. writers.

IMBASSET, *s.* L. *imbasset.* Ambassador. *Wallace.*

To IMBREVE, *v. a.* To put into the form of a brief. *Balfour's Pract.* L. B. *imbrev-iare*, 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, Shetl.—Su. G. *im, ime, em,* fumus tenuis. V. OAM, which is from the same origin.

IMMER GOOSE. The greater ducker, Orkn. *Sibbald. Barry.—Immer,* id. Norw. Dan. &c.

IMMICK, *s.* An ant, S.; apparently corr. from E. *emmet.*

To IMMINISH, *v. a.* To diminish. *Nicol Burne.*—Lat. *immin-uo, immin-ui,* id.

IMMIS, *adj.* Variable. V. EMMIS.

IMP, *s.* 1. A scion that is ingrafted, S. *Brown on Rom.* 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.*

To YMP, *v. a.* To ingraff. *Henrysone.*—A. S. *imp-an,* Su. G. *ymp-a,* id.; E. *imp.*

To IMPARK, *v. a.* To enclose with a fence. *Acts Ja. VI.*

IMPASSING, *s.* The act of entering into; used in relation to a country; q. *passing in. Acts Mary.*

To IMPEACH, *v. a.* To hinder; to prevent. V. IMPESCHE.

To IMPEND, *v. a.* To lay out; to expend. *Law's Memorialls.*—Lat. *impend-ere,* id.

IMPERTINENCE, *s.* 1. Petulance; insolence, S. 2. An insolent person, Aberd.

IMPERTINENT, *adj.* Uncivil; indiscreet; petulant, S. *Baillie.*

To IMPESCHE, IMPASH, IMPEACH, *v. a.* To hinder. *G. Buchanan.—Fr. empescher,* id.

To IMPINGE, *v. n.* To stumble. *Forbes's Defence.*—Lat. *impinge-re.*

To IMPYRE, IMPIRE, *v. n.* To lord it; to bear sway. *Lyndsay.*—Lat. *imper-are.*

To IMPLEMENT, *v. a.* To fulfil, S. *Law Case.*

IMPLESS, *s.* Pleasure. *Reg. Aberd.*

YMPNE, *s.* A hymn. *Douglas.*

To IMPONE, *v. a.* To impose. *Lyndsay.*

IMPORTABIL, IMPORTABLE, *adj.* Intolerable. *Bellend. T. Liv.—Fr. importable,* id.

IMPORTANCE, *s.* Means of support; source of gain. *Blue Blanket.*—From Fr. *emport-er,* to win, to gain.

IMPOUERIT, *part. pa.* Impoverished. *Acts Ja. VI.*—O. Fr. *empourr-er,* appauvrir, from *en,* in, and Fr. *pauvre,* poor.

IMPRESTABLE, *adj.* What cannot be performed. *Wodrow.*—Lat. *in,* neg. and *praest-are,* to perform.

To IMPRIEVE, *v. a.* To disprove; also to impeach; a forensic term. *Acts Sedit.*—Lat. *improb-are,* to disallow.

IMPROBATIOUN, *s.* Disproof; confutation; a forensic term, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

IMPROPORTIONAL, *adj.* Not in proportion. *Crawfurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

To IMPROVE, *v. a.* To disprove. V. IMPRIEVE. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To IMPUT, IMPUTE, IMPUTT, *v. a.* To place in a particular situation; to *put in;* the same with *Inputt. Aberd. Reg. Acts Ja. VI.*

To IMPUTT, *v. a.* To impose. *Keith's Hist.* Formed anomalously from *in* and *put,* in resemblance of Lat. *impono.*

IMRIE, *s.* "The scent of roasted meat." *Gall. Encycl.*—Gael. *innrioma* signifies preparation.

IMRIGH, *s.* A species of soup used in the Highlands of S. *Waverley.*—Gael. *eanbhrith,* soup. *Shaw.*

IN, *prep.* Into. *Wall.*—Moes. G. A. S. *in,* id.

IN. A termination denoting the feminine gender, as in Germ. and Su. G.

IN, INNYS, *s.* 1. A dwelling, A. S. *Barbour.*—Su. G. Isl. *inne,* id. 2. *Inns,* in vulgar language S. a house of entertainment; an inn. 3. The tents of an army on the field. *Barbour.*

IN, *prep.* *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.

IN. V. GIN.

IN-ABOUT, *adv.* In a state of near approximation to any object, S. *W. Beattie's Tales.* The term opposed to this is *Out-about.*

INAMITIE, *s.* Enmity. *Knox.*

IN ANE, *adv.* 1. Together. *Douglas.* 2. Without cessation; always, id. 3. Anon; quickly. *Houlate.*—A. S. *on an,* simul, continuo; Teut. *eenen,* id.

IN AN' IN. *To breed in and in.* To breed from the same stock of sheep without ever crossing, S. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

INANITED, *part. pa.* Emptied; abased. *Bellock.*—Lat. *inanit-us,* id.

INANNIMAT, *part. pa.* Incited; animated. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Ital. and L. B. *enanimare,* animos addere, animare.

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,* part. pa. with the prep. prefixed.

INBEARING, *part.* Embracing every opportunity of ingratiating one's self, S.

INBY, *adv.* 1. Nearer to any object, S. *Ross.* 2. In the inner part of a house, S.

INBY, *adj.* Low-lying; as, "*inby* land," Ettr. For.

INBIGGIT, *part. adj.* Selfish, Shetl.; apparently from the idea of strictly enclosing 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. *Aberd. Reg.* From *in,* and *borgh* or *borow,* a pledge. The modern phrase is, "to lowse a paund."

To INBRING, *v. a.* 1. To import. *Acts Ja. II.* 2. To pay in; applied to revenues or money owing. *Chart. Aberd.* 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. *Inventories.* 4. To collect forces. *Spalding.*

INBRINGARE, INBRINGER, *s.* One who brings in or introduces. *Spalding.*

INBROCHT, *part. pa.* Imported. V. INBRING.

To INCALL, *v. a.* To invoke. *R. Bruce.*

INCARNET, *adj.* Of the colour of a carnation. *Inventories.*—Fr. *incarnat,* carnation, from *car-o,* and *carn-is.*

INCAST, *s.* Quantity given over and above the legal measure or sum, S. A.

INCH, INCHE, *s.* An island, S. *Bellenden.*—C. B. *ynis,* Ir. *innsi,* Gael. *inish,* id.

INCLUSIT, *part. pa.* Shut up; enclosed. *Aberd. Reg.*

INCOME, *s.* A new entrant; one who has recently come to a place; metaph. applied to the new year, Aberd. *Tarras.*

INCOME, *s.* Advent; arrival; as, "the *income* of spring," S. B.—Teut. *inkomste,* introitus, ingressio.

IN-COME, *part. adj.* 1. Introduced; come in. *Spalding.* 2. What is thrown in by the sea. Hence the phrase, *Income Ware. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

INCOME, *s.* Any bodily infirmity, not apparently proceeding from an external cause, S. *R. Gilhaise.*

INCOMER, *s.* 1. One who enters into a place, either for a time, or for permanent residence, S. *R. Gilhaize.* 2. One who adjoins himself to a company or society, S.

INCOMIN, *part. pr.* Ensuing, S.

INCOMING, *s.* 1. Arrival. *Spalding.* 2. Entrance, S. Ibid. 3. Used in a moral sense, as denoting conversion to the Christian faith, and accession to the church, S. *Forbes on the Rev.*

INCOMPASSIBLE, *adj.* Apparently for *incompatible. Gordon's Earls of Sutherl.*

INCONTINENT, *adv.* Forthwith, Fr.

INCONTRARE, *prep.* Contrary to. *Acts Ja. III.*—*Incontar*, id. *Aberd. Reg.* It is probable that formerly *en contraire* had been used in the same sense in Fr.

INCONVENIENT, *s.* Inconvenience. *Keith's Hist.*

INCORPORAND, *part. pr.* Incorporating, embodying. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Fr. *incorpor-er*, Lat. *incorpor-are*, idem.

INCOUNTREY, *s.* The interior of a country. *Spotswood.*

To IN-CUM, *v. n.* To enter; with the prep. *in*, *i. e.* into, subjoined. *Pitscottie.*—A. S. *incum-an*, introire, ingredi; Teut. *in-kom-en*, Sw. *inkomma-a*, id.

INCURSS, *s.* Invasion; hostile attack; incursion. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To INCUS, *v. a.* To drive in; to inject forcibly. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—*Injicere*, Lat.; Lat. *incut-ere*, *incuss-um.*

IND. For *in*, prep. *Bannatyne P.*

To IND, *v. a.* To bring in. *Inding the corn*, is the phraseology Dumfr. for getting in the corn. V. INN, *v.*

INDELIGENCE, *s.* Want of diligence; remissness; Lat. *indiligentia. Acts Ja. IV.*

INDENT, *s.* An obligation by writing; an indenture. *Bannatyne's Journal.*

INDENTOURLY, *adv.* Made with indentations. *Acts Ja. V.*—L. B. *indentura*, Fr. *endenture*; Lat. *indentare*, Fr. *endenter.* This was also denominated *Syngrapha.*

To INDICT, *v. a.* To summon; authoritatively to appoint a meeting. *Spalding.*

INDILAITLIE, *adv.* Forthwith; immediately. *Acts Ja. VI.* This is not from the E. v. *to delay*, or Fr. *delay-er*, id. but from the Lat. root of both, *differro*, *dilat-us*, delayed, with the negative prefixed.

INDILLING. *Dunbar.* V. ELDNYNG.

INDING, *adj.* Unworthy. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *indigne*, idem.

* INDISCREET, *adj.* Uncivil; rude, S.

INDISCREETLY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely, S.

INDISCRETION, *s.* Incivility; rudeness, S.

To INDITE, *v. a.* To indict. *Burns.*

INDYTE, *s.* Apparently used to denote mental ability, q. the power to *indite.*—*Poems 16th Cent.*

INDOWTIT, *adj.* Undoubted; *Reg. Aberd.*

INDOWTLIE, *adv.* Undoubtedly. *Acts Ja. VI.*

INDRAUGHT, *s.* Toll or duty collected at a port. *Acts Cha. I.*—Teut. *in-draeghen*, inferre; q. "the money that is *drawn in.*"

INDRAUGHT, *s.* 1. Suction, S. *Blackw. Mag.* 2. A strong current. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *indrag-a*, to draw in.

INDULT, *s.* A papal indulgence. *Bellenden.*—Fr. id.

INDURAND, INDURING, *prep.* During; properly the *part. pr.* of the verb, S. *Act. Dom. Conc.* Induring. *Aberd. Reg. pass.*

INDURETNES, *s.* Obstinacy; induration. *Crossraguell.*

To INDWELL, *v. n.* To reside in. *Durham, Y. Command.*

To INDWELL, *v. a.* To possess as a habitation. *Herd's Coll.*

INDWELLAR, *s.* An inhabitant, S. *Bellend.*

To INEASE, *v. a.* To allay; to set at rest. *Pitscottie.*

INEFFECTIONAT, *adj.* Candid; from *in*, neg. and *affectionate*, q. without partial attachment. *Crossraguell.*

INFAL, *s.* A hostile attack. *Wodrow.*—Sw. *infall*, invasion, incursion.

INFAMITE, *s.* Infamy. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *infamie*, idem.

To INFANG, *v. a.* To cheat; to gull; to take in, Upp. Clydes.—From A. S. *in*, and *feng-an*, capere; part. pa. *fangen*, captus. V. FANG.

INFANGTHEFE, *s.* 1. A thief apprehended by a baron within his own territory. *Skene.* 2. The privilege conferred on a landholder of trying a thief taken within his own territory.—A. S. *infang-enthef*, a thief taken within. V. FANG.

INFAR, INFARE, *s.* 1. An entertainment given by the possessor, on newly entering a house. *Barbour.* 2. The entertainment made for the reception of a bride in the bridegroom's house, S. *Spalding.* 3. The name appropriated to the day succeeding a wedding, as including the idea of the entertainment given to the guests, Ang.—A. S. *infaere*, ingress.

INFIELD, *adj.* 1. Applied to land receiving manure, and still kept under crop, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. To corn growing on this land, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

INFIELD, *s.* Land continually cropped, S. *Statist. Account.*

INFORTUNE, *s.* Misfortune. *Lyndsay.*

INGAAN, INGAIN, *s.* Entrance; as, "the *ingain* of a kirk," the assembling of the people in a church for the acts of divine worship, S.—A. S. *ingang*, introitus, ingressus.

INGAAND-MOUTH, *s.* The mouth of a coal-pit which enters the earth in a horizontal direction, Clydes.

To INGADDER, *v. a.* To collect; to gather in. *Acts Ja. VI.*

INGÄIN, *part. adj.* Entering; as, "the *ingain* 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.*

INGAN, *s.* Onion, S. *Ramsay.* V. INGOWNE.

INGANG, *s.* Lack; deficiency, S. B. V. To GAE *in.*

INGANGS, *s. pl.* The intestines, Gall. 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. *Inventories.*

INGER, *s.* Expl. as signifying a gleaner, Loth.—O. Teut. *inghe*, angustus, *ingher*, exactio.

INGETTING, *s.* Collection. *Acts Mary.*

INGEVAR, INGIVER, *s.* One who *gives in*, or delivers any thing, whether for himself or in the name of another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

INGHER'S POCK. A quantity of all kinds of grain dried in a pot, and ground into meal, Loth.

INGYNE, ENGYNE, ENGEINE, *s.* 1. Ingenuity; genius, S. *Douglas.* 2. Disposition. *Pitscottie.* 3. Mind in general, ibid. 4. Scientific knowledge. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *engin*, *engien*, esprit, volonté, genie, Roquef.

To INGYRE, Ingire, *v. a.* To introduce one's self into any situation by artful methods. *Douglas.* —Lat. *in*, and *gyr-o*, q. to wind one's self into favour.

INGLE, Ingil, *s.* Fire, S. A. Bor. *Douglas.*—Gael. *aingeal*, Lat. *ignis.*

INGLE-BRED, *adj.* Homebred, q. bred at the fireside, S. O. *Picken.*

INGLE-CHEEK, *s.* The fireside, S. *The Farmer's Ha'.*

INGLE-NOOK, *s.* The corner of the fireside, S. *Ferguson.*

INGLE-SIDE, *s.* Fireside, South of S. *Guy Mannering.*

INGLIN, *s.* Fuel, Dumfr.; synon. *Eldin*, S.; evidently a derivative from *Ingle*, fire, q. v.

INGOEING, *s.* Entrance. *Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edinburgh.*

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. *Aberd. Reg.*

INHABILITIE, *s.* Unfitness. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *inhabilité*, insufficiency. This word has been inserted by Mr. Todd on the authority of Dr. Barrow. V. Inhable, *v.*

To INHABILL, *v. a.* To enable. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To INHABLE, *v. a.* To render unfit. *R. Bruce.*—L. B. *inhabil-itare*, incapacem declarare.

INHADDIN, *adj.* Applied to fuel which must be constantly *held in*, or supplied to the fire, S. B.

INHADDIN, *s.* Frugality, S. B.; q. *holding in.*

INHAVIN, Inhawing, *s.* The act of bringing in; denoting the introduction of a vessel into a haven. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Belg. *inhebb-en*, to take in; *inhebben goederen*, to take goods into a vessel.

INHOWS, *s.* "Ane *inhows.*" *Aberd. Reg.* 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. *Balnaues.*

To INISSAY, *v. a. Bannatyne's Journal.* Apparently, to trouble; molest. It seems as if formed from *in*, negative, and Fr. *aiser*, resembling *mal-aiser.* But I see no proof that a term of this form was used in Fr.

INJUSTIFIED, *part. pa.* Not put to death. *Pitscottie's Cron.*

INKIRLIE. V. Enkerly.

INK-PUD, *s.* An ink-holder. 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.—A. S. *ing*, *inge*, pratum pascuum.

INLAIK, Inlake, Inlacking, *s.* 1. Deficiency, of whatever kind, S. *Pitscottie.* 2. Death, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

INLAIR, *s.* Apparently the same with *Mill Lade. Acts Cha. I.* 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*, coarctare; Belg. *in-legging*, narrowing.

To INLAKE, *v. a.* To want. *Pitscottie.*

To INLAKE, Inlaik, *v. n.* 1. To be deficient, S. *Maitland P.* 2. To die, S. *Journ. Lond.*—*In*, and Teut. *laeck-en*, diminuere, diminui.

INLAND, *s.* The best land on an estate. *Act. Audit.*

INLYING, *s.* Childbearing, S.

INLIKEVISS, *adv.* Also; likewise. *Acts Mary.* Here the adv. appears in its original form, *in like wise. Inlykwiss* occurs frequently. *Aberd. Reg.*

INLOKIS, *s. pl. Act. D. Conc.*

IN-MEAT, *s.* The same with *Inmeats. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

INMEATS, *s. pl.* Those parts of the intestines used for food, S.—Sw. *innacte*, intestines.

To INN, *v. a.* To bring in corn from the field, S.—O. E. Teut. *inn-en*, colligere.

INNATIVE, *adj.* Innate. *Bellend.*

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. 4. In a state of near neighbourhood, Ettr. For. 5. Of a neighbourly disposition; sociable, ibid. 6. Affectionate; compassionate, S. A.—Sw. *innerlig*, id. from *inner*, interior.

INNERLY HEARTED. "Of a feeling disposition." *Gall. Encycl.*

INNYS, *s.* V. In.

INNO, *prep.* 1. In, Clydes. 2. Understood as signifying into, Aberd. *Inno* is a corr. of *in o'*, *i. e.* in of, as we say *out o'*, *i. e.* out of.

INNS, *s. pl.* "Those places in many school-games which the gaining side holds; to obtain the *inns* is the object of these games." *Gall. Encycl.* V. Hy Spy.

INNUMERALL, *adj.* Innumerable. *Acts Ja. VI*

INOBEDIENCE, *s.* Disobedience. *Lynds.*

INOBEDIENT, *adj.* Disobedient, Fr. *Lyndsay.*

INOBEDIENT, *s.* A disobedient person, ib.

YNOM, *pret.* Took. *Wallace.*—A. S. *genom.*

INORDOURLIE, *adv.* Irregularly. *Acts Mary.*

INORE, *s.* Perhaps honour. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *enor*, id.

INORME, *adj.* Atrocious. *Chr. S. P.*

IN-OUER, In-o'er, In-ouar, *adv.* Nearer to any object; opposed to *Out-ouer.* Thus it is said to one who stands at a distance, *Come in-oure*, *i. e.* Come forward, and join the company, S.; synon. *In-by. W. Beattie's Tales.*

IN-OUER and OUT-OUER. 1. Backwards and forwards; thoroughly, Roxb. 2. "Violently, despotically, and against all opposition," ibid. *Gl. Antiquary.*

INOUTH, *adv.* Within. *Bellend. Discr. Alb.* V. Inwith.

To INPUT, *v. a.* To put in. *Spalding.*

INPUT, *s.* 1. Share in a contribution, S. 2. Balance in change of money, S. 3. Aid, metaph. *Ross.* 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. *Pitscottie.*

INPUTTING, *s.* The act of carrying in or lodging furniture or goods in a house. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

INQUEST, *part. pa.* Inquired at; interrogated. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *s'enquest-er*, to inquire; to question. Lat. *inquisit-us.*

INQUIETATION, *s.* Disturbance, Fr. *Spalding. Inquietatioune*, id. *Reg. Aberd.*

INQUYTING, *s.* The act of redeeming. *Aberd. Reg.*

To INQUYTT, *v. a.* To redeem from being pledged. *Aberd. Reg.*—L. B. *quietare*, *acquiet-are*, solvere, reddere, debitum.

To IN-RIN, *v. a.* To incur. *Acts Ja. II.*

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. *Davidson's Seasons*. 2. It is thus expl. by Macteggart: "*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.*

INSCALES, *s. pl.* Racks at the lower end of a cruive. *Law Case.*

INSCRIPTIOUNE, *s.* An accusation; a challenge at law. *Act. Audit.*—L. B. *inscriptio*, accusatio.

To INSCRIUE *one's self*, *v. a.* To accuse in a legal form; an old forensic term. *Act. Audit.*—L. B. *inscrib-ere*, accusare.

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. Evidently the same with A. S. *insaete-hus*, casa, casula, a hut, a cottage.

INSERIT, *part. pa.* Inserted. *Acts Mary.*—Lat. *inser-ere*, to put in.

INSETT, *adj.* Substituted for a time in place of another, S. B. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*—Teut. *in-sett-en*, substituere, Kilian.

INSICHT, *s.* 1. Furniture of a house. *Burr. Lawes.* 2. The implements of husbandry on a farm. *Bellenden.* 3. Means of subsistence, ibid.—A. S. *insaeta hus*, casa, casula.

INSIGHT, *adj.* In relation to household furniture. *Spalding.* 2. As to agricultural implements, id.

INSIGHTIT, *part. adj.* Having *insight* into. *Durham, Y. Command.*

INSIGHT-KENNAGE, *s.* Knowledge; information, Roxb.—Teut. *kennisse*, notitia; Isl. *kaenska*, comis sapientia.

To INSIGNIFICATE, *v. a.* To make void; to reduce to nothing. *Fountainh.*

To INSYLE, *v. a.* To enfold. *Douglas.* V. SYLE.

To INSIST, *v. n.* To continue in a discourse, S. *Minst. Border.*

INSPRAICH, INSPRECH, INSPREGHT, INSPRETH, *s.* Furniture of a house, Loth. *Leg. St. Androis.* V. SPRAICHRIE.

INSPREIGHT. Sometimes used as an adj. equivalent to domestic, or what is within a house. *Depredations on Clan Camp.*

INSPRENT, *pret. v.* Sprung in. V. SPRENT.

INSTORIT, *part. pa.* Restored. *Winyet.*—Lat. *instaur-are.*

To INSTRUCT *a thing.* To prove it clearly, S. *Guthrie's Trial.*—*Fr. instruire* is used in a sense nearly the same.

INSTRUMENT, *s.* A written document given in proof of any deed of a court, or transaction of an individual in that court, S. *To ask an instrument* or *instruments*, to demand a legal document with respect to a deed. *G. Buchanan.* 2. *To take instrument* or *instruments*, to throw down money to the clerk of a court, as claiming the benefit of a deed, or as confirming a protest against it; used improperly, S. *Spalding.*—L. B. *instrumentum*, a document.

INSUCKEN, *s.* V. SUCKEN.

INSUCKEN MULTURE. The duty payable at a mill by those tenants whose lands are astricted to it; a forensic phrase. V. SUCKEN.

To INSWAKK, *v. a.* To throw in. *Doug.* V. SWAK.

INTACK, INTAK, INTAKING, *s.* A designation given to ground which has been more lately *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.

INTAED, *part. adj.* Having the *toes* turned inward, S.

IN-TAK, INTAKE, *s.* 1. The bringing in of the crop, S. 2. A contraction in knitting, S. 3. That portion of running water which is *taken* off from the principal stream, S. *Law Case.* 4. A fraud; a swindling trick, S. 5. A swindler, Aberd.

To INTAKE, *v. a.* To take a fortified place. *Baillie.*—Sw. *intag-a*, to take a town.

INTAKING, *s.* The act of taking a fortified place. *Monro's Exped.*

INTEYNDIS, *s. pl.* The tithes which are due from the interior part of a parish, or the lands immediately adjacent to a town or burgh. *Acts Ja. VI.*

INTELLABLE, *adj.* Innumerable. *Winyet.*

To INTEND, *v. n.* To direct one's course. *Lyndsay.*—L. B. *intend-ere*, id.

To INTEND, *v. a.* To prosecute legally; a forensic term. *Acts Sed.*—L. B. *intend-ere*, judicio contendere.

To INTENT, *v. a.* Same as the preceding *v. Wodrow*—L. B. *intent-are*, id.

INTENT, *s.* A controversy; a cause in litigation. *Balfour's Pract.*—L. B. *intentio*, controversia, discordia.

To INTERCLOSE, *v. a.* To intercept. *Acts Ja. VI.*—E. *interclude* is used in the same sense; both from Lat. *interclud-ere*, *interclus-um*.

INTERCOMMOUND, *s.* Intercourse in the way of discourse. *Pitscottie.*

To INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMONE, INTERCOMMUNE, *v. n.* 1. To have any conversation or intercourse. *Balf.* 2. To hold intercourse by deliberative conversation. *Pitscottie.* 3. To have any intercourse with one denounced a rebel. *Wodrow.*

INTERCOMMUNER, INTERCOMMONER, *s.* 1. One who holds such intercourse. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. One who treats between parties at variance. *Baillie.*

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. *Wodrow's Hist.* 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, ibid.

LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING. Letters issued from the Privy Council, or some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels, S. *Spalding.*

INTERKAT, *adj.* Intricate. *Henrysone.*

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. "*Interlocutor*, a judgment so called quia judex *interim loquitur*."—L. B. *interlocutoria*, vox forensis, Gall. *interlocutoire.*

To INTERMELL, *v. n.* To intermingle. V. MELL.

To INTERPELL, *v. a.* 1. To importune, Lat. *R. Bruce.* 2. To prohibit; to interdict. *Blue Blanket.*—The Lat. v. also signifies to interrupt, to let or hinder.

To INTERPONE, *v. a.* To interpose. *Acts Mary.*

To INTERTENEY, *v. a.* 1. To entertain. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. To support; to maintain. *Acts Cha. I.*—This form is obviously borrowed from the pronunciation of Fr. *entretenir*, id.

INTERTENEYARE, *s.* One who receives another into his house, ibid.

INTERTENYMENT, *s.* Support, ibid.

To INTERTRIK, *v. a.* To censure. *Doug.*—Fr. *entre*, and *triquer*, to cull out.

To INTERVERT, *v. a.* To intercept, or appropriate to a different use from that originally designed. *Act Gen. Assembly.*—Lat. *intervert-ere*, to turn aside, to intercept.

INTERVERTING, *s.* The alienation of any thing from the use for which it was originally designed or appropriated. *Crookshank's Hist.*

INTEST. Perhaps, troubled. *Houlate.*—O. Fr. *en-test-er*, to trouble.

INTHRANG, *pret.* Pressed into. *Dunbar.* V. THRING.

INTHROW, *adv.* 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 birth," Aberd. 2. Denoting locomotion 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, S. *Barbour.* 2. Into, as denoting entrance, S.

INTIRE, *adj.* In a state of intimacy.

INTOWN, *s.* The land on a farm which is otherwise called *Infield*, S. B. *Aberd. Reg.*

IN-TOWN, *adj.* Adjacent to the farm-house; applied to pasture, S. B.

INTRANT, *s.* One who enters on the discharge of any office, or into possession of any emolument. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. A tenant, *Reg. Aberd.*—Fr. *entrant*, entering.

INTROMISSION, *s.* 1. The act of intermeddling with goods which belonged to one now dead, S. *Erskine.* 2. Intermeddling with the goods of a living party, S. 3. The money or property received. *Spald.*

To INTROMIT, *v. n.* 1. To intermeddle with goods that belonged to one deceased, S. *Erskine.*—L. B. *intromitt-ere*, id. 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.*

INTROMITTER, INTROMETTER, *s.* 1. One who intermeddles, as defined above, S. *L. Hailes.* 2. One who intermeddles with the property of one alive, as of a bankrupt or minor, S.

INTRUSARE, *s.* An intruder. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To INTRUSE, INTRUSS, *v. a.* To intrude. *Henrysone.*—Fr. *intrus*, *intruse*, intruded.

IN VAIRD. L. *Invairt*, inwardly. *Houlate.*

To INVAIRD, INWARD, *v. a.* To put *inward*, Gl. Sibb.

INUASAR, INUASOUR, *s.* An invader. *Parl. Ja. II.*—Lat. *invasor*, id.

INUASIBIL, *adj.* Invading. *Douglas.*

INVECHLE, *s.* Expl. Bondage, Ayr.

INVECHLIT, *part. pa.* Bound; under obligation, Ayrs. These terms must be viewed as mere corruptions of E. *inveigle*, *inveigled.*

INVENTAR, *s.* Inventory. *Act Cha. I.*—Fr. *inventaire.*

INVER, *adj.* For *inner*. *Acts Ja. VI.*

* *To* INVERT, *v. a.* To overthrow. *Fountainh.* I hesitate, however, if it be not used in the primary sense of the E. *v.*

INVICTAND, *part. pa.* Carrying. *Douglas.*—L. B. *invect-are*, or perh. *infecting.*

INVYFULL, *adj.* Envious, S. *invyfow. Keith's Hist.*

INVITOUR, *s.* Inventory, S. "Ane *invitour.*" *Aberd. Reg.*

INUNTMENT, *s.* Ointment. *Douglas.*—Lat. *inunge.*

To INWICK, *v. a.* "*To inwick* a stone, in the game of 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.

INWICKING, *s.* The act of putting a stone in what is called an *inwick*, S. V. WICK, *s.*

To INWIOLAT, *v. a.* To violate. *Reg. Ab.*

INWITH, INNOUTH, *adv.* 1. Within, S. *Bellend.* 2. Having a direction inwards, or towards the low country, S. *Ross's Helenore.* 3. It seems used in the sense of *secretly*, as denoting a meeting from which all were excluded except select persons. *Keith's Hist.*—Sw. *inuti*, within. V. OUTWITH.

INWITH, *adj.* 1. Inclining downwards, S. *Ross.* 2. It seems also used to express a low cultivated situation, as opposed to an uninterrupted range of mountains, S. B. *Ross's Helenore.*

To INYET, *v. a.* To infuse. *Doug.* V. YET.

JO, JOE, *s.* 1. A sweetheart, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Expressing affection, and some degree of familiarity, S. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *joye*, *joie*; *mon joie*, my darling.

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. John* ought undoubtedly to be *Joan. Ringand Dinn* is a play on the name *Ninian Dun*, pron. in S. *Ringan Din.* As far as we can judge, from the traditionary 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.

To JOATER, *v. n.* To wade in mire, Upp. Clydes.

JOATREL, *s.* One who wades in mire, ib.—A. S. *geot-an*, fundere, or its kindred term *giut-a*, id.; also, fluere, manare. But V. JOTTERIE.

* JOB, *s.* A prickle, S.

JOBBLE, *adj.* Prickly, S.

JOBLET, *s. Maitland Poems.* "*Joblet* is a typographical error for *doublet*, which is in the MS."

JOB-TROOT, *s.* The same with *Jog-trot*; and apparently corr. from it. *M. Bruce.*

JOCK, JOK, *s.* The familiar abbreviation of the name John, S. "*Jok* Ranik," *i. e.* John Renwick. Hence, *Jock, the Laird's brither*, a phrase used of one who is treated with very great familiarity, or even rudeness; in allusion to the little respect paid to a younger son in comparison of the heir, S. 2. "A name for the bull." *Gall. Encycl.*

JOCKEY-COAT, *s.* A great-coat, S.

JOCKIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Jock*; expressive of familiarity or kindness, S. *Pitscottie's Cron.*

JÓCKIE, *s.* A name formerly given in S. to a strolling minstrel. *Spottiswoode.*

JOCKY-LANDY, *s.* A lighted stick, wisp, or any thing blazing, foolishly given as a plaything to children, S. B. *Jack-a-lent*, E.

JOCKLANDY, *s.* A foolish, destructive person, Ayrs. *The Entail.*

JOCK-STARTLE-A-STOBIE, *s.* The exhalations arising from the ground in a warm summer-day, Roxb.; *Summercouts*, synon. S. B.

JOCK-TE-LEEAE, *s.* A vulgar cant term for a small almanack, q. *Jock* (or John) *the liar*, from the loose prognostications in regard to the weather which it generally contains, S.

JOCKTELEG, *s.* A folding-knife, S. *Burns.* From *Jacques de Liege*, the name of a celebrated cutler.

JOGGED, *part. pa.* Confined in the *Juggs*, an instrument of punishment resembling the pillory. *Barry's Orkney.*

To JOGGLE, *v. n.* To move in an unsteady or vacillating way, S. *Anster Fair.*

JOGGLE, *s.* The act of jogging; the reeling of a carriage, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

To JOGILL, *v. a.* To jog; to shake, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *schockel-en*, vacillare.

JOG-TROT, *s.* 1. Slow motion on horseback, S.; corr. *dog-trot.* 2. A particular mode of operation to which one pertinaciously adheres, S.

JOHNIE, JOHNY, *s.* Diminutive of *John.*

JOHNIE-LINDSAY, *s.* A game among young people, Roxb.

JOHNY-STAN'-STILL, *s.* A scare-crow.

JOHN-O'-GROAT'S-BUCKIE. Cyprœa Europœa. V. BUCKIE.

JOHN'S (ST.) NUTT. Two nuts growing together in one husk, the possession of which is supposed to secure against witchcraft, Dumfr. Perths. *Leg. St. Androis.*

JOHNSTON'S (ST.) RIBBAND. V. RIBBAND.

JOHN THOMSON'S MAN. V. JOAN.

JOY, *s.* A darling. V. Jo.

JOYALL, *adj.* Causing delight. *Burel.*

JOYEUSITY, *s.* Jollity. *Knox.*—Fr. *joyeuseté.*

JOINT, *s.* *A word out of joint*, one that is improper in any respect, S.

To JOIS, JOYS, IOS, *v. a.* To enjoy. *Douglas.*

JOKE-FELLOW, *s.* One treated as an equal, or as an intimate acquaintance, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

JOKE-FELLOW-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of equality and intimacy, S. *Galt.*

JOKIE, *adj.* Jocular; fond of a joke, as, "He's a fine *jokie* man," S.

JOKIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Jock*, *Joke*, abbrev. of *John.* "*Jokie* Wilson."

JOKUL, *adv.* Expressive of assent, Shetl. *Pirate.* "*Jökul*,—Yes, sir; a Norse expression still in common use." N.

JOLLOCK, *adj.* "Jolly, fat, healthy, and hearty." *Gall. Encycl.* Obviously a mere corr. of the E. word.

JOLSTER, *s.* A mixture; a hodge-podge; a quantity of ill-prepared victuals, Ettr. For.

JON, *s.* A cow a year old, Aberd. Changed perh. from A. S. *geong*, novellus, cujusve generis.

JONET. The ancient form of the name *Janet*, in S. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

JONETTE, *s.* Apparently, marsh marigold. *K. Quair.*—Fr. *jaunette*, id.

JONETTIS, JENNETTIS, *s. pl.* *Inventories.*—*Jenett* seems the proper orthography, from Fr. *genette*, which not only signifies a Spanish horse, but a "kind of weesell, black-spotted, and bred in Spaine," Cotgr.

JOOKERY-COOKERY, *s.* Artful management, q. the power of serving up, or *cooking*, in an *artful* way, Ayrs. Called in Fife, *Jookery-Pawkrie.*

JOOKERIE, *s.* Juggling, S. *The Provost.*

JOOKIE, *s.* A slight inclination to one side, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.* V. JOUK, *v.* and *s.*

JOOT. V. JUTE.

JORDELOO. A cry which servants in the higher stories in Edinburgh were wont to give, after ten at night, when they threw their dirty water, &c., from the windows; also used to denote the contents of the vessel. Smollet writes *Gardy loo.*—Fr. *garde de l'eau.*

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*, fimus, lutum, laetamen.

JORGLE, *s.* "The noise of broken bones." *Gall. Encycl.*

JORINKER, *s.* "A bird of the titmouse species." *Gall. Encycl.*

To JORK, *v. n.* To make a grating noise. V. CHIRK, CHORK. *Jork* is the pron. of W. Loth. and *Jurge* of Aberd.

JORNAY, *s.* A military coat. *Inventories.*—Ital. *giornea*, "a soldier's coat, or military garment, worn in honour's sake," Altieri; from Lat. *diurn-us.*

JORNAT, JOURNAIT, JOURNAYIT, *part. pa.* Summoned to appear in court on a particular day. *Chart. Aberd. M. S.*—L. B. *adjornare*, diem dicere alicui, citare, in jus vocare. *Jornat* is merely the abbreviation of the participle.

JORNEYE, JORNAY, JOWRNÉ, *s.* 1. Day's work. *Wynt.* 2. Battle; fight. *Doug.* 3. Single combat. *Wynt.* 4. Warlike expedition. *Wallace.*—Fr. *journée*, a day's work, also a battle, from *jour*, a day.

JORRAM, JORAM, JORUM, *s.* 1. Properly a boat-song, slow and melancholy. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.* 2. Sometimes used with greater latitude, though with less propriety, to denote a song in chorus, although not a boat-song. *Saxon and Gael.* 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.

JOSEPH, *s.* A name formerly given to a sort of surtout, generally made of duffle, and worn especially by females in riding. *Mrs. Grant's Poems.*

To JOSS, *v. a.* To justle, Aberd.

JOSS, *s.* The act of justling; a justle, ibid.

To JOT, *v. a.* To take short notes, S. E. *jot*, a point, a tittle.

To JOT down, *v. a.* The same with *To Jot*, S. *The Provost.*

JOT, *s.* A job, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.*

JOTTERIE, *s.* 1. Odd, or dirty work, Ettr. For. 2. Used in composition much in 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-wark*, work of every description, such especially as does not belong to any regular servant, ibid.

JOTTING, *s.* A memorandum, S.

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.* A servant who has no determinate or distinct employment, but who does incidental jobs, and takes charge of inferior matters about a house, Loth.

JOUCATTE, JOUCAT, *s.* 1. A measure of liquids. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Now used as synon. with *gill*, Loth.—E. *jugg*, Dan. *jugge*, urna.

JOUF, *s.* A sort of bed-gown, Dumfr.; evidently a variation of *Jupe*, q. v.

JOUGS, *s. pl.* A sort of pillory. V. JUGGS.

JOUGS, *s. pl.* Bad liquors, S. B.

To JOUK, JOWK, JOOK, *v. n.* 1. To incline the body forwards with a quick motion, S. *Douglas.* 2. To

bend in consequence of a stroke, Ib. 3. To make obeisance. *Knox.* 4. To act deceitfully, S. 5. To yield to any present evil, by making the best of it, S. *Ramsay.*—Germ. *suck-en*, to shrink or shrug, in order to ward off a blow.

To JOUK, Jeuk, *v. a.* To evade; to elude; to shift off, especially by artful means, S. *Ranken's Poems.*

JOUK, Juik, *s.* 1. An evasive motion, S. *Douglas.* 2. A bow; a genuflexion. *Godly Ball.* 3. A slight courtesy, S. B. *Ross.* 4. A shelter of any kind, Perths. 5. A trick. *Leg. St. Androis.*

JOUKER, *s.* A dissembler; one who acts deceitfully. *Davidsone's Schort Dis.*

JOUKING, Jowking, *s.* 1. Shifting. *Doug.* 2. Artful conduct, S.

JOUKRIE, *s.* Deceit. *Crosraguell.*

JOUKRY-PAWKRY, *s.* Trick; juggling, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.*

To JOUL, Jowl, *v. n.* To toll, South of S. *A. Scott.* V. Jow.

To JOUNDIE, Jundie, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, S.; *junnie*, S. B. *Ross.*—Sw. *skynd-a*, to hasten, to push forward.

JOUNDIE, Jundie, *s* A push with the elbow, S. *Ramsay.*

JOURDAN, Jordan, *s.* A chamber-pot, S. O. E.—A. S. *gor*, stercus, *den*, cubile.

JOURNAIT, *part. pa.* V. Jornat. *Act. Aud.*

JOURNELLIE, *adv.* Daily. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *journellement.*

To JOW, *v. n.* 1. To move from side to side; *to jow on*, to jog on, S. 2. To toll, S. *Burns.* 3. *To Jow in*, to be rung in that quick mode which is meant to intimate that the ringing is near a close, when the minister is at hand; or that the meeting thus called is to be opened without delay, S. *Redgauntlet.* 4. To roll; applied to the violent motion of a river when in flood, or to the waves of the sea, S. *Antiquary.* 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.

To JOW, *v. a.* To move, S. B. *Shirrefs.* 2. To toll a large bell by the motion of its tongue, G. Sibb. 3. To ring. *Knox.*

JOW, *s.* 1. The dashing of a wave on the shore, or of water on a tub, Lanarks. 2. The wave thus dashed, ibid. 3. A single stroke in tolling, S. *Percy.*

JOW, *s.* A juggler. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *jou-er*, to play.

To JOW, *v. a.* 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.

JOW, *s.* A jog or push, Aberd.

JOWING, *s.* The tolling of a large bell, S.

JOW-JOWRDANE-HEDED, *adj.* *Dunbar.* V. Jourdan.

IOWIS, *s. pl.* Jaws. *Douglas.*—Fr. *joue*, the cheek.

To JOWK, *v. n.* To play tricks. *Houlate.*

JOWPOUN, *s.* A short cassock.—Fr. *jupon.*

To IRK, *v. n.* To tire. *Wallace.*

IRK, *adj.* Indolent. *Henrysone.*—A. S. *earg*, piger. V. Ergh.

YRLE, *s.* A dwarf. *Kennedy.*

IRNE, Yrn, Airn, *s.* 1. Iron; *ern*, S. *Douglas.* 2. In *pl.* fet ers, S. 3. *New aff the airns*, recently come from finishing one's studies, S.—Isl. *iarn*, Su. G. *iern*, id.

IRNE-EER SPOT, *s.* A spot in linen arising from oxide of iron. Iron and ore?

IRNE-EERIE, *adj.* Impregnated with iron ore; chalybeate, Aberd.

IRR, Irrowt. Calls directed by a shepherd to his dog, in order to make him pursue cows or black cattle, Upp. Lanarks.—Germ. *irr-en*, *aer-a*, irritare, and *naut*, bos.

IRRESPONSAL, *adj.* Insolvent. *Rutherford.*—From *in*, and *respondere.*

IRRITANT, *adj.* Rendering null. *Acts Sedt.*—L. B. *irritare*, irritum facere.

To IRROGAT, *v. a.* To impose; *part. pa.* id. *Fountainh.*—Lat. *irrog-are*, to impose, or set upon; to appoint.

IRUS, Irows, *adj.* Angry. *Wyntown.*—Lat. *ira*, anger.

IRUSLY, *adv.* Angrily. *Barbour.*

IS, *term.* The mark of the genitive sing. as *manis*, of man; in A. S. *es.*

I'S. I am, Annandale. 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? The same idiom occurs in the west of S., at any rate in Renfr.

To ISCE, Ische, *v. n.* To issue. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *yss-ir*, id.

To ISCHE, *v. a.* To cause to issue. *Acts Ja. V.*—Isl. *ys-a*, expellere.

ISCHE, *s.* 1. Issue. *Douglas.* 2. The act of passing out. *Balf. Pract.* 3. Close; dissolution. *Acts Ja. I.* 4. Expiration; termination; applied to the lapse of time. *Balf. Pract.*

ISCHEIT, *part. pa.* From Isch, *v. n.* to issue. *Acts Mary.*

ISE. 1. I shall. *Ross.* 2. I am, West of S. q. *I is.*

ISECHOKILL, *s.* An icicle, S.; *iceshogle*, S. A. *Douglas.*—A. S. *ice-gicel*, Belg. *yzk-egel*, id.

ISHER, *s.* Usher. *Acts Cha. I.*

ISHERIE, *s.* The office of an usher, ibid.

ISILLIS, *pl.* Embers. V. Eizel.

ISK, Iskie, *interj.* The word used in calling a dog, S. *Ramsay.*—Fr. *icy*, hither; or Teut. *aes*, *aesken*, a dog.

ISKIE-BAE, *s.* Usquebaugh. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Gael. *uisge beatha*, water of life.

ISS! A call used 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 twal-hours time." *Saint Patrick.* This is evidently corr. from the old pronoun *At*, 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 blinded is *It*, in Loth. *Hit.* It is also used in *Hy Spy*, *Tig*, &c. A peculiar application of the pronoun in the neuter.

ITHAND, Ythen, Ythand, *adj.* 1. Busy; diligent; S. *eident.* *Douglas.* 2. Steady; uniform. *Barbour.* 3. Constant; continual. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. Isl. *idin*, laborious, industrious; *idne*, labour, industry; from *id*, work.

ITHANDLY, Ythenly, Ithinglis, *adv.* 1. Busily; diligently; S. *eidentlie.* *Doug.* 2. Without interruption. *Barbour.*

ITHER, *adj.* 1. Other. 2. Each other; one another, S. 3. *Frae* (sometimes *Fae*) *ither*, used adverbially, asunder; in pieces, S. B. 4. *To*, or *Till*, *ither*, to each other; also, together, S.—Corr. from O. S. *uther*, A. S. *other*, id.

YTHRANGIN, *pret. v.* Thrust upwards. V. THRING, *v. a.*

ITINERARLY, *adv.* In an itinerant way, as opposed to being stationary. *Fountainh.*

JUCAT, *s.* A measure. V. JOUCATS.

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 threaten some token of divine displeasure, S. *Galt.*

To JUFFLE, *v. n.* To walk hastily, Ettr. For. Apparently from the same origin with E. to *Shuffle*, "to move with an irregular gait."

JUFFLER, *s.* Shuffler. *Dunbar.*

JUFFLES, *s. pl.* Old shoes worn with the heels down, Edin. Fife.; *Backles*, synon.; q. what one *shuffles* with.

JUGGINS, JUGGONS, *s. pl.* Rags. *Aw in juggins*, all in rags, Fife, Ayrs. It is pronounced hard, as if *d* were the initial letter. *Ayrs. Legatees.*

To JUGGLE, *v. a.* To shake, Gall. V. JOGILL.

JUGGS, JOUGS, JOGGES, *s. pl.* A kind of pillory; the criminal being fastened to a wall or post by an iron collar which surrounded his neck, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Lat. *jug-um*, Belg. *juk*, a yoke.

IUE, *s.* Ivy. *Douglas.*

IVIGAR, *s.* The Sea Urchin. *Sibbald.*

JUIKE, *s.* A trick. V. JOUK, *s.*

* IVY TOD. Ivy-bush. V. TOD.

JUM, *s.* A house built very clumsily, and having an awkward appearance, Ayrs. This is undoubtedly the same with *Jumze*, which has merely received a plural form.

JUM, *adj.* Reserved; not affable, S.

JUMKIN, *part. pr.* A provincialism for *jumping*, Galloway. *David. Seas.*

JUMM, *s.* That deep hollow sound, which comes from the rocks on the sea-shore, during a storm, when the ocean is highly agitated; caused partly by the waves, and partly by the hurling pebbles, striking the rocks, Gall.

To JUMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To muddle; to foul, S. 2. To distract; to confound; to unhinge, S. 3. To disorder in mind, S. B. Evidently the same with E. *jumble*. 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. Encycl.*

JUMMLIE, *adj.* Drumly; turbid. Mearns.

* *To* JUMP, *v. n.* To part with force; applied to a coat, gown, &c. which is made too tight; of which the parts, that ought to close with each other, burst asunder, 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. *Patie cam over the Dale; Old Song.*

JUMPIN' JOCK, *s.* 1. 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. 2. A figure of a man made of pasteboard, whose legs and arms are moved by a string. E. *Peterwaggy.*

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; as, "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. *Wallace.*

JUNCTURER, *s.* An old term for a great-coat, Roxb. It seems allied to Fr. *joincture*.

JUNDIE, *s.* 1. A push. 2. Expl. "a sudden impulse to one side," Dumfr. V. JOUNDIE.

JUNDIE, *s.* A large empty object; as, *a jundie of a house, a jundie of a cart*; Lanarks.

To JUNDIE, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, S. V. JOUNDIE.

To JUNDIE, *v. n.* To move or rock from side to side; said of a vessel in which some liquid is contained, Ettr. For. The term does not imply that any of it is spilt.

To JUNE, *v. a.* To join. *Bellenden.*

JUNKY. A corr. of the name *John*, or rather of the diminutive *Johnny*. *Ross.*

JUNNICE, *s.* "A jostle; a blow," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.*

To JUNNIE, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow; to justle. *Tarras.* V. JUNDIE.

JUNREL, *s.* A large, irregular mass of stone, or other hard matter. *Gall. Enc.*

JUNT, *s.* 1. A large piece of any thing, S. perhaps q. a *joint*. *Ramsay.* 2. Applied to a squat, clumsy person, S. B. *Taylor's S. Poems.* 3. "A large quantity of liquid of any kind." *Gall. Encycl.* This seems an improper use of the term strictly denoting solids.

JUPE, *s.* 1. A kind of short mantle for a woman, S. 2. A wide or great coat, S. *Gl. Sibb.* 3 Some sort of pelisse formerly worn by women. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 4. A kind of pelisse or upper covering for children, Roxb. 5. A bed-gown, Clydes. 6. A kind of loose or limber stays, worn by ladies. 7. *Jupes*, *pl.* A piece of flannel used instead of stays, Ang. 8. A flannel shirt or jacket, Shetl.—Fr. *jupe*, a long coat.

JUPPERTY, JEPERTY, *s.* 1. A warlike enterprise. *Barbour.* 2. A battle, or conflict. *Wynt.*—Fr. *jeu parti*, any thing uncertain.

JUPSIE, *adj.* Big-headed, dull, and of a slothful appearance, Orkn.

JURE. *Art* and *Jure*. V. ART.

JURGE, *v. n.* V. CHIRK, *v.*

To JURMUMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To crush; to disfigure, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* 2. To bamboozle, Roxb. ibid.

JURMUMMLE, *s.* The act of crushing or disfiguring, Ettr. For.

JURNAL'D, *part. pa.* Blood, when allowed to get into a coagulated mass, from not being stirred while cooling, is said to be *jurnal'd*, Roxb.

JURR, *s.* The noise a small water-fall makes when it falls among loose stones or gravel. *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *skorr-a*, sonum stridulum edere.

To JUST, *v. a.* To adjust. *Barry's Orkn.*

JUSTICIARY POWER. The "power of judging in matters of life and death," S.; *Gl. Crookshanks.*

JUSTICOAT, *s.* A waistcoat with sleeves, S. B.—Fr. *just-au-corps*, a close coat.

JUSTIECOR, *s.* The same with *Justicoat*, South of S. *Rob Roy.*

To JUSTIFIE, *v. a.* 1. To punish with death. *Complaynt S.* 2. Sometimes it denotes arbitrary punishment, as by fine. *Balfour.* 3. It seems to be occasionally used as simply signifying to condemn. *Parl. Ja. II.* 4. To judge; used in a general sense, without immediate reference either to acquittal or condemnation, ibid.—L. B. *justificare*, meritis poenis afficere.

JUSTIFYING, *s.* Subjection to capital punishment. *Pitscottie.*

JUSTRY, *s.* 1. Justice, *Wallace.* 2. The justice eyre. *Wyntown.*

JUTE, *s.* A term of reproach applied to a woman; a jade, Clydes. *Picken.*

JUTE, JOOT, *s.* 1. Sour or dead liquor, S. *Ramsay.* 2. This term is, by the peasantry, in contempt applied to weak tea, Upp. Clydes. Roxb.—Belg. *jucht*, slight beer.

To JUTE, *v. a.* To tipple, S.—Su. G. *gjut-a*, A. S. *geot-an*, funders.

JUTTIE, *s.* A tippler, Ang.

To JUTTLE, *v. n.* To tipple, S.

JUXT, *adv.* Next, as denoting place or order; corresponding with *first*, as going before. *Forbes's Defence.* —Fr. *jouxte*, beside; Lat. *just-a.*

JUXTER, *s.* A juggler; q. *jouxter.* V. JOUK, *v.*

K.

Words not found under this letter may be sought under C.

KA, *s.* V. KAY.

KABBELOW, *s.* 1. Cod-fish salted and hung for a few days, Ang. 2. The name given to cabbage and potatoes mashed together, Loth.—Belg. *kabbeliauw*, cod-fish.

KABE, *s.* A thowl, or strong pin of wood for keeping an oar steady, Shetl.—Perhaps from Dan. *kieb*, a stick.

To KACKY, *v. n.* "To dung." *Gl. Shirrefs and Picken.* V. CACKIE.

To KACKY, CACKIE, *v. a.* To befoul with ordure, S. *Herd's Coll.*

KADES, *s. pl.* Given as the designation of a disease of sheep. *Campbell's Journ.* V. FAGS. V. also KED.

To KAE, *v. a.* Expl. "to invite." "*Kae* me, and I'll *kae* you," S. Prov.; "spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor." *Kelly.*

KAE, *interj.* Pshaw; tush; expressive of disapprobation or contempt; as, "*Kae* wi' your haivers," away with your nonsense; *Kaigh*, Fife, id. It is equivalent to *Get away* in E. As *Kevaa* (pronounced so rapidly that the *e* is scarcely heard), is pretty generally used for *Gae awa*, i. e. *go away*; *kae* seems merely a further abbreviation.

KAY, KA, KAE, *s.* A jackdaw, S. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *kae*, A. S. *ceo*, Alem. *ka*, id. *Ka-wattie, kay-wattie*, S. B. id.; Teut. *kauwetten*, to chatter like a jackdaw.

KAID, *s.* The sheep-louse. V. KID and KED.

To KAID, *v. a.* To desire the male; applied to cats, Dumfr. V. CATE.

KAIDING, *s.* The state of a cat desiring the male, ibid.

KAIDING-TIME, *s.* The period during which cats are thus inclined, ibid.

KAIF, *adj.* Tame; also familiar. V. CAIF.

KAIKBAIKAR, *s.* A baker of cakes. *Aberd. Reg. Caikbaxteris*, ib.

KAIL, KALE, *s.* 1. The generic name for colewort, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. Dan. *kaal*, id.; Lat. *caules.* 2. Broth made of greens, especially of coleworts, S. *Godly Sangs.* 3. Used metonymically for the whole dinner; as constituting, among our temperate ancestors, the principal part, S. Hence, in giving a friendly invitation to dinner, it is common to say, "Will you come and tak your *kail* wi' me?" *Black Dwarf.*

BAREFIT, or BAREFOOT KAIL. Broth made without meat, Loth.; the same with *Water-kail*, S.

To GIE *one* HIS KAIL THROW THE REEK. 1. To give one a severe reproof; to subject to a complete scolding, S. *Tales of my Landlord.* 2. To punish with severity including the idea of something worse than hard language, S. *Rob Roy.*

To GET *one's* KAIL THROW THE REEK. 1. To meet with severe reprehension, S. 2. To meet with what causes bitterness, or thorough repentance, as to any course that one has taken, S.

KAIL-BELL, *s.* The dinner-bell, S. *Herd.*

KAIL-BLADE, *s.* A leaf of colewort, S. *R. Gilhaize.*

KAIL-BROSE, *s.* A sort of pottage made of meal and the fat of broth, S. V. BROSE.

KAIL-CASTOCK, *s.* The stem of the colewort, S. V. PEE, sense 2, and CASTOCK.

KAIL-GULLY, *s.* A large knife for cutting and shearing down coleworts, S. *Burns. Popular Ballads.*

KAIL-YARD, *s.* A kitchen-garden, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Sw. *kaalgard*, a garden of herbs.

To CA' OUT O' A KAIL-YARD. V. CAW, *v.*

KAILIE, *adj.* Producing many leaves fit for the pot; a term applied to coleworts, cabbages, &c., Clydes.

KAILKENNIN, *s.* Cabbages and potatoes beat together or mashed, Lanarks.—Perhaps C. B. *cawl-cennin*, leek-porridge.

KAIL-PAT, KAIL-POT, *s.* A pot in which broth is made, S. *The Pirate.*

KAIL-RUNT. V. RUNT.

KAIL-SEED, *s.* The seed of colewort, S.

KAIL-SELLER, *s.* A green-man; one who sells vegetables. *Spalding.*

KAIL-STOCK, *s.* A plant of colewort, S. *Colvil.*—Sw. *kaalstok*, the stem or stalk of cabbage.

KAIL-STRAIK, *s.* Straw laid on beams, anciently used instead of iron, for drying corn, Roxb.

KAIL-WIFE, *s.* A green-woman, S. *Cleland.*

KAIL-WORM, *s.* 1. The vulgar designation of a caterpillar, S. 2. Metaph. applied to a slender person, dressed in green. *Tales of My Landlord.*—Dan. *kaalorm*, id. *orm* signifying vermis.

To KAIM *down*, *v. a.* To strike with the fore-feet, applied to a horse. When he strikes so as to endanger any one near him, it is said, *I thought he wad hae kaim'd him down*, Selkirks.

To KAIM, KAME, KEME, *v. a.* To comb, S. *To Kame against the hair*, to oppose, S. *Ross.*

KAIM, *s.* A comb, S. *Minst. Bord.*—Su. G. Dan. Belg. *kam*, A. S. *camb*, id.

KAIM, *s.* 1. A low ridge, Lanarks. 2. This term, in Ayrs. is used to denote the crest of a hill, or those pinnacles which resemble a cock's *comb*, whence the name is supposed to have been given. 3. A camp or fortress, South of S. *Minstr. Bord.* 4. *Kaim*, as occurring in the designation of a place, has been explained "crooked hill."—Gael. *cam*, explained, a crooked hill, or rather, Mod. Sax. *kam*, the summit of a mound.

KAYME, KAME, *s.* A honeycomb. *Barb.*

KAIN, KAIN-FOWLS. V. CANE.

KAIR, *s.* A mire; a puddle, Fife.—Isl. *ker*, palus; Sw. *kiarr*, paludes.

KAIRD, *s.* A gipsy. V. CAIRD.

KAIRDIQUE, *s.* Corr. from *Quart d'ecu*, a Fr. coin, in value 18d. sterling. *Acts C. I.*

KAIRD TURNERS. "Small base money made by tinkers." *Gl. Spalding.* V. CAIRD and TURNER.

KAIRNEY, *s.* A small heap of stones. *Herd's Coll.* Evidently a dimin. from *Cairn*, q. v.

KAIRS, *s. pl.* Rocks through which there is an opening, S.—A. S. *carr*, a rock.

KAIR-SKYN, *s.* A calf's skin. *Aberd. Reg.*

KAISART, *s.* A cheese-vat; also called *chissard*, S. B. —Teut. *kaese-horde*, id.

To KAITHE, *v. n.* To appear; to show one's self. *Poems 16th Cent.* It is merely a vitiated orthography of *Kithe*, q. v. as *blaithe* is put for *blithe*.

KAITHSPELL, CAITHSPELL, *s.* *Acts Ja. VI.* This most probably should have been *Kaichspell* and *Caichspell*, a tennis-court, or place for playing at ball. — Teut. *kaets-spel*, sphaeristerium, locus exercitio pilae destinatus. V. CACHE-POLE, CATCH-PULE.

KAY-WATTIE, *s.* A jackdaw. V. KAY.

KAY-WITTED, *adj.* 1. Brainish; hot-headed; hare-brained, S. 2. Giddy as a jackdaw. V. KAY.

KAIZAR, *s.* A frame in which cheeses are suspended from the roof of a room, in order to their being dried or preserved in safety, Fife.

KAKERISS, *s. pl.* *Aberd. Reg.*—Can this denote chess-boards, from Fr. *eschequier*, a checker, or L. B. *scacar-ium*, id. the s. being thrown away?

KALLIVER, *s.* That species of fire-arms called a *caliver*. *Bannatyne's Transact.*

KAMYNG CLAYTH, KAMING CLAYTH. *Inventories.* This is part of "the clething for the kingis Majesty," while a *boy*. The use of the combing cloth will be easily conjectured. V. KAIM, KAME, *v.*

KAMSHACHLE, *adj.* Applied to what is difficult to repeat, South of S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* V. CAM-SHAUCHLED.

KAMSTER, *s.* A wool-comber. V. KEMB.

KANNIE, *adj.* Prudent, &c. V. CANNY.

KAPER, *s.* A piece of cake, covered with butter, and a slice of cheese above it. V. CAPER.

KAR, *adj.* Left-handed. V. KER.

KARRELYNG. V. CARALYNGIS, and CAROLEWYN.

KARRIEWHITCHIT, *s.* A fondling term for a child, Ang.

KARTIE, KERTIE, *s.* A species of louse, in form resembling a crab, which frequently infests the *pubes* of some of the lowest classes, S. E. Crablouse; Pediculus Inguinalis, or Pubis of Linn.

KATABELLA, *s.* The Hen harrier, Orkn. *Barry.*

To KATE, *v. n.* To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats, S. V. CATE, CAIT.

KATE, KATIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Catherine.*

KATHERANES, KETHARINES. V. CATERANES.

KATIE-HUNKERS, *adv.* A term used to express a particular mode of sliding on the ice, especially where there is a declivity. The person sits on his or her hams, and in this attitude is either moved onward by the first impulse received, or is drawn by a companion holding each hand, Loth. It may be conjectured, from the use of the abbreviation of the name *Catherine*, that this mode was at first confined to girls. For the last part of the word, V. HUNKER, *v.* and HUNKERS, *s.*

KATY-HANDED, *adj.* Left-handed, Ayrs. *The Steam-Boat.*—Evidently a word of Celtic origin. Gael. *ciot-ach*; Ir. *kitach*; C. B. *chwith*, *chwithig*, id.

KATOGLE, *s.* The Eagle-owl, Orkn. *Barry.*—Sw. *katugl*, id.

KATOURIS, *s. pl.* Caters. *Houlate.*

KAUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* Great bustle; confusion; perturbation. *Gall. Encycl.* This must be viewed as the same with *Keach*, Dumfr.; and most probably with *Caigh*, denoting anxiety, Renfr.—Isl. *kiagg* expresses a similiar idea.

To KAVE, *v. a.* "To clean; *to kave the corn*, to separate the straw from the corn." *Gall. Encycl.* V. CAVE and KEVE.

KAVEL, KEVEL, CAVEL, *s.* A mean fellow. *Dunbar.*

KAVELLING AND DELING. Dividing by *cavel* or lot. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. CAVELL, *v.*

KAVEL-MELL, *s.* A sledge-hammer; a hammer of a large size used for breaking stones, &c. Loth. V. CAVEL.

KAWR, *s. pl.* Calves, Banffs. *Taylor's S. Poems*, V. CAUBE.

KAZZIE-CHAIR. V. CAZZIE-CHAIR.

KEACH, KEAGH, *s.* Uneasiness of mind, arising from too great anxiety about domestic affairs, or hurry and pressure of business of any sort; bustle; anxious exertion, Dumfr. This is only a variety of *Kauch*, q. v.

KEADY, *adj.* Wanton. V. CAIGE, *v.*

KEAGE, KEYAGE, *s.* Duty paid at a quay. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. Fr. *quaiage*, *quayage.*

KEAPSTONE, *s.* A copestone. *Lamont's Diary.*

To KEAVE, *v. a.* To toss the horns in a threatening way, a term properly applied to horned cattle; to threaten, Ettr. For.

KEAVIE, *s.* A species of crab. *Sibbald.*

KEAVIE-CLEEK, *s.* A crooked piece of iron used for catching crabs, Fife.

KEAVLE, *s.* "The part of a field which falls to one on a division by lots." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* V. CAVEL.

KEAW, *s.* A jackdaw, Gall. V. KAY.

To KEB, *v. n.* 1. To cast a lamb immaturely, Bord. 2. A ewe is said to *keb* when she has abandoned her lamb, or lost it by death, or in whatever way, Ettr. For.

KEB, *s.* 1. A ewe that has brought forth immaturely, or been prevented accidentally from rearing. *Complaynt S.* 2. A sow-pig that has been littered dead, Roxb.

KEB, *s.* An insect peculiar to sheep; the tick or sheep-louse, Aberd. This, also, is the only name for it in Orkn.; synon. *Ked*, *Kid*, and *Fag.*

KEB, *s.* "A blow," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken*; id. *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *cób*, a knock, a thump; *cob-iaw*, to thump; Armor. *coup*, a stroke.

KEBAR, *s.* *Tannahill's Poems.* Perhaps a figurative use of the term *Kebbre, caber*, a rafter, a beam, like *Cavel* and *Bung*.

To KEBBIE, *v. a.* To chide; to quarrel, Ang.—Su. G. *kifwa*, id. *kif*, a quarrel.

KEBBIE, KEBBIE-STICK, *s.* A staff or stick with a hooked head, Roxb.; *Crummie-staff*, synon. S.—Isl. *kepp-r*, fustis, rudis, clava; Su. G. *kaepp*, baculus.

To KEBBIE-LEBBIE, *v. n.* To carry on altercation, Ang.

KEBBIE-LEBBIE, *s.* Altercation, especially as carried on by a variety of persons speaking at one time. *Piper Peebles.*

KEBBRE, *s.* A rafter. V. CABOR.

KEBBUCK, KEBUCK, CABBACK, *s.* A cheese, S. *Ramsay.*—Gael. *cabag*, a cheese.

KEBBRITCH, KEBRACH, *s.* Very lean meat, Roxb. Loth. V. CABROCH.

KEBRUCH, *s.* Meat unfit for use, Fife; the same with *Kebritch*, also with *Skeebroch*.

KECHT, *s.* "A consumptive cough." *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *kicht*, asthma. V. KIGH.

To KECK, *v. a.* To draw back in a bargain; to flinch; as, "I've *keck't*," I have changed my mind, and decline adhering to the offer I formerly made, Roxb.—Teut. *kecke*, fallacia, dolus; Isl. *keik-ias*, recurvari.

To KECK, *v. n.* To faint or swoon suddenly, Roxb.—Isl. *keik-ia*, supprimere, *keik-ias*, deficere, are the only terms I have met with which seem to have any affinity.

To KECKLE, *v. n.* 1. To cackle as a hen, S. 2. To laugh violently, S.

KECKLING-PINS, *s. pl.* Wires for knitting stockings, Aberd.

KED, *s.* The sheep-louse, Tweed. V. KID.

To KEDGE, *v. n.* To toss about; to move a thing quickly from one place to another, S. V. CACHE, CAICH, CADGE.

KEDGIE, *adj.* Cheerful, &c. V. CAIGIE.

KEECHIN, *s.* In distillation, the liquor, after it has been drawn from the *draff* or grains, and fermented, before going through the still, Fife. After passing once through the still, it is called *Lowins.*—Gael. *caochan*, whisky in the first process of distillation.

KEEK, *s.* Linen dress for the head and neck, Ang. *Ross.*

To KEEK, KEIK, *v. n.* 1. To look with a prying eye, S. *Dunbar.* 2. To look by stealth, S. *Peblis Play.* 3. To make the first appearance; applied to inanimate objects, S.—Su. G. *kik-a*, Belg. *kyk-en*, intentis oculis videre.

KEEK, KEIK, *s.* A peep; a stolen glance through a crevice, S. *Burns.*

STARN-KEEKER, *s.* A star-gaser.—Su. G. *stiernkikare*, id.

KEEK-BO, *s.* Bo-peep, S.—Belg. *kickebo*, id.

KEEKERS, *s. pl.* A cant term for eyes, S.

KEEK-HOLE, *s.* A chink or small orifice through which prying persons peep, S.—Dan. *kighul*, a peep-hole.

KEEKING-GLASS, *s.* A looking-glass, S. *Ritson. My Joe Janet.*

To KEEK THROUGH, *v. a.* 1. To look forward, S. 2. To examine with accuracy. *Burns.*

KEEL, KEILL, *s.* A lighter. *Aberd. Reg.* "Accatium, a *keel* or lighter." *Wedd. Voc.*—A. S. *ceole*, navicula, celox, "a small barque or other vessel."

KEEL, *s.* A cant term for the backside, Aberd.

KEEL, KEIL, *s.* Ruddle, S. *Douglas.*—Gael. *eil*, id.; Fr. *chaille*, a rocky earth.

To KEEL, KEIL, *v. a.* 1. To mark with ruddle, S. *Kennedy.* 2. Metaph. to mark any person or thing; as expressive of jealousy or dissatisfaction, S.

KEELACK, *s.* A pannier used for carrying out dung to the field, Banffs.; the same with *Kellach*, q. v.

KEELICK, *s.* 1. Anger; vexation, Ang. 2. A stroke, ibid, also *keelup.*—Isl. *keli*, dolor; Gr. χολος.

KEELIE, *s.* A hawk, chiefly applied to a young one, Loth. Teviotd.

KEELIE, *adj.* Reddish; coloured by ruddle.

KEELING, KELING, KEILING, KILLING, KILLIN, *s.* Cod of a large size, S. *Sibbald.*—Isl. *keila*, Sw. *kolja*, a haddock.

KEELIVINE, KEELIVINE PEN, *s.* A blacklead pencil, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

KEEL-ROW, *s.* A Gallovidian country dance; the *Keel-row* is in Cromek's Nithsdale and Galloway Song. *Gall. Enc.*

To KEEP *Land in.* To crop it, Dunbartons.

To KEEP *Land out.* Not to crop it, ibid.

KEEPSAKE, *s.* A token of regard, S.

KEERIE-OAM, *s.* A game common in Perth. One of the boys, selected by lot, takes his station by a wall with his face turned to it and covered with his hands. The rest of the party run off to conceal themselves in the *closes* in the neighbourhood; and the last who disappears calls out, *Keerie-oam.* The boy who has had his face at the wall then leaves his station, and searches for those who have hid themselves; and the first whom he lays hold of takes his place in the next game, which is carried on as the preceding one.

KEERIKIN, *s.* A smart and sudden blow which turns one topsy-turvy, Fife.—It may be a diminutive, by the addition of *kin*, from Teut. *keer-en*, vertere.

KEEROCH, *s.* A term used contemptuously to denote any strange mixture; sometimes applied by the vulgar to medical compounds, Aberd. Thus they speak of "the *keerochs* of thae Doctors." Apparently synon. with *Soss.*

KEERS, *s.* A thin gruel given to feeble sheep in spring, Ettr. For.

KEESLIP, *s.* 1. The stomach of a calf, used for curdling milk, Teviotd.; synon. *Earnin, Yearnin.* 2. This name is given to an herb, which grows in gardens, nearly resembling southern-wood, Loth. The *Gallium* is called *cheese-rennet* in E. as it is used both there and in S. as a substitute for rennet.—Teut. *kaes-libbe*, coagulum; *kaese* signifying cheese, and *libbe, lebbe*, belonging to the same stock with our *Lappered*, coagulated.

KEEST, *pret.* Puked, S. B.

KEEST, *s.* Sap; substance, Roxb.

KEESTLESS, KYSTLESS, *adj.* 1. Tasteless; insipid, Roxb. "*Kystless*, tasteless." Gl. Sibb. 2. Without substance or spirit, ib. 3. Affording no nourishment; pron. *Kisless*, Ettr. For. *Fizzenless*, synon. Both are generally said of hay and grass.—Probably akin to Teut. *keest*, the pith of a tree.

KEETHING SIGHT. The view of the motion of a salmon, by marks in the water, S. B. *Law. Case.* This is the same with KYTHE, q. v.

KEEVE, *s.* Synon. with *tub*, E. V. KIVE. There can be no doubt that this is A. S. *cyf, cyfe*, dolium, cadus, a tun or barrel.

KEEZLIE, *adj.* Unproductive; barren; applied to soil that is good for nothing, or that scarcely brings any thing to perfection, Ayrs.—Perhaps from Teut. *kesel, kessel*, a flint; Germ. *kiess*, gravel.

KEFF, *s.* One is said to be *in a gay keff*, when one's spirits are elevated with good news, Ayrs.—Isl. *akafs* and *akefd*, fervor, praecipitantia.

KEY, *s.* The seed of the ash. V. ASH-KEYS.

KEIKS, KEYIS *of the Court.* A phrase metaph. applied to certain office-bearers in course of law. *Skene.*

KING'S KEYS. *To mak King's Keys*, to force open the door of a house, room, chest, &c. by virtue of a legal warrant in his *Majesty's* name, S. *Black Dwarf.*

To **KEIK**, *v. n.* To pry. V. KEEK.

KEIK, KEIG, *s.* A sort of wooden trumpet, long and sonorous, formerly blown in the country at five o'clock, P.M. Aberd. In some places they still blow a horn at this hour.

KEYL, *s.* A bag, or sack. *Aberd. Reg.*—Isl. *kyll*, culus, saccus.

KEYLE, *s.* Ruddle, S. *Keel*, q. v.

KEILL, *s.* A lighter. V. KEEL.

To **KEILTCH**, *v. a.* 1. To heave up; said of a burden which one has already upon the back, but which is falling too low, Ettr. For. 2. To jog with the elbow, ib.—Perhaps Dan. *kilt-er op*, to truss, to tie or tuck up.

KEILTCH, *s.* One who lifts, heaves, or pushes upwards, Ettr. For.

KEIP, *s.* Heed; care. V. KEEP. *Colyear.*

KEIPPIS, *s. pl.* *Aberd. Reg.* Copes?

To **KEIR**, *v. a.* To drive, S. B. *Bannat. Poems.*—Isl. *keir-a*, Su. G. *koer-a*, to drive.

KEIR, *s.* In some parts of S. an ancient fortification. *St. Acc.*—C. B. *caer*, a fort.

To **KEYRTH**, *v. a.* To scratch. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *kratt-a*, id.

KEYSART, *s.* A hack, or frame of wood, in which cheeses are hung up for being dried, Fife.—Teut. *kaese, kese*, a cheese, and *horde*, a frame of wood.

KEIST, *pret.* Cast; threw. V. KEST.

To **KEYTCH**, *v. a.* To toss, S. *Ramsay.* V. CACHE.

KEYTCH, KYTCH, *s.* A toss, S. *Kelly.*

KEITH, *s.* A bar laid across a river or stream, for preventing salmon from getting farther up, Perth. *Stat. Account.*—Germ. *kette*, Su. G. *ked*, a chain.

KEIT YOU. Get away, Aberd. V. KIT YE.

To **KEKKIL, KEKIL**, *v. n.* 1. To cackle, S. *Compl. S.* 2. To laugh aloud, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *kackel-en*, Su. G. *kakl-a*, id.

KEKLING, *s.* The act of cackling, S.

KELCHYN, KELTEN, *s.* A mulct paid by one guilty of manslaughter, generally to the kindred of the person killed. *Reg. Maj.*—Gael. *gial*, and *cinnea*, expl. "paid to one's kinsmen," or A. S. *geld*, compensatio, and *cynn*, cognatio. [id.

To **KELE**, *v. a.* To kill. *Douglas.*—A. S. *cwell-an*,

KELING, *s.* Large cod. V. KEELING.

KELING TREIS. "Knappel and *keling treis.*" *Aberd. Reg.* This may be wood from *Kiel*, a town of Holstein, or wood fit for making *keels* in ship-building.

KELL, *s.* 1. A dress for a woman's head. *Doug.* 2. The hinder part of a woman's cap; the *caul*, S. 3. The *furfur*, or scurf on a child's head, Ayrs. *R. Gilhaize.*—Isl. *kal* and *qvol* signify inquinamentum; Belg. *kovel*, a coif.

KELLACH, KELLACHY, *s.* A small cart of wicker, fixed to a square frame and tumbling shafts, Ang. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. Su. G. *kaelke*, a dray or sledge.

KELPIE, WATER-KELPIE, *s.* 1. The spirit of the waters, who, as is vulgarly believed, gives previous intimation of the destruction of those who perish within his jurisdiction, by preternatural lights and noises, and even assists in drowning them, S. *Minst. Border.*—Alem. *chalp*, Germ. *kalb*, a calf? 2. A raw-boned youth. *Shirrefs.*

KELSO BOOTS. Heavy shackles put upon the legs of prisoners; by some supposed to be a sort of stocks, Teviotd.

KELSO CONVOY. An escort scarcely deserving the name, South of S. "A step and a half ower the door stane." *Antiquary.* This is rather farther than a *Scotch convoy*, which, according to some, is only to the door. It is, however, expl. by others as signifying that one goes as far as the friend whom he accompanies has to go, although to his own door.

KELSO RUNGS. Generally classed with *Jeddart Staves*, South of S.

KELT, *s.* Cloth with the nap, generally of native black wool, S.; used both as a s. and adj. *Gl. Shirrefs. Legend St. Androis.*—Isl. *kult*, tapestry, or any raised work.

KELT, *s.* A salmon that has been spawning; a foul fish, S. *Statist. Acc.*—Belg. *kuytvisch*, id. *kuyt*; Teut. *kiete*, spawn.

KELTER, *s.* Money, Dumfr.—Germ. *gelt*, id.

To **KELTER**, *v. n.* 1. To move in an undulating manner, S. 2. Often applied to the stomach, as expressive of the great nausea felt before puking, S. 3. To tilt up; as, a balance is said to *kelter*, when the one end of the beam mounts suddenly upwards; or when a cart, in the act of unyoking, escapes from the hold, so that the shafts get too far up, Lanarks. 4. To tumble or fall headlong, South of S. 5. To struggle violently, as a fish to release itself from the hook, Perths.—Germ. *kelter*, vivarium.

To **KELTER**, *v. a.* To overturn; to overset, Fife, Roxb.—C. B. *chwyldroi*, to revolve, to whirl, *chwyldro*, a circular turn.

KELTER, *s.* A fall in which one is thrown heels over head; a somerset, Ayrs.

KELTIE, *s.* A large glass or bumper imposed, under the notion of punishment, on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair, S.; *Keltie's mends*, id. *Stat. Acc.*

KELTIE AFF. *Cleared keltie aff*, a phrase used to denote that one's glass is quite empty, previously to drinking a bumper, S. *Rob Roy.*

KELTIES, *s. pl.* Children, Ang.—Su. G. *kult*, a boy.

KEMBIT, *s.* The pith of hemp, Ayrs.—Gael. *cainab*, hemp; Lat. *cannabis.*

To **KEME**, *v. a.* To comb. V. KAIM.

KEMESTER, *s.* A wool-comber, S. *Burrow Lawes.* Balfour writes *Camesteres.*

KEMMIN, *s.* A term commonly used in Upp. Lanarks. in relation to children or small animals, to denote activity and agility; as, "He rins like a *kemmin*," he runs very fast; "He wirks like a *kemmin*," he works with great activity; "He fechts [*i. e.* fights] like a *kemmin*," &c.—This term, belonging to Strathclyde, is very probably of Welsh origin. C. B. *cammin*, a peregrine falcon; or *ceimmyn*, one that strives in the games.

To **KEMP**, *v. n.* To strive, in whatever way, S. *Doug.* 2. To strive which will be foremost in reaping.—A. S. *campian*, Su. G. *kaemp-a*, certare. V. KEMPER, and KEMPIN.

KEMP, *s.* 1. A champion. *Douglas.* 2. Sometimes it includes the idea of strength and uncommon size. *Bannatyne Poems.* 3. The champion of a party in controversy. *Winyet.*—A. S. *cempa*, miles; Su. G. *kaempe*, athleta; Dan. *kiempe*, a giant; Isl. miles robustus.

KEMP, *s.* The act of striving for superiority, S. *J. Nicol.*

KEMP, *s.* The name given to a stalk of Ribgrass, Plantago lanceolata, Linn.; Teviotd. Loth. 2. A game thus denominated; also in pl. *Kemps*, Ib. Two children, or young people, pull each a dozen of stalks of rib-grass; and try who, with his *kemp*, can decapitate the greatest number of those belonging to his opponent. He who has one remaining, while all that belong to the other are gone, wins the game; as in the game of *Beggar-my-neighbour* with cards. They also give the name of *soldiers* to these stalks.

To KEMPEL, *v. a.* To cut into separate parts, S. B.—Su. G. *kappa*, L. B. *kapul-are*, to amputate.

KEMPER, *s.* 1. One who strives; now generally applied to reapers striving on the harvest-field, S. 2. One who is supposed to excel in any respect, S. *Ross.*—Isl. *kaemper*, is the pl. of *kaempe*.

KEMPIN, *s.* 1. The act of striving on the harvest-field, S. *A. Douglas.* 2. Used to denote warfare, or a struggle for superiority in whatever way, S. *Antiquary.*

KEMPLE, *s.* Forty wisps or bottles of straw or hay, S. *Courant.*

KEMP-SEED, *s.* 1. A variation of the name given to Rib-grass, Ettr. For. 2. The seeds of oats, when meal is made, or the *reesings* of the sieve, are called in pl. *kemp-seeds*, Teviotd.

KEMP-STANE, *s.* A stone placed as the boundary which has been reached by the first who *kemps* or strives at the *Putting-stone*. He who throws farthest beyond it is the victor, Fife. V. PUTTING-STONE.

KEMSTOCK, *s.* A nautical term, used as if synon. with *Capstane*.

To KEN, *v. a.* 1. To know, S. O. E. 2. To make known. *Wyntown.* 3. To direct, in relation to a course. *Doug.* 4. To direct, as to the means, S. B. *Barbour.* 5. To be able. *Wyntown.* 6. *To ken a* widow *to her terce*, to set apart her proportion of the lands which belonged to her deceased husband; a forensic phrase, S. *Fountainhall.*—Su. G. *kaenn-a*, cognoscere, sensu forensi; Isl. *kenn-a*, docere, instituere.

To KEN, *v. n.* To be acquainted. *Wallace.*

To KEN *o'* one's *sell.* To be aware, Aberd.

KENDILLING, *s.* Perhaps cloth of Kendal in England. *Aberd. Reg.*

To KENDLE, *v. n.* To bring forth; applied to hares. *Mait. Poems.*—Apparently from Germ. *kind*, a child.

To KENDLE, *v. a.* To kindle, S.

KENE, KEYNE, *adj.* 1. Daring. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. Cruel. *Sir Tristrem.* — A. S. *cene*, Su. G. *koen*, audax.

KENERED, *pret.* Stirred. *Sir Gawan.*—From C. B. *cynhyrv-u*, to move, to stir.

KENGUDE, *s.* A lesson or caveat; warning got by experience; as, "That'll be a *kengude* to ye;" q. that will teach you to *know good* from evil, Teviotd.

KENYIE, *s.* Pl. *kenyies*, "fighting fellows," Aberd. *Skinner.*

KENLING, *s.* Brood. *Winyet.*—It is evidently the same with Germ. *kindlein*, a baby or young child. V. KENDLE, *v.* to bring forth.

KENNAWHAT, *s.* A nondescript, S.; from *ken*, to know, *na*, the negative, and *what*.

KENNES, KENS, *s. pl.* The same with *canis*, customs in kind. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. CANE, KAIN, *s.*

KENNET, *s.* Some kind of hunting dog. "*Kennetis*, hounds; perh. a dimin. from Lat. *canis*," Gl. Sibb.

KENNIN, *s.* 1. Acquaintance, S. B. 2. A taste or smack of any thing, S. 3. A small portion, S. *J. Nicol.* 4. A slight degree, S. *Burns.* 5. *Ae kennin*, any thing so small as to be merely perceptible by the senses, S. *Picken.* 6. *Kenning be kenning*, according to a proportional gradation, regulated by the terms of a former bargain. *Balfour's Pract.*—Su. G. *kaenn-a*, to discover by the senses.

KENS, *pl.* Duties paid in kind.

KENSPECKLE, *adj.* Having so singular an appearance, as to be easily recognised, S. *J. Nicol.*—From *ken*, and A. S. *specce*, a mark.

KENT, *s.* 1. A long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches or brooks, S. *Ross.* 2. "A tall person." *Gall. Enc.*

To KENT, *v. a.* To *set* or put a boat, by using a long pole, or *kent*, S. A. *Abbot.*

KENZIE, KENSIE, *s.* Perhaps, angry man. *Christ's Kirk.* The proper pronunciation appears to be *Kenyie*, q. v.

KEOCH (*gutt.*), *s.* A wooded glen, Fife; pronounced as a monosyllable, q. *kyogh*.

To KEP, KEPP, KEIP, *v. a.* 1. To intercept, S. *Douglas.* 2. To receive in the act of falling, S. *Bellend.* 3. To meet in a hostile way. *Barbour.* 4. To meet in an amicable way, S. B. *Gawan and Gol.* 5. To meet accidentally, S. 6. To KEP *aff*, to ward off. 7. To KEP *back*, to prevent from getting forward, S. 8. To KEP *in*, to prevent from issuing out, by guarding the passage, or rather by suddenly opposing some barrier to what is issuing or endeavouring to do so, S. 9. To KEP *out*, to prevent from entering, by suddenly opposing some obstacle, S. 10. To KEP *up* the hair, to bind up the hair, Mearns. Lanarks.—A. S. *cep-an*, Teut. *kepp-en*, captare.

KEPAR, *s.* One who catches at a thing. *Dunbar.*

KEPE, *s.* Care; heed. *To tak kepe*, to take care. *Wallace.*—A. S. *cep-an*, curare, advertere.

KEPPING-KAIM, *s.* The large comb used by women for tucking up the hair on the back part of the head, Mearns, Lanarks. It is sometimes called a *buckling-kame*.

KER, KAR, *adj.* 1. Left, applied to the hand, S. *Skene.*—Gael. *caerr*, id. 2. Awkward, Galloway. 3. Wrong, in a moral sense, S.; like Lat. and E. *sinister*.

KER, *s.* The soft kernel of suet, Ang. V. CLYER.

KERB, KIRB STONES. The large stones on the borders of a causeway; q. *curb-stones*, because serving as a fence to the rest, S. *Statist. Acc.*

KERBIT, *adj.* Peevish, Mearns. It has been supposed that this may be a corr. of *Crabbed*. Another might view it q. *Carebit*. q. *bitten* by *care*.

KEREFULL, *s.* As much as fills a sledge or *car*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To KERF, *v. a.* To carve. *Doug. Virg.*

KER-HANDIT, *part. adj.* Left-handed, S. V. CAR.

KERNE, *s.* 1. A foot soldier, armed with a dart or a *skean*. *Antiquary.* 2. A vagabond or sturdy beggar, S.

KERSE, KERSS, *s.* V. CARSE.

KERSSES, *s. pl.* Cresses, S.—A. S. *caerse*, Belg. *kerse*, id.

KERT, *s.* A seaman's chart. *Colkelbie Sow.*—Teut. *kaerte*, id.

To KERTH, *v. n.* Apparently, to make demonstrations, to assume a bold appearance. *Sir Pat. Hume's Narrative.* It may be an error for *keith*, i. e. *kythe*, show themselves.

KERTIE, *s.* A species of louse. V. KARTIE.

KERVOUR, *s.* Carver. *Acts Ja. V.*

KEST, KEIST, *pret. v.* 1. Threw. *Compl. S.* 2. Threw off in the chase. *Doug.* 3. Contrived; formed a plan. *Wall.* 4. Turned to a particular course or employment. "He *keist* himself to merchandice." *Reg. Aberd.* 5. Gave a coat of lime or plaster, S. *To Kest*, to cast, Cumberland. V. CAST, *v. a.*

KEST, *part. pa.* Cased. *Houlate.*

KET, KETT, *s.* The flesh of animals that have died of disease or from accident, Loth. Bord.—Su. G. *koett*, Isl. *kaet*, caro?

To **KET**, *v. a.* To corrupt. *Henrysone.*

KET, KETT, *s.* 1. The weed called quick-grass, S. A. 2. A spongy peat, composed of tough fibres of moss, and other plants, Clydes. Dumfr. 3. Exhausted land; what is reduced to a *caput mortuum*, Clydes.

KET, KETT, *s.* A "tawted ket," a matted fleece, S. *Burns.*—C. B. *caeth*, bound; Ir. *caitin*, shag.

KET, *adj.* Irascible, Gall. Dumfr.—Shall we view this as allied to Isl. *kit-a*, *kyt-az*, litigare, altercari.

KETCHE-PILLARIS, *s. pl.* Players at ball. *Dunb.*—Teut. *kaetse-spel*, ludus pilae.

KETHAT, *s.* A robe or cassock, ibid.

KETHRES, *s. pl.*—Gael. *cath-fir*, signifies warriors, *ceatharb*, a troop; whence *ceatharnach*, a soldier. V. CATHERANES.

KETON, *s.* *Cox's Ireland.* This must certainly be viewed as an abbreviation of Fr. *hoqueton*, O. Fr. *auqueton*, a soldier's cassock. V. ACTON.

KETRAIL, KYTRAL, *s.* A term expressive of the greatest contempt and abhorrence, Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *ketter*, haereticus. V. KYTRAL.

KETTY, *adj.* 1. Matted, S. A. 2. Applied to spongy peats of the description given under *Ket*, *Kett*, Upp. Clydes.

KETTRIN, *s. pl.* V. CATHERANES.

To **KEUCHLE** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To cough, Upp. Clydes.

KEUCHLE, *s.* A cough; the act of coughing, ibid.—Formed as if a diminutive from Teut. *kuch-en*, Belg. *kuchg-en*, tussire.

To **KEVE**, *v. a.* To toss. V. CAVE.

KEVEE. *On the kevee*, possessing that flow of spirits that borders on derangement, having a bee in one's bonnet, Stirlings.—Fr. être sur le *qui vive*, to be on the alert.

KEVEL, *s.* A lot. V. CAVEL.

To **KEVEL**, *v. a.* To wield in an awkward manner, Ettr. For.

KEVEL. V. KAVEL.

To **KEVEL**, *v. n.* To wrangle; to scold, S. A. *J. Nicol.*—Alem. *kyffel-n*, Su. G. *kifw-a*, *kaeb-la*, id.

KEVER, *s.* A gentle breese, so as to cause a slight motion of the water; a term used on the coast of Ayrshire. Perhaps a derivative from *Keve*, *Cave*, to toss; q. what moves or tosses the boat.

To **KEUILL** *with.* To have intercourse with, Selkirks. *Hogg's Winter Tales.*—Teut. *kavel-en*, sortiri.

KEVINS, *s. pl.* The refuse separated from grain, S.

KEUL, *s.* A lot, Roxb. V. CAVEL.

KEULIN, *s.* Perhaps the same with *Callan*, Aberd. *Skinner.*—It may denote young people in general; Su. G. *kull*, proles.

KEW, *s.* Expl. "an overset," Ayrs.; probably denoting too much fatigue.—Su. G. *kufw-a*, supprimere.

KEWIS, *s. pl.* Line of conduct. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *queue*, conclusion of a business.

KEWL, *s.* One who rides a horse, that is not under proper command, with a halter, when he brings the halter under the horse's jaws, and makes it pass through his mouth, is said to *put a kewl* on, Roxb.—C. B. *chwyl*, a turn; or corr. from E. *coil.*

KY, *s. pl.* Cows, S. *Douglas.*—O. Fris. *kij.*

To **KIAUVE**, *v. a.* To work; to knead, Moray. *Popular Ball.*—Isl. *kef-ia*, supprimere.

KIBBLE, KYBILL, *adj.* Strong and active, S. B. *Wynt.*

KIBBLING, *s.* A cudgel, Gall. "*Kibbling*, a rude stick or rung." *Gall. Encycl.* It is probably a dimin. from *Cavel*, *Kavil*, &c. a pole, a long staff.—Isl. *kefli*, baculus.

KICHE, *s.* Apparently q. *kitchie*, the name given to a *kitchen*, S. B. *Aberd. Reg.*

KICK, *s.* A novelty, S.—Isl. *kaek-r*, gestus indecorus.

KICKY, *adj.* 1. Showy; gaudy, S. *Shirrefs.* 2. Aiming at what is above one's station, S. 3. Clever; as, "Ye're like the wife's calf—a *kicky* mortal," in which there is a play on the word as also signifying *apt to kick.*

KICK-UP, *s.* A tumult; an uproar, Roxb. Aberd.; from the vulgar phrase, *to kick up a dust.*

To **KID**, *v. n.* To toy, Fife.—Su. G. *kaetjas*, lascivire.

KID, KAID, *s.* The tick or sheep-louse. *Polwart.*

KYDD, *part. pa.* Manifested; from *kythe.* *Sir Gawan.*

KIDDET, *part. adj.* In a state of pregnancy; with child, Ayrs.—It has strong marks of affinity to the Welsh; for C. B. *cyd-io*, signifies coire, copulare.

KIDDY, *adj.* Wanton, Ang. V. CAIGIE.

KIDE, *s.* Perhaps q. *Kith*, q. v. *Sir Gawan.*

KIDGIE, *adj.* Lovingly attached, Ayrs.; the same with *Caigie*, *Caidgy*, q. v.

KIED, *part. pa.* Detected; discovered, Shetl. It seems a corr. of *kythed*, q. made known.

To **KIFFLE**, *v. n.* To cough from a tickling sensation in the throat, although not proceeding from cold, Roxb.

KIFFLE, *s.* A troublesome or tickling cough, Roxb.

KIFFLIN'-COUGH, *s.* A slight cough, caused as above, Roxb. This seems merely a variation of *Kighle*, used to denote a short tickling cough.—Teut. *kich*, spirandi difficultas, *kich-en*, difficulter spirare, leviter atque inaniter tussire. [tussire.

KIGH, *s.* A slight tickling cough, S.—Germ. *keich-en*,

KIGHENHEARTED, KICKEN-HEARTED, *adj.* Faint-hearted, S.; E. chicken-hearted.—Isl. Sw. *kikn-a*, spiritum amittere.

To **KIGHER**, KICKER, *v. n.* To titter, S.—Germ. *kicker-n*, id.

KIGHER, *s.* The same with *Kighle*, Ang.

KIGHER, KICKER, *s.* A restrained laugh; a titter, S.

To **KIGHLE** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To have a short tickling cough, S.; the same with *Kigh*, *v.*

KIGHLE, *s.* A short tickling cough, S.

KY-HERD, *s.* A cow-herd, Lanarks.

KYIS, *pl.* Cows. *P. 16th Cent.* This form of the word is anomalous. V. KAY.

KIL. A term entering into the formation of many names of places in S. *Stat. Acc.*—From Gael. *cill*, a cell, as denoting that this was once the abode of a religious.

To **KILCH** (*hard*), *v. n.* 1. To throw up behind, applied to a horse, especially when tickled on the croup, Roxb. 2. *To kilch up.* A person, seating himself on one end of a board or form, when, by his weight, he suddenly raises up the other, is said to make it *kilch up*, ibid. Most probably from the v. *to Kilt.*

KILCH, *s.* "A side blow; a catch; a stroke got unawares." *Gall. Encycl.*

KILCHES, *s. pl.* The name given to the wide-mouthed trowsers or pantaloons worn by male children, Stirlings. Upp. Clydes.

KYLE, *s.* A sound; a strait, S. *Martin.*—Gael. *caolas*, id.; Isl. *kyll*, gurges.

KILE, KYLE, *s.* A chance. *Ross.* Corr. from *Cavil*, q. v.

KYLE ABOUT. An equal chance; or, one good deed for another, S. B.

KYLE OF HAY. A hay-cock; the small heap into which hay is at first gathered when it is raked from the ground, S. A. *Coll.* Ang. Fife.—This has been deduced from Fr. *cueill-ir*, to gather.

To **KYLE**, TO KYLE HAY. To put it into cocks, ib.

KILL, *s.* 1. A kiln. 2. *The kill's on fire*, a phrase used to denote any great tumult or combustion, S. 3. *To fire the kill*, to raise a combustion. *Wodrow.* 4. *To set the kill on fire*, and *To set the kill a-low*, are used in the same sense, S.

To **KILL**, *v. a.* To kiln-dry, S. *Fountainh.*

KILL OF A STACK, *s.* The opening to that vacuity which is left in a stack of corn or hay, for the admission of air, in order to prevent its being heated, Roxb. —Probably from its resemblance to the opening in a kiln for drying grain.

KILL-COW, *s.* A matter of consequence; a serious affair; as, "Ye needna mind, I'm sure it's nae sic great *kill-cow*," Teviotd. In reference, most probably, to a blow that is sufficient to knock down or *kill* a *cow*.

KILL-FUDDIE, *s.* The aperture by which the fuel is put into the kiln, Mearns. This is different from the *Killogie*, as the *kill-fuddie* is in the interior part of the *killogie*, immediately forming the mouth of the kiln.—*Fuddie* may be allied to Teut. *voed-en*, *vued-en*, alere, nutrire, q. the place by which the kiln is *fed* or supplied.

KILLICK, *s.* 1. "The flue of an anchor." *Gall. Encycl.* This must denote the flook. 2. "The mouth of a pick-axe," ibid.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *klick-r*, curvamen, aduncitas; q. *Cleik*, S.

KILLICOUP, *s.* A somerset, Roxb.; from *killie*, explained below, and *coup* a fall.

KILLIE, *s.* 1. An instrument of amusement for children. A plank or beam is placed on a wall, so that one end projects a good way farther than the other. A child then places himself upon the long end, while two or three press down the short end, so as to cause him to mount, Roxb. 2. An act of amusement in this way, ibid.

To **KILLIE**, *v. a.* To raise one aloft in the manner above described, Roxb.

KILLIEMAHOU, *s.* An uproar; a confusion, Ettr. For.

KILLYLEEPY, *s.* The common sandpiper, Loth.

KILLING, *s.* Cod. V. KEELING.

KILLYVIE, *s.* A state of great alertness or excitement, West of S.—Fr. *qui là vive?*

KILLY-WIMPLE, *s.* A gewgaw; a fictitious ornament; as, *She has o'er mony killy-wimples in her singing;* she sings with too many quavers and affected decorations, Loth.

KILLMAN, *s.* The *man* who has the charge of the *kill*, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

KILL-MEAT, *s.* A perquisite or small proportion of the *shilling* or *sheelings* of a mill, which falls to the share of the under-miller, Roxb.

KILLMOULIS, *s.* The name given in Roxb. to a hobgoblin represented as having no mouth.—C. B. *gwyll*, a goblin. The latter part of the designation seems to be *mowless*, *i. e.* without a mouth.

KILLOGIE, *s.* A vacuity before the fire-place in a kiln. V. LOGIE.

To **KILLOGUE**, *v. n.* To hold secret and close conference together, as apparently laying a plot; synon. with *Cognost*, Clydes. This seems merely a corr. of the obsolete E. v. *to Colleague*, still used in the sense given above.

KILLRAVAGE, *s.* Expl. "a mob of disorderly persons." *Gall. Encycl.* V. GILRAVAGE.

KILL-SPENDIN, *s.* An old term for the fire of a kiln, Ang.; from the great *expenditure* of fuel.

KILMARNOCK WHITTLE. A cant phrase used for a person of either sex who is already engaged or betrothed, Roxb.

KILN-HOGIE, *s.* Shetl. the same with S. *Killogie.*

KYLOE, *s.* 1. The designation given to the small black cattle brought from the Island of Skye, S. 2. Applied to Highland cattle without distinction, S. *Waverley.*

KYLOE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the description of cattle called *kyloes*; as, "a *kyloe* cow," a Highland cow of a small size; "a *kyloe* stot," a bullock of this description; "*kyloe* beef," &c. S.

To **KILSH**, *v. a.* To push, Dumfr.

KILSH, *s.* A push, Dumfr.—Perhaps of Welsh origin; C. B. *cilgwth*, push.

KILT, KELT, *s.* A loose dress worn by Highlanders, extending from the belly to the knee, in the form of a petticoat, S. *Boswell.*—Su. G. *kilt*, *kioli*, Isl. *killta*, sinus vestis anterior.

To **KILT**, KILT UP, *v. a.* 1. To tuck up, S. *Douglas.* —Dan. *kilt-er op*, Su. G. *upkilt-a*, id. 2. To lift up any thing quickly, Ang. *Cleland.* 3. *To kilt awa' wi'*, also *to kilt out o'*, to carry off quickly, S. A.; apparently an oblique use of the v. as signifying to truss, as it is said *to pack off with* a thing. *Tales of My Landlord.*

KILT, *s.* 1. The slope of a stone, especially in the erection of a staircase; a term in masonry, Loth. 2. Applied, in a figurative sense, to an unnatural or ungraceful elevation of the voice in music, Loth.—Dan. *kilte*, a taking in.

To **KILT**, *v. a.* To overturn; to upset, Roxb.

KILT, *s.* An overturn; the act of overturning, Roxburgh.

To **KILT** *o'er*, *v. a.* To turn over, rather by sleight than by strength; as, "See gin ye can *kilt* that stane *o'er*," S. A. It is synon. with *Cant*, *Cant o'er.*

KILT, *s.* The proper mode of management. *Gall. Encycl.*

KILTED, *part. adj.* Dressed in a kilt, as distinguished from one who wears breeches, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

KILTER, *s.* Entertainment. *Ramsay.* The same with E. *kelter*, preparation.

KILTIE, *s.* 1. One who is dressed in a *kilt*, Clydes. 2. Dimin. of *kilt.*

KILTIE, *s.* "A spawned salmon." *Gall. Encycl.* This must signify, one that has been spawning. V. KELT, id.

KILTING, *s.* The lap of a woman's petticoat that is tucked up, S. *Kelly.*

KILT-RACK, *s.* That which lifts up the rack of a mill, Ang. V. KILT, *v.*

KIM, *adj.* 1. Keen; spirited, Aberd. Mearns. 2. Spruce, Aberd.—Isl. *kim-a*, deridere.

KIMMEN, Kymond, *s.* 1. A milk-pail, S. O. 2. A large shallow tub used in brew-houses, Upp. Clydes. 3. A small tub, Ang.—Gael. *cuman*, "a skimmer, a sort of dish, a pail," Shaw; C. B. *cuman*, "a large wooden vessel, a tub; a kive, or brewing-tub," Owen.

KIMMER, *s.* 1. A gossip. 2. Used as denoting a married woman, Gall. V. Cummer.

To KIMMER, *v. n.* 1. To gossip, or to meet for gossiping, S. A. 2. To bring forth a child, Lanarks.; a ludicrous term.

KIMMERIN, *s.* An entertainment at the birth of a child, Gall.

KIN, *s.* Kind, S. as *alkin*, all kind of. *Pal. Honor.*—A. S. *cinne*, Isl. *kin*, id.

KINBOT, *s.* The mulct to be paid to survivors for the sudden slaughter of a relative. *Fordun.*—A. S. *cin*, kindred, and *bot*, compensation.

KINCHIN, *s.* A child, in cant language. This is one of the very few terms of this description that can be traced.—It is undoubtedly of Belg. *kindeken*, a little child, a diminutive from *kind*, a child.

KINCHIN-MORT, *s.* A young girl educated in thieving; a cant term. *Guy Mannering.*—From *kinchin*, a child, and *mort*, a woman, *i. e.* a female child.

KIND, *s.* *Not their kind*, not belonging to them, or not proper or natural for them. *Spalding.*

KYND, *s.* Nature. *Wyntown.*

KIND, Kyndly, *adj.* 1. Natural; kindred, ibid. 2. Native. *Douglas.*

KIND GALLOWS. A designation given to the fatal tree at Crieff. *Antiquary.*

KINDLIE, *s.* A man is said to have a *kindlie* to a farm or possession which his ancestors have held, and which he has himself long tenanted, S. O.

KYNDLIE ROWME, or Possession. The land held in lease by a *Kindly Tenant*. *Spalding.* V. Kyndlie Tennents.

KYNDLIE TENNENTS. A designation given to those tenants whose ancestors have long resided on the same lands, S. *Keith's Hist.*

KYNDNES, *s.* Apparently the right on which a man claimed to retain a farm in consequence of long possession; the same with *Kindlie*. *Acts Ja. VI.*

KINDNESS, *s.* The name given to a disease which prevailed in Scotland, A.D. 1580.—This name may have been the vulgar corruption of the technical term for a tumid inflammation in the throat, *squinancy* (now *quinsy*), or perhaps rather of Fr. *squinance*, id.

KING-CUP, *s.* The common species of Meadow ranunculus, Loth. *H. Mid-Loth.*

KING OF CANTLAND. A game of children, in which one of a company being chosen *King o' Cantland*, and two goals appointed at a considerable distance from each other, all the rest endeavour to run from the one goal to the other; and those whom the King can seize in their course, so as to lay his hand upon their heads (which operation is called *winning* them), become his subjects, and assist him in catching the remainder, Dumfr. This play, in Roxb. is called *King's Covenanter;* in Galloway, *King and Queen of Cantelon*.

KINGERVIE, *s.* A species of wrasse. *Sibbald.*

KINGLE-KANGLE, *s.* Loud, confused, and ill-natured talk, Fife.; a reduplicative term formed from *Cangle*, q. v.

KING'S CLAVER, *s.* Melilot, an herb; Melilotus officinalis, Linn.; syn. *Whuttlegrass*, Roxb. Called *claver* or clover, as being a species of Trefoil.

KING-COLL-AWA', *s.* The lady-bird; as in the rhyme:—

"King, King-coll-awa',
Tak up yer wings an' flee awa."—*Mearns.*

KING'S COVENANTER. A game of children, Roxb. Loth. This game has had its origin, it would seem, during the troubles under Charles I. V. King of Cantland.

KING'S CUSHION. A seat formed by two persons, each of whom grasps the wrist of his left hand with the right, while he lays hold of the right wrist of his companion with his left hand, and *vice versa*; thus forming a seat. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

KING'S ELLWAND. The constellation properly called Orion's Girdle or Belt, Roxb.

KING'S-HOOD, *s.* 1. The second of the four stomachs in ruminating animals, S. *Burns.* 2. It is used to denote the great gut, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.*

KING'S KEYS. V. Keies.

KING'S-WEATHER, *s.* The exhalations arising from the earth in a warm day, Loth. Syn. *Cauts*, q. v.

To KINK, *v. n.* 1. To labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing, S.—Teut. *kinken*, difficulter spirare. 2. To laugh immoderately, S. Gl. Sibb. 3. To puke, Galloway. *Davidson.*

KINK, *s.* 1. A violent fit of coughing, attended with suspension of breathing, S. *Morison.* 2. A regular fit of the chin-cough, S. 3. A convulsive fit of laughter, S. 4. A faint; a swoon, Ettr. For.—A. S. *cincung*, cachinnatio.

To gae in an Kink. To go at once, like one who goes off in a convulsive laugh. *Hogg.*

KINK, *s.* 1. A bend in the bole of a tree, Ayrs. 2. In a general sense, a bending of any kind, ibid. This must be originally the same with *Kinsch*, *Kinch*, as denoting the twist or doubling given to a rope; Belg. *kink*, a bend.

KINKEN, *s.* A small barrel; a cag, S. B. *Spalding.*—The unquestionable origin is Teut. *kindeken*, *kinncken*, vasculum, octava pars cadi.

KINKENS, *s.* An evasive answer to an over-inquisitive child. Mearns. *Never a ken ken I.* V. Quinquins and Kinkyne.

KINKHOST, *s.* The hooping-cough, S. *Montgomerie.*—Belg. *kink-hoest*, Su. G. *kikhosta*, id.

KINKYNE, *s.* Kind, *s.* V. Kin. The reduplication seems used for emphasis. Thus, *aw kin kind* seems properly to signify, "every kind possible," or "imaginable;" *nae kin kyne*, no kind whatsoever; q. every—or no—sort of kind.

KINKIT, *part. pa.* When two ropes, or the different folds of one rope, which have been firmly twisted, are let loose, so that, in consequence of the spring given in untwisting, knots are formed on different parts of the rope or fold, it is said to be *kinkit*, Fife.

KINNEN, *s.* A rabbit, S. V. Cunning.

KINRENT, Kynrent, *s.* Kindred. *Wallace.*—A. S. *cynrene*, *cynryn*, id.

KYNRIK, *s.* 1. Kingdom, ibid. 2. Possession of a kingdom. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S. *cynric*, regnum.

KINSCH, *s.* Apparently, kindred. *Montgomerie.*

KINSCH, Kinch, *s.* 1. The twist or doubling given to a cord or rope, S. E. *Kink*. 2. A cross rope capped about one stretched longitudinally, and tightening it, S. A. *Gl. Moray.* 3. An advantage unexpectedly obtained, ibid.—Isl. *kinka*, artuum nodus; Belg. *kink*, a bend.

To KEP KINCHES. A metaph. phrase, signifying to meet any particular exigence; to manage any thing dexterously, when the conduct of one person ought to correspond to that of another, or when the act is exactly fitted to the peculiar circumstances; as, "I canna *kep kinches wi'* him, Stirlings.

To KINSCH, *v. a.* 1. To tighten a rope by twisting it with a rack-pin, S. 2. To cast a single knot on the end of a piece of cloth, or of a web; a term commonly used by weavers in the northern counties of S.

KINSCH, *s.* A pin or stick used in twisting the ropes which bind any thing together, to make them firmer, S.; *Rack-pin*, synon.

KINSH, *s.* A lever, such as is used in quarrying stones, or in raising them, Roxb.; synon. *Pinch*, *Punch*.

KINTRA, *s.* Country. Lanarks.

KINTYE, *s.* The roof-tree, Fife.; a term used by those who are of Highland descent.—Gael. *ceann*, the head, and *tighe*, genitive, of the house.

KIOW-OWS, *s. pl.* 1. Silly tattles; trifling discourse, S. B. 2. Things of a trivial nature, ib. Corr. perhaps from E. *gewgaws*.

To KIOW-OW, *v. n.* To trifle either in discourse or conduct, S. B.

To KIP, *v. a.* To take the property of another by fraud or violence, Loth.—Su. G. *kipp-a*, to seize violently.

To KIP, *v. n.* To play the truant, Loth.

KIP, *s.* Haste; hurry, Ettr. For. This may be allied to Isl. *kipp-a*, raptare; or Dan. *kipp-er*, to pant, to leap.

KIP, *s.* "Ane litill *kipp*." *Aberd. Reg.* *Kip* denotes a hook, also a jutting point, Ettr. For.

KIP, KIPP, *s.* 1. A sharp-pointed hill, Tweed. 2. Those parts of a mountain which resemble round knobs, jutting out by the side of the cattle-path, are called *kipps*, Ayrs.—Isl. *kepp-r*, tumor.

To KIP, *v. n.* To be turned up at the points; spoken of the horns of cattle, Clydes.

To KIP *up*, *v. a.* To turn up; as, the side of a hat or bonnet. A *kipped up nose*, a nose cocked up, Roxb. Mearns.

KIP, *s.* A term denoting any thing that is beaked. V. KIPPER.

KIP, *s.* A cant term for a brothel, Clydes. It may however, be corr. from Belg. *kuf*, id.

KYPE, *s.* 1. A small round hole made in the ground by boys, in one of their games at *marbles* or taw, Aberd. 2. Transferred, as a name, to that particular game which requires this hole, ibid.—Isl. *kipp-r*, interstitium loci.

KYPIE, *s.* A man who uses his left hand instead of the right, Lanarks.; corresponding with Lat. *scaevus*. Corr. perhaps, from C. B. *chwithig*, id.

KIP-NEBBIT, *adj.* Synon. with *Kip-nosed*, Ettr. For.

KIP-NOSED, *adj.* Having the nose turned up at the point, S.; having what is called in vulgar E. a *pug nose*.

KIPPAGE, *s.* 1. The company sailing on board a ship, whether passengers or mariners. *Acts Ja. VI.* This is not from the E. word, which is not used in a similar sense, but from Fr. *equipage d'un navire*, "most properly, her mariners and soldiers," Cotgr. *i. e.* those on board a vessel. 2. Disorder; confusion, S. Loth. *Antiq.* 3. It often denotes the expression or symptoms of a paroxysm of rage. *Waverley*. To be in an unco *kippage*, to be highly offended or displeased, S. A.

KIPPER, *s.* 1. Salmon in the state of spawning, S. A.; *reid fische*, synon. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. Salmon salted, hung and dried, S. *Kipper* may literally signify, "a beaked fish." *Kip* has a similar sense in S.—Teut. *kipp-en*, excludere ova. V. KIP-NOSED.

To KIPPER, *v. a.* To cure fish by means of salt and pepper, and by hanging them up, S. *Statistical Account*.

KIPPER-NOSE, *s.* A beaked or hooked nose, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man*.

KIPPIE, *s.* A small hill, South of S.

KIPPIE, KIPPIT, *adj.* *A kippie cow*, a cow with horns turning upwards, Roxb. Mearns.

KIPPING LYNE. Perhaps from Teut. *kip*, decipula, as denoting a gin for catching fish.

KIPPLE, *s.* A rafter, Roxb. V. COUPLE.

To KIPPLE *to*, *v. a.* To fasten together; to couple, S. O. *Picken*.

KIPPLE-FIT, *s.* The *foot* or lower part of a rafter, S. O. *Davids. Seas.* V. COUPLE.

KIPPLE-HOE, *s.* A straight piece of wood laid across the top of the *couple* or rafter, the top being covered with *seal*, so as to form the angle, Roxb. V. HOW, HOU, *s.*

KIR, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, Ayrs. 2. Fond; amorous; wanton, Gall. Ayrs. Dumfr. 3. Consequential, Dumfr. as, "He looks as *kir* as a rabbit." *Siller Gun.*—Isl. *kirr*, tranquillus.

To KIRK, *v. a.* To lead to church; as, *To kirk a bride*, &c. S. *Wallace*.

KIRK, KIRKE, *s.* 1. The true catholic church, including all on earth who hold the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. 2. The church invisible, consisting of all who are true believers, to whatever society they belong; or whether they be in heaven, or yet on earth. 3. A body of Christians adhering to one doctrine, government, and worship, S. *Scott's Conf. of Faith*. 4. The church of Scotland, as distinguished from other reformed churches, or from that of Rome. 5. A particular congregation, assembling in one place for the worship of God, as distinguished from the whole body of the church, S. 6. The term *Kirk* is frequently applied to ecclesiastical judicatories of different denominations. 7. The church viewed as established by law, or as legally connected with the state, S. 8 A house appropriated for public worship, S. 9. The term had been used, in connection with another, at the time of our Reformation, to denote what is usually called a conventicle, or private meeting of a religious society. *Knox*.

KIRK AND MILL. "Ye may *mak a kirk and a mill o't*," a phrase very commonly used to express the indifference of the speaker as to the future use that may be made of the property of which he speaks, S.

KIRK-BELL, *s.* The bell which is rung to summon to church; the church-going bell, S.

KIRK-DORE, KIRK-DUIR, *s.* The door of a church, S. "To do a thing *at the kirk-dore*," to do a thing openly and unblushingly, Lanarks.

KIRKIN, KIRKING, *s.* The first appearance of a newly married couple at church, or of a wife after childbirth, E. *Churching*, S.

KIRKINE, *adj.* Belonging to the church. *Houlate*.

KIRK-LADLE, *s.* An instrument somewhat resembling a *ladle*, still used in many country churches for receiving the money given for the support of the poor, or for other pious purposes, S.

KIRKLAND, *s.* Land belonging to the church, S. *Acts Cha. I*

KIRK-MAISTER, *s.* 1. A deacon in the church. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. It was also used to denote a deacon of any incorporated trade. *Blue Blanket.*—Teut. *kerk-maester*, aedituus.

KIRK-MAN, *s.* 1. A churchman. *Knox.* 2. A member of the Church of Scotland, as contradistinguished from one who is united to some other religious society, S.

KIRK-MOUSE, *s.* A mouse that is so unfortunate as to be the tenant of a church; a term which occurs in a Prov. commonly used to convey the idea of the greatest poverty, "I'm as puir's a *kirk-mouse*," S.

KIRK-RENT, *s.* The rent arising from ecclesiastical lands. *Book of Disc.*

KIRK-SKAILING, *s.* The dispersion of those who have been engaged in public worship at church, S. *Peter's Letters.*

KIRKSETT, KYRKSET, *s.* Apparently the same with the term *Churchesset*, *Chirset*, or *Curcsct*, in the O. E. law, modified from A. S. *cyric-sceat*, ecclesiae census, vectigal ecclesiasticum; church scot; a certain tribute or payment made to the church, Somner.

KIRK-STYLE, *s.* 1. The gate of the enclosure around a church, S. 2. The steps in the wall of a churchyard by which persons pass over, S.

KIRK-SUPPER, *s.* The entertainment after a newly married pair have been *kirked*, Galloway.

KIRK THE GUSSIE. A play in which a large ball, called the *gussie*, is driven with clubs into a hole, one party opposing another. When the ball is lodged, the *gussie* is said to be *kirkit*, Ang.

KIRK-TOWN, *s.* A village or hamlet in which the parish-church is erected; a clachan, S. *Clan-Albin.*

KIRK-WERK, *s.* The reparation of churches. *Parl. Ja. III.*

KIRK-YARD, *s.* The church-yard, S. *Spalding.*

To KIRN, *v. a.* 1. To churn, S. *Ferguson.*—A. S. *cern-an*, id.; Teut. *kern-en.* 2. To throw any thing into a disorderly state, S.

KIRN, *s.* 1. A churn, S. *Kelly.*—Teut. *kerne*, id. 2. Metaph. applied to a mire, S.

KIRN, *s.* 1. The feast of harvest-home, S. *Burns.* 2. The last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field, S. V. MAIDEN.

To CRY THE KIRN. After the *kirn* is won, or the last handful of grain cut down, to go to the nearest eminence and give three cheers, to let the neighbours know that harvest is finished, Teviotd. Loth. After this, the ceremony of *throwing the hooks* takes place. V. HOOK.

To WIN THE KIRN. To gain the honour of cutting down the last handful of corn on the harvest-field, S.

KIRNAN-RUNG, *s.* V. KIRN-STAFF, id.

KIRN-CUT, *s.* "The name sometimes given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field," South of S. V. MAIDEN.

KIRN-DOLLIE, *s.* A sort of female figure made of the last handful of corn that is reaped, Roxb.; the same with *Maiden*; and Loth. *Kirn-baby.* *Dollie* is a dimin. from E. *Doll.* V. KIRN, sense 2.

KIRNEL, KYRNEILL, *s.* An interstice in a battlement. *Barbour.*—L. B. *kernellae*, id.; Fr. *crenelé*, embattled.

KIRNEN, *s.* Familiarity, S. B. *Jour. Lond.*

KIRNIE, *s.* "A little, pert, impudent boy, who would wish to be considered a man." *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *coryn*, a dwarf or pigmy, from *cor*, id.

KIRN-MILK, *s.* Buttermilk, S. *Compl. S.*—Teut. *kern-melck*, id.

KIRN-STAFF, *s.* "That long staff with a circular frame on the head of it, used anciently for agitating the cream, when upstanding *kirns* were fashionable." *Gall. Encycl.*

KIRN-SWEE, *s.* An instrument for facilitating the churning of milk.

KIRRYWERY, CARRIWARY, *s.* A sort of burlesque serenade; the noise of mock-music, made with pots, kettles, frying-pans, shouting, screaming, &c. at or near the doors and windows of old people who marry a second time, especially of old women and widows who marry young men, W. Loth. Fife. The origin of the term is totally uncertain.—Fr. *charivaris* is used exactly in the same sense.

To KIRSEN, *v. a.* To baptize, S. Westmorel.; *Kers'n*, Lancash.; corr. from E. *Christen.*

KIRSNIN, *s.* Baptism, S.

KIRSP, *s.* Fine linen, or cobweb lawn. *Inventories.*

KIRST, KIRSTY, *s.* Viewed as an abbrev. of the female name *Christian.* *Chr. Kirk.*

KIRSTY, *s.* Christopher.

To KIRYAUW, *v. n.* To caterwaul, Fife.

KISH, *s.* A shining powdery matter, which separates from pig iron long kept in a melted state.

KYSLE-STANE, KEISYL-STANE, *s.* "A flint stone," Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *kesel-steen*, silex. V. KEEZLIE.

KISLOP, *s.* 1. The fourth stomach of a calf, containing the substance which has the power of coagulating milk, Ettr. For.; *Reid*, synon. The same virtue is here ascribed to the stomach of a lamb. 2. The bag which contains rennet, ibid.

To KISS *the cap.* To "put the cap or mug to the mouth; a phrase for drinking," S. *Gl. Shirrefs.* "I wadna *kiss your cap*," I would not taste your drink, S. "I wadna *kiss cape wi'* him," I would have no fellowship with him in drinking, S.

KISSING-STRINGS, *s. pl.* Strings tied under the chin, S. *Ross.*

KIST, KYST, *s.* 1. A chest, S. *Wallace.* 2. A coffin, S.; sometimes *dead-kist.* *Spalding.* 3. Used to denote some kind of *cruive*, or perhaps what is otherwise called an *ark* for catching fish. *Acts. Cha. I.*—A. S. *cest*, Germ. *kist*, Su. G. *kist-a*, Lat. *cist-a*, a chest, in general; A. S. *cyste*, a coffin; Belg. *doodkist*, id.

To KIST, *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin, S. *Spalding.*

KISTING, *s.* The act of putting a corpse into a coffin, with the entertainment given on this occasion, S.

KISTIT, *adj.* Dried up; withered; without substance; not having its proper distinguishing quality, Clydes.; *Foisonless*, synon.—Teut. *keest* must have had a similar signification, as Kilian renders *keesthoen*, gallina sterilis.

KYSTLESS, *adj.* Tasteless, Roxb. V. KEESTLESS.

KIST-NOOK, *s.* The corner of a chest, S.

KIT, *s.* *A' the kit*, or the *haill kit*; all taken together, S. *R. Galloway.*—Su. G. *kyt-a*, to exchange, q. *the haill coup*, the whole barter.

* KIT, *s.* A wooden vessel or pail in which dishes are washed, Roxb.

To KIT, *v. a.* To pack in a *kit*, S. *Stat. Acc.*

KITCHEN, KITCHING, KICHING, *s.* 1. Solids, as opposed to liquids. *Balfour.* 2. Any thing eaten with bread, S. *Statist. Acc.* 3. An allowance instead of milk, butter, small beer, S. ibid.—Isl. *kiot*, Su. G. *koett*, flesh, or Dan. *kiokken*, dressed food.

To KITCHEN, *v. a.* 1. To serve as *kitchen*, S. *Burns.* 2. To save; to be sparing of; synon. with *Hain*, *Tape*; as, "*Kitchen* weel," make your *kitchen* last, Ettr. For.

KITCHEN, *s.* A tea-urn, S. *Sir J. Sinc.*

KITCHEN-FEE, *s.* The drippings of meat roasted before the fire, S.

KITCHY, *s.* The vulgar name for the kitchen, Ang. *St. Kathleen.*

KYTE, *s.* 1. The belly, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. The stomach, S. *Kelly.*—Isl. *kvid-r*, Moes. G. *quid*, venter; Isl. *quidar fylli*, S. a *fow kyte.*

KYTE-CLUNG, *adj.* Having the belly shrunk from hunger, S. *Tarras.*

KYTE-FOW, KITEFUL, *s.* A bellyful, S. *Galt.*

KITH, *s.* 1. Acquaintances, S. *Kith or kin*, acquaintances or relations. *Burns.* 2. Show; appearance. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *cythe*, notitia.

To KYTHE, KYITH, *v. a.* 1. To show, S. *K. Quair.* 2. To practise. *Sir Tristrem.* 3. To cause; to produce, id.—A. S. *cyth-an*, ostendere.

To KYTHE, KYITH, *v. n.* 1. To be manifest, S. *Maitl. P. Rous's Psalms.* 2. To come in sight; to appear to view, Roxb. 3. To appear in proper character, S. This is the established acceptation of the term in S. as respecting a person or thing not fully known as yet, or not seen in its true light. In this sense are we to understand the Prov. "Cheatrie game will aye *kythe.*" "*He'll kith in his ain colours*, he'll appear without disguise; he'll be known for the man he is." *Gl. Shirr.* 4. "To keep company with." *Gl. Spalding.*

KYTHE, *s.* Appearance, Aberd. *Tarras.*

KYTHSOME, *adj.* *Blythsome and kythsome* is a conjunct phrase used in Perths. as signifying, "happy in consequence of having abundance of property in *cows.*"

KYTIE, *adj.* Big-bellied, or corpulent, especially in consequence of full living, Loth. Lanarks. Clydes. V. KYTE.

KIT YE. A phrase used Ayrs. as signifying, "Get you out of the way." *Surv. Ayrs.* Also pron. *Kittie.* In Aberd. *Keit-ye.*—Traced to Fr. *quitt-er*, to quit.

KYTRAL, *s.* A contemptuous designation. *Montgomerie.* V. KETRAIL.

KITS, *s. pl.* The name given to the public jakes of the Grammar-school, Aberd.

KITT, *s.* A brothel, Ayrs. *P'icken.*

To KITT, *v. a.* To relieve a person of all his ready money at play. *Kitt*, part. pa. plucked in this manner, Roxb.

To KITTER, *v. n.* To fester; used concerning a sore; to inflame, to gather as a boil does, Ettr. For.—Isl. *kyte*, ulcus.

KITTIE, *s.* A name given to any kind of cow, Gall. This seems merely a corr. of *Cowdy.* V. COWDA, and COWDACH.

KITTIE, KITTOCK, *s.* 1. A loose woman, S. B.; *cuttie*, S. A. *Dunbar.* 2. A term of disrespect for a female, though not necessarily implying lightness of carriage, S. *Chr. Kirk.*—Su. G. *kaett*, wanton. V. CAIGIE.

KITTIE-CAT, *s.* A bit of wood, or any thing used in its place, which is hit and driven about at *Shintie* and other games, Roxb. V. HORNIE-HOLES.

KITTILL TO SCHO BEHIND. Not to be depended on; not worthy of trust. *Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI.*

KITTIT, *part. pa.* Stripped of all that one possessed; bereaved of one's property, whether by misfortune or otherwise, S. A. V. KITT, *v.*

KYTTIT, *part. pa.* Daubed with a viscous substance. *Bannat. Poems.*—Dan. *kitt-er*, Sw. *kitta*, to cement.

KITTIWAKE, *s.* The Tarrock, S. *Sibbald.*

KITTY-WREN, *s.* The wren, S.

To KITTLE, *v. a.* 1. To litter. *Minstr. Bord.* 2. To bring forth kittens, S.—Su. G. *kitsla*, id. from *katt*, a cat, or Isl. *kad*, foetus recens.

To KITTLE, *v. n.* To be generated in the imagination or affections, Ayrs. *St. Ronan.*

To KITTLE, KITILL, *v. a.* 1. To tickle, S.—A. S. *citel-an*, Belg. *kittel-en*, Isl. *kitl-a*, id. Perhaps the root is Isl. *kid-a*, molliter fricare. 2. To excite a pleasant sensation in the mind. *Douglas.* 3. To enliven; to excite, S. *Ramsay.* 4. To puzzle; to perplex, S. 5. Used ironically, as denoting a fatal stab, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

To KITTLE, *v. n.* A term used in regard to the wind, when it rises. "It's beginnin' to *kittle*;" It is beginning to rise, Fife.

To KITTLE *up*, *v. n.* Applied to the wind, when it rises so as to blow irregularly with considerable violence, Fife.

KITTLE, *adj.* 1. Easily tickled, S.—Teut. *ketelich*, id. 2. Attended with difficulty, in a literal sense; as, *a kittle gait*, a road that one is apt to lose, or in which one is in danger of falling, S. 3. Difficult; nice; used in a moral sense, like E. *ticklish.* 4. Not easily managed; as, *a kittle horse*, S. *Melvill's MS.*—Teut. *ketelig peerd*, id. 5. Not easily articulated; as, *kittle words*, S. *Hogg.* 6. Variable; applied to the weather, S. 7. Nice; intricate, in a moral sense; as, *a kittle point or question.* *Wodrow.* 8. As denoting a nice sense of honour, S. 9. Squeamish; applied to the conscience, S. *Spotswood.* 10. Vexatious; implying the idea of danger, S. *Beattie.* 11. Likely; apt. *Burns.* 12. Sharp; as applied to an angle, Aberd. It is not used however in the strict mathematical sense of *acute*; for an angle may be obtuse, and yet (as is expressed) *owre kittle.*

KITTLE-BREEKS, *s. pl.* A term applied as a nickname to a person of an irritable temper, Aberd.

KITTLE-STRIPS, *s. pl.* A rope with a noose at each end, into which the feet of a person are put, who is placed across a joist or beam. His feat is to balance himself so exactly (and it is rather a *kittle* attempt), as to be able to lift something laid before him with his teeth, without being overturned. Roxb.

KITTLE-THE-COUT, KITTLIE-COUT. A game among young people, in which a handkerchief being hid by one, the rest are employed to seek it, S.; q. puzzle the colt.

KITTLIE, *adj.* 1. Itchy, S. B. 2. Susceptible; sensitive, ticklish, S.

KITTLING, *s.* 1. A kitten, S. 2. This word has formerly been used as a contemptuous designation for a child. *Aberd. Reg.*

KITTLING, *s.* 1. A tickling, S. *Hogg.* 2. Something that tickles the fancy. *Galt.*

KIVAN, *s.* "A covey, such as of partridges." *Gall. Encycl.* V. KIVIN.

KIVE, *s.* "Mashing-fat." *Kelly.*

To KIVER, *v. a.* To cover, Lanarks. Fife.

KIVER, *s.* A covering of any kind, ibid.

KIVILAIVIE, *s.* A numerous collection; a crowd; properly of low persons, Lanarks.

KIVIN, *s.* A crowd of people, gathered together for amusement; a bevy, Teviotd.

To KIZEN, KEISIN, *v. n.* To shrink, especially in consequence of being exposed to the sun or drought, Ayrs. Renfr. *Train.*

KLACK, *s.* Fishing ground near the shore, Shetl.; as opposed to *Haff*, q. v.

KLEM, *adj.* Unprincipled. V. CLEM.

KLINT, *s.* A rough stone; an outlying stone, Tweed. —Su. G. *klint*, scopulus.

KLIPPERT, *s.* A shorn sheep, S.; from E. *clip*. *Journ. Lond.*

To KNAB, *v. a.* To beat, Selkirks.; the same with *Nab*. *Hogg's Dram. Tales.*

KNAB, *s.* A severe stroke, Ettr. For. This seems to be the same with *Knap*.

KNAB, *s.* 4. One who possesses a small independence; *a little laird*, S. *Forbes.* 2. A leader or general. *P. Buchan Dial.*—Germ. *knab*, puer nobilis; Isl. *knap-ar*, vulgus nobilium.

KNABBY, KNABBISH, *adj.* Possessing independence in a middling line, S.

KNABBLICK, *adj.* Expl. "sharp-pointed," Gl.; applied to small stones or pebbles that have several angles, and which either start from under the foot, when one treads on them, or bruise it, S. B. V. KNIBLOCH.

KNABRIE, *s.* The lower class of gentry; properly such as *cock-lairds*, who cultivate their own property, Ayrs.

To KNACK, KNAK, *v. a.* To taunt. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *knack-a*, to tap, to pat, q. to strike smartly; or Isl. *nagg-a*, litigare.

KNACK, KNAK, *s.* pron. *nack*. 1. A gibe; a sharp repartee, S. *Doug.* 2. A trick, S. *Ramsay.*

To KNACK, *v. n.* To make a harsh sound with the throat, somewhat resembling the clinking of a mill, S. A.

KNACK, *s.* The sound described above, as made by the throat, S. A.

KNACKETY, *adj.* Self-conceited, S.

KNACKY, *adj.* 1. Quick at repartee, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Acute, but at the same time facetious, S. *Ruddiman.* 3. Applied to what is entertaining; as, *a knacky story*, S. *Ramsay.* 4. It is used in Berwicks. in the sense of cunning; crafty.

KNACKSY, *adj.* The same with *Knacky*, Perths.

KNACKUZ, *s.* "A person who talks quick, snappish, and ever chattering." *Gall. Encycl.* V. KNACKY.

KNAG, *s.* The name given to a certain bird in Sutherland.—The woodpecker is most probably meant, from Su. G. *gnag-a*, to gnaw.

KNAG, *s.* Apparently synon. with E. *Keg* or *Kag*, a small barrel, Aberd, *Tarras.*

KNAG, *s.* A knob on which any thing is hung, S. *Popular Ball.*—Ir. Gael. *cnag*, a knob, a peg; Su. G. *knoge*, condylus.

KNAGGIE, *adj.* 1. Having protuberances. *Burns.* 2. Tart and ill-humoured; *knaggit*, Fife. *Cleland.*

KNAGGIE, *s.* 1. A small cask, Aberd. *Gl. Shirr.* 2. A small wooden vessel with a handle, Ettr. For.

KNAGGIM, *s.* A disagreeable taste, S. *Journ. Lond.*

KNAGLIE, *adj.* Used in the same sense with *Knaggie*, having many protuberances, S.

KNAIVATICK, *adj.* Mean; from *knave*. *Evergreen.*

KNAP, *s.* 1. A knob; a protuberance, S. "It is a good tree that hath neither *knap* nor gaw," S. Prov. "There is nothing altogether perfect." *Kelly.* 2. A hillock, Aberd. *Tarras.* 3. *Knap of the causey*, the middle stones in a street, Aberd. *To keep the knap of the causey*, used in the same metaph. sense with *keeping the crown of the causey*, ibid.—Teut. *knoppe*, nodus. Synon. *Crap.*

* *To* KNAP, *v. n.* To break in two, S. A.

KNAP, *s.* Some sort of wooden vessel, S.—Su. G. Isl. *knapp*, globulus.

To KNAP, KNOP, *v. n.* 1. To speak after the English manner, S. *Watson.* *To knap suddrone*, *v. a.* to speak like those who live *South* from S. *Hamiltoun.* 2. To clip words by a false pronunciation. E. *knap*, to break short. *Colvil.*

KNAP, *s.* A slight stroke, S. *Ramsay.*

KNAPE, *s.* 1. A servant. *Douglas.* 2. As equivalent to *valet*, ibid.—A. S. *cnapa*, Teut. *knape*, puer, servus.

KNAPPARE, *s.* A boor. *Douglas.*

KNAPPARTS, *s. pl.* Heath-pease, S. B.—Teut. *knappen*, mandere, and *worte*, radix.

KNAPPEL, *s.* Oak for staves brought from Memel, Dantzick, &c. S. *Acts Cha. II.*—Isl. *knapp-r*, rigidus, q. hard wood.

KNAPPERS, *s. pl.* The mast of oak, &c. "Glandes, *knappers*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

KNAPPING HAMMER. A hammer with a long shaft, for breaking stones into small pieces, chiefly used to prepare materials for making or mending roads, Loth., from E. *knap*, to strike smartly.

KNAPPING-HOLE, *s.* A term, in the game of *Shintie*, used to denote the hole out of which two players try to drive the ball in opposite directions, Dumfr. From *Knap*, *v.* as signifying to hit smartly.

KNAPPISH, *adj.* Tart; snappish. *Z. Boyd.*—Teut. *knapp-en*, to bite.

KNAPSCHA, KNAPSHAY, KNAPSKALL, *s.* A head piece. *Stat. Rob. I.*—Su. G. *knape*, a servant, and *skal*, a shell, a covering.

KNARLIE, *adj.* Knotty. Lanarks. V. KNORRY.

KNARRIE, *s.* A bruise; a hurt, Aberd. Isl. *gner-a*, affricare, to rub, Verel.; q. a hurt produced by friction.

To KNASH, *v. a.* 1. To gnaw. *Watson.* 2. To strike, Clydes.—Isl. *knatik-a*, arrodo.

KNAVE-BAIRN, *s.* A male child, South of S. *Guy Mannering.*

KNAVESHIP, KNASHIP, *s.* A small due, in meal, established by usage, which is paid to the undermiller, S. V. KNAW, KNAIF, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*

To KNAW, KNAWE, *v. a.* To know, *Wyntown.*—A. S. *cnaw-an*, id.

KNAW, KNAWE, KNAIE, *s.* 1. A male child. *Wyntown.* 2. A male under age. *Barbour.* 3. A male servant. *Wyntown.* 4. A man in an inferior rank. *Bannat. Poems.* V. KNAPE.

To KNAW APONE, *v. a.* To use judicial cognizance of; to judge. *Parl. Ja. II.*

KNAWLEGE, *s.* 1. Knowledge, S. B. Upp. Lanarks. 2. Trial; examination; scrutiny. *To bide knawlege*, to bear investigation, applied to persons in regard to conduct or integrity in management. *Parl. Ja. I.*

To KNAWLEGE, *v. n.* To acknowledge. *Aberd. Reg.*

KNAWSHIP, KNAVESHIP, *of a mill.* The dues given by those who have grain ground, for paying the servants in a mill, vulgarly *kneeship*, S. *Erskine.*—Teut. *knaep-schaep*, servitus.

KNECHT, KNYCHT, *s.* 1. A common soldier. *Doug.* 2. A commander, ibid.—Franc. *knecht*, A. S. *cneoht*, a boy, a servant.

KNEDEUCH, (*ch* gutt.) *s.* A peculiar taste or smell; chiefly applied to old meat or musty bread, Fife; synon. *Knaggim*, S.

To KNEE, *v. n.* To bend in the middle, as a nail in being driven into the wall, Aberd.

KNEE, *v.* The instrument in E. called *crank*, "the end of an iron axis turned square to the first turning down," S.

To KNEE, *v. a.* To press down with the knees, Ang. 2. To bend into an angular form, ibid. 3. The wind is said *to knee corn*, when it breaks it down so that it strikes root by the stalk, ibid.—Isl. *kny-a*, adigere; *kneig-ia*, flectere.

KNEE-BAIRN, *s.* A child that sits on the knee, as not being yet able to walk, S.

KNEEF, KNEIF, *adj.* 1. Active; alert, S. *Ross.* 2. Intimate; synon. with *Cosh*. *O'er kneef* suggests the idea of criminal intercourse, Fife.—Isl. *knaef-r*, Dan. *knov*, robustus.

KNEEF, *adj.* Arduous, Aberd.—Su. G. *knapp*, difficult, strait.

KNEE-ILL, *s.* A disease of cattle, affecting their joints, S.

KNEESHIP. V. KNAWSHIP.

KNEEVICK, *adj.* Griping, Fife.—Isl. *knyf-a*, to grasp with the fist.

KNELL-KNEED, *adj.* V. NULE-KNEED.

To KNET, *v. a.* To knit timbers; as, "to *knet* cupples," S. B. *Aberd. Reg.*

To KNEVELL, *v. a.* To beat with the fists, giving the idea of a succession of severe strokes, S. *Guy Mannering*. V. NEVELL.

KNEWEL, KNOOL, *s.* A wooden pin in the end of a halter for holding by. *To hadd the knewel*, to hold the reins, Ang.—Belg. *knevel*, a knot, *knevel-en*, to pinion.

KNYAFF, *s.* A dwarf; a very puny person, Fife. From this *Neffit* is formed, q. v.—Isl. *knip-r*, curvum et contractum corpus, *knippin*, curvus. *Haldorson*.

KNIBBLOCKIE, *adj.* Rough; applied to a road in which many small stones rise up, S. B.

KNIBLE, *adj.* Nimble, S. B. *Ross.*—Su. G. Teut. *knap*, alacer.

KNIBLOCH, KNUBLOCK, *s.* 1. A small round stone or hardened clod, S. *Ross.* 2. A knob of wood, S. *Ramsay*. 3. The swelling occasioned by a blow or fall. *Gl. Shirr.*—Belg. *knobbel*, a knob, a knurl.

KNICKITY-KNOCK, *adv.* *To fa' knickity-knock*, to fall in the way of striking the head first on one side, then on another, Ayrs. *Entail*.

To KNIDDER, *v. a.* To keep under. *Poet. Museum*. The same with *Nidder*, q. v., which is the preferable orthography.

KNIDGET, *s.* A malapert and mischievous boy or girl, Mearns.

KNIEFLY, *adv.* With vivacity, S. *Fergus*.

KNYFF, *s.* A hanger or dagger. *Wallace*.—O. Teut. *knyf*, culter, gladius, Kilian.

BLACK KNIFE. A small dirk, Perths.—This is a literal translation of Gael. *skian dubh*, the denomination given to this weapon by the Highlanders.

KNYP, *s.* A blow; as, "I'll gie ye a *knyp* o'er the head," Aberd.—Teut. *knip*, talitrum, crepitus digiti, a fillip; *knipp-en*, talitro ferire, Su. G. *knaepp*, denotat ictum, et sonitum ictus; *knaeppa*, resonare, et ferire, Isl. *knippa*, impingere.

KNIPSIE, *s.* A malapert and mischievous boy or girl, Mearns; synon. *Knidget*.

KNYPSIT, *pret.* L. *knappit*. *Knox*.

KNITCH, *s.* A bundle, S.—Sw. *knyte*, id. *knyt-a*, to tie.

KNITCHELL, *s.* A small bundle. *Dunb*.

To KNYTE, *v. a.* To strike smartly. V. KNOIT, *v.*

KNYTE, *s.* A smart stroke. V. KNOIT, *s.*

KNITTING, *s.* Tape, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.

KNIVELACH, *s.* "A stroke which raises a tumour." *Gl. Surv. Moray*. This is perhaps the same with *Knibloch*, q. v. sense 3. It might, however, be deduced from Su. G. *naefwe*, *knaef*, the fist, and *laeg-a*, to strike, or *lag*, a blow.

KNOCK, *s.* A clock, S. *Watson*.

KNOCK, *s.* A hill; a knoll, S.; evidently from Gael. and Ir. *cnoc*, which Lhuyd, Shaw, and Obrien simply render "a hill."

KNOCK, *s.* A wooden instrument, used by the peasantry for beating yarn, webs, &c. commonly when bleaching, Roxb. It resembles a beetle; but it is longer, and flat on both sides.—A. S. *cnuc-ian*, tundere.

To KNOCK, *v. a.* To hull barley, so as to prepare it for making broth.

KNOCK *of a* YETT. Knocker of a gate.

KNOCKDODGEL, *adj.* Short and thick, Fife. As the v. *Dodgel* signifies to walk in a stiff and hobbling way, perhaps *knock* is prefixed as denoting the striking of the knees against each other. Teut. *knoke*, however, is the ankle.

KNOCKIN-MELL, *s.* A mallet for beating the hulls off barley, S. "This was in a very rude manner in a stone-mortar with a wooden mallet (called the *knocking-stane* and *knocking-mell*), almost every family having one. *Surv. Mid-Loth.*

KNOCKIN-STANE, *s.* A stone-mortar in which the hulls were beaten off barley with a wooden mallet. The hole in the stone was like an inverted hollow cone, and the mallet was made to fit it loosely, S. V. KNOCKIN-MELL.

KNOCKIT, *s.* A piece of bread, eaten at noon as a luncheon, Dumfr.; *Twall-hours*, synon. In Galloway *Nacket*. Most probably from the size of the piece of bread.—Su. G. *kneck*, globulus. V. NOCKET.

KNOCKIT BARLEY or BEAR. Barley stripped of the husk, by being beaten in a hollow stone with a maul, S. *Ramsay*.

KNOG, *s.* Any thing short, thick, and stout; as, "a *knog* of a chield," "a *knog* of a stick," &c. Clydes. This is evidently the same with *Knag*, q. v.

To KNOIT, KNITE, NOYT, *v. a.* 1. To strike with a sharp sound, S. *Chr. Kirk*. 2. To amble or hobble in walking, S.—Isl. *kniot-a*, *niot-a*, ferire.

KNOIT, NOIT, *s.* 1. A smart stroke, S. *A. Nicol*. 2. The sound occasioned by a stroke or fall on any hard body, S. *Journ. Lond.*

To KNOIT, *v. a.* To gnaw; expressive of the manner in which infants eat, Ang.—Isl. *knot-a*, to rub.

KNOIT, *s.* A large piece of any thing, S. B.—Isl. *knott-ur*, globus. V. KNOOST.

To KNOOFF, *v. n.* To converse familiarly. V. KNUFF.

KNOOP, *s.* 1. A protuberance, S. 2. A pin on which any thing is hung, S. 3. *Knoop of a hill*, that part which towers above, or projects from the rest, S.—Isl. *gnup-r*, jugum montis, *gnöp*, prominentia.

KNOOST, KNUIST, *s.* A large lump, Loth. *Ramsay*.—Isl. *knaus*, a lump of earth.

KNOP, *s.* A protuberance; a knob. *Spald.*

To KNOP, *v. n.* To knap. *Burel*.

To KNOP, *v. n.* To put forth buds. *Montgom.*—Su. G. *knopp-a*, gemmas emittere.

KNOPPIT, *part.* Having knobs. V. KNOP, *s.*

KNORRY, *adj.* Knotty. *Douglas*.—Teut. *knorre*, tuber.

KNORRIE, Nourie, *s.* A wheal raised by a blow, Aberd.; the same with *Norlick*.

KNOT, *s.* A pretty large piece of any thing round or square, S. B.

KNOT-GRASS, *s.* Tall oat-grass, S.

KNOTLESS, *adj.* Not having a knot; usually applied to a thread, which, instead of keeping hold, passes through the seam, S. This term is used metaph. of one who disappears from a company without being observed, or without giving any previous intimation: "He slippit awa just like a *knotless* thread," S. Prov.

KNOTTY TAMS. A cant designation for the *knots* skimmed off oatmeal porridge, before it is completely made; used as a dish in Renfr. In making the porridge, these should be broken, when it is not meant to use them by themselves. *Knotty Tammies*, id. E. Loth.

KNOUL TAES. Toes having swellings on the joints. *Evergreen*.—Teut. *knovel*, nodus; Su. G. *knoel*, a bump.

KNOUT, *s.* The ball or bit of wood that is struck in the game of *Shinty*, Fife; synon. *Doe*, and *Nasket*. —Isl. *knud-r*, globus; Su. G. *knut*, nodus.

To KNOW, *v. a.* To press down with the fists or knees. *Watson*.—Sw. *knog-a*, pugnis genibusque eniti.

KNOW, Knowe, *s.* A little hill, S. *Douglas*.—Teut. *knolle*, a hillock.

KNOWIE, *adj.* Full of knolls, Clydes.

KNUBLOCK, *s.* A knob. V. Knibloch.

KNUCKLES, *s. pl.* A punishment at the game of *caipies*, Aberd. V. Dump.

KNUDGE, *s.* A short, thick, hard-grown, and strong person or animal; as, "He's a perfect *knudge*," Dumfr.—Teut. *knodse*, *knudse*, clava nodosa; *knoest*, nodus arboris; Isl. *knettin*, rotundus, compactus.

KNUDGIE, *adj.* Short, thick, hard-grown, and strong, ibid.

To KNUFF, Knuve, *v. n.* To converse familiarly, S.—Su. G. *knaefwe*, the fist; q. to be "hand and glove."

KNUL'D, *part. adj.* Hen-pecked, Fife; synon. *Snul'd* V. Snool.

KNULL, Knule, S. A bit of wood tied in the end of a rope, which enters into an eye in the other end of it, for fastening a cow or any other animal, Fife, Aberd. This is evidently the same with *Knevel*, q. v.—Teut. *knolle*, globus; *knovel*, nodus; Su. G. *knula*, tuber.

KNURL, *s.* A dwarf, S. O. *Burns*. A metaph. use of E. *knurle*, a knot.

KNURLIN, *s.* The same as knurl, S. *Burns*.

To KNUSE, Nuse, *v. a.* 1. To press down with the knees, S. B. 2. To beat with the knuckles or fists, ibid. 3. To knead, ibid.—Isl. *knos-a*, *knos-a*, contundere; Belg. *knues-en*, to crush.

KNUSKY, *adj.* Thick; gross, applied to persons, Lanarks.

KNUSKY, *s.* "A strong, firm boy." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* —Isl. *knusk-a*, *knask-a*, contundere, q. well put together.

KNUSLY, *adv.* Snugly; comfortably, Perths.; pron. *Knuesly*. *The Ghaist*.

To KNUT, *v. n.* To halt slightly; especially used to denote the unpleasant jerk which a horse sometimes gives on his pastern, when he sets his foot on a round stone, Stirlings.

KNUT, *s.* A motion of this kind, ibid. This seems the same with the v. *Knoit*, *Knite*, sense 2, differing only in provincial pronunciation.—Isl. *knot-a* (pret. *knaut*), signifies to stumble.

To KNUTLE, *v. a.* 1. To strike with the knuckle, Renfr.—Isl. *knota*, *knuta*, nodus artuum. 2. To strike with feeble blows frequently repeated, Roxb.

To KNUZLE, *v. a.* To squeeze; to press, properly with the knees, Teviotd. V. Noozle.

KOAB, Quoab, *s.* A reward; a gift; a bribe, Shetl.; as, "I'se doe what du wants me, bit fath I maun hae a gud *Koab*."—C. B. *gwobr* signifies a reward and a bribe.

KOBBYD, *pret.* Perhaps, fretted. *Wyntown*.—Belg. *kopp-ig*, stubborn.

KOBIL, *s.* A small boat. V. Coble.

KOFF-CARYLL, *s.* A contemptuous designation, q. "old pedlar." *Aberd. Reg.* *Koff* had been always accounted a contumelious term. V. Coffe, and Carl.

KOW, *adj.* Secluded from view. *Douglas*.—Teut. *koye*, a cave; Isl. *kuf*, id.

To KOYT, *v. a.* To beat; to flog, S. B.—Isl. *kyt-a*, contendere, *kytla*, festre.

To KOOK, *v. n.* To appear and disappear by fits; the same with *Cook*, v. Ayrs. *Galt*.

To KOOPIE, *v. a.* To chide; to reprove, Mearns.—Su. G. *kapp-as*, certare.

KORKIR, *s.* A red dye, S. B. This is probably the same with what is called *corcolet* in Shetland. Gael. *corcuir*, "red, purple, a red dye."

KOW, *s.* A goblin. V. Cow, 2.

KOW, *s.* Custom. *Lyndsay*. V. Kewis.

To KOWK, *v. n.* To retch from nausea. V. Cowk.

KOWSCHOT, Cushat, *s.* The ringdove; *cushie-dow*, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *cuscote*, id.

KRANG, *s.* The body of a whale divested of the blubber.

KRINGLE, Cringle-Bread, *s.* Bread brought from Norway.—Sw. *kringla*, a kind of bread.

To KRUYN, *v. n.* To murmur. *Douglas*. V. Croyn.

KUEDE, *adj.* Harebrained. V. Cude, Cuid, and Custril.

KUSTRIL, Koostril, *s.* A foolish fellow. V. Custril.

To KUTER, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To cocker; to nurse delicately, S. 2. To coax; to wheedle. 3. To converse clandestinely and intimately, S.—Germ. *kutter-n*, Su. G. *quittr-a*, garrire.

L.

L, in our language, as in Germ. often denotes diminution; as, *bagrel*, a child; *gangarel*, *gangrel*, a child beginning to walk, &c. After broad *a*, as occurring in E. words, *L* is changed into silent *u*, *or w*; as *maut*, *saut*, for *malt*, *salt*, &c.

To LA, *v. a.* To lay. *Douglas*.

LAB, *s.* A lump, S. E. *lobe*, a division.

To LAB, *v. a.* To beat, Loth.—C. B. *llabiaw*, id.

LAB, *s.* A stroke; a blow, Loth.—C. B. *llab*, id.

To LAB, *v. a.* To pitch; to toss out of the hand, Lanarkshire.—Gael. *lamh-aigham* (pron. *lav-*), to throw, from *lamh*, the hand.—C. B. *llav*, "that extends, or goes out." *Owen*.

LAB, *s.* The act of throwing as described above, ibid. *Penny-stanes*, quoits, &c. are said to be thrown with a *lab*.

To LABBER, Lebber, *v. a.* To soil or bespatter. A child is said to *labber* itself, when it does not take its food in a cleanly way, Loth. It seems to claim the same origin with E. *slabber*, with which it is synon.

To LABE, Lave, *v. a.* To lade; to lay on a burden; terms used in Leadhills.

LABEY, *s.* The *flap* or skirt of a man's coat, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.* V. Lebbie.

To LABOUR, Labourr, *v. a.* To plough; to ear, S.—O. Fr. *labour-er*, id.

LABOURIN', *s.* 1. That part of agricultural work which denotes the preparation of the soil for receiving the seed, S. 2. A farm. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

LACHT, *s.* A fine or penalty. *Aberd. Reg. passim.* V. Unlaw.

LACHTER, *s.* A lecher. *Philotus.*—Germ. *laich-en*, lascivire, scortari.

LACHTER, *s.* 1. All the eggs laid by a fowl at one time, S.; *Lochter*, Perths. *Morison.* 2. It is said metaphorically of a female who goes beyond truth in narration, "*She's tell'd ane more than her lauchter*, *i. e.* she has made addition to the story," Roxb.—Teut. *eyeren legghen*, ova ponere.

LACHTER, Laichter, *s.* 1. A layer; as, a *lachter of hay*, Ang.; *lochter*, id. Perths. Tweed. 2. A lock; a flake; a *lachter of woo*, a flake of wool, Ang.; *lochter*, Perths.—Isl. *lagdr*, cirrus; Teut. *logh-en*, componere foenum in metam.

LACHTERSTEAD, *s.* The ground occupied by a house, S. B.—Su. G. *laegerstad*, a lodging-room.

To LACK, *v. a.* To slight. V. Lak.

LAD, *s.* 1. A young man-servant, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. A sweetheart, S. *Ramsay.* 3. A young man who is unmarried; as, "He's no married yet; he's only a *lad*," S.—A. S. *leode*, juvenis; Isl. *lydde*, servus.

Auld lad. An old bachelor, Angus.

LAD-BAIRN, *s.* A male child, S. *Herd.*

To LADDER, Ledder, *v. a.* To apply a *ladder* to, for the purpose of ascending, S. "His friends came rushing forward to *ladder* the walls and rescue him." *Pitsc.*

LADDIE, *s.* 1. A boy, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. A fondling term applied to a young man, S. *Ritson.*

LADE, Laid, *s.* A load, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *hlad*, id.

LADE, Lead, Mill-Lade, *s.* The canal which carries water to a mill, S. *Chalm. Air.*—A. S. *lade*, Teut. *leyde*, aquaeductus.

LADE-MAN, Laid-man, *s.* 1. A man who has the charge of a horse-load, or of a pack-horse. *The Bruce.* 2. The servant belonging to a miln, who has the charge of driving the *loads* to the owners, as well as of lifting them up, S.

To LADEN, Laidin, *v. a.* To load, S. *Acts Cha. I. Sair laidint*, heavily loaded, S. This is not the part. pa. of the old *v. Lade*, for this would be *laden*. The latter, however, seems to be the root of our verb. V. Lodnin.

LADENIN TIME. The time of laying in winter provisions, S.—Su. G. *lad-a*, to heap together.

LADE-STERNE, Leide-Sterne, *s.* The Pole-star, E. *Douglas.*—Teut. *leyd-sterre*, Isl. *leidar-stiarna*, cynosura, polus.

* LADY, *s.* The title universally given, in former times, to the wife of a landholder in Scotland. It is still used in some parts of the country. V. Laird.

LADY-BRACKEN, *s.* The female fern, Dumfr. Roxb. V. Bracken.

LADY-DAY. V. Marymess.

LADIES-FINGERS, *s. pl.* Woodbine or Honey-suckle, Roxb. Loth. This name is given in Fife to *cowslips*. E. *Kidney-vetch*.

LADY-GARTEN-BERRIES, *s. pl.* The fruit of the bramble, Teviotd. In Sweden the stone-bramble is denominated *jung-frubaar*, or Young Lady's berry, and *Mariabaar*, or the Virgin Mary's berry.

LADY-PREIN, *s.* The same small kind of pin in E. called *Minikin*, Loth.; evidently as being of no use but for *ladies* in the nicer parts of dress.

LADY'S (OUR) ELWAND. The vulgar designation of the constellation called Orion's Girdle, S. B. V. Elwand.

LADY'S (OUR) HEN. A name given to the lark (alauda) in Orkney. These names have been conferred in compliment to the Virgin Mary. V. Landers.

LADNAIRE, Lardner, *s.* A larder, S. *laidner*. *Barbour.*—Fr. *lardier*, id. from *lard*, fat.

LADRY, *s.* The rabble. *Priests Peblis.*—A. S. *leod-wera*, incola, *leod-weras*, common people; Isl. *lydur*, plebs.

LADRONE, Laydron, *s.* A lazy knave; a sloven; *laithron*, S. *Lyndsay.*—Su. G. *lat*, lazy. V. Ledder.

LAD'S-LOVE, *s.* A name given by the country girls in Aberdeens. to Southern-wood. V. Overrenyie.

LAD-WEAN, *s.* A man-child, S. *Jacobite Relics.*

LAFE, Laiff, Lave, Law, *s.* The remainder; *laive*, S. *Wallace.*—A. S. *lafe*, Isl. *leif*, id. from the verbs signifying to *leave*.

LAFFY, *adj.* Soft; not pressed together; as, *loffy hay*, hay that has not been trodden into a compact mass; *a laffy feather bed*, &c. Lanarks.—Teut. *laf*, flaccidus, Kilian.

LAFT, *s.* 1. A floor, always as distinguished from the ground floor, S. 2. A gallery, S. *Steam-Boat.*—Su. G. *loft*, superior contignatio; C. B. *lloft*, id.

LAFT, Loft, *s.* The fitness of any soil to receive one species of seed, or produce one kind of grain, in preference to another; the actual state of ground in relation to agricultural purposes; as, "That land's in fine *laft* for aits," *i. e.* oats, Loth. *Tid* and *Ply* may be viewed as synon. terms.—Dan. *lav-e*, aptare.

LAG, *adj.* "Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is out of use, but retained in Scotland," Johns. *Tarras.*

LAGABAG, *s.* The hindmost, Fife; from E. *lag*, and *aback*.

To LAGEN, Laggen, *v. a.* To repair the *laggen* of a [vessel, Clydes.

LAGENE, Laggen, pron. *Leiggen*, *s.* 1. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom of a cask, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. The angle within, between the side and bottom of a cask, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *lagg*, id.

LAGEN-GIRD, *s.* A hoop securing the bottom of a wooden vessel, S. *To cast a lagen-gird*, to bear a natural child, S. *Ramsay.*

LAGGERY, *adj.* Miry; dirty, S. B.

LAGGERIT, *part. pa.* 1. Bemired, S. *Douglas.* 2. Encumbered, from whatever cause, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Su. G. *lag*, Isl. *laug-ur*, water.

LAGMAN, *s.* The president in the supreme court formerly held in Orkney. *Barry.*—Su. G. *lagman*, judex provincialis.

LAGRAETMAN, *s.* One acting as an officer to a *lagman*. *Barry.*—Su. G. *lag*, law, and *raett*, right.

To LAY, *v. a.* To *smear* or salve sheep with a mixture of tar and butter, Roxb. *Agr. Surv. Stirl.*

LAY, *s.* Law. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *lai*.

LAY, *s.* Foundation. *Wodrow.*—Teut. *laeghe*, positus.

LAY, *s.* The slay of a loom, S. *Adam.*—Teut. *laede*, pecten, *leggh-en*, ponere.

To LAY, *v. a.* To alloy. *Acts Ja. IV.*

To LAY BY, *v. a.* This v. is used in two forms. "He has *laid* himself *by* wi' o'er muckle wark," he has so overdone himself by improper exertion, that he is laid up. "He's *laid by*," he is confined by ailment, S., also to save money.

To LAY DOWN. To sow out in grass, S.

To LAY GOWD. To embroider. *Minst. Bord.*

To LAY IN, *v. a.* To throw back into the state of a common; to put into a waste state. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To LAY ON, *v. impers.* To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as, "It's *laying on o' snaw*," S. O.

To LAY ON, *v. a.* To strike, S. *R. Bruce.*—Su. G. *lacgga pa en*, aliquem verberare.

To LAY TILL *one.* To allot; to ordain. "*Laid till her*, fated that she should." *Gl. Antiquary.*

To LAYCH, *v. n.* To linger · to delay. *Douglas.*—Fr. *lach-er*, to unbend.

LAICH, LAYCHE, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Low in situation. V. LAIGH, *adj.*

LAICH, *s.* A hollow. V. LAIGH, *s.*

LAICH *of a coit. Inventories. Laich* seems to be the same with *Laik*, q. v. as here signifying cloth in general. *Half of the laich of a coit*, "half as much cloth as is necessary for making a coat."

LAICHLY, *adj.* Perhaps for *laithly*. *Lyndsay.*

LAID, *s.* The Pollack. V. LYTHE.

LAID, *s.* People; the same with *Leid*, *Lede.*

LAID, *s.* A load; as a *laid* o' meal or peats.

LAID DRAIN. A drain in which the stones are so *laid* as to form a regular opening for the water to pass, S.

LAIDGALLON. A vessel for containing liquids. *Balfour's Practicks.*

LAIDIS, *s. pl. Poems 16th Cent.* Either people or languages, as *Leid* also signifies. V. LEID, *s.* 2 and 3.

LAIDLY, *adj.* V. LAITHLIE.

LAID-MAN, *s.* V. LADE-MAN.

LAIDNER, *s.* 1. A larder, S. 2. A winter's stock of provisions, East of Fife; a secondary use of the term. V. LADNAIRE.

LAIDNING, *s.* Lading; freight, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

LAID-SADILL, *s.* A saddle used for laying burdens on. *Bannatyne Poems.*

LAYER, *s.* The shear-water. V. LYRE.

LAIF, LAEF, *s.* A loaf, S. *Pop. Ball.*—Moes. G. *hlaifs*, A. S. *hlaef*, *laf*, id.

LAIFF, LAYFF, *s.* The remainder. V. LAFF.

LAY-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the sole of the *foot* quite plain or flat, without any spring in it, and also much turned out, Fife, Loth. *Sclectin-fitted*, Caithn. This is viewed as corresponding with E. *Splay-footed*, as given by Bailey, "One who treads his toes much *outward*." The superstitious view it as an evil omen, if the *first fit*, *i. e.* the first person who calls, or who is met in the beginning of the New Year, or when one sets out on a journey, or engages in any business, should happen to be *lay-fittit.*

LAIF SOUNDAY, LEIF SOUNDAY, LAW SONDAY. The name of a certain holiday. *Acts Ja. V. Laif Sounday* is undoubtedly q. "Loaf-Sunday." *Law Sunday* must be between the end of March and Whitsunday.

To LAIG, *v. n.* To talk loudly and foolishly, Aberd. It may be allied to *ling-a*, mentire.

To LAIG, *v. n.* To wade, Gl. Sibb.

LAIGAN, *s.* A large quantity of any liquid, Lanarks.—Gael. *lochan*, C. B. *laguen*, a little pool or lake. V. LOCH.

LAIGH, LAYCHE, *adj.* 1. Low, S. *Wynt.* 2. Not tall, S.—Su. G. *laag*, Teut. *laegh*, non altus.

LAIGH, LAICH, *s.* 1. A hollow, S. 2. A plat of low-lying ground, S. *Surv. Aberd.*

To LAIGHEN, *v. a.* To lower, in whatever way, S. O.—Teut. *leegh-en*, demittere, deprimere.

LAIGHNESS, *s.* Lowness, S.

LAYING-TIME, *s.* The season when shepherds besmear their sheep with butter and tar, to guard them against the cold of winter, Roxb.

LAYIS, *s.* Alloy. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *lier*, id.

LAYIT, *adj.* Base; applied to money. *Knox.*

LAIK, LAKE, *s.* Fine linen cloth. *Sir Egeir.*—Belg. *lak*, cloth in general.

LAIK, *s.* Gift; pledge. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *lac*, munus.

LAIK, LAIKE, *s.* 1. A stake at play, S. *Montgomerie.*—Isl. *leik*, Su. G. *lek*, id. 2. Used metaph. to denote the strife of battle. *Sir Gawan.*

LAIK, *s.* Perhaps a shallow part of the sea, where the tides are irregular. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. LAKIE.

LAIK, *s.* Lack, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *laecke*, id.; Su. G. *lack*, id.

LAYKE, *s.* Paint. *Philotus.*—Fr. *lacque*, sanguine colour.

LAIKIN, LAIKY, *adj.* Intermittent; applied to rain, S.—Su. G. *lack-a*, deficere.

LAYKYNG, *s.* Play; justing. *Wyntown.*

LAIKS, *s. pl.* Perhaps *laits*, gestures. *Dunbar.*

LAYME, *adj.* Earthen. V. LAME.

LAYN, *s. Inventories.* I view it as signifying lawn; the same with *Layne*, q. v.

LAYNDAR, LAUENDER, *s.* A laundress. *Barbour.*—Fr. *lavendiere*, id.

To LAYNE, *v. n.* To lie. *Gawan and Gol.*

To LAYNE, LEIN, *v. a.* To conceal. *Min. Bord.*—Su. G. *klaun-a*, Isl. *leyn-a*, id.

LAYNE, *s.* Lawn; fine linen. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LAYNERE, *s.* A thong. *Wyntown.* Fr. *laniere*, id.

LAING, *s.* A small ridge of land, Orkn.

To LAING, *v. n.* To move with long steps, Fife; the same with *Ling*, q. v.

To LAIP, LAPE, *v. a.* To lap, S. *Dunbar.*

LAIP, *s.* A plash, Loth. V. LAPPIE.

LAY-POKE, *s.* The ovarium of fowls, S.; synon. *Egg-bed.*

LAIR, LAYRE, LARE, *s.* 1. A place for lying down, S. *Montgomerie.* 2. The act of lying down. *Douglas.* 3. A burying-place, S. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *laeger*, Germ. *lager*, Dan. *laiger*, a bed, also a sepulchre.

To LAIR, *v. a.* To inter. *Ferguson.*

LAIR, *s.* A stratum, S. *Ruddiman.*

LAIR, LARE, *s.* A mire; a bog, S. ibid.—Isl. *leir*, lutum coenum.

To LAIR, *v. n.* To stick in the mire, S. *Law Case.*

To LAIR, *v. a.* To mire, S. *Pitscottie.*

LAIR, *s.* A laver, corruptly for *lawer*, with which it is evidently the same. *Inventories.*

LAIR, *s.* Learning; education. V. LARE.

LAIRACH, (*gutt.*) *s.* The site of a building, Banffs. V. LERROCH.

LAIRBAR, LARBAR, *s.* One in a torpid state; *larbitar*, Ang. *Philotus.*

LAIRD, LARDE, *s.* 1. A person of superior rank; a lord. *Wyntown.* 2. A leader; a captain. *Douglas.* 3. A landholder, under the degree of knight, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 4. The proprietor of a house, or of more houses than one, S.—A. S. *hlaford*, *lavord*, Isl. *lavard-ur*, Su. G. *laward*, dominus.

LAIRDIE, *s.* A small proprietor; a diminutive from *Laird*, S. *Jacob. Relics.*

LAIRDSHIP, *s.* A landed estate, S. *Rams.*

LAIRIE, Lairy, *adj.* Boggy; marshy. *Lairy springs*, springs where one is apt to sink, Perths. *Donald and Flora.*

LAIR-IGIGH, *s.* The name of a bird, *Hist. Sutherl.* The description of this bird resembles that of the Woodpecker.

LAIR-SILUER, *s.* Apparently, money for education, or perhaps the dues paid for a grave. *Aberd. Reg.*

LAIR-STANE, *s.* A tomb-stone, Aberd. From *Lair*, sense 3, a burying-place.

LAIRT, Leir, *adv.* V. Leyer.

LAIT, Layte, Late, Lete, *s.* 1. Manner; gesture. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. Mien; appearance of the countenance. *Barbour.* 3. *Lait* is still used to denote a practice, habit, or custom, Border. *Ill laits* is a common phrase in Angus for "bad customs." 4. A trick. It is used in this sense in the South of S. generally with an adj. prefixed; as, *ill laits*, mischievous tricks.—Isl. *lat*, *laete*, gestus, *laet*, me gero.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To personate. *Fordun.*—Teut. *laet-en*, apparere, prae se ferre.

To LAYT, *v. a.* To give heed to. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *laet-an*, estimare.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To allure, to entice; an old word, Teviotdale.—Isl. *lad-a*, allicere.

To LAIT, *v. a.* A term used to denote the mode of reducing the temper of iron or steel, when it is too hard. This is done by heating it, S.—Isl. *lat*, flexibilitas. V. Late, Leet, *v.*

LAITH, *adj.* 1. Loathsome. *Douglas.*—Isl. *laid-ur*, A. S. *lath*, hateful. 2. What one is reluctant to utter, id. 3. Unwilling, S.—*Wyntown.*—Isl. *leith-r*, reluctant.

To LAITH *at*, *v. a.* To loath; to have a disgust at, Fife; synon. *Ug*, *scunner*, S.—A. S. *lath-ian*, detestari.

LAITH, Lathe, *s.* A loathing; a disgust; a word of pretty general use, S.—A. S. *laethithe*, odium, hatred, envy, loathing.

LAITHEAND, *adj.* Detestable; loathsome. *Bellend.* A. S. *lathwend*, odiosus, infestus, invisus.

LAITHERIN, *part. pr.* Lazy; leitering, Perths.; apparently the same with *Ladrone*, q. v.

LAITHFOW, *adj.* 1. Bashful, S. *Burns.* 2. Shy of accepting an invitation to eat, or any favour, S. 3. Disgustful; loathsome, Moray.

LAITHLES, *adj.* Arrogant. *Gawan and Gol.*

LAITHLIE, Laidly, *adj.* 1. Loathsome. *Douglas.* 2. Base; vile, ibid. 3. Inelegant, S. B. 4. Applied to a lascivious person, Ang.

LAITHLOUNKIE, *adj.* A term applied to one who is dejected or chopfallen, Ayrs.; synon. *Down-i'-the-mouth*, S.

LAITLESS, *adj.* Uncivil; unmannerly; unbecoming, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* From S. *Lait*, manner, and the negative *less*.

LAITTANDLY, *adv.* Latently. *Ban. P.*

To LAIVE, *v. a.* To throw water by means of a vessel, or with the hand, S. Nearly allied to one sense of E. *lave*.

To LAK, Lack, Lackin, *v. a.* 1. To reproach. *Maitl. Poems.* 2. To depreciate, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *lack-a*, Teut. *laeck-en*, vituperare.

LAK, *s.* 1. Reproach. *Pal. Honor.* 2. A taunt; a scoff. *Wallace.*

LAK, *adj.* Bad; deficient. Comp. *lakker*, worse; superl. *lakkest*. *Douglas.*—Isl. *lakr*, deficiens.

LAK, *s.* Hollow place. *Houlate.*—Isl. *lag*, *laegd*, locus depressus.

* LAKE, *s.* A small, stagnant pool, Roxb.; *Loch* is always used in the same district, to denote a large body of water. This corresponds with the general sense of A. S. *lac*, *laca*, as signifying *stagnum*, "a standing pool," Somner.

To LAKE *at*, *v. a.* 1. To give heed to; used always with a negative; as, *He never lakit at it*, He gave no heed to it, Orkn. 2. "To give credit to; to trust," Ib.

LAKIE, *s.* Irregularity in the tides. *Sibbald.*—Su. G. *lack-a*, deficere.

LALIE, *s.* A child's toy, Shetl.—Isl. *lalle*, puellus, a boy, when making his first attempts to walk out, G. Andr.

LALL, *s.* An inactive, handless person, Ayrs.; viewed as carrying the idea of incapacity for work farther than *Tawpie*.—Isl. *lall-a*, lente gradi.

LALLAN, *adj.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland, S. *A. Wilson.*

To LAMB, *v. a.* To yean, S. *Kelly.*—Sw. *lamb-a* Germ. *lamm-en*, id.

LAMBIE, Lammie, *s.* 1. A young lamb, S. 2. A fondling term for a lamb, without respect to its age, S. 3. A darling, S. *Macneill.*

LAMB'S-LETTUCE, *s.* Corn-salad, S.

LAMB'S-TONGUE, *s.* Corn-mint, S.

LAME, *s.* Lameness. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *lam*, fractio.

LAME, Laym, Leem, *adj.* Earthen, S. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *laemen*, fictilis, *lam*, lutum.

To LAME, *v. a.* To prepare wool by drawing, Shetl.—Isl. *lam-a*, debilitare.

LAMENRY, *s.* Concubinage. *Priests Peblis.* V. Le-[man.

LAMENT, *s.* 1. A sort of elegiac composition, in memory of the dead, S. 2. The music to which such a composition is set, S.

LAMER, *s.* A thong, Teviotdale.

LAMITER, *adj.* Lame, Ayrs. *Galt.*

LAMITER, *s.* A cripple, S. *Black Dwarf.*

LAMMAS FLUDE or SPATE. The heavy fall of rain which generally takes place some time in the month of August, causing a swell in the waters, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

LAMMAS-TOWER, *s.* A kind of tower erected by the herds of a district, against the time of Lammas, and defended by them against assailants, Loth. *Trans. Ant. Soc.*

LAMMER, Lamer, *s.* Amber, S. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *lamertyn-steen*, amber.

LAMMER, Lamour, *adj.* Of or belonging to amber, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

LAMMERMOOR LION. A sheep, Loth.

LAMMER-WINE, *s.* Amber wine, Clydes. This imaginary liquor was esteemed a sort of elixir of immortality.

LAMMIE. V. Lambie.

LAMMIE SOUROCKS. The herb sorrel, Teviotd.—Isl. *lamba-sura*, sorrel.

LAMOO, *s.* *To gang down like lamoo*, to be easily swallowed, S. "The *Wassel Bowl*," says Warton, "is Shakspeare's Gossip's Bowl. The composition was ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crabs or apples."—Fr. *le mout*, new or sweet wine; or from the wassail-bowl, in E. called *lamb's wool*.

To LAMP, Lemp, *v. a.* To beat, S. B.—Teut. *lomp-en*, id. impingere.

To LAMP, *v. n.* The ground is said to *lamp*, when covered with the cobwebs which appear after dew or slight frost, S. B.

To LAMP, *v. n.* To take long steps, Loth. *Monastery.*

LAMP, *s.* A long and heavy step, Lanarks.; synon. *Blad*, Dumfr.

LAMPER, *s.* One who takes long and heavy steps, Lanarks.

LAMPER EEL. A lamprey, Galloway.

LAMPET, LEMPET, *s.* A limpet. *St. Ronan.*

LAMSONS, *s. pl.* Expenses of the Scots establishment at Campvere. *Baillie.*—A. S. *land socn*, transmigratio.

LANCE, *s.* A surgeon's lancet, S.

LAND, LANDIN, LAN'EN, *s.* That portion of a field which a band of reapers take along with them at one time, Loth. Dumfr.; synon. *Win*, Clydes. *Har'st Rig.*

LAND, *s.* A clear level place in a wood. *Wyntown.* O. E. *lawnd*, mod. *lawn.*

LAND, *s.* A hook in the form of the letter *S*, S. B.

LAND, *s.* The country. *On land, to land*, in the country. *Acts Ja. II.*—A. S. Su. G. *land*, rus.

LAND, *s.* A house consisting of different stories, generally as including different tenements, S. *Arnot.*

LAND *of the Leal.* The state of the blessed. *Old Song.* V. LEIL.

To LAND, *v. n.* To end; from the idea of terminating a voyage, S. *Callender.*

LANDBIRST, LAND-BRYST, *s.* Breakers. *Barbour.*—Isl. *brestr*, Su. G. *brist*, fragor.

LANDE-ILL, *s.* Some species of disease. *Scot. Cronicklis.* Perhaps a disease of the loins.—Teut. *lende*, lumbus.

LANDERS. *Lady Landers*, the insect called the Lady-bird; as appropriated to the Virgin Mary, in Popish times called *Our Lady*, S.

LAND-GATES, *adv.* Towards the interior of a country; q. taking the *gait* or road *inland*, S. B. *Ross's Helenore.*

LAND-HORSE, *s.* The horse on the ploughman's left hand; q. the horse that treads the unploughed *land*, S. B.

LANDIER, *s.* An andiron, Fr. *Rates.*

LANDIMER, *s.* 1. A land-measurer. *Skene.* 2. A march or boundary of landed property, Aberd. *To Ride the Landimeres*, to examine the marches, ibid. Lanarks.—A. S. *landimere*, properly a boundary of land.

LANDIN', *s.* The termination of a ridge; a term used by reapers in relation to the ridge on which they are working, S. V. LAND, LANDIN'.

LANDIS-LORDE, LANDSLORDE, *s.* A landlord. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LANDLASH, *s.* A great fall of rain, accompanied with high wind, Lanarks.; q. the *lashing* of the *land.*

LAND-LOUPER, *s.* One who frequently flits from one place or country to another, S. *Polwart.*—Teut. *land-looper*, erro vagus.

LAND-LOUPING, *adj.* Rambling; migratory, shifting from one place to another, S. *Antiquary.*

LANDMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of the country, as contradistinguished from those who live in burghs; or perhaps rather a farmer. *Aberd. Reg.* V. SCATT, *v.*

LAND-MAN, *s.* A proprietor of land. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Isl. *lender menn*, nobiles terrarum domini.

LAND-METSTER, *s.* Land measurer, Argyll. *Law Case.*

LANDRIEN, *adv.* In a straight course; directly, as opposed to any delay or taking a circuitous course, and as implying the idea of expedition; *He came rinnin landrien*, He came running directly, Selkirks. Roxb. *i. e.* like *land-drift*, pron. *land-drien*, straight forward.

LAND-SETTING, *s.* Land-letting, S.

LANDSLIP, *s.* A quantity of soil which *slips* from a declivity, and falls into the hollow below. *Surv. Kincard.*

LANDSMARK-DAY. The day on which the marches are ridden, Lanarks. *Stat. Acc.* V. LANDIMER.

LAND-STAIL, *s.* That part of a damhead which connects it with the land adjoining. *Fountainh.*—*Land* and A. S. *stael*, Su. G. *staelle*, locus, q. *land-place.*

LAND-STANE, *s.* A stone found in the soil of a field. *Surv. Berwicks.*

LANDTIDE, *s.* The undulating motion in the air, as perceived in a droughty day; the effect of evaporation, Clydes. *Summer-couts*, synon. *Ballad, Edin. Mag.*

LAND-TRIPPER, *s.* The Sand-piper, Galloway. *Stat. Acc.*

LANDWAYS, *adv.* By land; overland, as opposed to conveyance by sea. *Spalding.*

LANDWART, LANDART, *adj.* 1. Belonging to the country; as opposed to boroughs. *Compl. S.* 2. Rustic; boorish, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *land*, rus, and *weard*, versus.

LAND-WASTER, *s.* A prodigal; a spendthrift, Clydes.

LANE, *part. pa.* *Lane skins*, perhaps *laid skins*, with the tar and grease on them. *Acts Cha. I.*

LANE, *s.* 1. A brook, of which the motion is so slow as to be scarcely perceptible, Galloway, Lanarks; Expl. "the hollow course of a large rivulet in meadow ground," Dumfr. 2. Applied to those parts of a river or rivulet, which are so smooth as to answer this description, Galloway.—Isl. *lon*, intermissio, also stagnum; *lon-a*, stagnare.

To LANE, *v. a.* To lie. *Houlate.* V. LAYNE.

LANE, *s.* A gift; loan. *Henrysone.*—Su. G. *laan*, donum.

LANE, *adj.* Lone; alone. *Dunbar.* By a peculiar idiom in the S. this is frequently conjoined with the pronoun; as, *his lane, her lane, my lane;* sometimes as one word, *himlane. Picken. Their lanes. Ross.*

LANELY, *adj.* Lonely, S. *Galt.*

LANELINESS, *s.* Loneliness, S. O.

LANERLY, *adj.* The same with *Lanely*, Ayrs.; apparently from an improper use of *Alanerly. R. Gilhaize.*

LANESOME, *adj.* Lonely, S. *Wilson.*

LANG. Used in different forms as a *s. Mony a lang*, for a long time, Ang. *Ross. At the lang*, at length, South of S.

To LANG, *v. n.* To belong; to become. *Douglas.*—Germ. *lang-en*, pertinere.

To LANG, *v. n.* To long, S. *Ross.*—Germ. *lang-en*, A. S. *laeng-ian*, desiderare.

LANG, LANGE, *adj.* 1. Long, S. *Wyntown. To think lang*, to become weary, S. 2. Continual; incessant; as, "the *lang* din o' a schule," *i. e.* school, Aberd.

LANG, *adv.* For a long time, S. *Burns.*

LANG'ARE, LANGAYR, LANGERE, *adv.* Long since. *Douglas.*—A. S. *lang*, and *aere*, prius; E. *erelong.*

LANGBOARD, *s.* The long table used in a farm-house, at which master and servants were wont to sit at meat, Loth. *Farmer's Ha'.*

LANG-BOWLS, *s. pl.* A game, much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand. He who flings his *bowl* farthest, or can reach a given point with fewest throws, is the victor.

LANG-CRAIG, *s.* An onion that grows all to the stalk, S.; q. *long neck.*

LANG-CRAIG, *s.* A purse, Aberd. *Shirr.*

LANG DAYS. *Afore lang days*, ere long, Ang. *Ross's Helenore.*

To LANGEL, *v. a.* 1. Properly to tie together the two legs of a horse, or other animal, on one side; as, "*to langel* a horse," Aberd. 2. To entangle. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Su. G. *lang-a*, to retard.

LANGELL, *s.* V. LANGET.

LANGER, LANGOURE, *s.* 1. Weariness, S. *Douglas.* 2. Earnest desire of. *Rollocke.*

LANGET, LANGELL, *s.* A rope by which the fore and hinder feet of a horse or cow are fastened together, S. *Kelly.* Q. *Langelt*, entangled. This is *Langlit*, or *Langelt*, in Roxb. *To loose a langet*, metaph. to make haste; to quicken one's pace, S.

LANGFAILLIE, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. and Fr. *falie*, signifies a large veil, or long robe worn by females.

LANG HALTER TIME. A phrase formerly in use, in Loth. at least, to denote that season of the year, when, the fields being cleared, travellers and others claimed a common right of occasional pasturage. *Nicol's Advent.*

LANG HEADIT, *adj.* Having a great stretch of understanding; having much foresight, S. *Rob Roy.*

LANGIS, *prep.* Along. *Douglas.*—Belg. *langs*, id.

LANGKAIL, *s.* Coleworts not shorn, S. *Ritson.*

LANGLETIT, *part. pa.* Having the fore and hind legs tied together, to prevent running, Roxb.

LANGLINS, *prep.* Along, S. B. *Ross.*

LANG-LUGGED, *adj.* Quick of hearing, S. *Guy Mannering.*

LANG-NEBBIT, *adj.* 1. Having a long nose, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Acute in understanding, Fife, Perths.; syn. with *Lang-headit*, q. piercing far with his beak. 3. Prying; disposed to criticise, S. 4. Applied to a staff, respecting its *prong* or point, Ettr. For. 5. Used to denote preternatural beings in general, Ayrs. *R. Gilhaize.* 6. Applied to learned terms, or such as have the appearance of pedantry. What a Roman would have denominated *sesquipedalia verba*, we call *lang-nebbit* words, S. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.*

LANGOUS, *prep.* Along. *Aberd. Reg.* V. LANGIS, id.

LANG PARE EFT. Long after. *Wynt.*—A. S. *langfaer*, of long duration.

LANGRIN. AT LANGRIN; I' THE LANGRIN, *adv.* At length, S. *Popular Ballads.*

LANG-SADDIL BED. *Inventories.* A vicious orthography of *Langsettil*, q. v.

LANGSAILD BED. Perhaps an errat. for *Langsaddil.* It is also written *Langsald*, ibid. *Aberd. Reg.* V. LANG-SETTLE.

LANG SANDS. *To leave* one *to the Lang Sands*, to throw one out of a share in property, to which he has a just claim. *Fountainh.* A singular metaphor, borrowed from the forlorn situation of a stranger, who, deserted by others, is bewildered, in seeking his way, among the trackless sands on the seashore.

LANG-SEAT, *s.* The same with *Lang-settle.* *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

LANG-SETTLE, LANG-SADDLE, *s.* A long wooden seat resembling a settee, which formerly used to constitute part of the furniture of a farmer's house; it was placed at the fireside, and was generally appropriated to the *gudeman*, South of S. *Balfour's Pract.* Qu. a settee-bed, a bed made up as a seat in the day-time. —A. S. *lang*, long, and *setl*, a seat.

LANGSYNE, *adv.* Long since. *Ferguson.*—A. S. *longe sithhan*, diu exinde.

LANGSPIEL, *s.* A species of harp, Shetl. *The Pirate.*—Isl. *spil*, lusus lyrae; *spil-a*, ludere lyra. The word, I find, is Norwegian; *Langspel*, *laangspel*, defined by Hallager, "a kind of harp, on which country people play."

LANGSUM, *adj.* 1. Slow; tedious, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *langsum*, id. 2. Tedious in relation to time, S. *Ross's Helenore.* 3. Denoting procrastination; as, "Ye'er aye *langsum* in comin' to the schule," S. 4. Used to denote tediousness in regard to local extension; as, *a langsome gait*, a long road, S. *Ross.*

LANGSUMLIE, *adv.* Tediously, S.

LANGSUMNESS, *s.* Tediousness; delay, S.

LANG-TAILED, LONG-TAILED, *part. adj.* Prolix; tedious, S. *Spalding.*

LANG-TONGU'D, *adj.* Babbling; too free in conversation, S. *Ramsay.*

LANG-WAYES, *prep.* Along. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LANNIMOR, *s.* A person employed by conterminous proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayrs. This is evidently a corruption of the legal term *Landimer*, q. v.

To LANS, LANCE, *v. a.* To throw out. *Wallace.*—Fr. *lanc-er*, id.

To LANS, *v. n.* 1. To spring forward. *Douglas.* 2. Denoting the delicate and lively strokes of a musician on his violin. *Chr. Kirk.*

LANS, LAUNCE, *s.* A spring. *Barbour.*

LANSPREZED. A corporal; used as a term of contempt. *Polwart.*—Fr. *lancepessade*, id.

LANT, *s.* Commotion; confusion, Aberd.

LANT, *s.* The old name for the game at cards, now called *Loo*, S.

LANTEN-KAIL. V. LENTRIN.

LANTIT, *part. adj.* Reduced to a dilemma, Ettr. For.

* LAP, *s.* Metaph. applied to the extremity of one wing of an army. *Pitscottie.*

To LAP, *v. a.* 1. To environ in a hostile way. *Wallace.* 2. To embrace. *Doug.* 3. To fold, in relation to battle, ibid.

LAP, *pret.* Leaped. V. LOUP.

LAPIS. *Blew lapis. Inventories.* Perhaps *Lapis lazuli.*

LAPLOVE, *s.* 1. Corn convolvulus (C. arvensis) Teviotdale. 2. Climbing buckweed, ibid. In Smalandia, in Sweden, the Convolvulus Polygonum is called *loef-binde*, from *loef*, a leaf, and *binda*, to bind.

To LAPPER, *v. a.* To besmear, or to cover so as to clot. *Rob Roy.*

LAPPERED, *part. pa.* Coagulated, S. *Ritson.*—Isl. *klaup*, coagulum, *kleipe*, coagulo.

LAPPIE, *s.* A plash; a pool, Ang. *Laip*, Loth.

LAPRON, *s.* 1. A young rabbit. *Acts Mary.*—Fr. *lapreau*, id. 2. A leveret, E. Loth.—Lat. *lepus.*

LARACH, *s.* The site of a building, in S. *stance. Stat. Acc. P. Kilmuir Wester. Lar* signifies the *ground* upon which a house is built, and is also applied to the *floor* of a house; hence the *Lares* or familiar deities of the Romans.

LARBAL, *adj.* Lazy; sluggish, Ayrs.

LARBAR, LARBOUR, *adj.* 1. Sluggish. *Dunbar.* 2. Ghastly. *Evergreen.*—Isl. *lar-a*, debilitare.

LARD, *s.* A stupid inactive fellow. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *laerd*, *luyaerd*, id.

LARDUN, *s.* A piece of bacon. *Houlate.*

LARE, *s.* Place of rest. V. LAIR.

To LARE, LERE, LEAR, *v. a.* 1. To teach, S. *Wyntown.* 2. To learn, S. *Kelly. Leard*, instructed, S.

LARE, LEAR, LERE, *s.* Learning, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *laere*, Belg. *leer*, id.

LARE, *s.* A stratum; corr. from E. *layer*. *Receipts in Cookery.*

LAREIT, LAUREIT, *s.* A chapel dedicated to *our Lady of Loretto*. *Lyndsay.* [id.

LARE-MAISTER, *s.* A teacher, S.—Belg. *leer-meester*,

LARG, LARGE, *adj.* 1. Liberal. *Barbour.*—Fr. id. Lat. *larg-us.* 2. Abundant, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

LARGES, LERGES, *s.* 1. Liberty. *Barbour.* 2. Liberality in giving. *Wyntown.*

LARGLY, *adv.* Liberally. *Barbour.*

LARICK, *s.* The larch; a tree, S. A. Renfr.—Lat. *larix*, which name it also bears. *A. Scott's Poems.*

LARICK, LA'ROCK, *s.* A lark. V. LAVEROK.

LARICK'S LINT, *s.* Great golden maiden-hair, S.

LARIE, *s.* Laurel. *Colvil.*—O. Fr. *lauré*, laureus.

LASARE, LASERE, *s.* Leisure. *Douglas.*

LASARYT, *part. pa.* At leisure. *Sadler's Papers.* V. LASARE.

LASCHE, *adj.* 1. Relaxed, from weakness or fatigue, S. B. *Douglas.* 2. Lazy. *Rudd.* 3. Devoted to idleness. *Compl. S.*—Fr. *lasche*, Lat. *lass-us*, Germ. *lass*, tired, faint; Isl. *lask-r*, ignavus.

To LASH *out*, *v. n.* To break out, in a moral sense. *Z. Boyd.*

* *To* LASH, *v. n.* To fall or be poured down with force; applied to rain or any body of water; as, *to lash on, to lash down*, S. *Marmaiden of Clyde.*

LASH, *s.* 1. A heavy fall of rain, Lanarks.; synon. with *Rasch*. 2. *Lash of water*, a great quantity of water thrown forcibly, S.

To LASH *water*, or any liquid. To throw forcibly in great quantities, Lanarks.

IT'S LASHIN' ON. It rains heavily, S. It evidently owes its origin to the idea of the rain *lashing* the ground, or producing a sound resembling that made by a lash.

LASHNESS, *s.* 1. Relaxation in consequence of great exertion. *Baillie.* 2. Looseness of conduct. *R. Bruce.*

LASK, *s.* A diarrhœa in cattle, S. B. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

LASKAR, *s.* A large armful of hay or straw, Tweedd. —Isl. *klas*, a load; Su. G. *lass*, id.

LASS, *s.* 1. A sweetheart, S. *R. Galloway.* To gang to see the *lasses*, to go a-wooing, S. 2. A maid servant, S. *Guy Mannering.*

LASS-BAIRN, *s.* A female child, S.

LASSIE, *s.* 1. A young girl; strictly one below the age of puberty, S. *Galt.* 2. A fondling term, S. It has been observed that the S. has often three degrees of diminution, as besides *Lassie*, *Lassock* is used for a little girl, and *Lassikie*, *Lassikin*, for a very little girl. On the same plan, we have *lad*, *laddie*, *laddock*, and *laddikin* or *laddikie*; *wife*, *wifie*, *wifock*, and *wifockie*.

LASSOCK, *s.* A dimin. from E. *lass*, West of S. *Rob Roy.*

LASS-QUEAN, *s.* A female servant, rather a familiar or contemptuous designation, West of S. *Rob Roy.*

LASS-WEAN, *s.* A female child, Fife.

LAST, *s.* Durability; lastingness, S.

LAST, *s.* A measure, Orkn. *Skene.*—Su. G. *laest*, mensura 12 tonnarum.

LASTER, (*comp.*) *adv.* More lately, Aberd.

LASTEST, (*superl.*) *adv.* Last, Aberd.

LASTIE, LASTY, *adj.* Durable, E. *lasting*, S. "If you be hasty, you'll never be *lasty*," S. Prov.; "spoken ironically to lazy people." *Kelly.*

LAST LEGS. A man is said to be *on* his *last legs*, either when his animal strength is almost entirely exhausted by exertion, age, or disease, or when he is supposed to be on the borders of bankruptcy, S.

To LAT, *v. a.* 1. To suffer; to permit, S. B. *Barbour.* —Belg. *lat-en*, A. S. *laet-an*, id. 2. *To lat Be*, to let alone, S. *Douglas.* 3. *Lat Be*, *Let Be*, much less. *Baillie.*—Isl. *lett-a*, Sw. *laet-a*, desinere. 4. *To Lat Gae*, to let off; to let fly, S. *Ross.* 5. *To Lat Gae*, to break wind, S. 6. *To Lat Gae*, to lose the power of retention, S. 7. *To Lat Gae*, to raise the tune, S. 8. *To Lat O'er*, to swallow; as, "She wadna *lat o'er* a single drap," S. B. 9. *To Lat Wi'*, *v. a.* and *n.* to yield to; not to debate or contest with, Aberd. 10. *To Lat Wi'*, *v. a.* to indulge, as a child, ib. V. LET, *v.*

To LAT, LATT, *v. a.* To leave. *Wallace.*—Sw. *laat-a*, A. S. *laet-an*, id.

To LAT, *v. a.* To hinder; E. *let*. *Wynt.*—A. S. *lat-an*, Su. G. *laet-ia.*

To LAT, LET, *v. a.* To esteem; to reckon. *Barbour.* —A. S. *laet-an*, reputare, estimare.

To LAT, *v. a.* To put to hire. *Reg. Maj.*

LATCH, *s.* 1. A mire, Roxb. Gl. Sibb. 2. The track of a cart-wheel, S. O.

LATCHY, *adj.* Full of ruts, ibid.

To LATE, LEET, *v. a.* 1. To heat metal, so that it may be bent any way without breaking, S. *Douglas.* 2. To cover with tin, S. *Ruddiman.*—A. S. *lith-ian*, to soften, to attemper; Su. G. *laad-a*, *lod-a*, *loed-a*, to solder.

* LATE, *adj.* *At late*; at a late hour, Ang. *Piper of Peebles.*

To LATHE, *v. a.* To loath. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *lath-ian*, id.

LATHE, LATHELY, *adj.* V. LAITH.

LATHERON, *s.* 1. A sloven, S. 2. It seems used as equivalent to *Limmer*, Ayrs. *Ann. of the Par.* V. LADRONE.

LATHRON, LATHERIN, *adj.* 1. Lazy, Fife. 2. Low; vulgar, Ayrs. ibid.

LATIENCE, *s.* Leisure, S. B.; *leeshins*. *Callender.* V. LEASE. E. *Licence.*

LATINER, *s.* One who is learning the *Latin* language, Fife.

LATIOUSE, *adj.* Unrestrained. *S. P. Rep.*

LATO'ER, *s.* 1. The act of swallowing, S. B. 2. Appetite, ibid.

LATRON, LATRONE, LATRINE, *s.* A privy. *Spalding.* —Fr. *latrine*, id.

LATTER, *adj.* Inferior. *Bar. Courts.*

LATTER-MEAT, *s.* Meat brought from the master's to the servants' table, S. *Ramsay.*

LATTYN, *s.* Impediment. *Wallace.*

LATTOUCE, *s.* The herb lettuce. *Poems 16th Cent.*

LATTOUN, *s.* 1. A mixed kind of metal. *Douglas.* 2. Electrum. *Ruddiman.* 3. The colour of brass. *Douglas.*—Isl. *laatun*, Belg. *latoen*, orichalcum.

LAUANDER, LAVANDER, *s.* Laundress. *Chalmers's Mary.*—Fr. *lavendiere.*

LAUANDRIE, *s.* The laundry, ibid. V. LAYNDAR.

LAVATUR, *s.* A vessel to wash in; a laver. *Inventories.*—Fr. *lavatoire*, id., L. B. *lavator-ium*, the name given to the vessel in which monks washed their hands before going to the refectory, or officiating priests before performing divine service.

To LAUCH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To laugh, S. Pret. *leuch*, part. pa. *leuchin*, Clydes.

LAUCH, *s.* A laugh, S

LAUCH, Lawin, Lawine (pron. *lauwin*), *s.* A tavern-bill. *Peblis Play.*—Teut. *pheiagh*, club, or shot.

LAUCH, Lauchт, *s.* 1. Law. *Fordun.* "Ilka land has its ain *lauch*." *Antiquary.* 2. Privilege. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *lah*, *lagha*, Isl. *lag*, id.

To LAUCH, *v. a.* To possess legally. *Doug.*

LAUCHER, *s.* A laugher, S.

LAUCHFULL, *adj.* Lawful. *Wyntown.*

LAUCHT, *part. pa.* Clothed. *Barbour.*

LAUCHTANE, *adj.* Belonging to cloth. *Barbour.* V. Laik, *s.* 1.

LAUCHTANE, *adj.* Pale; livid. *Maitl. Poems.* Perhaps corr. from *lattoun*, q. v.

LAUCHTER, *s.* A lock. V. Lachter.

LAUDE, *s.* Sentence; decision; judgment. *Acts Mary.*—L. B. *Laud-um*, sententia arbitri.

LAUDE, *adj.* Of or belonging to laymen. V. Lawit.

LAUDERY, *s.* Perhaps revelling. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *lodderigh*, wanton.

LAVE, *s.* The remainder. V. Lafe.

LAVELLAN, *s.* A kind of weasel, Caith. *Pennant.*

LAVE-LUGGIT, *adj.* Having the ears hanging down, Roxb.—C. B. *lav;* "that extends, or goes out," Owen.

LAVENDAR, *s.* A laundress. "The King's *lavendar*." *Treasurer's Acts.*—L. B. *lavender-ia*, lotrix. V. Laundar.

LAVER, *s.* *Fro laver to layre. Sir Gawan.*

LAVEROCK, Lauerok, *s.* The lark, S.; often q. *lerrik*, *larick*. *Complaynt S.*—A. S. *laferc*, *laverc*, id.

LAVEROCK-HIECH, *adj.* As high as the lark when soaring; apparently a proverbial phrase, Roxb.

LAVEROCK'S-LINT, *s.* Purging-flax, an herb. Linum Catharticum, Linn.; Lanarks.

LAUGH, *s.* Law. V. Lauch.

LAUGH, *s.* A lake, Selkirks. V. Loch.

LAUGHT, Lauchт, *pret.* Took. *Wallace.*—A. S. *lacc-an*, apprehendere, *lachte*, cepit.

LAVY, *s.* The Foolish Guillemot. *Martin.*—Isl. Norw. *lomvie*, *langivie*, id.

LAVYRD, *s.* 1. Lord. 2. Applied to the Supreme Being. *Wyntown.* V. Laird.

LAUIT-MAN, *s.* A layman, one not in clerical orders. *Keith's Hist.* V. Lawit.

* *To* LAUREATE, *v. a.* To confer a literary degree. *Craufurd.*

To LAUREATE, *v. n.* To take a degree in any faculty, S. *Bower.*

LAUREATION, *s.* The act of conferring degrees, or the reception of them; graduation. *Bower.*

LAURERE, *s.* Laurel. *Douglas.*—Fr. *laurier*, id.

LAUREW, *s.* Laurel. *Belland.*

LAUS, *s.* Perhaps, hair. *Gawan and Gol.*—Dan. *lu*, *luv*, id.

LAUTEFULL, *adj.* *Winyet.* Apparently, *full* of *loyalty*, or truth. V. Lawta.

LAW, *adj.* Low. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *lag*, Isl. *lag-r*, id.

LAW, *s.* Low ground. *Barbour.*

To LAW, *v. a.* To bring down. *Douglas.*—Teut. *leegh-en*, deprimere.

LAW, Lawe, *A Lawe*, *adv.* Downward. *King's Quair.*

To LAW, *v. a.* 1. To litigate, S. 2. Transferred to the legal defender; as, "*I'm resolv'd I'll law him weel for't*," "I will take every advantage that law can give in this business," S.

LAW, *s.* 1. A designation given to many hills or mounts, whether natural or artificial, S. A. Bor. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A tomb, grave, or mound. *Sir Gawan.* A. S. *hlaewe*, *hlawe*, agger, acervus; Moes. G. *hlaiw* signifies monumentum.

LAW, *s.* The remainder. V. Lafe.

LAWAINE, *s.* The eve of All-hallows. *Lady of the Lake.*—This does not appear to be a Gael. or Ir. word, but merely the designation used in the low country, viz. Halloween.

LAWAR, Lawarr, *s.* A laver, or vessel to wash in. *Aberd. Reg.*

LAW-BIDAND, Law-biding, *part. pr.* 1. Waiting the regular course of law, as opposed to flight; a forensic term. *Skene.* 2. "Able to answer a charge or accusation." *Gl. Guthrie.*

LAW-BOARD, *s.* The board on which a tailor irons his cloth, S. *Sir A. Wylie.* *Alias*, Sleeveboard.

LAWBORABLE, *adj.* In a state fit for being ploughed. Fr. *labourable.*

LAW-BORROIS, Law-Borrows, *s. pl.* The legal security which one man is obliged to give, that he will not do any injury to another in his person or property, S. *Acts Ja. II.* *Law* and *borgh*, or *borrow*, a pledge.

LAWCH, *adj.* Low; S. *laigh.* *Wallace.*

To LAWE, *v. n.* To lower, South of S. *J. Scott's Poems.* V. Law.

LAWER, *s.* A professor of law. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LAWER, *s.* E. *laver.* V. Lawar.

LAW-FREE, *adj.* Not legally convicted or condemned. *Spalding.*

LAWIN, *s.* A tavern-reckoning. V. Lauch, *s.* 1.

LAWIN-FREE, *adj.* Scot-free; excluded from paying any share of a tavern-bill, S. *Song*, *Andro wi' his Cutty Gun.*

LAWIT, Lawd, Lawyd, Lewit, *adj.* 1. Laic. *Wyntown.* 2. Unlearned; ignorant. *Douglas.*—A. S. *laewed*, *lewd*, id.

LAWLAND, Lauland, *adj.* Belonging to the *low* country of Scotland, S. V. Lallan. *Acts Ja. IV.*

LAWLANDS, Lawlans, *s. pl.* 1. The plain country of Scotland, as distinguished from the Highlands; pron. *Lallans.* 2. The language of the low country as opposed to the Erse or Gaelic, S.

LAWLY, *adj.* Lowly. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

LAWRIE, *s.* A designation for the fox, S. V. Lowrie.

LAWRIGHTMEN. V. Lagrabtman.

LAW SONDAY. V. Leir Soundat.

LAWTA, Lawte, Lawty, Lawtith, *s.* 1. Loyalty. *Wallace.* 2. Truth; equity. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *leauté*, id.

LAWTH, *Barbour.* L, *lawch*, low.

LAWTING, *s.* The supreme court of judicature in Orkney and Shetland, in ancient times. V. Thing.

LAWTIFULL, *adj.* Most loyal, full of loyalty. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Lawta, &c.

LAX, *s.* Relief; release. *Pop. Ballads.*

LAX, *s.* A salmon, Aberd.—A. S. *leax*, Dan. Su. G. O. E. *lax*, id.

LAX-FISHER, *s.* A salmon-fisher, Aberd. *Law Case. Spalding.*

LAZY-BEDS, *s. pl.* A plan of planting potatoes, formerly much in use, according to which the root was laid on the ground undressed, some dung being spread under it; the seed and manure were then covered with earth dug from a sort of trench which surrounded the *bed*, S. This process is still practised in Ireland. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

LE, Lie. A sort of demonstrative article often prefixed to the name of a place or thing, in our old deeds, signifying *the*.—It seems to be merely the Fr. article, *le*.

LE, Lee, *s.* The water of the sea in motion. *Douglas.* —O. Isl. *lae, lea*, mare; hodie, unda fluens.

LE, Lee, Lee, Lye, *s.* 1. Shelter; security from tempest. *Doug. Lee*, R. "Under the *lee*." *Paradise Lost.* 2. Metaph. peace; tranquillity. *Wyntown.* —Su. G. *lae*, locus tempestati subductus; Isl. *hle, hlie*, id.

LE, Lee, *adj.* Sheltered; warm. *Houlate.*

LE, *s.* Law. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *ley.*

To LE, *v. n.* To tell a falsehood, ibid.

LE, *s.* A lie, ibid.

To LEA, Lee, *v. a.* To leave, Aberd. V. Leed.

LEA, *adj.* Not ploughed. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *leag*, pasture.

To Lee Lea. To remain some time without being cropped, S. *Surv. Berw.*

LEAD, *s.* The name given to the course over which the stones are driven in curling, Ang. Stirlings. Clydes. Hence, *to gae to the leads*, to go a curling, Ang. In Loth. Ayrs. and some other counties, this is called *the rink*. Some curling societies have an office-bearer who is called *Master of rinks*, it being his province to see that the course be properly swept, and that the rules of the game be observed. In Lanarks. the course is called the *rack*, although the term *rink* is also used.

LEAD-BRASH, *s.* A disease to which animals are subject at *Lead-hills*. *Stat. Acc.* V. Brash.

To LEAD CORN. To drive corn from the field to the corn-yard, S.

LEAD DRAPS. Small shot, used in fowling, S.

LEADEN HEART. A spell, not yet totally disused in Shetland, which was supposed to restore health to those whose ailments could not be accounted for. Some melted lead was poured among water, from which a piece bearing some resemblance to a heart was taken, and hung round the neck of the patient. *The Pirate.*

LEADER, *s.* In curling, one who takes the lead in the game, who first lays down his stone, S. *Davidson's Seasons.*

LEADING, *s.* Provisions. *Belhaven.*

LEADIS, *s. pl.* Languages. V. Leid, *s.*

To LEAGER, *v. n.* To encamp. *Spalding.*—Teut. *legher-en*, castra metari; Sw. *laegr-a sig*, id.

LEAGER-LADY, *s.* A soldier's wife, S. *Antiquary.* Dan. *leyger*, Teut. *lager*, a camp.

LEAL, *adj.* Loyal; honest, &c. V. Leil.

LEA LAIK, *s.* A natural shelter for cattle, such as is produced by glens or overhanging rocks, Ayrs.

LEALAIKE-GAIR, *s.* Well sheltered grazing ground; sometimes applied to the place where two hills join together, and form a kind of bosom, Ayrs.—If the first part of the word is not merely *lea like*, i. e. *like lea* ground, it might seem allied to Isl. *hliae*, umbra, *hlaka*, aer calidus, q. a warm shelter; or to C. B. *llech*, what lies flat; a covert. V. Gair, *s.* 2.

To LEAM, *v. n.* To shine. V. Leme.

To LEAM, *v. a.* To take ripe nuts out of the husk, Roxb.

LEAMER, Leemer, *s.* A nut that separates easily from the husk, as being fully ripe, Roxb. *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *lim-a*, membratim dividere.

To LEAN DOWN, *v. n.* To be seated; also, to lie down, to recline; often with a reciprocal pronoun, S.

LEAP, *s.* A cataract. V. Loup.

LEAPING ILL. The name given to a disease of sheep, Annandale; the same with *Thorter Ill*, q. v.

To LEAP OUT, *v. n.* To break out in an illegal or disorderly way. *Scot's Staggering State.*—Sw. *loepa ut*, to run out; Belg. *uyt-loop-en*, to break out.

LEAR. V. Lare.

LEAR, *adv.* Rather; *i. e. liefer.* V. Lever.

LEAR, *s.* A liar, S.; pron. *lear*. *Wyntown.*

To LEARN, *v. a.* To teach, S. It is used in this sense, however, by Shakspeare.

LEASE-HAUD, *s.* Possession; q. *holding* by a *lease*, Selkirks. *Hogg.*

LEASH, *adj.* Clever; agile, S. A.

LEASH, *s.* Liberty, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *leis-a, leys-a*, solvere.

To LEASH AWAY, *v. n.* To go cleverly off, or on the way, S. B. *Ruddiman.*

LEASING-MAKER. V. Lesing-Makare.

LEASING-MAKING, *s.* The crime of uttering falsehood against the king and his counsellors to the people, or against the people to the king or government; a forensic term, S.

LEASUMLIE, *adv.* Lawfully; a term used in our old laws. *Balfour.* V. Lesum.

LEATER MEATE. V. Latter-meat.

LEATH, *s.* The lay of a weaver's loom. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*—Evidently the same with Teut. *laede*, pecten, mentioned under Lay, q. v.

To LEATH, *v. n.* To loiter. *Pitscottie.* V. Leit, *v.* to delay.

To LEATHER, *v. a.* 1. To lash; to flog, S. 2. To batter soundly; transferred to battle. *Tales of my Landl.* 3. To tie tightly, Ettr. For.; q. to bind with a thong.

To LEATHER, *v. n.* To go cheerfully; to move briskly, S. A. *J. Nicol.*

*LEATHER. V. Lowse Leather.

LEATHERIN, *s.* A beating; a drubbing, S. *Hogg's Winter Tales.*

LEAUGH, *adj.* Low, Selkirks. V. Leuch.

LEAUW, *s.* A place for drawing the nets on, composed partly of stones, earth, and gravel, Aberd. *Law Case.*—Teut. *loo*, locus altus adjacens stagnis, &c.; A. S. *hlaew*, agger.

LEBBER-BEARDS, *s. pl.* Broth, used by the peasantry, made of greens, thickened with a little oatmeal, Roxb.

LEBBERS, *s. pl.* Droppings from the mouth, &c. in eating or drinking, Roxb.

LEBBIE, *s.* The fore skirt of a man's coat, S. B. Loth. —A. S. *laeppe*, id.; Isl. *laf*, ala pallii.

To LEBER, Lebber, *v. a.* To bedaub; to beslabber; as, "Thae bairns hae *leber't* a' the table;" *lebering*, the act of beslabbering, Teviotd.—Isl. *lap*, Dan. *laben*, sorbillum. V. Labber, *v.*

LECH, Leche, Leiche, *s.* 1. A physician. *Barbour.* —Moes. G. *leik, lek*, A. S. *laec*, id. 2. *Leicht* occurs Aberd. Reg. as denoting a barber; as surgeons and barbers originally belonged to one incorporation.

To LECHE, *v. a.* To cure. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *laek-a*, A. S. *laecn-ian*, id.

LECHEGE, *s.* Leakage. *Aberd. Reg.*

LECHING, Leiching, *s.* Cure. *Wallace.*

LECK, *s.* Any stone that stands a strong fire, as greenstone, trapp, &c., S.

LEDDERANE, Leddering, *adj.* Made of leather; leathern. *Aberd. Reg.*

LEDDY-LAUNNERS. V. Landers.

LEDDYR, *s.* Leather. "Insufficient schone and *leddyr*." *Aberd. Reg.*

LEDE, *s.* A person. V. Leid.

LED FARM. A farm on which the tenant does not reside, S.

LEDGIN, *s.* A parapet; that especially of a bridge, S. *St. Kathleen.*

LEDGINTON, *s.* A kind of apple, S. This has received its name from Ledington, or Lethington, in Haddingtons. formerly a seat of the Lauderdale family, now, under the name of Lennox-Love, the property of Lord Blantyre.

LEDISMAN, LODISMAN, *s.* A pilot. *Doug.*—A. S. *ladman*, Teut. *leydsman*, Su. G. *ledesman*, id. from the idea of *leading*.

LEE, *adj.* Lonely. *Popular Ballads.*

LEE, *s.* Shelter.

LEE, *adj* Sheltered. V. LE, LIE, &c.

LEE, *s.* *Little Lee*, slender means of escape. To set at *little lee*, to leave scarcely any means of shelter. *Minstr. Border.*—Dan. *lae*, shelter. V. LE, LIE.

LEEAR, *s.* A liar; one who utters falsehoods, S.

LEEBIE, *s.* Diminutive of Elizabeth, Aberd.

To **LEECH, LEETCH,** *v. a.* To pin or splice two pieces of wood together. Thus, when the shaft of a cart is broken, it is said to be *leetched*, when spliced with a piece to supply the place of that which has been broken off, Roxb.

LEECH, *s.* A piece of wood nailed across the broken *trams* or shaft of a cart, or any kind of wooden utensil, for supporting it, Selkirks. A metaph. use of *Leech*, to act the part of a physician; q. to cure, to heal. V. LECHE, *v.*

LEED, *pret.* Left; q. *leued*. *Sir Egeir.*

LEEFOW, *adj.* Wilful; obstinate, Teviotd.—As A. Bor. *leef* and *leeve* (E. *lief*), signify willingly, this term may be analogous to *wilful*, q. "*full* of one's own will."

LEEFOW, LIEFU', *adj.* Lonely; *Leefow lane*, quite alone, S. *Ross.*—Isl. *hliae*, umbra, *draga a hlie*, occultare, celare, subducere, se, or *lae*, periculum, and *full*.

LEEFUL, LEEFOW-HEARTIT, *adj.* Compassionate; sympathising, S. A. *Kelly.*—A. S. *hleo*, warmth, or Isl. *hlif-a*, tueri, parcere.

LEE-LANG, *adj.* Livelong, S. *Burns.*

LEE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of falsehood; as, "It was a very *lee-like* story," S.

LEEM, *s.* A loom, Aberd.

LEEM, *adj.* Earthen. V. LAME.

LEEMERS, *s. pl.* V. LEAMER.

LEEN, *interj.* Cease. *Ramsay.*—Sw. *linn-a*, to cease.

To **LEENGE,** *v. n.* To slouch; as, "a *leengin* ganger," one who slouches in his gait, Roxb.—Su. G. *laeng-a*, retardare; or corr. from E. *to lounge*.

LEENGYIE, *adj.* A weaver's web, when it is of a raw or thin texture, is said to have "a *leengyie* appearance," Ayrs.—A. S. *laenig*, frail, lean, thin; from *laene*, id. Somner.

LEENING, *adj.* L. *bening*, benign. *Pal. Hon.*

LEENO, LEENOR, *s.* The vulgar name of the fabric called thread gauze, Loth. Fife.—Fr. *linon*, lawn.

To **LEEP,** *v. a.* 1. To heat. *Leepit*, parboiled. 2. "To burn slightly; to scorch the outside of any thing roasted while it is raw in the middle." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* V. LEPE.

To **LEEP,** *v. a.* To cozen; to deceive, S. B. It seems to claim the same origin with Teut. *leep*, crafty.

LEEPER-FAT, *adj.* Very fat, S. A.—C. B. *lleipyr*, flabby, glib, smooth.

LEEPIT, *adj.* Meagre; loving the fire, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Isl. *lape*, fungus, a dolt.

LEERIE, *s.* The name given by children to a lamplighter, Aberd. Edin. Lanarks. Probably of Welsh extract.—C. B. *llewyr*, radiance, *llewyr-aw*, to radiate; *llewyrch*, illumination; Isl. *liori*, a window.

LEEROCH, *s.* A term used in Ayrs. and borders of Gall. to denote a peat moss. "Will ye gang a day to the *Leeroch?*" Will you go and cast peats for a day?

LEEROCH, *s.* 1. The site of an old house, or the vestiges of ancient battlements, Renfrews. 2. Local position, Ayrs.; the same with *Lerroch*, q. v.

To **LEESE,** *v. a.* 1. To pass a coil of ropes through the hands in unwinding it, or in winding it again, Ettr. For. 2. The term also denotes the act of arranging many entangled bits of packthread by collecting them into one hand, ibid. 3. To gather any thing neatly into the hand, Roxb.

To **LEESE** *out*, *v. a.* To be prolix in narration. One who, in telling a story, makes as much of it as possible, is said to *leese* it *out*, Roxb.

To **LEESH,** *v. n.* To move quickly forward, Aberd. *W. Beattie's Tales.* Probably from the idea of applying the *leash* or lash.

LEESING, *s.* Allaying. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *lis-a*, requiem dare.

LEESK. V. LISK.

LEESOME, *adj.* Pleasant. V. LEIFSUM.

LEESOME, *adj.* Easily moved to pity, Tweedd. V. LEISSUM.

LEESUM, *adj.* Speaking in a lying or hyperbolical manner; as, "If it's nae lee, it's e'en unco *leesum* like," Roxb. V. LEE, *s.* a lie.

To **LEET,** *v. n.* To pretend. V. LEIT.

To **LEET,** *v. n.* To ooze very slowly by occasional dropping, Fife.

To **LEET** *till*, *v. a.* To attend to, Fife.—Su. G. *lyd-a till*, Isl. *hlyd-a*, audire, aures advertere; *lythi*, auditus. Hence O. E. *lith*, *lithe*, *lythe*.

Now *lith* and lysten, gentlymen.—*Percy's Rel.*

LEET, *s.* One portion of many, S. B. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A nomination of different persons, with a view to an election, S. *Baillie.* 3. A list. *Rame.*—A. S. *hlete*, a lot.

To **LEET,** *v. a.* To nominate with a view to election, S. *Baillie.*

LEET, *s.* Language. V. LEED.

LEETHFOW, *adj.* Loathsome, S. B. *Journal Lond.* V. LAITH.

LEETHFOW, *adj.* Sympathising. Roxb. A corr. of *Leeful*, compassionate, q. v.

LEEVE, *v. n.* To live, Lanarks.

LEEVIN LANE. Quite alone. *The Steam-Boat.* This may be a provinciality in Ayrs. but it is certainly anomalous. *Leefow lane* is the proper phrase.

LEEZE ME. V. LEIS ME.

LEFT, *pret.* Remained; used in a passive sense. V. LEVE, *v. n.*

LEFULL, LEIFULL, *adj.* Lawful. *Douglas.* *Leif*, leave, and *full*, q. allowable.

To **LEG,** *v. n.* To run, S.; a low word.

To **LEG** *away*, *v. n.* To walk clumsily, Berwicks. Perhaps from a common origin with E. *Lag*, to loiter.

LEGACIE, *s.* The state or office of a papal legate. *Pitscottie.*

LEGAGE, *s.* Perhaps *leakage* of a ship, &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

LEGATNAIT, *s.* One who enjoyed the rights of a papal legate within his own province or diocese. *Apb. Hamiltoun.* *Legatus natus.*

LEG-BAIL, *s.* *To take leg-bail*, to run off, instead of seeking bail, and waiting the course of law, S. *Ferguson.*

LEG-BANE, *s.* The shin, S. *Callander.*

LEG DOLLOR. Perhaps a dollar of *Liege*. *Depred. on the Clan Campbell.*

LEGEN-GIRTH, *s.* V. LAGEN-GIRD.

LEGGAT, LEGGET, LEGGIT, *s.* A stroke at handball, golf, &c. which is not fair, or which, on account of some accidental circumstance, is not counted, is said to be *leggat*, *i. e.* null, Loth.

LEGGIN, *s.* The angle in the bottom of a cask, or wooden vessel, S.

LEGGIN-GIRD. V. LAGEN-GIRD.

To LIP AND LEGGIN. A phrase applied to drink in a vessel. The person to whom it is offered, holds the vessel obliquely, so as to try whether the liquid will at the same time touch the *leggin*, or angle in the bottom, and reach to the lip or rim. If it does not, he refuses, saying, "There's no a drink there, it will no *lip and leggin*," Fife. V. LAGEN.

LEGGINS, *s. pl.* Long gaiters, reaching up to the knees, S.; from E. *leg*.

LEGIER, *s.* A resident at a court. *Spotswood.*—L. B. *legatar-ius*, legatus.

LEG-ILL, *s.* A disease of sheep, causing lameness, called also *Black-leg*, So. of S.

LEGIM, (*g* hard), *adv.* Astride. *To ride legim*, or *on legim*, to ride after the masculine mode, as opposed to sitting sideways, Roxb.; synon. *stride-legs*, S.

LEGITIM, *s.* The portion of moveables to which a child is entitled on the death of a father; a law term, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

LEGLIN, LAIGLIE, *s.* A milk-pail, S. *Rits.*—Teut. *leghel*, id.; Isl. *leigill*, ampulla.

LEG-O'ER-IM, *adv.* Having one leg over the other; or, as a tailor sits on his board, Roxb.

LEG POWSTER. "Ane testament maid be vmquhil Alex^r Kay baxter in his *leg powster*." *Aberd. Reg.* A ludicrous corr. of the forensic phrase, *Liege Poustie*, "a state of health, in contradistinction to death-bed."

To LEICH, *v. n.* To be coupled as hounds are. *Godly Sangs.*

LEICHING, LEICHMENT, *s.* Medical aid.

LEICHMENT, *s.* Cure of diseases. V. LECHE, *v.*

LEY COW, LEA COW. A cow that is neither with calf nor gives milk, as distinguished from a *Ferry* or *Forra cow*, which, though not pregnant, continues to give milk, S. B.; pron. q. *lay cow*. Supposed to be denominated from the idea of ground not under crop, or what lies *ley*.

LEID, *s.* A load, Aberd.

LEID, *s.* Lead (metal). *Aberd. Reg.*

LEID, *s.* *Poems 16th Cent.* It is probable that the author had written *heid*, *i. e.* heed, attention.

LEID, *s.* A mill-race. V. LADE.

LEID. *Brewing Leid*, an implement formerly used in brewing. *Balfour's Pract.*

LEID, LEDE, *s.* People. *Wallace.*—Isl. *liod*, A. S. *leod*, populus.

LEID, LEDE, *s.* A person. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *leod*, homo; Isl. *lyd*, miles.

LEID, *s.* A country. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *laad*, terra, solum.

LEID, LEDE, *s.* Language, S. B. *Leet* is also used. *Douglas.*—Isl. *hliod*, sonus; Dan. *lyd*, vox.

LEID, LEDE, LUID, *s.* A song; a lay. *Douglas.*—A. S. *leoth*, *lioth*, Belg. *lied*, Isl. *hliod*, *liod*, id.

LEID, LIED, *s.* *A leid* of a thing, is a partial idea of it, S. B.

LEID, *s.* Safe-conduct. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *leid*, Germ. *leit*, id.

To LEIF, *v. n.* To believe. *Maitland Poems.*—A. S. *leaf-an*, credere.

To LEIF, *v. a.* To leave. *Douglas.*—Isl. *lif-a*, Su. G. *leif-a*, id.

LEIF, LEIFF, *s.* Leave. *Wallace.* *To give a servant Leif, or leave*, to discharge from service, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

To LEIF, LEIFF, *v. n.* To live, ibid.—Su. G. *lefwa*, Isl. *lif-a*, id.

LEIF, *s.* Remainder. *Invent.* V. LAFE.

LEIF, LIEF, *adj.* 1. Beloved, S. *Douglas.* 2. Willing, ibid. *As leif, as leive*, as soon, S. *Ferguson.*—A. S. *leof*, Su. G. *liuf*, carus, amicus.

LEIFSUM, *adj.* 1. Desirable. *Douglas.* 2. *Leesome*, pleasant, S. *Burns.* 3. *Leesome*, compassionate, S. A. *J. Nicol.*—A. S. *leof*, carus, and *sum*.

LEIFU', *adj.* Discreet; moderate, Selkirks. V. LAITHFOW, of which this seems to be a corrupt pronunciation.

LEIFULL, *adj.* Lawful. V. LEFUL.

LEIL, *adv.* Smartly; severely, Aberd.

LEIL, LEILE, LELE, LEEL, *adj.* 1. Loyal; faithful, S. *Doug.* 2. Right; lawful. *Wynt.* 3. Upright, S. *Reg. Maj.* 4. Honest in dealings. *Priests Peblis.* 5. *A leil stroke*, one that hits the mark, S. B.—O. Fr. *leall*, loyal, faithful, honest.

LEILLIE. Part of a lullaby; as, "*Leilly* baw, loo, loo." Mearns. Has this any relation to the Irish "Lillilallero?" V. BALOW, q. *Bas le loup*.

LEILL, *s.* A single stitch in marking on a *sampler*. A *double leill* is the going over a single stitch, which makes it more lasting, Mearns.

To LEIN, *v. a.* To conceal. V. LAYNE.

To LEIN, *v. n.* To cease. *Cleland.* V. LEEN.

To LEIND, LEYND, LEME, LEND, *v. n.* 1. To dwell. *Barbour.* 2. To tarry. *Doug.* 3. To continue in any state. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *lend-a*, sedem sibi figere.

LEINE, *s.* L. *leme*, gleam. *Houlate.*

LEYNE, *pret.* Lied. *Douglas.*

LEINEST. Most lean. *Evergreen.*

LEINFOU, LEINFOU-HEARTIT, *adj.* Kind-hearted; feeling; compassionate, Aberd.

LEINGIE (*g* liquid,) *s.* The loin, Clydes.

LEINGIE-SHOT, *s.* Having the loins dislocated; spoken of horses, ibid.—Teut. *loende*, *longie*, lumbus vitulinus. *Shot* is here used for dislocation.

To LEIP, *v. n.* To boil. *K. Hart.*

LEIPER, *s.* Corr. of name NAPIER.

LEIPPIE, *s.* The fourth part of a peck, S. V. LIPPIE.

LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE, (*gutt.*) *s.* Mutual whispering, Mearns.

To LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE, *v. n.* To speak in mutual whispers, Mearns.

LEIS, *s.* Perhaps a load. *Aberd. Reg.*—Su. G. *lass*, Isl. *hlas*, vehes.

To LEIS, *v. a.* To lose. *Doug.*—C. B. *leise*.

To LEIS, LEISS, *v. a.* To lessen. *Douglas.*

To LEIS, *v. a.* To arrange, Gl. Sibb.

LEISCH, LESCHE, *s.* 1. A lash, S. *Dunbar.* 2. A thong, by which a dog is held. *Doug.* 3. A stroke with a thong, S. *Kennedy.*

To LEISCHE, LEICH, LEASH, *v. a.* To lash; to scourge, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LEISE-MAJESTY, LEISS-MAIESTIE, LESE-MAJESTIE, *s.*

1. The crime of high treason; *Fr. lese majesti. Acts Ja. V.* 2. Treason against Jesus Christ as Sovereign of his church. *M'Ward's Contendings.*—*Fr. les-er*, to hurt, Lat. *laed-ere.*

LEISH, *adj.* Active; clever. *Hogg.* V. LIESH.

LEISHER, *s.* 1. A tall and active person, Lanarks. 2. An extensive tract, ibid. 3. A long journey, ibid. The idea seems borrowed from that of letting loose. —Isl. *leis-a, leys-a*, solvere.

LEISHIN, *part. adj.* 1. Tall and active, applied to a person of either sex, Lanarks. It differs from *Strappin'*, as not implying the idea of handsomeness. 2. Extensive, as applied to a field, farm, parish, &c. ib. 3. Long, as referring to a journey, ibid.

LEIS ME, LEESE MY, LEUIS ME, *i. e. Leif is me*, dear is to me; expressive of strong affection, S. *Bannatyne Poems.*—*Me* is the A. S. dative.

LEISOM, *adj.* Lawful. V. LESUM.

LEISOME, *adj.* Warm; sultry. *Gl. Shirr.* V. LIXSOME.

LEISSURE, LIZZURE, S. Pasture between two corn fields; sometimes used, more generally, for any grazing ground, Ayrs. V. LESURES.

To LEIST, *v. n.* To incline; E. *list. Dumb.*

LEIST, *adj.* Least. *Douglas.*

LEISTER, LISTER, *s.* A spear, armed with three or more prongs, for striking fish, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *liuster*, id.; *liustra*, to strike fish with a trident.

To LEISTER, *v. a.* To strike with a fish-spear, Stirlings. Ayrs. V. LEISTER, *s.*

To LEIT, *v. a.* To permit. *Bannat. P.*

To LEIT, *v. n.* To delay. *Henrys.*—Su. G. *laet-ia*, intermittere; A. S. *laet-an*, tardare.

To LEIT, LEET, LET, *v. n.* 1. To pretend, to make a show as if, S. B. *Bannatyne P.*—Su. G. *laat-as*, Isl. *laet-a*. id. prae se ferre, sive vere sive simulando. 2. To give a hint of. *Never leet*, make no mention of it, S. B. V. LET ON.

To LEIT, LEET, *v. n.* To ooze, S.—C. B. *llaith*, that which is run out; Teut. *lyd-en*, transire.

LEYT, *pret.* Reckoned. V. LAT, S.

To LEIT, *v. a.* To put in nomination. V. LEET.

LEIT, *pret.* V. LET AT.

LEIT, *s.* 1. A link of horse hair for a fishing-line, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Tippet, Snood, Tome.* 2. A load; as, *a leit of peats.*

To LEYTCH, *v. n.* To loiter, Tweedd.—Su. G. *laetijas*, pigrari, otiari; *lat*, piger; Alem. *laz*, E. *lazy.*

LEYTHAND. L. *seichand*, sighing. *Wall.*

LEIWAR, *s.* Liver; survivor. *Acts Cha. I.*

LEKAME, *s.* Dead body. V. LICAYM.

LE-LANE. Be quiet; give over, Roxb. abbreviated from the imperative phrase, *Let alane*, or q. *lea*, [*i. e.* leave] alane.

LELE, *adj.* Loyal; faithful, &c. V. LEIL.

LELÉ, *s.* The lily. *Sir Gawan.*

LELELY, LELILY, *adv.* Faithfully. *Barb.*

To LELL, *v. n.* To take aim, S. B.—E. *level*, id.

LELOC, *adj.* Of the colour of the lilac; as, "yer aul' *leloc* toush." *Janet Hamilton.*

LEMANE, *s.* A sweetheart, male or female. *Douglas.* —*Fr. l'aimant*, Norm. Sax. *leue-mon*, amasius.

LEMANRYE, *s.* Illicit love; an amour. *Hogg's Winter Tales.*

To LEME, *v. n.* To blaze, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *leom-an*, Isl. *liom-a*, splendere.

LEME, *s.* Gleam. *Lyndsay.*

To LEN, *v. a.* To lend, S. *Chron. S. P.*—A. S. *laen-an*, Su. G. *laen-a*, id.

LEN, LEANE, LEND, *s.* A loan, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *laen, lean*, id.

To LEND, *v. n.* To dwell. V. LEIND.

LENDINGS, *s. pl.* Pay of an army; arrears. *Monro's Exped.*—Belg. *leening*, "souldier's pay," Sewel.

LENDIS, *s. pl.* 1. Loins. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. Buttocks. *Kennedy.*—Isl. *lend*, clunis; in *pl. lendar*, lumbi.

To LENE, *v. a.* To give. V. LENIT.

LENY, *s.* The abbrev. of *Leonard.* "*Leny* Irving.' *Acts* iii. 393.

LENYIE, LENYE, *adj.* 1. Lean. *Barbour.* 2. Of a thin texture. *Douglas.*—A. S. *hlaene, laene*, macer.

LENIT, *pret.* Granted. *Houlate.*—Isl. *laen-a*, concedere.

LENIT, LEENT, *pret.* Abode. V. LEIND.

LENIT, LEENT, *pret.* Leaned. *Douglas.*

LENK, *s.* A link of horse hair which connects the hooks and line in angling, Clydes.

LENNER, *s.* Lender. *Acts Cha. I.*

LENNO, *s.* A child. *Ritson.*—Gael. *leanabh*, id.

LENSHER, *s. Acts Cha. II.*

LENT, *adj.* Slow. *Baillie.*—*Fr. lent*, Lat. *lent-us*, id.

LENT, *s.* The game at cards in E. called *Loo*; perhaps from being much practised about the time of *Lent*, Gall. V. LANT.

LENTED, *part. pa.* Beat in this game; looed, Gall. V. LANTIT.

LENT-FIRE, *s.* A slow fire. *Baillie.*—*Fr. lent*, slow.

LENTFULL, *adj.* Mournful, from *Lent*, the season appropriated to fasting. *Houlate.*

To LENTH, *v. a.* To lengthen. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *lengh-en*, Sw. *leng-a*, prolongare.

LENTHIE, *adj.* Long, S. O. *Picken.*

LENT RENVARE, *s.* Skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; still called *Lentrins*, S.; q. those that have died in Lentron or spring. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LENTRYNE, LENTYRE, *s.* Lent; still used to denote spring, S. *Barb.*—A. S. *lengten*, Lent, also Spring.

LENTRIN KAIL. Broth made without beef, S. From Lent. *J. Nicol.*

LEOMEN, *s.* 1. A leg, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.* 2. The bough of a tree, ibid.—A. S. *leome*, a limb.

To LEP, *v. n.* To go rapidly. *Barbour.*—Isl. *leip-a, hleip-a*, to run.

To LEPE, LEIP, *v. a.* To heat; to parboil, S. *Doug.* —A. S. *hleap-an*, to leap; q. to wallop in the pot.

LEPE, LEEP, *s.* A slight boiling, S.

LEPER-DEW, *s.* A cold frosty dew, S. B.

LEPYR, *s.* The Leprosy. V. LIPPER, *s.*

LEPIT PEATS. Peats dug out of the solid moss, without being baked, Roxb.

LERD, *s.* Lord. *Aberd. Reg.*

To LERE. To learn. V. LARE.

LERGNES, *s.* Liberality. *Bannatyne P.*

To LERK, *v. n.* To contract; to shrivel, S.—Isl. *lerk-a*, contrahere.

LERROCH, *s.* 1. The site of a building. *Ferguson.*—Gael. *larach*, id. 2. A site of any kind, Loth. ib. 3. The artificial bottom of a stack, made of brushwood, &c., Stirlings.; *stack-lairoch*, id. Perths. 4. A quantity or collection of any materials, as "a *lairoch* o' dirt," Lanarks. 5. It is also used in a compound form; as, *Midden-lairoch*, the site of a dunghill, Banffs. Also, LAIRACH, LAIROCH.

LERROCK-CAIRN, *s.* This term is used in a proverbial phrase, common in Ayrs. It is said of any thing that is rare, or that does not occur every day, that "It's no to be gotten at ilka *lerrock-cairn.*"

LES, *conj.* 1. Unless. *Douglas.* 2. Lest, ib. *Les than*, id. *Bellend.* *Les na, les nor*, id. *Acts Ja. IV.*—A. S. *laes, les*, id.

LES-AGE, *s.* Non-age. *Buchanan.*

LESH PUND, Leispund, Lispund, *s.* A weight used in Orkney, containing eighteen pounds Scots. *Skene.*—Su. G. *lispund*, a pound of twenty marks; *i. e. Livesche*, or the Livonian.

LESING-MAKARE, Leasing-maker, *s.* One who calumniates the king to his subjects, or *vice versa*. *Acts Ja. I.*

LESIONE, Lessioun, *s.* Injury. *Acts Cha. I.*—Lat. *laesio, -nis*, Fr. *lesion*, id.

LESIT, Lesyt, *pret.* Lost. *Barbour.*

LESS. Lies; pl. of Le. *Barbour.*

LESS, *conj.* Unless. *Keith.* V. Les.

LESSIOUN, *s.* Injury; loss. V. Lesione.

To LEST, *v. n.* To please. *K. Quair.*

LEST, *pret.* Tarried. *Barb.*—A. S. *laest-an*, to stay.

LESUM, Leisom, *adj.* What may be permitted. *Doug.*—A. S. *ge-leafsum*, licitus, allowable, from *leaf*, permissio.

LESURIS, Lasors, *s. pl.* Pastures. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *leswe*, a pasture; Ir. *leasur*, a meadow.

To LET, *v. n.* To reckon. *Priests Peblis.* V. Lat, *v.* 3.

To LET, *v. n.* To expect. *Wyntown.*

To LET, *v. a.* To dismiss. *Houlate.*—A. S. *laet-an, let-an*, dimittere.

To LET *at.* To give a stroke; to let drive at any object, S. *Skinner.*

To LET *gas* or *go*, *v. a.* To shoot, S. *Let go, part. pa.* shot. *Spalding.* E. *let off.*

To LET *licht*, *v. a.* To admit; to allow; as, "I aye said the naig was shaken i' the shouther; but he wadna *let* it *licht*," S.

To LET *o'er*, *v. a.* To swallow, S. V. Lat, *v.*

To LET one *to wit.* To give one to know; to give formal intimation to one, S.

To LET *stand*, *v. a.* 1. To suffer any thing to remain in its former state; not to alter its position, S. 2. Not to meddle with a particular point, in conversation, as to avoid controversy, S.

LET-ABEE, *conj.* 1. Not to mention; not calling into account, S. *Bride of Lam.* 2. As a *s.* forbearance; *Let-abe for let-abe*, mutual forbearance, S.

To LET BE. V. Lat, *v.* 1.

To LETE, *v. n.* To pretend. V. Leit, *v.* 3.

To LETE, *v. n.* To forbear. *Sir Tristrem.*

LETE, *s.* *But let*, without obstruction. *Wyntown.*

LETE, *s.* Gesture. V. Lait.

To LET GAE, *v. a.* To raise the tune, S. *Forbes.*

LETH, Lethe, *s.* 1. Hatred. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *laethhe*, id. 2. A disgust, S. B. ib.

LETH, *s.* A channel or small run of water. *Chartul. Aberd.*—O. Teut. *lede, leyde*, also *water-leyde*, aquae ductus, aquagium; A. S. *lade*, fluentum, canalis.

LETHIE, *s.* A surfeit; a disgust, Loth. V. Forlethie, *v.*

LETLES, *adj.* Without obstruction. *Barb.*

To LET ON. 1. To seem to observe any thing, S. *Burns.* 2. To mention a thing. *Ramsay.* 3. To give one's self concern about any business. *Kelly.*—Isl. *laet-a*, ostendere.

LETT, *s.* Lesson; a piece of instruction; generally conjoined with an *adj.* expressive of vituperation, Aberd.—Ir. Gael. *leacht*, C. B. *lith*, a lesson.

LETTEIS, *s.* Gray fur, Fr. *Acts Ja. II.*

LETTEN, *part. pa.* Permitted; suffered, S.; from the v. *To Let. Spalding.*

LETTEN FA'. Let fall, S. B. *Ross's Helenore.*

LETTER, *s.* A spark on the wick of a candle; so denominated by the superstitious, who believe that the person to whom the spark is opposite will soon receive some intelligence by letter, S. B.

LETTER-GAE, *s.* The precentor or clerk in a church, S. *Ramsay.* V. Let Gae.

LETTERON, Lettrin, *s.* 1. The desk in which the clerk or precentor officiates, S. 2. A writing desk. *Douglas.* 3. This formerly denoted a desk at which females wrought, in making embroidery, &c. *Rates A.* 1611. 4. A bureau, scrutoire, or cabinet. *Bannatyne's Journ.*—O. Fr. *letrin*, the pulpit from which the *lecture* was anciently read.

LETTERS. *To raise letters*, to issue an order from the signet, for a person to appear within a limited time before the proper court. *Guthry's Mem.*

LETTERMAREDAY, *s.* The day of the birth of the Virgin. *Aberd. Reg.*

LETUIS, Letwis, *s.* A species of fur. *Inventories.*—Fr. *letice*, "a beast of a whitish gray colour," Cotgr.

To LET WIT. To make known, S. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *laat-en weeten*, Sw. *let-a en veta*, id.

To LET WIT, *i. e.* with it, *v. a.* To make known, to acknowledge, S. B. *Ross.*

LEUCH, Leugh, *pret.* Laughed, S.

LEUCH, Leugh. *adj.* 1. Low in situation; syncn. with *Laigh*, Loth.; *Leucher*, lower, Roxb. 2. Not tall; squat, ibid.

LEUCHLY, *adv.* In a low situation, Roxb.

Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale,
An' *leuchly* lurks Leith where the trading ships sail.
A. Scott's Poems.

LEUCHNESS, Leughness, *s.* 1. Lowness of situation, Roxb. 2. Lowness of stature, ib.

To LEVE, *v. n.* To remain; to tarry behind; to be left; *Left*, pret. remained; tarried. *The Bruce.*

LEUE, *adj.* Beloved. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *leof*, id.

LEUEDI, *s.* Lady. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *hlaefdige*, Isl. *lafda*, id.

LEVEFUL, *adj.* Friendly. *Wyntown.*

LEVEN, *s.* A lawn; an open space between woods. *Lily Leven*, a lawn overspread with *lilies* or flowers. *Bord. Minstr.*

To LEVER, *v. a.* To unload from a ship. *Sir P. Hume's Narrative.* V. Liver.

LEVER, *s.* Flesh. *Sir Gawan.* V. Lyre.

LEVER, Leuer, Leuir, Leir, Lewar, Loor, Lourd, Lere, *adv.* Rather. The comparative of *leif*, willing.—A. S. *leofre.*

LEUERAIRES, *s. pl.* Armorial bearings. *Compl. S.*

LEVERE, Leveray, *s.* 1. Delivery. *Barbour.* 2. Donation. *Diallog.*—Fr. *livrée.*

LEUG, *s.* "A tall, ill-looking fellow." *Gall. Encycl.*—Gael. *liug*, "a contracted, sneaking look," Shaw.

LEUGH, *adj.* Low. V. Leuch.

LEVIN, *s.* 1. Lightning. *Douglas.* 2. The light of the sun, id.—A. S. *hlif-ian*, rutilare.

LEVIN, *s.* Scorn. *Gawan and Gol.*

LEVINGIS, *s. pl.* Remains. *Douglas.*

LEUINGIS, *s. pl.* Loins, or lungs. *Douglas.*

LEUYNT, Leviet, *adj.* Eleventh. *Bellend.*

LEUIT, Lewyt, *pret.* Allowed. *Wallace.*—A. S. *lef-an*, permittere.

LEVYT, Lewyt, *pret.* Left. *Barbour.*—Isl. *leif-a*, linquere.

To LEUK, *v. a.* To look, S. O. *Picken.*

LEUK, *s.* A look, S. O. *Picken.*

To LEUK, *v. n.* To look.

LEURE, *s.* A gleam; as, "A *leure* o' licht," a gleam, a faint ray, Ayrs.

LEW, *s.* The denomination of a piece of French gold coin formerly current in S. *Acts Ja. III.* This seems to be the same coin that is still denominated *Louis d'or.*

To LEW, *v. a.* To make tepid, S. B.—Teut. *lauw-en*, tepefacere.

LEW, LEW-WARME, *adj.* Tepid, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *lauw*, Belg. *lieu*, id.; A. S. *hleowan*, tepere.

LEW, *s.* A heat, Gall. "Stacks of corn are said to take a *lew*, when they heat," in consequence of being built in a damp state. *Gall. Encycl.* V. the adj.

LEWANDS, *s. pl.* Buttermilk and meal boiled together, Clydes.; synon. *Bleirie.* Probably from S. *Lew*, tepid, or Isl. *hlyn-a*, calescere.

LEW ARNE BORE. Leg. *Tew*, iron hardened with a piece of cast-iron, for making it stand the fire in a forge, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.* V. TEW, *v.*

To LEWDER, *v. n.* To move heavily, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *leuter-en*, morari.

LEWDER, *s.* A handspoke for lifting the mill-stones; the same with *Lowder.* *Meston's Poems.*

LEWDER, *s.* A blow with a great stick; as, "I'se gie ye a *lewder*," Aberd. Perhaps originally the same with *Lewder*, a handspoke, &c. as denoting a blow with this ponderous implement.

LEWER, *s.* A lever, Roxb.

LEWIS, LEWYSS, *s. pl.* Leaves. *Wallace.*

LEWIT. V. LAWIT.

LEWITNESS, *s.* Ignorance. *Douglas.*

LEWRAND, *part. pr.* Lurking; laying snares. *Leg. St. Androis.* V. LOURE, *v.*

LEWRE, *s.* "A long pole; a lever." *Gall. Encycl.*; the same with *Lever.*

LEWRE, *s.* *Leland's Collect.* It seems to have been a piece of dress, worn only by sovereigns and persons of the highest rank; the same, perhaps, with L. B. *lorum*, vestis imperatoriae et consularis species; Gr. λῶρον.

LEWS, *s. pl.* The island of Lewis. *Watson.*

To LY *to*, *v. n.* Gradually to entertain affection; to incline to love, S. *Ross's Hel.*

To LY *to*, *v. n.* A vessel is said to *ly to* when by a particular disposition of the sails she lies in the water without making way, although not at anchor, S.

To LY or LIE *out*, *v. n.* To delay to enter as heir to property; a forensic phrase. *Fountainh.*

LIAM, LYAM, *s.* 1. A string; a thong. *Douglas.*—Arm. *liam*, id. 2. A rope made of hair, Tweedd.

LYARDLY, *adv.* Sparingly. *Melville's Life.*—Fr. *liard-er*, "to get poorly, slowly, or by the penny;" from *liard*, a small coin, "the fourth part of a *sol*," Cotgr.

LYARE, *s.* *Inventories.* Apparently, from its being always conjoined with *cushions*, a kind of carpet or cloth which *lay* on the floor under these.—Teut. *leyh-werck* is expl. aulaea, stragula picturata, tapetum, textura, Kilian. [*Reg.*

LYART, *s.* The French coin called a *liard.* *Aberd.*

LIART, LYART, *adj.* 1. Having grey hairs intermixed, S. *Maitland P.* 2. Gray-haired in general. 3. Spotted, of various hues, Galloway. *Davidson.*

To LIB, LIBB, *v. a.* To castrate; to geld, S.

SOW-LIBBER, *s.* A sow-gelder, S.—Teut. *lubben*, castrare, emasculare; *lubber*, castrator.

LIBART, LIBBERT, *s.* A leopard. *Barbour.*—Alem. *libaert*, Belg. *libaerd*, id.

LIBBER, *s.* "A lubberly fellow." *Gl. Picken.* A slight change of E. *lubber.*

LIBBERLAY, *s.* A baton. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *lubar-ia*, pertundere.

LIBBERLY, *s.* Perhaps the same as *libberlay.* *Priests Peblis.*

LIBBERLY, *s.* *Priests of Peebles.* This is expl. by Sir W. Scott, as signifying, "two serving men and a boy in *one livery.*"

LIBELT, *s.* A long discourse or treatise, Ettr. For.; a corr. of E. *libel*, if not from L. B. *libellat-icum.*

LY-BY, *s.* 1. A neutral. *Rutherford.* 2. A mistress; a concubine, Fife.

LICAYM, LIKAME, LECAM, LEKAME, *s.* 1. An animated body. *K. Hart.* 2. A dead body. *Wallace.*—A. S. *lichama*, Isl. *lykame*, corpus.

LICENT, *part. adj.* Accustomed; properly, permitted. *Bellend.*

LICHELUS, *adj.* Perhaps for *licherus*, lecherous. *Maitland Poems.*

LYCHLEFUL, *adj.* Contemptuous. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* V. LICHTLY.

LYCHT, *adj.* Merry. *Douglas.*

LICHT O' DAY. "She canna see the *licht o' day* to him," she cannot discern a fault in him, S.

To LICHTER, LIGHTER, *v. a.* 1. To unload, S. 2. To deliver a woman in childbirth, Aberd.

LICHTER, LICHTARE, *adj.* Delivered of a child, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *verda liettare*, eniti partum.

LYCHTLY, *adj.* Contemptuous. *Wallace.*—A. S. *liht* and *lic*, having the appearance of lightness.

To LICHTLIE, LYCHTLY, LITHLIE, *v. a.* 1. To undervalue; to slight, S. *Complaynt S.* 2. To slight in love, S. *Ritson.* 3. Applied to a bird, when it forsakes its nest. It is said to *lichtlie its nest*, S.

LICHTLIE, *s.* The act of slighting, S. *Ruddiman.*

To LICHTLIEFIE, LYCHTLIEFIE, *v. a.* The same with *Lichtlie*; to slight; to undervalue, Roxb.

LYCHTLYNESS, *s.* Contempt. *Wallace.*

LYCHTNIS, *s. pl.* Lungs, S. A. *Complaynt S.*

LICK, *s.* *As salt's lick*, a phrase used in S. to denote any thing that is very salt.

To LICK, *v. a.* 1. To strike; to beat, S. *Burns.* 2. To overcome, S.—Su. G. *laegg-a*, ferire, percutere.

LICK, *s.* A blow, S. *To give one his licks*, to beat one, S. *Forbes.*

LICK, *s.* A wag, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *liccet-an*, to feign; *lycce*, a liar.

LICK or GOODWILL. A small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure. This had been at first entirely gratuitous, but came afterwards to be claimed as a part of the payment for the work done at the mill, S.

LICKIE, *s.* A small piece of wire hooked at one end, used for drawing the thread through the *hack* (or eye of the iron spindle on which the *pirn* is placed) of a spinning-wheel, Upp. Clydes.

LICKSCHILLING, *s.* A term of reproach expressive of poverty. *Dunbar.* V. SCHILLING.

LICKUP, *s.* 1. A bat of iron which prevents the *eikends* from slipping off the swingletrees in a plough, Clydes. 2. A martingale for a horse, Ettr. For. 3. A scrape; a difficulty, Clydes.—Isl. *likkia*, a clasp.

LIDDER, LIDDIR, *adj.* 1. Sluggish. *Doug.* 2. Behind others. *Lyndsay.* 3. Loathsome, Gl. Sibb.—Isl. *leidur*, sordidus, *leid-a*, taedio afficere.

LIDDERIE, *adj.* "Feeble and lazy." *Gall. Encycl.* V. LIDDER.

LIDDERLIE, *adv.* Lazily. *Arbuthnot.*

LIDDISDALE DROW. A shower that wets an Englishman to the skin, Selkirks. V. Drow.

To LIDE, *v. n.* To thicken; to become mellow; as, "the kail haena had time to *lide* yet," Ang. Gall. V. Lithe, *v.* id.

LIE, *s.* The exposure; applied to ground; as, "It has a warm *lie*," Ang.

LYE, *s.* "Pasture land about to be tilled." *Gall. Encycl.* V. Lea.

LIE, *adj.* Sheltered; warm, S. V. Le.

LYE-COUCH, *s.* A kind of bed. *Orem.*

LIEF, Leef, *s.* The palm of the hand, Aberd.; for *Lufe*, q. v. *Tarras's Poems.*

LIEFU', *adj.* Lonely; solitary. V. Leefow.

LIEGE, *s.* A subject, S.—Fr. *liege*, *lige*, vassal.

LIESH, *adj.* Tall and active, Roxb. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* V. Leishin'.

LIESOME, *adj.* Warm; sultry. *Shirrefs.* Rather Aberd. pronunciation of *Lusome*, lovely. V. Lithe.

LIESOME-LOOKING, *adj.* Having the appearance of falsehood and lies. *Blackw. Mag.* V. Leesum.

LIETHRY, *s.* A crowd. V. Lithry.

LIEUTENANTRY, *s.* Lieutenantship; lieutenancy. *Spalding.*

LYF, Lyff, *s.* Life. *On lyf*, alive. *Ab. Reg.*

LIFEY, *adj.* Lively, S. *Callander.*

LIFE-LIKE AND DEATH-LIKE. A phrase used in urging a settlement of any business, from the consideration of the uncertainty of life, S. *Tales of my Landlord.*

LIFE-KNIFE, *s.* A pocket knife, stamped "Lyfe."

LIFE-THINKING. If one proposes the query, "Is such a one living yet?" it is a common reply, "Ay, he's *leevin' and life-thinking*," Angus; having no expectation or appearance, but of the continuance of life, *i. e.* in a vigorous state. *Leevin' and lifelike*, in other counties.

LYFLAT, *adj.* Deceased. *Wallace.*—Isl. *lifat*, loss of life, *lifat-ast*, perdere vitam.

LYFLAT, *s.* Course of life. *Wallace.*—A. S. *lif-lade*, vitae iter.

LIFT, Lyft, *s.* The firmament, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *lyft*, Su. G. *luft*, aer.

To LIFT, *v. a.* To carry off by theft, S. *Waverley.*

* *To* LIFT, *v. a.* To remove from one place to another; synon. *Flit.* *Spalding.*

To LIFT, *v. a.* To plough or break up ground, Ayrs.; an old word.

LIFT, *s.* The first *break* or ploughing, Ayrs. V. Aitlift.

* LIFT, *s.* 1. A heave; the act of heaving, as applied to the chest, expressive of great difficulty in breathing, or oppressive sickness. "He has an unco *lift* at his breast," S. 2. "*Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing," Johns. 3. A trick at cards, Lanarks. Mearns.

To Gie *one* A Lift. To aid one, either literally, by bearing part of a heavy burden, or metaphorically, S.

To LIFT, *v. n.* A term signifying that the company at a funeral are beginning to move to the place of interment; as, "The burial will *lift* at twall o'clock," that is, the procession will commence at that hour, S.

To LIFT, *v. a.* "*To Lift a brae*, to ascend a brow," *Gall. Encycl.*

* LIFTED, *part. pa.* In high spirits; transported; elated, Aberd.

LIFTER, *s.* A shallow, broad wooden bowl, in which milk is put for casting up the cream, Sutherl.

LIFTER, *s.* One who forcibly drove cattle as a booty, S. *Rob. Roy.*

LIFT-HAUSE, *s.* Said to be an old term, denoting the left hand, Roxb.

LIFTIE, *adj.* Applied to the dirt on the streets, when in such a state of consistency as to adhere to the feet, q. apt to be *lifted*; a low word, Roxb.

LIFTING, *s.* Removal. 1. *At the lifting*, just about to remove; used in an active sense. *Spalding.* 2. *At the lifting*, in a very debilitated state, applied to either man or beast, S.; used in a passive sense.

LIG, *s.* A league; a covenant. *Balfour.*—Fr. *ligue.*

To LIG, *v. n.* To fall behind; corr. from E. *to lag*, Buchan. *Liggin*, fallen behind.

To LIG, *v. n.* 1. To bring forth. Ewes are said to be *ligging*, South of S.

To LIG, *v. n.* 1. To recline, Aberd., S. O. *Douglas.* 2. Used as equivalent to *lodge*, q. to reside during night. *Pitscottie.* 3. To have carnal knowledge of, Clydes.—A. S. *licg-an*, Isl. *lig-a*, Su. G. *ligg-a.*

LIGGAR, *s.* A foul salmon, S. A.; q. one that *lies* too long in the fresh water.

LIGGAR-LADY, *s.* A camp-follower, S. V. Leaguer.

LIGGAT, *s.* A gate so hung that it may shut of itself, Gall.—A. S. *leag*, campus, and *gat*, porta; q. "the *gate* of the field, or *lea*."

To LIGHT, *v. a.* To undervalue, Ayrs. *The Entail.*—A. S. *light-an*, levare. The common S. v. is *Lichtlie.*

LIGHTIN'-IN-ELDIN. Small brushy fuel, such as furze, thorns, broom, &c., Roxb.

To LIGHTLIEFIE, *v. n.* "To despise." *Gl. Pickes.* V. Lichtlie.

LIGLAG, *s.* 1. A confused noise of tongues, S. 2. A great deal of idle talk, S. 3. *Lig-lag* is often used to express the idea which one has of a strange language, or of unintelligible discourse, S.—Su. G. *ligg-a*, to harass by entreaties.

LIGNATE, *s.* An ingot or mass of metal which has been melted. *Fountainh.*—Fr. *lingot*, id.

LYING-ASIDE, *s.* The act of keeping aloof. *M'Ward.*

LYING OUT. Not entering as heir. *Fountainh.*

LIK, *s.* A dead body. *Wallace.*—Isl. *lyk*, Su. G. *lik*, A. S. *lic*, id. E. *lich*; as "the lich-gate." *Keble.*

LYK, Like. The termination of many words in S. which in E. are softened into *ly.*—It denotes resemblance; from A. S. *lic*, Goth. *lik*, &c. similis.

LYK, Lik, *v. impers.* *Lyk til us*, be agreeable to us. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *lyc-ian*, Su. G. *lik-a*, placere.

LIKAND, *part.* Pleasing. *Dunbar.*

LIKANDLIE, *adv.* Pleasantly. *Douglas.*

* LIKE, *adv.* 1. About; as, "*Like* sax fouk;" "*Like* three ouks," S. 2. As if, as it were; sometimes prefixed, at other times affixed, to a phrase, S. *Guy. Mann.*

LYKE-WAIK, Like Walk, *s.* The watching of a dead body. *Douglas.*—A. S. *lic*, a body, and *wac-ian*, to watch.

LIKING, Likyng, *s.* 1. Pleasure. *Barbour.* 2. A darling. *Houlate.*—A. S. *licung*, pleasure, delight.

LYKLY, *adj.* Having a good appearance, S. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *lyklig*, Isl. *liklig*, id.

To LIKLY, *v. a.* To render agreeable. *Doug.*

LYKSAY, *adv.* Like as. "*Lyksay* as he war present hymself." *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *lic*, similis, and *swa*, sic.

LIL FOR LALL. Retaliation. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *lael with laele*, stripe for stripe.

LILY, *s.* The aphthae, a disease of children, S.

LILY-CAN, *s.* The yellow water-lily, Nymphaea lutea, Fife, Perths.

LILY LEVEN. V. Leven.

LILY OAK, *s.* The vulgar name for the flowering shrub called *Lilack*, S.

LILL, *s.* The hole of a wind instrument, S. *Ramsay.*

LILLILU, *s.* Lullaby, Selkirks. *Hogg.* V. BALOW.

LILLY, *s.* Contraction of the proper name Lillias, S.

LILT, *s.* A large pull in drinking, frequently repeated, Fife.

To LILT, *v. n.* 1. To sing cheerfully, S. *Ritson.* 2. To sing on a high or sharp key, S. 3. Denoting the lively notes of a musical instrument, S. *Ramsay.* 4. *To lilt out*, to take off one's drink merrily, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *lull-a*, canere.

LILT, *s.* 1. A cheerful air, S. *Morison.* 2. Used in the sense of lay or song. *Skinner.* 3. A mournful tune. *Jac. Rel.*

LILTING, *s.* The act of singing cheerfully.

LILTING, *part. pr.* Limping, S. O.; synon. *Bilting*, Perths.; allied to Isl. *lall-a*, lente gradi; hence a little boy is denominated *lalle*, from the slowness of his walking.

LILT-PYPE, *s.* A particular kind of musical instrument. *Houlate.*—Teut. *lulpijpe*, tibia utricularis.

* LIMB, *s.* A mischievous or wicked person; as, "Ye're a perfect *limb*," Roxb. An elliptical expression, used for "a *limb* of Satan," or, a "devil's *limb*."

LIME, *s.* Glue. *Gl. Sibb.*—Teut. *lijm*, id.

LIMEQUARREL, *s.* A lime quarry. *Acts Cha. I.*

LIME RED, *s.* The rubbish of lime walls, S. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* V. RED.

LIME-SHELLS, *s. pl.* Burned lime before it is slaked; often simply *shells*, S.

LIMESTONE-BEADS, *s. pl.* The name given by miners to the *Entrochi*, Lanarks. E. *St. Cuthbert's beads.*

LIME-WORK, LIME-WARK, *s.* A place where limestone is dug and burnt, S.

LYMFAD, *s.* A galley. V. LYMPHAD.

LIMITOUR, *s.* A begging friar, authorised to hear confession within certain *limits*. *Philotus.*

LIMM, *s.* Synon. with *Limmer*, as applied to a female; generally, *a wild limm*, Upp. Lanarks, S. A. V. LIMB.

LIMMAR, LIMMER, *s.* 1. A scoundrel *Bellenden.* 2. Equivalent to *thief*. *Acts Ja. VI.* 3. A woman of loose manners, S. 4. *Limmer*, however, is often used as an opprobrious term, expressive of displeasure, when it is not absolutely meant to exhibit the charge of immorality, S.

LYMMARIS, *s. pl.* Traces for drawing artillery. *Inventories.* V. LYMOURIS. E. *limbers.*

LIMMERY, *s.* Villany. *Godly Sangs.*

LIMMERS, *s. pl.* The shafts of a cart. Teviotdale. V. LYMOURIS.

LYMMIT, *pret.* Perhaps, bound. *K. Hart.*—Teut. *lym-en*, agglutinare.

LYMOURIS, LIMNARIS, *s. pl.* Shafts of a carriage. *Douglas.*—Isl. *lim*, pl. *limar*, rami arborum.

LYMPET, *part. pa.* Perhaps, crippled. *Houlate.*—Isl. *limp-ast*, viribus deficit.

LYMPHAD, LYMFAD, *s.* "The galley which the family of Argyle and others of the Clan-Campbell carry in their arms." *Rob Roy.* Apparently corr. from Gael. *long fhada*, a galley.

LIMPUS, *s.* A worthless woman, Mearns. Isl. *limp-ias*, deficere.

LIN, LYN, LYNN, *s.* 1. A cataract, S. *Bellenden.* 2. The pool under a cataract, S. *Minst. Bord.* 3. The face of a precipice, Selk. *Br. of Bodsb.* 4. A shrubby ravine, Roxb. *Cleuch*, syn.—A. S. *hlynna*, a torrent; C. B. *llynn*, Ir. *linn*, a pool.

LIN, LINN, *v. a.* To cease. *Patten.*—A. S. *linn-a*, id.

LIN, LINS, *s.* Flax, elsewhere called *lint*, Dumfr.—A. S. *lin*, C. B. *llin*, Fr. *lin*, id.

To LIN, *v. a.* To hollow out the ground by force of water, Roxb.

LINARICH, *s.* A sea-plant. *Martin.*

LYNCBUS, *s.* A jail. *Bp. St. Androis.* Perhaps errat. for *limbus*, or *limbo*.

To LINCH, *v. n.* To halt; to limp, Ettr. For.—Su. G. *link-a*, Germ. *linck-en*, claudicare.

LINCUM LICHT. Cloth of a *light* colour, made at *Lincoln*. *Chr. Kirk.* Synon. *Lincum green.*

LINCUM-TWYNE, *s.* Pack-thread, Aberd.; perhaps originally brought from Lincoln, and rather signifying very fine thread.

LIND, LYND, *s.* A lime tree. *Licht as the lynd*, very light. *Douglas.* *Under the lind*, in the woods. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Isl. *lind*, arbor, tilia.

LINDER, *s.* A short gown, shaped like a man's vest, close to the body, with sleeves, worn by old women and children, Ang.—Perhaps from Isl. *lender*, lumbi, as sitting close to the loins.

To LINE, *v. a.* To beat, Ang.

To LYNE, LYN, *v. a.* To measure land with a line. *Bur. Lawes.*—Lat. *lin-eare*, id.

LYNER, *s.* One who measures land with a line, ibid.

LING, *s.* 1. A species of rush, or thin long grass, Ayrs. S. 2. *Stat. Acc.* 2. "*Draw ling*, Scirpus cespitosus, Linn." *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.* 3. *Pull ling*, cotton grass. *Statist. Acc.*

LING, LYNG, *s.* A line, Fr. *ligne*. *In ane ling.* 1. Straight forward. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. Denoting expedition in motion, Aberd. *Douglas.*

To LING, *v. n.* To go at a long pace, S. *Barbour.*—Ir. *ling-im*, to skip. Syn. *stend.*

LINGAN. 1. Shoemaker's thread, S. 2. A lash or taw to a whip, Fife. V. LINGEL.

LINGAT, *s.* An ingot. *Inventories.*—Fr. *lingot.*

To LINGE, LYNGE, *v. a.* To flog; to beat. *Gall. Encycl.*

To LINGEL, *v. a.* To bind firmly, as shoemakers do leather with their thread. *Jacobite Relics.*

LINGEL, LINGLE, *s.* 1. Shoemaker's thread, S. also *lingan*; Fr. *ligneul*. *Ramsay.* 2. A bandage. *Polwart.*—Isl. *lengia*, lamina coriacea.

LINGEL-TAIL'D, *adj.* Applied to a woman whose clothes hang awkwardly, from the smallness of her shape below, S.

LINGER, *s.* *Bannatyne's Journal.* Apparently the furniture, q. what *belongs* to the house.—Teut. *langh-en*, promere, suppeditare; *ver-langh*, res necessaria.

LINGET, *s.* A rope binding the fore foot of a horse to the hinder one, Ang. V. LANGET.

LINGET-OIL, *s.* Lint-seed oil, Mearns.

LINGET-SEED, *s.* The seed of flax, S. B. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LINGIS, LINGS. A termination by which adverbs are formed; sometimes denoting quality, in other instances extension, as *backlingis;* now pron. *lins*, S.

LINGIT, *adj.* 1. Flexible, E. Loth. 2. Thin; lean; *wanthriven;* especially applied to an animal that is very lank in the belly; as, "the *lingit* cat." "She's just like a *lingit* haddo, Roxb."—A. S. *lasmig*, tenuis.

LINGLE-BACK, *s.* "A long weak back." *Gall. Encycl.*

LYNYNG, *s.* The act of measuring land, or of fixing the boundaries between contiguous possessions. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. LYNE, LYN, *v.*

To LINK, *v. n.* 1. To walk smartly; to trip, S. *Ross.* 2. Denoting the influx of money. *Ritson.* 3. To do any thing quickly; very commonly used to denote diligence in spinning; as, "She's *linkin'* awa' at the wheel," S. A. Gl. Sibb.

To LINK *aff*, *v. a.* To do anything with cleverness and expedition, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

To LINK, *v. n.* To walk arm in arm, S.

LINK, *s.* A division of a peat-stack, Gall.

LIN-KEEPER, *s.* A large fresh water trout, supposed to *keep* possession of a particular pool or *linn*, Kinross.

LINKIE, *adj.* Sly; waggish; as, "*a linkie loon*," Roxb.

LINKIE, *s.* 1. A roguish or waggish person; one much given to tricks, Roxb. 2. A deceitful person; one on whom there can be no dependence, S. A.

LINKS, *s. pl.* Locks of hair. *Rem. Nithsd. and Gall. Song.*

LINKS, *s. pl.* 1. The windings of a river, S. *Nimmo.* 2. The rich ground lying among these windings, S. *Macneill.* 3. The sandy flat ground on the sea-shore. S. *Knox.* 4. Sandy and barren ground, though at a distance from any body of water, S.—Germ. *lenk-en*, flectere.

LINKUM-TWINE, *s.* Packthread, Aberd. Perhaps originally brought from Lincoln, like *Lincum green.*

LIN-LAYR, *s.* The same with *Lin-Keeper*, q. v. Fife.

LIN-PIN, LINT-PIN, *s.* The linch-pin, S.—Su. G. *lunt-a*, id.

LINS. An adverbial termination common in S, as *halflins*, *blindlins*, &c. V. LINGIS

LINS, *s. pl.* Rollers on which a boat is drawn on the beach, and by which it is propped up, Shetl.

To LINSH, *v. n.* To hop, Dumfr.

LINSH, *s.* A hop, ibid. V. LINCH, *v.*

To LINT, *v. a.* *To lint one's hough*, to sit down for a little while, Shetl.—Isl. *lend-a*, sedem sibi figere, pret. *lendti.*

To LINT, *v. n.* "He wadna let me *lint* or I did it;" he would not let me rest, or he would give me no peace, Mearns.—Isl. Su. G. *linna*, *lind-a*, cessare desinere.

LINT-BELLS, *s. pl.* The blossom or flower of flax, when growing, S. *Burns.*

LINT-BOWS, *s.* The pods containing the seeds of flax, S. V. Bow, s. 2. E. *bolls.*

LINT-BRAKE, *s.* An instrument used for *breaking* or softening flax, in place of the fluted rollers of the flax-mill, previous to the operations of rubbing and swingling, Teviotd.

LYNTH, *s.* Length. *Aberd. Reg. passim.*

LINTIE, *s.* The linnet, S. *Campbell.*

LYNTQUHIT, LINTWHITE, *s.* A linnet, S.; corr. *lintie. Complaynt S.*—A. S. *linetwige*, id.

LINT-RIPPLE, *s.* V. RIPPLE.

LINT-STRAIK, *s.* "A head or handful of new dressed flax." *Gall. Encycl.*

LINT-TAP, *s.* As much flax as is usually laid on a rock for being spun off, S.

LYON, *s.* The name of a gold coin anciently struck in S.; so called as it bore the figure of a *lion.* It was of the value of six shillings and eightpence. *Acts Ja. II.*

To LIP, *v. a.* To break pieces from the face of edge-tools; as, "I've *lippit* my pen-knife," S.; evidently from E. *lip*, *s.*

LYPE, *s.* A crease; a fold, S.—Ir. *lub*, id.

LYPIT, *part. adj.* Creased, Aberd.

LYPNYNG, *s.* Expectation. *Wyntown.*

LIPPENING, *part. adj.* Occasional; accidental, Loth. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

LIPPER. A term forming a superlative. Thus, cattle are said to be *lipper fat*, when very fat, Roxb.

LIPPER, *s.* Leprosy. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *lepre*, id.

LIPPER, *adj.* 1. Leprous. *Stat. Gild.* 2. Still commonly used with respect to those whose bodies are covered with the small-pox, measles, or any general eruption, Fife. 3. Applied to fish that are diseased. *Chalm. Air.*—A. S. *hleapere*, leprosus.

To LIPPER, *v. n.* A term denoting the appearance of foam on the tops of the waves, or of breakers. *Douglas.*

LIPPERJAY, *s.* A jackdaw or jay, Dumfr.; perhaps q. *leaper-jay*, from its skipping.

LIPPERIS, LOPPERIS, *s. pl.* The tops of broken waves. *Doug.*—The same with *lapper*, *lopper*, to curdle; or from Isl. *hleyp-a*, concitare.

LIPPY, *s.* A bumper, Ayrs. *The Entail.*

LIPPIE, *s.* The fourth part of a peck, S. *Stat. Acc.* Synon. *Forpet.*—A. S. *leap*, a basket; Isl. *laup*, id.

To LIPPIN, LYPPYN, LIPPEN, *v. a.* 1. To expect, S. *Wyntown.* 2. *v. n.* *To Lippen in*, to put confidence in. *Douglas.* 3. *To Lyppyn off*, the same. *Barbour.* 4. *To Lippen till*, to intrust to one's charge. *Houlate.* 5. *To Lippen to*, to trust to, S. 6. *To Lippen upon*, to depend on for. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—Moes. G. *laub-jan*, credere, *ga-laubeins*, fides.

LIPPING, LIPPIN-FOW, *adj.* 1. *Full* to the brim, or *lips*, Roxb. Gall. "*Lippin-fu*, brimming full to the lips." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. A river when flooded, is said to be *lipping*, Mearns.

To LIRB, *v. a.* To sip, Aberd.

LIRE, LYR, LYRE, *s.* 1. The flesh or muscles, as distinguished from the bones, S. O. *Wallace.* 2. Flesh, as distinguished from the skin that covers it. *Sir Egeir.* 3. *Lyre* signifies the lean parts of butcher-meat, Ettr. For.—A. S. *lire*, the fleshy parts of the body.

LYRE, LYIRE, *s.* That part of the skin which is colourless. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *hleor*, *hlear*, the countenance.

LYRE, LAYER, LYAR, *s.* The Shearwater. *Pennant. Liere*, id. Feroe Islands.

LIRE, *s.* The udder of a cow, or other animal, Aberd. V. LURE.

LYRED, *part. adj.* Having some locks of hair of a lighter colour than the rest, S. B. V. LIART.

LYRIE, *s.* One of the names given, on the Firth of Forth, to the Pogge. *Neill.*

To LIRK, *v. a.* To rumple, S. *Law's Memorialls.*

LIRK, *s.* 1. A crease, S. 2. A fold; a double, S. 3. Metaph. a double; a subterfuge. *M'Ward's Contendings.* 4. A wrinkle. *Ramsay.* 5. A hollow in a hill. *Minstr. Border.*

LIRKIE, *adj.* Full of creases, wrinkled, S.

To LIS, *v. a.* To assuage. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *lis-a*, lenire.

LYSE-HAY, *s.* "Hay mowed off pasture-ground." *Gall. Encycl.* *Lyse* is the genitive of *Ley* or *Lea*, pasture-ground.

LISK, LESK, *s.* The groin, S. *Douglas.*—Dan. Sw. *liuske*, id.; O. E. *leske.*

LISLEBURGH, *s.* A name said to have been given to the city of Edinburgh. *Keith.*

LISPUND, *s.* A weight used in Orkn. and Shetl. V. LESHPUND, LESPUND.

To LISS, *v. n.* To cease; to stop. *It never lisses*, it never ceases, Roxb. V. *s.*

LISS, *s.* 1. Cessation; a state of quietness, Roxb. 2. Remission, especially of any acute disease. Gl. Sibb. —*Fr. lisse*, id.; Su. G. *lisa*, requies a dolore.

LISSENS, *s.* Release; an interval from trouble; as, "He has nae *lissens* frae the cough;" he has no cessation in coughing; the cough harasses him without intermission, Loth. *Leeshins*, S. A.

LIST, *adj.* Agile. *R. Gilhaise.*

LIST, *s.* Apparently for *Last*, as denoting a certain quantity of fish. *Aberd. Reg.*

LISTARIS, *s. pl.* The small yard arms. *Compl. S.*

LISTER, *s.* A fish spear. V. LEISTER.

To **LIT**, LITT, *v. a.* To dye, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *lit-a*, tingere; *litr*, Su. G. *lit*, color.

LIT, LITT, *s.* 1. Dye; colour; tinge, S. *Acts Ja. II.* 2. Dye-stuffs, S.

To **LIT**, *v. n.* To blush deeply, to be suffused with blushes; as, "Her face *littit*," Fife.—Isl. *lit-ast* tingor, colorem muto. V. LIT, *v. a.*

* **LITANY**, *s.* A long unmeaning effusion, Aberd.

To **LITCH**, *v. a.* "To strike over." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps corr. from E. *Leash.*

LITE, *s.* Syn. with *Sharn*, Aberd. V. LOIT.

LITE, LYTE, *adj.* Little. *Douglas.*

LITE, LYTE, *s.* 1. A short while. *K. Quair.* 2. A small portion. *Douglas.*—A. S. *lyt*, Su. G. *lite*, Isl. *litt*, parum.

LITE, *s.* A nomination of candidates for election to any office. *Spotswood.* V. LEET.

To **LYTE**, *v. n.* To nominate, to propose for election; an opportunity being given to choose the most suitable candidate. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LYTE, *s.* Elect. *Wyntown.* V. ELYTE.

To **LITH**, LYTH, *v. n.* To listen. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *lyd-a*, Isl. *hlyd-a*, audire.

LITH, *s.* 1. A joint; the groin, S. *Douglas.* 2. Metaphor. the hinge of an argument, S. *Cleland.* 3. A division in any fruit; as, "the *lith* of an oranger,"—"of an ingan," &c. S. 4. The rings round the base of a cow's horn, M. Loth.—A. S. *lith*, artus, membrum.

To **LITH**, *v. a.* To separate the joints one from another, S.—Isl. *lid-a*, articulatim dividere.

LITHE, *adj.* 1. Calm; sheltered, S. *lyde*, S. B. *Ruddiman.* 2. Possessing genial heat. *Wallace.* 3. Metaph. affectionate. *A lithe side*, attachment or regard, S. B.—A. S. *hlithe*, quietus, *hlewoth*, apricitas.

To **LYTHE**, *v. a.* To shelter, S. B. *Shirrefs.*

LYTHE, *s.* 1. A warm shelter, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Encouragement; countenance, S. B. ib.

To **LITHE**, *v. a.* 1. To soften. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. To thicken; to mellow, S. 3. Applied to water, when thickened by mud. *Bald.*—A. S. *lith-ian*, to mitigate.

LYTHE, *adj.* Assuaging. *Sir Tristrem.*

LITHE, *s.* A ridge; an ascent. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *hlithe*, Isl. *leit*, jugum montis.

LYTHE, LAID, *s.* The pollack, Gadus Pollachius, S. *Statist. Acc.*

LITHER, *adj.* *A lither sky*, a yielding sky, when the clouds undulate, Roxb. Perhaps merely the E. adj. as signifying pliant.

LITHER, *adj.* Lazy; sleepy, Ettr. For.—Su. G. *lat*, Isl. *latur*, piger.

LITHERLIE, *adv.* Lazily, ibid. V. LIDDER.

LYTHIE, *adj.* Warm; comfortable, S. *Campbell.*

LYTHIE, LYTHY, *adj.* Thickened or mellowed; applied to broth or soup, Teviotd. *Herd's Coll.* V. LYTHE, *v. a.* to soften.

LITHIN, *s.* A mixture of oatmeal, and sometimes of milk, poured into broth for mellowing it, S.

LYTHYRNES, *s.* Sloth. *Wyntown.* V. LIDDER.

LYTHIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps manners. *Dunbar.*

To **LYTHLY**. V. LYCHTLIE.

LYTHNES, *s.* Warmth; heat. *Porteous of Noblenes.*

LYTHOCKS, *s. pl.* "A mixture of meal and cold water stirred together over the fire till they boil; applied to tumours, Ayrs." *Gl. Picken.*

LITHRY, *s.* A despicable crowd, Aberd. *Gl. Shirr.* —A. S. *lythre*, malus, nequam.

* **LITIGIOUS**, *adj.* 1. Prolix; tedious in discourse; a metaph. use of the term, among the vulgar, borrowed from the procrastination of courts of law, Loth. 2. Vindictive; also pron. *Latigious*, Aberd.

LITIS, *s. pl.* Strifes; debates. *Acts Ja. IV.* Lat. *lites.*

LITISCONTESTATIOUNE, *s.* This term properly signifies that state of a case, in which both parties having been fully heard before a judge, it is understood that both agree that he should give a final decision. *Aberd. Reg.*

LITSALTIS, *s. pl.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps it should be read *litfaltis*, or *litfattis*, q. *fats* for *lit*, or dye-stuffs.

LITSTAR, *s.* A dyer, S. *Burrow Lawes.*

LYTT, *s.* A list used in the nomination of persons, with a view to their being elected to an office; the same with *Leet*, q. v. *Blue Blanket.*

To **LYTT**, *v. a.* To nominate. *Blue Blanket.*

LITTAR, *s.* *Inventories.* Apparently a sort of bed carried by horses; a horse-litter for travelling.—Fr. *litiere*, *lictiere*, from *lict*, a bed; Lat. *lect-us.*

LITTERSTANE, *s.* A stone shaped into the form of a brick, about two feet in length, and one foot in other dimensions, Aberd.

LITTING-LEID, *s.* A vessel used by dyers. *Aberd. Reg.*

LITTLEANE, *s.* A child, S. *Ross.* Q. *little one*; or A. S. *lytling*, parvulus; as, "a *littleane* kens it can dee naething its lane."

LITTLE-BOUKIT, *adj.* Small in size. V. BOUKIT.

LITTLE-DINNER, *s.* A morsel taken in the morning before going to work, Teviotd. Loth.

LITTLEGOOD, LITTLEGUDY, *s.* Sun-Spurge, E. *Euphorbia helioscopia*, Wartwort.

LITTLE-GUDE, *s.* The devil, Ayrs. *Galt.*

LITTLER, *comp.* of Little. Less, S. B.

LITTLEST, *superl.* Least, S. B.

LITTLEWORTH, *adj.* Worthless; a term often applied to a person who is viewed as destitute of moral principle, S. *He's a littleworth body* or *creature.*

LITTLEWORTH, *s.* A worthless person, Dumfr.; as, *He's a littleworth.* V. MUCKLEWORTH.

LITTLIE, *adj.* Rather little, Loth.

LIUE, *s.* Life. *On lyve*, alive. *K. Quair.*

To **LIVER**, *v. a.* To unload; applied to ships, S.—Germ. *liefer-en*, Fr. *livr-er*, to deliver.

LIVER, *adj.* Lively; sprightly, Teviotd.; the same with *Deliver.*

LIVER CRUKE, LIVER-CROOK, *s.* An inflammation of the intestines of calves, Roxb.

LIVERY-DOWNIE, *s.* A haddock stuffed with *livers*, &c. Ang.

LIVERY-MEAL, *s.* Meal given to servants as a part of their wages, S.

LIVER-MOGGIE, *s.* The stomach of the cod filled with *liver*, &c. Shetl.—Sw. *lefwer*, liver, and *mage*, the maw.

LIUNG, *s.* An atom, Ang.

LYWYT, *pret.* Lived. *Barbour.*

LIXIE, *s.* The female who, before a Penny-bridal, goes from place to place borrowing all the spoons, knives, forks, &c. that may be necessary for the use of the company, Ang. She is entitled to her dinner gratis, as the payment of her services.—L. B. *lis-are*, mundare? *Lick* the spoons?

LIZ, Lizzie, Lezzie, *s.* Abbreviations of the name *Elisabeth*, S.

LOAGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Stirl. *Logs*, Loth.; synon. *Hoezhins*, *Hoggers*, *Moggans*, q. v. *Hogg.*

LOALLING, *s.* Loud mewing, Teviotdale.

LOAMY, *adj.* Slothful; inactive, Loth.—Synon. *löy*, S. B.—Old Belg. *loome*, tardus, piger, Kilian.

LOAN, Lone, *s.* Provisions. *Spalding.*

LOAN, Lone, *s.* Wages; pay. *Spalding.*—Su. G. *loen*, Germ. *lohn*, id.

LOAN, Lone, Loaning, *s.* An opening between fields of corn, for driving the cattle homewards, or milking cows, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A narrow enclosed way, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 3. In some towns it is used to denote a narrow street, S. like E. *Lane.*—Isl. *lon*, intermissio, q. a break or interval between the fields; or, C. B. *llân*, a clear place, an area.

LOANING-DYKE, *s.* "A wall, commonly of sods, dividing the arable land from the pasture." *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*

LOAN-SOUP, *s.* A draught of milk given to a stranger who comes to the place where the cows are milked; milk fresh from the cow, S.

To LOAVE, *v. a.* 1. To expose for sale, Lanarks. Probably an old Belgic word, as it exactly corresponds to mod. Belg. *loov-en*, "to ask money for wares, to set a price on goods." 2. To offer a lower price for any thing in purchasing; as, "What did ye mak by *loavin'* my beast?" Loth.

LOBBA, *s.* Same with *Lubba*, q. v.

LOBSTER-TOAD. The Cancer Araneus. V. Deep-sea-crab.

To LOCAL, *v. a.* To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LOCALITY, *s.* 1. The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules, S. *Erskine.* 2. Used also in relation to the liferent of a widow, S. *Bell's Dict.*

LOCH, Louch, *s.* 1. A lake, S. *Barbour.* 2. An arm of the sea, S. *Boswell.*—Isl. *laug*, Su. G. *log*, Ir. *louch*, C. B. *llwch*, a lake, id.; also Gael. *loch*, an arm of the sea.

LOCHABER AXE, *s.* A sort of halbert of a large size, having a hatchet in front, and a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted, S. *Waverley.*

LOCHAN, *s.* A small lake, Gall. *Davids. Seasons.* Corn. *laguen*, a lake; Ir. *lochan*, a pool.

LOCHDEN, *s.* A name given to Lothian. The vulgar name is *Louden.* *Pitscottie.*

LOCH-LEAROCK, *s.* A small gray water-bird, seen on Lochleven; called also a *Whistler.* This seems equivalent to the *lavrock* or lark of the *lake.*

LOCH-LUBBERTIE. V. Sea fallen stars.

LOCHMAW, *s.* A species of mew. *Wedderb.*

LOCH-REED. Common Reed grass, S. *Lightfoot.*

LOCHTER, *s.* A layer; also the eggs laid in one season. V. Lachter.

LOCK, Loake, *s.* A small quantity, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *lock*, capillus contortus.

LOCKANTIES, Lockinties, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, equivalent to "O! strange!" Ayrs.

LOCKER, *s.* A ranunculus, Tweedd. Selkirks. Perhaps from *lock*, v. Su. G. *lyck-a*, as "the flower, during rain, is carefully shut," Linn.

LOCKERBY. *A Lockerby lick*, a severe stroke or wound on the face. *Moyses.* [Roxb.

LOCKERIE, *adj.* Rippling; applied to a stream,

LOCKET, *s.* What is eructed; the effect of belching. *Poems 16th Cent.*—An old A. S. word, from *loccet-an*, eructare.

LOCKFAST, Lokfast, *adj.* Properly secured by bars and *locks.* *Acts Town-Counc. Edin.*

LOCK-HOLE, *s.* The key-hole, S. B.

LOCKIN'-TREE, *s.* *D. Anderson's P.* Qu. perhaps the rung used as a *bar* for the door?

LOCKMAN, Lokman, *s.* The public executioner; still used, Edinburgh. *Wallace.*—Teut. *lock-en*, to lock; A. S. *loc*, claustrum.

LOCUMTENENT, *s.* Lieutenant. *Ab. Reg.*

LOCUS, *s.* Ashes so light as to be easily blown about, Dumfr.—C. B. *llwch*, dust or powder.

LODDAN, *s.* A small pool, Gall.—Gael. *lodan*, "a light puddle."

LODISMAN, *s.* A pilot. V. Ledisman.

LODNIT, Ladnit, *pret.* Laded; put on board. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LOFF, *s.* Praise. V. Loif.

To LOFT, *v. a.* To lift the feet high in walking, Ettr. For.—Dan. *loeft-er*, to heave or lift up.

LOFTED HOUSE. A house of two or more stories, S.

LOG, *s.* The substance which bees gather for making their works, S. B.—A. S. *loge*, Su. G. *lag*, humor.

LOGAN, *s.* 1. A handful of money, or any thing else, thrown among a mob or parcel of boys, to produce a scramble, Aberd. 2. The act of throwing in this manner, ib.—Gael. *logan*, the hollow of the hand.

To LOGAN, *v. a.* To throw any thing among a number of persons, for a scramble; to throw up any thing, which is kept as property by him who catches it, Aberd.

LOGAN. V. Rocking-Stone.

LOGE, *s.* A lodge. *Barbour.*—Dan. id.

LOGG, *adj.* Lukewarm, Gall. It seems to be a corr. of the E. word *luke.* V. Lew.

To LOGGAR, *v. n.* To hang loosely and largely, Dumfr. V. Loggars.

LOGGARS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Dumfr. V. Loags.

LOGGERIN', *adj.* Drenched with moisture, Dumfr. *Locherin*, (*gutt.*) id. Upp. Clydes. Originally the same with *Laggery* and *Laggerit.*—Isl. *Laugur*, thermae, baths.

LOGIE, Killogie, *s.* A vacuity before the fire-place in a kiln, for drawing air, S.—Belg. *log*, a hole. *Watson.*

LOGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet. V. Loags.

LOY, *adj.* Sluggish, Ang.—Belg. *luy*, id.

LOICHEN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A quantity of any soft substance, as of pottage, flummery, &c. Ayrs.

LOYESTER, *s.* A stroke; a blow, Buchan.—Isl. *lostinn*, verberatus, percussus.

LOIF, Lovf, *s.* Praise. *Houlate.*—A. S. Isl. Belg. *lof*, id.

LOYNE, *s.* Used for S. *Loan*, *Lone*, an opening between fields. *Acts Cha. I.*

LOYNESS, *s.* Inactivity, Ang.—Belg. *luyheit.*

LOIS, *s.* Praise. *Douglas.* V. Lose.

LOISSIT, *pret.* Lost. *Gawan and Gol.*

LOIT, *s.* A turd, S.—Su. G. *lort*, id.

LOIT, *s.* 1. A spirt of boiling water, ejected from a pot, Gall. 2. Any liquid suddenly thrown out by the stomach, Dumfr.

LOKADAISY, *interj.* Used as expressive of surprise, Loth. Berwicks. A corr. of E. *alack-a-day*.

LOKE, *interj.* Used as expressive both of surprise and of gleesomeness, Loth. Clydes. Roxb.

LOKFAST, *adj.* Secured by a lock. V. LOCKFAST.

To LOKKER, *v. n.* To curl, S. *Douglas*.—Isl. *lock-r*, capillus contortus.

LOKKER, LOKKAR, *adj.* Curled. *Evergreen*.

LOKLATE, *adj.* Securing a *lock*. *Wall*.

LOLL, *s.* 1. An idle, inactive person; a sluggard, Aberd. 2. In the West of S. the term *loll* is applied to human excrement. A great *loll*, magna merda.

To LOLL, *v. n.* To emit a wild cry, as a strange cat does; to mew loudly; to caterwaul, Roxb. Berwicks. V. LOALLING.

LOLLERDRY, *s.* What was deemed heresy. *Bannatyne's Poems*. From E. *Lollard*.

LOME, LOOM, (pron. *lume*,) *s.* 1. A utensil of any kind, S. *Doug*. 2. A tub, or vessel of any kind, S.; as *brew-lumes*, *milk-lumes*, &c.—A. S. *loma*, utensilia.

LOMON, *s.* A leg, Aberd.; pron. with a liquid sound, q. *lyomon*. V. LEOMEN.

LOMPNYT, *part. pa.* Laid with trees. *Barbour*.—Sw. *laemp-a*, to fit; or Isl. *lunn*, phalangae.

LONACHIES, LONNACHS, *s. pl.* 1. Couch-grass, Triticum repens, Linn. S. B. 2. Couch-grass gathered into a heap for being burnt; synon. with *Wrack*, Mearns. V. QUICKEN, the name given in Fife.

LONE, *s.* An avenue; an entry to a place or village, S. V. LOAN.

LONE, *s.* Provision for an army. V. LOAN.

LONE, *s.* Place of shelter.—Isl. *logn*, tranquillitas aeris.

* *To* LONG, *v. n.* To become weary. *Rollock*.

* LONG, *adv.* An elliptical form of expression occurs in Scottish writing, which I have not observed in E. This is *long to*, for "long to the time" referred to. *Rollock*.

To LONGE, *v. n.* To tell a fair tale; to make a flattering speech, Ayrs.—C. B. *llun-iaw*, to fabricate.

LONGEIT, *pret.* *Colkelbie Sow*. If this be the reading, it signifies, tarried, sojourned. But it may be read *longeit*, lodged.

LONGIE, *s.* The Guillemot, Shetl. A corr. of the Norw. name *Langivie*.

LONGUEVILLE, *s.* A species of pear found near ancient monasteries, S. *Neill*.

LONY, *adj.* Sheltered. *Houlate*.

LONYNG, *s.* 1. A narrow enclosed way, S. 2. The privilege of having a common through which cattle pass to or return from pasture, S. *Acts Cha. I.* V. LOAN.

LONKOR, *s.* "A hole built through dykes, to allow sheep to pass." *Gall. Encycl.* Most probably from C. B. *llwnc*, also *llwng*, the gullet.

LONNACHS, *s. pl.* Quick grass gathered for being burnt, Mearns.

To LOO, *v. a.* To love. V. LUF, *v.*

LOOF, *s.* The palm of the hand; pl. *looves*. V. LUFE, LUIF, *s.*

OUTSIDE OF THE LOOF. The "back of the hand; *i. e.* rejection and repulse." *Antiquary*.

LOOF-BANE, *s.* "The centre of the palm of the hand." *Gall. Encycl.*

LOOFY, *s.* A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. V. LUFE, LUIF, *s.*

LOOFIE, *s.* A flat stone, resembling the palm of the hand, Gall.

LOOFIES, *s. pl.* "Plain mittens, without fingers, for the hands." *Gall. Encycl.*

LOOGAN, *s.* A rogue, Loth.

LOOKIN'-ON, *part. pr.* Waiting the exit of one, of whose recovery there is no hope; as, "How's John, ken ye?" "Deed, he's sae vera bad, they're just *lookin' on* 'im," Teviotd.

LOOKIN'-TO, *s.* A prospect in regard to the future, Roxb.; synon. *To look*, S.; as, "a gude *lookin' to*."

To LOOL, *v. n.* To sing in a dull and heavy manner, Ettr. For. This is nearly allied to the E. v. *to Lull*.

LOOM, *s.* Mist; fog, Galloway.

LOOMY, *adj.* Misty; covered with mist, ib.

LOOP, *s.* 1. The channel of any running water, that is left dry, when the water has changed its course, Upp. Lanarks. 2. Pl. *Loops*, the windings of a stream, Lanarks.; synon. *Links*, *Crooks*.—Teut. *loop*, cursus.

LOOPIE, *adj.* Deceitful; crafty, S. q. one who holds a *loop* in his hand.

LOOR, *adv.* Rather. V. LEVER.

LOOSSIE, *adj.* Full of exfoliations of the cuticle of the skin; applied to it when it is covered with dandriff, Roxb. Peebles. Evidently from *Luss*, although differently sounded.

LOOT, *pret.* Permitted; S. from the v. *to Let*.

LOOTEN, *part. pa.* of the same v. V. LUIT.

LOOTIN O', *i. e. of.* Esteemed. *He'll be nae mair looten o'*, he will henceforth be held in no estimation, Lanarks. V. LET, *v. n.* To reckon, &c.

LOOVES, *s. pl.* Palms of the hands. V. LUFE.

To LOPPER, *v. n.* To ripple. V. LIPPER, *v.*

To LOPPER, *v. n.* To coagulate, South of S. V. LAPPER.

LOPPER-GOWAN, *s.* The yellow Ranunculus which grows by the sides of streams, Clydes.

LOPPIN, LOPPEN, *part. pa.* Leaped. *Douglas*.—A. S. *hleop*, Sw. *lupen*, insiliit.

LORE, *part. pa.* Solitary, q. *forlore*. *Sir Gawan*.

LORER, *s.* Laurel. *Sir Gawan*.—Fr. *laurier*.

LORIMER, *s.* A clock-maker, E. a saddler, Ang.

LORN, *s.* The Crested Cormorant, Shetl. Pelecanus Cristatus, Linn. *Edmonstone*.

To LOS, LOIS, *v. a.* To unpack; applied to goods of merchandise. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Loss and LOUSE.

LOSANE, *s.* A losenge or rhomboidal figure. *Acts Ja. VI.* The same with the vulgar term *Lozen*, q. v.

LOSE, LOSS, *s.* Praise. *Houlate*.—*Lofs* occurs in Isl. *lofs-tyr*, gloria, encomium. Lat. *laus*, id.

To LOSE THE HEAD, To suffer a diminution of strength, S. A.; a metaph. apparently borrowed from the vegetable world.

LOSEL, *s.* Idle rascal. *Ritson*.—Teut. *loslgh*, ignavus.

LOSH. A corr. of the name *Lord!* sometimes used as an interj. expressive of surprise, wonder, or astonishment, and at other times uttered as an unwarrantable prayer for the divine keeping, S. *Burns*. It assumes a variety of forms, as *Loshie*, *Loshie-me*, *Loshie-goshie*, *Loshins*, &c.

LOSH-HIDE. Perhaps the skin of a lynx. *Rates*.—Sax. *losse*, Germ. *luchs*, lynx.

LOSIN, *part. pa.* "Ane new sark *losin* with black werk." *Aberd. Reg.*

LOSYNGEOUR, LOSINGER, *s.* 1. A deceiver. *Barb.* 2. A sluggard; a loiterer.—Fr. *loseng-er*, to flatter; to deceive.

To LOSS, *v. a.* To unload, applied to a ship. In the same sense it is now said *to liver*, S. *Bannatyne's Journal.*

LOSSIE, *adj.* Applied to *braird*, or the first shooting of grain, fields of grain, pulse, &c., in which there are vacancies; as, "a *lossie* braird;" "The corn-lan' is unco *lossie* the year," Clydes.

LOSSINESS, *s.* The state of being *lossie*, Clydes.—Teut. *los*, *loos*, vacuus.

LOSSING, *s.* The act of unloading. V. the v.

LOT, *s.* Uncertain. *Bannatyne Poems.*

* LOT, *s.* A certain quantity of grain, generally the twenty-fifth part, given to a thresher as his wages, S. A. *Surv. Roxb.*

To LOTCH, *v. n.* To jog; applied to the motion of one who rides ungracefully, South of S.; *Hotch*, synon.

LOTCH, LOATCH, *s.* A corpulent and lazy person; as, *a muckle lotch*, Lanarks.

LOTCH, *adj.* Lazy, Ayrs.

LOTCH, *s.* A handful or considerable quantity of something in a semi-liquid state; as, "a *lotch* of tar," Ettr. For.

LOTCH, *s.* A snare, S. *Hamilton.*—Teut. *letse*, id.

LOT-MAN, *s.* One who threshes for one boll in a certain number, S. *Stat. Acc.*

LOUABIL, *adj.* Praiseworthy. *Douglas.*—Fr. *louable.*

LOUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. A cavity. *Barbour.* 2. A cavity containing water. *Douglas.*—Germ. *loch*, apertura, cavitas, latibulum.

LOUCHING. *part. pr.* Bowing down. *Burel.*—Isl. *lut-a*, pronus fio.

To LOUE, LOVE, *v. a.* To praise. V. LOIF.

LOVEANENDIE, *interj.* The same with LOVENS, Galloway. "*Loveanendie!* an exclamation, O! strange." *Gall. Encycl.* *Lovenendie* is used in the same sense, Ettr. For. and Tweedd. *Love anent you!*

LOVE-BEGOT, *s.* An illegitimate child, S. A. *Antiquary.* V. LOUE, *adj.*

LOVE-DARG, *s.* Work done from affection, S. V. DAWERK.

LOVE-DOTTEREL, *s.* That kind of love which old unmarried men and women are seized with, South of S.; from *Dotter*, to become stupid.

LOVEIT, LOVITE, LOVITT. A forensic term used in charters, &c. expressive of the royal regard to the person or persons mentioned or addressed, S. It is properly the part. pa. signifying beloved; but it is used as a s. both in singular and plural.—A. S. *lufad*, *ge-lufad*, dilectus.

LOVENS, LOVENDS, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise; sometimes with *eh* prefixed, as *Eh lovens!* Roxb.

LOVERY, LUVRAY, *s.* Bounty. *Dunbar.*

LOVERIN-IDDLES, *interj.* Viewed as a sort of minced oath, similar to *Losh!* expressive of astonishment, Roxb.—A. S. *hlaford in hydels*, q. Lord, have us in hiding! V. HIDDILS.

LOVERS-LINKS, *s. pl.* Stone-crop, Wall pennywort, Kidneywort, an herb, Sedum, Roxb.

LOVE-TRYSTE, *s.* The meeting of lovers.

LOUING, *s.* Praise, A. S. *lofung*, id. *Doug.*

LOVITCH, *adj.* Corr. from E. *lavish*, Fife, Lanarks. *Lovitchfu'* is also used in Fife.

To LOUK, *v. a.* 1. To lock. *Douglas.* 2. To surround, ib.

LOUN, LOWN, LOON, *s.* 1. A worthless person, male or female. *Dunbar.* 2. A whore. *Herd's Coll.* Synon. a *loon-limmer.*—A. S. *laewend*, a traitor.

LOUN, LOWN, *s.* 1. A boy, S. *Dunbar.* 2. One in a menial station, S. A. *Tales of my Landlord.*—Isl. *lione*, servus.

LOUN, LOWNE, *adj.* 1. Serene, denoting the state of the air, S. *Hudson.* 2. Sheltered, S. *Houlate.* 3. Unruffled; applied to water. *Doug.* 4. Recovered from rage, S. *Ross.* 5. Used in relation to concealment, as when any ill report is hushed, S. "Keep that *lown*," be silent about that matter, Dumfr. 6. Metaph. applied to tranquillity of state. *M. Lyndsay.*—Isl. *logn*, tranquillitas aeris.—Su. G. *lugn*, id.; also tranquillitas animi.

To LOUN, *v. a.* To tranquillise. *Doug.*

To LOUN, LOWN, *v. n.* To become calm, S. *Kelly.*

LOUN, LOWN, *s.* 1. Tranquillity of the air, S. 2. Tranquillity in a moral sense, S. 3. A shelter; as, "the *lown* o' the dike," S. Synon. *Lythe.*

To SPEAK LOWNE. To speak with a low voice, Gall. *Remains of Nithsdale Song.*

LOUND, *adj.* Quiet; tranquil. V. LOUN.

To LOUNDER, *v. a.* To beat with severe strokes, S. *Ramsay.* V. LOUNDIT.

LOUNDER, *s.* A severe stroke or blow, S. *Watson.*

LOUNDERING, LOUNDERIN', *s.* A drubbing, S. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

LOUNDIT, *part. pa.* Beaten. *Dunbar.* This seems the origin of *Lounder*, apparently allied to Fenn. *lyon*, ferio, verbero.

LOUNFOW, *adj.* Rascally, S.

LOUN-ILL, *s.* Pretended sickness, S. V. LOUN, *s.* a rogue.

LOUNLIE, LOWNLY, *adv.* 1. Screened from the wind; as, "We'll stand braw and *lownly* ahint the wa'," S. 2. Under protection in a moral sense, S. 3. Softly, with a low voice, S. *Hogg.*

LOUN-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of a *loun*, S. *Ross.* 2. Shabby; applied to dress, S.

LOUNRIE, *s.* Villany. *Dunbar.*

LOUN'S PIECE. The uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, S.

To LOUP, *v. n.* 1. To leap; to spring, S. pret. *lap. Chr. Kirk.*—Moes. G. *hlaup-an*, saltare; Su. G. *loep-a*, currere. 2. To run; to move with celerity, S. B. *Forbes.* 3. To burst open. Of any piece of dress, if it start open, or rend, it is said that it has *luppen*, S. A. 4. To give way; applied to frost, S. 5. Applied to a sore when the skin breaks, S. 6. To cover, S.—Su. G. *loep-a.* 7. To pass from one possessor to another; used as to property. *Maxw.* 8. To LOUP *about*, to run hither and thither. *Spald.* 9. To LOUP *back*, suddenly to refuse to stand to a bargain, Clydes. 10. To LOUP *down*, suddenly to refuse to give so much for a commodity as was at first offered, ib. Also, to dismount. 11. To LOUP *home*, to escape to one's own country; q. to "run home." *Pitscottie.* 12. To LOUP *in*, to make a sudden change from one side or party to another. *Spalding.* 13. To LOUP *on*, to mount on horseback, S. ibid. 14. To LOUP *on*, *v. a.* To mount, or equip, ibid. 15. To LOUP *out*, to run out of doors. *Maxw.* 16. To LOUP *up*, suddenly to demand more for a commodity than was at first asked, Clydes. 17. *To be like* to LOUP *out o'* one's *skin*, a phrase used to express a transport of joy, S.

LOUP, *s.* A leap; a spring, S. *Barbour.*

LOUP, LOUPE, *s.* 1. A small cataract, which fishes attempt to *leap* over; generally a *salmon-loup*, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. A place where a river becomes so contracted that a person may leap over it, Lanarks.

To LOUP, *v. a.* To burst; to cause to snap. *Jacobite Relics.*

LAND-LOUPER, q. v.; q. one who *flees the country*, for debt, &c.

LOVER'S LOUP. 1. The leap which a despairing lover takes, when he means to terminate his griefs, S. 2. A designation given to several places in Scotland; either from their appearance, or from some traditional legend concerning the fate of individuals. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*

LOUPEGARTHIE, *s.* The gantelope or gantlet. *Monro's Exped.*—Su. G. *loep-a*, currere, and *gaard*, sepimentum; q. to run through the hedge made by the soldiers.

LOUPEN-STEEK, *s.* 1. A broken stitch in a stocking, S. 2. Metaph. anything wrong. Syn. a *doun-loop.*

To TAK *up a* LOUPEN-STEEK. To remedy an evil, Ayrs. *The Entail.*

LOUP-HUNTING, *s.* *Hae ye been a loup-hunting?* a query, addressed to one who has been very early abroad, and containing an evident allusion to the hunting of the wolf in former times, S. B.—Fr. *loup*, a wolf.

LOUPING, *s.* The act of leaping, S.

LOUPING AGUE. A disease resembling St. Vitus's dance, Ang. *Stat. Acc.*

LOUPIN-ILL, LOUPING-ILL, *s.* A disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward, Teviotd. *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.*

LOUPIN-ON-STANE, *s.* A flight of stone-steps, for assisting one to get on horseback, S. *To cum aff at the loupin-on-stane*, S., to leave off any business in the same state as when it was begun; also, to terminate a dispute, without any change of mind in either party, S. *Waverley.*

LOUP-THE-BULLOCKS, *s.* The game in E. called *Leap-Frog.*

LOUP-THE-DYKE, *adj.* Giddy; unsettled; runaway, Ayrs. *Redgauntlet.*

LOUP-THE-TETHER, *adj.* Breaking loose from restraint; nearly synon. with *Land-louping*, South of S. *Redgauntlet.*

LOUR, *s.* A lure. *Colkelbie Sow.*

LOURD, *adj.* Dull; lumpish; Fr. id. *Forbes.* 2. stupid; sottish; gross; applied to the mind, ib.—Isl. *lúr*, ignavia.

LOURD. Rather. *Ritson.* V. LEVER.

LOURDLY, *adv.* Stupidly; sottishly. *Forb.*

LOURDNES, *s.* Surly temper. *Wyntown.* V. LOWRYD.

To LOURE, *v. n.* To lurk. Fife. *Doug.*—Germ. *laur-en*, Dan. *lur-er*, to lurk.

LOURSHOUTHER'D, *adj.* Round-shouldered, Ettr. For.

LOUSANCE, *s.* Freedom from bondage. *Kelly.*

To LOUSE, LOWSE, *v. a.* 1. To unbind, S.; the same with E. *loose.* 2. To free from encumbrance in consequence of pecuniary obligation; a forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.* 3. To take out of the hold of a ship; the reverse of *stow*, and synon. with S. *liver. Spalding.* 4. To redeem; as, *to louse a pawn*, to redeem a pledge, S. 5. To pay for; as, "Gie me siller to *louse* my coals at the hill," Fife. Loth.—Su. G. *loes-a*, pecunia redimere, Teut. *loos-en*, liberare.

To LOUSE, *v. n.* To give over work of any kind, S.

To LOUSE, LOWSE, *v. n.* A cow is said to be *lowsing*, when her udder begins to exhibit the appearance of having milk, Ayrs.

To LOUT, LOWT, *v. n.* 1. To bow down the body, S. *Doug.* 2. To make obeisance. *Barbour.*—A. S. *hlut-an*, Su. G. *lut-a*, incurvare se.

To LOUTCH, (pron. *lootch*) *v. n.* 1. To bow down the head, and raise the shoulders, Fife. 2. To have a suspicious appearance, like that of a blackguard, ibid. 3. *To gang loutchin' about*, to go about in a loitering way, ibid. V. *To* LOUT.

LOUTHE, *s.* Abundance. *Rem. of Nith. Song.*

LOUTHER, *s.* A good-for-nothing person. *The Har'st Rig.*—Teut. *lodder*, scurra.

To LOUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To be entangled in mire or snow, Ang. 2. To walk with difficulty, Ang. V. LEWDER.

LOUTHERING, *part. adj.* *A loutherin hizzie*, or *fallow*, one who does any thing in a lazy and awkward manner, Fife.

LOUTSHOUTHER'D, LOUT-SHOULDERED, *adj.* 1. Round-shouldered, S. 2. Metaph. applied to a building, one side of which is not perpendicular. *The Steam-Boat.*

LOUVER, *s.* The *lure* of a hawk. *Z. Boyd.*—Fr. *leurre.*

To LOW, *v. a.* To higgle about a price, Loth.

To LOW, *v. n.* To stop; to stand still; used with a negative; as, "He never *lows* frae morning till night," Dumfr.

To LOW, *v. n.* 1. To flame, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To flame with rage, S. *Kennedy.* 3. Used to express the parching effect of great thirst, S. *Ross's Helenore.*—Isl. Su. G. *log-a*, ardere, flagrare.

LOW, LOWE, *s.* 1. Flame, S. *Barbour.* 2. Rage, desire, or love. *Evergreen.*—Isl. Dan. *loge*, Su. G. *loga*, id.

To LOWDEN, *v. n.* 1. Used to signify that the wind falls, S. B. 2. To speak little; to stand in awe of another, S. B.

To LOWDEN, *v. a.* 1. To cause to fall, applied to the wind, S. B. 2. To bring down, or to silence; applied to persons, ib.—Isl. *hliodn-a*, tristari; submissè loqui.

LOWDER, *s.* A wooden lever, Moray; *loothrick*, Stirlings.

LOWDER, LOUTHERTREE, *s.* 1. A handspoke for lifting the mill-stones, S. 2. This, pron. *lewder*, or *lyowder*, is used to denote any long, stout, rough stick, Aberd. 3. A stroke or blow, Buchan.—Isl. *ludr*, *luth-r*, q. mill-tree; or *hlod*, fulcra.

LOWDING, *s.* Praise, q. *lauding. Evergreen.*

LOWE, *s.* Love. *Wallace.*

LOWIE, *s.* A drone; a large, soft, lazy person, Roxb.; from the same origin as *Loy.*

LOWIE-LEBBIE, *s.* One that hangs on about kitchens, Roxb.

LOWYING, *part. adj.* Idling; lounging, ib.

LOWINS, *s. pl.* Liquor, after it has once passed through the still, Fife.

LOWIS, *s.* The island of Lewis. V. LEWS.

LOWKIS, *s.* Lucca. *Inventories.*—Fr. *Lucques.*

LOW-LIFED, *adj.* Having low habits of living, S.

LOWN, *adj.* Calm, &c. V. LOUN.

LOWNDRER, *s.* A lazy wretch. *Wyntown.*—Teut. *lunderer*, cunctator, *lunder-en*, cunctari.

LOWRYD, *adj.* Surly. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *lurr*, homo torvus et deformis.

LOWRIE, LAWRIE, *s.* 1. A designation given to the fox, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A crafty person; one who has the disposition of a fox. *Godly Sangs.*—Arm. *luarn*, vulpes; or Teut. *loer*, one who lays snares.

LOWRIE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the crafty downcast look of a fox, Clydes.

LOWSE LEATHER. 1. The skin that hangs loose about the chops or elsewhere, when one has fallen off in flesh; as, "He's a hantle *lowse leather* about his chafts," S. 2. Transferred to those who set no guard on their talk. *Kelly.*

LOWSE SILLER. Change, as distinguished from sovereigns or bank-notes, S.

LOWTTIE, *adj.* Heavy and inactive; as, "a *lowttie* fallow," Fife. E. *lowt.*

LOZEN, *s.* A pane of glass, S.; corr. from E. *lozenge. A. Wilson's Poems.*

LOZENGER, *s.* Lozenge, Aberd.

LUB, *s.* Any thing heavy and unwieldy, Dumfr.—C. B. *llob*, an unwieldy lump.

LUBBA, *s.* A coarse grass of any kind, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *lubbe*, hirsutus.

LUBBERTIE, *adj.* Lazy; sluggish, Loth.; *Lubberly*, E.—Dan. *lubben*, fat, &c.

LUBIS, LUBYES, LUBBIS, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Lubec. Balfour.*

LUCE, *s.* Scurf, Ettr. For.; the same with *Luss.*

LUCE, *s.* Brightness, Ettr. For. Lat. *Lux.*

LUCHKTAEH, *s.* The name given to the body-guard of a chief in the Hebudae. *Martin.*—Gael. *luchd*, folks, people, &c.

LUCHT, LUGHT, *s.* A lock of hair, Ettr. For.—Su. G. *lugg*, villus, floccus quicunque; crines sincipitis.

LUCHTER, *s.* "An handful of corn in the straw." *Gall. Encycl.* A variety of *Lachter* or *Lochter.*

To LUCK, *v. n.* To have good or bad fortune, S. *Montgomerie.*—Teut. *ghe-luck-en*, Isl. *luck-as*, to prosper.

* LUCK, *s.* *Upon luck's head*, on chance; in a way of peradventure. *Rutherford.*

LUCKEN, *part. pa.* 1. Shut up; contracted, S. *Herd.* 2. Webbed, S. *Davids. Seasons. Lucken-handed*, having the fist contracted, S. *Gl. Shirr. Lucken-taed, lucken-footed*, web-footed, S. *Sibbald.* 3. Locked; bolted. *Ruddiman.* The part. of A. S. *luc-an*, to lock.

To LUCKEN, LUKEN, *v. a.* 1. To lock, S. *Chron. S. P.* 2. To knit the brows. *Pop. Ball.* 3. To pucker; to gather up in folds. *Spalding.*

To LUCKEN, *v. n.* A cabbage is said to *lucken*, when it grows firm in the heart, Ettr. For.

LUCKEN, *s.* A bog, Ettr. For.

LUCKEN, *s.* "An unsplit haddock half dry." *Gl. Surv. Moray. Lucken-haddock*, id. Aberd. Called also a *Piper.* [*Ramsay.*

LUCKEN or LUKIN GOWAN. The globe flower, S.

LUCKEN-BROW'D, *adj.* Having the eye-brows close on each other, Loth. Yorks. id.

LUCKY, *adj.* 1. Bulky, S. *Kelly.* 2. Full, extending the due length, S. *R. Gilhaize.* 3. Superabundant. *Lucky measure*, that which exceeds what can legally be demanded, S.

LUCKY, *adv.* Denoting excess, S. *Ross.* Perhaps from the old custom of giving something *to the luck* of the bargain.

LUCKIE, LUCKY, *s.* 1. A designation given to an elderly woman, S. *Ross.* 2. A grandmother; often *luckie-minnie*, S. B. *Ramsay. Luckie-daddie*, grandfather, S. B. *Kelly.* 3. Used in familiar or facetious language, although not necessarily including the idea of age, S. 4. The mistress of an alehouse, S. *Ramsay. Burns.* Perhaps primarily implying the idea of witchcraft.—Isl. *hlok*, maga.

LUCKIE'S MUTCH, *s.* Monkshood, an herb, Aconitum Napellus, Linn.; Lanarks.

LUCKY-PROACH, *s.* The fatherlasher, a fish, Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

LUCK-PENNY, *s.* A small sum given back by the person who receives money in consequence of a bargain, S. *luckspenny*, S. B. *Courant.*

LUCKRAS, *s.* A cross-grained, cankered goodwife, Gall. Perths.

To LUCRIFIE, *v. a.* To win; to gain. *Roll.*—From Lat. *lucrifi-eri*, understood in an active sense.

LUDE, *part. pa.* Loved, S. *Bannatyne P.*

LUDE. Contraction for *love it*, S. ibid.

LUDIBRIE, *s.* Derision; object of mockery. *M'Ward.*—Lat. *ludibri-um.*

To LUE, *v. a.* To love, S. *Herd.* V. LUF, *v.*

LUELY, *adv.* Softly, Perths.; probably from the same origin with *Löy*, q. v.

LUELY, *s.* A fray, Strathmore.

To LUF, LUVE, LUWE, *v. a.* To love, S. *lue. Doug.*—A. S. *luf-ian*, id. Su. G. *löf*, gratus.

LUF, LUVE, *s.* Love. *Douglas.*

LUFARE, *adj.* More loving. *K. Quair.*

LUFE, LUIF, LUFFE, LOOF, *s.* The palm of the hand; pl. *luffis, luves*, S. *Lyndsay.* Moes. G. *lofa*, Su. G. *lofwe*, Isl. *loofve*, vola manus.

LUFEFOW, LUIFFUL, *s.* As much as fills the palm of the hand, S. *Lyndsay.*

To LUFF, *s.* To praise. V. LOIF, *v.*

LUFFAR, *s.* A lover. *Douglas.*

LUFFIE, *s.* 1. A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. 2. A sharp reproof, S. *Galt.*

LUFLELY, *adv.* Lovingly. *Barbour.*

LUFLY, *adj.* Worthy of praise. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *loflig*, laudabilis.

LUFRAY, *s.* V. LOVERY.

LUFRENT, *s.* Affection; love. *Aberd. Reg.*

LUFSOM, LUSOM, *adj.* Lovely; loveable; S. *lusome. Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *lofsum*, delectabilis.

LUG, *s.* 1. The ear, S. *Burrow Lawes.* 2. The short handle of any vessel when it projects from the side; as, "the *lugs* of a bicker, of a boyn," &c. The "lugs of a pat," the little projections in a pot, resembling staples, into which the *boul* or handle is hooked, S. 3. *At the Lug of*, in a state of proximity, S. *Ramsay.* 4. *Up to the Lugs* in any thing, quite immersed in it, S. 5. *If he were worth his Lugs*, i. e. if he acted as became him, S. 6. *To Hing*, or *Hang by the Lug of* any thing, to keep a firm hold of it, as a bull-dog does of his prey; metaph. to adhere firmly to one's purpose, S. *Mich. Bruce's Lectures.* 7. *He has a Flea in his Lug*, a proverbial phrase equivalent to that, "There's a bee in his bannet-lug," *i. e.* he is a restless, giddy fellow, Loth. 8. *To lay* one's *Lugs in*, or *amang*, to take copiously of any meat or drink, S.; a low phrase.—Su. G. *lugg-a*, to drag one.

To LUG, *v. a.* To cut off one's ears, Aberd.

LUG, *s.* The worm called Lumbricus marinus, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Fris. *luggh-en*, ignave et segniter agere.

LUG-BAB, S. A ribbon-knot, or tassel at the *bannet-lug*, Fife. V. BAB, *s.*

LUGGENIS, *s. pl.* Lodgings. *Aberd. Reg.*

LUGGIE, *adj.* 1. Applied to corn which grows mostly to the straw, S. B. 2. Heavy; sluggish, S.—Belg. *log*, heavy.

LUGGIE, *s.* A lodge or hut, S. B.—Teut. *logie*, id.

LUGGIE, LOGGIE, *s.* A small wooden vessel, for holding meat or drink, made of staves, one of which pro-

jects as a handle, S. *Burns.*—From *lug*, the ear, or Belg. *lokie*, a wooden sauce-boat.

LUGGIE, *s.* 1. "The horned owl." *Gall. Encycl.*; so denominated from its long ears. 2. A person who has been deprived of his ears. Lucus a *non* lucendo.

LUGGIT or LOWGIT DISCH. A wooden bowl or vessel with upright handles; q. an *eared* dish. *Balfour's Practicks.*

LUGHT, *s.* V. Lucht.

LUGINAR, *s.* One who lets lodgings. *Acts Ja. IV.*

LUGIS. *Inventories.* V. Hingars.

LUG-KNOT, *s.* A knot of ribbons at the ear; synon. *Lug-bab. Herd's Coll.*

LUG-LACHET, *s.* A box on the ear, Aberd.

LUG-MARK, *s.* A mark cut in the ear of a sheep, that it may be known, S. V. Birn, Birnie.

To LUG-MARK, *v. a.* 1. To make a slit or notch in the ear of a sheep; as, "a *lug-markit* ewe," S. 2. To punish by cropping the ears, S. *Society Contendings.*

LUG-SKY, *s.* The same with *Ear-sky*, Orkn. V. Sky, *s.* 1.

LUID, *s.* A poem. V. Laid.

To LUIF, Loiue, Love, Luff, Loue, *v. a.* To Praise. *Priests Peblis.*—Isl. Su. G. *lofw-a*, A. S. *lof-ian*, id.

LUIFE, *s.* *Luife and lie*, a sea phrase used metaphorically. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.* Both on the windward and on the lee side, both when the mariners *luff*, and when they keep to the *lee.*

LUIG, *s.* A hovel, Strathmore.—Belg. *log*, id. V. Luggie, and Logie.

LUIK-HARTIT, *adj.* Warm-hearted. *Dunbar.*—Alem. *lauc*, flame.

LUIT, *pret.* Let. *Pitscottie. Luite of*, reckoned. *R. Bruce.*

LUKNYT, *part pa.* Locked. V. Luckin.

LUM, Lumb, *s.* 1. A chimney, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. Sometimes the chimney-top, S. *Brand.*—O. B. *llumon*, id. 3. The whole of the building appropriated for one or more chimneys; the stalk, S.

LUMBART, *s.* The skirt of a coat. *Inventories.*—Fr. *lumbaire*, of or belonging to the flank or loin; Lat. *lumba.*

LUME, *s.* A utensil. V. Lome.

LUM-HEAD, *s.* A chimney-top, S. *Ross.*

LUMMING, *adj.* A term applied to the weather when there is a thick rain, Gall. *A lum o' a day*, a very wet day. *Gall. Encycl.* V. Loomy.

LUMMLE, *s.* The filings of metal, S.—Fr. *limaille*, id. from Lat. *lima.*

LUMPER, *s.* One who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock, apparently from its being put on board by the *lump.*

LUM-PIG, *s.* A can for the top of a chimney, S. O. *Tannahill.* V. Pig.

LUNCH, *s.* A large piece of any thing, S. *Burns.*—Sw. *lums*, massa.

LUND, Lwnd, *s.* London. *Wallace.*

LUNGIE, *s.* The Guillemot. *Antiquary.* V. Longie.

LUNYIE, (pron. as if *lung-ie*,) *s.* A wallet. *Humphry Clinker.*

LUNYIE, *s.* The loin. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *loenie*, id.

LUNYIE-BANE, *s.* Hucklebone, Fife.

LUNYIE-JOINT, *s.* The *joint* of the *loin* or hip, Roxb.

LUNYIE-SHOT, *adj.* Having the hip-bone disjointed, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

LUNKEHOLE, *s.* A hole in a wall for the conveniency of shepherds, Ayrs.

LUNKIE, *s.* An aperture in a dyke, Ettr. For.; synon. *Cundie.* The same with the preceding word.

LUNKIE, *adj.* Sultry, denoting the oppressive state of the atmosphere, before rain or thunder, Stirlings.—Dan. *lunken*, lukewarm.

LUNKIENESS, *s.* Sultriness, ibid.

LUNKIT, *adj.* 1. Lukewarm, S. 2. Beginning to thicken in boiling, S.—Dan. *lunk-en*, lukewarm.

LUNNER, *s.* A smart stroke, Dumfr. A provinciality for *Lounder.*

To LUNT, *v. n.* To walk quickly, Roxb.; to walk with a great spring, Dumfr. ibid.

LUNT, *s.* "A great rise and fall in the mode of walking," Dumfr.

LUNT, *s.* 1. A match, as in E. *Hist. Ja. VI.* 2. A torch. *Bannatyne's Jour.* 3. A piece of peat, or purl (hardened horse or cow dung), or rag, used for lighting a fire, Loth. 4. The flame of a smothered fire which suddenly bursts into a blaze, Teviotd. 5. A column of flame, S. *Burns.* 6. Hot vapour of any kind, S. ibid.—Teut. *lonte*, fomes igniarius.

To LUNT, *v. a.* To cause to emit smoke in puffs, S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

To LUNT, *v. n.* 1. To emit smoke in columns, S. *Burns.* 2. To blaze; to flame vehemently, South of S. *Guy Mannering.*

To LUNT *awa.* Often used in the same sense; generally applied to the smoking of tobacco; as, "She's *luntin awa* wi' her pipe," S.

LUNTUS, *s.* A contemptuous designation for an old woman, probably from the practice of smoking tobacco, S. B. Lunt house?

LUP, Lupis. *Lup schilling*, apparently a coin of Lippe, in Westphalia. *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *Lupia.*

LUPPEN, *part. pa.* Leaped; started; yielded; as, "The frost's *luppen*," Aberd.—Sw. *lupen*, insilitit.

LURD, *s.* A blow with the fist, Aberd.

LURDANE, Lurdon, *s.* 1. A worthless person. *Wyntown.* 2. A fool; a sot. *Baillie.* 3. Conjoined with the idea of sloth, S. 4. Improperly, a piece of folly or stupidity. *Godly Sangs.*—Fr. *lourdin*, blockish, from *lourd*, id.; Teut. *luyaerd*, *loerd*, ignavus.

LURDANRY, *s.* 1. Sottishness. *Douglas.* 2. Carnal sloth. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *lourderie*, stupidity.

LURDEN, *adj.* Heavy; as, "a *lurden nevell*," a heavy or severe blow, Berwicks.

LURE, *s.* The udder of a cow; properly, as used for food, S.

LURE, *adv.* Rather, S. *Ramsay.* V. Lever.

LUSBIRDAN, *s. pl.* Pigmies. *Martin's Western Islands.*

LUSCAN, *s.* "A lusty beggar and a thief." *Gall. Encycl.*—O. Flandr. *luysch-en*, Germ. *lusch-en*, latitare, insidiari.

LUSCHBALD, *s.* A sluggard. *Kennedy.*—Isl. *losk-r*, ignavus, and *bald-r*, potens.

LUSERVIE, *s.* *Inventories.* This must be a species of fur.

LUSKING, Leuskinc, *part. pr.* Absconding, Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *luysch-en*, latitare.

LUSOME, *adj.* Not smooth, S. B.—Su. G. *lo*, *lugg*, rough, and *sum.*

LUSOME, *adj.* Desirable. V. Lufsom.

LUSS, *s.* Dandruff, Pityriasis capitis, S.

LUSTHEID, *s.* Amiableness, Gl. Sibb.

LUSTY, *adj.* 1. Beautiful. *Douglas.* 2. Pleasant; delightful, ibid.—Teut. *lustigh*, amoenus, delectabilis.

LUSTYNES, *s.* Beauty. *Dunbar.*

LUSTING, *s.* Meaning uncertain. *Aberd. Register.*

LUTE, Leut, *s.* A sluggard, Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *leste*, homo insulsus; E. *lout.*

LUTE, *pret.* Permitted; let out. V. Luit.
LUTTERIS, *s. pl.* Otter's fur. *Invent.*—Fr. *loutre*, Lat. *lutra*, L. B. *luter*, an otter.
LUTHE. Not understood. *Bannatyne Poems.*
LUTHRIE, *s.* Lechery, ibid.—Belg. *lodderig*, wanton.
LUTTAIRD, *adj.* Bowed. *Dunbar.*—O. Belg. *loete*, a clown, and *aerd*, nature.
LUTTEN, *part. pa.* Let; suffered; permitted, S. *Herd.* V. Luit.
To LUVE, Luwe, *v. a.* To love. V. Luf.
LUWME Lwme, *s.* A weaving loom. *Aberd. Reg.*

M.

MA, May, Maa, Mae, *adj.* More in number, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *ma*, id.
To MA, *v. a.* To make. *Barbour.*—Germ. *mach-en*, facere.
MA, *aux. v.* May. *Wyntown.*—Sw. *ma*, Isl. *maa*, id.
MA, *pron.* My, Tweedd. *Saint Patrick.*
MAA, Maw, *s.* A whit; a jot, Loth. *Ne'er a maa*, never a whit.—Lat. *ne hilum.*
MAAD, Mawd, *s.* A plaid worn by shepherds, S. A. Renfr. *Guy Mannering.*—Su. G. *mudd*, a garment made of the skins of reindeer. V. Maud.
MAADER, *interj.* A word used to a horse to make him go to the left hand, Aberd; as, "come *maader*," come hither.
MABBIE, *s.* A woman's cap, S. B.; mob, E. *Ross.*
MABER, *s.* Marble, perhaps an erratum for *marber*, from Fr. *marbre*. *Inventories.*
MACALIVE CATTLE. Those appropriated, in the Hebrides, to a child who is sent out to be fostered. *Johnson's Jour.*—This term seems of Gael. origin, and comp. of *mac*, a son, and *oileamn-nam* (*oileavnam*), to foster, q. the cattle belonging to the *son* that is *fostered*.
MACDONALD'S DISEASE. The name given to an affection of the lungs, Perths. *Statist. Acc. P. Logierait.*
MACER, Masser, Masar, *s.* A mace-bearer; one who preserves order in a court, S.—L. B. *masser-ius*, qui *massam* seu clavam fert. V. Mrassour.
MACFARLANE'S BOUAT. The moon. V. Bowet.
MACH, *s.* Son-in-law. V. Maich.
MACHCOLING, *s.* V. Machicoules.
To MACHE, *v. n.* To strive. *Douglas.*
MACHICOULES, *s. pl.* The openings in the floor of a projecting battlement, through which stones, darts, &c., might be hurled upon the assailants. *Minst. Bord.*—Fr. *Machecoulis*, id.
MACHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To busy one's self doing nothing to purpose, Perths.
MACHLESS, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Feeble, Loth. It is generally used in an unfavourable sense; as, "Get up, ye *machless* brute!" V. Mauchtless.
MACK, Mak, *adj.* Neat; tidy; nearly synon. with *Purpose-like*, Roxb. V. Macklike.
MACKER-LIKE, *adj.* More proper; more beseeming, Ettr. For.; the comparative of *Macklike*, the mark of comparison being interposed between the component parts of the word, in the same manner as *Thiefer-like*, &c.
MACKLACK, *adv.* In a clattering way. *Polwart.* *Mak*, make, and *clack*, a sharp sound.
MACKLIKE, *adj.* 1. A very old word, expl. tight; neat, Ettr. For.; synon. *Purpose-like*. 2. Seemly; well-proportioned, S. A.—Belg. *maklik*, easy; from Teut. *mack*, commodus, Belg. *mak*, tame, gentle.
MACRELL, Makerell, *s.* 1. A pimp. *Bellenden.* 2. A bawd. *Philotus.*—Fr. *maquereau*, leno, fem. *maquerelle.*
MACKREL-STURE, *s.* The Tunny, a fish. *Pennant.*—O. Su. G. *stur*, magnus.
MAD, Maud, *s.* A term used, in Clydesdale, to denote a sort of net, fixed on four stakes, for catching salmon or trouts.—C. B. *mawd*, open, or expanding.
MADDER, *s.* A vessel used about mills for holding meal; pron. *maider*, like Gr. η, West of S. The southern synon. is *Handie.*—C. B. *meidyr*, *medr*, a measure.
MADDERS'-FULL. As much as would fill *madders*, S. O. *Saxon and Gael.*
MADDIE, *s.* A large species of mussel, Isle of Harris. *Martin.*—Gael. *maideog*, the shell called Concha Veneris, Shaw.
MADDIE, *s.* One abbreviation of *Magdalen*, S. V. Mause.
MADDY, *s.* Abbreviation of Matilda.
MADGE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a female, partly in contempt, and partly in sport, Lanarks. Synon. *Huzzie*, E. *Queen. Saxon and Gael.* 2. An abbrev. of *Magdalen*, S. *Gentle Shep.*
MAD-LEED, *adj.* Expl. a "mad strain." *Gl. Tarras.* It is occasionally used in this sense, Buchan. V. Leid, language.
MADLINGS, *adv.* In a furious manner, *Forb.*
MADLOCKS, Milk-madlocks, *s. pl.* Oatmeal brose made with milk instead of water, Renfr.
MAE, *adj.* More in number. V. Ma.
To MAE, *v. n.* To bleat softly, S. *Ramsay.*
MAE, *s.* 1. A bleat, S. *Ritson.* 2. A sheep or lamb, Dumfr.
To MAESE, *v. a.* To allay; to settle. V. Mease.
To MAGG, *v. a.* To carry off clandestinely, Loth.—Su. G. *misugg*, clanculum.
MAGG, *s.* A cant word for a halfpenny, pl. *maggs*; the gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods, Loth. V. Maik.
MAGGIE, Maggy, *s.* 1. A species of till; a term used by colliers, Lanarks. *Ure's Hist. Rutherglen.* 2. Abbrev. of Margaret.
MAGGIE FINDY. A female who is good at shifting for herself, Roxb. V. Findy.
MAGGIE MONYFEET. A centipede. V. Monyfeet.
MAGGY RAB, Maggy Robb. 1. A bad halfpenny, S. 2. A bad wife; as, "He's a very guid man, but I trow he's gotten a *Maggy Rob* o' a wife," Aberd.
MAGGIES, *s. pl.* Perhaps, *maids. Philotus.*—A. S. *maegth*, virgo.
To MAGIL, Maigil, *v. a.* To mangle. *Doug.*
MAGISTRAND, Magestrand, *s.* 1. The denomination given to those who are in the highest philosophical class, before graduation. It is retained in the University of Aberdeen; pron. *Magistraan.* 2. The designation given to the moral philosophy class, Aberd.—L. B. *magistraria*, academica laurea donari. *Magistrand* would literally signify, "about to receive the degree of *Master* of Arts."
MAGNIFICKNESSE, *s.* Magnificence.

MAGRAVE, Magry, *prep.* Maugre. *Wyntown.* V. Mawgre.

MAGREIT, *s.* The designation given to one of the books in the royal library. *Inventories.* A misnomer. The work undoubtedly was the celebrated Contes et Nouvelles de *Marguerite*, Reine de Navarre.

MAHERS, *s. pl.* "A tract of low land, of a marshy and moory nature." *Gall. Encycl.*

MAHOUN, *s.* 1. Mahomet, O. S. and E. 2. Transferred to the devil. *Dunbar.*

MAY, *s.* A maid; a virgin, S. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *mey*, A. S. *maeg*, Norm. Sax. *mai*, Moes. G. *mawi*, id.

MAY, *s.* Abbreviation of *Marjorie*, S. V. Mysie.

* MAY, *s.* This month is reckoned unlucky for marriage, S. *Ann. of the Par.*

MAY-BE, *adv.* Perhaps, S. *Guy Mannering.*

MAY-BIRD, *s.* A person born in the month of May, S. Prov. "*May-birds* are aye wanton," S.

MAICH, Mach, (*gutt.*) *s.* Son-in-law. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *mag-us*, a son; A. S. *maeg*, id. also a father-in-law, a kinsman.

MAICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* Marrow, Ang.

MAICHERAND, (*gutt.*) *part. adj.* Weak; incapable of exertion, Ang.—Su. G. *meker*, homo mollis.

MAICHLESS, *adj.* Wanting bodily strength, Fife. V. Mauchtless.

MAID, *s.* 1. A maggot, S. B.—Teut. *made*, Belg. *maade*, id. 2. In Galloway, *made*, the same word, is restricted to the *larvae* of maggots. *Gall. Encycl.* Syn. *Maith*, Mearns.

MAID, Made, *adj.* 1. Fatigued, Aberd. 2. Tamed. *Acts Ja. III.* V. Mait.

MAIDEN, *s.* An instrument for beheading, nearly of the same construction with the *Guillotine*, S. *Godscroft.*

MAIDEN, *s.* 1. The last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm; this being dressed up with ribbons, in resemblance of a young woman, S. *A. Doug.* 2. The feast of harvest-home, S. *Stat. Acc.* V. Kirn.

MAIDEN, *s.* "An ancient instrument for holding the broaches of pirns until the pirns be wound off." *Gall. Encycl.*

MAIDEN, *s.* A wisp of straw put into a hoop of iron, used by a smith for watering his fire, Roxb.

MAIDEN, *s.* 1. The honorary designation given to the eldest daughter of a farmer, S. B. 2. The bride's-maid at a wedding, ib. 3. She who lays the child in the arms of the parent, when presented for baptism, Lanarks. V. Maiden-kimmer.

Ha'-maiden, *s.* A farmer's daughter who sits *ben the house*, or apart from the servants, Berwicks.

To MAIDEN, *v. a.* To perform the office of a *maiden* at baptism, Lanarks. The phraseology is, *To maiden the wean.*

MAIDEN-HAIR, *s.* "The muscles of oxen when boiled, termed *fix-faun* towards the border." *Gall. Encycl.* Syn. *Fair-hair.*

MAIDEN-KIMMER, *s.* "The *maid* who attends the *kimmer*; or matron who has the charge of the infant at *kimmerings* and baptisms; who lifts the babe into the arms of its father," &c. *Gall. Encycl.*

MAIDEN-SKATE, *s.* The name given to the Thornback and Skate, while young, Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

MAID-HEID, *s.* Virginity; *maidhood*, Shakesp. *Poems 16th Cent.*

MAID-IN-THE-MIST, *s.* Navelwort, Cotyledon umbilicus Veneris, Linn. S. A.

To MAIG, *v. a.* 1. To handle any thing roughly, so as to render it disgustful; as, "He's *maigit* that bit flesh sae, that I'll hae nane o't," Roxb. 2. To handle, as continuing the act, although not implying the idea of rough treatment; as, "Lay down that kitlin, lassie, ye'll *maig* it a' away to naething," ibid.

MAIGERS, *prep.* In spite of, Mearns.—*Fr. malgré*, id.

MAIGHRIE, *s.* A term used to denote money or valuable effects. Of one who has deceased, it is said, *Had he ony maighrie?* The reply may be, *No, but he had a gude deal of spraichrie;* the latter being used to signify what is of less value, a collection of trifling articles. This old term is still used in Fife.

MAIGLIT, *part. pa.* Mangled. V. Magil.

MAIGS, more commonly Mags, *s. pl.* The hands; as, "Haud aff yer *maigs*, man," Roxb.—Gael. *mag*, the paw.

MAIK, *s.* A cant term for a halfpenny, S.

MAIK, Make, Mayock, *s.* 1. A match, or equal, S. *K. Quair.* 2. *The maik*, the like; the same. *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *maca*, Su. G. *make*, aequalis, socius.

To MAIK, *v. a.* To match. *Douglas.*—Germ. *machen*, sociare.

MAIKLESS, Maykles, *adj.* Matchless, S. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *makaloes*, id.

MAIL, Male, *s.* A spot in cloth, especially what is caused by iron, S. *Hogg.*—A. S. *mal*, Teut. *mael*, macula.

To MAIL, Male, *v. a.* To stain, S.

MAIL, Meil, Meil, *s.* A weight equivalent to about 7½ stones Dutch, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*—Su. G. *maal*, a measure.

MAIL, *s.* 1. Tribute, pl. *malis*. *Bellenden.* 2. Rent paid, in whatever way, for a farm, S. *Ersk.* 3. Rent paid for a house, garden, &c. S. *Acts Sed.* Hence *house-mail*, *stable-mail*, *horse-mail*, *grass-mail*, S. 4. *To pay the mail*, to atone for a crime by suffering, S. *Hogg.*—A. S. *male*, Isl. *mala*, Ir. *mal*, tributum.

Black-Mail, *s.* A tax paid by heritors or tenants, for the security of their property, to those freebooters who were wont to make inroads on estates. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Germ. *blackmal*, id. from Alem. *blaken*, praedari.

To MAIL, Maill, *v. a.* To rent. *Acts Ja. I.*

Formale, *s.* Rent paid per advance, q. *foremale*, *i. e.* paid *before.* V. Male-free.

Formaling, *s.* *In formaling*, in the state of paying rent before it be due. *Aberd. Register.*

MAILER, Maillar, *s.* 1. A farmer. *Henrysone.* 2. One who has a very small piece of ground, S. *Stat. Acc.*

MAIL-FREE, *adj.* Without paying rent, S. *Rutherford.*

MAIL-GARDEN, *s.* A garden, the products of which are raised for sale, S.

MAILIE, *s.* A pet ewe, Dumfr. V. Maillie.

MAILYIE, *s.* The denomination of an old French coin. *Balfour's Pract.*—Fr. *maille*, "a (French) halfpenny; the halfe of a penny," Cotgr.

MAILYIE, *s.* 1. In pl. the plates or links of which a coat of mail is composed. *Douglas.* 2. Network. *Henrysone.*—Teut. *maelie*, orbiculus.

MAILIN, Mailing, Maling, *s.* 1. A farm, S. from *mail*, as being rented. *Maitland P.* 2. The term during which a tenant possesses a farm. *Baron Courts.*

MAILLER, Mealler, *s.* A cottager who gets some waste land for a number of years, rent-free, to improve it. *Stat. Acc.*

MAILLIE, *s.* An affectionate term for a sheep, Gall. *Mailie*, Dumfr. From Burns's "Death of Poor *Mailie*," it would appear that the term is used in Ayrs. also, not merely as an arbitrary denomination for an individual, but as that of any *pet yowe*.

MAILLIE, *s.* The same with *Molly*, used for Mary, Aberd. *Gl. Shirr.*

MAIL-MAN, *s.* A farmer. *Baron Courts.*

MAIL-PAYER, *s.* The same, S. B. *Ross.*

MAILS, *s. pl.* An herb, Ayrs. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.* Undoubtedly the same with *Milds*, *Miles*, Loth. and *Midden Mylies*, q. v.

To MAIN, *v. a.* To bemoan, S. V. MENE, *v.*

MAIN, MAYNE, MANE, *s.* Moan, S. *Wall.*

MAYNDIT. *Wallace.* V. WAYNDIT.

MAYNE, MANE, *s.* 1. Strength of body. *Wallace.* 2. Courage; valour. *Douglas.*—A. S. *maegen*, Isl. *magn*, magnitudo virium.

MAINE BREAD, MAIN-BRED, *s.* Apparently manchet-bread. *Pitscottie.* V. MANE. *Breid of Mane.*

MAINLIE, *adv.* Apparently for *meanly*. *Lamont's Diary.*

MAIN-RIG, *adv.* A term applied to land, of which the ridges are possessed alternately by different individuals, Fife.; synon. with *Runrig*. This term appears to be very ancient, as compounded of A. S. *maene*, Su. G. *men*, Alem. *meen*, communis, and *rig*, a ridge.

MAINS, MAINES, *s.* The farm attached to a mansion-house, S. *Skene.*—L. B. *Mansus Dominicatus*, id. V. MANYS.

MAIN'S MORE, *s.* Free grace or good-will, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.*—Gael. *Mathamhnas more*, pron. *maanish more*, great grace.

MAIN-SWEAT, *s.* That violent perspiration which often immediately precedes death, S. It is also called the *Death-sweat*.

MAINTO, MENTO, *s.* *To be in* one's *mainto*, to be under obligations to one; *out o'* one's *mento*, no longer under obligations to one, Aberd.

MAYOCK, *s.* A mate. V. MAIK.

MAYOCK FLOOK. A species of flounder, S. *Sibbald.*

To MAJOR, *v. n.* To walk backwards and forwards with a military air, S. *Waverley.*

MAJOR-MINDIT, *adj.* Haughty in demeanour; q. resembling a military officer of considerable rank, Clydes.; as, "Tho' I'm *soldier-clad*, I'm *major-mindit*."

MAIR, MAIRE, MARE, *s.* 1. An officer attending a sheriff for executions and arrestments, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. *Maire of fee*, a hereditary officer under the crown, whose power resembled that of sheriff-substitute in our times, ibid. 3. The first magistrate of a royal borough. *Wallace.*—Gael. *maor*, an officer; C. B. *maer*, a ruler; Arm. *maier*, the head of a village; Fr. *maire*, anc. *maier*, a mayor; Alem. *mer*, a prince.

MAIR, *adj.* More. V. MARE.

MAIR, *adv.* Moreover, S. *mairattour*, q. "in addition to what has been already said." *Inventories.* V. MARE.

MAIRATOUR, *adv.* Moreover, S. B. *Ross.*

MAIR BY TOKEN. Especially, S. A. *Antiq.*

MAIRDIL, *adj.* Unwieldy, Ang.—Apparently from Gael. *muirtamhuil*, heavy, pron. nearly as the S. term.

MAIROUIR, MAIROUR, *adv.* Moreover. *Abp. Ham.*

MAIRT, *s.* Winter provision. V. MART.

MAIS, *conj.* But, Fr. *Bannatyne. P.*

MAYS, MAYSE, MAISS, 3 *p. v.* Makes. *Barb.*

MAISCHLOCH, *s.* Mixed grain. V. MASHLIN.

MAIS'D, *part. adj.* Mellow; as, "a *mais'd* apple," one that has become mellow. In Fife. it means "spoiled from being too long kept." Evidently the same word, used in a literal and more original sense, with *Meise*, *Maise*, to mitigate, q. v. See also AMEISE.

To MAISE, MEYSE, *v. n.* V. MEISE.

MAISER, *s.* A drinking-cup. V. MASAR.

MAISERY, *s.* Corr. of the name *Margery*, or *Marjory*, Moray.

MAIST, MAST, *adj.* 1. Most, denoting number or quantity, S. *Barbour.* 2. Greatest in size, S. *Douglas.* 3. Greatest in rank. *Wyntown.*—Moes. G. *maists*, A. S. *maest*, Isl. *mest*, id.

MAIST, MAST, *adv.* 1. Most, S. *Wyntown.* 2. Almost, S. *Shirrefs.*

MAISTER, MASTER, *s.* 1. A landlord, S. *Quon. Attach.* 2. A designation given to the eldest son of a baron or viscount, conjoined with the name from which his father takes his title, S. *Spalding.* 3. In composition, denoting what is chief or principal in its kind; as *maister-street*, the principal street; *mayster-man*, equivalent to *Lord*. *Wyntown.* 4. The designation given to a farmer by his servants, and to teachers by their pupils; *The Maister*, S. *The Har'st Rig.*—Su. G. *mester*, a landholder, from *maest*, most, greatest.

MAISTER, MASTIR, MAISTRY, *s.* 1. Dominion. *Wall.* 2. Service, ibid. 3. Resistance; opposition, ibid. 4. Victory, S. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *maistrie*, authority, power, arrogance, superiority.

MAISTER, *s.* Stale urine, S. *Maister laiglen*, a wooden vessel for holding urine; *maister-cann*, an earthen vessel applied to the same use, S. *Ferguson.*—Gael. *maistir*, id.

MAISTER-CAN, *s.* An earthen vessel for preserving chamber-lye. *Herd.*

MAISTERFULL, *adj.* 1. Difficult. *Wallace.* 2. Using violence. *Maisterfull beggaris*, such as took by force. *Acts Ja. II.*

MAISTERFULLIE, *adv.* Violently; with the strong hand. *Balfour's Pract.*

MAISTERSCHIP, *s.* A title of respect formerly given to the Magistrates of Aberdeen. *Aberd. Reg.*

MAISTER-TUB, *s.* A wooden vessel used for preserving chamber-lye, S.

MAISTLY, *adv.* 1. For the most or greatest part, S. *Maistlies*, Ettr. For. 2. Almost; nearly, S. B. *Cock's Simple Strains.*

MAISTLINS, *adv.* Mostly, S. V. LINGIS.

MAISTRYSS, MASTRYSS, *s.* 1. Affectation of dominion. *Barbour.* 2. Service, ibid. 3. Art; ability, ibid.—O. Fr. *maistrise*, affectation of superiority; art, industry.

MAIT, MATE, *adj.* 1. Fatigued. *Bellend.* 2. Overwhelmed with fear. *Douglas.* 3. Dispirited; dejected. *Wyntown.* 4. Intoxicated. *Wallace.*—Teut. *matt*, fessus; Isl. *mod*, lassus, *maed-a*, fatigare.

MAIZIE, *s.* A linder.

MAITH, *s.* Son-in-law. *Bellend.*

MAITH. V. MAID.

To MAK, MACK, MAKE, *v. n.* 1. To compose poetry. *Kennedy.*—Alem. *gimahh-on*, componere. 2. To avail. *It maks na*, it does not signify, S. B. *Ross.* 3. To assume prudish airs. *Peblis Play.* 4. To become fit for the peculiar purpose for which anything is intended; applied to substances undergoing some kind of fermentation or chemical process; as, "Muck maun be laid in a heap to *mak*," Clydes. 5. To MAK *aff*, or To MAK *aff wi'* one's *self*, *v. n.* to scamper off,

S. 6. To MAK *at*, *v. n.* to aim a blow at one; as, "He *maid at* me wi' his neive," Clydes. 7. To MAK *doun*, *v. a.* to dilute; to reduce the strength of spirituous liquors, S. 8. To MAK *doun a bed*, to fold down the bed-clothes, so as to make it ready for being entered, S. This is opposed to *making it up*, when a bed-room is put in order for the day. 9. To MAK *for*, *v. n.* to prepare; to take preparatory steps; as, "He's no up yet, but he's *makin'* for risin'," S. 10. To MAK *for*, *v. n.* to prepare for, as certainly laying one's account with the event referred to; an elliptical phrase equivalent to "make ready for." *Hutcheson.* 11. To MAK *in wi'* one, *v. n.* to get into one's favour; to ingratiate one's self, S. 12. To MAK *out*, *v. n.* to extricate one's self, S. 13. To MAK *throw wi'*, *v. n.* to finish; to come to a conclusion, after surmounting all difficulties; as, "He *maid throw wi'* his sermon after an unco pingle," S. 14. To MAK *up*, *v. a.* to raise with difficulty, Clydes. 15. To MAK *up*, *v. n.* to rise with difficulty, S. 16. To MAK *up*, *v. a.* to be of availment to, S. 17. To MAK *up*, to remunerate; to enrich, S. 18. To MAK *up*, *v. a.* to contrive; to invent, S. 19. To MAK *up*, *v. a.* to compose; as applied to writing, as in sense 1, without the prep. S. 20. To MAK *up*, *v. a.* to fabricate; regarding a groundless story, S. 21. To MAK *up till* one, *v. a.* to overtake one, implying some difficulty in doing so, S.

To MAK, *v. a.* as conjoined with substantives. 1. To MAK FORR, *v. n.* To be of advantage; as, "Dearth frae scarcity *maks* nae *fors* to the farmer," Clydes. V. FORR, *s.* 2. To MAK HERING, to cure herrings. *Acts Mary.* 3. To MAK PENNY, to sell, to convert into money. *Aberd. Reg.* 4. To MAK STEAD, to be of use; E. *to stand in stead.* *Spalding.*

MAK, MAKR, *s.* 1. Manner. *Wallace.* 2. A poem, or work of genius. *Kennedy.*

MAKAR, MAKKAR, *s.* A poet. *Wallace.*—Alem. *machara*, auctores.

MAKDOME, *s.* 1. Shape. *Montgomerie.* 2. Elegance of form. *Dunbar.*

To MAKE *to*, *v. n.* To approximate. *Baillie.*

MAKE, *s.* Mate. V. MAIK.

MAKE, *s.* Abbrev. of Malcolm. *Aberd. Reg.*

MAKER-LIKE, *adj.* V. MACKER-LIKE.

MAKING, *s.* Poetry. *Dunbar.*

MAKINT (*pron. Maikint*), *adj.* Possessing assurance, S. B.—Isl. *mak*, ease; Teut. *mak*, tame.

MAKINTLY, MAIKINTLY, *adv.* Confidently, S. B.

MAKLY, *adv.* Equally.—Isl. *makligt*, A. S. *maccalic*, fit, equal.

MAKLY, *adj.* Seemly; well-proportioned. *Gl. Ramsay.*

MAL-ACCORD, *s.* Disapprobation; dissent; refusal. *Spalding.*—*Fr. mal*, evil, and *accord*, agreement.

MALAPAVIS, *s.* A mischance; a misfortune, Upp. Lanarks.

MALARE, MALAR, *s.* 1. One who pays rent for a farm. *Act. Dom. Conc.* 2. One who rents a house in a town. *Aberd. Reg.* V. MAILER.

MALDUCK, *s.* The Fulmar.

To MALE, *v. a.* To stain. V. MAIL.

MALE, *s.* Five hundred herrings, S. V. MEES.

MALE-A-FORREN, *s.* "A meal of meat, over and above what is consumed; a *meal before hand.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

MALEFICE, *s.* A bad action, Fr. *Kelly.* V. MALIFICE.

MALE-FRE, *adj.* Without rent; synon. *Rent-free*, S. *Act. Audit.*

MALEGRUGROUS, *adj.* Grim; apparently discontented, S.—Gael. *mala*, having gloomy brows, and *gruagach*, a female giant.

MALESON, MALISON, *s.* 1. A curse, S. *Kelly.*—O. Fr. *maleiçon*, *maleison*, id. 2. *Horse-malison*, a person who is cruel to his horse, Clydes.

MAL-GRACE, *s.* The opposite of being in a state of favour, Fr. *Spotswood.*

MALGRATIOUS, *adj.* Surly; ungracious. *Colkelbie Sow.*—Fr. *malgrace*, disfavour.

MALHURE, MALLEUR, *s.* Mischance. *G. Buchanan.*—Fr. *malheur.*

MALICE, MALE-EIS, *s.* 1. Bodily disease. *Barbour.* 2. Trouble of mind.—Fr. *malaise*, disease, q. *malum otium.*

MALICEFU', *adj.* Sickly; in bad health, Orkn. V. MALICE, MALE-EIS.

MALIFICE, *s.* Sorcery; witchcraft. *Law.*—Lat. *malefic-ium*, id.

To MALIGNEE, *v. n.* To utter calumny. *Acts Ja. VI.*

MALIGRUMPH, *s.* Spleen, Roxb.

MALING, *adj.* Malignant, Fr. *Burel.*

MALING, *s.* Injury; hurt. *Watson.*

MALISON, *s.* A curse. V. MALESON.

MALL, MALLY, *s.* Abbrev. of *Mary*, S.

MALLACHIE, *adj.* Denoting the colour resembling milk and water mixed, S. B.—A. S. *meolec*, milk; Belg. *melkachtig*, milky.

To MALLAT, *v. n.* To feed. *Watson.*—Isl. *maul-a*, masticare, or from *maal*, a meal, and *et-a*, to eat.

MALLEURITE. The same with *Malhure.* *Bellend.*—Fr. *malheureté*, mischance.

MALLEWRUS, MALHEURIUS, *adj.* Unhappy. *Douglas.*—Fr. *malheureux.*

MALLOW, *s.* Zostera marina, Orkn.

MALMOCK, *s.* The Fulmar, Shetl. *Neill.*—Norv. id.

* MALT, *s.* *Malt abune the meal.* V. MAUT.

MALVERISH, *adj.* Ill-behaved; good for nothing. Ang.

MALVERSE, *s.* A crime; a misdemeanour, Clydes.; Fr. *malvers-er*, to behave one's self ill. *Fountainh.*

MALVESY, MAWESIE, *s.* Malmsey wine. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *malvoisie*, id.

MALVYTÉ, MAWYTÉ, *s.* Vice. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *malvetie*, id.

MALWARIS, *s. pl.* Mowers. *Wallace.*

MAMENT, *s.* Moment, Ang. Fife. *Tennant.*

CANNIE MAMENT. V. CANNIE.

MAMIKEEKIE, *s.* A smart sound blow, Roxb.

MAMMIE, *s.* 1. A childish term for a mother, S. *Burns.*—Teut. *mamme*, mater. 2. A nurse, S. B. *Ross.*—Lat. *mamma*, Teut. *mamme*, the breast. 3. A midwife, S. B.

MAMMONRIE, *s.* Idolatry. *P. 16th Cent.*

To MAMP, *v. a.* 1. "To nibble; to mop; to eat as a person who has no teeth," Ayrs.; E. *mump*, id. 2. "To speak querulously," ibid. *Picken's Poems.* A variety of the E. v. *to Mump.*

MAM'S-FOUT, *s.* A spoiled child, Teviotd.—Teut. *mamme*, mater, and S. *fode*, *foods*, brood. V. FODE.

MAM'S-PET, *s.* Synon. with *Mam's-Fout.* *Kelly.*

MAMUK, *s.* A fictitious bird. *Burel.*—Fr. *mammuque*, id.

MAN, *s.* 1. A vassal. *Barbour.*—A. S. Germ. &c. id. 2. One devoted to the service of another from love. *King's Quair.* 3. A male-servant, S. *Baillie.* 4. A husband, S. *R. Galloway.*

MAN, *aux. v.* Must, S. *Douglas.* V. MON.

To MAN, Maun, *v. a.* 1. To accomplish by means of strength, S. *Maunt, man't*, pret. 2. To effect by whatever means, S. *A. Wilson's Poems.* V. Maun, *v. a.*

MAN OF LAW. This old E. phrase for a lawyer was used also in S. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

MAN-BOTE, *s.* The compensation fixed by the law for killing a man. V. Bote.

MAN-BROW'D, *adj.* Having hair growing between the eye-*brows*, Teviotd. V. Luckem-brow'd.

MAND, *s.* Payment; penalty. *Acts Sed.*—O. Fr. *amande*, a fine.

MAND, Maund, *s.* A kind of broad basket, in the shape of a corn-sieve, generally made of straw and willows plaited together, Aberd. Mearns.—A. S. *mand*, corbis, "a coffer, a basket—a pannier."—Teut. Fr. *mande*, id.

To MANDER, *v. a.* To handle; to deal, Loth.

MANDILL, *s.* A loose cassock. *Inventories.*—Fr. *mandil.*

MANDMENT, *s.* An order, Fr. *Douglas.*

MANDRED, Mandrey, *s.* The same with *Manrent*, q. v.

MANDRIT, *part. adj.* Tame. *Houlate.*—A. S. *manred*, homage.

MANE, *s.* Lamentation. V. Main.

MANE. Breid of Mane, a very light and savoury white bread. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *maene*, a cake of fine flour, shaped like a half-moon; or Fr. *pain d'amand*, almond biscuit.

MANELET, *s.* *Corn Marigold.* V. Guild.

MANER, *s.* Kind; manner. *Wallace.*

MANERIALLIS, *s. pl.* Minerals. *Acts Ja. VI.*

MANG, *s.* *To mix one's mang*, to join in any thing, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. Su. G. *meng-a*, miscere.

To MANG, *v. a.* 1. To stupify. *Douglas. To be mang't*, to run into disorder, Ang. 2. To mar; to injure. *Bannatyne Poems.* 3. To maim; to bruise. *Douglas.* 4. To overpower, Ang. *A. Nicol.* 5. To render or become frantic, Ang. *Douglas.*—Alem. *meng-en*, deficere; or A. S. *meng-an*, miscere; O. Fr. *man-ier*, maltraiter, battre, Roquefort.

MANGE, *s.* Meat; a meal. *Montgomerie.*

MANGERY, *s.* A feast.—*Barbour.*—O. Fr. *mangerie*, repas, festin.

To MANGLE, *v. a.* To smooth linen clothes by passing them through a rolling press, S.—Teut. *manghel-en*, polire lintea.

MANGLE, *s.* A calender, S.—Germ. *mangel*, id.

MANGLER, *s.* One who smoothes linen with a calender, S.

MANGLUMTEW, *s.* A heterogeneous mixture, Clydes.

MANHEAD, *s.* Bravery; fortitude; E. *manhood. Pitscottie.*

MANIABLE, *adj.* That may easily be handled or managed. *Forbes.*—Fr. id. "tractable, wieldable," &c. Cotgr.

MANYIE, Manyie, Menyie, *s.* 1. A hurt; a maim, S. *Reg. Maj.* 2. A defect, of whatever kind, ibid.—Goth. *mein*, damnum, vitium.

MANYIED, Mainyied, Menyeit, *part. pa.* Hurt; maimed. *Skene.*

MANIORY, Maorie, *s.* A feast. *Doug.*—O. Fr. *maniatria*, festin de débauche, *maniar*, manger, Roquefort.

MANYS, *s.* A mansion; a palace. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *manse*, L. B. *mans-us*, mansion.

MANITOODLIE, *s.* "An affectionate term which nurses give to male children." *Gall. Encycl.*

To MANK, *v. a.* 1. To maim. *Wallace.* 2. To impair, in whatever way, S.—Teut. *manck-en*, L. B. *manc-are*, mutilare.

To MANK, *v. n.* To fail, Aberd. *Christmas Ba'ing.* Teut. *manck-en*, deficere.

MANK, *adj.* 1. Deficient, S. 2. *To look mank*, to seem much at a loss, S.—L. B. *manc-us*, contractus, imminutus.

MANK, *s.* Want, S. *Ramsay.*

MAN-KEEPER, *s.* A designation given to the newt, or S. *esk*, by the inhabitants of Dumfr. and Roxb. because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn *man* of his danger.

To MANKIE, *v. n.* To miss; to fail, Mearns.

MANKIE, *s.* At the game of *pears*, or *pearie*, when a pear misses its aim, and remains in the ring, it is called *mankie*, Mearns.—Fr. *manqu-er*, to fail.

MANKIE, *s.* The general name of the stuff properly called *callimanco*, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

MANKITLIE, *adv.* In a mutilated state. *Crosraguell.*

MANLY, *adj.* Human. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

MAN-MERROUR, *s.* A waster of men. *Colk. Sow.*—A. S. *man-myrring*, hominum dissipatio, jactura; from *man*, and *myrran*, *merr-an*, dissipare; whence E. *to marr.*

MAN-MILN, Mann-mile, *s.* A hand-mill for grinding. *Inventories.*—Fr. *moulin main*; Ital. *mola di mano*; Hisp. *muela di mano.*

MAN-MUCKLE, *adj.* Come to the height of a full-grown man, Loth.

MANNACH, *s.* *Inventories.* Perhaps a puppet, or little *man*; q. Fr. *mannequin.*

To MANNEIS, *v. a.* To menace. *Comp. S.*

To MANNER, *v. a.* To mimic; to mock, Dumfr.

MANNERIN, *s.* Mimicry; mockery, Dumfr. As would seem, from the E. or Fr. noun; q. to imitate one's *manner.*

MANNESSING, *s.* Threatening. *Comp. S.*

MANNIE, Manny, *s.* A little man, S. *Reg. Dalton.*

MANNIS TUAS. *Poems 16th Cent. In manus tuas*; referring to Psalm xxxi. 5. "Into thine hand I commit my spirit."

MANNO, *s.* A big man; occasionally used in contradistinction from *Mannie*, a little man, Aberd. Dr. Geddes viewed the letter *o* as an ancient augmentative in our language.

MANRENT, Manredyk, Manred, Moraden, *s.* 1. Homage done to a superior. *Barbour.* 2. The power of a superior in regard to kinsmen and vassals. *Bellend.* 3. *In manrent*, under engagement to support a superior. *Acts Ja. II.*—A. S. *manred*, id. *man-raedene*, vassals, from *man*, and *raeden*, law, state. 4. Improperly used to denote a bond of mutual defence between equals. *Mem. of the Somervills.*

MANRITCH, *adj.* Masculine. *A manritch qweyn*, a masculine woman, S. B.—From *man*, and A. S. *ric*, expressive of abundance in any quality.

MANSE, *s.* The parsonage-house, S. *Erskine.*—L. B. *mansus*, *mansio*, id.

MANSING. *In mansing*, apparently in remainder. *Dury's Decis.*

MANSS, *s.* A manor; a mansion-house; synon. with *mansioune. Act. Dom. Conc.*

MANSWEARING, *s.* Perjury, S. *Douglas.*

To MANSWEIR, Mensweir, *v. a.* To perjure, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *manswer-ian*, id. from *man*, scelus, and *swer-ian*, to swear.

MANSWETE, *adj.* Meek. *Douglas.*—Lat. *mansuet-us*

To MANT, Maunt, *v. n.* 1. To stutter, S. *Z. Boyd.* 2. Applied to rough unpolished verse. *Polwart.* 3. As *v. a.* denoting the indistinct mumbling of the Romish litany. *Ban. P.*—C. B. Ir. *mantach*, a stutterer.

To MANTEME, *v. a.* To possess. *Doug.*

MANTER, *s.* One who stutters in speech, S.

MANTY, *s.* A gown, S.; *mantua*, E. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

MANTILLIS, *s. pl.* Large shields used as a covert for archers. *Complaynt S.*—*Fr. mantelet.*

MANTILLIS or BANIS. V. Banis.

MANTIN', *s.* A stuttering in speech, S.

MANUARIE, *s.* A manufactory. *Acts Cha. I.*

* MANUMISSION, *s.* Graduation, ibid.

* *To* MANUMIT, Manumiss, *v. a.* To confer a literary degree; synon. *to laureate. Crawford's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

To MAP, *v. n.* "To nibble as a sheep," Ayrs. Loth. *Gl. Picken.*

MAPAMOUND, *s.* A map of the world. *Douglas.*—Fr. *mappemond*, L. B. *mappa mundi.*

MAPPIE, *s.* A term used in speaking to or calling a rabbit, Roxb. V. Map, *v.*

MAR, *adj.* More. V. Mare.

MAR, *s.* Hinderance. *Wallace.*—A. S. *mar*, damnum.

MARB, *s.* "The marrow," Ayrs. *Picken.*

MARBEL, *adj.* 1. Feeble; inactive, Loth. 2. Slow; lazy; reluctant, Ayrs.—C. B. *marwdawl*, deadening; Gael. *meirble*, slow, weak, *marble*, heavy, benumbed.

MARBYR, *s.* Marble. *Complaynt S.*—*Fr. marbre.*

MARBLE BOWLS, Marbles, *s. pl.* 1. The play among children in E. called *Taw*, S. 2. The bowls used in this play.

To MARCH, Merch, *v. n.* To be on the confines of; to be closely contiguous to; to be bounded by, S. *Marriage.*

MARCH-BALK, *s.* The narrow ridge which sometimes serves as the boundary between the lands of different proprietors. *Fountainhall.*

MARCH-DIKE, *s.* A wall separating one farm or estate from another, S.

To MARCHE, *v. a.* To distinguish boundaries by placing landmarks. *Aberd. Reg.*

MARCHE, *s.* 1. A landmark. *Douglas.* 2. In pl. confines; as in E. *Riding the marches*, a practice retained in various boroughs, especially at the time of public markets, S. *Statist. Acc.*

MARCHET, *s.* The fine which, it is pretended, was paid to a superior for redeeming a young woman's virginity at the time of her marriage. *Reg. Maj.*—L. B. *marcheta*, O. Fr. *marchet*, id.; C. B. *merch*, a daughter.

MARCH-MOON. The Druids, it is well known, made great use of the mistletoe; and although, from its being unknown in S., there can be no superstitious appropriation of it, we find that its only substitute in this country is used in a similar manner. "In the increase of the *March Moon*, the Highlanders cut withes of the woodbine that clings about the oak. These they twist into a wreath or circle, and carefully preserve it till the next March; and when children are troubled with hectic fevers, or when any one is consumptive, they make them pass through this circle thrice, by putting it over their heads, and conveying it down about their bodies. The like they do to cattle in some distempers." *Shaw's Moray.*

MARCHROUS. L. *marchions*, marquises. *Houlate.*

MARCHSTANE, March-Stone, *s.* A landmark. *Fountainhall.*—Isl. *mark-stein*, id.

MARCKIS POINT. The object directly aimed at, q. the bull's eye; a metaphor borrowed from archers. *Crosraguell.*

MARE, *s.* A hod or mason's trough, S.

MARE, *adj.* Great. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *maere*, Germ. *mar, mer*, id.

MARE, Mair, *adj.* 1. Greater, S. *Douglas.* 2. In greater quantity or number, S.—A. S. *mare*, Isl. *meire*, id.

MARE, Mair, *s.* More, S. *Wyntown.*

With the Mare. A singular phraseology occurring in our old acts. *Act. Audit.* It may signify "with the overplus," q. whatever more.

MARE, Mar, *adv.* 1. More, S. *Douglas.* 2. Longer. *Barbour.*—Sw. *mera*, adv. more.

MARE, *s.* A wooden frame which masons use as a support on which to rest a scaffold, Aberd.; also called a *horse*; in E. a *trest-head. Ann. of the Par.*

* MARE. It is a singular superstition which prevails in the South of S. that if a bride ride home to the bridegroom's house on a *mare*, her children will for many years want the power of retention. *Edin. Mag.*

* MARE, Timber-mare, *s.* A military punishment. *Spalding.* V. Trein Mare.

MAREATTOUR, *adv.* Moreover, S. *Douglas.*

MAREDAY, *s.* A day consecrated to the Virgin, in the Popish calendar. V. Lettirmaredai. *Ab. Reg.*

MAREFU', *s.* A hodfull, applied to lime or mortar, S. *Tennant.*

MAREILLEN, *s.* One of the names of the Frog-fish, Lophius piscatorius, on the Firth of Forth. V. Mulrein.

MARRNIS, Murrenis, *s. pl.* Perhaps conger eels. *Monroe.*—Lat. *muraena.*

MARES, Marres, *s.* Marsh. *Pal. Hon.*—Moes G. *marisaius*, Belg. *maerasch*, Fr. *marais*, id.

MARE-STANE, *s.* A rough stone, resembling the stone-hatchet in shape; often one that has been taken out of the bed of a river, and worn down by collision or friction, so as to admit of a cord being fixed round it, Angus. This is hung up in a stable; being viewed by the superstitious as a certain antidote to their horses being rode by the hag called *the Mare.* One of these I have in my possession, which was formerly appropriated to this important use.

MAR FURTH. Furthermore, S. *Wallace.*

To MARGULYIE, Murgullie, *v. a.* To spoil; to mangle; to mar, S. *Ramsay.*—Fr. *margouill-er*, to gnaw.

MARIES, *s. pl.* The designation given to the maids of honour in Scotland. *Knox.*—Isl. *maer*, a maid, pl. *meijar.*

MARIKEN, Maryskyn, skin. A dressed goat-skin. *Acts Cha. II.*—Fr. *marroquin*, "Spanish leather, made of goats' skins, or goats' leather not tanned, but dressed with galls," Cotgr.

MARYMESS, *s. Act. Dom. Conc.* This denotes the day appointed in the Roman calendar for commemorating the nativity of the Virgin, September 8th, which was denominated the *latter Marymess*, as distinguished from the day of her Assumption, or Lady day, which falls on August 15th.

MARYNAL, *s.* A mariner. *Compl. S.*

MARION, *s.* The Scottish mode of writing and pronouncing the name *Marianne*, the *Mariamne* of the Jews. Every one is acquainted with the fine old S. song,

Will ye gang to the ewe-buchts, *Marion?*

MARY RYALL. The legal denomination of that silver coin of Q. Mary of Scotland, vulgarly designed *the Crookstone Dollar*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

MARY'S (St.) KNOT. *To Tie with St. Mary's Knot*, to cut the sinews of the hams of an animal, Border. *Poet. Museum.*

MARITAGE, *s.* "The casualty by which the superior was entitled to a certain sum of money, to be paid by the heir of his former vassal, who had not been married before his ancestor's death, at his age of puberty, as the avail or value of his tocher." *Ersk.*

MARITICKIS, MARTYKIS, *s. pl.* French soldiers, employed in S. during the regency of Mary of Guise, from the name of the commander.

• MARK, *s.* Consequence; importance. *Men of mark*, the same with the E. phrase, *men of note*. *Spalding.*

To MARK, *v. a.* To set (on the ground); applied to the foot, and conjoined with words meant to express whether the person be able to do so or not. "He is sae weak that he canna *mark* a fit to the grund;" or, "He's beginnin' to recruit, for he can now *mark* his fit to the ground," Clydes.

MARK, MERK, *s.* A nominal weight, Orkn. and Shetl. *Skene.*—Su. G. *mark*, a pound of thirty-two ounces.

MARK, *adj.* Dark, S. B. *Journal Lond.* V. MIRK.

MARK, *s.* Darkness, S. B. *Watson.*

MARK, *s.* A denomination of Scot. money. V. MERK.

MARKAL, *s.* *The Pirate.* This is expl. as if it signified the ploughshare. That this, however, is not the meaning will appear from MERCAL, q. v.

MARKLAND, *s.* A division of land, S. V. MERK, MERKLAND.

MARK MARK LYKE. One mark for another; in equal quantities of money; penny for penny. *Act Dom. Conc.* V. MERK.

MARKNES, *s.* Darkness, S. B. *Burel.*

MARK NOR BURN. Synon. with *Hilt nor Hair*, S. "When one loses any thing, and finds it not again, he is said never to see *mark nor burn* of it." *Gall. Encycl.*

MARK O' MOUTH. 1. "A *mark* in the mouth, whereby cattle-dealers know the age of the animal," S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Transferred to persons advanced in life, S. "Old maids are sometimes said to have lost—*mark o' mouth*," ibid.

MARKSTANE, *s.* A landmark, Galloway; synon. *Marchstane.*

To MARLE, *v. n.* To wonder, corr. from *Marvel*, South of S. *Nigel.*

MARLED, MERLED, MIRLED, *part. pa.* 1. Variegated; mottled, S.; as "*marled* stockings," those made of mixed colours, twisted together before the stockings are woven or knitted; *marled* paper," &c. *Monipennie.* 2. Chequered; as, "a *marled* plaid," a chequered plaid, Roxb. If not corr. from E. *marbled*, from O. Fr. *marellet*, marbré rayé, bigarré, Roquefort.

MARLED SALMON. A species of salmon. V. IESK-DRUIMIN.

MARLEYON, MARLION, *s.* A kind of hawk; E. *merlin.* *Dunbar.*

MARMAID, MARMADIN, MERRMAID, *s.* 1. The Mermaid, S. *Compl. S.* 2. Used as a ludicrous designation. *Kennedy.* 3. The frog-fish, Fife. *Sibbald.* 4. A species of limpet, *patella, pellucida*.—Isl. *mar*, Germ. *mer*, the sea, and *maid*.

MARR, *s.* An obstruction; an injury. *Soc. Con.*

MARRAT, MARRIOT, *s.* Abbr. of *Margaret.*

MARREST, *s.* The same with *Mares, Marres*. *Acts Cha. I.*

MARRIAGE. For an account of the Scottish superstitions relating to marriage, the Supplement to the large Dictionary must be consulted.

MARROT, *s.* The Foolish Guillemot. *Sibb.*

MARROW, *s.* 1. A companion, S. *Comp. S.* 2. A married partner. *Henrysone.* 3. One of a pair. *Ruddiman.* 4. An antagonist. *Pitscottie.* 5. One thing that matches another, S. *Davidson's Seasons.* 6. A person who is equal to another, S. 7. Any thing exactly like another, S.; as, "Your jocktaleg's the very *marrow* o' mine," or, "Our knives are juist *marrows*."—Su. G. *mager, maghaer*, affinis.

To MARROW, *v. a.* 1. To equal, S. *Ruddiman.* 2. To associate with, S. B. *Burns.* 3. To fit; exactly to match. *Maitl. Poems.*

MARROW, *adj.* Equal; so as to match something of the same kind. *Inventories.*

To MARROW, *v. n.* To co-operate with others in husbandry. *Aberd. Reg.*

MARROWLESS, *adj.* 1. Without a match, S. 2. That cannot be equalled, S. *Kelly.* 3. Applied to two things of the same kind, that do not match with each other; as, "Ye hae on *marrowless hose*," S.

MARROWSCHIP, *s.* Association. *Aberd. Reg.*

To MARR UP, *v. a.* To keep one to work, Ang.—Germ. *marr-en*, to grin or snarl.

MARSCHAL, *s.* Steward. *Barbour.*—Germ. *marschalk*, praefectus servorum.

MAR'S YEAR. A common periphrasis among the vulgar for distinguishing the rebellion in favour of the Stuart family, in 1715, S. This is also called the *Fyfteen*, and *Shirramuir*. It has received this denomination from the Earl of *Mar*. V. SHERRA-MOOR.

MART, MARTE, *s.* War, or the god of war, *Mars.* *Douglas.*

MART, MARTE, MAIRT, *s.* 1. A cow or ox fattened, killed, and salted, for winter provision, S. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. A cow killed at any time for family use, Aberd. 3. Applied to one pampered with ease and prosperity. *R. Bruce.*—From *Martinmas*, the term at which beeves are usually killed for winter store.

To MARTERYZE, *v. a.* To butcher. *Monro's Exped.*—Teut. *marter-en*, excarnificare. V. MARTYR, *v.*

MARTH, *s.* Marrow, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

MARTY, *s.* A house-steward. *Household Book of Argyll.*—Ir. Gael. *maor*, a steward, and *tigh, ty*, a house.

MARTIN (ST.) OF BULLION'S DAY, MARTIN BULG'S DAY, *s.* The fourth day of July O. S. whence our peasantry form their prognostications concerning the weather; believing, that if this day be dry, there will be no rain for six weeks, but if it be wet, there will be rain every day for the same length of time, S. *Festum Sti Martini Bullientis*, vulgo St. Martin *Bouillant*, Du Cange.

MARTIN, MARTYNIS (SAINT) FOWLE. Apparently the Ring-tail, a kind of kite. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *oiseau de S. Martin.*

To MARTYR, *v. a.* 1. To hew down. *Wallace.* 2. To bruise severely, S. *Rudd.* 3. To bespatter with dirt, Ang.—Fr. *martyr-er*, to put to extreme pain.

MARTLET, *s.* A martin. "*Martlet*, more commonly *Mertrick*, a kind of large weasel, which bears a rich fur. Gl. Sibb.

MARTRIK, MERTRIK, *s.* A martin. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *martre*, Belg. *marter*, id.

MARVAL, *s.* Marble, Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.*

MASAR, *s.* A drinking cup. *Inventories.*

MASCROP, *s.* An herb. "Argentina, the *mascrop*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

MASE, *s.* A kind of net with wide meshes of twisted straw ropes, laid on the back of a horse, Orkn.—Dan. *mask*, a mesh.

MASER, Mazer, *s.* 1. Maple. *Ritson.* 2. Transferred to a cup or bowl of metal. *Aberd. Reg.*—*Masur* in Sw. denotes a particular kind of birch. V. Mazer.

MASER, Mazer-dish, *s.* A drinking vessel made of maple, S.

MASH-HAMMER, *s.* A heavy hammer for breaking stones, *&c.* Aberd.

MASHLACH, *adj.* Mingled; blended, S. B. *Taylor's S. Poems.*

MASHLICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* Mixed grain, generally peas and oats, Banffs. V. Mashlin.

MASHLIN, Mashlin, Maishloch, *s.* 1. Mixed grain, S.; *mashlum*, Aberd. *Stat. Gild.* 2. The broken parts of moss; a moss of this description, S. B.—Teut. *masteluyn*, farrago. [*town.*

MASHLOCK, *s.* A coarse kind of bread. *St. Johns-*

MASHLUM, *adj.* Mixed; applied to grain, S. *Tales of My Landlord.* V. Mashlin.

MASHLUM, *s.* A mixture of edibles, Clydes.

MASK, *s.* A crib for catching fish, synon. with *cruive*. *Balfour's Pract.*

To MASK, *v. a.* To infuse, S. *Chalm. Air.*—Su. G. *mask*, a mash.

To MASK, *v. n.* To be in a state of infusion, S. *Ayrs. Legatees.*

To MASK, *v. a.* To catch in a net, Ayrs.—Su. G. *maska*, Dan. *mask*, macula retis.

MASKENIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, masks or visors used in a masquerade. *Inventories.*—Fr. *masquine*, "the representation of a lion's head, *&c.* upon the elbow or knee of some old-fashioned garment," Cotgr. Hence it has been used to denote any odd face used on a visor.

MASKERT, *s.* *Swine's maskert*, an herb, S. Clown's all-heal, S.; perhaps q. *maskwort*, the root infused for swine.

MASK-FAT, *s.* A vat for brewing, S. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

MASKING-FAT, *s.* A mashing-vat, S.

MASKING-PAT, *s.* A tea-pot, S. *Burns.*

MASKIN'-RUNG, *s.* A long round stick used in stirring malt in *masking*, S. B. *Cock.*

MASLE, *s.* Mixed grain; E. *maslin*. V. Mashlin.

MASS, *s.* Pride; haughtiness; self-conceit, Ettr. For.

MASSIE, Massy, *adj.* Full of self-importance, and disposed to brag, Berwicks. Roxb. *Tales of My Landlord.*—Fr. *massif*, Teut. Sw. id. firm, strong, unbroken; transferred to the mind.

MASSIMORE, *s.* The dungeon of a prison or castle, S. A. *Minst. Bord.*—In Moorish, a subterranean prison is called *Maxmorra*.

MASSONDEW, *s.* An hospital. *Acts Sed.*—Fr. *maison Dieu*, id.

MAST, *adj.* Most. V. Maist.

MASTER, *s.* A landlord, S. V. Maister.

MASTER, *s.* Stale urine. V. Maister.

MASTER-TREE, *s.* The trace-tree or *swingle-tree* which is nearest the plough, Orkn. In Lanarks. called the *threep-tree*.

MASTER-WOOD, *s.* The principal beams in the roof of a house. *Surv. Caithn.*

MASTIS, Mastiche, *s.* A mastiff. *Douglas.*

MAT, Mot, *aux. v.* May. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *maa*, *maatte*, possum, potuit.

MATALENT, Matelent, *s.* Rage. *Wallace.*—Fr. *mal-talent*, anger.

To MATE, *v. a.* To weary out. *Douglas.* V. Mait.

MATED OUT. Exhausted with fatigue.

MATERIS, *s. pl.* Matrons. *Douglas.*—Lat. *matres*.

MATHER-FU', *s.* The full of the dish denominated a *mather*, Galloway. *Davidson's Seas.* V. Madder, Madders'-full.

MATHIT, *part. pa.* *Mathit on mold.* *Colkelbie Sow.* This should undoubtedly be *mackit*, *i. e.* "matched," or pitted against each other "on the field."

MATTY, *s.* The abbrev. of the female name, *Martha*, S.

MATTLE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Matthew*.

To MATTLE *at*, *v. a.* To nibble, as a lamb does grass, Teviotdale.—Isl. *maitl-a*, detrahere parum *miatt* parva iterata detractio. *Mootle*, id. Loth.

MAUCH, Mawch, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. Marrow, Fife; syn. *Maich*, Angus. 2. Power; pith; ability, ibid.—Ant. Su. G. *mag-a*, A. S. *mag-an*, valere.

MAUCH, Mach, Mauk, *s.* A maggot, S. *Ferguson.*—Su. G. *matk*, Isl. *madk-ur*, id.

MAUCHY, *adj.* Dirty; filthy, S. Originally the same with Yorks. "*mawkie*, full of maddochs," Clav. *i. e.* maggots.

MAUCHT, Maucht, Macht, *s.* 1. Strength, S. *Barb.* 2. In pl. ability, in whatever sense. *Ross.* 3. Mental ability, ib.—Teut. *macht*, *magt*, A. S. *meaht*, id.

MAUCHT, Maucht, *part. adj.* 1. Worn out, so as to lose heart for going on with any business, Roxb. 2. Puzzled; defeated, ibid. The same with *Mait*, *Mate*, with the interjection of the guttural.

MAUCHTY, Maughty, *adj.* Powerful, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *machtigh*, Alem. *mahtig*.

MAUCHTLESS, Maughtless, *adj.* Feeble, S. *Ross.*—Sw. *maktlos*, Germ. *maghtlos*, id.

MAUD, *s.* A gray striped plaid worn by shepherds in the South of S. This seems the proper orthography. *Guy Mannering.* V. Maad.

MAVERISH. V. Malverish.

MAVIS, *s.* A thrush, Turdus musicus, Linn. S. This is an O. E. word.

MAVIS-SKATE, May-skate, *s.* The Sharp-nosed Ray. V. Friar-skate.

MAUK, *s.* A maggot. V. Mauch.

MAUKIE, *adj.* Full of maggots, S.

MAUKIN, *s.* 1. A hare, S. *Morison.*—Gael. *maigheach*, id. 2. Metaph. a subject of discourse or disputation. *Boswell.* 3. Used proverbially. "The *maukin* was gaun up the hill," *i. e.* matters were prospering, Roxb.

MAUKIN, *s.* A half-grown female, especially when engaged as a servant; *e. g.* "a lass and a *maukin*," a maid-servant and a girl to assist her, Roxb.—Teut. *maeghdeken*, virguncula, a little maid; a dimin. from *maeghd*, virgo puella, by the addition of *ken* or *kin*.

MAUKINESS, *s.* The state of being full of maggots, S.

MAULY, *s.* The same with *Maulifuff*, "a female without energy," Aberd.

MAULIFUFF, *s.* A female without energy.—Germ. *mal*, speech, and *puffen*, to blow.

To MAUM, *v. n.* 1. To soften and swell by means of water, S. 2. To become mellow, S.—Teut. *meim*, caries, et pulvis ligni cariosi.

MAUMIE, *adj.* Mellow, S.

MAUN, *aux. v.* Must. V. Mon.

MAUN. Used as forming a superlative, S. *Ferguson* *Muckle maun*, very big or large, ib.—A. S. *maegen*, in composition, great or large.

To MAUN, *v. a.* To attain; to be able to accomplish, S. A. *T. Scott.*—Isl. *megn-a*, valeo efficere, polere. V. MAN, *v.*

To MAUN, *v. n.* To shake the head, from palsy, Shetl.

To MAUN, *v. a.* To command in a haughty manner; as, "Ye mauna *maun* me;" "Sho's an unco *maunin* wife; sho gars ilka body rin when sho cries *Iss*," Clydes. A peculiar application of the auxiliary v. *Maun*, must.

MAUNA, MAUNNA, MANNA. Must not, from *maun* and *na*. *Remains Nithsdale Song.*

MAUN-BE, *s.* An act of necessity, Clydes.

To MAUNDER, *v. n.* To talk incoherently, Bttr. For.; *Maunner*, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.* Probably corr. from *meander*, as denoting discourse that has many windings in it. Perhaps *Maundrels* ought to be traced to the same origin.

MAUNDREL, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a foolish chattering person; sometimes "a haiverin *maundrel*," Loth. Clydes. *Saxon and Gael.*

To MAUNDREL, *v. n.* To babble, Clydes.

MAUNDRELS, *s. pl.* 1. Idle stuff; silly tales, Perths. Border. 2. Vagaries; often used to denote those of a person in a fever, or in a slumber, Fife.—Su. G. *men*, vulgatus, and Isl. *draefl*, sermo stultus.

MAUNNERING, *s.* Incoherent discourse, Ayrs. *Annals of the Parish.*

MAUSE, *s.* One abbrev. of *Magdalen*, S.

MAUSEL, *s.* A mausoleum. *Z. Boyd.*

MAUT, *s.* Malt, S. *The maut* is said to be *aboon the meal*, S. Prov. when one gets drunk, as intimating that he has more drink than solid food. *Herd's Coll.*

To MAUTEN, *v. n.* V. MAWTEN.

MAUTENT, *part.* V. MAWTENT.

MAUT-SILLER, *s.* 1. Literally, money for *malt*, S. 2. Most frequently used in a figurative sense; as, "That's ill-paid *maut-siller*," a proverbial phrase signifying that a benefit has been ill requited, S.

MAW, SEA-MAW, *s.* The common gull, S.—Dan. *maage*, id.

To MAW, *v. a.* 1. To mow, S. *Burns.* 2. To cut down in battle. *Douglas.*—A. S. *maw-an*, Isl. *maa*, id.

MAW, *s.* A single sweep with the scythe, Clydes.

MAW, *s.* A whit or jot. V. MAA.

MAWCHTYR, *s.* Probably mohair. *Aberd. Reg.*

MAWD, *s.* A shepherd's plaid. V. MAAD.

MAWER, *s.* A mower, S.; *Mawster*, Galloway.—Belg. *maaijer*, id.

MAWESIE, *s.* V. MALVESIE.

MAWGRÉ, MAUGRÉ, MAGRÉ, *s.* 1. Ill-will. *Barbour.* 2. Vexation; blame. *Henrysone.* 3. Hurt; injury. *Douglas.*—*Fr. malgré*, in spite of.

MAWIN, *s.* 1. The quantity that is mowed in one day, S. 2. As much grass as will require a day in mowing; as, "We will hae twa *mawins* in that meadow," S.

MAWMENT, *s.* An idol. *Wyntown.*—Chaucer, *maumet*, id. corr. from *Mahomet.*

MAWN, *s.* A basket, S. B.; *maund*, E.

To MAWNER, *v. a.* To mock by mimicry; as, "He's ay *mawnerin'* me," Dumfr.

MAWS, *s.* The herb *Mallows*, of which term this seems merely an abbrev. Roxb.

MAWSIE, *adj.* Strapping; synon. with *Sonsie*, Ayrs.—Teut. Fr. *massif*, solidus, "well-knit," Cotgr.

MAWSIE, *s.* A drab; a trollop, S.—Isl. *mas*, nugamentum, *masa*, nugor.

To MAWTEN, MAUTEN, *v. n.* To begin to spring; applied to steeped grain, S.—Su. G. *maelt-a*, hordeum potui praeparare, from *maell*, soft, (E. *mellow*).

To MAWTEN, *v. n.* To become tough and heavy.

MAWTENT, *part. pa.* 1. Applied to grain which has acquired a peculiar taste, from not being thoroughly dried, Lanarks. 2. To be moist; applied to bread that is not properly baked, S. 3. Dull; sluggish, Ang.

MAY-SPINK, *s.* The primrose, Mearns.

MAZE, *s.* Five hundred herrings. V. MESE.

MAZER, MAZER-DISH, *s.* A drinking-cup of maple. *Z. Boyd.*—Germ. *maser*, Su. G. *masur*, the maple; Isl. *mausur bolli*, a mazer-bowl or cup.

MAZERMENT, *s.* Confusion, Ang. *Ross.*

MAZIE, *s.* A straw net, Shetl.—Su. G. *maska*, macula retis. Dan. *mask*, Belg. *masche*, Isl. *moskne*, id.

MEADOW, *s.* A bog producing hay, S. *Agr. Surv. Berw.*

MEADOW-HAY, *s.* The hay produced from bogs, S. Termed in Renfrewshire *bog-hay*. *Agr. Surv. Renfr.* V. BOG-HAY.

MEADOWS. *Queen of the Meadows*, meadow-sweet, S.

MEAYNEIS, *s. pl.* Mines. *Acts Ja. VI.*

MEAL, *s.* The quantity of milk which a cow yields at one milking, Clydes. From A. S. *mael*, the origin of E. *meal*, in its primary sense, which is pars, portio. The quantity of milk yielded at one time is also called the cow's *meltith* or *meltid*, Ang. V. MELTETH.

MEAL, *s.* The flour of oats, barley, or peas, as distinguished from that of wheat, which, by way of eminence, is called *Flour*, S. *Johnson's Journey.*

To MEAL, *v. n.* To produce meal; applied to grain; as, "The bear diana *meal* weel the year." The barley of this year is not very productive in grinding, S.

MEAL-AND-THRAMMEL. V. THRAMMEL.

MEAL-ARK, *s.* A large chest appropriated to the use of holding meal, S. *Waverley.* This is sometimes called the *meal-girnal*, S. B. V. ARK.

MEAL-HOGYETT, *s.* "A barrel for holding oat-meal." *Gall. Encycl.* A corr. of *hoghead*, as the *hogshead* is often named in S. Teut. *ockshood*, *oghshood*, id. V. TODD.

MEALIN, *s.* A chest for holding *meal*, Aberd.; synon. *Girnal.*

MEALMONGER, *s.* A mealman, S.

MEAL'S CORN. Any species of grain. *I haena tasted meal's corn the day;* I have eaten nothing to-day that has ever been in the form of grain, S. *Ross's Hel.*

MEAL-SEEDS, *s. pl.* That part of the husk of oats which is sifted out of the meal, S. They are used for making *sowens* or flummery.

MEALS-MORE, *s.* Ever so much. This term is applied to one who is given to prodigality; "Gie them *meals-more*, they'll be poor," Fife.

MEALSTANE, *s.* A stone used in weighing meal, S. "*Mealstanes.* Rude stones of seventeen and a half pounds weight used in weighing *meal*." *Gall. Encycl.*

To MEAL-WIND, *v. a.* To *meal-wind* a *bannock* or cake, to rub it over with *meal*, after it is formed, before it is put on the girdle, and again after it is first turned, S. B.; *Mell-wand*, South of S.—A. S. *melsse*, farina, and *waend-ian*, vertere; for the act is performed by turning the cake or bannock over several times in the meal; or Teut. *wind-en*, involvere, q. "to roll up in meal."

To MEAN. To lament; or, to merit sympathy. V. MENE, *v.*

MEAN, *s.* Lamentation; regret, S.

MEAREN, *s.* "A slip of uncultivated ground of various breadth, between two corn ridges," S. B. *Gl. Surv. Moray.* Synon. *Bauk.* This seems the same with *Mere*, a boundary, q. v.

MEASSOUR, *s.* A mace-bearer; one who carries the *mace* before persons in authority, S. *R. Bannatyne Transac.* V. MACER.

MEAT-GIVER, *s.* One who supplies another with food. *Acts Ja. VI.*

MEAT-HALE, *adj.* Enjoying such a state of health as to manifest no failure at the time of meals, S.; synon. *Parridge-hale, Spune-hale. Saxon and Gael.*

MEATHS, *s. pl.* Maggots, S. *Watson.*—A. S. *matha*, vermis; S. B. *maid*, a maggot.

MEATIES, *s. pl.* Diminutive of meat; food; applied to saps prepared for infants, Mearns.

MEAT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being well-fed. "He's baith *meat-like* and claith-like," a common phrase in S.

MEAT-RIFE, MEIT-RYFE, *adj.* Abounding with *meat* or food, S. O. Roxb.

MEBLE, *s.* Any thing moveable. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *meuble*, id.

MECKANT, *adj.* Romping; frolicsome, Aberd. Shall we trace this to Fr. *mechant*, mischievous, viewed in relation to boyish pranks?

MEDCINARE, MEDICINAR, *s.* Physician. *Bellenden.*

MEDE, *s.* A meadow. *Douglas.*—A. S. *maede.*

MEDFULL, *adj.* Laudable. *Wyntown.*

MEDIAT, *adj.* Used for *immediate*, as denoting an heir next in succession. *Acts Ja. VI.*

MEDICINER, *s.* A physician. *St. Johnstoun.* V. MEDICINARE.

MEDIS, *v. impers.* Avails. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *maet-a*, retribuere.

MEDLERT, *s.* This world. V. MYDDILERD.

MEDUART, *s.* Meadow-sweet. *Comp. S.*—From A. S. *med*, a meadow, and *wyrt*; E. wort, Sw. *mioed-oert*, id.

MEEDWIF, *s.* A midwife. *Aberd. Reg.*

MEEL-AN-BREE. Brose, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.*

MEAL-AN-BREE-NIGHT, *s.* Halloweven. Morays.

MEEN, *s.* The moon. Aberd.

MEERAN, *s.* A carrot, Aberd.—Gael. *miuron.* V. MIRROT.

MEER-BROW'D, *adj.* Having eyebrows which meet, and cover the bridge of the nose, Loth.—Fris. *marren*, ligare; q. bound together.

To MEET *in wi'*. To meet with, S. B.

MEET COAT, *s.* A coat exactly *meet* for the body, as distinguished from a *long coat*, S. Called in Fife a *meet-bodied coat*, as distinguished from a *great-coat.*

MEETH, *s.* A mark, &c. V. MEITH.

MEETH, *adj.* Modest; mild; gentle, Bord.

MEETH, *adj.* 1. Sultry, S. B. *Pop. Ball.* 2. Warm, S. B. *Ross.* V. MAIT.

MEETHNESS, *s.* 1. Sultriness, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Soft weather. *Gl. Ross.*

MEETHS, *s. pl.* Activity; applied to bodily motion. One is said to have *nae meeths* who is inert, S. Perhaps from A. S. *maegthe*, potestas.

MEG, MEGGY, MAGGIE. 1. Abbrev. of the name *Margaret*, S. 2. *Meg*, a designation for a vulgar woman. *Lyndsay.*

MEGGY-MONYFEET, *s.* The centipede, Roxb.; in other counties *Meg-wi'-the-mony-feet.* V. MONYFEET.

MEGIR, *adj.* Small; meagre. *Pal. Hon.*

MEGIRKIE, *s.* A woollen cloth worn by old men in winter, for defending the head and throat, Ang.

MEGIRTIE, *s.* A kind of cravat. It differs from an *Ourlay*; for, instead of being fastened with a loop, it is held by two clasps, Ayrs.—C. B. *Mynguair* has the same meaning; collare. *Davies.*

MEGRIM, *s.* A whim; a foolish fancy, Ettr. For.; probably an oblique use of the E. term, denoting "disorder of the head."

MEGSTY, *interj.* An exclamation, expressive of surprise, Ayrs. Loth. *Sir A. Wylie.*

MEY, *pron.* Me, pron. as Gr. *ει*, Selkirks.; also *hey*, he; to *sey*, to see, *tey*, tea, &c.

MEID, *s.* Appearance; port. *Scot. Trag. Ball.*—A. S. *maeth*, persona; also, modus, dignitas.

To MEIK, *v. a.* 1. To tame. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. To humble, ibid.—Isl. *myk-ia*, Su. G. *moek-a*, mollire.

MEIL, MEEL, MIEL, *s.* A weight, Orkn. V. MAIL, 2.

To MEILL *of*, *v. a.* To treat of. *Wallace.* V. MEL.

MEIN, MEENE, *adj.* Common. *Kelly.*—A. S. *maene*, Su. G. *men*, id.

MEIN, *s.* An attempt, S. B.

MEINE, *s.* Apparently, insinuation. *Crosraguell.* V. MENE, MEAN, *v.* sense 3.

To MEING, MENG, *v. n.* Corn is said to *meing*, when yellow stalks appear here and there, S. B.—A. S. *meng-ean*, to mingle.

To MEINGYIE, *v. a.* To hurt; to lame, Fife. V. MANYIE, MANGYIE, &c.

To MEINGYIE, *v. n.* To mix; applied to grain, when it begins to change colour, or to whiten, Fife. V. MEING, *v.*

MEINGING, *s.* The act of mixing, Selkirks. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

MEYNTYM, *s.* The mean while. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

MEIR, *s.* 1. A mare, S. Yorks. *meer.* *Aberd. Reg.* 2. *To ride on a meir*, used metaph. *Maitland's Poems.* This, as would seem, denotes pride.

MEIRDEL, *s.* A confused crowd of people or animals; a numerous family of little children; a huddle of small animals, Moray.—Gael. *mordhail*, an assembly; from *mor*, great, and *dal*, a meeting.

MEIRIE, *s.* A dimin. from *Meir*, S. *Picken.*

To MEIS, MEISE, MESE, MEASE, MAISE, *v. a.* 1. To mitigate. *Doug.* 2. To force on ripeness; as, by putting fruit into straw or chaff, Roxb. V. AMEISS.

To MEIS, MEASE, *v. n.* To become calm. *Kelly.*

MEIS, *s.* 1. A mess. *Douglas.* 2. Meat. *K. Hart.*—Alem. *maz*, Su. G. *mos*, meat.

To MEISE, MAISE, *v. n.* To incorporate, S. B.—Germ. *misch-en*, to mix.

To MEYSEL, MEYZLE, *v. a.* To crumble down; applied to eating, Gall.—Teut. *meusel-en*, pitissare, clam degustare paulatim.

To MEISSLE, *v. a.* To waste imperceptibly, Fife.—Belg. *meusel-en*, pitissare.

MEIT-BUIRD, *s.* An eating-table. *Inventories.*

MEITH, *adj.* Hot; sultry. V. MEETH.

MEITH, *aux. v.* Might. V. MITH.

To MEITH, *v. a.* To define by certain marks. *Balfour's Pract.* V. MYTH, *v.*

MEITH, MEETH, METH, MYTH, *s.* 1. A mark; *meid*, Ang. *Douglas.*—Isl. *mide*, a mark, *mid-a*, to mark a place, to take observation. 2. A sign, of whatever kind, S. ibid. 3. A landmark; a boundary. *Skene.*—A. S. *mytha*, meta, limes. 4. The boundary of human life. *Douglas.* 5. A hint; an innuendo, S. B. V. MYTH, *v.*

MEYTIT, *part. pa.* *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *met-an*, signifies invenire; perhaps q. discovered or found out. The sense, however, is obscure.

MEKYL, MEIKLE, MYKIL, MUCKLE, *adj.* 1. Great, respecting size, S. *Douglas.* 2. Much; denoting quantity or extent, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *micel*, *mucel*,

Alem. Isl. *mikil*, magnus. 3. Denoting pre-eminence, S. *Tannahill.*—Isl. *mikilmenne*, vir magnificus.

To MAK MEKIL *or* MUCKLE *of one.* To show one great attention, S.; to make much of one. In Isl. this idea, or one nearly allied, is expressed by a single term; *mykla*, magnificio, G. Andr.

MEKILDOM, *s.* Largeness of size, S. *Ramsay.*

MEKILWORT, *s.* Deadly nightshade. *Bellenden.*

MEKIS, *s. pl. Inventories.* Unexplained.

To MEL, MELL, *v. n.* To speak; to mention, S. B. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *mael-a*, Isl. *mal-a*, A. S. *mael-an*, id.

MELDER, MELDAR, *s.* 1. The quantity of meal ground at once, S. *Morison.* 2. A salted cake, *mola salsa. Douglas.*—Isl. *malldr*, molitura, from *mal-a*, to grind.

DUSTY MELDER. 1. The last milling of the crop of oats, S. 2. Metaph. the last born child in a family, *pock-shaking*, Aberd.

MELDROP, *s.* 1. V. MILDROP. 2. The foam which falls from a horse's mouth, or the drop at the bit, S. A. 3. The drop at the end of an icicle, and indeed every drop in a pendent state, ibid. Roxb.—This word is very ancient. It can be no other than Isl. *meldrop-ar*, used in the Edda to denote the foam which falls from the bit of a horse.

MELG, *s.* The milt (of fishes), Aberd.—Gael. *mealag*, id.

MELGRAF, MELLGRAVE, *s.* A quagmire, Lanarks. Pron. *Melgrave*, Galloway.—Isl. *mel-r* is thus defined by Haldorson; Solum arena, glarea, vel *argilla*, obsitum, glabretum planitiei. As *graf-a* is to dig, and *graf* any hole that is dug, *melgraf* might originally denote the hole whence sand, gravel, &c. were dug.

MELYIE, *s.* A coin of small value. *Evergreen.*—Fr. *maille*, a halfpenny.

MELL, *s.* 1. A maul, S. *Ross.* 2. A blow with a maul. *Pop. Ball.* 3. A large broad fist, Isl. *mjol*, ib. Shet. 4. Used to denote a custom conjoined with the *Broose* or *Bruse* at a wedding, S. A. *Hogg.*—Lat. *mall-eus*, Moes. G. *maul-jan*, to beat.

To KEEP MELL IN SHAFT. 1. To keep straight in any course; to retain a good state of health, Loth.; as one cannot strike well if the handle be loose. 2. To be able to carry on one's business, ibid. Gall.

To MELL, *v. a.* To mix. *Barbour.* V. MELLYNE.

To MELL, MEL, MELLAY, *v. n.* 1. To intermeddle, S. *Douglas.* 2. To be in a state of intimacy, S. B. *P. Buch. Dial.* 3. To join in battle. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *meler*, to meddle; Teut. *mell-en*, conjungi.

To MELL, *v. n.* To become damp; applied to corn in the straw, Upp. Clydes.—Isl. *mygl-a*, mouldiness, and *mygl-a*, to become mouldy, mucere, mucescere.

MELL, *s.* A company. *Stat. Acc.*—A. S. Teut. *mael*, comitia, conventus, *mael-en*, conjungi.

MELLA, MELLAY, *adj.* Mixed. *Mellay hew*, mixed colour. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *melée*, id.

MELLE, MELLÉ, MELLAY, *s.* 1. Contest; battle. *Wall.* Fr. *melée*, id. 2. *In melle*, in a state of mixture. *Sir Gawan.*

MELLER, *s.* The quantity of meal ground at the miln at one time, Nithsdale; the same with *Melder*, q. v. *Nithsdale Song.*

MELLGRAVE, *s.* "A break in a highway," Gall. The same with *Melgraf*, q. v.

MELLYNE, MELLING, *s.* Mixture. *Barbour.*—Fr. *melange*, id.

MELLING, *s.* The act of intermeddling. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. MELL, *v.*

MELMONT BERRIES. Juniper berries. Moray.

MELT, *s.* The spleen, S. *Complaynt S.*—Su. G. *mielte*, id.

To MELT, *v. a.* To knock down; properly, by a stroke in the side, where the *melt* lies, S. *Gl. Complaynt.*

MELTETH, MELTITH, *s.* 1. A meal, S.; *meltet*, S. B. *Henrysone.* 2. *A cow's meltit*, the quantity of milk yielded by a cow at one time, Ang. Perths.—Isl. *mael-tid*, hora prandii vel coenae. V. MEAL, id.

MELT-HOLE, *s.* The space between the ribs and the pelvis, whether in man or in beast, Clydes. V. MELT, *s.*

To MELVIE, *v. a.* To soil with meal, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *moelv-a*, comminuere, *miolveg-r matr*, fruges.

MELVIE, *adj.* Soiled with meal, S. B. *Shirr.*

To MELWAND, *v. a.* To rub with meal; as, "Lassie, *melwand* that banna," Roxb. V. MEAL-WIND.

MEMBRONIS. L. *marlionis*, merlins. *Houlate.*

To MEMER, *v. n.* To recollect one's self. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *mymer-ian*, reminisci.

MEMERKYN, MYNMERKIN, *s.* A contemptuous term, expressive of smallness of size. *Evergreen.*

MEMMIT, *part. pa.* Allied. *Bannat. P.*—Teut. *moeme*, *memme*, matertera, neptis.

MEMORIALL, *adj.* Memorable. *Bellenden.*

MEMT, *part. adj.* Connected by, or attached from, blood, alliance, or friendship, Ayrs. V. MEMMIT.

MEN, *adj.* Apparently for *main*, E. principal. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *maegn*, vis, *maegen*, magnus; Su. G. *megn*, potestas.

MENAGE, *s.* A friendly society, of which every member pays in a fixed sum weekly, to be continued for a given term. At the commencement, the order of priority in receiving the sum collected, is determined by lot. He who draws No. 1 as his ticket, receives the whole sum collected for the first week, on his finding security that he shall pay in his weekly share during the term agreed. He who draws No. 2 receives the contributions of all the members for the second week; and so on according to their order. Thus every individual has the advantage of possessing the whole weekly contribution for a term proportionate to the order of his drawing. Such institutions are common in Edinburgh and the vicinity. The members usually meet in some tavern or public house; a certain sum being allowed by each member for the benefit of the landlord.—O. Fr. *menage*, "a household, familie, or meyney," Cotgr.

MENANIS (SANCT). Apparently St. Monan's in Fife; also written "*Sanct Mynnanis.*" *Aberd. Reg.*

MENARE, *s.* A mediatrix, q. *moyaner*, q. v. *Houlate.*

MENCE, *s.* Errat. for *Mense*, q. v. *Saxon and Gael.*

MENDIMENT, *s.* Amendment; pron. *menniment*, Aberd.

MENDS, *s.* 1. Atonement. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. Amelioration of conduct. *Kelly.* 3. Addition. *To the mends*, over and above, S. *Rutherford.* 4. Revenge. *To get a mends of* one, to be revenged on one, S. "Ego ulciscar te, si vivo; I shall *get a mends of* you, if I live." *Wedderb. Vocab.*—O. E. *amends*, compensation; Fr. *amende*, in pl.

To MENE, MEYNE, MEANE, *v. a.* 1. To bemoan, S. *Barbour.* 2. *To mean one's self*, to make known one's grievance. *Ja. VI.* 3. *No to mein*, not an object of sympathy, S. *Ramsay.* 4. To indicate pain or lameness, Gl. Sibb.

To MENE, MEANE, *v. n.* 1. To make lamentation, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. To utter moans, S.—A. S. *maen-an*, dolere, ingemiscere.

MENE, Mein, Main, *s.* 1. Moaning; lamentation, S. "He maks a great *mene* for himsell." 2. Condolence; expression of sympathy, S. "I didna mak mickle *mein* for him;" "My *mene's* made."

To MENE, Mean, Meen, *v. a.* 1. To intend, S. *Doug.*—A. S. *maen-an*, Germ. *mein-en*, intendere. 2. To esteem; to prize, ibid. 3. To make mention of. *Sir Egeir.*—A. S. *maen-an*, mentionem facere. 4. To make known distinctly. *Lyndsay.* 5. To recognise. *Ywaine and Gawin.* 6. To reflect; with *of* or *on*. *Barbour.*—A. S. *maen-an*, in animo habere. 7. To attempt. *Band Maintenance.*

MENE, *s.* Meaning; design. *Douglas.*

MENE, Mein, *s.* An attempt, S. B. *Ross.*

MENE, *adj.* Intermediate. *Douglas.*

MENE, *adj.* Common. V. Mein.

MENFOLK, *s. pl.* Males, S. *St. Ronan. Women-folk*, females.

To MENG, *v. n.* To become mixed. "*The corn's beginning to meng*," the standing corn begins to change colour, or to assume a yellow tinge, Berwicks. V. Ming, *v.*

To MENG, *v. a.* To mix; to blend. V. Ming.

To MENGE, *v. a.* To soothe.—Teut. *meng-en*, temperare.

MENIE, Mainie, *s.* One abbrev. of *Marianne;* and in some instances of *Wilhelmina*, S.

MENYEIT, *part. pa.* V. Manyied.

MENYIE, Meingie, Menye, Menyhe, *s.* 1. One family. *Bannatyne Poems.* 2. A company, S. B. *Douglas.* 3. Followers of a chieftain. *Barbour.* 4. An army in general. *Douglas.* 5. A crowd; a multitude; applied to persons, Dumfr. 6. A multitude; applied to things, S. *Ferguson.*—A. S. *menegeo*, Alem. *menigi*, Isl. *meingi*, multitudo.

MENYNG, *s.* Compassion. *Barb.* V. Mene, to lament.

MENISSING, *s.* The act of diminishing. *Aberd. Reg.*

MENKIT, *pret.* Joined. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *mencg-an*, miscere; concumbere.

MENOUN, Menin, *s.* A minnow, S. *Barbour.*—Gael. *meanan*, id.; *meanbh*, little.

MENSE. V. Mensk.

MENSEFULLIE, *adv.* In a mannerly way; with propriety, S.

MEN'S HOUSE, *s.* A cottage attached to a farm-house, where the men-servants cook their victuals, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* V. Bothy.

MENSK, Mense, *s.* 1 Dignity of conduct. 2. Honour. *Barbour.* 3. Discretion; decorum, S. *Burns.* 4. It is obliquely used in the sense of thanks, or grateful return, S. *Tannahill.* 5. Credit; ornament, or something that gives respectability, S. A. *A. Scott's Poems.* 6. It is said of any individual in a family, who sets out or recommends all the rest, "He" or "She's the *mense* of the family," or "of a' the family," Dumfr. Loth.—Isl. *menska*, humanitas; A. S. *mennisc*, humanus; L. *mens*, the mind.

To MENSK, Mense, *one, v. a.* 1. To treat respectfully. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. To do honour to. *Lynd.* 3. To do the honours of; to preside at. *To mense a board*, to do the honours of a table, Dumfr. *Siller Gun.* 4. To fit; to become, Ettr. For. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

MENSKE, *adj.* Humane. *Sir Tristrem.*

MENSKFUL, Menskful, *adj.* 1. Manly. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. Noble, ibid. 3. Moderate; discreet, S. *Ramsay.* 4. Becoming, particularly in regard to one's station, S. *Tales of My Landlord.* 5. Mannerly; respectful, S. *Ramsay.* [*Gol.*

MENSKIT, *part. pa.* Honourably treated. *Gaw. and*

MENSKLES, Mensless, *adj.* 1. Void of discretion, S. *Douglas.* 2. Greedy; insatiable, S. *P. Buch. Dial.* 3. Immoderate, S. *Morison.*

MENSKLY, *adv.* Decently. *Barbour.*—A. S. *mennisclice*, humaniter.

MENSWORN, *part. pa.* V. Manswer.

To MENT, *v. n.* 1. "To lift up the hand affectedly, without intending the blow." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* 2. "To attempt ineffectually," ibid. This seems merely a provincial pronunciation of the v. *Mint*, to aim, &c. q. v.

MENT, *pret.* Mended, S. A. *Herd's Coll.*

MENTENENT, *s.* One who assists another. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *maintenir.*

MENTICAPTE, *s.* Insanity; derangement; a forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Lat. *mente captus*, mad, Cic.

To MER, *v. a.* To put into confusion. *Wallace.*—Isl. *mer-ia*, contundere.

MERCAL, *s.* A piece of wood used in the construction of the Shetland plough. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *mer*, large, *kulle*, head.

MERCAT, *s.* A market.

MERCAT-STEAD, *s.* A market town; literally the place where a market stands. *Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotland.*

MERCH, Merch, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. Marrow. *Douglas.* 2. Strength; pith, S. *Ferguson.* 3. Transferred to the mind, as denoting understanding. *Hamiltoun.*—A. S. *merg*, *maerh*, Su. G. *maerg*, id.

MERCHANGUID, *s.* "Sufficient *merchanguid*," marketable merchandise. *Aberd. Reg.*

* MERCHANT. A man's eye is said to be his *merchant*, when he buys an article on his own judgment, without recommendation or engagement on the part of another, S. *Fountainhall.*

MERCHY, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Marrowy, S. B. *Mich. Bruce.*

MERCHINESS, *s.* The state of being marrowy; metaph. used. *Mich. Bruce.*

MERCHIT, *part. pa.* Bounded. V. March, *v.*

MERCIABLE, *adj.* Merciful, O. Fr. *King's Quair.*

MERCIALL, *adj.* Merciful. *King's Quair.*—O. Fr. *merciaule.*

MERCIALL, *adj.* Martial. *Bellenden.*

MERCIMENT, *s.* 1. Mercy; discretion, S. B. "I maun be at," or "come in, your *merciment*," I must put myself completely under your power. 2. A fine, E. *amerciament. Aberd. Reg.*

MERCURY LEAF. The plant Mercurialis perennis, South of S.

MERDAL, *s.* A fat, clumsy female.—Isl. *marddl*, id. Shetl.

MERE, *s.* A boundary. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *maera*, Su. G. *maere*, Belg. *meer*, id.

MERE, *s.* 1. The sea. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *mere*, Isl. *maere*, id. 2. An arm of the sea. *Pitscottie.* 3. A small pool, caused by the moisture of the soil; often one that is dried up by the heat, Ang.—The E. word "commonly" denotes "a large pool or lake," Johns.

To MERES, *v. n. Bellend. T. Liv.* As the corresponding word in Livy is *conciliaret*, should this be *meise*, *i. e.* incorporate?

MERESWINE, Mere-Swine, *s.* 1. A dolphin. *Doug.* 2. A porpoise, S.—Teut. *maer-swin*, delphinus; Su. G. *marswin*, a porpoise.

MERETABILL, *adj.* Meritorious. *Aberd. Reg.*

MERGH, *s.* Marrow; energy. V. Merch.

MERGIN, (*g* hard) *adj.* Most numerous; largest, S. B.—Su. G. *marg*, multus. [Fife.

To MERGLE, *v. n.* To wonder; to express surprise,

MERY, *adj.* Faithful. *Gawan and Gol.* The phrase *mery men*, applied to adherents or soldiers, may be merely expressive of their hilarity in the service of their chief.—A. S. *mirige*, cheerful.

MERITOR, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Meaning uncertain.

MERK, *s.* A term used in jewellery. *Inventories.*

MERK, *s.* An ancient Scottish silver coin, in value thirteen shillings and fourpence of our money, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling. *Ruddiman.*

MERK, MERKLAND, *s.* A denomination of land, from the duty formerly paid to the sovereign or superior, S. Shetl. *Stat. Acc.*

MERK, *adj.* Dark. V. MARK.

To **MERK**, *v. n.* To ride. *Gawan and Gol.*—Arm. *marck-at*, Ir. *markay-im*, to ride; Ger. *mark*, a horse.

To **MERK**, *v. a.* To design, S. B. *Doug.*—A. S. *mearc-ian*, designare.

MERKERIN, *s.* The spinal marrow, Ang.—*Mergh*, marrow, and Germ. *kern*, pith; q. that which constitutes the pith of the body.

MERKE SCHOT. The distance between the *bow markis*, in the exercise of archery. *Wyntown.*

MERKIE-PIN, *s.* That part of a plough on which the share is fixed, Orkn.

To **MERL**, *v. n.* To candy; applied to honey, &c. Galloway. V. MERLIN.

MERLE, *s.* The blackbird, Fr. *Compl. S.*

MERLED, MIRLED, *part. pa.* Variegated. V. MARLED.

MERLIE, *adj.* Candied. "When honey is in this state, it is said to be *merlie*; when it is beginning to grow this way, it *merles*." *Gall. Encycl.*

MERLINS, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, Loth.—From Fr. *merveille*, a prodigy; or perhaps q. *marvellings.*

MERMAID'S GLOVE, *s.* The sponge, Shetl. "Spongia Palmata, *Mermaid's Glove.*" *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

MERMAID'S PURSE. The same with the *Mermaid's Glove*, Gall.

* **MERRY**, *adj.* An old term used by a chief in addressing his soldiers; *My merry men.* V. MERY.

MERRY-BEGOTTEN, *s.* A spurious child, Ang.

MERRY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* 1. The Aurora Borealis, S. *Encycl. Brit.* 2. The exhalations from the earth in a warm day, as seen flickering in the atmosphere, Roxb. *Summer-couts*, S. B.

MERRY-HYNE, *s.* 1. *A merry-hyne to him*, or *it*, a phrase used by persons when they have got quit of what has annoyed them, Aberd. 2. *To get one's merry-hyne*, to receive one's dismission rather in a disgraceful manner; applied to servants, ibid.; from *Hyne.*

MERRY-MEAT, *s.* "The same with *kimmering*, the feast at a birth." *Gall. Encycl.* V. BLITHE-MEAT.

MERRY-METANZIE, *s.* A game among girls in Tweeddale, Fife, Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland. They form a ring, within which one goes round with a handkerchief, and with this gives a stroke in succession to every one in the ring; the person who strikes, or the *taker*, still repeating this rhyme:—

Here I gae round the jingle-ring,
The jingle-ring, the jingle-ring,
Here I gae round the jingle-ring,
And through my *merry-metanzie*;

or, as in Aberdeen:—

"Here we go by jinga-ring,
Jinga-ring, jinga-ring,
Here we go by jinga-ring,
An' roun' about *merry-metanzie.*"

Then the handkerchief is thrown at one in the ring, who must take it up and go through the same process.

MERSE, *s.* 1. A fertile spot of ground between hills; a hollow, Nithsdale. *Mermaid of Galloway.* 2. Alluvial land on the side of a river, Dumfr. 3. Also expl. "Ground gained from the sea, converted into moss," Dumfr. Perhaps, as having been originally under water, from Teut. *mersche*, *marse*, palus.

MERTRIK, *s.* V. MARTRIK.

MERVADIE, *adj.* Sweet and brittle, Galloway. V. MERVIE.

MERVY, MARVIE, *adj.* 1. Rich; mellow; applied to fruits, Dumfr. 2. Savoury, ib.; syn. *Smervy*, S. B.—Dan. *marv*, marrow.

MERVIL, *adj.* Inactive; applied both to body and mind, Roxb.; syn. *Marbel*, Loth.—C. B. *marwaawl*, of a deadening quality; *marwald*, torpid; *marwalau*, to deaden.

MERVYS. Mars. *Barbour.* V. MER.

MES, MASS, *s.* Mass, S. *Godly Ballads.*

MES, or **MASS JOHN.** A ludicrous designation for the minister of a parish, S.; q. *Mass-priest.* *Poems Buchan Dialect.*

MESALL, MYSEL, *adj.* Leprous. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *mesel*, id. Hence the disease named *measles.*

MESCHANT, *adj.* V. MISCHANT.

To **MESE**, *v. a.* To mitigate. V. MEIS.

MESE *of herring.* Five hundred herrings. *Skene.*—Isl. *meis*, a bag in which fish are carried.

MESH, *s.* A net for carrying fish, S.; from the same origin with *Mese.*—Arm. *maes*, a bushel, Roquefort.

MESLIN, MASLIN, *s.* Mixed corn, S. O. Gl. Sibb. V. MASHLIN.

MESOUR, *s.* Measure. *Aberd Reg.*

To **MESS AND MELL.** 1. To have familiar intercourse, Ayrs. *Steam-Boat.* 2. To *mingle* at one *mess.* It seems to be a proverbial phrase in the West of S.

MESSAGE, *s.* Ambassadors. *Wall.*—Fr. id.

MESSAN, MESSIN, MESSOUN, MESSAN-DOG, *s.* 1. A small dog, *Dunbar.* 2. A country cur. *Watson.*—From *Messina*, in Sicily, whence this species was brought, or Fr. *maison*, a house.

MESSANDEW, *s.* An hospital, S. The term is often so written in legal deeds. V. MASSONDEW.

MESS-BREID, *s.* The bread used in celebrating mass. *Aberd. Reg.*

MESSIGATE, *s.* The road to the church, Orkn. From Isl. *messa*, missa celebratio sacrorum, and *gata*, via.

MESSINGERIE, *s.* The office of a messenger-at-arms. *Acts Ja. VI.*

MESS-SAYER, *s.* The contemptuous term applied by our Reformers to a mass-priest. *Knox's Hist.*

To **MESTER**, *v. a.* Perhaps, to need. *King's Quair.* V. MISTER.

MESWAND, *s.* A wedge; properly a measuring-rod. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—Alem. *mes*, mensura, *wand*, virga.

MET, METT, METTE, *s.* 1. Measure, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. A determinate measure, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *maat*, A. S. *mete*, mensura.

MET, *v. aux.* May; used for *Mat* or *Mot.* *Jacobite Relics.* V. MAT.

METAL, *s.* The stones used for making a road, S.

To **METAL** *a road.* To make or repair it.

MET-BURDIS, METT-BURDIS, *s. pl.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* Perhaps *boards* for holding *meat.*—A. S. *met*, cibus, and *bord*, mensa.

To **METE**, *v. a.* To paint. *Douglas.*—A. S. *met-an*, pingere.

METE GUDIS. *Act. Dom. Conc.* Probably measures for *meting goods.*

METE HAMYS, Methams, *s. pl.* Manors. *Wallace.*—A. S. *mete*, meat, and *ham*, a house.

METH, *s.* A boundary. V. Meith.

METHINK, *v. impers.* Methinks. *Barbour.*—A. S. *me thincth*, mihi videtur.

METHOWSS, *s.* A house for measuring. "Ane commoune *methowss* for victuall." *Aberd. Reg.*

METING, *s.* A glove called a *mitten*. *Invent.*

METLUYME, *s.* An instrument for measuring. *Aberd. Reg.*

METSTER, *s.* 1. A person legally authorised to measure, S. "*Meistar*," *Aberd. Reg.* 2. A commissioner appointed by Parliament for regulating weights and measures. *Tit. Act Ja. VI.*

MET-STICK, *s.* A bit of wood used for taking the measure of the foot, S. *Blackwood's Magazine.*

METTEGE, *s.* Measurement. *Aberd. Reg.*

METTLE, *adj.* Capable of enduring much fatigue, Ettr. For. Nearly allied to E. *mettled.*

To MEUL, Miol, *v. n.* To mew as a cat, S.—Lat. *miaulis-are*, Fr. *miaul-er*, id.

MEW, *s.* "Make na twa *mews* of ae daughter." *Ferguson's S. Prov.* A corr. of the S. word *Maich*, a son-in-law.

MEW, *s.* An enclosure. *Ferguson.*—E. id. Hence *mews*, the royal stables.

MEWITH, 3 *p. v.* Changeth. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *mu-er.*

To MEWT, *v. n.* To mew, as a cat. *Kelly.*—Fr. *miault*, mewing.

MY, *interj.* Denoting surprise, Roxb.

MYANCE, *s.* Means; wages; fee.—Fr. *moyen*, mean, q. *moyens.*

To MIAUVE, *v. n.* To mew, as a cat, Buchan. V. the letter W.

MICE-DIRT, *s.* The dung of *mice*, S. V. Dirt, *s.*

MICELED, *pret. v.* Expl. "Did eat somewhat after the way of mice." *Gall. Encycl.* This, I think, must be improperly spelled, to suit the idea of its formation from *mice*. The word, I am informed, is pron. q. *Meysel* or *Meyssle*, q. v.

MICHAELMAS MOON. 1. The harvest moon, S. 2. The produce of a *raid* at this season, as constituting the portion of a daughter. *Gall. Encycl. Stat. Acc.*

MYCHARE, *s.* A covetous, sordid fellow. *Colk. Sow.*—Fr. *miche*, a small fragment; q. one who lives by gathering fragments.

MYCHE, *adj.* Great; much. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *mycken*, id.; Isl. *miok*, *mioeg*, valde.

MICHTFULL, *adj.* Mighty; powerful.

MICHEN, *s.* Common spignel, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Gael. *moiken*, id.

MICHTIE, *adj.* 1. Of high rank. *S. P. Repr.* 2. Stately; haughty, S. 3. Strange; surprising; also as an adv. as, *michtie gude*, S. B. 4. Potent; applied to liquors, and synon. with *Stark*, ibid.—Su. G. *maagta*, very, *maagta godt.*

MICKLE-MOUTH'D, Muckle-mow'd, *adj.* Having a large mouth, S. *Kelly.* V. Mekyl.

MID-CUPPIL, *s.* That tie which *couples* or unites the two staves of a flail, S. B. Fife.

MIDDEN, Middyn, Midding, *s.* 1. A dunghill, S. *Wallace.*—A. S. *midding*, Dan. *moeding*, id. 2. Metaph. a dirty slovenly woman, S.; synon. *Heap.* 3. *An eating midden*, a phrase expressive of the highest contempt for one who is a mere belly-god, Angus.

MIDDEN-DUB, *s.* A hole into which the sap of a dunghill is collected, S. O. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

MIDDEN-HEAD, *s.* The top of a dunghill, S. *To be heard on the midden-head*, to quarrel openly; a metaph. borrowed from dunghill-fowls, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

MIDDEN-HOLE, *s.* 1. A dunghill, S. 2. A small pool beside a dunghill, in which the filthy water stands, S.

MIDDEN-MYLIES, *s. pl.* Orach, S. B. thus denominated, as growing on *dunghills.*—*Mylies* is allied to Sw. *mell*, *melre*, and *molla*, names for this herb.

MIDDEN-STEAD, *s.* The place where a dunghill is formed, S. *Antiquary.*

MIDDEN-TAP, *s.* The top of a dunghill. If a crow fly over a dunghill, it is viewed by some as a presage of bad weather. *Davidson's Seasons.*

To MYDDIL, Midil, *v. n.* To mix. *Douglas.*—Belg. *middel-en*, intercedere.

MYDDIL ERD, Medlert, Midlert, *s.* This earth. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *middan-eard*, mundus; Alem. *mittil-gard*, id.

MIDDING-DUNG, *s.* Manure from a dunghill, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

MIDDING-MOUNT, Midden-mount, *s.* A singular species of rampart used by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, in the reign of Charles I. for defending themselves against the batteries of the castle. *Spalding.*

MYDDIS, *s.* The middle. *Wyntown.*

* MIDGE, *s.* This not only denotes a gnat as in E. but is used by the vulgar for a Scottish mosquito. *Gl. Antiq.*

MYDLEN, *adj.* Middle. *Wallace.*

MIDLENTREN, Midlentrane, Mydlenterene, *s.* The middle of the Fast of Lent. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Lentryne.

MYDLEST, *adj.* Middlemost. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *midlaesta*, medius.

MYDLIKE, *adj.* Moderate; ordinary. *Barbour.*—A. S. *medlice*, modicus.

MIDLYNGIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, a particular description of pins. *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps pins of a *middling* size.

MID-MAN, Midsman, *s.* A mediator. *Baillie.*

MIDS, *s.* 1. Means. *Baillie.* 2. A medium between extremes. *Pardovan.*

To MIDS, *v. a.* To strike a medium. *Stair.*

MYDWART, *s.* Middle ward of an army. *Wall.*—A. S. *midde*, and *weard*, custodia.

MIDWART, Amidwart, *prep.* Towards the centre. *Douglas.*—A. S. *midde-weard.*

MIDWINTER-DAY, *s.* The name anciently given to the brumal solstice. *Annand.*

MIELDS, *s. pl.* The Aberdonian pronunciation of *Moolds*, dust of the grave. *Ross's H.* "Married to the *mools*," a proverbial phrase used of a young woman whose bridal-bed is the grave. V. Muldes.

MIENE, *s.* Interest; means used; synon. *Moyen. Parl. Ja. II.*

MIFF, *s.* A pettish humour, S. *Antiquary.*

MYID, Meid, *s.* A mark, Fife. V. Meith.

MYIS (pl. of *Mus*). Mice. *Wyntown.*—A. S. Isl. *mys.*

To MYITH, *v. a.* V. Myth

MYKIL, *adj.* Great. V. Mekyl.

MYLD, *s.* Unexpl. *Inventories.*

MILD, *s.* A species of fish, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*—Isl. *mialld-r*, piscis pulcherrimi nomen, sed captu rarus.

MILDROP, *s.* 1. The mucus flowing from the nose in a liquid state; *meldrop*, S. A. *Henrysone.* 2. The foam which falls from a horse's mouth, or the drop at

the bit, ibid. 3. The drop at the end of an icicle, or any pendent drop, ibid.—Isl. *meldrop-ar*, spuma in terram cadens ex fraeno, from *mel*, a bit, and *drop-a*, to drop.

MILDS, Milbs, *s. pl.* The Chenopodium album et viride, Loth. Roxb.—Norv. *melde*, Chenopodium urbicum; Hallager. V. Midden-Mylies. [&c.

MILE, *s.* Wild celery, Apium graveolens, Linn. Roxb.

MYLES, *s.* Expl. "wild spinage," Loth. This is the Chenopodium album et viride; the same with *Midden-Mylies*. In Ettr. For. it is sometimes eaten with salt, in times of scarcity.

MILES, *s. pl.* A small animal found on the diseased entrails of sheep, Roxb. Selkirks. Liddisd.; called in other counties a *Flook*.—Teut. *miluwe*, acarus teredo; a little worm in ships, also a moth that frets garments.

MYLIES, *s. pl.* The links on a fishing rod through which the line runs, S. V. Mailyie.

MILYGANT, Myligant, *s.* A false person. *Colkelbie Sow.*—O. Fr. *male-gent*, mechant, mauvais, Roquefort.

* *To* MILITATE, *v. n.* To have effect; to operate; but not implying opposition, as in E. *Fountainh.*

MILK, *s.* An annual holiday in a school, on which the scholars present a small gift to their master, which has at first received it designation from *milk*, as the principal part of the entertainment.

To MILK, *v. a.* "To steal." *Gl. Picken.* V. Mill, *v.*

To MILK *the tether*. To carry off the milk of any one's cows by milking a *hair-tether*, S.; a superstitious idea, also prevalent in Sweden.

MILK-AND-MEAL, *s.* Milk-porridge, S. B.

MILK-BROTH, *s.* Broth in which *milk* has been used instead of water, S. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* V. Barefoot-broth.

MILKER, *s.* A cow that gives milk, S.

MILK-GOWAN, *s.* A yellow flower whose stem contains a humour similar to buttermilk; Dandelion, Leontodon taraxacum, Linn.; Ettr. For. This seems to be the same with the *Witch-gowan*, Dumfr.

MILK-HOUSE, *s.* A dairy; a house in which milk is kept previous to its being manufactured, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*—Sw. *mioelk-hus*, id.

* MILKY, *adj.* That state which the farinaceous part of grain assumes when the ear is filled, but has not begun to grow white, Clydes. *Agr. Surv. Clydes.*

MILK-MADLOCKS. V. Madlocks.

MILKMAID'S PATH. The milky way, or galaxy, Dumfr. *Blackw. Mag.*

MILK-MEAT, *s.* Milk and meal boiled together, S. B.; synon. *Milk-and-Meal*. This term was used in O. E. "*Milke mete*, or mete made of mylke. Lactatum, Lacticinium." *Prompt. Parv.*—Isl. *miolkrmatr*, Dan. *melke-mad*, id.

MILKNESS, *s.* 1. The state of giving milk, S. *Ross.* 2. Milk itself, S. *Ferg.* 3. A dairy, S. A. Bor. 4. The produce of the dairy, in whatever form, S. *Spalding.*

MILKORTS, Milkworts, *s. pl.* The root of the campanula rotundifolia, S. B.

MILK-SYTH, *s.* A milk-strainer, S.; corr. *milsie*, *milsey*. *Bannat. P.* Also called *the Sey-dish*, from *Sey*, to strain, q. v.

MILK-WOMAN, *s.* A wet-nurse, S. B.

To MILL *one out of a thing*. To procure it in an artful way, Loth.—Isl. *mill-a*, lenire.

MILL, *s.* A snuff-box, properly of a cylindrical form, S. *Picken.*—Isl. *mel-ia*, contundere; the box being formerly used in the country as a *mill* for grinding the dried tobacco leaves.

To MILL, *v. a.* To steal, Renfr. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

To MILL *one*, *v. a.* To give one a beating; to drub, &c. Renfrews. Probably from Isl. *mel-ia*, contundere, q. to bruise as in a mill.

MILLART, Millert, Mylhard, *s.* A provincialism for *Miller*, Aberd. *Skinner.*

MILL-BANNOCK, *s.* "A circular cake of oat-meal, with a hole in the centre,—generally a foot in diameter, and an inch in thickness. It is baked at *mills* and *kaumed* or toasted on the burning seeds of shelled oats, which makes it as brittle as if it had been baked with butter." *Gall. Encycl.*

MILL-BITCH, *s.* A small pock or bag, clandestinely hung up by the miller, so as to receive a quantity of meal, for his own profit, through a chink made for the purpose, S. A.

MILL-CLOOSE, *s.* "The boxed wood-work which conducts the water into the mill-wheels. *Gall. Encycl.* From *mill*, and Fr. *ecluse*.

MILL-EE, Mill-eye, *s.* The eye or opening in the *hupes* or cases of a mill, at which the meal is let out, S. *Pirate.* *Mill-ee* is often, in leases, used as signifying the whole mill and pertinents, Mearns.

MILLER OF CARSTAIRS. A proverbial allusion. "Sir G. Lockhart said the Lords were *like to the miller of Carstairs*, drew all to themselves." *Fountainh.*

To drown the Miller. 1. A phrase used in regard to baking, when too much water is put in, S. 2. Applied to the making of punch or *toddy*, when too much water is poured in, S. *The Pirate.* 3. Transferred to any thing which, however acceptable in itself, defeats the end desired, by its excess or exuberance, S. *Antiquary.* 4. It seems used to denote bankruptcy. *A. Scott's Poems.*

MILLER'S THUMB, *s.* The river Bullhead, S. *Sibb.*

MILL-LADE, *s.* V. Lade.

MILL-LICHENS, *s.* The entry into the place where the inner mill-wheel goes, S. B. Perhaps q. the lungs or lights of a mill. V. Lychnis.

MILLION, Millain, *adj.* Belonging to mail. *Sir Egeir.*—Teut. *maelien*, or perhaps made in *Milan*.

MILL-REEK, *s.* The lead distemper, a disease among miners, which brings on palsy, and sometimes madness, often terminating in death in about ten days, Lanarks. *Pennant's Tour in S.*

MILL-RING, *s.* 1. The open space in a mill between the runner and the wooden frame surrounding it, by making which very large, the miller collected for himself a great deal of meal, S. Hence the phrase, *to Ring the Mill*. 2. The meal which remains in the *ring*, S. This is considered as a perquisite to the miller. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* V. Ring.

MILL-RING, *s.* The dust of a mill, S. B.

MILL-STEEP, *s.* A lever fixed to the machinery of corn-mills, by which the mill stones can be put closer to, or more apart from each other, at pleasure, Roxb.

MILL-STEW, *s.* The dust of a mill, S.—Teut. *molen-stof*, pollen, meal.

MILL-TROWSE, *s.* The sluice of a *mill-lead*, Gall. "Mill-Bloose, the same with *Mill-trowse*." *Gall. Encycl.*; q. the *troughs* that conduct the water.

MILNARE, *s.* A miller. *Wyntown.*—Sw. *moelnare*, id.

MILN-RYND, Mill-rynd, *s.* A piece of iron, resembling the rowel of an old spur, sunk in the centre of the upper mill-stone. There is a square orifice in the middle of it, for receiving the iron spindle, fixed in the lower stone, on which spindle the upper one turns, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

MILORD, My Lord. A designation often given to a haggis in the South of S. from the idea of its being the "chieftain of the pudding race."

MILSIE, Milsey, *s.* A strainer. V. Milk-syth.

MILSIE WALL, *s.* 1. A wall with crenated battlements; a word still used by old people, Peebleshire. *Act Parl. in favour of Baillie of Jerviswood.* 2. *Melsie-wa'*, the wall of a dairy, in which there is a sort of window made of perforated tin, Berwicks.—Fr. *milice*, O. Fr. *militie*, warfare, q. resembling the walls raised for military defence.

To MILT, *v. a.* V. Melt, *v.*

MIM, *adj.* 1. Prudish, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Prim; demure. *Ross.* 3. Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking, S. *Ramsay.* 4. Affecting squeamishness in admitting what cannot justly be denied. *M'Ward.* 5. Quiet; mute, S. B.—This seems originally the same with E. *mum*, used as an adj. mute.

MIMENTIS, *s. pl.* Memorandums. *Parl. Ja. III.* From Lat. *memento.*

MIMLIE, *adv.* Prudishly, S.

MIM-MOU'DNESS, *s.* Affected modesty in conversation, S.

MIM-MOUED, *adj.* 1. Reserved in discourse, implying the idea of affectation of modesty. *Saxon and Gael.* 2. Affectedly moderate at the table, S. 3. Affected in the mode of speaking, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

MIMNESS, *s.* Prudishness, S.

MIN, Myn, *adj.* Less. *Kennedy.*—Su. G. *minne*, Alem. *min*, id.

To MIND, *v. n.* 1. To remember, S. *Wodrow.* 2. To design; to intend, S. *Knox.*—A. S. *ge-mynd-gan*, Dan. *mind-er*, meminisse.

To MIND, *v. a.* To recollect, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

MIND, *s.* Recollection, S. *To keep mind*, S.; to keep in mind, E. *Burns.*—A. S. *ge-mynd*, Dan. *minde*, memoria.

Of gude mynd. A phrase often used in our old Acts, in relation to deceased sovereigns. *Acts Ja. II.* Equivalent to the phrase, "of blessed memory."

To MYNDE, *v. a.* 1. To undermine. *Douglas.* 2. To dig in a mine, Tweedd.

MYNDE, Minde, *s.* A mine in which metals or minerals are dug, Tweedd. *Acts Ja. V.*

MYNDLES, *adj.* 1. Forgetful. *Douglas.* 2. Causing forgetfulness, ibid. 3. Acting like one in a delirium, ibid.

MINENT, *s.* Corr. from E. *minute*, Ettr. For.

To MING, Myng, *v. n.* To mix; to mingle, Lanarks. *Parl. Ja. III.*

MING, *s.* A mixture, Peebles.—A. S. *meng-an*, miscere. V. Meng, *v.*

To MYNG, Mynge, *v. a.* To mix. *Henrysone.*—A. S. *meng-an*, Su. G. *meng-a*, id.

MINIKIN, (pron. *meenkin*) *s.* Any thing that is very small, Fife.

MINIKIN, *adj.* Of the smallest size; as, *a minikin prein*, *i. e.* the smallest that is made, while one of the largest size is denominated *a corkin* or *a bodle prein*, S.

MYNIVER, *s.* A species of fur brought from Russia, that of the *Mus Ponticus*; E. *meniver* and *minever*. *Rates.*—Fr. *menu vair*, id.—C. B. *mynfyr*, genus quoddam pelliti, Boxhorn.

MINK, *s.* 1. A noose, Aberd.; nearly syn. with *Menks*, q. v. *Munkie*, Mearns. 2. A ring of straw or rushes, used in adjusting the *boss* on an ox, Aberd. *Beattie's Tales.*

MYNKES, *s.* A species of fur. *Rates.*

To MINNE, *v. a.* To contribute. *Sir Trist.*—Isl. *mynd-a*, procuraro, *mund*, dos.

To MYNNES, *v. a.* To diminish. *Ab. Reg.*

MINNIE, Minny, *s.* 1. Mother; a fondling term, S. *Clerk.* 2. The dam, among sheep, S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*—Belg. *minnie*, a nurse, *minne*, love, *minn-en*, to love; Isl. *manna*, matercula.

To MINNIE *Lambs.* To join each lamb of a flock to its own dam, after they have been separated, Loth.

MINNIE'S BAIRN. The mother's favourite, S. *M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation.*

MINNIE'S MOUTHES, *s.* Those who must be wheedled into any measure by kindness; q. by a mother's fondling. *Calderwood.*

To MYNNIS, *v. n.* To grow less. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *minsk-a*, id. from *min*, less.

MINNOYT, *part. pa.* Annoyed? *Taylor's Scots Poems.*

MINSHOCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* "A female goat two years old." *Gall. Encycl.*—Gael. *minnsagh*, "a young she-goat."

To MINT, *v. n.* To insinuate; to hint; to communicate by inuendo, Ayrs.—Alem. *gi-mein-en*, communicare; pret. *gi-meinta.*

To MINT, Mynt, *v. n.* 1. To aim; to take aim. *Doug.* 2. To attempt, S. *Gawan and Gol. To mint at*, to aim at, S. *Ramsay. To mint to*, the same. *Baillie.*—A. S. *ge-mynt-an*, disponere; Alem. *meint-a*, intendere.

MINT, Mynt, *s.* 1. An aim. *Douglas.* 2. An attempt, S. *Ramsay.* 3. Apparently used in the sense of E. *threat. Aberd. Reg.*—Alem. *meinta*, intentio.

To MINT *with.* To take an aim with any object. *Herd's Coll.*

MINUTE, *s.* The first draught of a writing, S. *Johns. Dict.*

To MINUTE, *v. a.* To take short notes, or make a first draught of any writing, S.

MIOLING, *s.* A term borrowed from the cat, to denote the cry of the tiger. *Urquhart.*

To MYPE, *v. n.* 1. To speak a great deal, Roxb. 2. To be very diligent; as, "a *mypin'* bodie," one who is constantly engaged, or *eydent*, ibid.

To MIRD, *v. n.* To make amorous advances; to toy amorously, Dumfr.; as, "*Mird* wi' your maiks, ye smatchet."

To MIRD, *v. n.* To meddle, S. B. *Ross.*—C. B. *ymyryd*, to intermeddle.

To MIRE, *v. a.* To entangle in a dispute, S. *Society Contendings.* The v. *to Bog* is used in the same sense.

MIRE-BUMPER, *s.* The Bittern, S. *Mire*, and Isl. *bomp-a*, to strike against.

MIRE-SNIPE, *s.* The snipe, S. Scolopax gallinago, Linn.—Isl. *myr snippe*, id.

MIRESNIPE, *s.* An accident, Strathmore; "I met wi' a *miresnipe*." As denoting something unexpected, it may refer to the sudden spring of this bird.

To Catch a Miresnipe. To get into a bog; to mire one's self, Selkirks.

MYRIT, *pret.* Stupified. *Douglas.*

MIRK, Myrk, Merk, *adj.* 1. Dark, S. A.; *merk*, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *myrk*, Su. G. *moerk*, id. 2. Duskish, as distinguished from *dark. The Har'st Rig.*

MIRK, Mirke, *s.* Darkness, S. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *myrce*, Isl. *myrkur*, id.

To MIRK, *v. a.* To darken. *Poet. Mus.*—Isl. *myrk-a*, Su. G. *moerk-a*, obscurare.

MIRK MONANDAY. A day of uncommon darkness, often referred to in the conversations of old people, S. March 24, 1652.

To MIRKEN, Mirkyn, *v. n.* To grow dark. *Douglas.*—Sw. *moerkna*, id.

MYRKEST, *adj.* Most rotten. *Wallace.*—Isl. *morkinn*, Su. G. *murken*, rotten.

MIRKY, *adj.* Smiling; merry, S. B. Fife. *Shirrefs.*—A. S. *myrig*, merry, or *myrg*, pleasure.

MIRKLES, *s. pl.* The radical leaves of Fucus esculentus, eaten in Orkney.

MIRKLINS, *adv.* In the dark, S. B.

MIRKNESS, *s.* 1. Darkness. *Barbour.* 2. Mental darkness. *N. Burne.*

MIRL, *s.* A crumb, S. B. V. Murle.

MIRLES, *s. pl.* The measles, Ab.—Fr. *morbilles*, id.

MIRLY-BREASTED, *adj.* Having the breast speckled, S. *Tannahill.*

MIRLIE, Mirley, *adj.* Speckled, S. O. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

MIRLIEGO, *s.* A small upright spinning-wheel, Mearns.; denominated, as would seem, from the quickness of its motion, q. what *goes merrily*.

MIRLYGOES, Merligoes, *s. pl.* One's eyes are said to be *in the mirlygoes*, when one sees objects indistinctly, S. *Ferguson.* Perhaps q. *merrily go*, because objects seem to dance before the eyes.

MIRLIT, Mirlet, Mirled, *part. pa.* "Variegated with small interwoven spots;" waved with various colours, Clydesd. Corr. from E. *marbled.*

MIRREITIS, *s. pl.* Merits. *Colk. Sow.*

MIRROT, *s.* A carrot, S. B.—Su. G. *morrot.*

MYRTRE, *adj.* Belonging to myrtle. *Douglas.*

MYS, Myss, Miss, *s.* 1. A fault, S. B. *Wallace.*—Gr. ἁμαρτια means a miss. 2. Evil, in a physical sense. *Sir Gawan.*—Goth. *missa*, defectus, error.

MISBEHADDEN, *part. pa.* 1. Unbecoming or indiscreet; applied to language, S. 2. Ill-natured; as, "a *misbehadden* gelt," a child that is very ill trained, S. B.—From *mis*, and A. S. *beheald-an*, custodire; A. S. *mis*, and *behalden*, wary.

To MISCALL, Misca', *v. a.* To call names to, S. *Rutherford.*

MYSCHANCY, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, S. *Douglas.* 2. Causing unhappiness, ibid.

MISCHANT, Meschant, *adj.* 1. Wicked. *Bellenden.* 2. False. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *mechant*, id. [*wart.*

MISCHANT, Mishant, *s.* A worthless person. *Pol-*

MISCHANTER, *s.* 1. Misfortune; disaster; an unlucky chance; as, "a sair *mischanter*," S. 2. A designation for the Devil; like *Mischief*, *Sorrow*, &c. S. O. "Go to the *mishanter*, go to the devil." *Gl. Picken.* It must be viewed as compounded of the particle *mis*, and S. *aunter*, O. E. *antre*, adventure, q. *mis-aunter*. O. Fr. *mesaventure*, infortune, mauvais succes, Roquefort.

MISCHANT YOUTHER. A very bad smell, S.—Fr. *mechant odeur*, id. V. Prat.

MISCHANTLIE, Meschantlie, *adv.* Wickedly. *Bp. Forbes.*

MISCHANTNESSE, *s.* Wickedness. *Godscroft. Hume's Hist. Doug.*

* MISCHIEF, *s.* (often pron. *Mishtiff*). 1. A vexatious or *ill-deedie* person; as, "Ye're a perfect *mischief*," S. 2. Equivalent to "the devil;" as, "He's gain to the *mischief* as fast as he can," S.

To MISCHIEVE, *v. a.* To hurt, S. B.

MISCOMFIST, *part. adj.* Nearly suffocated with a bad smell, Fife; *Scomfist*, syn.

MISCONTENT, *adj.* Dissatisfied. *Spalding.*

MISCONTENTMENT, *s.* A ground of discontentment or dissatisfaction. *Spald.*—Fr. *mescontentment.*

To MISCOOK, *v. a.* 1. To dress food improperly, S. 2. Metaph. to mismanage any business; as, "Ye've *miscookit* a' your kail," S.

MISDIMABLE, *adj* "It was a gay bit *misdimable* house, wi' a but and a ben, an' a fireside," &c. *H. Blyd's Contract.* Q. a house not to be *misdeemed*, or despised. For the narrator is often made to say the contrary of what he means.

* *To* MISDOUBT, *v. a.* 1. To doubt; to distrust, S.; used also by old E. writers. *Rob Roy.* 2. Very generally in a derisory or sarcastic sense, when the offer made is agreeable to him who makes it, or suits his own interest. *I dinna misdoubt ye;* I have no hesitation as to your doing what you say, S.

MISDOUBT, Misdoot, *s.* Doubt; apprehension, S. O. "I hae a *misdoot* that s'e no right and sound wi' her mair than wi' him." *The Entail.*

MYSEL, *adj.* Leprous. V. Meszell.

MYSELL, *v.* Myself, S. corr. *Wallace.*

MYSELWYN, *s.* Myself. *Barbour.*—From *me*, and *sylfne*, accus. of *sylfe*, ipse.

MISERICORDE, *adj.* Merciful, Fr. *Poems 16th Cent.*

MISERLY, Miserr, *adj.* Extremely parsimonious, Aberd.

MISERTISH, *adj.* Very avaricious, Gall.

To MISFAYR, Misfare, *v. n.* 1. To miscarry. *Doug.* 2. To fare ill; to be unfortunate. *Poems 16th Cent.* Todd has incorporated *Misfare*, "to be in an ill state," as an E. word, from Gower. *Misfarin*, S. B. ill-grown.—A. S. *misfar-an*, male invenire, perire.

To MYSFALL, *v. n.* To miscarry. *Barbour.*

MISFALT, *s.* Misdeed; improper conduct. *Bellend.*—Fr. *mesfaire*, to misdo; O. Fr. *mesfait*, coupable, criminel, Roquefort.

MYSFAR, *s.* Mischance. *Wallace.*

MISFORTUNATE, *adj.* Unfortunate, S. *Culloden Pap. Heart Mid-Loth.*

* MISFORTUNE, *s.* A soft term used to denote a breach of chastity, especially as announced by a third party, S. *Har'st Rig.*

MISGAR, *s.* A kind of trench in sandy ground, from the action of the wind, Orkn.—Norw. *mis* denoting defect, and *giaer*, form.

MISGYDING, *s.* Mismanagement. *Poems 16th Cent.* V. Misguide.

To MISGIE, *v. a.* To misgive, S.

To MISGOGGLE, *v. a.* To spoil; applied to any work; as, "He's fairly *misgoggilt* that job," Teviotdale. A variety of *Misgrugle*, q. v.

To MISGRUGLE, *v. a.* 1. To rumple; to handle roughly, S. *Journ. Lond.* 2. To disfigure; to deform, S. B.—Belg. *kreukel-en*, to crumple.

* *To* MISGUIDE, *v. a.* 1. To abuse; to spoil, S. 2. To misspend; to waste; to squander, S. 3. To use ill; to maltreat, S.

MISGUIDING, *s.* The act or habit of wasting, S. *Burns.*

MISGULLY, *v. a.* To cut clumsily; to mangle, Fife; q. to use the *gully amiss.* Synon. *Murgulyie, Guddle.*

MISHAD, *pret.* Misdemeaned; acted improperly. *Acts Ja. V.* From *mis* and *had*, the pret. of *have.*

MISHANTER, *s.* Misfortune, S. *Ross.*—Fr. *mesaventure*, O. E. *myscauntre.*

MISHAPPENS, *s.* Unfortunateness. *Baillie.*

MISHARRIT, *part. pa.* Unhinged. *Pal. Honor.*—A. S. *mis*, and *hearro*, a hinge.

MISHMASH, Mismashrie, *s.* Whatever is in a huddled or confused state, S.—Su. G. *misk-mask.* V. Mixtie-maxtie.

MYSIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Marjory*, S. *Monastery.* Also of *Marianne.*

MISK, *s.* Land covered with coarse, rough moorish grasses, Upp. Clydes.; otherwise defined, "A piece of ground partly earth, partly moss," Ayrs.—C. B. *mwsog*, moss.

To MISKEN, *v. a.* 1. Not to know, S. *Douglas.* 2. To overlook; to neglect. *Compl. S.* 3. To seem to be ignorant of, S. *Baillie.* 4. To forbear; not to meddle with. 5. To refuse to acknowledge. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 6. *To misken one's self*, to forget one's proper station, S.

MISK-GRASS, *s.* The grass which grows on ground as described under *Misk*, q. v.

To MYSKNAW, *v. a.* To be ignorant of. *Crosraguell.*

MISLEARD, *adj.* 1. Unmannerly, S. *Ferguson.* 2. Mischievous, S. *Burns. Mis*, and *lear'd*, *i. e.* learned.

To MISLIKEN, Mislikly, *v. a.* To form a wrong estimate of; to slight; to depreciate, S. O.; synon. *Lichtly. The Entail.*—A. S. *mis-lic*, *misse-lic*, dissimilis, *mislicnysse*, dissimilitudo; Isl. *mislik-r*, dissimilis, *mislegg-ia*, dispariliter construere.

To MISLIPPEN, *v. a.* 1. To disappoint, S. 2. To illude; to deceive, Renfrews. *Tannahill.* 3. To neglect any thing put under one's charge. *To mislippen* one's *business*, to pay no proper attention to it, S. *The Ghaist.* 4. To suspect, S. *Black Dwarf.*

To MISLUCK, *v. n.* To miscarry.—Belg. *misluck-en*, id.

MISLUCK, *s.* Misfortune, S. *Ramsay.*

MISLUSHIOUS, *adj.* Rough; unguarded. *Ramsay.*

To MISMACK, Mismake, *v. a.* 1. To shape improperly; applied to clothes, S. B. 2. To trouble; to disturb; as, "Dinna *mismake* yourself for me," Ettr. For.—Teut. *mis-maeck-en*, malè formare.

To MISMAE, *v. a.* To disturb; as, "She never *mismaed* her mind," Dumfr. It seems to be compounded of *mis* and the old v. *Ma*, to make, (q. v.) used by our venerable Barbour.

To MISMAGGLE, *v. a.* 1. To spoil; to disorder, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 2. To mangle, Fife. *Card. Beaton.* V. Magil.

MISMAIGHT, *part. pa.* Put out of sorts; mismatched, S.; from *mis*, and *maik*, q. v. Gl. Sibb.

MISMAINNERS, *s. pl.* Ill-breeding; indiscretion, Ettr. For. *Wint. Tales.*

To MISMARROW, *v. a.* To mismatch. V. Marrow, *v.*

To MISMAUCHER, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To spoil, or render useless, Aberd. Perhaps corr. from Teut. *mis-maeck-en*, deformare.

To MISMINNIE, *v. a.* Applied to lambs when they lose their dams, or are put to suck strange ewes, Clydes. From *mis*, denoting defect, and *minnie*, a mother.

To MISMUVE, *v. a.* 1. To disconcert, Ettr. For. 2. To alarm; to put in a flurry, as, "Ye needna *mismuive* yourself," Clydes.; q. to *move* one's self *amiss.*

MISNOURTOURNESSE, *s.* Ill-breeding. *Rollocke.*

MISNURTURED, *adj.* Ill-bred. *Rutherford.*

To MISPERSON, Mysperson, *v. a.* To give disgraceful names to one; to abuse in language. *Aberd. Reg.* Formed from *mis* and *person*, q. mistaking the person.

MISPERSONING, *s.* The act of giving abusive names to another. *Aberd. Reg.*

To MISPORTION *one's self*, *v. a.* To eat to excess, S. B.

MIS-RID, *part. pa.* Entangled, Galloway; synon. *Ravell'd*, *i. e. not redd. Davidson's Seasons.* V. Red, *v.* to loose, &c.

MISS, *s.* 1. A fault. 2. A false stroke, when one fails to hit the mark; a term common in various sports, S.—Teut. *misse*, vanus ictus, jactus, &c. V. Mys.

MISSAYING, *s.* Calumny, or depreciation. *Aberd. Reg.*

To MISSAYE, *v. a.* To abuse; to rail at. *Baron Courts.*—Teut. *mis-seggh-en*, malè loqui alicui.

MYSSEL, *s.* A veil. V. Mussal, *v.*

MISSELLIS, *s. pl. Inventories.* Apparently, fire works, from Fr. *missile*, "a squib, or other fire-work thrown," Cotg. Perhaps *missiles*, missile weapons.

To MISSET, *v. a.* To displease. *Poems 16th Cent.* V. Missettand.

MIS-SET, *part. pa.* 1. Disordered; put out of sorts, South of S. *Tales of my Landl.* 2. Out of humour, South of S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*—Teut. *mis-setti-en*, turbare.

MISSETTAND, *part. pr.* Unbecoming. *Police of Honor.*—Teut. *mis-setti-en*, male disponere.

MISSILRY, S. Perhaps, leprosy. *Rentl.* V. Mesall.

* MISSIVE, *s.* 1. A letter sent, S.; Fr. id. Dr. Johns. justly observes, "that it is retained in Scotland in this sense." *Bacon.* 2. Most generally, a letter on business, or one containing an engagement afterwards to be extended in form. *Tales of My Landlord.*

MISSLIE, *adj.* 1. Solitary, Gl. Sibb. 2. Applied to one whose absence is regretted, or remarked, *Gall. Encycl.* V. Mistlie.

MISSLIENESS, *s.* Solitariness, from the absence of some favourite person or thing, Clydes.

To MISSPEAK, *v. a.* To praise one for a good quality, which his conduct immediately after shows that he does not possess, Clydes. Nearly synon. with *Forspeak*, *v.* sense 1. *Mis-spreken* is the Teut. word corresponding with *Misspeak.*

To MISSWEAR, *v. n.* To swear falsely, S.

To MISTAIK, *v. a.* To neglect; to be chargeable with oversight concerning, so as not to make necessary provision. *Acts Ja. VI.* This ought to be written *misstaik*, from *Mis*, and *Staik*, to accommodate, &c. q. v.

To MISTENT, *v. a.* To neglect, Berwicks.; from *Mis*, and *Tent*, to attend. q. v.

MISTER, Myster, *s.* Craft; art. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *mestier*, id.

To MISTER, *v. a.* To need; to be in want of. *Wallace. Mister'd*, reduced to difficulties, S. B.

To MISTER, Myster, *v. n.* 1. To be necessary. *Barb.* 2. To be in straits. *Balfour.*

MISTER, Myster, *s.* 1. Necessity, S. B. *Barbour.* 2. Want of food, S. B. *Ross.* 3. Any thing necessary, *Douglas.*—Su. G. *mist-a*, Dan. *mist-er*, to want.

To Beit a mister. V. Beit, *v.*

MIST-FAWN, *s.* A word formed from fancy, to denote the resemblance which *mist* sometimes assumes, of a white spot of ground. V. Fawn. *Perils of man.*

MYSTIR, *adj.* Necessary. *Barbour.*

MISTIRFUL, *adj.* Necessitous. *Douglas.*

MISTLIE, *adj.* 1. Dull; solitary; from the absence of some object to which one is attached, Loth. Roxb.; also *misslie*, Gl. Sibb. 2. Bewildered on a road, Roxb. 3. Dreary, ibid. *Eerie*, synon.—From Su. G. *mist-a*, to want, and *lik*, expressing state or resemblance, or Teut. *misselick*, incertus in quo errari potest. This closely corresponds with sense 2.

To MISTRAIST, *v. n.* To mistrust. *Wallace.* V. TRAIST.

To MISTRAM, *v. a.* *Forbes's Defence.* This term, being applied to a house, probably denotes a misplacing of the beams of it, from the privative *mis*, and *trawe*, lignum; trabs.

MISTRESS, *s.* 1. A title given in the Highlands, Islands, and South of S. to the wife of a principal tenant. *Guy. Man.* 2. In the Lowlands, the wife of a minister is so designed by the vulgar, S. *Steam-Boat.*

MISTRY, *s.* Strait. *Barbour.*

To MISTRYST, *v. a.* 1. To break an engagement with, S. Gl. Sibb. 2. To disappoint; to bring into confusion by disappointing, S. *Rob Roy.* 3. To alarm; to affright; implying the idea of meeting with something quite different from what was expected, ibid. It is used in this sense both North and South of S. V. TRYST.

To MISTROW, *v. a.* 1. To suspect; to mistrust. *Barbour.* 2. To disbelieve. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *mistru-a*, Belg. *mistrouw-en*, id.

MISTROWING, *s.* Distrust. *Barbour.*—Belg. *mistrouwen*, id.

MITCHELL, *s.* Unexplained. *Poems 16th Century.*

MYTH, *s.* Marrow, Selkirks.

To MYTH, *v. a.* To measure. *Douglas.*—A. S. *met-an*, metiri.

To MYTH, MYTHE, *v. a.* 1. To mark. *Wallace.* 2. To show. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *mid-a*, locum signo.

MYTH, *s.* A mark. V. MEITH.

MITH, MEITH, *aux. v.* Might, S. B. *Shirrefs.*—Su. G. *matha*, id.

MITHER, *s.* A mother, S. *Herd's Coll.*

MITHERLESS, *adj.* Motherless; as, "The *mitherless* bairn." *Thom.*

MITHERLIE, *adj.* Motherly, S.

MITHERLINESS, *s.* Motherliness, S.

MITHER'S-PET, *s.* "The youngest child of a family; the mother's greatest favourite," S. *Gall. Encycl.*

MYTHIE, *adj.* Of or belonging to marrow; as, *a mythie bane*, a marrow-bone, Selkirks.—C. B. *mwydion*, medulla.

MITHNA. Might not, S. B. *Glenfergus.*

MITHRATES, *s.* Expl. "the heart and skirts of a bullock," Ayrs. This seems originally the same with *Mithret*, q. v.

MITHRET, *s.* The midriff, Ettr. For.—A. S. *Midhrythe*, the midriff or diaphragm.

MYTING, *s.* 1. A term used to express smallness of size. *Evergr.* 2. A fondling designation for a child; pron. q. *mitten*, Ang.—Teut. *myte*, *mydde*, acarus, a mite.

To MITLE, *v. a.* To eat away, as mites do, Gall. Annand. "When siller is chynged [changed] it is said to *mitle* away." *Gall. Encycl.*

MITTALE, MITTAINE, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Acts Ja. II.*

MITTENS, *s. pl.* 1. Woollen gloves. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. *To Lay up* one's *Mittens*, to beat out one's brains, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.* 3. *To Claw up* one's *Mittens*, (1.) To kill; applied to shooting a hare, &c. Fife.; also to killing a man, Roxb. (2.) To overturn, ibid.—Fr. *mitaine.*

PIN-MITTENS, *s. pl.* Woollen gloves wrought upon a wooden pin, Teviotd.

MITTILAT, *s.* *To mak a mittilat o'* one; to disable one in his limbs, Aberd.

To MITTLE, *v. a.* To hurt or wound, S.—Fr. *mutil-er*, Lat. *mutil-are*, id.

MITTS, *s. pl.* The same with *Mittens*, S.

* *To* MIX, *v. n.* To change colour; applied to grain, S.; synon. *Meing.*

MIXT, *part. pa.* 1. Disordered; applied to one in some degree ailing, Banffs. 2. Denoting partial intoxication, S.

MIXTIE-MAXTIE, MIXIE-MAXIE, *adv.* In a state of confusion, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *misk mask*, id.

To MIZZLE, *v. a.* To speckle, S. B.

MIZZLED, *adj.* Having different colours, S.—A. S. *mistl*, varius; Isl. *misliitt*, variegatus.

MIZZLIE, MIZLIE, *adj.* 1. Syn. with *Mizzled*, or nearly so, Strathearn. 2. Variegated; applied to the effect of fire on the limbs, South of S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

To MOACH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To be approaching to a state of putridity. V. MOCH.

To MOACH, MOCH, *v. n.* To be in a putrescent state. The term is now generally used in the part. pa. *Moch'd meat, or flesh*, is animal food in a state of incipient corruption. *To moach* properly respects the effect of dampness, accompanied with heat.—Isl. *mokk-a*, mucere. V. MOCH, *adj.*

MOAGRE, *s.* A confusion, Upp. Clydes.—Isl. *mug-r*, turba; *mogur*, multitudo.

MOAKIE, *s.* "A fondling name for a calf," Clydes. The term has been traced to *Moe*, *v.* q. v.

MOBIL, MOBLE, *s.* Moveable goods, S. *Douglas.*—Fr. *meubles*, id.

MOCH, MOCHY, *adj.* 1. Moist. *Police Honor.* 2. Close; misty, S. 3. Applied to meat when it begins to be putrid, Lanarks. Probably *moch*, a heap, is the original; a moist heap is apt to grow hot, and to putrify.—Isl. *mokk-r*, condensatio nubium, *mugga*, aer succidus et nubilo humidus.

MOCH, *s.* A heap, Gl. Sibb. Hence, perhaps *muck*, dung in a heap.—A. S. *mucg*, acervus.

MOCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A moth, Aberd. V. MOGH.

MOCHIE, *adj.* Filled with moths, ibid.

To MOCHRE, MOKRE, *v. n.* 1. To heap up; to hoard. *Priests Peblis.* 2. To be busy about trifling matters or mean work, S. B.; pron. *mochre.* 3. To work in the dark, ib.—Ital. *mucchiare*, Isl. *mock-a*, coacervare.

MOCHT, *aux. v.* Might. *Wallace.*—Alem. *moht-a*, from *mog-en*, posse.

MOCKAGE, *s.* Mockery. *Crosraguell.*

MOCKRIFE, *adj.* Scornful, Clydes. *Ballad, Edin. Mag.*

MODE, MWDE, *s.* 1. Courage. *Wyntown.*—A. S. Sw. *mod*, id. 2. Indignation. *Sir Tristrem.* Hence E. *mood* and *moody.*—Su. G. Isl. *mod*, ira; A. S. *mod-ian*, irasci.

MODERANCE, *s.* Moderation. *Pitscottie.*

To MODERATE, *v. n.* 1. To preside in an ecclesiastical court, S. *Acts Assembly.* 2. To preside in a congregation at the election of a pastor, S. *Pardovan.*

MODERATION, *s.* The act of presiding in an election, S.

MODERATOR, *s.* 1. He who presides in an ecclesiastical court, S. *Acts Assem.* 2. The minister who presides at the election of a pastor, S. *Pardovan.*

MODGEL, *s.* A noggin; "I've gotten my *modgel*," I have got my usual quantity of drink. *To Tak* one's *Modgel*, to partake of a social glass; sometimes denoting a morning dram, Fife. Perhaps from L. B. *modiol-us*, a term latterly used in monasteries to denote a certain quantity of liquor.

MODY, MUDY, *adj.* 1. Bold. *Barbour.* 2. Pensive; melancholy. *Douglas.* E. *moody.*—Sw. *modig*, bold, daring.

MODIE-BROD, *s.* V. MOWDIE-BROD.

MODYR, Modir, *s.* Mother. *Wallace.*—A. S. Isl. &c. *moder*, Belg. *moeder*.

MODYR-NAKYD, *adj.* Stark-naked, S.; *mother-naked*, *Ramsay*. Naked as at birth.—Teut. *moeder-naeckt*, id.

MODYWART, Modewart, *s.* A mole, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *mold*, terra, and *wrot-an*, vertere rostro.

To MOE, *v. n.* To cry as a calf; *Mue* being used to express the lowing of a cow, Clydes. V. Mue, and Moakie.

MOEYNLES, *adj.* Destitute of interest. *Hume.*

MÖEM, *s.* A scrap, Galloway.

MOGEN, *adj.* Apparently signifying common, public; synon. *Mein. Agr. Surv. Peeb.*—Su. G. *mage*, multitudo.

MOGGANS, *s. pl.* 1. Long sleeves for a woman's arms, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Hose without feet, Aberd. *Hairy moggans*, Fife. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *mouwken*, parva manica; Gael. *mogan*, boot-hose.

MOGGANS, *s. pl.* The legs, Roxb.

To mix Moggans *with* one. To be joined in marriage; a vulgar phrase used in Fife.

MOGH, *s.* A moth, Ang.—O. E. *mough*.

MOGHIE, *adj.* Having maggots; as *moghie meat*, animal food when fly-blown, Lanarks.

MOY, *s.* A certain measure; "Ane *moy* of salt." *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *moye*, is "a measure containing about six bushels," Cotgr. *Muid* and *muy*, "a great vessel, or measure," ibid.—O. Fr. *moyan*, a tun; Ir. Gael. *miodh*, a bushel.

MOY, Moye, *adj.* 1. Gentle; mild. *Dunbar.* 2. Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking; *mim*, synon. *Kelly.*—Gael. *modh*, modest; Dan. *moe*, a virgin.

MOYAN, *s.* A species of artillery, of a middle size. *Pitsc.*—Fr. *moyen*, moderate.

MOICH, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Giving the idea of moistness conjoined with putridity; applied to tainted meat, Ayrs. V. Mooh, *adj.*

MOICHNESS, *s.* Dampness causing corruption, id. *Old Ballad.*

To MOIDER, *v. a.* To stupify with blows, or in whatever other way, Lanarks.

MOIDERT, *part. adj.* Dull; stupid, ibid. Dumfr. *Duncan's S. Country Weaver.* "One whose intellects are rendered useless, by being in the habit of taking spirituous liquors to excess, is said to be *moidert*." *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *muyd-ur*, a soaker, from *muyd-aw*, to moisten; to steep.

MOYEN, Moyan, *s.* 1. Means for attaining any end. *R. Bruce.* 2. Interest, S. *Calderw.* 3. Means of subsistence. *Spotsw. Be the moyen of*, by means of. *R. Bruce.* 4. Temporal substance; property. *Acts Ja. VI.* 5. Undue means, such as secret influence, bribery. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*—Fr. *moyen*, a means.

To MOYEN, Moyan, *v. a.* 1. To accomplish by the use of means. *R. Bruce.* 2. To procure; implying diligence, S. *A weil-moyent man*, one who has good means for procuring any thing, S. B.—Fr. *moyenn-er*, to procure.

MOYENER, Moyaner, *s.* One who employs his interest for another. *R. Bruce.*—O. Fr. *moyennere*, mediateur.

To MOIF, *v. a.* To move. *Douglas.*

MOIKEN, *s.* Spignel, Athamanta meum, Perthshire. "The athamanta meum (spignel) here called *moiken* or *muicionn*, grows in the forest of Clunie." *Stat. Acc. P. Clunie.* Its proper Gael. name is *muicionn*.

MOIL, *s.* Hard and constant labour, S. *A. Scott's Poems.*—Sw. *mol-a*, laborare duriter.

MOYLIE, *s.* 1. "A bullock wanting horns." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A mild good natured person, tame even to silliness," ibid.—Gael. Ir. *maol*, "bald, blunt, without horns;" C. B. *moel*, bald, blunt, *moel-i*, to make bald.

MOYLIE, *adv.* Mildly. *Montgomerie.*

MÓYND, *s.* Apparently used for *mine*. *Inv.*

MOIST-BALL. A ball for holding musk. *Invent.* V. Muist.

To MOISTIFY, *v. a.* To moisten. *Gl. Shirr.* A low word, generally used in a ludicrous sense, in regard to topers, S. *Burns.*

MOYT, *adj.* Many. *King's Quair.*—O. Fr. *moult*, *mout*, much; Lat. *multus*.

To MOKRE, *v. a.* To board. V. Mechre.

MOLD, *s.* The ground. V. Mulde.

MOLE, *s.* Promontory. *Barbour.* V. Mull.

MOLLACHON, *s.* A small cheese, Stirlings.—Gael. *mulachan*, a cheese.

MOLLAN, *s.* "A long straight pole, such as fishermen use at their fish-yards." *Gall. Encycl.*

MOLLAT, Mollet, *s.* 1. The bit of a bridle. *Dunbar.* 2. The ornament of a bridle. *Douglas.*

To MOLLET, *v. n.* Perhaps, to curb. *Lyndsay.* V. Mollat.

MOLLET-BRYDYL, *s.* A bridle having a curb. *Bellend.*—Teut. *muyl*, the mouth; Isl. *mull*, Su. G. *myl*, a bridle, a curb.

MOLLETS, *s. pl.* 1. Fantastic airs, Roxb. 2. Sly winks, ibid.—Fr. *mollet*, delicate, effeminate; *molleté*, delicacy, effeminacy.

MOLLIGRANT, *s.* Whining; complaining, Ang. *Molligrunt*, Loth.—Isl. *mogl-a*, murmur, and *graun*, os et nasus.

MOLLIGRUB, Mullygrub, *s.* The same with *molligrant*, S. *Ramsay. Mulligrub* is an E. word used in a similar sense in cant language.

MOLL-ON-THE-COALS, *s.* A gloomy-minded person, Ayrs. *The Entail.* A silly play on the E. word *melancholy*.

MOLOSS, *adj.* Loose; dissolute in conduct, Ayrs. *Molash'd*, intoxicated.

To MOLLUP, Mollop, *v. n.* To toss the head in a disdainful way, Teviotd. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*—Teut. *muyl*, the mouth, also a halter, or bit, and *op*, up.

MOLUCCA NUT. Used as a charm in the Western Islands. *Martin.* V. Crospunk.

* MOMENT, *s.* A second of time, S.

MOMENT-HAND, *s.* The hand of a clock or watch which marks the seconds, S.

MON, Mun, Mune, Maun, *aux. v.* Must. *Douglas.*—Isl. *mun*, id.

MOND, *s.* The heraldic term used to denote the globe that surmounts an imperial crown. *Inventories.*—Lat. *mundus*, Fr. *monde*.

MONE, *s.* Money. *Aberd. Reg.*

To MONE, *v. a.* To take notice of. *Barbour.*—A. S. *mon-ian*, animadvertere.

MONE, *s.* Mane. *Pal. Hon.*—Isl. *moen*, id.

MONE, *s.* The moon; *meen*, Aberd. *Barbour.*—A. S. *mona*, Germ. *mon*, id.

MONESTING, *s.* Admonition. *Barbour.* V. Monyss.

MONETH, *s.* A month; still the pronunciation of some old people, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *monath*, id. from *mona*, the moon.

MONY, *adj.* 1. Many, S. *Bellenden.* 2. Great, Border. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *moneg*, Sw. *monga*, many.

MONYCORDIS, Manicords, *s. pl.* A musical instrument of many cords. *Houlate.*

MONYFEET. "*Jock wi' the Monyfeet,*" the centipede, S. In Ayrs. its sex is changed, it being called *Jenny with the Manyfeet;* and also in Roxb. where it is *Maggie Monyfeet. Annals of the Parish.* In Angus, also, it is viewed as of the feminine gender, being called *Maggie wi' the Monyfeet.* In Fife it is called *Jenny hunder feet.*

MONY LANG. *This mony lang,* for a long time past, S. B. *Glenfergus.*

MONIPLIES, Monnyplies, *s. pl.* 1. That part of the tripe of a beast, which consists of *many folds,* S.; the omasum. *Ess. Highl. Soc.* 2. Coarsely applied, in a ludicrous sense, to the intestines of man, S. *Taylor's S. Poems.* S. *mony,* many, and *ply,* a fold.

To MONYSS, *v, a.* To warn; to admonish. *Barbour.* —Fr. *admonest-er,* id.

MONKRIE, Munkrie, *s.* A monastic foundation or establishment. *Acts Ja. VI.* The word is evidently formed of A. S. *monec* or *munuc,* monachus, and *rice,* munus, dominium.

MONONDAY, Munanday, *s.* Monday, S. *Fordun.*— A. S. *Monan daeg,* id. the day consecrated to the moon.

MONS MEG, *s.* A large gun, now stationed in Edinburgh Castle, probably so called from the place of its manufacture. *Ferguson.*

MONSTOUR, Munstour, *s.* A muster. *Acts Ja. V.*— From Fr. *monstre,* id. L. B. *monstrum,* militum recensio; *monstr-are,* milites censere; from the primary sense of the v. in Lat. to show, to exhibit. V. Laif Sounday.

MONSTRANCE, *s.* Perhaps, show; display. "Ane greit *monstrance* of sylver." *Aberd. Reg.*—O. Fr. *monstrance* is used in the sense of preuve, exhibition, Roquefort.

MONTEYLE, *s.* A mount. *Barbour.*—Ital. *monticell-o,* L. B. *monticell-us,* collis.

MONTH, Mounth, *s.* 1. A mountain. *Complaynt S.* 2. The Grampian mountains towards their eastern extremity. *To gang o'er the Month,* to cross the Grampians, S. B. *Barbour.*—A. S. *monte, munt,* a mountain.

MONTHIS BORD. The ridge of a mountain. V. Bord.

MONTUR, *s.* Expl. saddle-horse. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *monture,* id.

MOO, *s.* The act of lowing, S. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. Mue.

MOO, *s.* The mouth, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. Mow.

MOODIE, *adj.* Gallant; courageous. *Ballad of Captain Carre.* V. Mody, Mudy, *adj.* sense 1.

MOODIE-HILL, *s.* A molehill. *Minstrelsy Border.* V. Moudie.

MOOL, *s.* A slipper. *Spalding.* V. Mullis.

To MOOL, *v. a.* To crumble. V. Mule.

To MOOLAT, Moolet, *v. n.* To whine; to murmur, Ayrs.; synon. with *Chirm.*

MOOLETIN, *part. pr.* Whining, ibid.—Teut. *meyl-en,* mutire, mussitare.

MOOLIE-HEELS. Chilblains, S.; from *Mules, s. pl.* used in the same sense. *Gall. Encycl.*

MOOLIE PUDDING. A school-game. "*Moollie Pudding.*—One has to run with the hands locked, and *taen* [*i. e.* lay his hands on the heads of] the others." *Gall Encycl.*

MOOLS, *s.* V. Muldis.

MOONLIGHT-FLITTING. A decampment by night, in the way of carrying off one's goods or furniture, for the purpose of escaping from one's creditors, or from arrestment, S. *Campbell.* V. Flit, *v. n.*

MOONOG, *s.* "A name for the cranberry or crawberry." *Gall. Encycl.*

To MOOP, *v. n.* V. Moup.

MOORAT, Moorit, *adj.* Expl. "brownish colour in wool," Shetl. *Edmonstone's Zetl.* Perhaps of the colour of heather, of a moor.

MOORAWAV, *s.* A thick shower of snow, Shetl.

MOOR-FOWL, *s.* Red game; moor-cock, S. *Sibbald.*

MOOR-GRASS, *s.* Potentilla anserina, S. *Lightfoot.* V. Murrick.

MOOR-ILL, *s.* A disease of black cattle. V. Muir-ill.

MOORS. V. Brown Man of the Moors.

MOOSE, *s.* V. Mouse.

MOOSEWEB, Mouswer, *s.* 1. The gossamer, S. 2. A spider's web. 3. Metaph. phlegm in the throat or stomach, S. *Ferguson.*—Fr. *mousse,* moss; Teut. *mos,* moisture.

MOOSE-WEBB'D, *adj.* Covered with spiders' webs. *Tayler.*

To MOOTER. V. Mout *awa'.*

MOOTH, *adj.* Misty; foggy, S. B.—Belg. *mottig,* id. *mottig weer,* drizzling weather.

MOOTHLYE, *adv.* Softly, Ettr. For. *Wint. Ev. Tales.* V. Muith.

MOOTIE, *adj.* Parsimonious; niggardly, Loth. V. Mout, *v.*

MOOTIT-LIKE, *adj.* Puny; having the appearance of declension in size, S. *Hogg.* Corr. from E. *Moult,* to cast the feathers.

To MOOTLE, *v. a.* To nibble; to fritter away. Thus a child is said to *mootle its piece,* Loth. Roxb. A diminutive from *Mout,* v. q. v.

MOPPAT, *s.* An instrument for cleaning the inside of a cannon. *Invent.* E. *mop,* Lat. *mappa.*

MORADEN, *s.* Homage. V. Manrent.

MORAY-COACH. A cart, Banffs.; a cant term, used in ridicule of the neighbouring county; like the phrase, *a Tyburn coach.*

MORE, Mor, *adj.* Great, Gael. *Wyntown.*

MORE, *s.* A heath. V. Muir.

MORGAN-STERNE, *s.* A warlike instrument formerly used by those who were besieged, in defending themselves against their assailants, "made of a large stock banded with iron, like the shaft of a halbert, with a round globe at the end with cross iron pikes." *Monro's Exped.*—Belg. *morgenstar,* a club or cudgel with pricks.

MORGEOUN, *s.* V. Murgeon.

MORGOZ'D, *part. adj.* Confused. *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps a corr. of E. *mortgaged.*

MORGUE, *s.* A solemn face; an imposing look, Fr. *Forbes's Defence.*

MORIANE, *adj.* Swarthy; resembling a *Moor. Diallog.* —Fr. *morien,* id. from Lat. *Mauritanus.*

MORMAIR, *s.* An ancient title of honour in S. equivalent to *Earl.*—From Gael. *mor,* great, and *Mair,* q. v.

MORN, Morne, *s.* Morrow. *To morne,* to-morrow; S. *the morne,* id. *Douglas.*—A. S. *morghen, morgen,* Isl. *morgun,* morrow.

MORN I'E-MORNING. The morn after daylight breaks. *Gall. Encycl.* To-morrow in the morning.

MORNING, *s.* 1. A glass of spirits taken before breakfast, not only in the Highlands, but by many Lowlanders, who pretend that this is necessary to

whet their appetite, S. *Waverley*. 2. A slight repast taken at rising, some hours before the regular breakfast, Dumfr.

MORNING-GIFT, *s.* The *gift* conferred by a husband on his wife, on the *morning* after marriage. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *morgen-gifa*, Germ. *morgan-geba*, Teut. *morghen-gave*, id.

MOROWING, Morowning, *s.* Morning. *Dunbar.*—Moes. G. *maurgins*, A. S. Isl. *morgen*, id.

To MORROCH, *v. a.* To soil. "When any thing is trampled in a gutter, we say it is *morroch'd.*" *Gall. Encycl.* Corr. perhaps from C. B. *mathrach*, a trampling down.

MORROW, *s.* A companion; or one thing which matches another, Shetl. V. Marrow.

MORSING-HORN, *s.* A flask for holding powder. *Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

MORSING POULDER. Apparently powder used for priming. *Inventories.*

MORT, *s.* The skin of a sheep or lamb which dies; pron. *murt*. *Surv. Roxb.*

Mort-Woo, *s.* Wool of such skins, ibid.

MORT, A Mort. Died, or dead. *Bann. P.*—Fr. *meurt*, 3 p. s. ind. improperly used.

MORT, *adj.* Fatal. *A mort cold*, i. e. a deadly cold. *Ruddiman.*

MORTAGE, *s.* A particular mode of giving pledges; also denominated *Deid wad*. E. *mortgage*. V. Wad, *s.*

* MORTAL, *adj.* Dead drunk, S.

MORTAR, *s.* 1. Coarse clay of a reddish colour, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. This clay as prepared for building, S.

MORTAR-STONE, *s.* A stone hollowed out, formerly used as a mortar, for preparing barley, by separating it from the husks, S. *Pinkerton*. V. Knockin-Stane.

MORT-CLOTH, *s.* The pall carried over the coffin at a funeral, S. *Stat. Acc.*

MORTERSHEEN, *s.* A fatal species of glanders, q. *mort aux chiens*, a carcass for dogs. *Spalding.*

MORTFUNDYIT, *part. pa.* Cold as death. V. Mort, and Fundy.

MORT-HEAD, *s.* 1. A death's head, S. 2. A large turnip excavated, with the representation of a face cut through the side, and a lighted candle put within. This is carried about under night, by mischievous boys, as an object of terror, S.

MORTH O' CAULD. "Those who receive a severe cold, get what is termed a *morth o' cauld*; which means, their death from cold." *Gall. Enc.*—Fr. *mort*, death.

To MORTIFY, *v. a.* To give in mortmain, S. *Erskine.*—L. B. *mortificare terras*, id.

MORTIFICATION, *s.* 1. The act of giving in mortmain, S. ibid. 2. Lands or money thus disponed, S. *Statist. Acc.*

Master of Mortifications. An officer in a burgh who has the charge of all the funds *mortified* to pious uses, S. *Mannering.*

MORTIFIER, *s.* One who gives property in mortmain, S. *Sir J. Carr.*

MORTYM, Morton, *s.* Supposed to be the common marten, martlet, or house-swallow; *mertym*, South of S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

MORTMUMLINGIS, *s. pl.* Prayers muttered or *mumbled* for the dead. *Bann. P.*

MORT-SAFE, *s.* A frame of cast-iron with which a coffin is surrounded during five or six weeks, for the purpose of preventing the robbery of the grave, Fife. A word of recent formation.

MORUNGEOUS, *adj.* In very bad humour; *morungeous cankert*, very ill-humoured, S. B.

MORWYNGIFT, *s.* The same with *Morning-gift*. *Acts Ja. IV.*

MOSINE, *s.* The touch-hole of a piece of ordnance; metaph. S. *motion-hole*. *Z. Boyd.*

MOSS, *s.* 1. A marshy place, S. *Barbour.* 2. A place where peats may be dug, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *mose*, *mossa*, id. locus uliginosus.

MOSS, *s.* The Eriophorum vaginatum, Roxb.; syncn. *Moss-crops*. *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

MOSS-BLUTER, *s.* The snipe, Roxb.

MOSS-BOIL, *s.* A fountain in a moss. *Gall. Enc.* Denominated from its *boiling* up.—Isl. *bull*, ebullitio, *bull-a*, ebullire.

MOSS-BUMMER, *s.* The Bittern, S. A. from its *booming* sound.

MOSS-CHEEPER, *s.* 1. The Marsh Tit-mouse. *Sibbald.* 2. The Tit-lark, S. *Fleming.*

MOSS-CORNS, *s. pl.* Silver-weed, S.; also *Moss-crops*, and *Moor-grass.*

MOSS-CROPS, *s. pl.* Cotton-rush, and Hare's-tailed rush, S. *Lightfoot.*

MOSS-FA'EN, *adj.* A term applied to trees which have been overthrown in a morass, and gradually covered with *moss*, q. *moss-fallen*, S. B.

MOSSFAW, *s.* A ruinous building, Fife.

MOSS-HAT, *s.* Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up. *Tales of My Landlord.* V. Hag.

MOSSMINGIN, *s.* The name given in Clydes. to the Cranberry, Myrtillus oxycoccos.

MOSS-TROOPERS, *s.* Banditti who inhabited the marshy country of Liddisdale, and subsisted chiefly by rapine. *Lay of Last Minst.*

MOST, *s.* A mast. Mearns.

MOSTED, *adj.* Crop-eared, Moray. *Northern Antiq.*—Fr. *mousse*, "dulled, blunted, made edgelesse, or pointlesse," Cotgr.

MOT, *v. aux.* May. V. Mat.

MOT, *s.* A word, Fr. *Crosraguell.*

* MOTE, *s.* A crumb; a very small piece of any thing, Roxb.

MOTE, *s.* 1. A little hill, or barrow. *Bellenden.* 2. Sometimes improperly used for a high hill, ibid. 3. A rising ground; a knoll, S. B. *Ross.*—A. S. *mot*, Isl. *mote*, conventus hominum, applied to a little hill, because, anciently, conventions were held on eminences. Hence our *Mote-hill* of Scone.

To MOTE, *v. a.* 1. To pick motes out of any thing, S. *To mote* one's self, to louse, S. 3. *v. n.* To use means for discovering imperfections, S. *Douglas.*

MOTH, *adj.* Warm; sultry, Loth.

MOTHER, *s.* *The mother on beer*, &c. the lees working up, S.—Germ. *moder*, id.

MOTHER-BROTHER, *s.* A maternal uncle. *Pitscottie.*—Sw. *moderbroder*, an uncle by the mother's side.

MOTHER-NAKED. V. Modyr-nakyd.

MOTHER-SISTER, *s.* A maternal aunt. "Mabertet, the *mother-sister.*" *Wedd. Vocab.*

MOTHER-WIT, *s.* Common sense; discretion, S. *Ferguson.*

MOTTIE, *adj.* Full of motes. *Ross.*

MOTTYOCH'D, *part. adj.* Matted. V. Muttyoch'd.

MOU, *s.* The notch in the end of the beam, into which the rope used in drawing a plough is fastened, Orks.

Mou-Pin, *s.* A pin which fastens this rope to the beam, ibid.

MOUD, *s.* A moth, Selkirks. *Hogg.*

MOUDIE, Mowdie, *s.* A mole, S.—Su. G. *mullwad* has the same meaning. V. Mowdy.

MOUDY HILLAN, *s.* A mole-hill, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. Hillan.

MOUDIE-SKIN, *s.* A mole's-skin. *Village Fair. Blackw. Mag.* The purses of the Scottish peasantry were frequently made of mole skins; and it was reckoned lucky to possess one.

To MOVE OF, *v. n.* To descend according to a certain lineage, in reference to heritable property. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Fr. *mouv-oir*, "as *relever*, to hold land of."

MOVIR, Mouir, Murr, *adj.* Mild; gentle. *Wyntown.*—Belg. *morwe*, *murw*, Su. G. *moer*, mollis.

MOVIRLY, *adv.* Mildly, ibid.

MOULD-BOARD, *s.* A wooden board on the Scottish plough, which turned over the furrow, S. *The Pirate.*

To MOULIGH, *v. n.* To whimper; to whine, Ayrs.—Isl. *moegl-a*, to murmur.

MOULY HEELS. V. Mulls.

MOULS, Mowls, *s. pl.* Chilblains; now vulgarly denominated *Mooly heels. Wedderb. Vocab.* V. Mulls.

* *To* MOUNT, *v. n.* To make ready; to make all necessary preparation for setting off, S. *Ross.*

MOUNTAIN-DEW, *s.* A cant term for Highland whisky that has paid no duty, S. *Lights and Shadows.*

MOUNTAIN DULSE. Mountain laver, S.

MOUNTAIN-MEN, *s. pl.* 1. The persecuted Presbyterians in Scotland, who, during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. were under the necessity of betaking themselves to the mountains for refuge, S. *Sir P. Hume's Narrative.* 2. The Presbyterians in this country, who do not acknowledge the lawfulness of the present civil government; adhering to the principles of those who disowned the authority of Charles II. and James, S. V. Hill-folk.

MOUNTH, *s.* A mountain. V. Month.

MOUNTING, *s.* The ornamental furniture of any piece of dress, S. *Durham, A. Command.* In E. *mount* is used as a v. signifying to "embellish with ornaments."

To MOUP, Moop, *v. a.* 1. To nibble; to mump, S. *Douglas.* 2. To impair by degrees. *Ramsay.*—Most probably corrupted from E. *mump.*

To MOUP, *v. n.* 1. To fall off; to fail; *He's beginning to moup*, S. 2. To romp. *Burns.*

To MOUPER, *v. a.* To eat in the way of continued nibbling, Roxb.; a diminutive from *Moup*, *v. a.*

MOURY, *adj.* Apparently mellow, S. *Trans. Antiq. Soc.*—Teut. *morwe*, mollis, tener.

MOURIE, *s.* A stratum of gravel mingled with sand, Moray.—Isl. *moar*, solum grumis sterilibus obsitum, G. Andr.

MOUSE, *s.* The bulb of flesh on the extremity of the shank of mutton, S. pron. *moose.*—Teut. *moys*, carnosa pars in corpore.

MOUSE-WEB, *s.* V. Moose-web.

To MOUT, *v. n.* To moult, S. *Acts Ja. II.*—Teut. *muyt-en*, plumas amittere.

To MOUT *awa'*, (pron. *moot*) *v. a.* To take away piecemeal, S.

MOUTCHIT, Mutchit, *s.* A disrespectful term applied to children; similar to *smatchet*, Teviotd.—Fr. *mouschette*, a small fly.

To MOUTER, *v. n.* To fret; to fall off in consequence of friction or some similar cause, Loth.

To MOUTER, *v. a.* To take multure for grinding corn, S. *Ramsay.*

To MOUTER, (pron. *mooter*) *v. a.* The same with *mout awa'*, S.

MOUTH-POKE, *s.* The bag out of which a horse eats his corn; used by carters, and suspended from the horse's neck; nose-bag, S.

MOUTIT, *part. pa.* Diminished; scanty; bare. *Police Honor.*

To MOUTLE, *v. a.* To nibble; to fritter away; pron. q. *mootle*, Clydes. *Mout*, synon. Roxb.

MOUTON, *s.* A French gold coin brought into S. in the reign of David II. having the impression of the *Agnus Dei*, which the vulgar mistook for a sheep; hence called *Mouton. L. Hailes.*

To MOUZE, *v. n.* To plunder clandestinely. *Monro's Exped.*

MOW, Mouz, *s.* A heap, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *mowe*, acervus.

MOW, (pron. *moo*) *s.* 1. The mouth, S. *Maitl. P.*—Fr. *moue*, Su. G. *mun*, Teut. *muyl*, id. 2. A distorted mouth. *Roull.* 3. Used in pl. in the sense of jest. *Nae mows*, no jest, S. *Chr. Kirk.*

To MOW, *v. n.* To speak in mockery. *Lyndsay.*

MOWAR, *s.* A mocker. *Police Honor.*

To MOW-BAND, *v. a.* To mention; to articulate, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *muyl-banden*, fiscellam ori appendere.

MOW-BAND, *s.* A halter, Ayrs.—Teut. *muyl-band*, capistrum.

MOWBEIRARIS, *s. pl.* Thievish gleaners. *Council-Book B. of Ayr.* Q. *bearers* of *heaps*, from A. S. *mowe*, acervus strues.

MOW-BIT, *s.* A morsel, S. *Ferguson.*

MOWCH, *s.* A spy; an eavesdropper. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *mouche*, *mouche*, id. V. Mush.

MOW-CUE, *s.* A twisted halter for curbing a young horse, Roxb. Perhaps from S. *mow*, the mouth, and Isl. *kug-a*, supprimere subjugare.

MOWDEWARP, *s.* A mole, S. *Lett. A. Melville, Life.* From *mold*, terra, and *weorp-an*, jactare.

MOWDY, Mowdie, Moudie, *s.* A mole, S. A. Dumfr. Gall. *Davidson's Poems.*

MOWDIE-BROD, *s.* A board on the Scottish plough, which turned over the furrow, now exchanged for a cast-iron plate denominated a *Fur-side*, S. Probably a corr. of *Mould-board.* V. Mowdiewort-Burd.

MOWDIE-HILLOCK, *s.* A heap of earth thrown up by a mole, South of S.

MOWDIE-HOOP, *s.* A mole-hill, Fife; from *Mowdie*, a mole, and Teut. *hoop*, a heap.

MOWDIE-MAN, *s.* A mole-catcher. *Gall. Encycl.*

MOWDIEWARK, *s.* A mole, Upp. Lanarks. V. Modywart.

MOWDIWART, *s.* A designation improperly given to a coin. *Perils of Man.* The Portuguese *moidor* had been running in the author's head when he wrote this; for such a term was never applied to Scottish money.

MOWDIEWORT-BURD, *s.* The mould-board of a plough, Fife; elsewhere *mowdiewarp-burd*; as *throwing* up the *mold*, like a mole.

MOWE, *s.* Dust, S.; *peat-mowe*, peat dust. *Rudd.*

MOWE, *s.* A motion. *Douglas.*

MOWELL, *adj.* Moveable. *Aberd. Reg.*

MOWENCE, *s.* Motion, or perhaps dependance. *Barbour.*—Fr. *mouvance*, id.

MOW-FRACHTY, *adj.* Palatable, S. B.—From *mow*, the mouth, and *fraucht*, perhaps a lading.

MOWR, *s.* "Mock; jeer; flout," Upp. Clydes. *Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag.*—O. Teut. *morre*, os cum prominentibus labris; *morr-en*, grunnire; murmurare; tacite stomachare; Kilian; q. "to make mouths."

MŌWS, *s.* Jest. *Skinner.*

MOWSTER, *s.* Muster. *Bellenden.*

MOZY, *adj.* Dark in complexion, S.—Isl. *mos-a*, musco tingere.

MOZIE, *s.* "A *moldert-looking* person; a being with silly intellects." *Gall. Encycl.*

MOZIE, *adj.* Sharp; acrimonious; having a sour look, Ayrs.—Gael. *muiseag*, is expl. "threatening," and *mosach*, "rough, bristly," Shaw.

MUA SICKNESS. A disease of sheep; the rot, Zetl. *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

MUCHT, *v. aux.* Might, S. O. *Picken.* V. MOCHT.

To **MUCK**, *v. a.* 1. To carry out dung, S. 2. To lay on dung; to manure, S. *Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager.*—Isl. *myk-ia*, stercorare, is used in the same sense; Su. G. *mock-a*, stabula purgare.

MUCK-CREEL, *s.* A large hamper, formerly used for carrying out dung to the fields, S. *Aberd. Reg.* V. HOUGHAM.

MUCK-FAIL, *s.* The sward mixed with dung, used for manure, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*

MUCKLE, *adj.* Great. V. MEKIL.

MUCKLE-CHAIR, *s.* An old-fashioned arm-chair, S. "*Muckle-chair*, the large arm-chair, common in all houses whose inmates revere the memory of their fore-fathers." *Gall. Encycl.*

MUCKLE-COAT, *s.* A great-coat, S. *Herd's Coll.*

MUCKLE-MOU'D, *adj.* Having a wide mouth, S. *Hogg.*

MUCKLENESS, *s.* Largeness in size, S.

MUCKLE-WORTH, *adj.* Of great value, S.

MUCK-MIDDEN. V. MIDDEN.

MUD, *s.* A small nail, used in the heels of shoes, Loth.—Isl. *mot*, commissura, a joining close.

To **MUDDLE**, *v. a.* To overthrow easily and expeditiously. *Chr. Kirk.*—Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *maed-en*, Isl. *maed-a*, secare, desecare, q. to mow down.

To **MUDDLE**, *v. n.* 1. To be busy at work, properly of a trivial kind, while making little progress, S. 2. To be busy in a clandestine way, doing work although unperceived, Ayrs.; nearly synon. with *Grubble. Sir A. Wylie.* 3. To have carnal knowledge of a female, S. *Old Song.*—Teut. *moddel-en*, lutum movere, fodicare.

To **MUDDLE**, *v. a.* To tickle a person, while he who does so lies on him to keep him down, Clydes.—Teut. *moddel-en*, fodicare, scrutari.

To **MUDGE**, *v. a.* To move; to stir, S. *The Entail.*

To **MUDGE**, *v. n.* To stir; to budge, S.

MUDGE, *s.* The act of stirring, S.—O. Fr. *mucte*, Lat. *motus*, C. B. *mud*, a motion.

MUDGEONS, *s. pl.* Motions of the countenance denoting discontent, scorn, &c. Border, Roxb. Renfr. Perhaps allied to Isl. *moedg-a*, irritare. V. MUDYEON.

MUDYEON, *s.* A motion of the countenance, denoting discontent, scorn, &c.; *mudgeon*, Renfr. *Montgomerie.*—Isl. *modg-a*, irritare.

To **MUE** or **MOO**, *v. n.* To low as a cow, S.—Germ. *mu*, vox vaccae naturalis, *muh-en*, mugire.

MUFFITIES, *s. pl.* Mittens, either of leather or of knitted worsted, worn by old men, Ang. Orkn.—Isl. *muffa*, Dan. *moffe*, chirotheca pellita, hyberna.

MUFFLES, *s. pl.* Mittens, S.—Fr. *mouffle.*

To **MUG**, **MUGGLE**, *v. n.* To drizzle, Aberd.

MUG, **MUGGLE**, *s.* A drizzling rain, Aberd.

To **MUG**, *v. a.* To soil; to defile. *Meggin, part. pr.* soiling one's self, using dirty practices in whatever way, Renfr.—Dan. *moug*, soil, dirt; the same with E. *muck.*

To **MUG**, *v. a.* "To strike or *buck* a ball out from a wall, as is done in the game of the *wa' baw.*" *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *mwch*, hasty, quick; *mwch-iaw*, to hasten; to be quick.

MUGGED, *adj.* Probably, rough; as formed from Gael. *mogach*, shaggy. *Law's Memoriall.*

MUGGER, *s.* One who deals in earthen vessels or *mugs*, hawking them through the country, South of S. *Scottish Gypsies, Edin. Month. Mag.*

MUGGER, *s.* The herb properly called *Muggwort*, Ayrs; *Muggart*, Gall.; *Muggert*, S. B. "*Muggart*, the mugwort." *Gall. Encycl.*

MUGGY, *adj.* Tipsy; a low word, S. from *mug*, a drinking vessel.

MUGGY, **MUGGLY**, *adj.* Drizzly, Aberd.—Isl. *mugga*, caligo pluvia vel nivalis.

MUGGIE, *s.* The hole into which a ball is rolled, Roxb.; *Capie-hole*, Lanarks.

To **MUGGIE**, *v. a.* To put the ball into the hole.

MUGGS, *s. pl.* A particular breed of sheep, S. *Statist. Acc.*

MUIR, *s.* A heath, &c. V. MURR.

MUIR-BAND, **MOOR-BAND**, *s.* A hard subsoil composed of clayey sand impervious to water. *Agr. Surv. Berw.*

MUIR-BURN. V. MURR-BURN.

MUIRFOWL EGG. A species of pear, of excellent quality, S. *Neill.*

MUIR-ILL, *s.* A disease to which black cattle are subject, S. *Statist. Acc.*

MUIS, *s. pl.* 1. Bushels. *Complaynt S.* 2. Heaps; parcels, Gl. Sibb.—O. Fr. *mui*, a bushel; Lat. *mod-ius.*

MUIST, **MUST**, *s.* Musk, Bord. *Douglas.*—Corr. from Fr. *musque*, id.

MUIST-BOX, *s.* A box for smelling at; a musk-box. *Mick. Bruce's Lect.*

MUITH, *adj.* 1. Warm and misty, applied to the weather. "A *muith* morning," Roxb.; pron. as Fr. *u.* 2. Soft; calm; comfortable, ibid. 3. Cheerful; jovial, id. Lanarks.—C. B. *mwyth*, mollis, "smooth, soft." As denoting closeness of the air, it might seem allied to Isl. *moeda*, obscuramen, fuligo, G. Andr. The same with *Mooth*, S. B. q. v. It assumes the form of *Meeth* in Aberdeens.

MUKERAR, *s.* A miser. *Douglas.* V. MOOKAR.

MUKITLAND AITTES. Oats raised from ground that has been manured. *Acts Cha. I.* V. MUCK, *v.*

MULDE-METE, *s.* 1. A funeral banquet. *Douglas.* 2. The last food eaten before death. *To give one his mald meat*, to kill him, S. *Ruddiman.*

MULDES, **MOOLS**, *s.* 1. Pulverised earth, in general, S. 2. The earth of the grave, S. *Ramsay.* 3. The dust of the dead. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *mulda*, Su. G. *mull*, A. S. *mold*, dust, *mol-a*, comminuere.

MULDRIE, *s.* Moulded work. *Pal. Hon.*

MULE, *s.* A mould; as, a *button-mule*, S.; corr. from the E. word.

To **MULE**, **MOOL**, *v. a.* 1. To crumble, S.—Isl. *mol-a*, id. 2. *To mule in*, to crumble bread into a vessel for being soaked, S. *Ramsay.* 3. *To mule in with*, to have intimacy with; q. to eat out of the same dish, S. *Ross.*

MULES, *s. pl.* Kibes; chilblains, S.—*Fr. mules*, id. V. Moolie Heels.

MULETTIS, *s. pl.* Great mules. *Poems 16th Cent.*—*Fr. mulet*, "a great mule; a beast much used in France for the carriage of sumpters," &c. Cotgr.

MULIE, *adj.* Full of crumbs; or of pulverized earth, Clydes.

MULIN, Mulock, *s.* A crumb, S.—Teut. *meelie*, offa; C. B. *mwlwg*, refuse.

MULINESS, *s.* The state of being full of crumbs, &c. Clydes.

MULIS, *s. pl.* A term of contempt. *Monip.*

MULL, Maoil, *s.* A promontory, S. *Barry.*—Isl. *muli*, frons montis, promontorium; Gael. *maol*, id.

MULL, *s.* A virgin. *Kennedy.*—A. S. *meowle*, id.; Moes. G. *maswilo*, a damsel.

MULL, *s.* A mule. *Knox.*

To MULLER, *v. a.* To crumble, S. V. Mule.

MULLIGRUMPHS, *s. pl.* *In the mulligrumphs*, sullen, discontented, sulky, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.* A variety of the low E. term *mulligrubs*.

MULLIS, Mools, *s. pl.* Slippers without quarters, anciently worn by persons of rank. *Maitland Poems.*—*Fr. mules*, Ital. *mulo*, Teut. *muyl*, sandalium.

MULLOCH, *s.* "The crumbled offal of a peat-stalk." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* This must be merely a determinate sense of *Mulock*, a crumb; q. the crumbled remains of a peat-stack. V. Mulin, Mulock.

MULREIN, *s.* The Frog-fish, Firth of Forth. *Neill.* V. Wide-gab.

MULTIPLÉ, Multiplie, *s.* Number; quantity. *Wallace.*—*Fr. multiplie*, manifold.

MULTURE, Mouter, *s.* The fee for grinding grain, S. *Douglas.*—*Fr. mouture*, L. B. *molitura*.

MULTURER, *s.* The tacksman of a mill, S.

MUM, *s.* A mutter, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *mommen-en*, larvam agere.

MUM, *s.* "A species of fat ale." *Antiquary.*

MUM CHAIRTIS, *s. pl.* Cards with figures: or for *mumchancis*, *mumchance*, being an old game at cards. *Maitl. P.* Perhaps the E. game of *Whist*.

To MUMGE, (*g* soft) *v. n.* To grumble; to fret; generally applied to children, when any request is refused, Roxb. *Br. of Bodsbeck.* V. To Munge.

MUMM'D, *part. pa.* Tingling from cold, Loth.; apparently corr. from E. *numb*, torpid.

MUMMING, *s.* Perhaps, muttering. *Burel.*

MUMNESS, *s.* The state of being benumbed, Loth.

To MUMP, *v. n.* To speak in an affected mincing style, Ettr. For.

To MUMP, *v. a.* 1. Apparently, to mimic in a ludicrous way. *Hogg.* 2. "To hint; to aim at," *Gl. Shirrefs.* This is often used in the proverbial phrase, "I ken your meaning by your *mumping*," S.

To MUMP, *v. n.* To hitch; to move by succussation, Roxb.

To MUMP, *v. n.* To hint; to aim at, S. *Shir.*

MUMP, *s.* A "whisper; surmise." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*

To MUMPLE, *v. n.* "To seem as if going to vomit." *Gall. Enc.* It may be a dimin. from *Mump*, as signifying to make faces.

MUMP-THE-CUDDIE, *s.* A play of children, in which they sit on their *hunkers* or *hams*, with a hand in each hough, and in this position hitch forward; he who arrives first at the goal gaining the prize, Roxb. V. Cuncuddoch.

MUMT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of stupor, Loth.

MUN, *v. aux.* Must. V. Mon.

MUN, *s.* A small and trifling article, Upp. Clydes.—C. B. *mon*, a separate particle; *mon*, a point.

MUN, *s.* Used for man, (homo) Clydes. Renfr.

MUNDIE, *s.* Perhaps, prating fool. *Pàllotus.*—Teut. *mondigh*, loquacious.

MUNDS, *s.* The mouth, Loth.—Germ. *mund*, id.

To MUNGE, *v. n.* To mumble; to grumble; to *gae moungin' about*, to go about in bad humour, Ettr. For. Roxb.; sometimes *Munch*, Roxb.—C. B. *mwmgaü*, to mutter; to speak indistinctly. *Munger* is expl. "to mutter to one's self, or murmur, Shropsh." Grose.

MUNYMENT, Munimint, *s.* A legal document or writ; an old forensic term. *Act. Audit.* From Lat. *munire*, to fortify.

To MUNK, *v. a.* To diminish, so as to bring any thing below the proper size, Upp. Clydes.; *Scrimp* is given as synon.; corr. perhaps from *Mank*.—C. B. *man*, small.

MUNKIE, *s.* A small rope, with a loop or eye at one end, for receiving a bit of wood, called a *knool*, at the other; used for binding up cattle to the *sta'-tree*, or stake in a cow-house, Mearns.—Gael. *muineal*, a collar, from *muin*, the neck.

MUNKRIE, *s.* A monastic foundation; a monastery. V. Monkrie.

MUNKS, *s.* A halter for a horse, Fife.—Isl. *munadolk*, canthus oris; Gael. *muineal*, a collar. V. Munkie.

MUNN, *s.* A short-hafted spoon, Galloway. *Stat. Acc.*—Perhaps from Isl. *munn*, the mouth.

MUNN, *s.* "An old person with a very little face." *Gall. Encycl.*

MUNS, *s. pl.* The hollow behind the jawbone, Ettr. For.

MUNSHOCK, *s.* The name given to the red Bill-berry, or Vitis Idaea, by those who live on the Ochil hills.—Gael. *moin*, a mountain, or *moine*, a moss. *Subh* denotes a berry.

MUNSIE, *s.* A designation expressive of contempt or ridicule, S.—Perh. a corr. of *Fr. monsieur*, vulgarly pron. *monsie*.

MUNTER, *s.* A watch or clock of some kind. *Acts Cha. I.*—*Fr. montre*, *montre*, "a watch or little clock that strikes not," Cotgr.; from *montr-er*, *montr-er*, to show, because it points out the time.

MUPETIGAGE, *s.* A fondling compellation addressed to a child, East Loth.—*Fr. mon petit gage*, q. my little pledge. E. *moppet*.

MUR, *adj.* V. Movie.

MURALYEIS, *s. pl.* Walls. *Douglas.*—*Fr. muraille*, a wall.

MURDIE-GRUPS, *s. pl.* The belly-ache; a colic, Upp. Clydes. From *Fr. mord-re*, and O. *Fr. grip-er*, both signifying to gnaw, to pinch.

To MURDRES, Murthreys, *v. a.* To murder. *Bellend.*—Moes. G. *maurthr-jan*, id.

MURDRESAR, *s.* 1. A murderer, ibid. 2. A large cannon. *Comp. S.*—*Fr. meurtriere*, id.

MURE, Muir, Mor, *anc.* More, *s.* A heath; a flat covered with heath, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *mor*, ericetum, heath-ground; Isl. *mòr*, id.

MURE-BURN, *s.* 1. The burning of heath, S. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. Metaph. strife; contention, S.

MURE-ILL, *s.* V. Muir-ill.

MURISH, *adj.* Of or belonging to *mure* or heath, S. *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*

MURELAND, Moorland, *adj.* Of or belonging to heathy ground. *Ramsay.*

MURE-LAND, *s.* The higher and uncultivated part of a district, opposed to *Dale-land*, S.

MURE-LANDER, *s.* An inhabitant of the higher and uncultivated parts of a district, S.; also *Mure-man*, Clydes.

MURE-SICKNESS, *s.* A wasting disorder which attacks sheep, Shetl. *Surv. Shetl.*

To MURGEON, *v. a.* 1. To mock, by making mouths. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To murmur; to grumble, S.—Fr. *morguer*, to make a sour face.

MURGEON, Morgeoun, *s.* 1. A murmur, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Muttering, in reference to the Mass. *R. Bruce.* 3. *Murgeons*, distorted gestures, Ettr. For. —As Fr. *morguer* signifies to make wry mouths, here there is merely a transition from the face to the body.

To MURGULLIE. V. Margulyie.

MURYT, *pret.* Walled. *Barbour.*—Fr. *mur-er*, to wall.

MURKIN, *adj.* Spoiled by keeping, applied to grain, Shetl.—Isl. *morkinn*, murcus, *morkna*, murcus fio, putresco, Haldorson. Su. G. *murken*, id.

MURKLE, *s.* A term of reproach or contempt, Fife. —Teut. *morkel-en*, grunnire; murmurare, mussitare.

MURLAN, *s.* A round narrow-mouthed basket, S. B. *Pop. Ball.* V. Murling.

To MURLE, *v. a.* and *n.* To moulder. *Priests Peblis.*—C. B. *mwrl*, crumbling.

MURLIE, *s.* 1. Any small object, Ang. 2. A fondling term for an infant; also *murlie-flkes*, ibid.

MURLING, *s.* A soft murmur, Ang.—Su. G. *morl-a*, mussitare.

MURLING, Morthling, Murt, *s.* The skin of a young lamb, or of a sheep soon after it has been shorn, Gl. Sibb.—This is merely E. *morling*, *mortling*.

MURLOCH, *s.* The young Piked Dog-Fish. *Statist. Account.*

MURMELL, *s.* Murmuring. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *murmul-en*, submurmurare.

MURMLED, Murbled, *adj.* Having sore or tender feet, so as to go lame, Loth. S. A.—O. E. *mormall*, a sore, or swelling on the feet, or elsewhere.

To MURMURE, Murmowr, *v. a.* 1. To calumniate secretly. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. To complain against. *Aberd. Reg.*

MURPHY, *s.* A cant term for a potato, supposed to have been introduced from Ireland, Lanarks.

To MURR, *v. n.* To purr as a cat; a term applied to infants, S. B.—Isl. *murr-a*, Teut. *murr-en*, murmurare.

MURRICK, *s.* An esculent root, or vegetable, Shetl.

MURRIOW, Murriown, Murrion, *s.* A helmet. *Knox.*—Fr. *morion*, *morrion*, id.

MURRLIN, *s.* "A very froward child, ever whining and ill-natured." *Gall. Encycl.* Apparently a dimin. from one of the verbs mentioned under *Murr*, as signifying to murmur.

MURROCH, *s.* A designation given to shell-fish in general, Ayrs.—Gael. *maorach*, shell-fish.

MURT, *s.* A lamb-skin before castration-time, Teviotd. V. Murling.

MURTH, Morth, *s.* Murder, Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *mord*, id.

To MURTHER, *v. n.* To murmur softly as a child, Upp. Clydes. "To *murther* an' greet." *Janet Hamilton.*

MUSSAL, Myssal, Mussaling, *s.* A veil. *Philotus.* —Perhaps from *mousseline*, muslin.

To MUSALL, Missel, *v. a.* To veil. *Acts Ja. II.*—Su. G. *musla*, occultare.

MUSARDRY, *s.* Musing; dreaming. *Douglas.*—Fr. *musardie*, id. *musard.*

MUSCHE, *adj.* Meaning not clear. *Inventories.*

MUSCHET, *part. pa.* Notched; or spotted. *Inventories.* If the former be the sense, it is from the v. *Mush*, q. v.; if the latter, from Fr. *mouschet*, spotted.

MUSCHINPRAT, *s.* A great or important deed; used ironically; as, "That is a *muschinprat*," Fife. It had been originally applied to an improper action.—Fr. *mechant*, bad, and *prat*, q. v.

MUSE-WOB, *s.* V. Moose-web.

MUSH, *s.* Muttering. *Neither hush na mush*, neither a whisper nor the sound of muttering, Ang. This seems allied to Isl. *musk-ra*, mussito, *musk-er*, mussitatio.

To MUSH, *v. a.* To cut out with a stamp; to nick or notch; to make into flounces; applied to grave-clothes, S. *Old Song.*—Fr. *mouschet-er*, "to pinke, or cut with small cuts," Cotgr. V. Muschet.

MUSH, *s.* A nick or notch; that especially which is made by scissors. *Old Song.*

MUSH, *s.* One who goes between a lover and his mistress, Fife.—Fr. *mouche*, a fly; metaph. an eavesdropper, a promoter. V. Mowch.

MUSHINFOW, *adj.* Cruel, W. Loth.; apparently q. *mischantfou.*

MUSHOCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* "A heap of grain laid aside in a corner for seed." *Gall. Enc.*

MUSHOCH-RAPES, *s. pl.* Ropes for surrounding this grain, Gall. ibid.

MUSICKER, *s.* A musician, S. O. *Entail.*

MUSK, *s.* A pulp? *Max. Sel. Trans.*

MUSK, *s.* A confused heap, Galloway. *Gall. Enc.* —Isl. *mosk*, acus, quisquiliae, palea; item, pulvis, Haldorson.

MUSK, *s.* A term formerly used in S. denoting moss, and synon. with modern *fog*. "Muscus, *musk* or *fog* of walls or trees." *Despaut. Gram.* From the Lat. word, or Ital. *mosc-o*, id.

MUSKANE, Muscane, *adj.* 1. Mossy. *Palice Honer.* 2. Putrid; rotten. *Bellen.*—Teut. *mosch-en*, mucere.

MUSLIN-KAIL, *s.* Broth made of water, barley, and greens, S.; q. *meslin-kail*. *Burns.* V. Maschlin.

MUSSLE-BROSE, *s.* "*Brose* made from *mussels*. These shell-fish are boiled in their own sap, and this juice, when warm, is mingled with oatmeal." *Gall. Encycl.*

MUSSLING, *adj.* Meaning uncertain. *Z. Boyd.*

MUST, *s.* Mouldiness. *Henrysone.*—Teut. *moe*, *mose*, mucor.

MUST, *s.* Musk. V. Muist.

MUST, *s.* Hair-powder, or flour used for this purpose, S.; perhaps as anciently scented with musk, S. *must.*

To MUST, Moust, *v. a.* To powder the hair with *must*, S. *Waverley.*

MUSTARDE-STONE, *s.* A stone used for bruising *mustard*-seed, S. *Dunbar.*

To MUSTER, *v. n.* To talk with great volubility, Clydes.

MUSTER, *s.* Excessive loquacity, Clydes.

MUSTERER, *s.* An incessant talker, Clydes.

To MUSTUR, *v. n.* To make a great parade; q. to show one's self. *Douglas.*

To MUT, *v. n.* To meet. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *mot-jan*, Su. G. *moet-a*, id.

MUTCH, *s.* 1. A head-dress for a female, S. *Ramsay.* —Teut. *mutse*, Su. G. *mysa*, id. 2. Occasionally a night-cap for a man. *Spalding.*

Night-Mutch, *s.* A night-cap for a female, S. *Rates.*

MUTCH-CAP, *s.* A night-cap, Roxb.

MUTCHKIN, *s.* A measure equal to an English pint, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Belg. *mutsie*, denotes a quart.

MUTCHKIN-STOUP, *s.* The vessel used for measuring a *mutchkin*, S. *Herd's Coll.*

MUTE, Moor, *s.* A whisper, Fife. V. MUTE, *v.* to articulate.

MUTE, *s.* 1. Meeting. *Wallace.* 2. A parliament; an assembly. *Kennedy.*

To MUTE, *v. n.* 1. To plead; an old law term. *Baron Courts.* 2. To treat of. *Barbour.*—A. S. *mot-ian*, tractare, discutere.

MUTE, MOTE, *s.* 1. A plea. *Reg. Maj.* 2. A quarrel. *Rutherford.*

To MUTE, *v. n.* 1. To articulate. *Lynds.* 2. To mention what ought to be kept secret, S. *Godscroft.* 3. To complain, S. *Wallace.* Used also as a *v. a. Kennedy.*—Lat. *mut-ire*, to mutter.

MUTH, *adj.* Exhausted with fatigue. *Wyn.* V. MAIT.

MUTH, *adj.* Warm; cheerful. V. MUITH.

MUTHER, *s.* A great number; as, "a *muther* o' beasts," a great drove of cattle; "a *muther* o' folk," &c.; sometimes *murther*, Fife; *myter*, Perths.—Gael. *mothar*, a tuft of trees.

MUTING, *s.* Apparently, assembly; meeting. *Colkelbie Sow.*—A. S. *mut*, conventus. V. MUTE, *s.*

MUTTER, *s.* The same with *Multure*, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

MUTTIE, *s.* A vessel used in a mill, for measuring meal, Loth. It contains half a stone weight.—Su. G. *matt*, a measure, Alem. *muttu*, id.

MUTTYOCH'D, MOTTYOCH'D, *part. adj.* Matted. *Gall. Encycl.*

MUTTLE, *s.* A small knife, Shetl. Perhaps q. *murtle*, from Isl. *mora*, cultellus.

MUTTON, *s.* A sheep. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *mouton.*

To MUZZLE, *v. a.* To mask. *Law's Memor.* V. MUSSAL, *v.*

N.

N appears, in the Goth. dialects, as often holding merely the place of a servile or redundant letter. In many instances it has been inserted in words making a transition from one language to another; or in the same language in the lapse of ages. Thus Teut. *blinck-en*, corruscare, appears also as *blick-en*, id.

NA, NAE, NE, *adv.* No; not, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *na, ne*, id.

NA, NE, *conj.* 1. Neither. *Douglas.* 2. Nor. *Barbour.* 3. Used both for neither and nor. *Doug.*—A. S. *na, ne*, neque nec.

NA, *conj.* But, ibid.

NA, *conj.* Than. *Wallace.*—C. B. Gael. Ir. *na*, id.

NA, *adj.* No; none. *Barbour.*

To NAAG, *v. a.* To tease. V. NAG.

NAB, *s.* A smart stroke, Ettr. For. "*Nab*, a blow on the head." *Gall. Encycl.* V. KNAP, *s.* id.

To NAB, *v. a.* To strike; to peck, S. perh. from *neb*, the beak.

NABALISH, *adj.* Covetous; griping, S.

NABBIT, *part. adj.* Nabbed; caught suddenly.

NABBLE, *s.* "A narrow-minded, greedy person." *Gall. Encycl.* This, I suppose, is from the Heb. name *Nabal*, which, from the character of the man, is a designation pretty generally conferred on a covetous person, S.

NA CA DEED I. A phrase used in Orkn. "I will not." Perhaps by a transposition, q. "No indeed, quoth I."

NACHET, NACKET, *s.* 1. An insignificant person. *Dunbar.* 2. *A little nacket*, one who is small in size, S.—Fr. *nacquet*, a lacquey.

NACKET, *s.* 1. A bit of wood, stone, or bone, used at the game of *Shinty*, S. 2. A quantity of snuff made up, or a small roll of tobacco, S.—Su. G. *knock*, globulus lapideus, quo ludunt pueri.

NACKET, *s.* 1. A small cake or loaf, Roxb. 2. A piece of bread eaten at noon, ibid.; the same with *Nockit*, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. KNOCKIT.

NACKETY, *adj.* V. KNACK.

NACKETIE, *adj.* Expert at any piece of nice work, Roxb.; synon. *Nicknackie.*

NACKIE, *s.* "A loaf of bread." *Gl. Picken. Ayrs.* V. NACKET.

NACKIE, *adj.* V. KNACKY.

NACKS, *s.* A disease in the throat of a fowl, from taking too hot food. It causes severe wheezing and breathlessness, and is similar to the E. *pip*, S. Syn. *Cannagh.*—Isl. *gnack*, stridor, *gnack-a*, stridere. V. KNACKS.

NADKIN, *s.* 1. The taste or smell which meat acquires from being too long kept; *Natkin*, id. Roxb. 2. Any disagreeable odour; as, "Jock's brought in a *natkin* wi' him," ibid. Loth. Clydes. 3. A taste of the same kind, ibid.

NAEGAIT, *adv.* In no wise, S.

NAELINS, *adv.* Used interrogatively, Aberd.

NAE MOWS. Not jests; dangerous.

NAES, *Nae is.* Is not, S. B.

NAFFING, *s.* Frivolous chat, S. V. NYAFF.

To NAG, *v. a.* To strike smartly, Lanarks.

To NAG, *v. n.* To gibe; to taunt; to tease with unkind reflections; as, "He's aye *naggin* at ane," Loth. *Naag*, id. Shetl.—Dan. *nagg-er*, to torment, to vex, to fret.

NAG, *s.* A stroke at the play of *Nags*, q. v.

NAGGIE, *s.* A cup, Lanarks. A corr. of E. *noggin.*

NAGS, *s. pl.* A game at *marbles*, or taw, in which the loser is struck a certain number of times on the knuckles by the other players, with their bowls, Aberd. Called also *Knuckle-dumps.*

NAGUS, *s.* An abusive designation. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *Necken, Neccus*, Old Nick.

NAY, *adv.* Tyrwh. remarks that this "seems to be used sometimes as a noun. *It is no nay*; It cannot be denied." *Collyear.* *No nay*, Chaucer.

NAIG, *s.* 1. A riding-horse; a *nag*, S. *Burns.* 2. A stallion, S.

To NAIG AWA', *v. n.* To move like a horse, or *nag*, that has a long, quick, and steady pace, Fife.—The most probable origin of *naig* or *nag*, as denoting a horse, is Isl. *knegg-ia*, A. S. *hnaeg-an*, to neigh, Su. G. *gnegg-a*, id.

NAIL, *s.* A particular pain in the forehead, S.

NAIL. *Aff at the nail*, 1. Destitute of any regard to propriety of conduct, S. 2. Frequently, mad; wrong-headed, S. B. 3. The phrase is also used in another form; *Aff* or *off the nail*, tipsy. *The Steam-Boat.*

NAILS, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*

NAIN, *adj.* Own, S. *Picken.* In Angus, q. *nyawn;* as, "his *nyawn*," his own. This has originated, like *Tane* and *Tother*, entirely from the accidental connexion of letters. *Mine ain*, my own; *tane*, the ane; *tother*, the other. V. NAWN.

NAIP, *s.* The summit of a house, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *nap-ar*, prominet, *nauf*, prominentia; E. *knap*, a prominence.

NAIPRIE, *s.* Table-linen, S. *Knox.*—Fr. *nappe.*

NAYSAY, NA-SAY, *s.* A refusal, S. *Ramsay;* as "nineteen *na-says* is half a grant."

To NAYSAY, *v. n.* To refuse, S.

NAYSAYER, *s.* One who denies or refuses, S. "A sturdy beggar should have a stout *naysayer*." S. Prov. *Kelly.*

NAIT, *s.* Need. *Colgear.*—Moes. G. *nauth*, Isl. *naud*, necessitas.

NAITHERANS, *conj.* Neither. V. NETHERANS.

NAITHLY, *adv.* Perhaps, industriously. *Douglas.* A. S. *nythlice*, studiosus.

NAKYN, *adj.* No kind of, S. *Barbour.*

NAKIT, *pret. v.* 1. Stripped. *Pal. Hon.* 2. *part. pa.* Destitute of; *Nakit of counsall*, devoid of counsel. *Bellend.*—Su. G. *nakta*, nudare.

NALE, *s.* An old word signifying an alehouse, Roxb. This, I suspect, is a cant term used as an abbreviation, q. *an ale*, for "an alehouse."

To NAM, *v. a.* To seize quickly, and with some violence, Roxb.—Su. G. *nam-a*, id. V. NOMS and NUMMYN.

NAM. Am not, q. *ne am;* Chaucer, *n'am. Sir Trist.*

NAMEKOUTH, *adj.* Famous. *Douglas.*—A. S. *nam-cuthe*, nomine notus.

NAMELY, *adj.* Famous; celebrated; a term used by Highlanders, when they condescend to speak *Saxon. Clan Albin.*

NAMMONIE, *s.* A little while, Orkn.—Isl. *mund*, the hand, with *na*, a particle indicating proximity.

NANCY, *s.* A name for Agnes, S.; although some view it as belonging to *Anne*. *Nannie* and *Nanse* are undoubtedly for *Agnes*, S.

NANCY-PRETTY, *s.* London Pride, a flower; corr. from *None so pretty.*

NANE, *adj.* No; none, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *nan*, id.

NANES, NANYS, *s.* *For the nanys*, on purpose.—E. *nonce*, Su. G. *naenn-a*, to prevail with one's self to do a thing.

NAP, *s.* 1. A little round wooden dish made of staves, Dumfr. 2. A milk vat, ibid. *Boyn*, synon.—This is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *nap*, cyathus, scyphus, patera, poculum.

NAP, *s.* A cant term for ale, or strong beer, Aberd. *Tarras.* V. NAPPY.

NAP, NYAP, *s.* A bit; a morsel taken hastily; a snatch, Dumfr. V. GNAP.

*NAPKIN, *s.* "A handkerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland," Johns.; a *pocket-napkin*, a *neck-napkin* or cravat. V. KIN.

NAPPER O' NAPS, *s.* A sheep-stealer, Roxb.; given as old.

NAPPY, *s.* Ale, S. O. *Burns.*

*NAPPY, *adj.* Tipsy; elevated with drink. *Herd's Collection.*

NAPPIE, *s.* "A wooden dish." *Picken.*

NAPPIE, *adj.* Brittle. *J. Nicol.* Qu. what *knaps*, or is easily broken.

NAPPIE, *adj.* Strong; vigorous; "a *nappie* callan," a strong boy, Ayrs.

NAPPIT, *part. adj.* Crabbed; ill-humoured, Aberd.; *Cappit*, synon.

NAPPLE, *s.* "A sweet wild root." *Gl. Galloway.* Apparently Orobus tuberosus, or heath-pea, S. B. *knapparts. Davidson's Seasons.*

NAPSIE, *s.* "A little fat animal, such as a sheep." *Gall. Encycl.*

NAR, *prep.* Near, S. Yorks. V. NEA.

NAR, *conj.* Nor. *Douglas.*

NAR. Were not. *Sir Tristrem.*

NAR, *adj.* Nigher. *Poems 16th Cent.*—A. S. *near*, id.

To NARR, NEAR, NEAR, *v. n.* To snarl as dogs, S. O. Gl. Sibb.—E. *gnar*, A. S. *gnyrr-an*, id.

NARROW-NEBBIT, *adj.* Contracted in one's views with respect to religious matters, S. V. NEB.

NAR-SIDE, *s.* The left side, as opposed to *Aff-side*, the right side, Mearns; being the side *nearest* to him who mounts on horseback, drives a team, &c.

NARVIS, *adj.* Belonging to Norway. *Skene.*—Sw. *Norweys*, Norwegian.

NAS. Was not. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *nas*, i. e. *ne was*, non erat.

To NASH, *v. n.* To prate; to talk impudently, S.—Probably from Teut. *knaschen*, stridere. "A *nashin'* body," a little pert chattering creature.

NASH-GAB, *s.* Insolent talk, Roxb. *Tales of my Landlord.* In other counties, it is *Snash-gab.*

NASK, *s.* A withe for binding cattle, Caithn. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*

NAT, *adv.* Not. *Douglas.*

NAT. Know not, ibid.—A. S., *nat*, i. e. *ne wat*, non scio.

To NATCH, *v. a.* To lay hold of violently, S. B.

To NATCH, *v. a.* To notch, Aberd.

NATCH, *s.* A notch, Aberd. *Burns.*

To NATE, *v. a.* To need, Clydes. V. NOTE.

NATE, *s.* Use. *Douglas.*—Isl. *not*, id. V. NOTE.

NATHELESS, *adv.* Notwithstanding; nevertheless, S. *The Pirate.* "*Nathless* he so endured." *Milton.*—A. S. *no the laes*, id.

NATHER, *conj.* Neither. *Balfour's Pract.*—A. S. *nather*, *nawther*, id. from *ne* the negative particle, and *ather*, uterque. V. ATHER.

NATHING, *s.* Nothing, S. *Barbour.*

NATIE, *adj.* Tenacious; niggardly, Shetl.; synon. *Nittie* and *Neetie*, q. v.

NATYR-WOO, *s.* 1. Fine wool, Mearns. 2. Wool that has been pulled off a sheep's skin from the root, and not shorn, ibid.; q. *Nature-wool.*

NATIVE, *s.* The place of one's nativity, Perths.

NATKIN, *s.* A disagreeable taste or smell. V. NADKIN.

NATRIE, NYATRIE, *adj.* Ill-tempered; crabbed, Aberd: Mearns.; pron. q. *Nyattrie.* V. NATTER, *v.*

To NATTER, *v. n.* To chatter peevishly, Roxb.; *Nyatter*, Dumfr. *Gall. Encycl.*

NATTERIN, *part. adj.* Chattering in a fretful way, id.—Teut. *knoter-en*, garrire.

To NATTLE, *v. a.* 1. To nibble; to chew with difficulty, as old people often do, Roxb. 2. To nip; as, "To *nattle* a rose," to nip it in pieces, ibid.—Isl. *knitl-a*, exactly corresponds.

NATURAILL, *adj.* Used in a sense the reverse of that of the term in E.; lawful, as opposed to illegitimate. *Acts Ja. V.*

*NATURAL, *adj.* Genial; kind; used in regard to the weather, S. B.

NATURALITIE, *s.* Natural affection, S.

NATURALITIE, *s.* Naturalisation. *Acts Mary.*—Fr. *naturalité.*

NATURE, *adj.* 1. Spontaneously producing rich herbage; as, *nature grund*, land that produces rich grass without having been sown, S. O. 2. Rich; nourishing; applied to grass so produced; as, *nature gerse, nature hay*, S. O. Roxb. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

NATURENESS, *s.* 1. Spontaneous fertility in rich herbage, S. O. 2. Richness; exuberance; applied to grass produced spontaneously, S. O. These words are pronounced *naitur* and *naiturness.*

NAUCHLE, *s.* A dwarf; synon. *Crute*, Upp. Clydes. The *n* has the liquid sound as if *y* followed it, *nyauchle.*—Isl. *knocke*, metaphorice pusillus, pusio, G. Andr.

NAUFRAGE, *s.* Shipwreck.—L. *naufragium.*

To NAVELL. V. NEIVE.

NAVEN, NAWYN, *s.* A navy. *Barbour.*—Germ. *nawen*, navis.

NAVIE. *Rid Navie.* Meaning doubtful; perhaps *red hand. Pitscottie's Cron.*

NAVYIS, *adv.* No wise; syn. *Nawayes, Nawiss. Acts Ja. VI.*

NAUKIE, *adj.* Asthmatical; as, "He wheezes like a *naukie* hen," Roxb. Loth.—Isl. *gnak-a*, stridere. V. NACKS.

NAUM, *s.* A heavy blow with a bludgeon, Ettr. For.

NAUR, *prep.* Near; the pron. of some districts in S. *Jacobite Relics.* V. NER.

NAVUS-, NAWUS-, or NAWVUS-BORE, *s.* A hole in wood occasioned by the expulsion of a knot, Aberd. *W. Beattie's Tales.* V. AUWIS-BORE.

NAWAYES, *adv.* No wise. *Acts Ja. VI.*

NAWISS, NAWYSS, *adv.* In no wise. *Barb.*

NAWN, NYAWN, *adj.* Own. *His nyawn*, his own, Angus. V. NAIN.

NAXTE, *adj.* Nasty. *Sir Gawan.*

NAZE, *s.* A promontory; a headland, S. B.; syn. *Nez, Ness.*—From *nasus*, nose, the promontory of the face.

NE, *conj.* Neither. V. NA.

NE, *adv.* No. V. NA.

NE, *prep.* Nigh. *Douglas.*—A. S. *neah.*

To NE, *v. n.* To neigh, ibid.—Teut. *naeyen*, id.

NE, *s.* Neighing, ibid.

NEAPHLE, *s.* A trifle; a thing of no value, Dumfr.—Fr. *nipes*, trifles; Su. G. *nipp*, a trifle.

NEAR, *adj.* Niggardly, S. B.

NEAR-BEHADDIN, *part. adj.* Niggardly, Roxb.; *Near-be-gawn*, synon.

NEAR-GAWN, NEAR-BE-GAWN, *adj.* Niggardly, S. *Fergusson.* From *near*, and *gaand*, going.

NEAR-HAND, *adj.* Near; nigh, S.

NEAR-HAND, *adv.* Nearly; almost, S. V. NER-HAND.

NEAR HIMSELL. A phrase applied to a man who is very niggardly, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

NEAR-SIGHTED, *adj.* Short-sighted, S.

NEASE, *s.* Nose. *R. Bruce.*

NEATY, NEATTY, *adj.* 1. Mere, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Identical, S. B, id.

NEB, *s.* 1. The beak of a bird, S. *Kelly.*—A. S. Belg. *nebbe*, rostrum. 2. The nose, used ludicrously. *Lang-nebbit, Narrow-nebbit*, q. v.; *sharp-nebbit*, having a sharp nose, S.—A. S. *nebbe*, Isl. *nef*, nasus, 3. Applied to the snout. *Kelly.* 4. Any sharp point, S. 5. *To gie* a thing *a neb*, to make it pungent, S. B.

To NEB, *v. n.* To bill; to caress as doves do, Loth.; from *neb*, the beak or bill. *Jacob. Rel.*

NEB AND FEATHER, used as an *adv.* Completely; from top to toe; as, "She's dinkit out *neb and feather*," Teviotd.

NEB AT THE GRUNSTANE. *To keep* one's *neb at the grunstane*, to keep one under, or at hard work, S.

NEBBIT, *part. adj.* 1. Having a beak or nose, S. Frequently used in composition, as in *Lang-nebbit, Narrow-nebbit, Quhaup-nebbit*, q. v. 2. Having a hooked head. Thus, *Nebbed staff* would seem to be synon. with *Kebbie* and *Nibbie. Herd's Coll.*

NEB-CAP, *s.* The iron for fencing the point of a shoe, Ettr. For. V. CAP-NEB.

NEB O' THE MIRESNIPE. "To come to the *neb o'* the mire-snipe;" to come to the last push, S. A. *Brownie of Bodsb.*

NEB O' THE MORNING. "That part of the day between daylight and sun-rising." *Gall. Encycl.*

NEBSIE, *s.* An impudent old woman, Roxb. Perhaps from *Neb*, the nose, as in advanced life the nose often approximates to the chin.

NECE, *s.* Grand-daughter. V. NEIPCE.

NECES, *s. pl.* An unknown animal. *Inventories.* V. NETES.

NECESSAR, *adj.* Necessary, S. A. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *necessaire.*

To NECK, OR NICK, *with nay.* V. NYKIS.

NECK-BREAK, *s.* Ruin; destruction. *W. Guthrie's Serm.* The term is inverted in E.

NECKIT, *s.* A tippet for a child, S. B.

NECK-VERSE, *s.* The beginning of the Fifty-first Psalm, *Miserere mei*, &c. *Lay Last Minstrel.* Sung at executions.

NEDEUM, *s.* A gnawing pain. *Gall. Encycl.*

To NEDEUM, *v. n.* To thrill with pain, ibid.—C. B. *cnouad*, gnawing.

NEDMIST, *adj.* Undermost, S.—A. S. *neothemest*, id.

NEDWAYIS, *adv.* Of necessity. *Barbour.*—A. S. *neadwise*, necessary.

NEED-BE, *s.* Necessity; expediency; applied to an afflictive dispensation of Providence, and apparently borrowed from 1 Pet. i. 6, S.

NEEDLE-E'E, *s. Through the Needle-e'e*, a play among children, in which, a circle being formed, each takes one of his neighbours by the hands, the arms being extended; and he who takes the lead, passes under the arms of every second person, backwards and forwards, the rest following in the same order, while they repeat a certain rhyme, S. *Blackw. Mag.* It is the same game that in E. is called *Thread-the-Needle.*

NEEDLE-FISH, *s.* The shorter Pipe-fish. *Sibbald.*

NEED-MADE-UP, *adj.* and *s.* Applied to any thing hastily prepared, as immediately necessary, Aberd.

NEEF, *s.* Difficulty. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—A. S. *naefde*, want.

NEEMIT, NIMMET, *s.* Dinner; in Loth. *neemit*, in Teviotd. *nimmet*; q. *neon-meat.* A corr. of A. S. *non-mete*, prandium.

NEEP, NEIP, *s.* The old name for a turnip, S. *Aberd. Reg. Jacobite Relics.* "Rapum, a *neip.*" *Wedderburn's Vocab.*—From A. S. *naep*, rapa.

NEEP-HACK, *s.* A pronged mattock for raising turnips during severe frost, Ang. Mearns.

NE'ER-BE-LICKET. Nothing whatsoever; not a whit, S. *Antiquary.*

NE'ER-DO-GOOD, NE'ER-DO-GUDE, *s.* Synon. *Ne'er-do-weel*, S. *Waverley.*

NE'ER-DO-WEEL, *adj.* Past mending, S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

NEERDOWEIL, *s.* One whose conduct gives reason to think that he will *never do well*, S. *Ramsay.*

To NEESE, *v. n.* To sneeze, S.—A. S. *nies-an*, Belg. *nies-en*, id.

NEESE, *s.* "The nose," S. O. *Gl. Picken.*—A. S. Dan. *naese*, Su. G. *naesa*, id.

To NEESHIN, *v. n.* To desire the male, S. B. V. EASSIN.

NEESING, *s.* Sneezing, S. V. the *v.*

NEET, *s.* A parsimonious person; a niggard, Aberd.

NEETIE, *adj.* Avaricious, S. V. NITTIE.

NEFF, *s.* The nave of a church. *Keith.*—Fr. *nef du temple*, id.

NEFF, *s.* A hand. *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. NEIVE, NEIF.

NEFFIT, *s.* A pigmy, S.; pron. *nyeffit.*—Belg. *nuffje*, a chit, or from *neive.*

To NEFFOW, *v. a.* 1. To take in handfuls, Loth. 2. To handle any animal; as, "Sandie, callant, lay down the kitlin; ye baggit, ye'll *neffow't* a' away, that will ye," Roxb.; also pron. *Nievfu', Niffu.* V. NIEVE and NEVEL.

To NEYCH, NICH, NYGH, NYCHT, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To approach. *Chr. Kirk.*—Moes. G. *nequh-jan*, A. S. *nehw-an*, id.

NEIDE, *s.* Necessity. *Wallace.*

NEID-FYRE, *s.* 1. Fire produced by the friction of two pieces of wood, S. *Gl. Complaynt.* 2. Spontaneous ignition, S. *Bellenden.* 3. The phosphoric light of rotten wood, S. A. *Gl. Complaynt.* 4. A beacon, S. A. *Lay Last Minstrel.*—A. S. *nyd*, force, and *fyr*, fire, q. forced fire.

NEIDFORSE, *s.* Necessity. *Compl. S.* Q. the *necessity* arising from *force.*

NEIDLINGIS, *adv.* Of necessity. *Doug.*

To NEIDNAIL, *v. a.* 1. To fasten by clinched nails, S. 2. A window is *neidnail'd*, when so fastened with nails in the inside, that the sash cannot be lifted up, S.—Sw. *nei-nagla*, to rivet, from *naed-a*, to clinch, and *nagla*, a nail.

NEIF, *s.* Difficulty, Aberd. *W. Beattie.* V. NEEP.

To NEIFFAR, NIFFER, *v. a.* 1. To barter; properly, to exchange what is held in one's *fist*, for what is held in another's, S. *Rutherford.* 2. To higgle, South of S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

NEIFFER, NIFFER, *s.* A barter, S. *Burns.*

NEIGHBOUR-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Resembling those around us, in manners, in appearance, or in moral conduct, S. 2. Often implying assimilation in criminality, S. *Guy Mannering.*

NEIGRE, *s.* A term of reproach, S.—Borrowed from Fr. *negre*, a negro.

NEIP, *s.* A turnip. V. NEEP.

NEIPCE, NECE, *s.* A grand-daughter. *Skene.*—Lat. *neptis*, id.

NEIPER, *s.* Corr. of E. *neighbour*, S. B. *Ross.*

NEIPERTY, *s.* Partnership, Aberd.

NEYPSIE, *adj.* Prim; precise in manners, Upp. Clydes.—Teut. *knijp-en*, arctare, to pinch, q. doing every thing in a constrained way.

To NEIR, NERE, *v. a.* To approach. *Douglas.*—Germ. *naher-n*, propinquare.

NEIRS, NERES, *s. pl.* The kidneys, S. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *nyra*, Su. G. *niure*, Teut. *niere*, ren.

NEIS, NES, *s.* The nose, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *naese*, *nese*, Su. G. *naesa*, id.

NEIST, NAYST, NEST, NIEST, *adj.* Nearest, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *neahst*, Su. G. Dan. *naest*, id.

NEYST, *prep.* Next. *Wyntown.*

NEIST, *adv.* Next, S. *Ramsay.*

NEIS-THYRLE, NES-THYRLL, *s.* Nostril, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *naes-thyrlu.*

NEIS-WISE, *adj.* Commonly used with a negative; as, "I didna mak him *neis-wise*;" *i. e.* I did not give him the information he wanted, although I could have done it. V. NOSEWISS.

NEITHERS, NETHERINS, *adv.* Neither, Renfr. *Picken.*

NEIVE, NEIF, *s.* 1. The fist, S.; pl. *neiffis*, *nevys*, *newys*, *newffys. Douglas. To fald the Neive*, to clench the fist, S. 2. *Hand to Nieve*, hand and glove, S. *R. Gallow.*—Isl. *nefi*, *knefe*, Su. G. *knaef*, *naef-we*, id.

NEIVIE-NICKNACK, *s.* "A fire-side game; a person puts a little trifle, such as a button, into one hand, shuts it close, the other hand is also shut; then they are whirled round and round one another, before the one who intends to guess what hand the prize is in." *Gall. Encycl.*

To NEK, *v. a.* To prevent receiving check; a term at chess. *Montgomerie.*—Su. G. *nek-a*, to refuse.

To NELL, *v. n.* *To Nell and Talk*, to talk loudly and frivolously, Clydes. *Now and Talk*, synon. Hence, "a *nellin talk.*" Probably from E. *knell*; A. S. *cnyll-an*, to ring.

NELL, NELLY, *s.* Abbrev. of *Helen*, S.

NEPIS, *pl.* Turnips. V. NEEP.

NEPS, *s.* The abbrev. of *Elspeth* or *Elizabeth. Ramsay*

NEPUOY, NEPOT, NEPHOY, NEPHEW, NEVO, NEVOY, NEVW, NEWU, *s.* 1. A grandson. *Wyntown.*—Lat. *nepos*, id. 2. A great-grandson. *Douglas.* 3. Posterity, though remote, ibid. 4. A brother's or sister's son. *Wallace.*—A. S. *nepos*, *brother sune*, vel *suster sune.* 5. Any relation by blood. *Wyntown.*

NEPUS-GABLE, *s.* *The Provost.* Perhaps q. *knap-house*, Su. G. *knapp*, *knaepp*, vertex, summitas, and *hus*, domus. S. *Timpan*, synon.

NER, NERE, *prep.* Near, S.—A. S. *ner*, Su. G. Dan. *naer.*

NERBY, NEAR BY, *prep.* Near to. *Nerby Glasgow*, near to that city, S. It is also used as an adv. signifying nearly, almost; as, "I was *nerby dead*, I was almost lifeless," S.

NER BY, NEAR BY, *adv.* Nearly, S. *Guy Mannering.*

NER-BLUDIT, *adj.* Nearly related, q. *near* in *blood*, Clydes.

NERE HAND, *adv.* Nearly. *Wyntown.*

NERHAND, NEAR HAND, *prep.* Near, S. *Barbour.*

NER-SICHTIT, *adj.* Short-sighted, S.—Su. G. *naarsynt*, id.

NER TIL, *prep.* Near to, S.

NES, *s.* A promontory; *ness*, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *nesse*, Su. G. *naes*, Belg. *neus*, id.

NESS. S. pl. *nessis*, valleys. *Wallace.*—A. S. *nessas*, loca depressa.

NESSCOCK, *s.* A small boil; *Nesscockle*, Strathmore. "Furunculus, a *nesscock.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.* This seems merely a corr. of *Arsecockle*, q. v.; formed perhaps by the separation of the letter *n* from *an* or *ane*, the article, when prefixed to the word.

NES-THRYLL. V. NEIS-THYRLE.

NET, *s.* The *omentum*; the caul, S.—Teut. *net*, A. S. *net*, *nette*, id.

NETES, *s. pl.* *Inventories.* V. NECES.

NETH, *prep.* Below. *Wallace.*—A. S. *neothan*, Su. G. *ned*, infra.

NETHELES, *conj.* Nevertheless. *Douglas.*—A. S. *na the laes*, id.

NETHER, *s.* An adder. This in some counties is the invariable pron. *a nether*. O. E. "*Neddyr* or eddyr. Serpens." *Prompt. Parv.* This corresponds with A. S. *naeddre*, *nedder*, *neddre*, serpens, anguis, &c. a serpent, an adder, Somner. Todd has inserted the term *Nedder* in the E. Dictionary, on the authority of Chaucer.

NETHER, *adv.* Nearer, Ettr. For.

NETHERANS, **Naithrans**, **Naithers**, *conj.* Neither, West of S. Mearns. *Gl. Picken.*

NETHER END. The breech, S. *Davidson.*

NETHIRMARE, *adv.* Farther down. *Douglas.*—A. S. *nither*, and *mare*, more.

NETHMIST, **Nethmost**, *adj.* Undermost, Aberd. Ettr. For.; the same with *Nedmist*, q. v.

NETHRING, *s.* Depression. *Barbour.* V. Nidder.

NETTERIE, *adj.* Ill-tempered, Tweedd. Perhaps from A. S. *naeddre*, Teut. *nater*, an adder.

NETTY, *s.* A woman who traverses the country in search of wool, Ettr. For.

NETTY, *adj.* Mere, Aberd. *W. Beattie.*

NETTLE-BROTH, *s.* Broth made of young *nettles*, as a substitute for greens, S.

NETTLE-EARNEST, *s.* *In nettle-earnest*, no longer disposed to bear jesting, but growing testy, Selkirks. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

NETTLIE, *adj.* Ill-humoured; peevish, S. A. I suppose that the adj. is from the name of the weed, as referring to its stinging quality.

NEUCHELD, (*gutt.*) *part. pa.* With calf, Perths.

NEUCK-TIME, *s.* The twilight; in reference to its being the season for pastime or gossiping among the working people, W. Loth.

To **NEVELL**, **Navell**, **Neffle**, *v. a.* 1. To strike with the fists, S. *Philotus.*—Su. G. *knuff-a*, pugnis impetere. 2. To take hold with the fist, S.—Isl. *knyf-a*, pugno prendo. 3. To knead; to leave the marks of the knuckles on bread, Ayrs. *Picken.* 4. To pommel; to beat with any kind of instrument; used improperly, Ayrs. *Annals of the Parish.*

NEVEL, **Nevvel**, *s.* A blow with the fist, S. *Ramsay.* V. Neive.

NEVELLING, **Neffelling**, *s.* Fisticuffs, S. *Knox.*

NEVEW, **Nevo**, **Nevow.** V. Nepuoy.

NEVIL-STONE, *s.* The key-stone of an arch. *Sir A. Balfour's Letters.* Qu. if q. *navel-stone*, as being the central part?

To **NEVIN**, **Neuin**, **Nyvin**, *v. a.* To name. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *nafn*, Dan. *noffn*, a name, *naevn-er*, to name.

NEVYS, *pl.* Fists. V. Neive.

NEUK, *s.* Corner, S.; same with *nook*, E. V. Oo. *Far nook*, the extremity of any thing, S. *In the neuk*, in child-bed, Gall.

NEUKATYKE, *s.* *A collie*, or shepherd's dog, that is rough or shaggy, Fife.

NEULL'D, **Null'd**, *adj.* Having very short horns, Roxb.; *Nittled*, synon.—Teut. *knovel*, *knevel*, nodus.

NEVOY, *s.* A nephew, S. V. Nepuoy.

To **NEW**, *v. a.* To curb; to master; to humble, Aberd.; pron. *Nyow.* V. New'n, which is the part. of this v.

* **NEW**, *adj.* Or New: newly; anew. *Pitscottie.*—Lat. idiom, *de novo*, id.

To **NEW**, *v. a.* To renovate. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *neow-ian*, id.

NE WAR. Unless. *Douglas.*—Alem. *ne uuare*, nisi.

NEWCAL, *s.* A cow *newly calved*, Loth. *Ramsay.*

NEW CHEESE. A sort of pudding made by simmering the milk of a new-calved cow, Aberd.

NEW'D, *part. pa.* Oppressed, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *nu-a*, conterere, the same with *gny-a*, subigere.

NEW-YEAR'S-DAY. Among the superstitions connected with this day, the following keeps its place in Ayrs. "She was removed from mine to Abraham's bosom on Christmas day, and buried on Hogmanae; for it was thought uncanny to have a dead corpse in the house on the *New-year's-day*." *Annals Par.*

NEWYN. Renewing, or perhaps naming. *Wallace.*

NEWINGIS, **Newings**, *s. pl.* 1. News; a fresh account of any thing. *Q. Kennedy, Ross. with J. Knox.* 2. Novelties, *Rutherf.*

NEWIS, **Newys**, **Newous**, *adj.* 1. Earnestly desirous, Loth. 2. Parsimonious; covetous; greedy, Loth.—A. S. *hneaw*, tenax; O. E. *niggish*, covetous; Su. G. *nidsk*, *nisk*, avarus, parcus.

NEWIT, *part. pa.* Renewed. V. New.

NEWLINGIS, *adv.* Newly; S. *newlins.* *Barbour.*

NEWMOST, *adj.* Nethermost, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—A. S. *neothemest*, id.

NEWOUS, *adj.* Newfangled; fond or full of what is new, Clydes.

NEWOUSLIE, *adv.* In a newfangled way, id.

NEWOUSNESS, *s.* Newfangledness, ibid.—C. B. *newys*, new; *newyz-iaw*, to make new.

To **NEWSE**, *v. n.* To talk over the *news*, Ab.

NEWSIE, *adj.* Fond of hearing or rehearsing *news*, ibid.

NEWTH, *prep.* Beneath. *Barbour.* V. Neth.

To **NYAFF**, *v. n.* 1. To yelp; to bark, S. 2. Applied to the pert chat of a saucy child, or of any diminutive person, S. V. Niffnaffs.

To **NIB**, *v. a.* To press or pinch with the fingers. *Montg.*—Isl. *kneppe*, coarcto.

NIBAWAE, *adj.* Diminutive and meagre, Aberd.; q. resembling what is picked by the *nib* or beak of a fowl.

NIBBIE, *s.* A walking staff with a hooked head, used by shepherds, like the ancient crook. "Gin I get haud o' my *nibbie*, I'se reesle your riggin for ye." Teviotdale.

NIBBIT, *s.* "Two pieces of oatmeal bread, spread over with butter, and laid face to face," Ayrs. *Pick.* This may be q. *nieve-bit*, a piece of bread for the hand.

* **NICE**, *adj.* Simple. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *niais*, simple.

NICE-GABBIT, *adj.* Difficult to please as to food, Fife. V. Gab.

NICETÉ, **Nycete**, *s.* Simplicity. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *nice*, dull, simple, *niceté*, simplicity.

To **NICH**, **Nygh**, *v. a.* V. Neych.

NYCHBOUR, **Nychtbour**, *s.* 1. A neighbour. *Bellend.*—A. S. *neah-ge-bure*, Germ. *nach-bauer*, *neah*, *nach*, nigh, id. and *gebure*, *bauer*, an inhabitant. 2. An inhabitant, or perhaps rather, a fellow-citizen. Thus the phrase, "The *nychtbouris* of this towne," is used for the inhabitants, &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

NYCHBOURLYKE, *adj.* Like one's neighbours, S. *Acts Mary.* This term is still used. It occurs in the proverb, "*Neighbourlike* ruins half the world," S.

To **NICHER**, **Neigher**, (*gutt.*) **Nicker**, *v. n.* 1. To neigh, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *gnaeg-an*, Isl. *hnaegg-ia*, id. 2. To laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner, S. *Minstrelsy Border.*

NICHER, **Nicker**, *s.* 1. A neigh, S. ibid. 2. A horse-laugh, S.

NYCHLIT, *pret. v.* Uncertain. *Houlate.*

To NYCHTBOUR, *v. n.* To co-operate in an amicable manner, with those living in the vicinity, in the labours of husbandry. *Aberd. Reg.*

NYCHTBOURHEID, NYCHTBOURSCHIP, *s.* That aid which those who lived adjacent to each other, were legally bound to give one another in the labours of husbandry; synon. *Marrowschip. Aberd. Reg.*

NICHT-COWL, *s.* A night-cap, S.

NICHTED, *part. pa.* Benighted, S. V. NICHTIT.

NICHT-HAWK, *s.* 1. A large white moth, which flies about hedges in summer evenings, Clydes. 2. A person who ranges about at night, ibid. Probably the same with A. S. *niht-buttorfleoge*, night-butterfly, blatta; Lye.

NICHT-HAWKIN, *adj.* Addicted to nocturnal roaming, ibid.

NYCHTYD, *pret.* Drew to night. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. Isl. *natt-as*, ad noctem vergere.

NYCHTYRTALE, *s.* *Be nychtyrtale*, by night; in the night-time. *The Bruce.*

NICHTIT, *part. pa.* Benighted, S.

NICHT QUAIFFIS. Night-coifs. V. QUAIFFIS.

To NICK, *v. n.* To drink heartily, S. B.

To NICK, *v. a.* To strike off a small bowl, by the first joint of the thumb pressing against the forefinger; a term used at the game of *marbles* or taw, S.

NICK, *s.* The angle contained between the beam of a plough and the handle, Orkn. *Asee*, synon.

NICK, *s.* An opening between the summits of two hills, South of S. *Gall. Encycl.*

To NICKER, *v. n.* V. NICHER.

NICKERERS, *s. pl.* A cant term for new shoes, Roxb.; probably from their making a creaking noise.

NICKERIE, *s.* *Little nickerie*, a kindly compellation of a child, Loth.

NICKET, *s.* A small notch, Gl. Sibb.

NICKIE, NIKIE, *s.* The abbrev. of the name *Nicol*; sometimes of the female name *Nicolas*, S. "*Nikie* Bell." *Acts*, iii. 392. *Nickie-ben*, the devil. *Burns.*

NICKIM, NICKUM, *s.* A wag; one given to mischievous tricks, Fife, Aberd. Perhaps q. *nick him.*—Isl. *knick-r*, dolus.

NICKLE, *s.* A good *nickle*, great power in *nicking* a bowl. E. *knuckle.*

NICK-NACK, *s.* 1. A gimcrack, S. 2. Small wares, S. B. *Morison.*

NICKNACKET, *s.* A trinket, S. A. *Burns.*

NICKNACKIE, *adj.* Dexterous in doing any piece of nice work, Roxb.; synon. *Nacketie.*

To NICKS, NIX, *v. n.* To set up a mark and throw at it; to take aim at any thing near; as to *nix* at a bottle, Roxb.—Teut. *naeck-en*, appropinquare.

NICKSTICK, *s.* A tally, S. *Trans. Antiq. Soc.* S. *nick*, a notch, and *stick.*

NICKSTICK BODIE. One who proceeds exactly according to rule; as, if he has had one to dine with him, he will not ask him again without having a return in kind, Teviotdale.

NICNEVEN, *s.* The Scottish *Hecate* or mother-witch. *Montgomerie.*

NIDDER, *s.* "The second shoot grain makes when growing." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps from A. S. *nithertian*, detrudere.

To NIDDER, NITHER, *v. a.* 1. To depress, S. *Ross.* 2. To straiten; applied to bounds. *Douglas.* 3. *Niddered*, pinched with cold, Ang. Loth. 4. Pinched with hunger, S. 5. Stunted in growth, S. A. Gl. Sibb. 6. To put out of shape, as by frequent handling and tossing. "*Nidderit* & deformeit." *Aberd. Reg.* 7. Plagued; warmly handled, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.*—Su. G. *nedr-as, nidr-as*, deprimi; Teut. *ver-nedr-en*, id.

To NIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To trifle with the fingers, S. 2. To be busily engaged with the fingers, without making progress, S.—Isl. *knudl-a*, digitis prensare.

To NIDDLE, *v. a.* "To overcome." *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *nid-ian*, urgere, cogere.

To NIDGE, *v. n.* To squeeze through a crowd, or any narrow place, with difficulty, Roxb. V. GNIDGE, *v. a.*

NIDGELL, *s.* 1. "A fat froward young man." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A stiff lover; one whom no rival can displace," ibid.—C. B. *cnodig*, fleshy, corpulent, fat.

NIEF, *s.* A female bond-servant. *Spotiswo.* Cowel refers to Fr. *naif*, naturalis, a term applied, in that language, to one born a servant.

NIEL, *s.* The abbrev. of *Nigel*, S. Perhaps rather the abbrev. of *Nathaniel.* *Niel Gow*, Nathaniel Gow.

NIEVE, *s.* The fist, S. V. NEIVE.

NIEVEFU', NEFFOW, *s.* 1. A handful, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *naefwe full*, id. 2. A small quantity of any dry substance; as, "a *neffow* o' woo," *i. e.* wool, Clydes. 3. Any person or thing very small and puny. *Burns.* 4. Metaphorically and contemptuously, what is comparatively little, or of no value. 5. A death's-hold of what is viewed as worthy of grasping. *Jacobite Relics.*

NIEVESHAKING, *s.* Something dropped from the hand of another; a windfall. *Blackw. Mag.* V. NEIVE.

To NIFFER, NYFFER, *v. a.* 1. To exchange. *Ab. Reg.* 2. To higgle. V. NEIFFAR, *v.*

NIFFERING, *i. e.* the act of bartering. *Rutherford.*

To NIFFLE, *v. n.* To trifle; to be insignificant in appearance, in conversation, or in conduct; as, "He's a *niffin'* body," Fife.—Belg. *knuffelen*, to fumble.

NIFF-NAFFY, *adj.* Troublesome about trifles, S. *Guy Mannering.*

NIFFNAFFS, (pron. *nyiffnyaffs*) *s. pl.* 1. Small articles of little value, S. 2. Denoting a silly peculiarity of temper, displayed by attention to trifles, S.—Fr. *nipes*, trifles; Sw. *nipp*, id. 3. In the singular, it sometimes denotes a small person, or one who has not attained full strength, S. A. *Perils of Man.*

To NIFFNAFF, *v. n.* To trifle; to speak or act in a silly way, S. *Ramsay.*

NIGER, (*g* hard) *s.* Corr. of *negro*, S. *Burns.*

NIGGAR, NIGER, *s.* A miser, S. *A. Scott's Poems.* Corr. from E. *niggard.*—Isl. *nauggur, knauggur*, parcus, tenax, Sw. *niugg, niugger*, id.

NIGGARS, *s. pl.* Two pieces of iron placed on the sides of cast-metal grates for contracting them, Roxb.—A. Bor. "*Niggards*, iron cheeks to a grate," Grose; evidently from E. *niggard*, as it is a parsimonious plan.

To NIGHT, *v. n.* To lodge during night. *Spalding.*—Isl. *natt-a*, pernoctare.

NIGHT HUSSING, *s.* A night-cap for a female, Selkirks. Syn. *Mutch. Hogg.*

To NIGHT THEGITHER. To lodge under the same roof, S. *Brownie of Bodsb.*

NIG-MA-NIES, *s. pl.* "Unnecessary ornaments." *Gall. Encycl.* V. NIGNAYES.

NIGNAG, *s.* A gimcrack; a variety of *Nicknack*, Teviotd.

NIGNAYES, NIGNYES, *s. pl.* 1. Gimcracks, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Whims; peculiarities of temper or conduct, S. *Cleland.*

NYKIS, 3 *p. pres. v. Gawan and Gol.*—Perhaps allied to Su. G. *nek-a*, to deny. *Nykit*, 3 *p. past.*

NILD. L. *could. Maitland Poems.*

NYLE, *s.* Corr. of *navel*, Fife. "Her *nyle's* at her mou," a phrase applied to a woman far advanced in pregnancy.—A. S. *nauel*, *nafel*, Su. G. *nafle*, id.

NILL YE, WILL YE. A phrase still used in S. signifying, "Whether ye will or no." Syn. *nolens*, *volens*.—A. S. *nill-an*, nolle.

NYIMMIE, *s. dim.* A very small piece.

NYMNES, *s.* Neatness. *Burel.*

NINE-EYED-EEL. The less lamprey. Firth of Forth. V. EEL.

NINE-HOLES, *s. pl.* 1. The game of Nine-men's Morris, S. 2. That piece of beef that is cut out immediately below the *brisket* or breast, S. The piece next to the *nine-holes* is called the *runner*, as extending the whole length of the fore ribs, S.

* NIP, *s.* Bread or cheese is said to have a *nip*, when it tastes sharp or pungent, S.

To NIP, NIP up, or *awa*, *v. a.* To carry off cleverly by theft, S. *Ross.*—Isl. *knippe*, raptim moto.

NIP, NIMP, *s.* A small bit of any thing, S.—Su. G. *nypa*, id.

NIP, *s.* A bite; a term used in fishing, S.

NIPCAIK, *s.* One who eats delicate food clandestinely, S. *Dunbar.*

NIPLUG, *s. To be at niplug*, to quarrel, S.

* NIPPERS, *s. pl.* The name for pincers, S. In E. the word denotes "small pincers."

NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY, *adj.* Childishly exact, or affectedly neat, S. A. *Rob. Roy.* Syn. *Hippertie-tippertie.*

NIPPIT, *adj.* 1. Niggardly, S. 2. Scanty in any respect, S. *Lynd.*—Su. G. *napp*, Isl. *knepp-er*, arctus.

NIPRIKIN, *s.* A small morsel, Roxb.

NIP-SCART, *s.* 1. A niggardly person, Teviotd. 2. A crabbed or peevish person, Clydes. From *nip*, to pinch, and *scart*, to scratch.

NIPSHOT, *s. To play nipshot*, to give the slip. *Baillie.* Perhaps q. to *nip* one's *shot*. V. SHOT.

NIRB, *s.* 1. Any thing of stunted growth, Ettr. For. 2. A dwarf, ibid. V. NIRLIE.

To NIRL, *v. a.* 1. To pinch with cold, Loth. 2. To contract; to shrink. "Thae pickles (grains of corn) hae been *nirled* wi' the drowth," or "wi' the frost," Loth.

NIRL, *s.* 1. A crumb, S. 2. A small knot, S. B. 3. A puny dwarfish person, ibid.—Teut. *knorre*, tuber; E. *knurle.*

NIRLED, *adj.* Stunted; applied to trees, Loth.; most probably q. *knurled.*

NIRLES, *s. pl.* A species of measles, S. which has no appropriate name in E. *Montgomerie.*

NIRLIE, *adj.* 1. Very small; synon. with *Nirled*; as, "*Nirlie-headed* wheat," S. 2. Niggardly; as, "a *nirlie* creature," Loth.

NISBIT, *s.* The iron that passes across the nose of a horse, and joins the *branks* together, Ang. From *neis*, nose, and *bit.*

NISE, *s.* Nose, properly *nis*, S. B. *Cock's Simple Strains.* V. NEIS.

To NYSE, *v. a.* To beat; to pommel; a word used among boys, Loth. Perhaps radically the same with *Nuse.* V. KNUSE.

NISSAC, *s.* A porpoise, Shetl. A dimin. from Norw. *nisse*, Delphinus Phocœna.

NIT, *s.* 1. A nut; the fruit of the hazel, S. 2. The wheel of a cross-bow. *Inventaries.*

NITCH, *s.* A bundle or truss. V. KNITCH.

To NYTE, *v. n.* To deny. *Douglas.*—Isl. *neit-a*, Dan. *naegt-er*, id.

To NYTE, NITE, *v. a.* To rap; to strike smartly. *Brownie of Bodsb.* V. KNOIT.

NIT-GRIT, *adj.* As large or *great* as a nut, South of S.

NITHER, NIDDER, *adj.* Nether, S. *Ruddiman.*—Isl. *nedre*, id.

To NITHER, *v. a.* V. NIDDER.

NITHERIE, *adj.* Wasted; growing feebly; as, "*nitherie* corn," that which is so feeble that it can scarcely be cut, Roxb. Syn. *Niddered.* V. NIDDER, *v.*

NITTERS, *s.* "A greedy, grubbing, impudent, withered female." *Gall. Encycl.* W. NITTIE.

NITTY, *s.* A "little knave." *Skinner.*

NITTIE, NEETIE, *adj.* Niggardly; covetous, S.—Su. G. *gnetig*, Mod. Sax. *netig*, id.

NITTLED, *adj.* Having small stunted horns, Clydes. *Neull'd*, synon.

NITTLES, *s. pl.* 1. Horns just appearing through the skin, Clydes. 2. The small stunted horns of sheep, id.—Isl. *knytla*, nodulus, a little knot, from *knut-r*, nodus.

NYUCKFIT, *s.* The snipe; a name probably formed from its cry when ascending, Clydes.

NIVIE-NICKNACK, *s.* V. NEIVIE-NICKNACK.

To NYVIN, *v. a.* To name. V. NEVEN.

NIVLOCK, *s.* A bit of wood, round which the end of a hair-tether is fastened, S. B. from *nieve*.—Su. G. *naefwe*, the fist, and *lycka*, a knot.

NYUM, *Houlate.* L. *nyvin*, name.

NIVVIL, *s.* A handful, S. B. V. NEIVE.

NIXIE, *s.* A naiad; a water-nymph. *Pirate.*—Germ. *nicke*, daemon aquaticus.

NIXIN, *s.* A play, in which cakes of gingerbread being placed on bits of wood, he who gives a certain sum to the owner has a right to throw at them with a *rung*, and to claim as many cakes as he can displace, Roxb. *Rowlie-powlie*, Loth.

NIXT HAND, *prep.* Nighest to. *Douglas.*

NIXTIN, *adj.* Next. *Poems 16th Cent.*

NIXTOCUM, *adj.* Next. *Aberd. Reg.* i. e. Next to come.

NIZ, *s.* The nose, Ang. V. NEIS.

NIZZARTIT, *part. pa.* Stunted in growth, Lanarks. *Niddered*, synon.

NIZZELIN, *part. adj.* 1. Niggardly, S. B. 2. Spending much time about a trifling matter, from an avaricious disposition, id.—Su. G. *nidisk*, *nisk*, covetous.

* NO, *adv.* This negative has peculiar emphasis in the Scottish language; and converts any adj. to which it is prefixed into a strong affirmative of the contrary to its meaning; as, *no wyse*, mad; *no blate*, impudent, arrogant; *no canny*, dangerous.

NOAK'S ARK. Clouds assuming the likeness of a boat or yawl pointed at both ends, S.

NOB, *s.* A knob. *Houlate.*

NOBLAY, *s.* 1. Nobleness; faithfulness. *Barbour.*—2. Courage; intrepidity, ibid.—O. Fr. *noblois*, nobilitas.

NOBLE, *s.* The armed Bullhead, Loth. *Neill.*

NOCHT, *adv.* Not. *Barbour.*—A. S. *naht*, *noht*, nihil.

NOCHT FOR THI, *conj.* Nevertheless. *Barbour.*

NOCHTGAYNESTANDAND, *conj.* Notwithstanding. *Brechine Reg.*

NOCHTIE, *adj.* 1. Puny in size, and contemptible in appearance; as, "O! she's a *nochtie* creature." Ang. Fife. 2. Bad; unfit for any purpose; applied to an instrument, Aberd. Q. a thing of nought, A. S. *no-wiht.*

NOCHTIS, *s.* Naught; of no value. *Keith. Nohtes*, gen. of A. S. *noht*, nihil.

NOCK, Nok, Nokk, *s.* 1. The notch of a bow or arrow. *Douglas.* 2. The extremity of the sail-yard, ibid. 3. The notch of a spindle, S. B. *Gl. Shirr. Bannatyne Poems.*—Teut. *socke*, crena, incisura.

NOCKET-TIME, *s.* The time for taking a luncheon, Roxb. *A. Scott.*

NOCKIT, Nokkit, Nocket, *s.* A luncheon, S. A. Roxb. Gall.

NOCKIT, Nokkit, *part. adj.* Notched. *Douglas.*

NOCKS, *s. pl.* "Little beautiful hills." *Gall. Encycl.*; the same with *Knock*, q. v.

* NOD, *s.* *The Land of Nod*, the state of sleep. "He's awa to the *Land of Nod*," he has fallen asleep, S. *Lands of Nod*, Aberd. *Tales of my Landlord.* This figure is borrowed from the E. word, as denoting "the motion of the head in drowsiness." But it has most probably been at first employed as containing an allusion to the first murderer, Gen. iv. 16.

NODDY, *s.* 1. A one-horse coach, moving on two wheels, and opening behind, S. *The Steam-Boat.* The name may have been given from its *nodding* motion. 2. It is now often used for a one-horse coach of the ordinary kind with four wheels.

NODDLE-ARAID, *adv.* Head foremost, Teviotdale.

To NODGE, *v. a.* To strike with the knuckles, S. B. V. Gnidge, and Knuss.

NODGE, *s.* A push or stroke, properly with the knuckles, Ayrs.; *Dunsh, Punsh*, synon. *The Steam-Boat.*

To NODGE, *v. n.* 1. To sit or go about in a dull, stupid state, Ettr. For. 2. To Nodge *alang*, to travel leisurely, Dumfr.

NOG, *s.* 1. A knob; a hooked stake, driven into the wall, S. *Minstrelsy Bord.* 2. A large peg driven through *divots*, to keep them on the roof of a cottage, Dumfr. It seems originally the same with Teut. *knocke*, a knot in a tree, Sw. *knagg*, E. *knag.*

NOGGAN, *part. pr.* "Walking steadily, and regularly nodding the head." *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *knok-a*, moto.

NOGGIE, *s.* A small wooden vessel with an upright handle, Dumfr. The *Cog* is the larger, the *Luggie* of an intermediate size. In Galloway it is pron. *Noggin*, like the E word.

To NOY, *v. a.* To annoy. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *noy-en, noey-en*, id.; Fr. *nuire.*

NOY, *s.* Annoyance. *Barbour.*

NOYIS, *s.* Annoyance. *Wyntown.*

NOYIT, *part.* 1. Vexed, S. 2. Wrathful, S. B.

NOYNSANKYS, *s. pl.* *Chartul. Aberbroth.* This undoubtedly signifies either meridian or dinner. It is originally the same word with A. S. *non-sang*, cantus ad horam diei nonam, the *noon-song.*

NOYOUS, *adj.* Noisome. *Houlate.*

NOYRIS, Noryss, Nurice, *s.* A nurse; S. *noorise. Wallace.*—Norm. Sax. *norice*, Fr. *nourrice*, id.; Lat. *nutrix.*

NOISOME, *adj.* Noisy, Aberd.

NOIT, *s.* A small rocky height. *Gall. Encycl.*

To NOIT, Nyte, *v. a.* To strike smartly, S. V. Knoit.

NOITING, *s.* A beating, Lanarks.

NOITLED, *part. adj.* "Intoxicated with spirits." *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *neutel-en*, frivolè agere; q. brought into that state in which one talks foolishly.

NOK, *s.* A notch. V. Nock.

NOLD. Would not. *Douglas.*—A. S. *nolde*, noluit.

NOLDER, *conj.* V. Nouther.

To NOLL, Null, *v. a.* To press, beat, or strike with the knuckles, S. B.—Alem. *knousel*, a knuckle.

NOLL, *s.* A strong push or blow with the knuckles, S. B. V. Neive, Nevell.

NOLL, *s.* A large piece of any thing, S. B.—Su. G. *knoel*, tuber, a bump.

NOLT, Nowt, *s.* 1. Black cattle.—E. *neat.* 2. A stupid fellow, S. *Surv. Moray.*—Isl. *naut*, Sw. *noet*, an ox.

NOLTHIRD, *s.* A neat-herd, S. *Douglas.*

NOLT-TATH, *s.* Luxuriant grass, "raised from the manuring of *nowt*," S. V. Tath.

NOME, *pret.* Taken. *Wallace.*—A. S. *nim-an*, to take; part. *nom.*

NONE, *s.* 1. Noon. *Barbour.*—A. S. *non*, Fr. *none*, id. 2. Dinner. *Dialog.*

NONE-SUCH, *adj.* Unparalleled. *M'Ward.*

NON-FIANCE, *s.* Want of confidence. *Baillie.*—Fr. *non*, negation, and *fiance*, confidence.

NONFINDING, *part.* Not finding. *Acts Ja. V.*

NON OBSTANT. Notwithstanding. "*Non obstant* that," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*—From Lat. *non obstante*, Fr. *non obstant.*

NONREDDING, *s.* Not cleaning, or clearing out. "The *nonredding* of his buicht," keeping his booth in a state of disorder. *Aberd. Reg.*

NON-SOUNT, *s.* A base coin. *Knox.*—Fr. *Messieurs de non sont*, men who are imperfect in a physical sense.

NON-SUCH, *s.* One without a parallel, S. *M'Ward.*

NOOF, Nuve, (Fr. *u*) *adj.* 1. Neat; trim; spruce, Gall. Dumfr. *Davidson's Seasons.* 2. Snug; sheltered from the blast, ibid.

To NOOK, Neuk, *v. a.* 1. To check; to snib; to put down; to humble, Aberd. *Ross.* 2. To trick; to outwit; to take in, ibid. I suspect that the v. has been formed from the s. *nook* or *neuk.*

NOOK, Neuk, *s.* 1. *To Keep*, or *Hald* one *in his ain Nook*, to keep a person under, to keep one in awe, Aberd. 2. *To Turn a nook upon*; to outwit; to overreach, id.

NOOL, *s.* A short horn, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.*—Su. G. *knoel*, a bump or knob; Germ. *knoll*, id.

NOOPING, *part. pr.* "Walking with eyes on the ground, and head nodding." *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *knip-in*, gestu tristia.

NOOST, *s.* The action of the grinders of a horse in chewing his food, Roxb.—Isl. *gnast-a*, stridere, *gnast-r*, stridor.

To NOOZLE, *v. a.* To squeeze, Teviotd. *Hogg.* Probably a derivative from *Knese*, *v.* especially as it properly signifies to press down with the knees.

NOOZLE, *s.* A squeeze; a crush, Ettr. For.

NOP BED. A bed made of wool, in E. a *flock-bed. Act. Dom. Conc.*—A. S. *knoppa*, villus, Su. G. *nopp*, id.; Teut. *noppe*, id.

NOP SEK. *Act. Audit.* Apparently a sack made of coarse cloth.—Su. G. *noppa*, stupae.

NOR, *conj.* Than, S. *Dunbar.*

NORIE, *s.* The Puffin, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*

NORIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Eleanor*, or *Elsinora.*

NORIE, *s.* A whim; a reverie; a maggot. *Hogg.* Pl. whims, Perths.—Sw. *narr-as*, illudere.

NORYSS, *s.* Nurse. V. NOYRIS.

NORLAN, NORLIN, NORLAND, *adj.* Belonging to the North country, S. B. *Percy.*—Isl. *nordlingr*, Dan. *nordlaend-r*, id.

NORLICK, KNURLICK, *s.* A tumour occasioned by a blow, S. A. *Journal Lond.*—E. *knurl*, a knot.

NORLINS, *adv.* Northward, S. B. *Ross.*

NORLOC, *s.* An encysted, growing on the heads of some persons, even to the size of an orange, S. B.; expressed S. A. by the E. word *Wind-gall.* A dimin. from E. *nurle*, a knot.

NOR'LOCH. The *North Loch*, a body of stagnant water, which formerly lay in the hollow between the High Street of Edinburgh, and the ground on which Princes Street now stands.

NOR'LOCH TROUT. A cant phrase formerly used to denote a joint or leg of mutton.

NORTHART, *adj.* Northern; of or belonging to the north, Ayrs.; corr. from *Northward.* *Picken.*

NORTHIN, NORTHYN, *adj.* Northerly. *Complaynt S.*

NOSEBITT, *s.* Any thing that acts as a check or restraint. *Poems 16th Cent.*

NOSEL, NOZLE, *s.* A small socket or aperture, S. A.

NOSEWISE, *adj.* 1. Having an acute smell, S. 2. Metaph. denoting one who either is, or pretends to be, quick of perception. *Bp. Galloway.*—Germ. *naseweis*, self-witted, critical. Also, *Nosewise.* V. NEIS-WISE.

NOSS, *s.* A term of the same meaning with *Ness*, a promontory, Shetl. *The Pirate.*—Su. G. *nos*, the nose.

NOST, *s.* Noise; talking; speculation about any subject, S. B.—Su. G. *kynst-a*, mussitare; Isl. *knist-a*, stridere.

NOT. Know not. *Douglas.* V. NAT.

NOTAR, *s.* A notary public. "Ane *notar*," id. *Aberd. Reg. Notar. Gl. Lynds.*

To NOTE, *v. a.* 1. To use, S. B. *Douglas.*—A. S. *not-ian*, Isl. *niot-a*, id. 2. To use as sustenance, S. B.—Teut. *nutt-en*, uti, vesci; Isl. *nautin*, eating, *neitte*, vescor. 3. To need, Ang. Mearns. *Rudd.*

NOTE, NOTT, *s.* 1. Use. *Douglas.* 2. Occasion for, S. B.—Alem. *not*, Su. G. *noed*, id.

NOTELESS, *adj.* Unnoticed, S. B. *Shirr.*

NOTH, *s.* 1. Nothing, Aberd. 2. The cypher 0, id. Probably a corr. of S. *nocht.*

NOTNA. Needed not.

NOTOUR, NOTTOUR, *adj.* 1. Notorious, S. *Pardovan.* 2. Avowedly persisted in, notwithstanding all warnings, S. *Ersk.*—Fr. *notoire.*

NOUDS, NOUWDS, *s. pl.* Fishes counted of little value, Ayrs. Gall. Perhaps the Yellow Gurnard or Dragonet.

NOVITY, *s.* Novelty. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*—Fr. *nouveauté.*

NOUP, NUPS, *s.* "A round-headed eminence," Shetl. Dumfr. (Fr. s.) *The Pirate.* The same with *Knoop*, sense 3, q. v.

NOURICE, *s.* A nurse, S. O. *Lights and Shadows.*—"O. E. *Noryce.* Nutrix." *Prompt. Parv.*

NOURICE-FEE, *s.* The wages given to a wet nurse, S. *Ross.*

NOURISKAP, *s.* 1. The place of a nurse, S. 2. The fee given to a nurse, S.—From A. S. *norice*, a nurse, and *scipe*; Su. G. *skap*, denoting state.

NOUST, *s.* 1. A landing place for a boat, especially where the entrance is rocky, Orkney. 2. "A sort of ditch in the shore, into which a boat is drawn for being moored."—Isl. *naust*, statio navalis sub tecto. Verelius gives Sw. *bothus*, *i. e.* boat-house, as the synonyme.

NOUT, *s.* Black cattle. V. NOLT

NOUTHER, NOWTHIR, NOLDER, *conj.* Neither, S. *Douglas.*

NOUVELLES, NOUELLES, *s. pl.* News, S. *Complaynt S.*

NOW, *s.* The crown of the head. *Polwart.*—A. S. *knol*, vertex.

* NOW, *adv.* It is used S. in a sense unknown in E. "He was never pleased with his work, who said, *Now*, when he had done with it," S. Prov. "*Now*, at the having done a thing, is a word of discontent." *Kelly.*

To NOW, *v. n.* *To Now and Talk*, to talk loudly, and in a silly manner, Clydes. Hence the phrase, "a *nowan* talker."

NOWDER, *conj.* Neither. *Inventories.* V. NOUTHER.

NO-WYSS, *adj.* 1. Foolish; without thought, Ang. 2. Deranged; as, "That's like a *no-wyss* body," id.

To NOWMER, *v. a.* To reckon; to number. "*Nowmert* money," a sum reckoned. *Aberd. Reg.*

NOWT-HORN, *s.* The horn of an ox, used as a trumpet, S. *Herd's Coll.*

NOWTIT, *part. adj.* A potato is said to be *nowtit*, when it has a hollow in the heart, Aberd.—Isl. *knud-r*, Dan. *knude*, tuber, tuberculum; q. swelled, or puffed up; or A. S. *cnotta*, a knot.

NUB BERRY, *s.* The Knoutberry. *Stat. Acc.*

NUBBIE, *s.* A walking-staff with a hooked head; perhaps q. *knobbie*, a stick with a *knob*, Roxb.—Dan. *knub*, a knot in a tree.

NUBBIE, *s.* "An unsocial person, worldly, yet lazy." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *nubb*, quicquid formam habet, justo minorem. *En knubbig karl*, one who is plump, or whose corpulence exceeds the proportion of his stature, who is *as braid's he's lang*, S.

NUCH, NAUCH, *adj.* Destitute, Aberd. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *noed*, necessity, *nisk*, parsimonious.

NUCKLE, *adj.* Applied to a cow which has had one calf, and will calve soon again. V. NEWCAL.

NUDGE, *s.* A push or stroke with the knuckles, S. A. *Redgauntlet.* V. NODGE, *v.* and GNIDGE.

NUFF, *adj.* Neat; spruce. V. NOOF.

NUGET, *s.* "One who is short of stature, and has a large belly," South of S. *Nudget*, I suspect, is the proper orthography; q. resembling a thick stick or rung.—Teut. *knudse*, *knodse*, fustis, clava; clava nodosa.

NUIF, *adj.* Intimate, Ettr. For. V. KNUFF, *v.*

NUIK, *s.* The corner of any thing, S. *nook*, E.

NUIKIT, NUIKEY, *part. adj.* Having corners; as, "a *three-nuikit* hat," S.

To NUIST, *v. n.* To eat continually; to be still munching, Roxb. V. NOOST.

To NUIST, *v. a.* To beat; to bruise, Lanarks. Gall.—Dan. *knust*, part. pa. crushed, mangled. V. KNUSH.

NUIST, *s.* "A blow," ibid.

NUIST, *s.* "A greedy, ill-disposed, ignorant person." *Gall. Encycl.*

NUIST, *s.* A large piece of any thing, Upp. Clydes. V. KNOOST.

NULE-KNEED, *adj.* Knock-kneed, S.; perhaps q. *knuckle-kneed.* V. NOLL.

NUMMYN, *part. pa.* 1. Taken. *Douglas.* 2. Reached; attained. V. NOMB.

To NUMP, *v. a.* Apparently a corr. of E. *nump*, to nibble. *Jacobite Rel.*

NUNCE, *s.* The Pope's legate, or nuncio. *Keith's Hist.*

NUNREIS, *s.* A nunnery. *Bellenden.*

NUPE, *s.* A protuberance. V. NOUP.

NURDAY, Noordsday, *s.* New-year's-day.

NURDAY, *adj.* What is appropriate to the first day of the year, S. O. *Picken's P.*

NURG, Nurgle, *s.* "A short, squat, little, savage man." *Gall. Encycl.*

NURIS, *s.* A nurse. V. Noyris.

NURISFATHER, *s.* Nursing-father. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Noyris.

NURLING, *s.* "A person of a *nurring* disposition." *Gall. Encycl.* V. Nurr, *v.*

NURR, *s.* A decrepit person, Roxb.—Teut. *knorre*, tuber, nodus. V. Knurl.

To NURR, *v. n.* To growl or snarl, like a dog when irritated, Roxb. Gall.—Dan. *gnurr-er*, to growl. Our term has been originally the same with E. *gnar*, also *gnarl, to snarl.*

NURRIS-BRAID, *adv.* Applied to persons who begin to work in so furious a way that they cannot hold on, Roxb.

NURRIT, *s.* An insignificant or dwarfish person, Roxb. V. Nurr, *s.*

To NUSE, *v. a.* To knead. V. Knuse.

NUTTING-TYNE, *s.* *Herd's Coll.* Qu. a forked instrument for pulling *nuts* from the tree? *Tine*, E. a fork. V. Tyed.

NYAFFING, *part. adj.* Idle; insignificant; contemptible; as, "Had your tongue, ye *nyaffing* thing," Loth. It seems to include the idea of chattering. V. Nyaff, *v.* after *Neuth.*

To NYAM, *v. a.* To chew, Ettr. For.—Gael. *cnamh-an*, has the same meaning.

To NYARG, *v. n.* To jeer; to taunt, Aberd.

NYARGIE, *adj.* Jeering, ibid.—Isl. *narr-a*, ludibro exponere, *narr-as*, scurrari.

NYARGLE, *s.* "A foolish person fond of disputation." *Gall. Encycl.*

NYARGLING, *part. pa.* "Wrangling," ibid.

To NYARR, Nyarg, *v. n.* To fret; to be discontented, Aberd.—This liquid sound nearly approaches that of Isl. *knurr-a*, murmurare; Teut. *knarr-en*, stridere.

NYAT, Nyit, *s.* A smart stroke with the knuckles; as, "He gae me a *nyit* i' the neck," Fife.—Isl. *hniot-a, niot-a*, ferire.

To NYAT, *v. a.* To strike in this manner, ibid.

To NYATTER, *v. n.* 1. To chatter, Gall. 2. To speak in a grumbling and querulous manner, ibid. Aberd. V. Natter.

NYATTERIE, Nyatrie, *adj.* Ill tempered; peevish, Aberd.—Isl. *nadra*, vipera.

O.

O, *art.* One, for *a.* *Sir Tristrem.*

O, *s.* Grandson. V. Oe.

O', *prep.* Of or on.

OAFE, Oovy, *adj.* Decrepit; worn down with disease, Ayrs.—Isl. *ofa*, languor. The term is probably allied to E. *oaf*, a dolt.

To OAG, *v. n.* To creep, Shetl.

OAY, *adv.* Yes, S. *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*—Fr. *oui.*

OAM, *s.* Steam; vapour.—Su. G. *em, im*, vapour.

OAT-FOWL, *s.* The name of a small bird, Orkn. *St. Acc.*

OBEDIENCIARE, *s.* A churchman of inferior rank. *Acts Ja. V.*—L. B. *obedientiarius.*

OBEFOR, *prep.* Before; q. *of before.* *Ab. Reg.*

To OBEY, *v. a.* To grant. "Thai wald *obey* their supplicatioun." *Aberd. Reg.*

To be Obeyit of. To receive in regular payment; to have the full and regular use of. *Acts Mary.*

OBEYSANCE, *s.* Subjection; the state of a feudal retainer; an old forensic term. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *obéissance*, obedience; L. B. *obedientia.*

OBERING, *s.* "A hint; an inkling of something important." *Gall. Encycl.*

To OBFUSQUE, *v. a.* To darken, Fr.

* OBJECT, *s.* One much deformed, or who has lost his faculties, or who is overrun with sores, S. *He's a mere object*, He is a perfect lazar. *Reg. Dalton.*

OBIET SILVER. Money formerly exacted by the priest on occasion of death in a family. *Acts Cha. I.* V. Abitis.

OBIT, *s.* A particular length of slate, Ang.

To OBLEIS, Oblyse, *v. a.* To bind; to oblige. *Oblist*, part. pa. stipulated. *Doug.*

OBLISMENT, Obleisment, *s.* Obligation. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Obleis, Oblyse, *v.*

OBLIUE, *s.* Oblivion. *Douglas.*

OBROGATIOUN, *s.* Abrogation. *Aberd. Reg.*

* OBSCURE, *adj.* Secret; concealed. *Spalding.* Milton uses the v. in a similar sense.

OBSERVE, *s.* A remark, S. *Wodrow.*

To OBSET, Obsett, *v. a.* 1. To repair. *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *op-sett-en*, erigere. 2. Sometimes to *refund*, ibid.

OBTAKEN, *part. pa.* Taken up. *Aberd. Reg.*

To OBTEMPER, *v. a.* To obey. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *obtemper-er.*

OC, Ock. A termination primarily denoting diminution, but sometimes expressive of affection, S. I am inclined to think that this termination had primarily respected the time of life; and, as it prevails most in those counties in which Celtic had been the general tongue, that it is from Gael. *og*, young.

OCCASION, *s.* The dispensation of the Sacrament of the Supper, S. *Peter's Letters.*

OCCASIOUN, *s.* Setting. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *occas-us*, O. Fr. *occase*; coucher de soleil.

OCH HOW, *interj.* Ah, alas, S.

OCHIERN, *s.* One equal in dignity with the son of a Thane. *Reg. Maj.*—Gael. *oge-thierna*, the young lord.

OCIOSITÉ, *s.* Idleness. *Lyndsay's Dreme.*—Lat. *otiosit-as.*

OCKER, Occar, Oker, *s.* 1. Usury. 2. Interest, even when legal. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—Su. G. *ockr, okr*, increase, usury; Teut. *oecker.*

OCKERER, *s.* An usurer. *Reg. Maj.*—Sw. *ockrare*, id.

OCTIANE, *adj.* Belonging to the ocean. *Douglas.*

OD, *interj.* A minced oath; corr. of the name of *God*, S.

ODAL LANDS. V. Udal.

* ODD, used as a *s.* *To go or gae to the odd*, to be lost. "He'll let nothing *go to the odd* for want of looking after it," S. Prov.; "spoken of scraping, careful people." *Kelly.*

ODDS and ENDS. 1. Scraps; shreds; remnants, S.; synon. *Orrows.* 2. Small pieces of business, which constitute the termination of something of more consequence, S.

ODER, *conj.* Either. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Othir, *conj.*

ODIN. *Promise of Odin*, a promise of marriage, or particular sort of contract, accounted very sacred by some of the inhabitants of Orkney, the contracting parties joining hands through an orifice in the *Black Stone of Odin*. *Trans. S. Antiq. S.*

* ODIOUS, *adj.* Used as a mark of the superlative degree, Mearns.; synon. with *Byous*.

ODISMAN, Odman, *s.* A chief arbiter, or one called in to give a decisive voice when the original arbiters cannot agree. *Acts Ja. VI.* From *odd*, adj. or *odds*, s. and *man*; q. he who makes the inequality in number, in order to settle a difference between those who are equally divided.

ODOURE, *s.* Nastiness. *Douglas.*

ODWOMAN, *s.* A female chosen to decide where the arbiters in a cause may be equally divided. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Odisman.

OE, O, Oy, Oye, *s.* 1. A grandson, S. *Wallace.*—Gael. *ogha*, id.; Ir. *ua*, id. 2. It is used in the Mearns to denote a nephew.

O'ERBY, *adv.* Over; denoting motion from one place to another at no great distance from it, S. *Ross.* V. Inby.

O'ERBLADED, *part. pa.* Hard driven in pursuit. *Watson.* V. Blad.

O'ERCOME, *s.* 1. The overplus, S. *Ramsay.* 2. The burden of a song, or discourse, S. *Jac. Rel.* 3. A byeword; a hackneyed phrase; one frequently used by any one, S. "'The grace o' a grey bunnock is the baking o't:' that was aye her *o'ercome*." *Saxon and Gael.*

O'ERCOME, *s.* Something that overwhelms one, Ayrs. *Annals of the Parish.*

To O'EREND, *v. a.* To turn up; to turn over *endwise*, Loth.

To O'EREND, O'eren', *v. n.* To be turned topsy-turvy; q. *Over-end*, Loth. Ayrs.

To O'ERGAE, O'ergane. V. Ourgae.

O'ERGAFFIN, *part. adj.* Clouded; overcast, Roxb.; perhaps from A. S. *over-gan*, obtegere.

To O'ERHING, *v. a.* To overhang, S. *Poetical Museum.*

O'ERYEED, *pret.* Overpassed; went beyond, S. B. *Ross.* V. Yede.

O'ERWORD, *s.* Any term frequently repeated, S.

OFF-CAP, *s.* The compliment paid by uncovering the head. *Rollock.*

OFF-COME, *s.* 1. Apology; excuse, S. *Society Contend.* 2. An escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext, S. V. Affcome, which is the common pronunciation.

OFFENSIOUN, *s.* Injury; damage. *Aberd. Reg.* This word is used by Chaucer.

OFFER, *s.* *Offer of a brae*, the projecting bank of a river, that has been undermined by the water, Roxb. Synon. *Brachag.* It seems to be the A. S. term *ofer*, *ofre*, margo, ora, crepido, ripa.

OFF-FALLER, *s.* An apostate. *Hamilton to Renwick.*—Belg. *afvall-en*, to fall off; to revolt; *afvalling*, a falling off; a defection.

OFF-FALLING, *s.* A declension in health or external appearance; also in a moral sense, S.

OFF-GOING, *s.* Departure from life, S.

OFFICEMAN, *s.* 1. A janitor, or the like, employed under the professors in a university. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. An office-bearer about a court, or in a burgh. *Pitscottie.*

OFFICIAR, *s.* An officer of whatever kind. *Bellend.*

OFF-PUT, *s.* Excuse; evasion; postponement.

OFFSET, *s.* A recommendation, S. *Ramsay.*

OFFSKEP, *s.* The utmost boundary or limit in a landscape, Selkirks.

OFTSYIS, *adv.* Often. V. Syis.

OGART, *s.* Pride; arrogance. *Wallace.*—Sw. *hogfard*, Alem. *hohfart*, pride.

OGERTFUL, Ogertfow, Ugertfow, *adj.* 1. Nice; squeamish, S. B. *Journal Lond.* 2. Affecting delicacy of taste, S. B. *Beattie.*—A. S. *oga*, Isl. *uggir*, fear, horror.

OGIE, *s.* A vacuity before the fire-place in a kiln, the same as *Logie*, *Killogie*. *Ogie* is often used in the higher parts of Lanarks. without the term *kill* being prefixed.—From Su. G. *oega*, Isl. *auga*, oculus. *Kill-ee* (i. e. *eye*) is synon. with *Killogie*, S. A.

OGRESS, *s.* A giantess with large fiery eyes, supposed to feed on children, Roxb.—Isl. *uggir*, timor, from *og-a*, terrere; whence S. *ugg*.

OGRIE, *s.* A giant with the same characters, Roxb.

OHON, *interj.* Alas, S. Gael.

OYE, *s.* Grandson. V. Oe.

OIG. A term subjoined to the names of persons in the Highlands of S. This seems equivalent to *younger*, or *little*.—Gael. Ir. *oige*, id. V. Oc, Ock.

OYILL, *s.* Oil. *Aberd. Reg.*

OYL-DOLIE, *s.* Oil of olives. *Chron. S. P.*—Fr. *huile d'olive.*

OIL OF HAZEL. A sound drubbing, S.

OYNE, *s.* An oven. *Balfour.* V. Oon.

To OYNT, Oynet, *v. a.* To anoint. *Wynt.*

OYSE, Oyce, *s.* Inlet of the sea. *Brand.*—Isl. *oes*, Su. G. *os*, ostium fluminis.

OISIE, *interj.* Used in Gall. as expressive of wonder, or as a note of attention. Originally the same with *Oyes*. V. Hoyes.

OYSMOND. *Oysmond Irne.* Iron from Osmiana, a town in Lithuania. *Aberd. Reg.*

To OYSS, *v. a.* To use. *Wallace.*

OYSS, Oys, *s.* 1. Custom; use. *Wyntown.* 2. Manner of life. *Wallace.*

OIST, *s.* Army. *Douglas.*—Fr. *ost*, Lat. *hostis.*

OIST, *s.* A sacrifice. *Douglas.*—Lat. *host-ia.*

OKRAGARTH, *s.* A stubble-field, Shetl. Apparently from Su. G. *aaker*, pron. *oker*, corn-land, seges, and *garth*, an enclosure.

OLDER, *conj.* Either. *Crosraguell.* V. Othir.

OLD MAN'S FOLD. A portion of ground devoted to the devil. V. Goodman, sense 6.

OLD MAN'S MILK. "A composition of thin cream, eggs, sugar, and whisky, used by the Highlanders" after a drinking-match, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

OLD WIFE'S NECESSARY. A tinder box, Gipsy language, South of S.

OLY, Oly-France, *s.* Jollity. *Peblis Play.*

OLICK, *s.* The torsk or tusk, a fish; Gadus callarias, Linn. Shetl.

OLYE, Oyelé, Oulie, Ulye, *s.* Oil; S. B. *ulie. Douglas.*—Belg. *olie*, Fr. *huile*, id.

OLIGHT, Olite, *adj.* 1. Nimble; active, S. B. *Kelly.* 2. Used in Fife as signifying willing to do any thing.—Su. G. *oflaett*, too light, fleet.

OLIPHANT, *s.* An elephant. *K. Quair.*—Teut. *olefant*, O. Fr. *oliphant*, id.

OLLATH, *adj.* Willing to work, Perths.; *Olied*, Fife. The same with *Olight*, pronounced *Olet*, or *ôlat*, in Angus.

OLOUR, *s.* An herb liked by swans. *Bellenden.* From Lat. *olor*, a swan.

OMAST, *adj.* Uppermost. *Wallace.* V. UMAST.

OMNE-GATHERUM, *s.* A miscellaneous collection; a medley, S. *Legend St. Androis.*

OMPERFITELY, *adv.* Imperfectly. *Vaus.*

ON. 1. In composition, a negative particle, S. B.—Germ. *ohn*, id.; E. *un.* *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. Used in connection with *being*, preceding the past participle of another verb, S.; as, "Couldna ye mind, on *being tauld* as aften?" Could not you recollect without being so frequently told?

ONANE, ON-ANE, ONON, *adv.* 1. One in addition. *Douglas.* 2. Forthwith. *Barbour.*—A. S. *on-an*, in unum, continuo.

ON-BEAST, UNBEIST, VEBEASTE, *s.* 1. A monster. *Sir Eglamour.* 2. Any wild or ravenous creature, S. B. *Z. Boyd.* 3. The toothache, S. B. 4. A noxious member of human society, Ang.

ONBRAW, *adj.* 1. Ugly, Clydes. 2. Unbecoming; as, an *onbraw* word," ibid.

ONBRAWNESS, *s.* Ugliness, ibid.

ON BREDE, *adv.* 1. Wide open. *Douglas.* 2. Extensively, ibid.—A. S. *on*, in, and *bread*, latitudo.

ONCOME, *s.* 1. A fall of rain or snow, S. 2. The commencement of a business; as in making an attack, Fife. *Tennant.* 3. An attack of disease, S. A. *Br. of Law.* Apparently synon. with *Income.*

ONCOST, *s.* 1. Expense before profit, Loth. 2. Extra expense, Fife. V. UNCOST.

ONDANTIT, *part. pa.* Untamed. *Compl. S.*—E. *undaunted.*

ONDER, *prep.* Under. *Aberd. Reg.*

ONDING, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, but especially of the latter, S. B. V. DING ON.

ONDINGIN, *s.* Rain or snow; as, "There'll be a heap o' *ondingin*," S. B.

ONDISPONIT APOUN. Not disposed of by sale or otherwise. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To ONDO, *v. a.* The same with E. *endo*, Aberd. *Christmas Ba'ing.*—A. S. *endon*, id.

ONDREYD, *part.* Unexplained. *Ab. Reg.*

ONE-ERIE. Among the rhymes preserved by children, especially as a sort of lottery for regulating their games, the following has been, with some variations, common to Scotland and England:—

One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven,
Alibi, crackerie, ten or eleven:
Pin, pan, muskiedan,
Tweedle-um, twaddle-um, twenty-one.

Loth. In the north of S. it is—Een-erie, twa-erie, tickerie, &c. In the county of Surrey thus:

One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven,
Allabone, crackabone, ten or eleven;
Pot, pan, must be done;
Tweedle-come, twadle-come, twenty-one.

Honest John Bull's mode has a greater approximation to common sense; for although he finds only a *bone*, he is determined to have the marrow out of it.

ONEFILIT, *part. adj.* Undefiled. *Ab. Reg.*

ONEITH, *adj.* Uneasy. V. UNEITH.

ONE LATE, *adv.* Of late; lately. *Act. Dom. Conc.* i. e. *on late.*

ON-ENDYT, *part. pa.* Not ended; a term applied in olden times in S. to the infinitive mood. *Vaus's Eudim.*

ONESCHEWABIL, *adj.* Unavoidable; not to be eschewed. *Douglas.*

ONE-VSIT, *part. pa.* Not used. *Acts Mary.*

ONFA' *o' the nicht.* The fall of evening, Roxb. *Gloamin'*, synon. *Old Song.*

ONFALL, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, S.

ONFALL, *s.* A disease which attacks without any apparent cause.—Germ. *unfall*, casus extraordinarius, sed fatalis. Syn. *Income.*

ONFEEL, *adj.* Unpleasant; disagreeable; as, "an *onfeel* day," "*onfeel* words," &c. Teviotd. *Unpleasant to feeling.* V. FEEL, FEELE, *adj.*

ONFEIRIE, *adj.* Infirm. V. UNFERY.

ON-FORGEWIN, *part. pa.* Not paid; not discharged. *Aberd. Reg.*

ONFRACK, *adj.* Not alert; used as to the body, Loth.; *Onfeirie*, *Unfery*, synon. V. FRACK.

ONGELT, ONGILT, *part. pa.* Not gilded. *Inventories.* V. ON.

ONGOINGS, *s. pl.* Procedure, S. *Ongains*, S. B. *Ongangins*, Dumfr.

ONHABILL, *adj.* Unfit, or unable. *Ab. Reg.*

ONY, *adj.* Any, S. *Wyntown.*

ONY GATE. In any place, S. *Tales of my Landl.* It signifies "in any way."

ONY HOW, or AT ONY HOW. At any rate, S. A. *Guy Mannering.*

ONKEND, *part. adj.* Not known. *Knox.*

ONKENNABLE, *adj.* Unknowable, Clydes. *Edin. Mag.*

ONKER, *s.* A small portion of land, Argyles.—Isl. *angr*, *angur*, a tongue of land.

ONLAYING, *s.* Imposition, as of hands. *Nicol Burne.*

ONLAND, or UNLAND, *s.* A designation of land, occurring in ancient charters, Aberd.

ON LIFE, ON LYFE, ONLYFE, ONLYVE. Alive. *Doug. Virg.* This, as Tooke has shown, is the origin of the E. adv. *alive.*

ONLOUPING, *s.* The act of getting on horseback, S. *Spalding.* V. LOUP *on*, *v. a.*

ON MARROWS. Shares; as, "We're *on Marrows* wi' ane anither," Roxb. V. MARROW, *s.*

ONMAUEN, *part. adj.* Unmown. *Comp. S.*

ONNAWAYES, *adv.* In no wise. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ON ON, *prep.* On upon, S. *Ross.*

ON PAST. Not having passed, or gone forward. *Aberd. Reg.*

ON-SETT, ONSETTE, *s.* A term anciently used in S. to denote the messuage or manor-house of a barony. *Skene.*

ONSETTAR, *s.* One who makes an attack or *onset* on another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ONSETTIN', *part. adj.* Not handsome, Roxb. V. SET, *v.* to become one.

ONSETTING, *s.* An attack; an assault. *Aberd. Reg.*—Gael. *ionnsuidh*, ibid.

ONSLAUGHT, *s.* A bloody onset, Roxb.—A. S. *on-slag-an*, incutere, impingere.

ONSLAUGHT, *s.* Apparently, release. *Monro's Exped.*—Teut. *ontslagh*, dimissio, remissio, solutio.

ONSTEAD, *s.* The building on a farm, S. A. *Pennecuick.*—A. S. *on*, and *sted*, locus.

ON-STOWIN, *part. pa.* Unstolen. *Ab. Reg.*

To ONTER, *v. n.* To rear; used of horses. *Pitscottie.*

ONTJETH, *s.* *Statist. Acc. P. Aithsting.* Surely an *erratum* for *outsets.*

ON TO, or TILL. *Well* (or *Geylist*) *on till*, well nigh to, S. B.

To ONTRAY, *v. a.* To betray. *Sir Gawan.*—*On*, and Fr. *trah-ir*, to betray.

ONTRON, *s.* "Evening." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* V. OUTTRAE.

ON-WAITER, *s.* 1. One who waits patiently. *Rutherf.* 2. One who attends another for the purpose of service. *Acts Cha. I.*

ONWAITING, ONWAITTING, *s.* 1. Attendance, S. *Wodrow.* 2. Patient expectation of what is delayed. *Rutherford.*

ONWAITING, *adj.* Of or belonging to attendance. *Spalding.*

ONWALOWYD, *part. pa.* Unfaded. *Wynt.*

ONWYNE. In the proverbial phrase, *Wyne* and *Onwyne*, S. B. *Onwyne* is evidently related to A. S. *unwind-an*, Teut. *ontwind-en*, retexere. V. WYNE.

ONWYNER, *s.* The ox yoked foremost on the left hand, Aberd.

ONWITTINS, *adv.* Without the knowledge of; without being privy to, Ang.

OO, in E. words, before *k*, in S. receives the sound of long *u* in E. and is written either as *eu*, or with *e* quiescent after *k*. Thus *nook*, *look*, *took*, *hook*, *book*, become *neuk*, *leuk*, *teuk*, *heuk*, *huke*, *beuk*, *buke*.

OO, *s.* Grandson. *Aberd. Reg.* V. OE.

OO, *s.* Wool, S. *Aw ae oe*, S. all to the same purpose.

OOBIT, *s.* A hairy worm, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow, Roxb. V. OUBIT.

OODER, *s.* Exhalation, &c. V. OUDER.

OOF, *s.* This term is expl. as suggesting the idea of an animal, whose face is so covered with hair that it can scarcely see; applied to a weak harmless person, Fife. This seems the same with E. *oaf*.—Teut. *alve*, incubus, faunus.

OOF-LOOKIN, *adj.* Having a look of stupidity, Fife.

OOY, *adj.* Woolly, S. *Picken.*

OON, *s.* Used for *woun'*, wound. *Tarras.*

OON, UNE, *s.* An oven, S. *Gordon.*—Moes. G. *auhn*, Su. G. *ugn*, id.

OON EGG, *s.* An addle egg, S. O. *Mary Stewart.*—Sw. *wind-egg*, id.

To OOP, OUP, WUP, *v. a.* 1. To bind with a thread or cord, S. Gl. Sibb. 2. Metaph. to join; to unite. *Guy Mannering.*—Moes. G. *waib-jan*, Su. G. *wef-va*, to surround.

OORAT, *adj.* Applied to animals, when, from cold or want of health, the hair stands on end, Loth.; the same with *Oorie.*

OORE, *adv.* Ere, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* V. OR, *adv.*

OORIE, OURIE, OWRIE, *adj.* 1. Chill; bleak, S. 2. Having the sensation of cold; shivering, S. *Burns. Ourlach*, id. Buchan. 3. Having the hair on end, S. A. Gl. Sibb. 4. "Drooping; sad-like; melancholy," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.*—Isl. *ur*, rain; Su. G. stormy weather.

OORIE-LIKE, *adj.* Languid; having the appearance of being much fatigued, Dumfr.

OORINESS, *s.* Tendency to shivering, S.

OOTH, *s.* Value. *Keep it till it bring the full ooth*, Do not sell it till it bring the full value, Selkirks.

OOWEN, *adj.* Woollen, S. B. *Piper of Peebles.*

OOZE, OUSE, *s.* 1. The nap, or *caddis*, that falls from yarn, cloth, &c. Ayrs. 2. Cotton or silk put into an ink-stand, for preserving the ink from being spilled, Perths.

OOZLIE, *adj.* In a slovenly state. *Gall. Encycl.* V. OZELLY.

OPENSTEEK, *s.* A particular kind of stitch in sewing, S. *Gl. Antiq.*

OPENSTEEK, *adj.* Used to denote similar ornaments in building. *Rob Roy.*

OPENTIE, *s.* An opening; a vacancy, Kinross.

OPINIOUN, *s.* Party; faction. *Bellend.*—L. B. *opinio*, id.

To OPPONE, *v. a.* 1. To oppose. *Knox.* 2. It is used to denote the proof exhibited against a prisoner at his trial. *Crookshank.*—Lat. *oppon-ere.*

To OPPONE, *v. n.* To oppose. The prep. *againis* is sometimes subjoined. *Acts Ja. VI.*

OPPROBRIE, *s.* Reproach; Lat. *opprobri-um. Acts Cha. I.*

To OPTENE, OUPTENE, *v. a.* To obtain. *Douglas.*

OR, *adv.* 1. Before; ere, S. *Barbour. Or thys*, before this time. *Douglas. Or than*, before that time, ibid. 2. Rather than, S. *Barbour.*—The same with *ar*, before.

OR, *conj.* 1. Lest. *Wallace.* 2. Than. *Douglas.*

ORAGIUS, *adj.* Tempestuous. *Burel.*—Fr. *orageux*, id.

ORANGER, *s.* An orange, S. *Saxon and Gael.*—Fr. *oranger*, an orange tree.

ORATOUR, *s.* Ambassador. *Bellenden.*

ORATOURE, ORATORY, *s.* An oracle. *Douglas.*

ORCHLE, *s.* A porch, Mearns.—Germ. *erker*, projectura aedificii.

ORD, *s.* A steep hill or mountain, Ayrs.—Gael. *ard*, a hill; Isl. *urd*, montes impervii.

* ORDER, *s.* *To take Order*, to adopt a course for bringing under proper regulation. *Spalding.*

ORDINARE, *adj.* Ordinary, S.

BY ORDINARE, *adv.* In an uncommon way, S.; nearly synon. with E. *extraordinarily. R. Gilhaize.* It is also used as an adj. id.

ORE, *s.* Grace; favour. *Sir Tristrem.*—Isl. *oor*, *aur*, largus, munificus, *aur oc blidr*, largus et affabilis, Verel.

ORERE, OURERE, *interj.* Avaunt. *Houlate.* Fr. *arriere*, aloof.

ORETOWTING, *part. pr.* Muttering. *Burel.*—Teut. *oor-tuyt-en*, susurrare.

ORF, *s.* A puny creature; one who has a contemptible appearance, Loth. Apparently the same with *Warf*, id. Lanarks. and corr. from *Warwolf*, q. v.

ORFEVERIE, ORPHRAY, *s.* Work in gold, Fr. *K. Quair.*

To ORIGIN, *v. a.* To originate. *Acts Cha. I.*

ORIGINAL SIN, *s.* 1. A cant phrase to denote debt lying on an estate to which one succeeds. Clydes. 2. Also used to characterise the living proofs of youthful incontinence, S.

ORILYEIT, *s.* A piece of cloth, or bandage, used for covering the ears during the night. *Inventories.*—Fr. *oreillet*, *oreillette*, properly denotes the ear piece of a helmet; but had been transferred to a piece of female head-dress used by night; from *oreille*, Lat. *auris*, the ear.

ORINYE, *adj.* *Inventories.* Apparently the same with Fr. *orangé*, orange-coloured.

ORISHEN, *s.* "A *savage-behaved* individual; probably from Fr. *ourson*, a bear's cub." *Gall. Encycl.*

ORISING, *part. pr.* Arising. *Colkelbie Sow.* Norm. *ori-er*, to rise up.

ORISON, *s.* An oration. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *oraison*, id.

ORLANG, *s.* A complete year, Ang.—Su. G. *aar*, *or*, annus, and *lange*, diu.

ORLEGE, ORLAGER, ORLIGER, *s.* 1. A clock; a dial.—Fr. *horloge*, Lat. *horologium*, id. 2. Metaph. applied to the cock. *Douglas.* 3. Denoting strict adherence to the rules of an art, id. 4. The dial-plate of a church or town-clock, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

ORMAISE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the isle of *Ormus. Chalmers's Mary.* V. ARMOSIE.

ORNTREN, *s.* 1. The repast taken between dinner and supper, Galloway. 2. Evening, Ayrs.; written *Ontron. Gl. Surv. Ayr.*—A. S. *ondern*, breakfast, also dinner.

To **ORP**, *v. n.* To fret or chide habitually, S. *Ramsay.*

ORPHANY, *s.* Painter's gold. *Palice of Honor.*—Fr. *oripeau*, id.

ORPHELING, *s.* An orphan. *Knox.*—Fr. *orphelin*, id.

ORPHIR, *s.* Embroidery. *Burel.*—Fr. *orfrais*, id.

ORPHIS, *s.* Cloth of gold. *Inventories.* From L. B. *orfic-ium*, used for *aurificium*, or *aurifrigium*.

ORPIE, **Orpie-Leaf**, *s.* Orpine, S.

ORPIT, *part. adj.* 1. Proud. *Douglas.* 2. Fretful; habitually chiding, S. *Bp. Gallow.*

ORRA-MAN, *s.* One employed about a farm to do the jobs that do not belong to the other servants, whose work is of a determinate character, Loth. *Jotterie-man* seems synon. Berwicks.

ORRELS, *s. pl.* What is left *o'er*, or over, Kincardines.; the same with **Orrows**, q. v. In Aberd. it is understood as signifying refuse.

ORROW, **Orra**, **Ora**, *adj.* 1. Not matched, S. 2. What may be viewed as an overplus, S. *Ramsay.* 3. Not appropriated. *Shirrefs.* 4. Not engaged, S. 5. Occasional; accidental, S. 6. Spare; vacant; not appropriated; applied to time, S. *Guy Mannering.* 7. Inferior; petty; paltry, Aberd. 8. Base; low; mean; worthless. In this sense one is said to "keep *orra* company," Aberd. 9. Odd; exceeding any specified or round number, S.—Su. G. *urval*, rejectanea, *urfall*, lacinia agri separata.

ORROWS, *s. pl.* Things that are supernumerary, S.; *orels*, Ang. Perhaps q. *over alls.*

To **ORT**, *v. a.* 1. To throw aside provendér, S. 2. To crumble, S. B. 3. Denoting rejection, in whatever sense, S. O. 4. When a father gives away any of his daughters in marriage, without regard to the order of seniority, he is said "to *ort* his dochters," Ayrs.—Ir. *orda*, a fragment.

OSAN, *s.* Hosannah. *Poems 16th Cent.*

OSHEN, *s.* A mean person.—From Fr. *oison*, a ninny. *Gall. Enc.* Primarily, a gosling.

OSLIN, **Oslie-pippin**. A species of apple, S. *Neill.*

OSNABURGHS, *s. pl.* Coarse linen cloth manufactured in Angus, from its resemblance to that made at *Osnaburgh*, in Germany. *Stat. Acc.*

To **OSTEND**, *v. a.* To show. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Lat. *ostend-ere.*

OSTENSIOUNE, **Ostentioune**, *s.* 1. The act of showing. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. Used to denote the formality of lifting up the hand in swearing. *Acts Mary.*

OSTYNG, *s.* Encampment. *Wallace.*

OSTLEIR, **Ostler**, *s.* An innkeeper. *Dunbar.* V. **Hostillare**, and **Hostelar**.

OSTRYE, **Ostré**, *s.* An inn. *Wallace.*—Ital. *osteria*, Fr. *hostelerie*, id.

OSZIL, **Osill**, *s.* The Ring-ousel, the merle or thrush, S. A. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *osle*, the blackbird.

O'THEM. Some of them; as, *O' them faucht, O' them fled*, Upp. Clydes.

OTHEM UPOTHEM. Cold flummery, used instead of milk, with boiled flummery, Aberd.; q. *of them* as well as *upon them.*

OTHIR, **Othire**, **Odyr**, *adj.* 1. Other. *Wynt.* 2. The second, also *tothir*, ibid. 3. Each other, S. ibid.

OTHIR, **Owthyr**, *conj.* Either, S. *Bellenden.*—Isl. *audr*, Germ. *oder*, id.

OTHIR, *adv.* Besides. *Douglas.*

OTHIRANE, *conj.* Either; *etherane, etherins*, S. *Wallace.*

OTTER PIKE, *s.* The common Weever. *Sibbald.*

OTTEUS, *pl.* Octaves. *Seal of Cause.* V. **Utass.**

OU, *interj.* V. Ow.

OUBIT, *s.* 1. *Hairy oubit*, a butterfly in the caterpillar state, Roxb. 2. Applied, by itself, to a shabby, puny-looking person, ibid. *Voubet*, q. v. is used by Montgomerie. V. **Oubit.**

OUDER, **Owder**, *s.* 1. A light mist or haze, such as is sometimes seen at sun-rise, Ettr. For.; pron. *ooder. Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 2. The flickering exhalations from the ground, in the sunshine of a warm day, Ettr. For. *Summer-couts*, S. B. *King's weather*, Loth.—Isl. *udur*, moistness.

To **OVER**, *v. a.* To get the better of any thing calamitous; as, "He never *over'd* the loss of that bairn," Stirlings.

OUER, **Ouir**, **Ovir**, *adj.* 1. Upper; *uvir*, S. B. *Douglas.* 2. Superior, as to power. The *uvir hand*, the upper hand, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *oefverhand*, id.

OUER, *prep.* Over. V. **Our.**

OUERANCE, *s.* Superiority. *Abp. Hamilt.*

OUER ANE, *adv.* In common. *All ouer ane*, all together. *Douglas.*

To **OVERBY**, *v. a.* To procure indemnity from justice by money. *Priests Peblis.*

OUER-BY, **Overby**, *adv.* A little way across, S. *St. Kathleen.* V. **O'erby.**

To **OVERCAP**, **Owercap**, *v. n.* To overhang, or project over, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Invern.*

To **OVEREAT** *one's self.* To eat to surfeiting, S.

OVERENYIE, *s.* Southernwood, Aberd. Artemisium abrotanum, Linn.; elsewhere *Appleringie.*—Fr. *aurone*, id. A favourite plant with the country girls, who also denominate it *Lad's Love.*

OUEREST, *adj.* Highest; uppermost; the superl. of *Ouer. Poems 16th Cent.*—Teut. *overste*, Su. G. *oefverst*, Germ. *oberst*, id.

To **OURFLETE**, *v. n.* To overflow. *Douglas.*—Teut. *over-fleit-en*, superfluere.

OUERFRETT, *part. pa.* Embroidered. *Douglas.*—A. S. *fraet-wan*, ornare.

To **OUERGAFF**, *v. n.* To overcast; applied to the sky when it begins to be beclouded, Roxb. Perhaps the pret. *ofergeaf, ofergaef*, of A. S. *gif-an*, tradere, with *ofer* prefixed.

To **OUERGEVE**, **Owergiffe**, *v. a.* To renounce in favour of another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

OUERGEVIN, *s.* An act of renunciation. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To **OUERHAILE**, *v. a.* To oppress; to carry forcibly. *Rollocke. Ouerhaile* properly signifies to haul over.

To **OVERHARL**, *v. a.* To oppress. V. **Ourharl.**

OUERHEDE, **Ourhead**, *adv.* Without distinction, S.; *ourhead*, in the gross. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *oefver, hufvud*, id.

To **OUERHEILD**, *v. a.* To cover over. *Douglas.* V. **Heild.**

To **OVERHYE**, *v. a.* To overtake. V. **Ourhye.**

To **OVERHIGH**, *v. a.* The same with *Overheye. Crookshank's Hist.*

To **OUERHIP**, *v. a.* To skip over. *Douglas.* V. **Hip**, *v.*

OVERIN, *s.* A by-job, Lanarks. q. what is left *over.*

OVERITIOUS, *adj.* 1. Excessive; intolerable, Roxb. 2. Boisterous; violent; headstrong, Aberd.

To OVERLAP, *v. a.* 1. To be folded over, S. 2. Applied to stones, in building a wall, when one stone stretches over part of another, S. *Agr. Surv. Galloway.* Used also in regard to slating, thatching, &c. S. V. THROUGH-BAND.

OVERLAP, *s.* The place where one object lies over part of another; in the manner of slates on a roof, S. *Agr. Surv. Gall.*

OVERLAP, *s.* The hatches of a ship. "Fori, the *overlap* or hatches." *Wedd. Vocab.*—Teut. *over-loop*, fori, tabulata navium constrata, per quae nautae feruntur.

OVERLEATHER, *s.* The upper leather of a shoe, South of S. *Brownie of Bodsb.*

OVERLY, *adv.* 1. Excessively; in the extreme. *Blackw. Mag.* 2. Prodigal; disposed to squander, Ayrs.

OVERLY, *adj.* Careless; superficial, S.—A. S. *overlice*, negligenter.

OUERLYAR, *s.* One who oppresses others, by taking free quarters. *Acts Ja. II.*

OUERLOFT, *s.* The upper deck of a ship. *Douglas.*

OUERLOP, OUERLOF, *s.* The same with *Ouerloft*; the upper deck of a ship. *Parl. Ja. II.* E. *orlop.*

OVERLOUP, *s.* The stream-tide at the change of the moon. *Sibbald's Fife.*—Teut. *over-loop-en*, ultra margines intumescere.

OVERMEIKLE, *adj.* Overmuch; *Ourmeikle*, S. *Pitscottie.*

OUERMEST, *adj.* The highest. *Douglas.*

OUERQUALL'D, *part. adj.* Overrun. *Ouerquall'd wi' dirt*, excessively dirty, Roxb.—Teut. *over*, and *quell-en*, molestare, infestare, vexare.

OVER-RAGGIT, *part. pa.* Overhaled. *Pr. Pebl.*—Dan. *over*, and *rag-er*, to stir.

OUER-RAUCHT, *pret.* Overtook. *Douglas.*

To OUER-REIK, *v. a.* To reach over. *Douglas.*

To OVERSAILYIE, *v. a.* To build over a *close*, leaving a passage below. *Fountainh.*

OUERSET, OUERSET, *s.* Defeat; misfortune in war. *Parl. Ja. II.* V. OUERSET, *v.*

To OUERSET, *v. a.* 1. To overcome. *Doug.* 2. To overpower, S. ibid.—A. S. *ofersw[illegible]-an*, praevalere.

To OUERSYLE. V. OUERSYLE.

OVERSMAN, OUERMAN, *s.* 1. A supreme ruler. *Wyntown.* 2. An arbiter. *Wallace.* 3. A third arbiter chosen by two appointed to settle any transaction, when they disagree, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Teut. *over-man*, a prefect.

To OVER-SPADE, OWER-SPADE, *v. a.* To cut land into narrow trenches, heaping the earth upon an equal quantity of land not raised, Aberd. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

OUERSWAK, *s.* The reflux of the waves. *Douglas.* V. SWAK.

To OVERTAK, *v. a.* 1. To accomplish any work or piece of business, when pressed for time, S. 2. To strike. "Percussit me pugno, He *overtook* me with his steecked nieff." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

To CUM O'ER, to TAK O'ER. To strike; as, "I'll *tak* ye *o'er* the head," S.

OVER-THE-MATTER, *adj.* Excessive, Roxb.

OUERTHROUGH, *adv.* Across the country, S.

OUER THWERT. V. OURTHORT.

OUER-TREE, *s.* The *still* or handle of the Orcadian plough. It has only one.

OUER-VOLUIT, *part. pa.* Laid aside. *Douglas.*

OUERWAY, *s.* The upper or higher way. *Hist. James the Sext.*

OVERWARD, *s.* The upper *ward* or district of a county, S. *Ersk. Inst.* V. OUER, *adj.* Upper.

OUF-DOG, *s.* A wolf-dog, So. of S. *Hogg.*

OUGHTLINS, OUGHTLENS, *adv.* In any degree; in the least degree, S. *Ramsay.*

OUGSUM, *adj.* Horrible. V. UGSUM.

OULIE, *s.* Oil. V. OLYE.

OULK, OWLK, *s.* A week; S. B. *ouk. Bellenden.*—A. S. *uca*, *wuca*, id.

OULKLIE, OWKLIE, *adv.* Weekly; once a-week, S. B. *ouklie. Acts Cha. I.* V. OULK.

OULTRAIGE, *s.* An outrage. *Compl. S.*—O. Fr. *oultrage*, id.

OUNCE-LAND. *s.* A certain quantity of land in Orkney. *Agr. Surv. Orkn.* V. URE, *s.*

OUNCLE-WEIGHTS, *s. pl.* "The weights used about farm-houses; generally sea-stones." *Gall. Encycl.*

OVNE, *s.* An oven. *Aberd. Reg.*

OUNKIN, *adj.* Strange; uncommon, Orkn. *Onkent*, S.

OUPHALLIDAY, *s.* V. UPHALIEDAY.

To OUPTENE, *v. a.* To obtain. V. OPTENE.

To OUR, OURE, *v. a.* To overawe; to cow, Loth.

OUR, OURE, OUER, OWRE, *prep.* 1. Over; beyond, &c. S. *Barbour.* 2. Denoting excess, S. Sometimes used as a s.

OURACH, OORACH, *s.* A potato, Shetl.

OURBACK, *s.* A cow that has received the bull, but has not had a calf when three years old, Stirlings.; q. *Over-back.*

OURBELD, *part. pa.* Covered over. *Houlate.* V. BELD.

To OURCOME, *v. n.* To recover, S. *Dunbar.*

OURCOME, O'ERCOME, *s.* Overplus, S. *Ramsay.*

OURCOME, O'ERCOME, *s.* The chorus of a song, S.; also *Ourturn.* V. O'ERTURN.

OURE-MAN, *s.* V. OUERSMAN.

To OUREPUT, *v. a.* To recover from; to get the better of; applied to disease or evil, Loth.

OURFA'IN. *At the ourfa'in*, about to be delivered; near the time of childbirth, S.

To OURGAE, OURGANE, *v. a.* 1. To overrun, S. 2. To exceed; to surpass, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To master, S. *Many.* 4. To oppress; as, "She's quite *ourgane* wi' wark," S.—Belg. *overgaan*, part. pa. overtired with going, Sewel. 5. *v. n.* To elapse. *The ourgane year*, the past year, S.—A. S. *ofer-gan*, excedere.

OURGANG, *s.* 1. The right of first *going over* a water in fishing. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. Extent. "The *ourgang* & boundis of the toun," ibid.—A. S. *ofergang-an*, Teut. *ouerga-en*, transire; *ouer-ganck*, transitus; Sw. *oefwergang*, passage.

OURGAUN RAPES. "Ropes put over stacks to hold down the thatch." *Gall. Encycl.*

To OURHARL, OVERHARL, *v. a.* 1. To overcome. *Maitland P.* 2. To handle; to treat of; to relate. *Colk. Sow.* 3. To treat with severity; to criticise with acrimony. Synon. *to bring o'er the coals. Melv.*

OURHEID, *adv.* Without distinction. *Aberd. Reg.* V. OUERHEDE.

To OURHYE, *v. a.* To overtake. *Wallace.*—A. S. *ofer*, and *hig-an*, to make haste.

OURIE, *adj.* Chill. V. OORIE.

OURLAY, OWRELAY, *s.* A cravat, S. *Rame.*

To OURLAY, *v. a.* To belabour; to drub; to beat severely, Aberd.—Teut. *ouerleggh-en*, superponere.

OURLAY, *s.* A kind of hem, in which one part of the cloth is laid over the other, S.—Fr. *ourlet*, id. *ourl-er*, to hem.

To OURLAY, *v. a.* To sew in this manner, S.

OURLEAT, O'ERLEET, *s.* Something that is lapped, *laid*, or folded over another, Loth.

OURLORD, OUR-LARD, *s.* A superior. *Wallace.*

OURLOUP, OURLOP, *s.* An occasional trespass of cattle. *L. Hailes.*—A. S. *ofer-leop-an*, to overleap.

OURMAN, OURISMAN, *s.* An arbiter. V. OVERSMAN.

OURNOWNE, *s.* Afternoon. *Wallace.*—A. S. *ofer non*, id.

OUR QUHARE, *adv.* V. QUHARE.

OURRAD. L. *Our rad*, too hasty. *Wallace.*—A. S. *ofer*, nimis, and *hraed*, celer.

OUR-RYCHT, OURYCHT, *adv.* Awry. *Dunbar.* Q. *beyond* what is *right.*—Fland. *over-recht*, praeter rectum.

To OURRID, *v. a.* To traverse. *Barbour.*—A. S. *ofer-ryd-an*, equo aut curru transire.

OURSHOT, O'ERSHOT, *s.* The overplus, S.; synon. *O'ercome.*—Su. G. *oefwerskott*, quod numerum definitum transgreditur; from *oefwer*, over, and *skiut-a*, trudere.

To OURSYLE, OURSYLE, OVERSILE, *v. a.* 1. To cover; to conceal. *Hudson.* 2. Also rendered, to beguile. V. SILE.

OURTANE, *part. pa.* 1. Overtaken, S. 2. Overtaken by justice; brought to trial. *Barbour.* "Ourtane wi' drink," tipsy.

OURTHORT, OURTHWERT, OURTHORTOURE, *prep.* Athwart; *athort*, S.; *ourter*, Dumfr. *Wallace.*—Sw. *tvert oefwer*, id. inverted.

OURTILL, *prep.* Above; beyond. *Dunbar.*

To OUR-TYRVE, OWR-TYRWE, *v. a.* To turn upside down. *Wynt.*—Isl. *tyrv-a*, to overwhelm.

OURTURN, *s.* *Ourturn of a Sang*, that part of it which is repeated, or sung in chorus, S.

OUR-WEEKIT, O'ERWEEKIT, *part. adj.* 1. He who has staid in a place longer than was intended, is said to have *our-weekit* himself, especially if he has not returned in the same week in which he went, Teviotd. 2. Butcher meat, too long kept in the market, is called *our-weekit meat*, ibid. From *over* and *week*, q. passing the limits of one week.

To OURWEILL, *v. a.* To exceed. *Evergreen.*—A. S. *ofer-well-an*, superfluere.

OURWOMAN, *s.* A female chosen to give the casting voice in a cause in which arbiters may be equally divided. V. ODWOMAN.

OURWORD, OWERWORD, *s.* 1. Any word frequently repeated, S. *Burns.* 2. The burden of a song. *Dunbar.*

OUSE, OWSE, *s.* An ox, Banffs. Aberd. Mearns. *Taylor's S. P.*—Moes. G. *auhs*, Alem. *ohso*, *osse*, Belg. *osse*. V. pl. OUSEN.

OUSEN, OWSEN, *pl.* Oxen, S. *Burns.*—Moes. G. *auhsne*, id. *auhs*, bos.

OUSEN MILK. *Sowens*, or flummery not boiled, used instead of milk, Dumfr.

OUSSEN-BOW, *s.* A piece of curved wood put round the necks of oxen, as a sort of collar, to which the draught is fixed; now rarely used, Teviotd.—Teut. *boghe*, arcus.

OUSTER, *s.* The arm-pit, Renfrews.; corr. from OXTER, q. v.

OUT, OWT, *adv.* Completely. *Wyntown.*

To OUT, *v. a.* To expend, or to find vent for. *Rutherford.*

To OUT, *v. n.* To issue. *Barbour.*

* OUT, *prep.* Nearly the same with E. *along.* "*Out* the road," along the road, S. B.

OUT, *adv.* *To Gae out*, to appear in arms, to rise in rebellion, S. V. GAE OUT.

To OUT, *v. a.* To tell or divulge a secret, Rttr. Vor.—Teut. *uyt-er*, eloqui, enuntiare, publicare, given by Kilian as synon. with E. *utter.*

OUT-ABOUT, *adj.* *Out-about wark*, work done out of doors, S. *Glenfergus.*

OUT-ABOUT, *adv.* Out of doors, S. *Ross.*

OUT-AN'-OUT, *adv.* Completely; entirely; as, "He drank the glass *out-an'-out*;" "He's *out-an'-out* a perfect squeef," Clydes.

OUT-AY, *adv.* A strong affirmative; *out*, completely, and *ay*, yea, Aberd.

OUT-BEARING, *part. adj* Blustering, bullying, Aberd.

OUT-BY, *adj.* 1. Opposed to that which is domestic; as, "*out-by* wark," work that is carried on out of doors, S. 2. Remote or sequestered. Thus it is applied to those parts of a farm that are remote from the steading, S. *Tales of My Landl.*

OUT-BY, *adv.* 1. Abroad; without, S. 2. Out from, at some distance, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *ut*, ex, extra, and *by*, juxta.

OUT-BLAWING, *s.* Denunciation of a rebel. *Addic. of Scottis Correctio.* V. *To* BLAW *out on* one.

To OUT-BRADE, *v. a.* To draw out.

To OUTBRADE, *v. n.* To start out. V. BRADE.

OUT-BREAKER, *s.* An open transgressor of the law. *Spalding.*—Teut. *uyt-brek-en*, Dan. *udbrekk-e*, erumpere.

OUTBREAKING, *s.* 1. Eruption on the skin, S. 2. An open transgression of the law of God, S. *Rutherford.*

To OUTBULLER, *v. n.* To gush out with a gurgling noise, S. *Douglas.*

OUTCA', *s.* 1. A pasture to which cattle are *caw'd* or driven *out*, Dumfr. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A wedding feast given by a master to a favourite servant," ibid.

OUTCAST, *s.* A quarrel, S. *Rutherford.*

OUTCOME, OUTCUM, *s.* 1. Egress. *Barbour.* 2. Termination, S. *R. Galloway.* 3. Increase; product, S. 4. That season in which the day begins to lengthen. *Watson.*—Belg. *uytkomen*, to come out.

OUTCOMING, *s.* 1. Egress, S. *Forbes on the Revelation.* 2. Publication. *Forbes's Def.*

OUT-DIGHTINGS, *s. pl.* The refuse of grain, Roxb.; synon. with *Dightings.* V. DIGHT, *v.*

OUTDRAUCHT, *s.* Synon. with *Extract.* *Acts Mary.*—A. S. *ut-drag-an*, extrahere.

OUTFALL, *s.* 1. A contention, S. *Pennant.* 2. A sally. *Monro.*—Sw. *utfall*, a hostile excursion.

OUTFALLING, *s.* The same with *Outfall*, sense 1. *Spalding.*

OUTFANGTHIEFE, *s.* 1. The right of a feudal lord to try a thief who is his own vassal, although taken *with the fang*, or booty, within the jurisdiction of another. 2. The person thus taken. *Skene.* V. INFANGTHEFE.

OUTFIELD, *adj.* and *s.* Arable land, which is not manured, but constantly cropped. *Statist. Acc.*

OUTFIT, *s.* 1. The act of fitting out, applied to persons and things, S. 2. The expense of fitting out, S.

OUTFORNE, *pret. v.* Caused to come forth. *Montgomerie.*—A. S. *utfore*, egressus est.

OUTFORTH, *adv.* Apparently, henceforth; in continuation; onwards. *Parl. Ja. II.*

OUTGAIN, *s.* The entertainment given to a bride in her father's or master's house, before she sets out to that of the bridegroom, S.

OUTGAÏN, *part. adj.* Removing; as, "the *outgaïn* tenant," he who leaves a farm or house, S.

OUTGAIT, Outgate, *s.* 1. A way for egress. *Douglas.* 2. Escape from hardship of any kind. *R. Bruce.* 3. Ostentatious display, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.* *Outgait* seems here to mean going *out* or abroad. "*Owte gate*, Exitus." *Prompt. Parv.*

OUTGANE, *part. pa.* Elapsed, S. *Acts Ja. I.*

OUTGANGING, *s.* The act of going out of doors, S. *Petticoat Tales.*

OUTGIE, *s.* Expenditure, S.; syn. *Outlay.*—Teut. *uytgheue*, expensæ, expensum.

OUTGOING, *part. pr.* Removing; synon. *Outgaïn. Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*

OUT-HAUAR, *s.* One who carries or exports goods from a country. *Acts Ja. I.*

OUTHERANS, *adv.* Either, Lanarks. V. Othis.

OUTHERY, *adj.* A term applied to cattle, when not in a thriving state, Berwicks.

OUTHIR, *conj.* Either. V. Othir.

OUTHORNE, *s.* 1. The horn blown for summoning the lieges to attend the king in *feir of weire. Acts Ja. II.* 2. The horn blown to summon the lieges to assist in pursuing a fugitive. *Acts Ja. I.* 3. The horn of a sentinel. *Maitland Poems.*

OUTHOUNDER, *s.* An inciter; one who sets another on to some piece of business. *Spald.* V. Houndrout.

OUTHOUSE, *s.* An office-house attached to a dwelling-house, S.—Sw. *uthus*, id.

OUTING, *s.* A vent for commodities. *Ruth.*

OUTING, Outin', *s.* 1. The act of going abroad; as, "She's an idle quean, she'll do any thing for an *outing*;" Loth. 2. A number of people, of both sexes, met for amusement, Clydes.

OUTISH, *adj.* Beauish; showy; and at the same time fond of public amusements, Clydes.; from *Out*, adv. q. "wishing to show one's self abroad." V. Outtis.

To OUTLABOUR, *v. a.* To exhaust by too much tillage, Aberd.

OUTLAY, *s.* Expenditure, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Sw. *utlagg-a*, to expend.

OUTLAYED, Outlaid, *part. pa.* Expended, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* V. Outlay.

OUT-LAIK, Out-lack, *s.* The superabundant quantity in weight or measure. *Sibb.*

OUTLAK, *prep.* Except. *K. Hart.* *Out*, and *lack*, to want.

OUTLAN, Outlin, *s.* An alien; as, "She treats him like an *outlan*;" or, "He's used like a mere *outlan* about the house;" Ang. *Outlin*, Fife. From *out*, and *land.*

OUTLER, *adj.* Not housed, S. *Burns.*

OUTLER, *s.* A beast that lies without, in winter, S. Gl. Sibb.

OUTLETTING, *s.* Emanation; applied to the operations of divine grace, S. *King's Serm.*

OUTLY, *s.* Applied to money which *lies out* of the hands of the owner, S.

OUTLY, *adv.* Fully, S. B. *Ross.*

OUTLYER, Outlair, *s.* A stone not taken from the quarry, but *lying out* in the field, S.

OUTLOOK, *s.* A prospect; as, "I hae but a dark *outlook* for this warld," S.; synon. *To-look*, *To-luik*, q. v.

OUTLORDSCHIP, *s.* A property or superiority of lands lying *without* the jurisdiction of a borough. *Acts Ja. IV.*

OUTMAIST, *adj.* Outermost. *Aberd. Reg.*

OUT ON, *adv.* Hereafter; by and by, Shetl.

OUT-OUR, Out-Ower, *adv.* 1. Over, S. *Barbour.* 2. Out from any place, S. 3. Quite over; as, "to fling a stane *outower* the waw," S. *Edin. Mag.*

OUTOUTH, *prep.* V. Outwith.

OUTPASSAGE, *s.* Outgate. *Bellenden.*

OUTPASSING, *s.* Exportation. *Acts Ja. IV.*

To OUT-PUT, *v. a.* A term used to denote the providing of soldiers by particular persons or districts. *Acts Cha. I.*

To OUTPUT, *v. a.* To eject; to throw out of any place or office. *Spalding.* V. Input, *v.*

OUTPUTTAR, *s.* One who passes counterfeit coin. *Acts Ja. VI.*

OUTPUTTER, *s.* An instigator, or perhaps an employer. *Gordon's Hist.*

OUTPUTTER, *s.* One who sends out or supplies; used in relation to armed men. *Spalding.*

OUTPUTTING, *s.* The act of ejecting from the possession of any place or property. *Act. Audit.*

OUTPUTTING, *s.* The act of passing counterfeit money. *Acts Ja. VI.*

OUTQUENT, *part. pa.* Extinguished. *Douglas.* V. Quent.

To OUTQUITE, *v. a.* To free a subject from adjudication, by payment of the debt lying on it. *Balfour's Pract.*

OUT-QUITING, Outquytting, *s.* The act of freeing from any incumbrance by payment of debt. *Act. Audit.*

To OUTRAY, *v. a.* To treat outrageously. *Rauf Coilyear.*—Fr. *outrager.*

OUTRAY, *s.* Outrage. *Rauf Coilyear.*

OUT-RAKE, *s.* 1. Expedition. 2. An extensive walk for sheep or cattle, S. Gl. Sibb. V. Raik.

OUTRANCE, *s.* Extremity. *Maitl. P.*—Fr. *outrance*, id.

OUT-RED, *s.* An inaccurate spelling for *Out-raid*, a military expedition. *Scot's Staggering State.* V. Leap out.

To OUT-RED, *v. a.* 1. To extricate, S. 2. To finish any business, S. B. 3. To clear off debt. *Melvill's MS.* 4. To release what has been pledged. "To *outred* his gowne lyand in wed." *Ab. Reg.* 5. To fit out; applied to marine affairs. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Isl. *utreit-a*, perficere negotium; Sw. *utred-a et skepp*, to fit out a ship.

OUTRED, Outredding, *s.* 1. Rubbish, S. 2. Clearance; finishing, S. B. *Ross.* 3. Settlement; discharge in regard to pecuniary matters. *Act. Audit.* 4. The act of fitting out a ship. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To OUTREIK, Outreick, *v. a.* To fit out. *Outreickit*, part. pa. Equipped, q. *rigged out. Acts Cha. I.* V. Reik *out.*

OUTREIKE, Outreiking, *s.* Outfit, q. rigging out. *Acts Cha. I.*

OUTREIKER, *s.* One who equips others for service, ibid.

OUTREYNG, *s.* Extremity. *Barbour.*—Fr. *outrer*, to carry things to extremity.

OUTRING, *s.* A term used in *curling*, S. "The reverse of *Inring.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

OUTRINNING, *s.* Expiration. *Acts Mary.*—A. S. *ut-ryne*, *ut-rene*, effluxus; properly the efflux of water. Hence we have transferred it to the lapse of time.

OUTS AND INS. The particulars of a story, S.

OUTSCHETT, *part. pa.* Excluded. *P. Hon.*—A. S. *ut*, out, and *scyti-an*, obserare.

OUTSET, *s.* 1. Commencement, S. 2. The publication of a book, S. 3. The provision for a child leaving the house of a parent; as for a daughter at her marriage, S. *Outfit*, synon.—Teut. *wt-setti-an*, collocare nuptui, dotare. 4. A display of finery, to recommend one's self; as, *She had a grand outset*, S.—Teut. *wt-set*, expositio.

To OUTSET, *v. a.* To display. *Aberd. Reg.*

OUTSET, *part. pa.* Making a tawdry display of finery, S.

OUTSET, *s.* Extension of cultivation, Shetl. *Agr. Surv. Shetl.*—Dan. *udsaett-er*, excolere; Teut. *wt-settinghe*, ampliatio, *wt-sett-en*, ampliare, extendere.

OUTSHOT, *s.* Pasture; untilled ground, Aberd.

OUTSHOT, *s.* A projection, S.—Sw. *utskiutande*, id. *skiut-a ut*, to project; Belg. *uytschiet-en*, id.

OUTSIGHT, *s.* Goods, or utensils out of doors, S. *Erskine.*

OUT-SIGHT, *s.* Prospect of egress. *Rollock.*—Teut. *wt-siecht*, prospectus; Dan. *udsigt*, id.

OUTSIGHT PLENISHING. Goods out of doors, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

OUTSPECKLE, *s.* A laughing-stock. *Minstrelsy Border.*

OUTSPOKEN, *adj.* Given to freedom of speech, S. *Ayrs. Legatees.*

OUTSTANDER, *s.* One who persists in opposing any measure. *Spalding.*

OUTSTRAPOLOUS, *adj.* Obstreperous, Ayrs. A corr. of the E. word. *Ann. Par.*

OUTSTRIKING, *s.* An eruption, S.

OUTSUCKEN, *s.* 1. The freedom of a tenant from bondage to a mill, S. *Erskine.* 2. Duties payable by those who are not *astricted* to a mill, S. ibid.

OUTSUCKEN, *adj.* Used in the same sense, S. ibid. V. SUCKEN.

OUTSUCKEN MULTURE. The duty for grinding at a mill, by those who come voluntarily to it. V. SUCKEN.

OUT TAK, OWTAKYN, OWTANE, *prep.* 1. Except. *Douglas. Tane* or *taken out.* 2. Besides; in addition. *Barbour.*

OUTTANE, OUTETANE, *part. pa.* Excepted, q. *out-taken. Parl. Ja. I.*

OUTTENTOUN, *s.* One not living in a particular town. *Ure.*—A. S. *utan*, extra, and *tun*, town.

OUTTER, *s.* A frequenter of balls and merry-meetings, Roxb.; from going much *out.* V. To GAE OUT, OUTING, OUTTIE.

OUTTERIT, *pret.* Ran out of the course. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *outrer*, to run through.

OUT-THE-GAIT, *adj.* Honest; q. one who keeps the straight road, S.

OUT-THROUGH, OUTTHROWGH, OUTTHROW, *prep.* 1. Through to the opposite side; as, "The arrow gaed *outthrough* his braidside;" "He gaed *outthrough* the bear-lan'," Clydes. *Act against Heretikes.* 2. *Inthrow and Outthrow*, through in every direction, Angus. V. INTHROW.

OUTTHROW, *adv.* Thoroughly; entirely, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

OUTTIE, *adj.* Addicted to company; much disposed to go *out*, Dumbartons. *Outtier* is the comparative.

To OUT-TOPE, *v. a.* To overtop. *Mem. of the Somer.*

OUT-TOWN, *s.* The *Outfield* on a farm, Aberd.

OUT-TURN, *s.* Increase; productiveness; applied to grain, Angus. *Caled. Merc.*

OUTWAILE, OUTWYLE, *s.* Refuse, S. *Henrysone.*—Isl. *utvel-ia*, eligere.

To OUTWAIR, *v. a.* To expend. *Arbuth.* V. WARE.

* OUTWARD, *adj.* Cold; not kind, Roxb. Opposed to *Inwardly*, q. v.

OUTWARDNESS, *s.* Distance; coldness; unkindness, ibid.

OUT WITH. In a state of variance with one; S. *out wi'*. V. IN.

OUTWITH, OWTOUTH, WTOUTH, *prep.* 1. Without; on the outer side. *Bellenden.* 2. Outwards; out from. *Barbour.* 3. Separate from. *R. Bruce.* 4. Beyond, in relation to time. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Sw. *utot*, outwards; A. S. *eth*, versus, frequently used in composition.

OUTWITH, *adv.* 1. Abroad, S. *Ross.* 2. Outwards. *Barbour.*

OUTWITH, *adj.* More distant; not near.

OUTWITTINS, OUTWITTENS, *adv.* Without the knowledge; as, "*outwittens o'* my daddie," my father not knowing it, Banffs. Ayrs. *Herd.* V. WITTENS, *s.*

OUTWORK, OUTWARK, *s.* Work done out of doors, S. *Agr. Surv. Berw.*

OUTWORKER, *s.* One bound at certain times to labour without doors, S. ibid.

To OUZE, *v. a.* To pour out, Orkn. From a common origin with the E. *v. ooze.*—Sw. *oes-a ute* exactly corresponds with *ooze*, as used in Orkn. to pour out. V. WEEZE.

OUZEL, OUSEL, *s.* The Sacrament of the Supper, Peebles.—E. *housel*, A. S. *husl*, the sacrifice of the Mass; Isl. *husl*, oblatio.

OW, OU, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, S.

OW AY, *adv.* Yes; ay; O yes, S. Pronounced *oe-ay*, *Waverley.* The first syllable seems merely the interj. *O.* The word is often pron. *O-ay.*—Fr. *oui?*

OWE, *prep.* Above. *Barb.*—A. S. *ufa*, Isl. *ofa*, supra.

To OWERGIFFE, *v. a.* To renounce in favour of another.—Su. G. *oefvergifwa*, to give up. *Bannatyne's Journal.*

OWERLOUP, *s.* The act of *leaping over* a fence, &c. *St. Ronan.*

To OWERWEIL, *v. a.* V. OURWEILL.

To OWG, *v. n.* To shudder; to feel abhorrence at. *Rollocke. Skinner*, synon.

OWYNE, *s.* An oven. *Aberd. Reg.*

OWKLY, OWKLIE, *adj.* Weekly, S. *Macneill.* V. GULKLIE.

OWKLIE, *adv.* Weekly; every week, S. B. *Acts Ja. V.* V. OULK.

OWME, *s.* Steam; vapour, Aberd. Syn. *Oam*, q. v. Also pron. *yome*, ibid.

* *To* OWN, *v. a.* 1. To favour; to support, S. *Sir G. Mackenzie's Mem.* 2. To recognise; to take notice of; as, *He didna own me*, He paid no attention to me, S.—Su. G. *egn-a*, proprium facere, to appropriate.

To OWE one's *self.* To do any thing without help; as, "I wiss I may be able to *owe* mysell in the business," Dumfr. V. OWE, *v.*

OWRANCE, *s.* 1. Ability. *St. Patrick.* 2. Mastery; superiority, South of S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* V. OUERANCE.

OWRDREVIN, *part. pa.* Overrun; applied to land covered by the drifting of sand. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

OWRE BOGGIE. "People are said to be married in an *owre-boggie* manner, when they do not go through the forms prescribed by the kirk." *Gall. Encycl.*

To OWRE-HALE, *v. a.* To overlook. *Montgom.*—Sw. *oefwerhael-ja*, to cover.

OWREHIP, *s.* A blow with the hammer brought over the arm, S. O. *Burns.*

OWRELAY, *s.* A cravat. V. Ourlay.
OWRESKALIT, *part. pa.* Overspread. *Dumb.* V. Skalk.
OWRIE, *adj.* Chill. V. Oorie.
OWRIM AND OWRIM. "When a *bandwin' o'* shearers meet with a flat of corn, not portioned out by *riggs*, it is termed an *owrim and owrim shear*, *i. e.* over him and over him." *Gall. Encycl.*
OWRLADY, *s.* A female superior; corresponding with *Owrlord*, or *Ouerlord*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
To **OWRN**, *v. a.* To adorn. *Wyntown.*—*Fr. orn-er*, id.
OWRTER, *adv.* Farther over, S. O. *Gall. Encycl.* V. Ourthort.
OWSE, *s.* An ox. V. Ouse.
OWSSEN-STAW, *s.* The ox-stall, S. *Herd.*
OWT, *adj.* Exterior. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *yte*, exterus.
OWTH, *prep.* Above; over. *Wyntown.*
OWTHERINS, *adj.* Either, Lanarks. Generally used at the end of a sentence: as, *I'll no do that owtherins.*
OWTING, *s.* An expedition. *Barbour.*
OXEE, Ox-Eye, *s.* The Tit-mouse, S. *Complaynt S.*
OXGATE, Oxengate, *s.* An ox-gang of land. *Skene.* —From *ox*, and *gate*, iter.
OXINBOLLIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps *bows* for oxen. *Inventories.* V. Ousben-bow.
OXPENNY, *s.* A tax in Shetl. *Stat. Acc.*
OXTAR, Oxter, *s.* 1. The arm-pit, S. *Bellenden.* 2. Used in a looser sense for the arm, S. *Dunbar.* —A. S. *oxtan*, Teut. *oxtel*, id.
To **OXTER**, *v. a.* 1. To take by the arms, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* 2. To take into the arms, Mearns.
OYES, *interj.* Used by public criers in calling attention. V. Hoyes.
OYESSE, *s.* A niece. "Neptis, a neice or *oyesse*." Vocabulary.
OZELLY, *adj.* Swarthy; resembling an *ousel*, Loth.
OZIGER, *s.* The state of fowls when moulting, Orkn.

P.

To **PAAK**, *v. a.* To beat. V. Paik.
PAAL, *s.* A post, S. B.—E. *pale*, A. S. *pal*, Su. G. *paale*.
PAB, *s.* The refuse of flax, Loth.; *pob*, S. B. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*
PACE, *s.* 1. Weight. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. The weight of a clock, S. 3. Used metaphorically. *Rutherford.* V. Pais, Paiss.
PACE, Paiss, Paise, Pass, *s.* The name given to one of those English gold coins called Nobles. *Acts Ja. II.* This would seem to signify "A Noble of full *weight*, as opposed to others that were deficient." V. Pais, Pace, *v.* to weigh.
PACK, *adj.* Intimate; familiar, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *pack-a*, constringere.
To **PACK** *or* **PEIL**, To Pack *and* Peil. V. Peile, Pele, *v.*
PACKALD, *s.* 1. A pack. *Rutherford.*—Belg. *pak-kaadie*, luggage. 2. A packet, or parcel. *Inventories.* —Teut. *pack-klesd*, segestre, involucrum mercium, Kilian; q. a *claith*, or cloth for *packing*.
PACKET, *s.* "A pannier, a small *currach*," Aberd.
PACK-EWES, *s. pl.* The ewes which a shepherd has a right to pasture in lieu of wages, Roxb.—Teut. *packt*, vectigal.
PACKHOUSE, *s.* A warehouse for receiving goods, S. —Teut. *packhuys*, id.
PACKLIE, *adv.* Familiarly; intimately, Clydes.
PACKMAN, *s.* A pedlar; one who carries his *pack*, S.
PACKMAN-RICH, *s.* A species of bear or barley having six rows of grains on the ear. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*
PACKMANTIE, *s.* Portmanteau. *Poems 16th Cent.* It is still vulgarly denominated a *pockmantie*, q. a *pock* for holding a *cloak*.
PACK-MERCHANT, *s.* Syn. *Packman*, Aberd.
PACKNESS, *s.* Familiarity; intimacy, Clydes.
PACKS, *s. pl.* The sheep, male or female, that a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock, this being in lieu of wages, Roxb.
PACLOTT, Paclat, *s.* *Inventories.* Perhaps it should be read *Patlat*. V. Paitlattis.
PACT, *s.* *To spend the pact* (for *pack*), to waste one's substance. *To perish the pact*, S. *Maitland Poems.*
* *To* **PAD**, *v. n.* To travel on foot, S. O. *Picken.* *To pad the hoof*, a cant phrase, signifying to travel on foot; Class. Dict. V. Padder.
To **PADDER**, *v. a.* To tread, Gall. "A road through the snow is *padderd*, when it has been often trod." *Gall. Encycl.* *Davidson's Seasons.*—From Teut. *pad*, vestigium; Lat. *pes*, *ped-is*, the foot.
PADDIST, *s.* A foot-pad; one who robs on foot. *Annand's Mysterium Pietatis.* A dimin. from E. *pad*, one who robs on foot.
PADDIT, *part. pa.* Beaten; formed and hardened into a foot-path by treading, Loth. V. Pad, and Paid, *s.*
PADDLE, *s.* The Lump-fish, Orkn.
PADDOCK, *s.* A low sledge for removing stones, &c. Aberd. V. Poddock.
PADDOCK-HAIR, *s.* 1. The down that covers unfledged birds, S. 2. The down on the heads of children born without hair, S.—Teut. *padden-hayr*, lanugo.
PADDOCK-PIPES, *s. pl.* Marsh Horse-tail, S. *Light-foot.*
PADDOCK-RUDE, *s.* The spawn of frogs, S.; also *paddock-ride*. *Ramsay.*
PADDOCK-STOOL, *s.* The Agaricus, in general, especially the varieties of the Agaricus fimetarius, S. —Teut. *padden-stoel*, fungus.
PADDOKSTANE, *s.* The toadstone, vulgarly supposed to grow in the head of a toad; accounted precious, on account of the virtues ascribed to it—both medical and magical. *Inventories.*—Teut. *padden-steen*, id.
PADE, *s.* 1. A toad. *Sir Gawan.* 2. Apparently a frog. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *pade*, Germ. Belg. *padde*, id.
PADELL, *s.* Expl. "a small leathern bag." *Bannat. Poems.*—Teut. *buydel*, bulga.
PADYANE, Padgean, *s.* A pageant. *Dunbar.*
PADIDAY, *s.* The day dedicated to Palladius, a Scottish saint, S. B. *Aberd. Reg.* A market held at Brechin is called from this festival *Paldy Fair*.
PADJELL, *s.* "An old pedestrian; one who has often beat at foot-races." *Gall. Encycl.*
PADLE, *s.* The Lump-fish, Firth of Forth, Shetland. Cyclopterus Lumpus. (Linn. Syst.) *Edmonstone's Zetl.* V. Paddle, and Cock-paddle.
PAFFLE, *s.* A small possession in land, Perths. *Stat. Acc.* *Poffle*, Lanarks.—Isl. *pauſe*, angulus.

PAFFLER, *s.* One who occupies a small farm, Perths. *Statist. Acc.*

PAGE. *s.* A boy. *Wyntown.*

To PAY, *v. a.* 1. To satisfy. *Wallace.*—Fr. *pay-er*, Teut. *pay-en*, id. 2. To beat; to drub; as, "I gae him a weel *paid* skin," S.—Gr. *παιω*. 3. To defeat; to overcome; as, "He's fully paid," Roxb.

PAY, *s.* Satisfaction. *Priests Peblis.*

PAY, *s.* Drubbing; S. *pays. Barbour.*—C. B. *puyo*, verbero.

PAY. Perhaps, region. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *pays*, id.

PAID, *s.* 1. A path, S. B. *Ross.* 2. A steep ascent. —Alem. *paid*, via. V. PETH.

PAID, *part. pa. Ill paid*, sorry; as, "I'm verra *ill paid* for ye," I am very sorry for you, Aberd.

To PAIDLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk with short quick steps, like a child, Roxb. 2. To move backwards and forwards with short steps; or to work with the feet in water, mortar, or any liquid substance, S.

We twa hae *paidlet* i' the burn, &c.—*Burns.*

—Fr. *patouiller*, whence E. *paddle*, to stir with the feet.

PAIDLE, *s.* A hoe, Roxb. V. PATTLE.

The gardener wi' his *paidle.*—*O. Scot. Songs.*

To PAIDLE, *v. a.* To hoe, ibid.—Fr. *patouill-er*, to stir up and down.

PAIDLIN, *adj.* Wandering aimlessly. *Burns.*

PAIGHLED, *part. pa.* Overcome with fatigue, Ang. Perhaps q. wearied with carrying a load.—Isl. *piaekur*, fasciculus.

To PAIK, *v. a.* To beat; to drub, S.; *paak*, S. B. *Baillie.*—Germ. *pauk-en*, to beat.

PAIK, PAICK, *s.* A stroke; in pl. *paiks*, a drubbing, S.—Isl. *pak*, Su. G. *paak*, fustis, baculus.

PAIK, *s.* A trick. *Leg. St. Androis.*—A. S. *paec-an*, decipere. V. PAUKY.

PAIKER, *s. Calsay paiker*, a street-walker. *Lyndsay.*

PAIKIE, *s.* An occasional day-labourer; a low character, Ang.

PAIKIE, *s.* A female street-walker, S.—Isl. *piaeck-ur*, a vagabond, *troll-packa*, a witch.

PAIKIE, *s.* A piece of doubled skin, used for defending the thighs from the stroke of the *Flauchterspade*, by those who cast turfs or *divots*, Mearns.

PAIKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a trull, S.

PAIL, *s.* A hearse, Upp. Lanarks.—From O. Fr. *paile*, drap mortuaire, Lat. *pall-ium.*

PAILE, PALE, *s.* Apparently a canopy. *Inventories.* —Fr. *poille*, "the square canopy that's borne over the sacrament, or a sovereign prince, in solemn processions, or passages of state," Cotgr.—L. B. *palla*, *pala*, aulaeum, hangings or a curtain of state; O. Fr. *paille*, id. V. PALL.

PAILES. *Leslaei Hist.* V. PELE.

PAILIN, PAILING, *s.* A fence made of stakes, S.—Lat. *pal-us*, a stake.

PAILYOWN, PALLIOUN, *s.* A pavilion. *Barbour.*—Lat. *papilio*, Gael. Ir. *paillium*, Fr. *pavillon.*

PAYMENT, *s.* Pavement. *Aberd. Reg.* V. PAITHMENT.

PAYMENT, *s.* Drubbing, S. *Barbour.*

PAINCHES, *s. pl.* Tripe, S. V. PENCHE.

To PAYNE, PANE, *v. n.* To be at pains. *Wyntown.* Fr. *se pein-er*, to trouble one's self.

PAYNE, *adj.* Pagan. *Douglas.*—Fr. *paien.*

PAINS, *s. pl.* The chronic rheumatism, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

PAYNTIT. L. *paytent*, patent. *Ban. P.*

PAINTRE, *s.* A pantry. *Aberd. Reg.*

PAINTRIE, *s.* Painting. *Inventories.*

PAIP, *s.* The Pope, *Invent.* V. PAPE.

PAIP, *s.* Thistle down? *Monigomerie.*—Fr. *pappe*, id. or *papingay*, q. v.

PAIP, *s.* A cherry-stone picked clean, and used in a game of children, S.—E. *pip*, Fr. *pepin*, the seed of fruit.

To PAIR, *v. a.* V. PARE.

* PAIR, *s.* "Two things suiting one another," Johns. This word is often applied in S. to a single article. "A *pair* o' *Carritches*," a catechism; "a *pair* o' *Proverbs*," a copy of the Proverbs.

PAIRTLESS, *adj.* Free from. *Henrysone.*—Lat. *expers.*

PAIS, *s. pl.* Retribution. *Bannat. P.*

To PAIS, PASE, *v. a.* 1. To poise. *Doug.* 2. To lift up. *Chr. Kirk.*—Fr. *pes-er*, Ital. *pes-are*, to weigh.

PAIS, PAISS, *s.* Weight. *Ab. Reg.* V. PACE.

PAYS, PAS, PASE, PASCE, PASK, PASCH, *s.* Easter; pron. as *pace*, S. B. elsewhere as *peace. Wyntown.* —Moes. G. *pascha*, A. S. *pasche*, &c. id.

PAYS, *s.* A road leading from the town to the country. *H. Miller.*

PAISE. NOBLE OF PAISE. V. PACE.

PAYS-EGGS. Eggs dyed of various colours, given to children to amuse themselves with at the time of Easter, S.—Dan. *paaske-egg*, coloured eggs; Belg. *pasch-eyeren*, ova paschalia.

PAYSYAD, *s.* A contemptuous term for a female who has nothing new to appear in at Easter; originating from the custom which prevails among Episcopalians, of having a new dress for this festival, S. B. From *Pays*, and perhaps *yad*, an old mare.

PAISSES, *s. pl.* The weights of a clock, S. *Z. Boyd.* V. PACE.

PAIT, *part. pa.* Paid. *Act. Audit.*

PAIT, PATE, PATIE. Abbreviations of the name *Patrick*, S. "*Pait* Newall." *Acts Ja. VI. Gentle Shepherd.*

PAITCLAYTH, PEICLAYTH, *s. Aberd. Reg.* Apparently the same with *Paillattis.*

PAITHMENT, *s.* 1. The pastures. *Wallace.* 2. *Paithment*, pavement, S. B.; pron. q. *paidment. Aberd. Reg.*—O. Fr. *padou-ir*, L. B. *padu-ire*, to pasture, whence *padouen* and *paduent-um*, pasture.

PAITLATTIS, *s. pl.* Uncertain. *Dunbar.*

PAITLICH, *adj.* Meaning uncertain. *The Har'st Rig.*

PAY-WAY, *adj.* Valedictory; q. what is given for bearing one's expenses on the *road*, Ayrs. *R. Gilhaise.*

PAKE, *s.* A contumelious designation bestowed on the females of domestic animals, whether fowls or quadrupeds, and also on women. It is invariably conjoined with an adj.; as, a cow is called an "auld *pake*," Upp. Lanarks. Roxb.; synon. *Hide.* Perhaps from A. S. *paeca*, "a deceiver; a cozener," Somner.

PAKKALD, *s.* A packet. V. PACKALD.

PALAD, *s.* V. PALLAT.

PALAVER, *s.* Idle talk, S.—Hisp. *palabra*, Fr. *palabre*, a word.

To PALAVER, *v. n.* To use a great many unnecessary words, S.

To PALE, *v. a.* 1. To make an incision in a cheese, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To tap for the dropsy, S. B.—Flandr. *poel-en*, excavare.

PALE, *s.* The instrument used for trying the quality of a cheese, S.

To PALE, PEAL, or PELL, *a Candle.* On seeing a *dead-candle*, to demand a view of the person's face whose death it portends, Aberd. Perhaps q. to *appeal* to the *candle*,—Fr. *appel-er*, Lat. *appel-are*, to call; to talk with.

PALEY-LAMB, *s.* A very small or feeble lamb, Tweedd. V. PAULIE.

PALYARD, *s.* A lecher; a rascal. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *paillard*, id.

PALYARDRY, *s.* Whoredom. *Douglas.*

PALYERSIS, PALLERISSIS, PALLIES, PALIERS, *s. pl.* *Inventories.* Apparently, straw mattresses.—Fr. *paillasse*, a straw bed.

To PALL, *v. n.* To strike with the fore feet; applied to a horse; synon. to *kaim*; Selkirks. This, I suspect, is a provincial modification of the E v. *to paw.*

PALL, PEAL, *s.* Any rich or fine cloth. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *pell*, textum pretiosum; O. Fr. *paile*, sericum.

PALLACH, PALLACK, *s.* 1. A porpoise, S. *Sibbald.* 2. A lusty person, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 3. A young or small crab, Mearns. *Pulloch*, Angus. V. POO, and PALLAWA, id.

PALLALL, PALLALLS, *s.* A game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different triangular and square spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crockery before them, S.; in E. *Scotch-hop.* V. BEDS.

PALLAT, PALAD, *s.* The crown of the head, S. *Doug.*—O. Fr. *palet*, sorte d'armure de tête, Roquefort.

PALLAWA, *s.* 1. A species of sea-crab, Coast of Fife; *Cavie, Pillan*, synon. V. KEAVIE. 2. Used by the fishermen of Buckhaven as denoting a dastardly fellow.

PALLET, *s.* A ball. *Burel.*—Fr. *pelotte*, id.; E. *pellet.*

PALLET, *s.* A sheep's skin not dressed, S. B.—E. *pelt*, Su. G. *palt*, a garment.

PALM, PALME, *s.* The index of a clock or watch, S. *Z. Boyd.*—Fr. *paulme*, or E. *palm*, used as *hand*, S. to denote the index of any timepiece.

PALMANDER, *s.* Pomander. *Inventories.* Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, id.

To PALMER, *v. n.* To go about feebly from place to place, pron. *pawmer*, S. *Antiquary.* V. PAWMER.

PALMS, *s. pl.* The blossoms of the female willow, Teviotd.

PALM-SONDAY, *s.* The sixth Sabbath in Lent, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *palm-sunnan daeg.*

PALSONDAY, *s.* *Acts Ja. IV.* It may either mean *Palmsunday*, or *Paschsunday*, *i. e.* Easter, sometimes written *Pas.* V. PAYS.

PALSONE EVIN. Apparently, *Passion Even*; if not a corr. of *Palm Sonday.* *Act. Audit.*

PALTRIE, *s.* Trash. V. PELTRIE.

PALWERK, *s.* Spangled work. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *paille*, id.

PAME HAMER. A kind of hammer. *Inventories.* Q. a hammer for the *palm* or hand.

PAMPHIE, *s.* A vulgar name for the knave of clubs, Aberd.; elsewhere *Pawmie*, S. *Pam*, E.

PAMPHIL, *s.* 1. A square enclosure made with stakes, Aberd. 2. Any small house, ibid. V. PAFFLE.

PAMPLETTE, PAMPLERTE, PAMPHELET, *s.* "A plump young woman; a dimin. from Teut. *pampoelie*, mulier crassa." Gl. Sibb.

To PAN, *v. n.* To correspond; to tally; to unite, A. Bor. id.; from *pan*, a cross-beam in the roof of a house, closing with the wall. *Maitland Poems.*

PAN, *s.* A hard impenetrable crust below the soil, S.; *Till, Ratche*, synon. *Statist. Acc.*—Teut. *panne*, calva, q. the skull of the soil.

PANASH, *s.* A plume worn in the hat. *Colvil.*—Fr. *panache*, id.

To PANCE, PAISE, PENSE, *v. n.* To meditate. *Dunbar.*—O. Fr. *pans-er*, id.

PAND, *s.* A pledge, Belg. *Douglas.* Syn. *wad.*

To PAND, *v. a.* To pledge; to pawn. *Pandit*, laid in pledge, S.—Teut. *pand-en*, Isl. *pant-a*, id.

PAND, *s.* A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part, of a bed; S. *pawn.* *Inventories.*

To PANDER, *v. n.* 1. To go from one place to another in an idle way, Perths. Ettr. For.; apparently corr. from *Pawner*, *v.* q. v. 2. To trifle at work, Loth.

PANDIE, PANDY, *s.* 1. A stroke on the hand, as a punishment to a schoolboy, S. B. L. *pande*, hold out, viz., the hand. Synon. *Pawnie*, q. v. 2. Metaph. severe censure. *A. Scott.*

PANDIT, *part. pa.* Furnished with under-curtains. *Inventories.* V. PAND.

PANDOOR, *s.* A large oyster, caught at the *doors* of the *salt-pans*, S. *Stat. Acc.*

PANDROUS, *s.* A pimp. E. *pander.* *Balfour's Practics.*

PANE, *s.* A fine, mulct, or punishment. E. *pain.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

PANE, *s.* 1. Stuff; cloth. *Houlate.*—A. S. *pan*, lacinia, pannus. 2. Fur; a skin. *Sir Tristrem.*—Fr. *panne*, id.

To PANE, *v. n.* V. PAYNE.

PANFRAY, *s.* A palfrey. *Burr. Laws.*—Fr. *palefroi*, id.

To PANG, *v. a.* 1. To throng, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To cram, in general, S. *Fergusson.* 3. To cram with food to satiety, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *bangh-en*, premere.

PANG, *adj.* Crammed. *Evergreen.*

PANG-FOU, *adj.* As full as one can hold, S. A.

PANYELL CRELIS. Baskets for a horse's back. *Act. Dom. Conc.* The same with the term given by Junius, *Pannel* for a horse, dorsuale.

PAN-JOTRALS, *s. pl.* 1. A dish made of various kinds of meat; a sort of fricassee; a gallimaufrie, Upp. Lanarks. 2. The slabbery offals of the shambles; nearly synon. with *Harrigals*, Roxb.

PAN-KAIL, *s.* Broth made of coleworts hashed very small, thickened with a little oatmeal, S. It also requires a little kitchen-fee (drippings), butter, or lard.

PANNASIS, *s. pl.* *Balfour's Pract.* A rope to hoise up a boat, or any heavy merchandise aboard a ship.

PANNEL, *s.* 1. One brought to the bar of a court for trial, S. *Erskine.* 2. The bar of a court. *Guthry's Mem.*—E. *panel*, a schedule, containing the names of a jury.

PANNIS, *s. pl.* Unexplained. *Aberd. Reg.*

PANS, *s.* "The great timbers of a cottage, laid across the *couples* parallel to the walls, to support the laths or *kebbers* laid above the *pans* and parallel to the *couples*," S. B. *Gl. Surv. Moray.* Used also South of S.—Su. G. *Paanna*, scandula, a lath; a shingle.

PANS, *s. pl.* A certain description of ecclesiastical lands; evidently a local phraseology. *Gl. Surv. Moray.*

PANS, PANSE. Covering for the knee. *Acts Ja. I.*

PANSIS, *s. pl.* *Colk. Sow.* Perhaps thoughts.—Fr. *pensée*, thought, imagination.

PANST, *part. pa.* Cured. *Montgomerie.*—Fr. *pans-er*, to apply medicines.

PANT, *s.* The mouth of a town-well or fountain, South of S. *Joco-Serious Dial. between a Northumb. Gent. and his Tenant.* *Pant* is used as denoting a well. *Aberd. Reg.*

PANTAR, *s.* V. Punss.

PANTENER, *adj.* Rascally. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *pautonnier*, a lewd, stubborn, or saucy knave, Cotgr.

PANTON-HEIL-MAKER, *s.* One who makes *heels* for slippers; formerly the designation of a trade in Edinburgh. *Acts Cha. I.*

PANTOUN, *s.* A slipper. *Dunbar.*

PANTOUR, *s.* *Inventories.* An officer who had the charge of a pantry.—Fr. *panetier*, E. *pantler.*

PANT-WELL, *s.* A well that is covered or built-up. Some of this description were arched, as the old *Pant-well* at Selkirk. V. Pant.

PAN VELVET. Rough-velvet; plush. *Spalding.*—Fr. *panne*, stuff.

PANWOOD, *s.* Fuel used about salt-*pans*; also expl. "the dust of coals mixed with earth," West Loth.; *Coal-gum*, Clydes. *Acts Cha. II.*

PAP, *s.* A piece of whalebone, about eighteen inches long, which connects the ball of lead, used in fishing, with the lines to which the hooks are attached, Shetland.

To **PAP**, Papp, *v. n.* 1. To move or enter with a quick and unexpected motion, like E. *pop*, S. *Sir A. Balfour's Letters.* 2. *To gang pappin about*, to go from place to place with a sort of elastic motion, S. 3. "To let any thing fall gently, is to let it *pap.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

To **PAP**, Pawp, *v. a.* To beat; to thwack, Aberd.

PAP, Pawp, *s.* A blow; a thwack, Aberdeen.

PAP-BAIRN, *s.* A sucking child, Ang. This is expressed by a circumlocution, S.; "a *bairn* at the *breast.*"

PAP OF THE HASS, *s.* The uvula, S. In Fife it is called the "Clap o' the hass."

PAPE, Baip, *s.* The Pope. *Wyntown.*—Fr. Germ. *pape*, Lat. *pap-a*, id.

PAPEJAY, Papinjay, Papingoe, *s.* 1. A parrot. *King's Quair.*—Belg. *papegaai*, Fr. *papegay*, id. 2. A wooden bird, resembling a parrot, at which archers shot as a mark, West of S. 3. Applied to the amusement itself, ibid. *Stat. Acc.*

PAPELARDE, *s.* "Hypocrite." Gl. Sibb.—Fr. *papelard.*

PAPERIE, *s.* Popery, S.; now rather obsolete. *Rob Roy.*

PAPISH, *s.* A vulgar term for a Papist or Roman Catholic, S. *Petrie's Church Hist.*

PAPIST-STROKE, *s.* A cross; a ludicrous phrase used by young people, Aberdeen.

PAPPANT, *adj.* 1. Wealthy, Ang. 2. Extremely careful of one's health, Banffs. 3. Pettish from indulgence, S. B. V. Beppen.

PAPPIN, Poppin, *s.* A sort of *batter* or paste, used by weavers for dressing their warp or webs, Teviotd. Perhaps from its resemblance to *pap* for children.—Fr. *papin.*

PAPPLE, Paple, *s.* The corn-cockle, Agrostemma githago, Linn. S. V. Poppil.

To **PAPPLE**, *v. n.* 1. To bubble up like water, S. B. V. Popple. 2. To be in a state of violent perspiration, Lanarks. 3. Denoting the effect of heat on any fat substance toasted before the fire, Renfr.

PAR, *s.* The Samlet, S. *Smollett.*

To **PAR**, *v. n.* To fail. *Wallace.* V. Parr.

PARA DOG, *s.* V. Pirrie-dog.

PARAFLE, Parayle, *s.* Ostentatious display, South of S. *Antiquary.*

PARAFLING, *s.* Trifling; evasion; as, "Nane o' your *parafling*, hand up your hand and swear, or I'll send you to prison;" said to a witness by a Buchan Baillie of Aberdeen. Corr. perhaps from Fr. *paraf-er*, *paraph-er*, to flourish in writing; q. "None of your flourishing."

PARAGE, *s.* Lineage, Fr. *Douglas.*

PARAGON, *s.* A rich cloth imported from Turkey. *Watson.*—Fr. *parangon de Venise*, id.

PARAMUDDLE, *s.* The red tripe of cattle; the atomasum, S. B.

PARATITLES, *s. pl.* Unexplained. *Fount.* It probably means an extended explanation of law titles. in like manner a *paraphrase* is "an explanation in many words."

To **PARBREAK**, *v. n.* To puke. *Z. Boyd.* V. Braik, *v.* and Braking.

To **PARE**, Pair, Peyr, *v. a.* To impair. *Douglas.*—Fr. *pire*, *pejeur*, worse; Lat. *pejor.*

To **PARE AND BURN.** To take off the sward of moorish or heathy ground, and burn it on the soil for manure, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

PAREGALE, Parigal, *adj.* Completely equal. *Doug.*—Fr. *par*, used as a superl. and *egal*, equal.

PAREGALLY, *adv.* Expl. "Particularly," Ayrs. V. Paregale.

To **PARIFY**, *v. a.* To compare. *Wyntown.*—Lat. *par*, and *facio.*

To **PARIFY**, *v. a.* To protect, ibid.

PARISCHE, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to Paris. *Parische work*, Parisian workmanship. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. Applied to a particular colour, introduced from Paris. "Ane goune of *Parische* broune bagarit with weluot," ibid.

PARITCH, Parritch, *s.* Porridge; hasty pudding, S. *Burns.*

To **PARK**, *v. n.* To perch. *Douglas.*—Fr. *perch-er*, id.

PARK, *s.* A wood; as, *a fir park*, S.—A. S. *pearroc*, Su. G. *park*, an enclosure.

PARK, *s.* A pole; a perch. *Douglas.*—Fr. *perche*, id.

PARLE, *s.* Speech. *Burns.*—Fr. *parler*, id.

PARLEYVOO, *s.* A term in ridicule of the French *parlez vous.* *The Steam Boat.*

PARLIAMENT, *s.* Part of a robe of state. *Invent.* Perhaps a cape or covering for the shoulders, worn by the nobles when they appeared in *parliament.*

PARLIAMENT-CAKE, *s.* A species of gingerbread, supposed to have its name from being used by the members of the Scottish *Parliament*, S. *Ann. of Parish.*

PARLOUR, *s.* Discourse. *Palice Honor.*—Fr. *parleure*, id.

PAROCHIN, *s.* Parish, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Lat. *parœcia*, id.

PAROCHINER, *s.* A parishioner, ibid.

PAROCHRIE, *s.* Parish, ibid.—From *paroch*, and A. S. *rice*, jurisdictio, dominium.

PARPALL-WALL, *s.* A partition-wall. *Acts Council Edin.* Corr. from *Parpane*, q. v. or from L. B. *parpagliones*, velae utiles, cum fortuna imminet seu tempestas.—Ital. *parpaglioni.* V. Du Cange.

PARPANE, Perpen, *s.* 1. A wall, in general, or a partition. *Henrysone.* 2. The parapet of a bridge is called a *parpane*, or *parpane-wa'*, Aberd.—O. Fr. *parpaigne*, a stone which traverses the wall.

To **PARRACH**, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To crowd together, Ang. V. Parrock, sense 2.

PARRY. "Whan ane says *Parry*, aw says *Parry*," a phrase, Aberd. signifying, that when anything is said by a person of consequence, it is echoed by every one. Qu. Fr. *parait*, it appears.

PARRIDGE, Parritch, *s.* Porridge, S.—L. B. *porrect-a*, Jusculum ex porris confectum, Du Cange.

To cook the Parridge. Metaph. to manage any piece of business, S. *Waverley.*

To PARRIRE, *v. n.* To present one's self; or perhaps to obey. *Acts Cha. I.*—O. Fr. *parr-er*, paraitre, to appear, or Lat. *parere*, to obey.

PARRITCH-HALE, *adj.* In such health as to be able to take one's ordinary food, Fife; synon. *Spune-hale.*

PARRITCH-TIME, *s.* The hour of breakfast; *porridge* having been the standing dish at this meal, S. *Tales of My Landl.*

PARROCK, *s.* "A collection of things huddled together; a group." *Surv. Moray.*

PARROCK, Parrok, *s.* A small enclosure in which a ewe is confined, to make her take with a lamb, Dumfr. —A. S. *pearroc*, septum, clathrum.

To PARROCK *a ewe and lamb.* To confine a lamb with a ewe which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck, Roxb.

PARROT-COAL, *s.* A species of coal that burns very clearly, S. *Statist. Acc.*

PARSELLIT, *part. pa.* "Striped." Sibb.

PARSEMENTIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps for *partiments*, compartments. *Douglas.*

PARSENERE, *s.* A partner. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *parsonnier*, id.

PARSLIE BREAK-STONE. Parsley-Piert, Aphanes arvensis, Linn.

* PART, *s.* 1. Place; as, *the ill part*, hell, *the gueed part*, heaven, Aberd. It is generally used for place throughout S. This sense it admits in E. only in the pl. 2. What becomes or is incumbent on one; as, "It's *weel* my *part*," it well becomes me; "It's *ill* his *part*," it is inconsistent with his duty; "It's *gude* your *part*," it is incumbent on you, S. *Skirref's Poems.*

PARTAN, *s.* Common Sea-crab, S. Gael. *Complaynt S.*

PARTAN-HANDIT, *adj.* Close-fisted; taking hold like a crab, Ayrs.; *Grippie*, S.

To PARTY, *v. a.* To take part with. *Godscroft.*

PARTY, *s.* Part; degree. *Barbour.*—Fr. *partie*, id.

PARTY, Partie, *s.* An opponent. *Douglas.*—Fr. *parti*, id.

PARTY, Partie, *adj.* Variegated. *Doug.*

PARTICATE, *s.* A rood of land. *St. Acc.*—L. B. *particata*, id.

PARTICLE, Particle, Perticle, Particule, *s.* 1. A little piece of animal food. *Chalmers's Mary.* 2. A small portion of land; synon. or nearly so, with S. *Pendicle. Acts Ja. V.* 3. Apparently used in the sense of article. *Crosraguell.*—L. B. *particula*, charta articulis seu per partes distincta; Du Cange.

PARTYMENT, *s.* Division. *Douglas.*—Fr. *partiment*, a parting.

PARTISIE, Partisay, *adj.* Proper to, or done by, more individuals than one; as, "a *partisie* wab," a web wrought for several owners, each of whom contributes his share of the materials, and of the expense; "a *pairtisie* wa'," a wall built at the expense of two proprietors between their respective houses or lands, S. B.—Lat. *partitio*, a division.

PARTISMAN, *s.* A partaker. *Ruddiman.*

To PARTY WITH. To take part with. *Keith's Hist.*

To PARTLE, *v. n.* To trifle at work, Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.*

PARTLES, *adj.* Having no part. *Wynt.*

PARTLYK, Partlyik, *adv.* In equal shares or *parts*. *Aberd. Reg.*

PARTRIK, Partrick, Pertrek, *s.* A partridge, S. *Douglas.*—Fr. *perdrix*, id.; Lat. *perdix.*

PARURE, *s.* Ornament, Fr. *Wyntown.*

PARUT, *s.* Synon. with *Parure. Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS.*—L. B. *parat-us*, was used in common with *parura* and *paratura*, for embroidery or ornamental borders.

PAS, Pase, *s.* Easter. V. Pays.

PAS, *s.* 1. Division of a book. *Wyntown.* 2. A single passage. *Crosraguell.*—L. B. *pass-us*, locus.

PASCHEEWYN, *s.* The evening preceding Easter. *Barb.*

To PASE, *v. a.* To poise. V. Bais.

PASH, *s.* The head; a ludicrous term, S. *Watson.*

To PASMENT, *v. a.* To deck with lace. *Z. Boyd.*

PASMENTAR, *s.* This term seems to be used as equivalent to *upholsterer. Inventories.*—Fr. *passementier*, a lace-maker, a silk-weaver.

PASMENTS, *s. pl.* 1. Strips of lace or silk sewed on clothes. 2. Now used to denote livery; pron. *pessments*, S. B. *Acts Ja. VI.* 3. External decorations of religion. *Ruth.*—Teut. Fr. *passement*, lace.

PASMOND, *s.* Syn. *Pasment. Inventories.*

PASPEY, *s.* A kind of dance, Strathmore.—Fr. *passepied*, "a caper, or loftie tricke in dauncing; also, a kind of dance peculiar to the youth of *La haute Bretaigne*," Cotgr.

PASPER, *s.* Samphire. *Gall. Encycl.*

* *To* PASS, *v. a.* 1. Not to exact a task that has been imposed, S. 2. To forgive; not to punish; like E. *to pass by.*

PASS-GILT, *s.* Expl. "current money," *Gl. Guthrie's Trial.*—Teut. *pas-gheld* is used to denote inferior coin which is made to have currency above its value.

PASSINGEOURE, *s.* A passage-boat. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *passageur*, L. B. *passagerius*, a ferryman.

PASSIONALE, *s.* A state of suffering. *Colk. Sow.*—L. B. *passionale*, martyrology.

PASSIS, *pl.* Apparently equivalent to E. *passages. Acts Mary.*—L. B. *pass-us*, locus, auctoritas, Gall. *passage.*

To PASSIVERE, *v. a.* To exceed, W. Loth.

PASTANCE, *s.* Pastime. *Police Honor.*—Fr. *passe-temps*, id.

PASTISAR, *s.* A pastry-cook. V. Patticar.

PASUOLAN, Pasvoland, *s.* A small species of artillery. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *passevolant.*

PAT, Patt, *s.* A pot, S. *Herd's Coll.*

PAT, pret. of the v. *Put. Burel.*

PATE, Patie, *s.* Abbrev. of *Patrick* or *Peter*, S.

PATELET, *s.* A kind of ruff anciently worn by women in S. *Pink. Hist.* V. Paitlattis.

PATENE, *s.* The cover of a chalice. *Inventories.*—E. *patine*, Fr. *patene*, *patine*, id. from Lat. *patin-a.*

* PATENT, *adj.* Ready; willing; disposed to listen. *Spalding.*

PATENTER, *s.* A patentee. *Acts Cha. I.*

To PATER, (pron. like E. *pate*,) *v. n.* To talk incessantly; to be tiresomely loquacious. Synon. *Patter.*

PATER, *s.* A loquacious person; generally supposed to be a female, ibid.

PATES, *s. pl.* "The steps at the corner of the roofs in houses for the easier climbing to the top," Ayrs. Renfr. *Corbie-steps*, synon. *Picken.*

PATH, *s.* V. Peth.

PATHIT, *part. pa.* Paved. *Douglas.*—Teut. *pad*, semita, via trita.

PATHLINS, *adv.* By a steep path, S. B. *Ross.* V. PETH.

PATIENT OF DEATH, *s.* A throe. Perhaps corr. from *passion*, suffering.

To PATIFIE, *v. a.* To manifest. *Bruce.*—Lat. *patefacio.*

PAT-LUCK, *s.* *To tak pat-luck*, to take dinner with another upon chance, S.; *i. e.* the *chance* of the *pot. Saxon and Gael.*

PATRELL, *s.* 1. Defence for the neck of a war-horse. *Doug.*—Fr. *poitral.* 2. The breast-leather of a horse, S. *Ruddiman.*

PATRICK, *s.* A partridge, Tetrao perdrix, Linn.; pron. *paitrick*, S. *Waverley. Burns.* V. PARTRIK.

PATROCYNIE, *s.* Patronage. *Crosraguell.*—Lat. *patrocini-um.*

PATRON, *s.* A pattern, Fr. *Wallace.*

PATRONATE, *s.* The right of presenting to a benefice. *Fountainh.*—L. B. *Patronat-us*, jus patronatus.

PATRON-CALL, *s.* The patronage of a church; right of presentation, Aberd.

PATRONTASHE, *s.* A military girdle for holding cartridges. *Act. Parl.*

To PATTER, *v. n.* To move with quick steps; especially referring to the sound, S. V. PADDER.

To PATTER, *v. a.* 1. To repeat in a muttering way without interruption, S. *Dunbar.* 2. To carry on earnest conversation in a low tone, Aberd.—Arm. *pater-en*, to repeat the Lord's Prayer.

PATTERAR, *s.* One who repeats prayers.

PATTERING, *s.* Vain repetition. *Lynds.*

PATTICEAR, PASTISAR, *s.* A pastry-cook. *Balfour's Practicks.*—Fr. *patticier, pasticier, patissier*, "a pasterer or pie-maker; also a maker of past-meates;" Cotgr. From *pastin*, paste.

PATTLE, PETTLE, *s.* A stick with which the ploughman clears away the earth that adheres to the plough, S. *Burns.*—E. *paddle*, C. B. *pattal.*

PAVADE, *s.* A dagger, Teviotdale; an old word.

PAVASIES, *s. pl.* "A sort of artillery mounted on a car of two wheels, and armed with two large swords before." *Pink. Hist.*

To PAUCE, *v. n.* To prance with rage, S. B.—Fr. *pas*, E. *pace.*

PAUCHTIE, *adj.* 1. Haughty, S. *Maitl. Poems.* 2. Petulant; malapert, S. *Ramsay.*—Belg. *pocht-en*, to vaunt.

PAVEN, PAUUAN, *s.* A grave Spanish dance, in which the dancers turned round one after another, as peacocks do with their tails. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *pavane*, id. from *paon*, a peacock.

To PAUGE, *v. n.* 1. To prance; synon. *Pauce*, Fife. 2. To pace about in an artful way till an opportunity occur for fulfilling any plan, ibid. 3. To tamper with; to venture on what is hazardous in a foolhardy manner, ibid.

PAVIE, PAW, *s.* 1. Lively motion, S. 2. The agile exertions of a rope-dancer. *Birrel.* 3. A fantastic air, S. *Clelland.* 4. Transferred to rage, S.—Fr. *pas vif*, a quick step.

PAVIE, *s.* The same with *Pawis, pavis; paveis*, pl. *Sea Lawis.*

PAUYOT, *s.* Meaning not clear. *Rauf Coilyear.* It seems to mean "a little page," called in Ital. *paggetto*, a dimin. from *paggio*, a page.

PAUIS, PAVIS, *s.* 1. A large shield. *Doug.*—L. B. *pavas-ium*, id. 2. A testudo, used in sieges, ibid.—Fr. *pavois*, id.

PAUK, *s.* Art; a wile, S. *Douglas.*

PAUKY, PAWKY, *adj.* 1. Sly; artful, S. *Cadlander.* 2. Wanton; applied to the eye, Ang.—A. S. *paec-an*, decipere, mentiri; *paeca*, deceptor.

PAUL, *s.* 1. A hold; a detent; a leaning-place, S. B. 2. An upright piece of wood, stone, or metal, to which a hawser is made fast on shore, Aberd.—Isl. *pall-r*, Su. G. *pall*, scamnum, a bench.

PAULIE, PAILIE, *adj.* 1. Impotent or feeble; applied to any bodily member, S. 2. Small in size; applied to lambs, Roxb. 3. Insipid; inanimate; applied to the mind, Lanarks. *A pailie creature;* a silly, insipid person. 4. Lame, dislocated, or distorted, S.

PAULIE-(or) PAILIE-FOOTIT, *adj.* 1. Flat-footed, Strathmore. 2. Splay-footed, or having the foot turned in, Loth.

PAULIE, PAWLIE, *s.* 1. A slow, inactive person, Lanarks. Mearns. 2. An unhealthy sheep, South of S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 3. The smallest lambs in a flock, Roxb.

PAULIE-MERCHANT, *s.* One who hawks through the country, purchasing lambs of this description, ibid.

To PAUT, *v. a.* *To paut* one's *foot at* a person; to stamp with the foot in a menacing manner, Aberd.

To PAUT, *v. n.* 1. To paw, S. *Clelland.* 2. To push out the feet alternately, when one is lying in bed, or otherwise, Dumfr. 3. To strike with the foot; to kick, S.—Hisp. *pate-ar*, to kick, from *pata*, a foot. 4. "To move the hand, as a person groping in the dark," Ettr. For.

PAUT, *s.* 1. A stroke on the ground with the foot, S. *Kelly.* 2. A stroke with the foot; a kick, S.—Teut. *pad, patte*, the paw of a beast. *Funk* is with the hinder feet.

PAW, *s.* Quick motion. V. PAVIE.

PAW, PAUW, PAWAW, *s.* 1. The slightest motion; as, "He ne'er played *pawe*," he did not so much as stir, Ettr. For. *Poet. Mus.* 2. Transferred to one who cannot make the slightest exertion, Ettr. For. 3. *To play* one's *Paws*, to act the part which belongs to one. *Herd's Coll.*

PAWCHLIE, *s.* 1. One who is old and frail, Gall. 2. One low in stature and weak in intellect. *Gall. Encycl.*

PAWIS, *s. pl.* Parts in music. *Ban. P.*

PAWKERY, *s.* Cunning; slyness, S. *Hogg.*

PAWKIE, *s.* A woollen mitten, having a thumb without separate fingers, Ettr. For. *Doddie Mitten*, synon. S. B.

PAWKILY, *adv.* Slyly. *Sir A. Wylie.*

To PAWL, *v. n.* To make an ineffective attempt to catch, Roxb. The prep. *at* is often added. *To Glaum*, synon. *Brownie of Bodsb.*—C. B. *palv-u*, to paw, to grope gently with the hand.

PAWMER, *s.* A palm-tree. *Wallace.*—Fr. *palmier.*

PAWMER, *s.* One who goes from place to place, making a shabby appearance, S. From *Palmer*, a pilgrim.

To PAWMER, *v. n.* To go from place to place in an idle way, S.

PAWMIE, PANDIE, *s.* A stroke on the hand with the ferula, S.—Fr. *paumée*, a stroke or blow with the hand, Cotgr. V. PANDIE.

To PAWMIE, *v. a.* To strike the palm with a ferula, S.

PAWN, *s.* A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part of a bed, S.—Belg. *pand*, a lappit, a skirt. V. PAND.

PAWN, PAWNE, PAWNIE, *s.* The peacock. *Maitl. Poems.*—Fr. *paon*, Lat. *pavo.*

PAWN, *s. pl.* The same with *Pan*, q. v. Ang.

To PAWVIS, *v. n.* To "dally with a girl." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*

To PEAK, Peek, *v. n.* 1. To speak with a small voice, S. 2. To complain of poverty, S.—Isl. *puk-ra*, susurrare, *puk-r*, mussitatio.

PEAK, *s.* A triangular piece of linen, binding the hair below a child's cap or woman's *toy*, Ang.

PEAK, *s.* An old word for lace, Roxb.

To PEAL, Peel, *v. a.* To equal; to match. V. Peel, Peil, *v.*

PEANER, *s.* "A cold-looking, naked, trembling being, small of size." *Gall. Encycl.*

PEANERFLEE, *s.* One who has the appearance of lightness and activity, Gall.

PEANIE, *s.* A hen-turkey, pea-hen. *Gall. Encycl.* V. Pollicock.

PEANT, *adj.* A particular kind of silk. *Inventar of Vestments.*

PEARA. *Peara parabit, peara-bo.* Unexpl. Sent from the Cheviot. Perhaps *overturn*.

PEARIE, Peery, *s.* 1. A peg-top, S. as resembling a *pear*. 2. *A French pearie*, a humming-top, S.

PEARL, *s.* The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. *To cast up a pearl*, to cast up a stitch on the inside in place of the outside, S.; *Purl*, Teviotd.

PEARL BARLEY. The finest pot-barley, S. *Jamieson's Notes to Burt's Letters.* Named from its *pearly* appearance.

PEARLED, *part. adj.* Having a border of lace. *Spalding.*

PEARLIN, Pearling, *s.* A species of lace made of thread or silk, S. *Acts Cha. I.*

PEARL SHELL. The Pearl Mussel, S. B. *Arbuthnot's Peterh. Fishes.*

PEASE-BRUIZLE, *s.* The same with *Pease-kill* in sense 1. *Bruisle* is used as a variety of *Birsle, Brissle.*

PEASE-KILL, *s.* 1. A quantity of *pease* in the state in which they are brought from the field, broiled for eating, Border. The allusion is to roasting in a *kiln*. 2. Used figuratively for a scramble, Roxb. 3. *To make a pease-kill* of any thing, to dissipate it lavishly, ib.

PEASE-MUM. *To play pease-mum*, to mutter, Dumfr.

PEASY-WHIN, *s.* The greenstone, S. *Surv. Banff.* V. Peysie-whin.

PEASSIS, *s. pl.* The weights of a clock. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Pace, *s.*

PEAT, *s.* A contemptuous term suggesting the idea of pride in the person addressed; as, *a proud peat*, S. *The Abbot.*

* PEAT, *s.* Vegetable fuel. The *heart* is said to grow *as grit's a peat*, when it is ready to burst with sorrow. Ang. *Ross.*

PEAT CLAIG, *s.* "A place built to hold peats." *Gall. Encycl.*

PEAT-CORN, *s.* Peat-dust, or dross, Dumfr.

PEAT-CREEL, *s.* A basket for carrying *peats* in, S. *Herd's Coll.*

PEAT-MOSS, *s.* The place whence *peats* are dug, S. *Agr. Surv. Berw.*

PEAT-MOW, *s.* 1. The dross of peats, S. B. *Journal Lond.* 2. A quantity of peats built under cover, Dumfr.

PEAT OF SAPE. A bar of soap, S.; denominated from its resemblance to a *peat*.

PEAT-POT, Peat-pat, *s.* The hole from which peat is dug, S. *Herd's Coll.* "Out of the *peat-pot* into the mire," S. Prov.; given as equivalent to the E. one, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire." *Kelly.*

PEA-TREE, *s.* The Laburnum, a species of the Cytisus, Loth.

PEAT-REEK, *s.* 1. The smoke of peat, S. 2. The flavour communicated to aquavitae, in consequence of its being distilled by means of peats, S. 3. "Highland whisky," S. *Duff's Poems.*

PEAT-SPADE, *s.* The spade used in digging *peats*, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

PEATSTANE, *s.* The corner stone at the top of the wall of a house, S.

PEAX, *s.* Peace; an old forensic term still used in *Retours*, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

PECE, *s.* A vessel for holding liquids. *Douglas.*—Fr. *piece*, id.

PECE, *s.* Each. V. Piece.

To PECH, Peach, Pegh, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To puff; to pant, S. *Ramsay.*—Sw. *pick-a*, Dan. *pikk-er*, to pant.

PECH, *s.* The act of breathing hard. *L. Scotland.*

PECHAN, *s.* The stomach, Ayrs. *Burns.*

PECHLE, (*gutt.*) *s.* A budget carried clandestinely, Loth.—Su. G. *packa*, sarcina; Germ. *paecklin*, fasciculus.

To PECHLE, *v. n.* From *Pech*, *v.* It is always conjoined with *Hechle; to hechle and pechle*, to pant in doing any work, Ettr. For.

PECHTS, Peachts, Pehts, *s. pl.* The name given by the vulgar to the Picts in S. They are denominated *Pehs*, S. O. Wyntown writes *Peychtis.*

To PECKLE, *v. n.* To peck at, Niths.

PECKMAN, *s.* One who carried smuggled spirits through the country in a vessel like a peck measure. *Duff's Poems.*

PEDDIR, Pedder, *s.* A pedlar. *Douglas.* Still used in Roxb.; pronounced *Pethir*, sometimes *Pethirt.*—L. B. *pedar-ius*, nudis ambulans pedibus.

PEDEE, *s.* A kind of foot-boy. *Acts Cha. I.*—Lat. *pedisequus.*

PEDRALL, *s.* "A child beginning to walk." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PEE, *v. n.* To make water, S. O.

To PEE, *v. a.* To wet by pissing, S. O. *Picken.*

PEEBLE, *s.* The generic name for agates, S.; from E. *pebble.*

To PEEBLE, *v. a.* To pelt with stones, Loth. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

PEEGGIRIN BLAST. A stormy blast; a heavy shower, Ayrs.—Teut. *picker-en*, pungere.

To PEEL, Peal, Peil, *v. a.* To equal; to match, Loth. S. O.—Teut. *peyl-en*, to measure.

PEEL, Peil, *s.* A match, ibid. *Hamilton.*

PEEL, *s.* A pool, Aberd. *Ross.*

PEEL, *s.* A place of strength. V. Pele.

PEEL-A-FLEE, *s.* "A light person, and not heavily clothed." *Gall. Encycl.* From the idea of stripping a *fly* of its wings.

PEEL-AN'-EAT. Potatoes presented at table unpeeled, S. A. and O. *Gall. Encycl.*

PEELED WILLOW-WAND. V. Willow-wand.

PEELER, *s.* A portmanteau, Teviotd.; an old word.

PEELIE, *adj.* Thin; meagre, S.—Fr. *pelé*, q. peeled, or C. B. *pelaid*, weak, sickly.

PEELING, *s.* "Travelling in a windy day, with light clothes on." *Gall. Encycl.* Allied to the E. v. *to peel.*

PEEL-RINGE, Peel-ranger, *s.* 1. A scrub; a skinflint, Fife; q. "take the bark off a *ringe* or *whisk*." 2. Expl. "A cauldrife, dozent person," Roxb. 3. A tall, meagre-looking fellow, ibid.

PEELRINGE, *adj.* 1. Lean; meagre, Roxb. 2. Not able to endure cold, ibid.

PEEL-SHOT, *s.* The dysentery; used of cattle, Fife. The same disease in horses is called a *Scourin*, ibid. —Teut. *pyl*, sagitta, an arrow, and *schot*, jaculatio.

PEELWERSH, *adj.* Wan; sickly in appearance, West of S. Composed perhaps of E. *pale*, or rather S. *peelie*, meagre, and *wersh*. V. WARSCHE, sense 3.

PEEN, *s.* The sharp point of a mason's hammer, South of S.—Teut. *pinne*, spiculum, cuspis, aculeus. Quintilian remarks that the Latins anciently denominated any thing sharp, *pinn-a*. To this source we must trace E. *pin*.

To **PEENGE**, **PINGE**, *v. n.* 1. To complain; to whine, S. *Flemyng*. 2. To pretend poverty, S.—Teut. *pynigh-en*, affligere.

PEENGIE, **PEENJIE**, *adj.* Not able to endure cold, Roxb.

PEENIE, *s.* Pinafore, of which it is a contraction.

To **PEENJURE**, *v. n.* To hamper; to confine, Ayrs. O. Fr. *ponçoir*, a bolt.

PEEOY, **PIOYE**, *s.* A little moistened gunpowder, formed into a pyramidal shape, and kindled at the top, S. *The Provost*. Synon. a *train*, Aberd.

PEEP, *s.* A feeble sound. To *play peep*, to utter such a sound; "He darna *play peep*," he dares not let his voice be heard, S.

To **PEEP**, *v. n.* To pule. V. **PEPE**, *s.*

PEEPER, *s.* A mirror, Roxb.; from the E. v.

PEEPERS, *s. pl.* A cant term for spectacles, Roxb. Vulgarly used for the eyes.

PEEPIE-WEEPIE, *adj.* Of a whining disposition, Ang.—Su. G. *pip-a*, to utter a shrill voice, and *kwip-a*, to whoop. V. **PEPE**, *s.*

PEEP-SMA', **PIPE-SMA'**, *s.* A silly, weak-minded person, feeble both in body and in mind, Roxb. Should *pipe-sma'* be preferred, it might be traced to Su. G. *pip-a*, to pipe; and *smaa*, parvus. E. *sing small*.

To **PEER**, *v. n.* To appear; a very old word, Roxb. V. **PER**, *v.*

To **PEER**, *v. a.* To equal, S. *Burns*.—Fr. *pair*, a match.

PEER, *adj.* Poor. Aberd.

PEER, *s.* A pear. Aberd.

PEERY, *adj.* Sharp-looking; disposed to examine narrowly. *The Pirate*. This is a cant E. word. "*Peery*, inquisitive, suspicious." Grose's Class. Dict. From E. *to Peer*, to examine narrowly.

PEERIE, *adj.* Timid; fearful, Roxb.—O. Fr. *peureux*, fearful.

To **PEERIE**, *v. n.* "To purl." S. O. *Picken*.

PEERIE, *adj.* Small; little, Orkn. Shetl. Fife, E. Loth.

PEERIEWIRRIE, *adj.* Very small, Orkn. *Peerie-weerie-winkie*, id. Shetl.

PEERY-WEERY, *adj.* Expressive of the blinking motion of small eyes. *Galt*.

PEERIWEERIE, *s.* 1. A slow-running stream, Ayrs. 2. A mysterious and hidden person, ibid.

PEES, *interj.* A peculiar call made to calves, Upp. Clydes.

PEESKIE, *s.* Short wool; stunted grass, &c. Ayrs.

PEESWEEPY, *adj.* Poor; silly; whining, Loth. *A peesweepy creature*, a *whingeing* sort of person.

PEESWEEP-LIKE, *adj.* Having sharp features, the appearance of feebleness, and a shrill voice; q. resembling a lapwing." Thus one is denominated in contemptuous language, "a *peesweep-like* thing," Fife.

PEESWEIP, **PEEWEIP**, **PEEWEET**, *s.* A Lapwing, S. *Statist. Acc.*—From the sound, or allied to Sw. *wipa*, id. Also *Peesweep*.

To **PEEVER**, *v. a.* To wet by pissing; a dimin. from *Pee*, S. O.; *v. n.* to make water.

To **PEEUK**, *v. n.* To peep; to chirp, Moray; synon. *Cheep*; a variety of *Peak*, *Peek*, q. v.

PEE-WYT, *s.* "The green plover or lapwing." Gl. Sibb. S. A. Nearly the same with the E. name *Pewet*. V. **PEESWEIP**.

PEG, *s.* "The ball *shinty players* play with." *Gall. Encycl.* Apparently a peculiar use of the E. *s.*

To **PEG** *off*, or *away*, *v. n.* To go off quickly, Loth. Dumfr.

PEG, *s.* A stroke, Loth. Dumfr.—Isl. *piack-a*, frequenter pungo.

PEGGIN'-AWL, *s.* A kind of *awl* for entering the *pegs* or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes, Teviotd.

To **PEGH**, *v. n.* To puff, or breathe hard.

PEGHIN, (*gutt.*) *s.* The stomach, Ettr. For. V. **PECHAN**.

To **PEGHLE**, *v. n.* See **PECH** and **PECHLE**, *v.*

PEGIL, *s.* The dirty work of a house, Ang.

PE GOVNE. Some sort of gown for a man; perhaps allied to *Pea-Jacket*, E. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

PEGPIE, *s.* "The magpie." *Gall. Encycl.*

PEG PUFF. "A young woman resembling an old one in manners." *Gall. Encycl.*

PEGRALL, **PYGRALL**, *adj.* Paltry. *Lynds.*

PEYAY, *interj.* "The call milk-maids make for calves to come to their mothers." *Gall. Encycl.* It seems allied to *Pees*.

PEICE. *The Fest of Piece*, Pasch, or Easter. *Acts Mary*. V. **PAYS**.

To **PEIFER**, *v. n.* To be fretful; to whimper, Roxb. —Lat. *pipire*, to cry as chickens do. V. **PYFER**.

PEIK, **LEAD-PEIK**, *s.* A long piece of lead, used for ruling paper, Aberd.

PEIKMAN, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* V. **PICKIE-MAN**.

PEIKTHANK, *adj.* Ungrateful; unthankful; generally conjoined with *Pennyworth*, Aberd. Perhaps from *poco*, little, Ital. and *thank*.

PEIL, *s.* A place of strength. V. **PEEL**.

PEIL, *s.* "Equal; match to match." *Gl. Picken.* S. O. V. **PEEL**.

PEILD, *adj.* Bald, Gl. Sibb.—Fr. *pelé*, id.

To **PEILE**, **PELE**, *v. a.* 1. *To pack or pelle fish*. *Acts Ja. V.* Either to *pile*, or to pair. 2. The phrase *packing and peiling* is now metaph. used to denote unfair means of carrying on trade in a corporation; as when a freeman allows the use of his name in trade to another who has not this privilege, S. *Faculty Dec.*—Belg. *peyl-en*, to gauge. V. **PEEL**.

PEILOUR, *s.* A thief. V. **PELOUR**.

PEIMANDER, *s.* *Gordon's Earls of Suth.*—It seems to be corr. from L. B. *pigmentar-ius*, *pimentar-ius*, a confectioner.

To **PEYNE**, *v. a.* To forge. V. **PEEN**.

To **PEYR**, *v. a.* To impair. V. **PAIR**.

PEIR, *s.* Equal. *Bot peir*, peerless; literally, without equal. *Poems 16th C.*

PEIRLING, **PEARLING**, *s.* Pearl-fishing. *Acts Cha. I.*

PEIRS, *adj.* Sky-coloured. *Douglas*.—O. Fr. *pers*, *perse*, caesius, glaucus.

To **PEIS**, **PEISS**, **PEIZE**, *v. a.* To silence. *Doug.*—O. Fr. *faire pais*, faire silence, from Lat. *pax*, Roquefort.

PEYSIE-WHIN, *s.* The E. Greenstone, Ang. *Peasie-whin*, Loth.; from the resemblance of the spots in it to *pease*; in other localities, granite.

PEYSLE, Peyzle, *s.* Any small tool used by a rustic, Roxb.

PEISLED, Pyslit, *part. adj.* In easy circumstances; snug; as, "Robin Tod's a bein, fou, weel-*peislet* bodie," Teviotd.

PEYSTER, *s.* A miser who feeds voraciously, West of S.—Fr. *paist-re*, to feed. V. Peyzart.

PEYVER, *s.* "Nonsensical bustle; a ceremonious fluster." *Gall. Encycl.* V. Pavie.

PEYZART, Peysart, *adj.* Parsimonious; niggardly, Roxb.—Isl. *pias-a*, niti, adniti, *pias*, nixus, and *art*, nature; q. "one who is of a striving nature, who still struggles to make money."

PEYZART, Peysert, *s.* A niggard; a miser, ibid.

PEKLE-PES, *s.* A name given to a hen, from *picking pease*. *Colkelbie Sow.*

PELE, Peyll, Peill, Peel, Paile, *s.* A place of strength; a fortification, properly of earth. *Barbour.*—L. B. *pela*, *pelum*, id.; A. S. *pil*, moles, acervus.

PELEY-WERSH, *adj.* Sickly, Strathmore. From *Peelie* and *Wersh*, q. v.

PELL, *s.* Buttermilk very much soured, Ettr. For.—Shall we view this as a corr. of Fr. *fiel*, or Lat. *fel*, gall; q. as bitter as gall? Hence prov. phrases, *As bitter's pell; as salt's pell.*

To **PELL** *a dead candle.* V. Pale, *v.*

PELL, *s.* A lazy, lumpish person, S. B.—Teut. *pelle*, a husk.

PELLACK, Pellock, *s.* A porpoise, S. Shetl. *Brand.*—Gael. *pelog*, id.

PELL-CLAY, *s.* Pure and tough clay; sometimes called *Ball-clay*, Lanarks.—From C. B. *pell*, a ball. V. Ball-clay.

PELLET, *s.* The skin of a sheep without the wool, Roxburgh, or of a young horse, when the hair is coming off, Shetl.—Teut. *pell*, Lat. *pell-is*, a skin; E. *pelt*.

PELLOCK, *s.* A bullet. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *pelote*, C. B. *pel*, id.

PELLOTIS, *s. pl.* *Leg. St. Androis.*—O. Fr. *pelete*, petite peau, Roquefort.

PELONIE, *s.* A sort of dress. V. Polonie.

PELLOUR, Peilour, *s.* A thief. *Dunbar.*—*Pillour*, O. E., Fr. *pilleur*, a ravager.

PELT, *s.* A term of reproach. *Foul pelt*, q. foul *skin*. *Watson.*

PELTIN-POCK, *s.* A *pock* or bag for guarding the thighs from the *flauchterspade*, Ang.

PELTIS HOYLL. An opprobrious designation given to a female. *Aberd. Reg.* Equivalent perhaps to tan-pit, q. a *hole* for steeping *pelts* or skins in. *Pelt*, however, is used by itself as a term of reproach. V. Pellet.

PELTRY, Paltrie, *s.* Vile trash, S. *Godly Sangs.*—Su. G. *paltor*, old rags; Teut. *palt*, a fragment, or *pelt*, a skin.

PELURE, Pillour, *s.* Costly fur. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *peleure*, peau, Roquef.

PEN, *s.* A conical top, generally in a range of hills; as, Penchrise-*pen*, Skelfhill-*pen*, Roxb.; Ettrick-*pen*, Selkirks.; Eskdale-muir-*pen*, Dumfr.—In Gael. *b* is used for *p*, as in *beinn*, a mountain.

PEN, *s.* Part of a stem of colewort, Clydes.

PEN, *s.* The dung of fowls. V. Hen-pen.

PEN, *s.* "An old saucy man, with a sharp nose." *Gall. Encycl.*

PEN, *s.* Condition; humour. E. *pin?*

* *To* **PEN**, *v. n.* To take snuff with a quill, originally and still used as a frugal plan, Aberd.

PEN, Penn, *s.* A small conduit, Dumfr.; "a sewer." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps corr. from *Pend*, q. one that is arched.

PENCEFU', Pensefu', *adj.* Proud; self-conceited, Ayrs. *Picken.* V. Pensy.

PENCH, Penche, *s.* 1. Belly. *Semple.* 2. *Penches*, pl. the common name for tripe, S.

PEND, *s.* 1. An arch, S. *Minst. Border.* 2. The arch of heaven. *Chr. S. P.*—Lat. *pend-ere*, Fr. *pend-re*.

PENDE, *s.* A pendant. *Douglas.*

PENDED, Pendit, *part. pa.* Arched, S. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.*

PENDICE, Pendace *of a buckle.* That which receives the one latchet, before the shoe be straitened by means of the other, S.

PENDICLE, *s.* A pendant; an ear-ring. *Baillie.*—L. B. *pendiculum*, id.

PENDICLE, *s.* 1. A small piece of ground, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A church dependant on another, ibid. 3. An appendage; one thing attached to another; a privilege connected with any office or dignity. *Acts Ja. VI.* 4. Any form in law depending on, or resulting from, another. *Acts Mary.*—L. B. *pendicularis*, capella.

PENDICLER, *s.* An inferior tenant, S. *Statist. Acc.*

PENDLE, Pendule, *s.* A pendant; an ear-ring. *Rem. Nith. Gall. Song.* Still used, but ludicrously, Ettr. For.—Fr. *pendille*, "a thing that hangs danglingly," Cotgr. V. Pende.

PEND-STANE, *s.* A stone for building an arch, as contradistinguished from such as are used for a wall, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **PENE**, Peyne, Poyne, Pyne, *v. a.* To forge. *Doug.*—Su. G. *paen-a*, to extend; Isl. id. to strike with a hammer.

PENEKIS, *s. pl.* Not understood. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

PENETRIVE, *adj.* Penetrative. *Bellenden.*

PEN-FAULD, *s.* The close or yard near a farmer's house for holding his cattle, Roxb. The same with E. *pin-fold*.

PEN-GUN, *s.* A quill, open at each end, used as an offensive weapon by children, S. "*Pen-gun*, a pop-gun." *Gl. Antiq.* *To crack like a pen-gun*, to be very loquacious, S. *St. Johnstoun.*

PENHEAD, *s.* The upper part of a *mill-lead*, where the water is carried off from the dam to the mill, S. *Law Case.*—A. S. *penn-an*, includere.

PENKLE, *s.* A rag or fragment, Perths.—Lat. *pannicul-us*, id.

PENNARTS, *s.* Revenge; as, "I'se hae *pennarts* o' her yet, Ang. Penny-worths?

PENNED, *part. pa.* Arched; more properly *pended*, S. *Law's Memorials.*

PENNER, Pennar, *s.* A pencase. "So it is called in Scotland," says Dr. Johns. *Christmas Ba'ing.* V. Pennirth.

* **PENNY**, *s.* An indefinite designation of money, without respect to its value; a coin. *Keith's Hist.*

To Mak Penny *of a thing.* To convert it into money by the sale of it. *Act. Aud.*

To **PENNY**, *v. n.* To fare, S. B. *Ross.*

PENNY-DOG, *s.* A dog that constantly follows his master, S. *Watson.*

PENNIE BLAINCH, *s.* 1. A phrase occurring in many ancient charters, apparently denoting the payment of a silver *penny* as quitrent, S.—Fr. *Denier blanc*, Lat. *Denarius Albus.* 2. Afterwards the phrase was transferred to a particular mode of holding lands. V. Blanche.

PENNIE-BRYDAL, Penny-Wedding, *s.* A wedding at which the guests contribute *money* for their entertainment, S. *Acts. Ass.*

PENNY-FEE, *s.* Wages paid in money, S. *Burns. Rob Roy.*

PENNY-FRIEN', *s.* A deceitful interested friend, Clyd.

PENNY-MAILL, *s.* 1. Rent paid in money. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. A small sum paid to a proprietor of land, as an acknowledgment of superiority. *Maitl. P.* V. Mail.

PENNY-MAISTER, *s.* A term formerly used in S. for the treasurer of a town, society, or corporate body; now *Box-master*. *Skene.*—Belg. *penningmaester*, "a treasurer, a receiver," Sewel.

PENNY-PIG, *s.* A species of crockery, formerly used by young folk for holding money. It had a slit at the top through which the money was dropt, and once put in, could not be got out without breaking the vessel; apparently now what is called a *pinner-pig*. *Wedderb. Vocab.*

PENNIRTH, *s.* A pencase, generally made of tin, Perths.—Teut. *penne*, penna, and *waerde*, custodia, q. a *pen-keeper*.

PENNY SILLER, *s.* An indefinite quantity of money, S. *The Pirate.*

PENNYSTANE, Penny-Stone, *s.* A flat stone used as a quoit. *To play at the pennystane*, to play with quoits of this kind, S. *Pennant. A pennystane cast*, the distance to which a stone quoit may be thrown. *Barbour.*

PENNY UTOLE. In law deeds, the symbol used for the infeftment or resignation of an annual rent. This term is peculiar to Aberdeen. *Kilkerran.*

PENNY-WHEEP, Penny-whip, *s.* The weakest kind of small beer, sold at a *penny* per bottle, S. *Tannahill.* V. Whip.

PENNY-WIDDIE, *s.* V. Pin-the-widdie.

PENNON, *s.* A small banner. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. id.; Alem. *fanon*, vexillum.

PENSEIL, Pinsel, *s.* A small streamer borne in battle. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *penoncel*, *pencel*, a flag.

PENSY, Pensie, *adj.* 1. Having a mixture of self-conceit and affectation in one's appearance, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Spruce, S. B. *Pop. Ball.*—Fr. *pensif*, thinking of.

PENSIENESS, *s.* Self-conceitedness and affectation, S.

PENSYLIE, *adv.* In a self-important manner, S. *Ramsay.*

PENTEISSIS, *s. pl.* *Balfour's Pract.* A corr. of *penthouses*, sheds.

PENTHLAND, Pentland, *s.* The middle part of Scotland, especially Lothian. *Bellenden.* Corr. from *Pichtland*, or *Petland*.

To PENTY, *v. a.* To fillip, S. *Ramsay.*—Fr. *pointer*, blesser, porter des coupes, Dict. Trev.

PENTY, Pentie, *s.* A fillip, S.

PEP, *s.* A cherry-stone, S. V. Paip.

PEPE, Pepp, *s.* 1. The chirp of a bird, S. *King's Quair. To play peep*, to mutter, S. 2. The act of speaking with a shrill small voice, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *piep-en*, Su. G. *pip-a*, &c. id.

To PEPPEN, *v. a.* To bring up young persons, or beasts, with too delicate fare, Moray. V. Pappant, sense 2.

PEPPER-CURNE, *s.* A hand-mill for grinding pepper, Fife. V. Curn, *s.*

PEPPERCURNS, *pl.* A simple machine for grinding pepper, Teviotdale. The latter syllable is the same with *quern*, a hand-mill.

PEPPER-DULSE, *s.* Jagged fucus, S. *Lightfoot.* V. Dulse.

To PEPPIN, *v. a.* To cocker, Banffs.; *pettle*, synon. O. Fr. *popine*, a puppet. V. Pappant.

PEPPOCH, *s.* The store of cherry-stones from which the *castles of peps* are supplied; called also *Feeddow*, Roxb.

To PER, *v. n.* To appear. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *per-er*, id.

PERALIN, Peraling, *s.* Some part of dress. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. Pearlin.

"See pit on your *pearlins*, Marion."—*Fire-bucket.*

PERANTER, *adv.* Peradventure. *Lyndsay.*

To PERBREK, Perbraik, *v. a.* To shatter. *Douglas.*—Formed like Lat. *perfringo*.

PERCEPTIOUNE, *s.* The act of receiving rents, &c. *Act. Audit.*—Fr. *perception*, "a gathering, taking, receiving of," Cotgr.

PERCONNON, Percunnance, *s.* Condition; proviso, S. B. *Rose.*—Fr. *par*, by, and *convine*, condition.

PERCUDO, *s.* Some kind of precious stone. *Burel.*

PERDÊ, *adv.* Verily. *Douglas.*—Fr. *pardieu*, per Deum.

PERDEWS, *s. pl.* The forlorn hope. *Melvil's Mem.*—Fr. *enfans perdus*, id.

PERDUE, *adj.* Driven to the last extremity, so as to use violent means. *Leg. Montrose.*—Fr. *perdu*, "past hope of recovery."

PERDUELLION, *s.* The worst kind of treason; a term borrowed from the Roman law. *Tales of my Landl.*—Lat. *perduellio*, Fr. *perduellisme*, treason against king or country.

PERDURABIL, *adv.* Lasting, Fr. *Complaynt S.*

To PERE, *v. a.* To pour, S. B. *Douglas.*

PERELLUS, *adj.* Perilous; dangerous. *Douglas.*

PERELT, *adj.* Paralytic, Roxb.

PEREMPOR, Perempir, *adj.* Precise; extremely nice, Loth. Fife.

PEREMPTORS, *s. pl.* "He's aye upon his *perempers*," he's always so precise, Loth. Borrowed from a term used in our courts of law. V. Peremptour.

PEREMPTOUR, *s.* Apparently used in the sense of an allegation for the purpose of defence. *R. Bannatyne's Transact.*—Fr. *peremptoire*, "a peremptory rule which determines a cause," Cotgr.

PERFAY, *adv.* Verily. *Douglas.*—Fr. *par foi*, Lat. *per fidem*.

PERFITE, *adj.* 1. Perfect. *Pal. Honor.* 2. Applied to one who is exact in doing any work, S.

To PERFYTE, *v. a.* To finish; to bring to perfection. *Keith's Hist.*

PERFITENESS, *s.* Exactness, S. *Ramsay.*

PERFYTIT, *part. adj.* Perfect; complete, Ettr. For.

PERFYTLIE, *adv.* Perfectly. *Lyndsay.*

PERFORCE, *s.* The designation given to a particular officer in a regiment. *Acts Cha. I.* Most probably drum-major, from Fr. *parforc-er*, "to strive,—to do his best or utmost," Cotgr.

To PERFURNIS, Perfurmeis, *v. a.* To accomplish. *Doug.*—Fr. *parfourn-ir*, id.

PERGADDUS, *s.* A heavy fall or blow.

PERJINK, *adj.* 1. Precise. *Ann. Par.* 2. Trim; so as to appear finical, S.—Q. *parjoinct*, Fr. *par*, and *joinct*.

PERILS, Perls, *s.* An involuntary shaking of the head or limbs, in consequence of a paralytic affection, Roxb. Berwicks.—Fr. *paralysie*, id. V. Perlasy.

To PERISH, *v. a.* To waste; to destroy by improvidence. "To perish a pack;" "a boat." *Burns.*

PERITE, *adj.* Skilled. *Chart. Ja. V.*—Lat. *perit-us*.

PERLASY, *s.* The palsy. *K. Hart.*—Fr. *paralysie*, id.

PERLASSENT, *part. pr.* Parleying, in parley. *Patten's Somerset's Expedicion.*—From Fr. *parler*, to speak, to parley.

PERLIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth. q. *peerie*, little, and *lith*, joint.

PERK, *s.* 1. A pole; a perch, Ayrs. 2. A rope extended for holding any thing in a house, ibid.—L. B. *perc-a*, id.

PERMUSTED, *part. adj.* Scented. *Watson.* V. MUIST.

PERNICKITIE, *adj.* 1. Precise in trifles, S. 2. Very trim in dress, S.—Fr. *par*, and *niquet*, a trifle.

PERNSKYLE *of skynnis.* A certain number of skins. *Records of Aberd.* Perhaps an errat. for *Pinnakle*, q. v.

PERONAL, *s.* A girl. *Maitland Poems.*—O. Fr. *perronnelle.*

PERPEN, *s.* A partition. V. PARPANE.

PERPETUANA, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth. *Acts Cha. II.* It means *everlasting.*—From. Lat. *perpetuus.*

PERPLE, *s.* A wooden partition, S. A.

PERPLIN, *s.* A wall made of *cat and clay*, between the kitchen and the *spence* of a cottage, Roxb.; corr. from *Perpen*, a partition, q. v.

PERQUEIR, PERQUIRE, *adj.* Accurate, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dialect.*

PERQUER, PERQUEIR, PERQUIRE, *adv.* 1. Exactly, S. *Barbour.* 2. Separate as to place. *Baillie.*—Fr. *par cœur*, or *per quair*, *i. e.* by heart.

PERRAKIT, *s.* A sagacious, talkative, or active child, Fife; q. a *parroquet.*

PERRE, *s.* Precious stones, O. Fr. *Sir Gawan.*—Lat. *petra*, id.

PERSHITTIE, *adj.* Precise; prim, S.—O. E. *pergitted*, tricked up.

PERSYALL. Parcel gilt. *Arbuthnot.*

PERSIL, *s.* Parsley, an herb, S. Fr.

PERSONARIS, *s. pl.* Conjunct possessors. *Act. Audit.* V. PARSENERE and PORTIONER.

PERTICIANE, *s.* A practitioner; an adept. *Colkelbie Sow.*—Fr. *practicien*, a practitioner in law.

PERTINER, *s.* A partner in any undertaking or business. *Acts Ja. VI.* The E. word was formerly written *partener.*

PERTRIK, *s.* V. PARTRIK.

To PERTROUBIL, *v. a.* To vex very much. *Douglas.*—Fr. *partroubler.*

PERTRUBLANCE, *s.* Great vexation, id.

PESANE, PISBAND, PYSSEN, *s.* A gorget; of uncertain origin. *Acts Ja. I.*

PESS, *s.* Easter. *Lyndsay.* V. PAYS.

PESS. V. THE-PESS.

PESS, *s.* Pease. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

PESSE PIE. Apparently a pie baked for Easter. *Jacobite Relics.* V. PAYS, PAS, &c.

PESSMENTS, *s. pl.* V. PASMENTS.

To PET, PETTLE, *v. a.* 1. To fondle; to treat as a *pet*, S. *Z. Boyd.* 2. To feed delicately; to pamper, S.

PET, *s.* A term applied to a good day when the weather is generally bad. It is commonly said, "I fear this day will be a *pet*," Renfr. "*Pett-days*, good days among foul weather." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PET, *v. a.* To take offence; to be in bad humour at any thing, to be in a *pet.* *Sir P. Hume's Narrative.*

PETAGOG, *s.* Pedagogue; tutor. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PETCLAYTH, *s.* V. PATTOLAYTH.

PETE-POT, *s.* A hole from which *peats* have been dug, S. *Wyntown.*—Teut. *put*, lacuna.

PETER'S PLEUGH. "The constellation Ursa Major." *Gall. Encycl.* So named in honour of Peter the Apostle. V. PLEUCH.

PETER'S STAFF, (ST.) *s.* Orion's Sword, or Belt, a constellation; synon. *Lady's Elwand.* *Ruddiman.*

PETH, *s.* A steep and narrow way, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *paeth*, semita, callis.

PETHER, *s.* A pedlar, Roxb. *Hogg.* V. PEDDIR, PEDDER.

PETHLINS, *adv.* By a steep declivity. V. PATHLINS.

PETYRMES, PETERMAS, *s.* 1. "Day of St. Peter and St. Paul, 29th June," D. Macpherson. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. A squabble; properly at a feast, Strathmore.

PETIT TOES, *s. pl.* The feet of pigs, Teviotd.

PET-LOLL, *s.* A darling, Roxb.—From *pet*, id. and perhaps Belg. *loll-en*, Su. G. *lull-a*, canere.

PETMOW, *s.* Dross of peats. V. PEAT-MOW.

PETT, PETTIT, *s.* The skin of a sheep without the wool, Roxb. The same with *Pelt*, id. A. Bor., Grose. —Teut. and Su. G. *pels*, pellis.

PETTAIL, PITTALL, *s.* Rabble attending an army. *Barbour.*—Fr. *pitaud*, a clown, *pietaille*, infanterie.

PETTÉ QUARTER. *Aberd. Reg.* Apparently a measure introduced from France, q. "a small quarter."

PETTICOAT TAILS. A species of cake baked with butter, used as tea-bread, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

PETTIE-PAN, *s.* A white-iron mould for pastry, Roxb.—Propably from Fr. *petit*, little; *paté*, pasty.

PETTIE-POINT, *s.* A particular sort of sewing stitch, Roxb.

To PETTLE. V. PET, *v.*

PETTLE, *s.* V. PATTLE.

PETTLES, *s. pl.* The feet, Ayrs. *Picken.*—A dimin. from Teut. *patte*, planta pedis, Fr. *pied*, a foot.

PEUAGE, PEUIS, PEUISCHE, *adj.* Mean; dastardly. *Douglas.*

PEUAGELY, *adv.* Carelessly. *Douglas.*

PEUDENETE, PUDINETE, *s.* A kind of fur. *Invent.*

PEUGH, *interj.* Expressive of contempt, S. A. *Pugh*, E. *Perils of Man.*

To PEUGHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To attempt any thing feebly; to do any thing inefficiently. One is said to *peughle and hoast*, when one coughs in a stifled manner, Ettr. For.—Teut. *poogh-en*, niti, conari.

PEUGHLE, *s.* A stifled cough, ibid.

PEUGHT, *adj.* Asthmatic, Ayrs.—Allied perhaps to Su. G. *pick-a*, to pant, and our *Peck.*

PEULS, *s. pl.* "Small bits which sick oxen eat." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PEUTER, *v. n.* To canvass, Ayrs.; the same with *Peuther*, q. v.

To PEUTHER, PUTHER, *v. n.* To canvass; to go about bustling, in order to procure votes, S. *Pouther*, Roxb.

To PEUTHER, PUTHER, *v. a.* To solicit for votes; "He has *peuthered* Queensferry and Inverkeithing, and they say he will begin to *peuther* Stirling next week," S.

PEUTHERER, PEUDRAR, *s.* A pewterer; a worker in pewter, S. *Blue Blanket.*

PEUTHERING, PEUTERING, *s.* The act of canvassing, S. *The Provost.*

PEW, *s.* The plaintive cry of birds. *Lyndsay.* *He canna play pew*, he is unfit for any thing, S. *Ramsay.*

To PEW, PEU, *v. n.* 1. To emit a mournful sound; applied to birds. *Complaynt S.*—O. Fr. *piaul-er*, id. 2. To peep or mutter. *Lyndsay.*

To PEWIL, PEWL, PEUGHLE *on*, *v. n.* Used to denote the falling of snow in small particles, without continuation, during a severe frost, Teviotd.

PEWTENE, *s.* Trull. *Phîlotus.*—Fr. *putain*, Isl. *puta*, scortum.

PHANEKILL, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps a flag; L. B. *penuncell-us*, *penicell-us*, Fr. *pennonceau*, *pignonciel*, a little flag.

PHARIS, *s.* Pharaoh's. *Godly Sangs.*

PHEERING, *s.* 1. The act of turning, Banffs. 2. Marking out the breadth of the ridges by single furrows, Fife.

PHESES, *s. pl.* *Inventories.*—From Fr. *fesses*, the breech, q. the breeching used for artillery, or the traces.

PHILIBEG, *s.* V. FILIBEG, or KILT.

PHINGAR, *s.* A hanger. *Aberd. Reg.* S. *whinger.*

PHINGRIM, *s.* The same with *Fingrom.* *Acts Cha. II.* V. FINGERIN.

PHINOC, *s.* A species of gray trout. *Pennant.* V. FINNACK.

PHIOLL, *s.* V. FYELL.

PHISES GAMMIS. *Inventories.*—Fr. *gambe*, in pl. *gambes*, denotes small ropes. *Phises* is the same with *Pheses*; q. *fesses-gambes*, the *cords* joined to the *breeching* of ordnance.

PHITONES, *s.* A Pythoness; a witch.—*Barbour.*—Gr. Πυθιας.

To PHRAISE, PHRASE, *v. n.* To use coaxing or wheedling language, S.

PHRAISE, FRAISE, *s.* *To mak a phraise.* 1. To pretend interest in another, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. To use flattery, S. *R. Galloway.* 3. Falsely to pretend to do a thing; to exhibit an appearance without real design, S. *Baillie.* 4. To make great show of reluctance when one is really inclined, S. *Ross.* 5. To talk more of a matter than it deserves, S. *Ramsay.* 6. To make much ado about a slight ailment, S.

PHRAIZIN', *s.* The act of cajoling, S. *Picken.*

To PHRASE, FRAISE, *v. a.* To talk of with boasting. *Rutherford.*

PHRASER, *s.* 1. A braggart; braggadocio. *Bp. Gallow.* 2. A wheedling person, S.

PHRENESIE, *s.* Frenzy, Aberd.

PY. RYDING-PY, RIDING-PIE, *s.* A loose riding-coat or frock. *Pitscottie.*—Belg. *py*, "a loose coat."

PYARDIE, *s.* "One of the many names for the magpie." *Gall. Encycl.*

PYAT, PYOT, *s.* The Magpie, S. *Houlate.*—Gael. *pighaidi*, C. B. *pioden*, id.

PYATED, *part. adj.* Freckled, Roxb.

PYAT-HORSE, *s.* A piebald horse, S.

PYATIE, PYOTIE, *adj.* Variegated like a magpie; applied to animals or things, S. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

PYATT, PYET, *adj.* Perhaps, ornate. *Pitscottie.*

PIBROCH, *s.* A Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would either excite or assuage; generally applied to martial music, S. *Minst. Bord.*—Gael. *piobaireachd*, the pipe-music.

PICHT, PYCHT, PIGHT, *part. pa.* 1. Pitched; settled; *Sir Gawan.* 2. Transferred to a person. *Poems 16th Cent.* 3. Studded. *Douglas.* — Ital. *appicciare*, castra metari.

PICHT, *s.* Pith; force. *Wallace.*—Belg. *pitt*, A. S. *pitha*, id.

PICHT, *s.* A very diminutive and deformed person, Aberd. Perhaps from *Pechts.*

PICK, *s.* Pitch, S. V. PIK.

To PICK, *v. a.* To pitch at a mark, S. B.

PICK, *s.* The choice, S.—E. *pick*, to cull

PICK, *s.* "A pick-axe," S. *Gl. Antiq.*

PICK, *s.* A spade, at cards, Aberd. V. PICKS.

PICK, *s.* Used for E. *pike*, a lance. *Pitscottie.*

To PICK, *v. a.* *To Pick a Mill-stane*, to indent it by light strokes, S.

PICK-BLACK, *adj.* Black as pitch, S. B. *Ross.* V. PIK-MIRK.

PICKEN, *adj.* Pungent, S.—Su. G. *pikande*, Fr. *piquant*, id. *Pickenie*, id. Berw.

PYCKER, *s.* One chargeable with petty theft, S. *Ure's Hist.*

PICKEREL, *s.* The Dunlin. *Sibbald.*

PICKERY, *s.* V. PIKARY.

To PICKET, *v. a.* To dash a marble or taw against the knuckles of the losers in the game, Roxb.—Fr. *piqu-er*, or *picot-er*, to prick or sting.

PICKET, *s.* 1. A stroke of this description, ibid. 2. In pl. the punishment inflicted on one who incurs a forfeiture at tennis; he must hold his hand against a wall while others strike it with the ball, S. A.

To PICK FOAL. To part with a foal before the time, Tweedd. "Cows are said to *pick-cauve*, when they bring forth their young before the proper period." *Gall. Encycl.*

PICKIE-FINGERED, *adj.* Inclined to steal; applied to one whose fingers are apt to pick away the property of his neighbours, South of S.; synon. *Tarry-fingered.*

PICKIE-MAN, PEIKMAN, *s.* A miller's servant; from his work of keeping the mill in order, S. B. V. PIK, *v.*

PICKLE, PUCKLE, *s.* 1. A grain of corn, S. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. A single seed, S. *Z. Boyd.* 3. Any minute particle, S. *Rutherford.* 4. A small quantity, S. *Ross.* 5. A few, S. *P. Buch. Dial.* 6. Viewed as equivalent to *berry*. *Law's Memor.*—Su. G. *pik*, grain when it begins to germinate.

To PICKLE, *v. a.* To commit small thefts; to pilfer, Fife.—A dimin. from Teut. *pick-en*, furtim surripere.

To PICKLE, *v. a.* To pick up, as a fowl, S. A. *Remains of Nithsdale Song.*

To PICKLE, *v. n.* To pick, used with prepositions, as below, S.

To PICKLE *in* one's *ain pock neuk.* To depend on one's own exertions, Roxb. *Rob Roy.*

To PICKLE *out o'.* 1. *To Pickle out o'* one's *ain pock neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions, Roxb. 2. *To Pickle out o' ae pock*, applied to the connubial state, ibid. *J. Scott.*

To PICKLE *up.* To pick up, applied to fowls collecting food, Loth. Clydes.—Teut. *pickel-en*, *bickel-en*, frendere, mandere, which is probably from *pick-en*, rostro impingere. V. POCKNOOK.

PICK-MAW, *s.* A bird of the gull kind. *Gl. Antiq.* V. PYK-MAW.

PICKS, *s. pl.* The suit of cards called spades, Mearns. Aberd.; also used in sing. for one of this suit. *Burnett's Tales.*—Fr. *pique*, id.

PICKTELIE, *s.* A difficulty, Aberd. Probably corr. from E. *Pickle*, condition, state.

PI-COW, PI-OX, *s.* 1. The game of *Hide-and-seek*, Ang. 2. A game of siege and defence, Ang. Perths.

PICTARNIE, *s.* The great Tern, S. *Pennant.*—Sw. *tarna*, Dan. *taerne.*

PICTARNITIE, *s.* The Pewit or Black-headed Gull, Larus Ridibundus, Linn. Mearns.

PICT'S HOUSES. The name given to those mounds which contained cellular enclosures under ground. V. BRUGH.

To PIDDLE, *v. n.* To walk with quick short steps, Roxb.

To PIDDLE, *v. n.* To urine; generally applied to the operation of a child, S.

PYDLE, *s.* A sort of bag-net for catching fishes, Gall.

PY-DOUBLET, *s.* A sort of armour for the breast, or forepart of the body. *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. PY, RYDING-PY.

To PYE, PIE, PYE *about*, *v. n.* 1. To pry; to peer, Ettr. For. Gall.—Fr. *epier*, to spy. 2. To squint, Clydes.; *Skellie*, synon.

PIE, PYE, *s.* A potato-pie. V. PIT, *s.*

PIECE, *conj.* Although; albeit, Kincard. *Ross's Helenore.*

* PIECE, PEICE, *s.* Each. *For the piece*, for each, S.; according to the E. idiom, *a piece*. *Act. Audit. Spalding's Troubles.*

PIEGE, *s.* A trap; a snare, Perths.; *puge*, Border.—Fr. *piege*, id.

PIE-HOLE, *s.* An eyelet-hole, S.—Dan. *pig*, *pyg*, a point.

PIEL, *s.* An iron wedge for boring stones, S. B.—A. S. *pil*, stylus.

PIEPHER, *s.* "An extremely useless creature." *Gall. Encycl.* V. PYPER.

PIER, *s.* A quay or wharf, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

PIERCEL, *s.* A gimlet, Shetl.

PYET, *adj.* V. PYATT.

PIETE, PIETIE, *s.* Pity. *Douglas.*—Fr. *pieté*, id. from Lat. *pietas*.

PIETIE. *Our Lady Pietie*, the Virgin Mary when represented as holding the Saviour in her arms after his crucifixion. *Inventories.*—L. B. *Pietas*, imago Deiparae mortuum filium gremio tenentis.

To PYFER, PEIFER, PIFFER, *v. n.* 1. To whimper; to complain peevishly. Thus it is said, "He's a puir *pyferin'* bodie," Roxb. *Winter Ev. Tales.* 2. To do any thing in a feeble and trifling way, ibid. *Pingil*, synon.

PIFFERIN', *part. pr.* Trifling; insignificant; as, "She's a *pifferin* fick-ma-fyke," expl. "a dilatory trifler," Fife.—C. B. *pif-iaw*, to puff, to whiff.

PIG, PYG, *s.* 1. An earthen vessel, S. *Douglas.* 2. A pitcher. *Rams. S. Prov.* 3. A can for a chimney-top, S. 4. A potsherd, S.—Gael. *pigadh*, *pigin*, an earthen pitcher.

To GANG TO PIGS AND WHISTLES. To go to wreck; to be ruined in one's circumstances, S. *The Har'st Rig.*

PIGFULL, *s.* As much as fills an earthen vessel, S. *Pref. Law's Memoriall.*

PIGGERIE, *s.* The place where earthenware is manufactured; a pottery, S. B.

PIGGERS, *s.* Bowls made of crockery ware, Aberd.

PIGGIES, *s. pl.* Iron rods from which streamers are hung. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *pigg*, stimulus, stilus.

PIGGIN, *s.* A small wooden or earthen vessel, Dumfr. *Davidson.* V. PEG.

PIGHT, *pret.* Pierced; thrust. *Sir Tristrem.*—Germ. *pick-en*, pungere.

PIG-MAN, *s.* A seller of crockery. *Colvil.*

PYGRAL, *adj.* V. PEGRALL.

PIGTAIL, *s.* Twisted tobacco, S. resembling the *tail* of a *pig*.

PIG-WIFE. A woman who sells crockery, S.

To PIK, *v. a.* To strike lightly with any thing sharp-pointed, S. *Buddiman.*—Su. G. *pick-a*, minutis ictibus tundere.

PIK, PYK, *s.* A light stroke with what is sharp-pointed, S. *Douglas.*

PIK, PYK, PICK, *s.* Pitch, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *pic*, Belg. *picke*, id.; Lat. *pix*.

PIKARY, PICKERY, *s.* 1. Rapine. *Bellenden.* 2. Pilfering, S. *Erskine.*—Fr. *picor-ie*, plundering, *picor-er*, to rifle.

To PIKE, *v. a.* To cull; to select. *Douglas.*

To PIKE, *v. a.* To sail close by. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *pek-a*, to point towards the land.

To PIKE, *v. n.* To poke cautiously with the fingers; often with the prep. *at* subjoined, S. *Doug. Virg. Prol.*

To PIKE, PYKE, *v. a.* "To make bare;" *to pick*, E.; as, "There's a bane for you to *pyke*," S.—Teut. *pick-en*, rostrare.

To PIKE, *v. a.* To pilfer, S. "It is ill to be called a thief, and aye found *piking*," S. Prov. "It is ill to have a bad name, and be often found in a suspicious place, or posture." *Kelly.*—Teut. *pick-en*, furtim surripere.

PIKE-A-PLEA BODIE. A person who is fond of law-suits, Roxb.; resembling the E. phrase, "to *pick* a quarrel."

PIKEMAN, *s.* The same with *Pickie-man*, and pron. as three syllables. *Aberd. Reg.*

PYKEPURS, *s.* A pickpocket; E. *pickpurse*. *Cros-raguell.*

PIKES, *s. pl.* "Short withered heath," S. B. *Ross's Helenore.* V. PYKIS.

PIKE-STAFF, *s.* A long staff with a sharp *pike* in it, carried as a support in frosty weather, S. *Broddit staff*, syn. Hence the proverbial saying, "I'll gang though it should rain auld wives (or poor men) and *pike-staves*," S. *Antiquary. Herd's Coll.*

PIKIE, *adj.* Apt to pilfer, Aberd.

PYKIS, *s. pl.* 1. Prickles. *Dunbar.* 2. Short withered heath. *Gl. Shirr.*—Su. G. *pigg*, stimulus.

PYKIT, *part. adj.* Having a meagre or an emaciated appearance, Roxb. *Mootit*, *Worm-eaten*, synon.

PIKKY, *adj.* Pitchy. *Douglas.*

PIKKIT, *part. pa.* Covered with pitch. *Douglas.*—Teut. *pick-en*, Lat. *pic-are*.

PIKLAND, *part. pr.* Picking up. *Doug.*—From *pick*, or Teut. *pickel-en*, scalpere.

PYK-MAW, PICK-MAW, *s.* A kind of gull. *Houlate.* The Larus Ridibundus, Linn.

PIK-MIRK, *adj.* Dark as pitch, S.; corr. *pit-mirk*. *Ramsay.*

PILCH, *s.* 1. A gown made of skin. *Doug.*—A. S. *pylece*, toga pellicea. 2. A tough, skinny piece of meat, S. 3. Any thing short and gross, S. 4. A kind of petticoat open before, worn by infants, Loth. 5. Any thing hung before the thighs to preserve them from being injured by the *Flauchterspade*, in casting divots, S.

PILCH, *adj.* Thick; gross, S.

PILCH, *s.* Pilches, *errat.* for *Pitches*, meant to denote *pitchfirs*. *A. Scott's P.*

PILCHER, *s.* The marble which a player at taw uses in his hand, as distinguished from the other marbles used in play, Aberd.

PILE, *s.* The motion of the water made by a fish when it rises to the surface, Mearns.

PILE, PYLE, *s.* 1. In pl. the soft hair which first appears on the chins of young men. *Douglas.* 2. A tender blade, S. ibid. 3. A single grain, S. *Gl. Shirr.*—Teut. *pyl*, Fr. *poil*, Lat. *pil-us*, a hair.

PYLE, *s.* A small javelin, or an arrow for a cross-bow. *Stat. Will.*—Su. G. *pil*, Lat. *pil-um*, a javelin.

PYLE AND CURSELL. V. CURSELL.

PYLEFAT, *s.* L. *gylefat*, q. v. *Lyndsay.*

PILGATTING, *s.* The act of quarrelling, Ayrs. V. HAGGERSMASH, *adj.*

To PILGET, *v. n.* To quarrel; usually applied to children, Ayrs.

PILGET, PILGIE, *s.* A broil, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.*—Belg. *belgh-en*, to combat.

PILGREN, PYLGRYNE, *s.* A pilgrim. *Burel.*—Fr. *pelegrin.*

PILYEIT, *part. pa.* V. PILYIE, *v.*

To PILYIE, *v. a.* To pillage; misprinted *pilsie. Balfour's Pract.*—Fr. *piller*, to ravage, ransack, rifle; E. *pill.*

To PILK, *v. a.* 1. To take out of a husk or shell, S. B. 2. To pilfer, ibid.—E. *pluck*, or Teut. *plock-en*, id.

PILLAN, *s.* A species of sea-crab, Fife. *Sibb.*

PILLAR. *Stane of Pillar*, some kind of gem. *Inventories.*

PILLEIS, *s. pl.* Meaning not given; perhaps pulleys. *Inventories.* V. PILLIE.

PILLEY-STAIRES, *s. pl.* Apparently meant for *pilasters. Pitscottie.*

PILLEIT, *part. pa.* Pillaged. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *pillé*, id.

PILLIE, *s.* A pulley. *Nicol Burne.*

PILLIEFEE, *s.* Meaning unknown. *Poem of the 15th Cent.*

PILLIE SCHEVIS. Pulleys, S. *pullishees. Inventories.*

PILLIEWINKES, PILLIEWINKS, PINNIEWINKS, PINNYWINKLES, PINNIEWINKIES, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture formerly used, apparently of the nature of thumb-screws. *News from Scotl.*

PILLIE-WINKIE, PINKIE-WINKIE, *s.* A barbarous sport against young birds among children in Fife; whence the proverbial phrase, "He's aye at *pillie winkie* wi' the *gowdnie's eggs*," he is always engaged in some mischief or another.

PILLIONS, *s. pl.* Rags; tatters, Loth.—Corr. perhaps from Fr. *penaillons, penillons*, id.; or from O. Fr. *peille*, a small rag.

PILLOUR, *s.* V. PELURE.

PILLOW, *s.* A tumultuous noise, S. B. V. HILLIE-BILLOW.

PILLOWBER, *s.* The covering of a pillow, S.—O. E. id. "A *pyllowe bere.*" *Palsgrave.*

PILSOUCHT, *s.* A cutaneous disease affecting sheep. M. S. *penes Marquis of Bute.*—Perhaps from *pil*, an arrow, and Germ. Belg. *sucht*, morbus; q. "the arrow-sickness." V. PEEL-SHOT.

PILTOCK, *s.* The Coalfish, a year old, Orkn.

To PIN, *v. a.* To break by throwing a stone, so as to make a small hole, Loth. *Redgauntlet.*

PIN, *s.* Summit. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *pinne*, Germ. *pfin*, summitas.

PINALDS, *s.* A spinet. *Melvill's MS.*—Fr. *espinet.*

PINCH, PUNCH, *s.* An iron lever, S.—Fland. *pinse*, Fr. *pince*, id.; *punch*, E.

To PIND, PYND, *v. a.* To distrain. *Act. Audit.* V. POIND.

PINDING, *s.* A disease of lambs, S. *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl.*—A. S. *pynd-an*, prohiberi; includere; *pynding*, prohibitio, &c.

To PINE, PYNE, *v. a.* To take pains, S. "He *pyned himself*, he used his best endeavours."—Teut. *pijn-en*, operam dare, elaborare." Gl. Sibb.

To TAKE PINE. To be at pains; to excite one's self. *Bellenden.*

To PYNE, *v. a.* To subject to pain, S. *Wallace.*—Isl. *pyn-a*, A. S. *pinan*, torquere.

PYNE, *s.* 1. Pain, S. *Wyntown.* 2. Labour; pains; *Douglas.*—A. S. *pin*, Teut. *pyne*, cruciatus.

PINE, PINING, *s.* A disease of sheep, West of S.; called also *Daising* and *Vanquish. Ess. Highl. Soc.*

PYNEBAUKIS, *s. pl.* The rack. *Acts Mary.*—Teut. *pijn-banck* has precisely the same meaning; Fidiculae, tormentum, &c. From S. *pine*, pain, anguish, and *bauk*, a beam; q. "the beams for torture."

PYNE DOUBLET. A concealed coat of mail. *Cromarty.*—Su. G. *pin-a*, coarctare.

To PINE FISH, *v. a.* To dry fish by exposing them to the weather, Shetl. *Agr. Surv. Shetl.* V. PYNIT.

PYNE PIG. A vessel used for keeping money. *Invent.* The term *Pinner-pig*, used in the West of S. in this very sense, seems merely a modification, if not a corruption of this.—It is evidently allied to Isl. *pyngia*, crumena, Su. G. *pung*, Dan. *pung*, crumena, pera. V. PIRLIE-PIG.

PINERIS, PYNORIS, *s. pl.* Pioneers. *Knox.*

PINET, *s.* A pint, in S. two quarts. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To PINGE. V. PENGE.

To PINGIL, PINGLE. 1. *v. n.* To strive; to labour assiduously without making much progress, S. *Doug.* 2. To vie with, Gall. ibid. 3. To toil for a scanty sustenance. *Dunbar.* 4. *v. a.* To reduce to straits. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *pyng*, labour, anxiety; Heb. *pongal*, a deed or action.

PINGIL, PINGLE, *s.* 1. A strife, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Difficulty, S. *Journal Lond.* 3. Hesitation. *Ramsay.*

PINGLE, PINGLE-PAN, *s.* "A small tin goblet, with a long handle, used in Scotland for preparing children's food," Gall. Dumfr. Ettr. For. *Davidson's Seasons.*

PINGLING, *s.* Difficulty, S. *Pitscottie.*

PINYIONE, *s.* A handful of armed men. *Acts Marie.* V. PUNYE.

PINION, *s.* A pivot, Roxb.—Fr. *pignon*, denotes the nuts in whose notches the teeth of the wheels of a clock run, Cotgr.

PYNIT, *part. pa.* Dried or shrunk. *Aberd. Reg.*

To PINK, *v. n.* To trickle; to drop, S. B. *Ross.*

To PINK, *v. n.* To contract the eye; to glimmer, S.—Teut. *pinck-oogh-en*, oculos contrahere.

PINKIE, *adj.* 1. Applied to the eye when small or contracted, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Small; used in a general sense, S. "There's a wee *pinkie* hole in that stocking."

PINKIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth.—Belg. *pink*, digitus minimus.

PINKIE, *s.* The weakest kind of table-beer, S.

PINKIE, *s.* The smallest candle that is made, S.—O. Teut. *pincke*, cubicularis lucerna simplex.

PINKIE, *s.* 1. Any thing small, Roxb. 2. A person who is blind-folded. V. PILLIE-WINKIE.

PINKING, *adj.* A word expressive of the peculiar sound of a drop of water falling in a cave. *West Briton.*

PINKLE-PANKLE, *s.* "The sound of liquid in a bottle." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PINKLE-PANKLE, *v. n.* To emit such a sound, ibid.

PINKLING, *s.* Thrilling motion, Ayrs. *The Steam-Boat.* Apparently synon. with *Prinkling.* V. PRINKLE.

PINNAGE, *s.* A pinnace; a boat belonging to a ship of war. *Despaut. Gram. Pinnasse*, id. *Kilian.*

PINNED, PINNIT, *part. adj.* Seized with a diarrhœa, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*—Perhaps from the pain attending the complaint; Teut. *pijninghe*, tensio, cruciatus, cruciamentum, from *pijn-en*, torquere, cruciare.

PYNNEKILL, PINNOKIL, *s.* A pile. *Aberd. Reg.*—From L. B. *pinnaculum.*

PINNER, *s.* 1. A female head-dress, having lappets pinned to the temples, reaching down to the breast, and fastened there. *Ramsay.* 2. A *flesing pinner*, such a head-dress, having the ends of the lappets hanging loose, Ang.—O. Fr. *pignoir* seems to be syn.

PINNER-PIG, *s.* V. PIRLIE-PIG.

PINNING, *s.* A small stone for filling a crevice in a wall, S. *Stat. Acc.* Q. employed as a *pin.*

PINNING, *s.* Diarrhœa, S. A. *Surv. Peeb.*

PINNYWINKLES, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture. V. PILLIEWINKES.

PYNOUR, *s.* A sort of scavenger. *Aberd. Reg.* This must be the same with *Poiner*, q. v.

PINSEL, *s.* A streamer. V. PANSEL.

PYNSONS, *s. pl.* Slippers. *Pink. Hist.*

PINT, *s.* A liquid measure of two quarts in S.

To PYNT, *v. a.* To paint; to colour; to disguise. *N. Winyet.*—Corr. from Fr. *peint*, part. pa. of *peindre*, id.

PIN-THE-WIDDIE, *s.* 1. A small dried haddock, not split, Aberd.; corruptly *penny-widdie.* 2. Metaph. a very meagre person, Aberd.

PINTILL-FISH, *s.* The Pipe-fish, or the Launce. *Monroe.*

PYNT-PIG, *s.* The same with *Pirlie-Pig*, Aberd.

PINTS, *s. pl.* Shoe-thongs, Lanarks.; corr. from E. *point*, "a string with a tag."

PINT-STOUP, *s.* 1. A tin measure, containing two quarts, S. *Herd's Coll.* 2. A spiral shell of the genus Turbo, Loth.

PIOYE, *s.* V. PEBOY.

PYOT, *s.* A Magpie. V. PYAT.

PYOTIE, *adj.* Having pretty large white spots, S. V. PYATIE.

* PIPE, *s.* To TAK a PIPE, Selkirks.; equivalent to *tuning* one's *pipes*, signifying to cry. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

PIPER, *s.* 1. One who plays on the bag-pipes, S. 2. A half-dried haddock, Aberd. 3. The Echinus Cidaris, Shetl. *Edmonstone's Zetl.* 4. The insect called *Father-long-Legs*, Aberd.

PIPER'S INVITE. The last asked to a convivial or other party, Angus.

PIPER'S NEWS. News that every one has already heard, S.; probably from a piper going from place to place, and still retailing the same story, till it be in every one's mouth. *Perils of Man.*

PIPES. *To tine one's Pipes*, to cry, S.

PIPES, *s. pl.* The common name for the bagpipe, S.

PIPE-STAPPLE, *s.* 1. Synon. with *Windlestrae*, or smooth-crested grass, Loth. *Tales of my Landlord.* 2. The stalk of a tobacco-pipe, as distinguished from the bowl, Loth. Roxb. *Stapplick*, synon. Roxb. "I'll go to such a place, though it should rain auld wives and *pipe-stapples*," Prov. South of S. But the more ancient form is universally retained in the north, "though it should rain auld wives and *pike-staves.*"—Old Flandr. *stapel*, caulis, stipes, scapus, Kilian. 3. Metaph. any thing very brittle, Roxb.

PIPE-STAPPLES, *s. pl.* An implement of sport among children, S. "*Pipe-staples* form a very amusing plaything, by putting two pins cross-wise through a green pea, placing the pea at the upper end of the *pipe-staple*, and, holding it vertically, blowing gently through it." *Blackwood's Magazine.*

PIPIN'-IRON, *s.* An Italian iron; because it is used for *piping* or dressing frills.

PIPPEN, *s.* A doll; a baby; a puppet for children. *Inventories.*—Ital. *pupin-a*, Fr. *poupée*, a puppet; *poupon*, a baby; *popin*, neat, spruce; Teut. *poppen*, ludicra puerilia, imagunculae, quae infantibus puerisque ad lusum praebentur, Kilian.

To PIPPER, *v. n.* To tremble; to vibrate quickly, Shetl.—From Isl. *pipr-a*, tremere.

PIRE, *s.* A seat in a chapel. *Saddler's Pap.*

PIRKUZ, *s.* "Any kind of perquisite." *Gall. Encycl.* Evidently a corr. of the E. term.

To PIRL, *v. a.* To stir any thing with a long rod, Moray; applied to the stirring of shilling seeds used in drying grain, Aberd.

To PYRL, *v. n.* To prick. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *pryl*, a long needle, *pryl-a*, stylo pungere.

To PIRL, *v. n.* To whirl, S. A. *J. Nicol.* V. BIRLE.

To PIRL, *v. a.* To twist; to twine; as, to twist horse-hair into a fishing-line, Roxb. *Pyrle* occurs in a similar sense, O. E.

To PIRL, *v. n.* 1. To be gently rippled, as the surface of water by a slight wind, S. 2. To work slowly and feebly, Buch.

PIRL, *s.* A slight rippling; as, "There's a *pirl* on the water," S. V. PIRR.

PIRLEY PEASE-WEEP. A game among boys, Loth. *Blackw. Mag.*

PIRLET, PIRLIT, *s.* A puny or contemptible figure, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.*—Fr. *perlette*, a small pearl?

PIRL-GRASS, *s.* Creeping wheat-grass, S. *Stat. Acc.*

PIRLIE, *s.* A childish name for the little finger, Loth.

PIRLIE, *adj.* 1. Crisp; having a tendency to curl up. Thus, when the fleece of a sheep, or coat of a dog, has this appearance, the animal is said to be *pirlie-skinned*, Roxb. 2. *Pirlie fellow*, one who is very difficult to please, South of S.

PIRLIE-PIG, PURLIE-PIG, *s.* A circular earthen vessel, which has no opening save a slit at the top, no larger than to receive a halfpenny,—latterly some have been made to admit a penny; used by children for keeping their money, S. B. *Pinner-pig*, S. O.—Perhaps q. *birlie-pig*, from A. S. *birlian*, to drink, as forming a common stock. *Pinner* may be allied to Teut. *penne-waers*, merx; Dan. *penger*, money. V. PYNE PIG.

PIRLIEWINKIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth.; syn. *Pirlie.*

PIRLING-STICK, PIRLIN-WAND, *s.* The name given to the rod used for stirring *shilling seeds*, to make them burn, where they are used as fuel on the hearth, Aberd. V. PYRL, *v. n.*

PIRN, *s.* 1. A quill or reed, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. "The bobbin of a spinning wheel." S. *Gl. Antiq.* 3. The yarn wound on a reed, S. *Ruddiman.* 4. *To wind* one *a pirn*, to make a person repent his conduct. *Ramsay.* 5. *To redd a ravell'd pirn*, to clear up something difficult, or to get free of some entanglement, S. *Shirrefs.*—Isl. *prion-a*, to weave.

PIRN, *s.* The wheel of a fishing-rod, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

PIRN-CAP, *s.* A wooden bowl, used by weavers for holding their quills, S.—O. E. *Pyrne.*

PIRNICKERIE, *adj.* Troublesome, S. A. This seems merely a variety of *Pernickitie.*

PIRNIE, *adj.* Having unequal threads, or different colours, S. *Clelland.*—Isl. *prion*, lanificium textile.

PIRNIE, *s.* A woollen night-cap; generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock, Roxb. *Gall. Encycl.*

PIRNIE-CAP, *s.* A night-cap, Roxb.; perhaps because of striped stuff. V. PIRNIS.

PIRNYT, PYRNIT, *part. pa.* Striped with different colours. *Douglas.*

PIRN-STICK, *s.* The wooden broach on which the quill is placed, while the yarn is reeled off, S.

To PIRR, *v. n.* To spring up, as blood from the wound made by a lancet. *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *pyr*, that shoots out in a point.

PIRR, *adj.* "A girl is said to look *pirr* when gaily dressed," ibid.

PIRR, *s.* "A sea-fowl with a long tail and black head, its feet not webbed," ibid.

PIRR, *s.* A gentle breeze, S.—Isl. *byr*, *bir*, ventus secundus.

PIRRAINA, *s.* A female child, Orkn.

PYRRE, *s.* A name given to the Par or Samlet, in some parts of Roxb.

PIRRIE, *adj.* 1. Trim; nice in dress, Berwicks.; synon. *Pernickitie.* 2. Precise in manner, ibid. 3. Having a tripping mode of walking; walking with a spring, ibid. V. PIRR, *adj.*

To PIRRIE, *v. a.* To follow a person from place to place like a dependent, Mearns.

PIRRIE-DOG, *s.* 1. A dog that is constantly at his master's heels, Mearns. *Para-dog*, Ang. id. q. v. 2. A person who is the constant companion of another, in the character of a parasite, ibid.—Teut. *paer-en*, binos consociare, pariter conjungere. V. PARRY.

PIRRIEHOUDEN, *adj.* Fond; doating, Perths.

PIRZIE, *adj.* Conceited, Loth.—Fr. *parsoy*, by one's self.

PYSAN, *s.* A gorget. V. PESANE.

PYSENT, *adj.* Expressive of lightness of conduct. "*Pysent*, *Besynt*. *Pysent limmer*, light woman. Theot. *pisontiu*, lasciviens," Gl. Sibb.

PYSERT, *s.* A miser, Shetl.—Isl. *pisa*, a sponge, q. one who sucks up every thing?

PISHMOTHER, *s.* An ant, Ettr. For. Can this be a corr. of *pismire*? The Fris. name is *Pis-imme*. V. PISMINNIE.

PISK, *s.* "A dry-looking saucy girl." *Gall. Encycl.* V. PISKIE, PISKET.

PISKIE, PISKET, *adj.* 1. Dry. "*Pisket grass*, dried shrivelled grass." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Cold and reserved in manner, Gall.—C. B. *pisg*, small blisters.

PISKIE, *adj.* Marshy, Upp. Clydes.

PISMINNIE, *s.* The vulgar name for an ant, Gall. Dumfr. Clydes.

PISMIRE, *s.* A steelyard, Orkn. *Brand.* V. BISMAR.

PISSANCE, *s.* Power. *Douglas.*—Fr. *puissance*, id.

PISSANT, *adj.* Powerful. *Douglas.*—Fr. *puissant*, id.

PYSSLE, *s.* A trifle; a thing of no value, Roxb.—Lat. *pusill-us*, very little.

To PYSTER, *v. a.* To hoard up, Upp. Clydes.—Isl. *puss*, marsupium, sacculus.

PYSTERY, *s.* Any article hoarded up, id.

To PIT, *v. a.* The vulgar pronunciation of the E. v. *to Put*, S. *Bride of Lamm.*

To PIT *ane's sell down.* To commit suicide, S.

To PIT *in.* To contribute a share, S. This is called the *Inpit* or *Input*. V. PUT, *v.*

To PIT one *through* a thing. To clear up; to explain a thing to a person, Aberd.

* PIT, *s.* *Potato-pit*, a conical heap of potatoes partially sunk in a pit and covered with earth, S. V. PIE.

PIT AND GALLOWS. A privilege conferred on a baron, according to our old laws, of having on his ground a *pit* for drowning women, and *gallows* for hanging men, convicted of theft. *Bellenden.*—Teut. *Put ende Galghe.*

PYTANE, *s.* A young child; a term of endearment, S.—Fr. *petit un*, my little one, or *peton*, a fondling term used by nurses in Fr.

PITATY, PITATA, TATE, *s.* Potato.

PITCAKE, *s.* An imitative designation for the plover, Berwicks.

* *To* PITY, *v. a.* To excite pity in; to cause compassion for. *Pitscottie.*

To PITY, *v. n.* To regret. *Baillie.*

PITIFUL, *adj.* To be regretted, S. *Baillie.*

PITMIRK, *adj.* Dark as pitch, S. *Gl. Antiq.* V. PIK-MIRK.

PITTAL, *s.* Rabble. V. PETTAIL.

PITTANE SILWR, *s.* A very small coin levied as duty, and exclusive of feu-duty, q. *pittance silver*. *Mem. Dr. Wilson.* Hence the origin of the E. word *pittance*.

PITTER-PATTER, *adv.* "All in a flutter; sometimes *pittie-pattie*," S. *Gall. Encycl.*

To PITTER-PATTER, *v. n.* 1. To repeat prayers after the Romish manner. *Watson.* 2. To make a clattering noise by inconstant motion of the feet, S. *Lord Hailes.* V. PATTER.

PITTIL, *s.* Some kind of fowl. *Houlate.*

PITTIVOUT, *s.* A small arch or vault, Kincardines. Fr. *petit vaut*.

PIXIE, *s.* A spirit which has the attributes of the Fairies, Devons. *The Pirate.*

PIZAN. *To play the pizan with one*, to get the better of one in some way or other, Tweedd.

To PIZEN, *v. a.* A vulgar corr. of E. *Poison*. *Herd's Coll.*

PIZZ, *s.* Pease; the pron. of Fife and some other counties; Cumb. *pezz*, id. elsewhere *peyse*. In Aberd. *pizz* is also used in sing. for a single pea.—Lat. *pis-um*.

PLACAD, PLACKET, *s.* A placard, S. *Pitscottie.*—Teut. *plackaet*, decretum, from *placken*, to fix.

PLACE, *s.* 1. The mansion-house on an estate, S. *Spalding.* 2. A castle; a stronghold. *Keith.*—Fr. *place*, a castle.

PLACEBOE, *s.* A parasite. *Knox.*—Lat. *placebo*, I will please; still used in France.

PLACK, PLAK, *s.* 1. A billon coin. *Acts Ja. III.* 2. A small copper coin, formerly current in S. equal to the third part of an English penny. *Morysone. I wadna for twa and a plack*, *i. e.* I would not for two bodies and a plack; a phrase meant to express a strong negation, conjoined with a verb denoting action or passion. *Q. Durward.*—Fr. *plaque*, Teut. *placke*, L. B. *placa*, a small coin of various value, according to the country.

PLACK-AILL, *s.* Beer sold at a *plack* per pint. *Aberd. Register.*

PLACKIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps trodden down. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *plaqu-er*, to lay flat.

PLACKLESS, *adj.* Moneyless, S. *Tarras.*

PLACK-PIE, *s.* A *pie* formerly sold for a *plack*. *Redgauntlet.*

PLACK'S-WORTH, *s.* A thing of very little value; literally, the value of a *plack*, S. *Card. Beaton.*

PLAGE, *s.* Quarter; point. *Pal. Honor.*—Lat. *plag-a*, id.

* *To* PLAY, *v. n.* To boil with force, S.; equivalent to E. *wallop*. *Kelly.*

To PLAY BROWN. To assume a rich brown colour in boiling; a phrase descriptive of substantial broths, Ayrs.; to *boil brown*, S. B. *Picken.*

To PLAY CARL AGAIN. V. CARL-AGAIN.

PLAID, *s.* Plea. V. PLEDE.

PLAID, *s.* An outer loose weed of tartan worn by the Highlanders, S. *Pennant.*—Gael. *plaide*, id.; Teut. *plat*, what is plain and broad.

PLAIDEN, PLAIDING, *s.* Coarse woollen cloth that is *twecelled*, S. *Statist. Acc.*—From *plaid*, or C. B. *pleth-a*, to wreathe. It would appear that this stuff was anciently worn parti-coloured in S. like what is now called *Tartan.*

PLAY-FEIR, PLAY-FERE, PLAY-FAIR, *s.* 1. A playfellow. *Lyndsay.* From *play*, and *fere*, a companion, q. v. 2. Improperly, a toy, S. *Fergusson.*

PLAIG, *s.* A toy; a plaything, Teviotd.; *Plaik*, Dumfr.; *Playock*, Clydes. V. PLAYOKIS.

PLAIK, *s.* A plaid, Ang.—Su. G. Isl. *plagg*, vestimentum.

PLAYN, PLAYNE. *In playne*, 1. Clearly. *Wallace.* 2. Out of hand; like Fr. *de plain*, ibid.

To PLAINE, *v. a.* To show; to display. *Crosraguell.*—L. B. *plan-are*, planum reddere; q. to make *plain.*

PLAINEN, *s.* Coarse linen, Mearns. Perths.

To PLAINYIE, *v. n.* To complain. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *plaindre*, id.

PLAINSTANES, *s. pl.* 1. The pavement, S. *Steam-Boat.* 2. The Exchange, as being paved, S.

To PLAINT, PLENT, *v. n.* To complain of, S. *Knox.*

PLAINTWISE, *adj.* Disposed to complain of; having complaint against. *Act. Audit.*

PLAYOKIS, *s. pl.* Playthings, S. O. *Wynt.*

To PLAY PAUW. V. PAUW.

To PLAY PEW. V. PEW.

PLAYRIFE, *adj.* Synon. E. *playful*, S.—A. S. *plega*, ludus, and *rif*, frequens.

PLAIT-BACKIE, *s.* A kind of bed-gown reaching to the knees, and having three *plaits* on the *back*, still used by old women in Angus and Aberdeenshire.

PLAITINGS, *s. pl.* Pieces of iron which go below the ploughshare, Fife.

PLAITT, *s.* Perhaps, *plan. Hist. Ja. Sext.* It may be for *platt*, a plan.

PLANE, *adj.* Full; consisting of its different constituent branches; applied to parliament. *Acts Ja. II.*—Fr. *plane, pleine court*, id.; Lat. *plenus.*

PLANE-TREE, *s.* The maple, S. *Lightf.*

To PLANK, *v. a.* To divide, or exchange pieces of land possessed by different persons, and lying intermingled with one another, so that each person's property may be thrown into one field, Caithn. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*

PLANK, *s.* A term applied to regular divisions of land, in distinction from *Runrig*, Shetl. *App. Agr. Surv. Shetl.*

PLANT-A-CRUIVE, PLANTA-CREW, *s.* A small space of ground, circular or square, enclosed with a *fealdyke*, for raising coleworts, &c. Shetl. Orkn. *The Pirate.*—From Isl. *plant-a*, plantare; and *kro-a*, circumsepire, includere.

PLANTEVSS, *adj.* Making complaint. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. PLAINEWISE and PLENTEOUS.

PLANTTIS, *s. pl.* *Inrent.* Probably an error for *plattis*, i. e. plates or dishes.

To PLASH, *v. a.* 1. To strike water forcibly, S. 2. Figuratively, to make any ineffectual endeavour; as, *Ye're just plashing the water*, S.

To PLASH, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise by dashing water, S. *Pleesk*, S. B. *Ramsay.* 2. To plash, S. 3. Applied to any thing which, from being thoroughly drenched, emits the noise occasioned by the agitation of water, S.—Su. G. *plask-a*, aquam cum sonitu movere.

PLASH *of rain.* A heavy fall of rain, S.—Belg. *plas-regen*, praeceps imber.

PLASH-FLUKE, PLASHIE, *s.* The fish called *Plaice*, Loth. Mearns. In the latter county it is also called *Plashie.*

PLASHMILL, *s.* A fulling mill; synon. *Wauk-mill.*

PLASHMILLER, *s.* A fuller; one who fulls cloth, Ang.; synon. *Wauk-miller.*

PLASKET, *s.* Apparently a variation of *Pliskie*, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.*

PLASMATOR, *s.* Maker, Gr. *Compl. S.*

PLASTROUN, *s.* Perhaps a harp. *Sir Egeir.*—Gr. πληκτρον, the instrument with which the strings of a harp are struck.

PLAT, *adv.* Flat. *Plat contrary*, directly contrary. *Answ. Lords of S. to Throckm.*

To PLAT, *v. a.* "To flat; to place flat, or close." *Lyndsay.* I hesitate, however, whether *plat* may not be for *plet*, q. plaited, twisted. V. PLET, *pret. pa.*

PLAT, COW-PLAT, *s.* A cake of cow's dung, Ettr. For.; Teut. *plat*, planus, flat.

To PLAT, PLET, *v. a.* To plait. *Wyntown.*

PLAT, *adj.* 1. Flat; level. *Douglas.* 2. Low: opposed to *heiche. Maitl. Poems.* 3. Close; near. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *platt*, Teut. *plat*, planus.

PLAT, *adv.* Flatly. *Douglas.*

PLAT, PLATT, *s.* A plan. *Doug.*—Teut. *plat*, exemplar.

PLAT, PLATT, PLATE, *s.* 1. A dash. *Doug.* 2. A blow with the fist. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *plaett-as*, cuffs, blows.

To PLATCH, *v. n.* To make a heavy noise in walking, with quick short steps, Roxb.

PLATCH, *s.* A plain-soled foot, Roxb.—Teut. *platse, pletse*, pes planus.

PLATEGLUFE, *s.* A glove made of mail; a piece of armour anciently worn. *Rollocke.*

PLATFUTE, *s.* A term of reproach; applied to a *plain-soled* person, and thence ludicrously to some dance. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *plat-voet*, planipes.

To PLAT UP, *v. a.* To erect. *Baillie.*

PLAWAY, *adj.* A term applied to bread. *Aberd. Reg.*

To PLEASE *a thing.* To be pleased with it. *Guthrie's Trial.* This is a Fr. idiom. *Plaire*, "to like, allow, or thinke well of," Cotgr.

To PLECHE, *v. a.* To bleach. *Plechíng*, bleaching. *Aberd. Reg.*

PLED, *s.* "Perhaps, private corner," Gl. Sibb. The sense is quite uncertain. V. PAMPHLETTIS.

PLEDE, PLEID, PLEYD, *s.* 1. Debate. *Wyntown.* V. PLEY. 2. A quarrel; a broil. *Chr. Kirk.* 3. Care; sorrow. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *pleyte*, lis; Fr. *plaid.*

To PLEDE, PLEID, *v. n.* To contend. *Doug.*

To PLEDGE, *v. a.* To invite to drink, by promising to take the cup after another, S.; a vestige of the ancient custom of one drawing his dagger, as a token that he *pledged* his life for that of another while he was drinking. The term is common to E. and S.

PLEENGIE, *s.* The young of the Herring Gull, Larus fuscus, Linn.; Mearns. Syn. *Pirrie*, q. v. Supposed to be imitative of its cry.

To PLEESK, *v. n.* V. PLASH.

PLEY, Pleyr, *s.* 1. A debate, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 2. An action at law, whether criminal or civil, S. *Reg. Maj.*—A. S. *pleo, pleoh*, danger, debate. 3. A quarrel of whatever kind, S.

To PLEY, *v. n.* To answer in a court. *Burr. Laws.*

PLEYABLE, *adj.* Debateable at law. *Act. Audit.*

PLEYARE, Pleyers, *s.* A litigator. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To PLEID, *v. a.* To subject to a legal prosecution; an old forensic term. *Balf. Pract.* Perhaps from Fr. *plaid-er.*

PLEINYEOUR, *s.* A complainer. *Acts Ja. II.*

To PLENYE, *v. n.* V. Plainyie.

To PLENYS, Plenish, *v. a.* 1. To furnish a house; to stock a farm, S. 2. To supply with inhabitants. *Wallace.*—From Lat. *plenus*, full.

PLENISHMENT, *s.* The same as *Plenissing*, S. O. *R. Gilhaise.*

To PLENYSS, *v. n.* To spread; to expand; to diffuse itself.

PLENNISSING, Plenising, *s.* Household furniture. *Burr. Laws. R. Bruce.*

PLENSHER NAIL. A large nail. *Rates Outward.* A nail of this description is called a *Plenshir*, Ettr. For. V. Plenshing-nail.

PLENSHING-NAIL, *s.* A large nail, such as those used in nailing down floors to the joists, S. *Plenshion* denotes a floor, in Cornwall and Devonshire; and E. *planching*, "in carpentry, the laying the floors in a building." Perhaps from Fr. *plancher*, a boarded floor.

To PLENT, *v. n.* V. Plaint.

PLENTE, *s.* Complaint; E. *plaint. Pitsc.*

PLENTEOUS, *adj.* Complaining. *Bar. Courts.*

PLEP, *s.* Any thing weak or feeble, S. B.

PLEPPIT, *adj.* Not stiff; creased. *A pleppit dudd*, a garment become quite flaccid by wearing or tossing, Ang. Perhaps q. *flappit.*—E. *flapped;* or from Isl. *flap-r*, aura inconstans.

PLESANCE, *s.* Pleasure, Fr. *K. Quair.*

To PLET, *v. a.* To reprehend. *Douglas.*—Teut. *pleyt-en*, litigare.

PLET, *pret. pa.* Plaited; folded, Ettr. For. *Doug. Virgil.*—Su. G. *flaet-a*, nectere; Lat. *plect-ere.*

PLET, *adj.* Due; direct; as, *Plet South, Plet North*, due South, due North, Aberd. Undoubtedly allied to Teut. *plat*, Su. G. *platt*, latus, planus.

To PLET, Plettin, Platten, *v. a.* To rivet; to clench; terms used by blacksmiths, in regard to shoeing horses, Roxb.; *Plettin*, Fife.

PLETTIN-STANE, *s.* A large flat stone on which the horse's foot was set, that the nails might be *plattened*, Fife. Probably from Teut. Dan. and Su. G. *plat, platt*, planus, E. *flat*

PLEVAR, *s.* A plover. *Houlate.*

PLEUAT, *s.* A green sod for covering houses, Mearns. V. Ploud and Plod. Syn. *Divot.*

PLEUCH, Pleugh, *s.* 1. A plough, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. Su. G. *plog*, Alem. *pluog.* 2. The constellation called *Ursa Major*, supposed to resemble a plough, S. *Doug.* 3. A quantity of land for earing for which one plough suffices, S. V. Pleughgang.

PLEUCH-AIRNS, *s. pl.* V. Pleugh-irnes.

PLEUCH-BRIDLE, *s.* What is attached to the head of a plough-beam, for regulating the depth or breadth of the furrow; the *double-tree* being fixed to it by a hook resembling the letter S, Roxb.

PLEUCH-GANG, Plough-Gang, *s.* As much land as can be properly tilled by one plough; also, a *pleuch* of land, S. *Statist. Account.*

PLEUCH-GATE, Plough-Gate, *s.* The same with *plough-gang*, S. *gate* being synon. with *gang. Stat. Acc.* A *plough-gate* or *plough-gang* of land is now understood to include about forty Scots acres at an average, Fife.

PLEUCHGEIRE, *s.* The furniture belonging to a plough, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PLEUCHGRAITH, *s.* The same with *pleuchgeire*, S. *Skene.*

PLEUCH-HORSE, *s.* A horse used for drawing the plough, S.

PLEUCH-IRNES, Plwrnys, *s. pl.* The iron instruments belonging to a plough, S. *Wynt.*—Isl. *plogiarn*, the ploughshare. Shakespere uses the term *plough-irons*, Second Part of Henry IV. Act Fourth.

PLEUCH-MAN, *s.* A ploughman, S. Pronounced q. *Plew-man.*

PLEUCH-PETTLE, *s.* The staff, terminating in a piece of flat iron, for clearing the plough of adhering earth. *Burns.*

PLEUCH-SHEARS, *s. pl.* A bolt with a crooked head for regulating the *Bridle*, and keeping it steady, when the plough requires to be raised or depressed, Roxb.

PLEUCH-SHEATH, *s.* The head of a plough, on which the *sock* or ploughshare is put, ibid.

PLEW, Plow, *s.* A plane for making what joiners call "a groove and feather," S.; a *match-plane*, E. Perhaps from its forming a furrow in wood, like a plough in the ground.

PLEWIS, *s. pl.* For *pleyis*, debates. *Acts Ja. III.*

PLY, *s.* Plight; condition, S. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *pli*, habit, state.

PLY, *s.* A fold; a plait, S. *Piper of Peebles.*

PLY, *s.* "A discord; a quarrel; *to get a ply*, is to be scolded." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* This seems a provincialism for *Pley*, q. v.

PLICHEN, (*gutt.*) *s.* Plight; condition; *A sad plichen*, a deplorable state, Fife.—Sax. *plech, pleghe*, officium; Teut. *pleghen*, solere.

PLICHEN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A peasant, West of Fife.—Teut. *pluyghe*, homo incompositus, rudis, impolitus, Kilian.

PLYCHT, *s.* Punishment. *Henrysone.*—Belg. *plicht*, judicium.

PLYDIS, *s. pl.* *Aberd. Reg.* Meaning uncertain.

PLIES, *s. pl.* "Thin strata of freestone, separated from each other by a little clay or mica," S. *Ure's Rutherglen.*

PLINGIE. V. Blenging.

To PLYPE, *v. n.* 1. To paddle or dabble in water, Aberd. 2. To fall into water, ibid. Mearns. *Plop*, synon. Roxb.

PLYPE, *s.* 1. A heavy rain, ibid. 2. A fall into water, Mearns.

PLIRRIE, *s.* V. Plenging.

To PLISH-PLASH, *v. n.* To emit the sound produced by successive shocks in any liquid body, S. *J. Nicol.* V. Plash, *v.*

PLISH-PLASH, *adv.* To *play plish-plash*, to make a plashing sound, S.

PLISKIE, *s.* 1. A trick, properly of a mischievous kind, though not necessarily including the idea of any evil design, S. *J. Nicol.*—A. S. *plaega*, play, sport, with the termination *isc*, or *isk*, expressive of increment. 2. It is used in the sense of plight; condition, S. A. *Br. of Bodsb*

PLIT, *s.* The slice of earth turned over by the plough in earing, Berw. *Agr. Surv. Berw.*—Teut. *plete*, segmen, segmentum; Su. G. *plact*, lamina.

PLYVENS, *s. pl.* The flowers of the red clover, Upp. Clydes.; *Soukies*, synon.

PLIVER, *s.* Plover. *Burns.*

PLOD, *s.* A green sod. *Aberd. Reg.* V. PLOUD.

To PLODDER, *v. n.* To toil hard, Gall. Perhaps from the E. *v. to Plod.*

PLODDERE, *s.* A banger; a mauler. *Wynt.*—O. Fr. *plaud-er*, to bang, to maul.

PLOY, *s.* 1. A harmless frolic, properly of a social kind, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. A frolic which, although begun in jest, has a serious issue, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *pleg-an*, to play.

PLOY, *s.* An action at law. *Balf. Pract.* Synon. *pley.*

PLOOKY, *s.* A slight stroke, Ayrs. *Steam-Boat.*—Gael. *ploc-am*, to knock on the head.

PLOOKY, *adj.* Covered with pimples, S. V. under PLUKE.

PLOP, *s.* To fall as a stone in water, Roxb.

To PLOPE, *v. n.* To fall with noise, as into water; as, "It *plop't* into the water," ibid. E. *to plump.*—Gael. *plub-am*, to plump or fall as a stone in water.

To PLORE, *v. n.* To work among mire, generally applied to children thus amusing themselves, Lanarks.

PLORIE, *s.* A piece of ground wrought into a mire, by treading or otherwise, id.

To PLOT, *v. a.* 1. *To plot a hen*, to pluck off the feathers, Roxb. "*To ploat*, to pluck, North." Grose. *Plottin*, part. pa. *Brownie of Bodsb.* 2. To make bare; to fleece; used in a general sense, Roxb.—Teut. *plot-en*, decerpere.

To PLOT, *v. a.* 1. To scald, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To make any liquid scalding hot, S. 3. To burn, in a general sense. *Forbes.*

To PLOTCH, *v. n.* To dabble; to work slowly, Ettr. For.

PLOTCOCK, *s.* The devil. *Pitscottie.*—According to some, *Pluto*, whose Isl. name is *Blotgod.* Our term may be q. *Blotkok*, "the swallower of sacrifices;" from *blot*, sacrificing, and *kok-a*, deglutire.

PLOT-HET, PLOTTIN-HET, *adj.* So hot as to scald; as, "That water's *plottin-het*," S. *Plot-het*, S. B.

PLOTTER-PLATE, *s.* A wooden platter with a place in the middle to hold salt, Fife. *Poem, Lieut. C. Gray.*

PLOTTIE, *s.* A rich and pleasant hot drink. Boil some cinnamon, nutmeg grated, cloves and mace, in a quarter pint of water; add to this a full pint of port wine, with refined sugar to taste; bring the whole to the boiling point, and serve. *Cook and Housewife's Manual.*

PLOTTIT, *part. adj.* Insignificant; looking poorly, Ettr. For.; q. as if resembling a plucked fowl.

PLOUD, *s.* A green sod, Aberd. *Statist. Acc.*—Fland. *plot-en*, membranam exuere.

PLOUK, *s.* A pimple. V. PLUKE.

PLOUKIE, *adj.* 1. Covered with pimples, S. 2. Full of little knobs, Clydes.

PLOUKINESS, *s.* The state of being pimpled, S.

PLOUSSIE, *adj.* Plump; well grown, Fife.—Teut. *plotsig*, synon. with *plomp*, hebes, obtusus plumbeus.

To PLOUT, *v. n.* To splash; syn. *Plouter*, S.

PLOUT, *s.* 1. A heavy shower of rain, S.—Belg. *plots-en*, to fall down plump. 2. The sound made by a heavy body falling into water, or by the agitation of water, S.

To PLOUT, *v. a.* To poke, Loth.

PLOUT, *s.* The poker, or any instrument employed for stirring the fire, Linlithgow. *Pout*, synon.

To PLOUTER, *v. n.* To make a noise among water; to be engaged in any wet and dirty work, S.; *plowster*, S. A.—Germ. *plader-n*, humida et sordida tractare; Teut. *plots-en, plotsen int water*, in aquam irruere.

PLOUTER, *s.* The act of floundering through water or mire, S. *Pop. Ball.*

PLOUTIE, *s.* A sudden fall, Fife.

PLOUT-KIRN, *s.* The common churn, wrought by dashing the *kirn-staff* up and down, as distinguished from the *barrel-kirn* and *organ-kirn*, S.

PLOUT-NET, *s.* A small net of the shape of a stocking, affixed to two poles, Lanarks. *Pout-Net, Hose-Net*, synon. From the v. *to Plout*, as the person using the net pokes under the banks of the stream, and drives the fish into the net by means of the poles.

To PLOWSTER, *v. n.* The same with *Plouter*, Roxb. Gl. Sibb.

PLUCHET, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps something pertaining to a *plough.*

PLUCK, *s.* A two-pronged instrument, with the teeth at right angles to the shaft, used for taking dung out of a cart, &c. Aberd.; allied perhaps to the E. v. *to pluck.*

PLUCK, *s.* The Pogge, a fish, S.—Teut. *plugghe*, res vilis et nullius valoris.

PLUCKER, (Great.) The Fishing Frog, Shetl. "Lophius Piscatorius, (Linn. Syst.) *Great Plucker*, Sea Devil, Fishing Frog." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

PLUCKUP, PLUKUP, *s.* *Poems 16th Cent. At the plukup*, q. ready to *pluck up* every thing by the roots.

To PLUFF, *v. a.* 1. To throw out smoke in quick and successive whiffs, S. *Feuch*, synon. *Z. Boyd.* Perhaps a corr. of E. *puff.* 2. To set fire to gunpowder, S. 3. To throw out hair powder in dressing the hair, S.

To PLUFF, *v. n.* To puff; to blow; to pant.

To PLUFF *awa'*, *v. n.* To set fire to suddenly, S.; as, *He's pluffin' awa' at pouther.*

PLUFF, *s.* 1. *A pluff of reek*, the quantity of smoke emitted at one whiff from a tobacco pipe; *A pluff of pouther*, the smoke caused by the ignition of a small quantity of gunpowder, S. The term conveys the idea of the sound as well as of the appearance to the eye. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.* 2. A small quantity of dry gunpowder set on fire, S. *The Steam-Boat.* 3. The instrument used for throwing on hair-powder, S. E. *puff.* 4. The act of throwing hair-powder on a head or wig, S. ibid. 5. A species of fungus, called *The Devil's Snuff-mill*, which, when rotten and dried, goes to dust as soon as touched, S. E. *puff.* 6. A pear with a fair outside, but within entirely rotten, Teviotd. 7. A simple species of bellows, S. A. *Rem. Niths. Song.*

PLUFFY, *adj.* Flabby; chubby, S.—Su. G. *pluf-sig*, facies obesa.

PLUFFINS, *s. pl.* Any thing easily blown away; as, the refuse of a mill, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.*

PLUKE, PLOUK, *s.* 1. A pimple, S. *R. Bruce.*—Gael. *plucan*, id. 2. The small dot or knob near the top of a metal measure of liquids, S. *Henry's Hist. Britain.*

PLUKIE-FACED, *adj.* Having a pimpled face, S. *Ritson.*

PLUM, PLUMB, *s.* 1. A deep pool in a river or stream, Fife, Roxb. The designation might arise from the practice of measuring a deep body of water with a *plumb*-line. 2. "The noise a stone makes when plunged into a deep pool." *Gall. Encycl.*

PLUMASHE, *s.* Apparently a corr. of *plumage*, for a plume of feathers. *Law's Mem.*

PLUME-DAMES, *s.* A *Damascene* plum, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PLUMMET, *s.* The pommel of a sword. *Border Minstr.* Probably derived from the nut of lead with which the two-handed swords were loaded at the extremity of the hilt. *Sir W. S.*—L. B. *plumbat-a*, globulus plumbeus. Du Cange.

PLUMP, *s.* A cluster, Ang. *Ross.* This term is evidently used in the same sense with E. *clump*, as denoting a tuft of trees or shrubs; which, Johnson observes, was "anciently a *plump*."—Su. G. and Germ. *klimp*, Isl. *klimpa*, massa, Belg. *klomp.*

PLUMP, *s.* A heavy shower, S. *Steam-Boat.*

PLUMP, *adj.* *A plump shower*, a heavy shower that falls straight down, S.—E. *plumb*, perpendicular; q. like lead; Teut. *plomp*, plumbeus.

PLUMROCK, *s.* The primrose, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* The first syllable is probably the same with Alem. *ploma*, *bluom*, Germ. *blum*, a flower.

PLUNK, *s.* 1. The sound made by a heavy body falling into water, S. 2. The sound produced by the drawing of a cork, S. 3. The sound emitted by the mouth when one smokes tobacco, S. A. 4. A sound used to express the cry of the raven, id.

To PLUNK, *v. n.* To omit such a sound as the raven does, South of S. *Old Song.*

To PLUNK, *v. n.* To plunge with a dull sound; *plump*, S.—C. B. *plwngk-io*, id.

To PLUNK, *v. n.* In playing at the game of taw, S. *marbles*, to lay the bowl on the forefinger, and give it a powerful impetus by forcing it forward with a jerk from the thumb, with the intention of striking another bowl, and driving it away, Clydes. *Feg*, synon. Roxb.

PLUNK, *s.* The act of propelling a marble by the thumb and forefinger, Clydes.

To PLUNK, *v. n.* To play the truant, S. O. q. to disappear, as a stone cast into water.—Teut. *plenck-en*, vagari, to straggle.

PLUNKER, *s.* One who is accustomed to play the truant, S.

PLUNKIE, *s.* A trick, Shetl.

PLUNTED. Probably for *painted*. *Leg. St. Androis.*

PLURACIE, *s.* Plurality. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PLWYRNYS, *s. pl.* V. PLEUCH-IRNES.

POATCHIE, *adj.* Apt to be turned up, or trampled into holes, by the feet; applied to the sward of land, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

POATCHING, *s.* A turning up of the sward of land, or the trampling it into holes, with the feet, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

POB, POB-TOW, *s.* Refuse of flax, S. B. also *pab. Statist. Acc. Duff's Poems.*

POBIE, *s.* A foster-father, Shetl. Probably from Isl. *papi*, pappas, papa, pater.

POCK, POKE, POIK, *s.* 1. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its being rotten, S. 2. The disease itself, South of S. *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl.*

To POCK, or be POCKIN. To be seized with the rot, Roxb. The term had been formerly used in the same sense, S. B. Hence we read of "scheip infeckit with the *poik*." *Aberd. Reg.*

POCK-ARRIE, POCKIAWRD, *adj.* Full of the scars of small-pox, Clydes. *Gall. Encycl.*

POCK-ARRS, *s. pl.* The marks left by the small-pox. *Pock-marks*, synon. V. ARR.

POCK-BROKEN, *adj.* Pitted with small pox; as, "*He's* sair *pock-broken* in the face," Teviotd. This is precisely the O. E. adj. "*Pock-broken.* Porriginosus," Prompt. Parv.

POCKED SHEEP. Old sheep having a disease resembling scrofula, S.

POCKMANTEAU, *s.* A portmanteau, S.; *Pockmanky*, S. A.; literally a *cloak-bag*. *Meston. Guy Mann.* V. PACKMANTIE.

POCK-MARKIT, *part. adj.* Pitted by the small-pox, S.

POCK-MARKS, *s. pl.* The marks left by the small-pox, S. *Wedderb. Vocab.*

POCK-NOOK, *s.* Literally, the corner of a bag. *On one's ain pock-nook*, on one's own means, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

POCK-PIT, *s.* A mark made by the small-pox, S.

POCK-PITTED, *adj.* Having marks made by the small-pox, S.

POCK-PUD, POCK-PUDDING, *s.* 1. A bag-pudding; a poke-pudding, S. Gl. Sibb. 2. A term contemptuously applied to an Englishman, in the unhappy times of national hostility, from the idea of his feeding much on pudding of this description; a glutton. *Burt's Letters.*

POCK-SHAKINGS, *s. pl.* The youngest child of a family, S.; a very ancient Goth. idiom.—Isl. *belgus-kaka*, ultimus parentum natus vel nata, from *belg-ur*, a bag or *pock*, and *skaka*, to shake.

POD, *s.* Perhaps, a toad. *Montgomerie.*—Teut. *pode*, id.

* POD, *s.* "The capsule of legumes." "A *bean podd*, that holds five beans, and a *pea podd*, which contains nine peas, are considered to be *sonsy*; and put above the lintel of the door by maidens, and the first male that enters after they are so placed, will either be their husband, or like him." *Gall. Encycl.*

To POD, *v. n.* To walk with short steps, Roxb.

PODDASWAY, *s.* A stuff of which both warp and woof are silk. *Poddisoy* denotes a rich plain silk, S. *Rates.* May not this mean silk of Padua?—Fr. *pout*, or *pou de soie*, id.

PODDLIT, *part. adj.* Plump; applied to poultry, Teviotd.

PODDOCK, *s.* A frog, Aberd.; *puddock*, S. O.—Belg. *podde*, Isl. *podda*, id.

PODDOCK, *s.* A rude sort of sledge for drawing stones, made of the *glack* of a tree, with narrow pieces of wood nailed across, Aberd. Denominated, perhaps, from its form, as resembling a frog.

PODEMAKRELL, *s.* A bawd. *Doug.*—Fr. *putte*, meretrix, and *maquerelle*, lena.

PODGE, (*o* long) *s.* Hurry; bustle; state of confusion, Perths.

PODLE, *s.* 1. A tadpole, S. *Powrit*, synon.—Teut. *podde*, a frog. 2. A fondling term for a thriving child; as, "a fat *podle*," Loth.

PODLIE, PODLEY, *s.* 1. The fry of the Coal-fish, Loth. Fife, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.* 2. The Green-backed Pollack, Loth. Fife. *Sibb.* 3. The True Pollack, or Gadus pollachius, S.—Fland. *pudde*, mustela piscis.

POFFLE, *s.* A small farm; a piece of land, Roxb.; the same with *Paffle*; synon. *Pendicle. Sir W. Scott.*

To POY, *v. n.* To work diligently and anxiously, Upp. Clydes.

To POY *upon*, *v. a.* To use means of persuasion, so as rather unduly to influence another, Perths.

POID, *s.* *Palice of Honor.* V. POD.

POIK, *s.* A bag; a poke. *Inventories.*

POIND, *s.* A silly, inactive person; as, "Hout! he was aye a puir *poind* a' his days." It includes the idea of being subject to imposition, Roxb.

To POIND, Poynd, *v. a.* 1. To distrain, S. a forensic term. *Bellenden.* 2. To seize in warfare. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *pynd-an*, to shut up; Germ. *pfand-en*, to distrain.

POYND, Pownd, *s.* 1. That which is distrained, S. *Stat. Rob. I.* 2. The prey taken in an inroad. *Wyntown.*

POINDABLE, Poindabill, *adj.* Liable to be distrained, S. *Aberd. Reg. Erek.*

POYNDER, Pundare, *s.* One who distrains, S. *Stat. Rob. I.*

Dead Poind. The act of distraining any goods except cattle or *live* stock. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

POYNDFALT, *s.* A *fold* in which cattle were confined as being *poinded* or distrained. *Act. Audit.*

POINDING, *s.* The act of poinding, S.

POINER, *s.* One who lives by digging and selling *feal*, *divots*, or clay, Inverness. *Law Case.* Syn. *Piner.*—O. Fr. *pionnier* is used in a similar sense, Roquefort.

POYNYE, Poynyé, Ponyé, Ponyhé, *s.* A skirmish. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *poignée*, id.; Lat. *pugna.*

POINYEL, *s.* A bundle carried by one when travelling. Ayrs.—O. Fr. *poignal*, poignée, ce qui remplit la main, Roquefort; from Fr. *poing*, the hand, the fist; Lat. *pugn-us*, id.

POYNIES, *s. pl.* Gloves. *Skene.*—Fr. *poing*, the fist.

POINT, *s.* State of body. "Murray said, 'That he never saw the Queen in better health, or in better *point.*'" *Robertson's* [*of Dalmeny*] *Hist. Mary Q. of Scots.* This is a Fr. idiom, nearly allied to that which is now so familiar to an English ear, *en bon point.* "In better *point*," signifies more plump, or in fuller habit of body.

POINT, *s.* A bodkin, used in female dress? *Invent.*—Fr. "*poincte*, a bodkin, an awle," Cotgr.

POYNT, Poynt, *s.* A Scots *pint*, or half a gallon. *Aberd. Reg.*

To POINT, *v. a.* To insert lime, with a small trowel, between the stones of a wall already built, S. *Lamont's Diary.*

POYNTAL, *s.* 1. A sharp sword or dagger. *Douglas.*—Fr. *pointille*, a prick or point; O. Fr. *punhal*, a dagger. 2. A quill for playing on the harp. *Douglas.*

* POINTED, *part. pa.* 1. Exact; accurate; distinct; pron. *pointit*, S. *Walker's Peden.* 2. Regular; punctual; as in payment, S. 3. Precise; requiring the greatest attention or strictest obedience, even as to *minutiæ*, S.

POINTEDLY, *adv.* 1. Exactly; accurately; distinctly, S. 2. Punctually; without fail, S.

POIS, *s.* Treasure. V. Poss.

POISONABLE, *adj.* Poisonous. *Forbes on the Revelation.*

To POIST, Poost, *v. a.* To cram the stomach with food, Teviotd.—Teut. *poest-en*, Germ. *paust-en*, Su. G. *pust-a*, to blow up; to inflate; *pust*, a pair of bellows.

To POIST, Puist, *v. a.* To push. V. Poss.

POISTER'D, *part. adj.* Petted; indulged; spoiled, Aberd.

POKE, *s.* A swelling under the jaw; a disease of sheep, S. perhaps as resembling a *pock* or *bag. Statist. Acc.*

POLDACH, *s.* Marshy ground lying on the side of a body of water, Ang.—Belg. *polder*, a marsh, a meadow on the shore.

POLE, *s.* The kingdom of Poland. *N. Burne.*

POLICY, Pollece, *s.* 1. The pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat, S. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *police.* 2. It is used to denote the alterations made in a town, for improving its appearance. *Acts Mary.*

POLIST, *adj.* Artful; generally as including the idea of fawning, S.—E. *polish*, Fr. *polir*, to sleek.

POLK, *s.* A bag; a poke. "*Polk* of woll." *Ab. Reg.*

POLKE, Pok, *s.* A kind of net. *Acts Ja. VI.*

POLLAC, *s.* Apparently the Gwiniad, a fish. *Statist. Account.*

POLLACHIE, *s.* The Crab-fish, Roxb.; synon. with *Partan.*

POLLIE-COCK, Pounie-Cock, *s.* A turkey, S.—Fr. *paon*, also *poule d'Inde*, id.

POLLIS, *s. pl.* Paws. *Wallace.*

POLLOCK, *s.* The young of the Coal-fish, Shetland. *Statist. Acc.*

POLONIE, Pollonian, Polonaise, Pelonie, *s.* 1. A dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, with loose sloping skirts, South of S. *Heart of Mid-Loth.* 2. A great-coat for boys farther advanced, Roxb. 3. A dress formerly worn by men, especially in the Hebrides. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 4. A surtout, Clydes. This dress may have been borrowed from Poland, anciently called *Polonia.* It is expl. "a great-coat; a *Polish* surtout." *Gl. Antiq.*

POME, *s.* *Inventories.* It seems to denote a round ornament in jewellery, from Fr. *pomme*, an apple.

POME, *s.* Perhaps, pomatum. *Douglas.*

POMELL, *s.* A globe; metaph. the breast. *Maitl. Poems.*—L. B. *pomell-us*, globulus.

POMER, *s.* The old name in E. for *Pomerania. Aberd. Reg.*

POMERIE, *s.* An orchard. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *pomarium*, Fr. *pommeraie*, id.

POMET, *s.* Pomatum, S. from Fr. *pomade*, id.

To POMP, *v. a.* To draw up water by means of a pump; Belg. *pomp-en*, id. *Wedderb. Vocab.*

PONAGE, *s.* Pontage; the place of a ferry.

PONE, *s.* A thin turf, Shetl. The *pone* seems to have been denominated from its being employed as a shingle.—Fenn. *poann*, scandula; Sw. *takpanna*, [q. *thack-pone*] tegula.

To PONE, *v. a.* To pare off the surface of land; Orkn. Shetl. *Agr. Surv. Orkn.*

PONEY-COCK, *s.* A turkey, S. *Entail.* Generally pronounced *Pownie.* V. Pouke, Powke, id.

PONYEAND, *adj.* Piercing. *Wallace.*—Fr. *poignant*, id.

PONNYIS, *s.* Weight; influence, Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *pondigh*, ponderosus.

PONNYIS. Leg *pennyis*, money. *Houl.*

PONTIOUNE, *s.* A puncheon. *Ab. Reg.*

POO, *s.* A crab, E. Loth. *Pullock*, Ang.—O. Fr. *pole*, sorte de poisson.

POOGE, *s.* A hut; a hovel, Ettr. For. V. Pundge.

To POOK, Puik, Pouk, *v. a.* 1. "To pull with nimbleness or force," like E. *pluck*, S. *Burns.* 2. To strip off feathers, S.; pron. *pook. Remains of Nithsdale Sang. To Pouk a hen*, to pluck it.

To POOK and ROOK. To pillage, Ayrs. *Entail. Pook* is for *Pluck; Rook*, an E. v. signifying to rob.

POOK, Powke, *s. pl.* 1. The feathers on a fowl, when they begin to grow after moulting, Teviotd.; synon. *Stob-feathers.* 2. Down, or any similar substance, adhering to one's clothes; the ends of threads, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

POOLLY-WOOLLY, *s.* An imitative term, meant to express the cry of the curlew, Selkirks. *Wheeple.* West of S. synon. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

POOR-MAN (OF MUTTON). The remains of a shoulder of *mutton*, which, after it has done its regular duty as a roast at dinner, makes its appearance as a broiled bone at supper, or upon the next day, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

POORTITH, *s.* Poverty. *Burns.* V. PURTYS.

POOSSIE, *s.* A kitten, S. A dimin. from E. *puss.* Belg. *poesje*, however, signifies "a little cat," (from *poes*, puss,) Sewel.

POOT, *s.* This seems to be the same with *Pout*, a small haddock, Fife. *Card. Beat.*

POOTIE, *adj.* Niggardly; mean; stingy, Berwicks. *Foutie, Footie*, synon. S. Allied probably to Isl. *puta*, scortea res, also meretrix, scortum; *puta-madr*, scortator. Hence Fr. *putain*, anc. *pute.*

POPE'S KNIGHTS, *s. pl.* A designation formerly given to priests of the church of Rome, who were at the same time distinguished by the title of *Sir. Spotswood.* V. SCHIR.

POPIL, *s.* A poplar. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *peuplier*, Lat. *popul-us*, id.

POPIL, *adj.* Perhaps, plebeian. *Bellenden.*—Teut. *popel*, plebs.

POPINGOE, *s.* V. PAPINJAY.

To POPLE, PAPLE, *v. n.* 1. To bubble up like water, expressing also the noise of ebullition, S. *Douglas.* 2. To purl; to ripple, S. A. *Antiquary.* 3. To boil with indignation, S. B.—Teut. *popel-en*, murmur edere; C. B. *pwmbl-u*, to bubble, *pwmpi*, a bubble. V. PAPLE.

POPLESY, *s.* Apoplexy. *Bellenden.*—Teut. *popelcije*, id.

POPPILL, POPPLE, *s.* Corn campion, or cockle; S. *papple. Bannatyne Poems.*—C. B. *popple*, id.

POPPIN, *s.* A species of paste used by weavers. V. PAPPIN.

POP-THE-BONNET, *s.* A game, in which two, each putting down a pin on the crown of a hat or bonnet, alternately pop on the bonnet till one of the pins cross the other; then he, at whose pop or tap this takes place, lifts the stakes, Teviotdale.

POR, *s.* A thrust with a sword. *Melvill's MS.*—Teut. *porr-en*, urgere. V. PORRE, *v.*

To PORE, PORE *doun*, *v. a.* To purge or to soften leather, that the stool or bottom of the hair may come easily off; a term used by skinners, S.—Belg. *puur-en*, to refine; to extract.

PORICE, *s.* Perhaps an errat. for *Parwe* or *Parve*, a district in the parish of Durness. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherl.*

PORKPIK, PORKEPIK, *s.* A porcupine. *Inventories.*—Fr. *port-espic*, id.

PORPLE-WALL, *s.* A wall of partition. *Rollock.* V. PARPALL-WALL.

To PORR, *v. a.* "To stab." *Gall. Encycl.*

PORR, *s.* "The noise a sharp instrument makes darting into the fleah," id. V. POR, *s.*

PORRIDGE, *s.* Hasty pudding; oat-meal, sometimes barley-meal, stirred on the fire in boiling water till it be considerably thickened, S. *Statist. Acc.*

PORRING IRON. Apparently a poker. *Inventory of Furniture in the Castle of Closeburn in Nithsdale, taken* 1717.—Teut. *porr-en*, movere; urgere, cogere, Kilian; as used in Belg. "to stir up; to excite," Sewel.

PORT, *s.* A catch; a lively tune, S. *Kelly.*—Gael. id.

PORTAGE, *s.* Cargo put on board ship, Fr. *Douglas.*

PORTATIBIS, *s. pl.* *Houlate.* The *Portatib* appears to have been some kind of musical instrument.

To PORTE *on*, *v. a.* To bring on; to direct. *Act of the Kirk-Session of Aberdeen, Nov.* 1608, *on occasion of an Earthquake.*—Fr. *port-er*, Lat. *port-are*, to carry, to convey.

PORTEOUS, PORTUOS, PORTOWIS, PORTUISROLL, *s.* A list of persons indicted to appear before the Justiciary Aire, given by the Justice-Clerk to the Coroner, that he might attach them in order to their appearance. *Acts Ja. I.* The term *Portuous-roll* is still used to denote the list of criminal causes to be tried at the circuit-courts, S.—Probably from Fr. *port-er*, as being carried to the *Aires*, or circuit-courts; O. Fr. *portois*, portatif.

PORTER, *s.* A term used by weavers, denoting twenty *splits*, or the fifth part of what they call a Hundred, S. "What the Scotch weavers term a *Porter*, the English term a beer." *Peddie's Weaver's Assistant.* V. BIER, *s.*

PORTIE, *s.* Air; mien; carriage; behaviour, Ayrs. From Fr. *port-er*, to carry, to bear. E. *port.*

PORTIONER, *s.* One who possesses part of a property which has been originally divided among coheirs. *Statist. Acc.* V. PARSENERE.

PORT-YOUL, PORT-YEULL. *To sing Port-youl*, to cry, S. *Kelly. Port*, a catch, and *youl*, to cry.

PORTRACT, *s.* Portrait. *Acts Cha. II.*—O. Fr. *pourtraict.*

PORTURIT, *adj.* Portrayed. *Douglas.*

PORTUS, *s.* A skeleton, Ang.

POSE, POIS, POISE, *s.* A secret hoard of money, S. *Knox.*—A. S. *posa*, Dan. *pose*, Su. G. *posse*, a purse.

POSNETT, *s.* A bag in which money is put; q. a *net* used as a *purse. Burr. Lawes.* V. POSE.

POSNETT, *s.* A skillet; a small pan; a kitchen utensil. *Burr. Lawes.* This is merely E. *posnet.*

To POSS, *v. a.* 1. To push; S. *pouss. Douglas.*—Fr. *pouss-er*, Lat. *puls-are.* 2. To pound, Ettr. For. 3. To POSS CLAES, to wash clothes by repeatedly lifting them up from the bottom of the tub, and then kneading them down with force, Clydes. *Pouss*, id. V. POUSS.

To POSSED, POSSEDE, POSSEID, *v. a.* To possess. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Lat. *possid-ere.*

POSSEDIE, *s.* Probably for *Posset*, a drugged potion. *R. Bannatyne's Transactions.*

To POSSESS, *v. n.* *Possest in*, infeoffed, having legal possession given. *Pitscottie.*

POSSING-TUB, *s.* A tub for one branch of washing. *Village Fair.* V. POUSS, *v.*

POSSODY, *s.* A term of endearment, used ludicrously. *Evergr.* V. POWSOWDIE.

POST, *s.* Stratum in a quarry, S. *Agr. Surv. Stirl.*

POSTIT, *part. pa.* "*Postit* wi' sickness;" overpowered by it, Clydes. Q. hurried on with the expedition of a *post.* Or perhaps confined to the *bed-post.*

POSTROME, *s.* A postern. *Bellenden.*—L. B. *posturium*, id.

POST-SICK, *adj.* Bedrid, Roxb. V. POSTIT.

To POSTULE, *v. a.* To elect one for a bishop, who is not in all points duly eligible. *Wyntown.*—L. B. *postulari.*

To POT, *v. a.* To stew in a pot, S.

POT, POTT, *s.* 1. A pit; a dungeon. *Doug.* 2. A pond or pit full of water, S. *Rudd.* 3. A pool or deep place in a river, S. ibid. 4. A deep hole scooped out in a rock, by the eddies of a river, S. *Minst. Bord.* 5. A moss-hole from whence peats have been dug. V. PETE-POT.—Teut. *put*, fovea, lacuna, palus, given as synon. with *pool.* 6. A shaft or pit in a mine. *Acts. Ja VI.*

• **POT.** *To have Pot or Pan* in any place; to have the evidences of residence there. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

POT AND GALLOWS. The same with *Pit and Gallows*, Aberdeen.

POTAGE, *s.* Formerly used in S. precisely in the sense in which the same term is still used in France, for broth with vegetables in it. *Chalmers's Mary.*

POTARDS, *s. pl.* L. dotards. *More.*

POTATO-BOGLE, *s.* "A scare-crow, placed in a potato-field to frighten rooks," S. *Gl. Antiq.*

To **POTCH,** *v. a.* To drive backwards and forwards; applied to a dirty way of using food. Children are said to *potch* their *porridge*, when they eat it only partially, leaving portions of it here and there in the dish, Ang. Aberd.; synon. *Kair.* V. KEIR. This may be only a different sense of E. *potch*, to drive, to push.

POTENT, *adj.* Wealthy, q. powerful in money, S. *Priests Peblis.*

POTENT, *s.* 1. A gibbet. *Compl. S.* 2. A crutch, Gl. Sibb.—Fr. *potence*, a gibbet, also a crutch.

POTESTATUR, *s.* Grandeur; dignity.—L. *potestas.*

POTIGARIES, *s. pl.* Drugs. *Act of Expenditure for King James the Third's person.*—L. B. *apothecaria*, res omnes quae à pharmacopolis vendi solent, Gall. *Drogues.* Du Cange.

POT-PIECE, *s.* An old name for that piece of ordnance called a mortar, obviously from its resemblance to a *pot. Spald.*

POTTIE, *s.* A dimin. from E. *pot. Pottie* is also the Scottish pron. of *putty.*

TO HAUD THE POTTIE BOILIN'. To keep up the sport, Aberd. In Fife, *to haud the puddin reekin'.*

POTTINGAR, *s.* An apothecary. *Evergreen.*—L. B. *Potagiar-ius*, coquus pulmentarius.

POTTINGER, *s.* A jar; a kind of earthen vessel, Aberd.

POTTINGRY, *s.* The work of an apothecary. *Dunbar.*

POTTISEAR, *s.* A pastry-cook. *Balfour.*

POU. V. Pow, *v. a.*

POUDER, POWDER, *s.* Dust. *R. Bruce.*—Fr. *poudre*, Lat. *pulvis.*

POUERALL, PURELL, *s.* The rabble. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *povrail, paurail*, paupertinus; *pouraille*, les pauvres gens.

POVIE, *adj.* 1. Snug; comfortable; applied to living. *Povie Folk*, people possessing abundance, without making any show, Perths. Nearly synon. with *Bein, Bene*, q. v. 2. Spruce and self-conceited, Fife.

POUK, POOK, *s.* 1. The disease to which fowls are subject when moulting, Upp. Clydes. 2. A person is said to be *on* or *in the pouk*, when in a declining state of health, ibid.

To **POUK,** *v. a.* To pluck. V. POUKIT-LIKE.

POUK, *s.* A little pit or hole containing water or mire, Moray.

POUKIT, POOKIT, *part. adj.* 1. Plucked, S. 2. Lean and bony, Upp. Clydes. 3. Shabby in appearance, ibid. 4. Stingy, Upp. Clydes. Edin.

POUKIT-LIKE, POOKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having a puny, meagre, or half-starved appearance, S. *Mootit*, synon.

To **POULLIE,** *v. n.* "To look plucked-like." *Gall. Encycl.*

POULLIE-HENS. "Plucked-looking hens." *Gall. Encycl.* This, it would appear, is merely from the E. v. *to pull*, to pluck.

POUNCE, *s.* Long meadow-grasses, Orkn. *Neill.*—Isl. *punt-r*, gramen barbatum, a sharp-pointed grass.

POUNDLAW, *s.* Amerciament paid for delivery of goods that have been *poinded* or pounded. *Keith's Hist. App.* From *pound*, the act of poinding, and *law.*

POUNE, POWNE, *s.* A peacock; S. *pownie. Douglas.* Fr. *paon*, id.

POUNIE, *s.* The turkey-hen, E. Loth.; the male is called *Bubblie-Jock.* This has originated from a misapplication of the Fr. term. V. POUNE.

To **POUNSE, PUNSE,** *v. a.* To carve; to emboss. *Douglas.*—Teut. *ponts-en, punts-en*, caelare, scalpere.

POUNT, *s.* A point, Fife. *Tennant.* In Fife, instead of *oi*, *ou* is often used; as in *boul* for *boil*, *avoud* for *avoid*, &c.

POUR, *s.* 1. Used in the same sense with *Pourin*, for a small portion of liquid, as tea, &c. Roxb. 2. A *Pour of rain*, a heavy shower of rain; as, "It's just an evendown *Pour*," S. This term, in all its acceptations, is pron. like E. *poor.*

POURIE, (pron. *poorie*) *s.* 1. A vessel for holding liquids, with a spout for *pouring*; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug, Loth. 2. A cream-pot, a small ewer, S. This seems to be the more general sense among the vulgar. *The Entail.*

POURIN, *s.* A very small quantity of any liquid, S.; from E. *to pour.*

POURINS, (pron. *poorins*) *s. pl.* The thin liquid *poured* off from *sowens*, after fermentation, before they are boiled; that only being retained which gives them a proper consistence, Fife.

POURIT, *part. adj.* Impoverished, Gl. Sibb. V. PURE, *v.*

POURPOURE, *s.* Purple. *Douglas.*—Fr. *pourpre*, id.

POUSION, *s.* Poison, Mearns. Aberd.

To **POUSLE,** *v. n.* To trifle. V. POUZLE.

To **POUSS** *the Candle.* To snuff it, Roxb. This seems evidently Su. G. In Sweden they still say, *putsa liuset*, to snuff the candle. The word primarily signifies to trim, to set off, to adorn.

To **POUSS,** *v. n.* 1. To push, S. *Bp. Forbes.* "*To pouss* one's fortune," to try one's fortune in the world, S. 2. To *pouss claes*, S. V. POSS.—Teut. *polss-en int water*, quatere aquas.

POUSS, *s.* A push, S. *Burns.*—Fr. *pousse.*

POUST, *s.* Bodily strength, S.—O. Fr. *poesté, pooste*, id.

POUSTÉ, POWSTÉ, *s.* Power. *Douglas. Lege poustie*, full strength, i. e. *legitima potestas. Reg. Maj.*

POUSTURE, *s.* Bodily ability. *To lose the pouste* of a limb, to lose the power of it, S. B. *Ruddiman.*

POUT, *s.* 1. A young partridge or moor-fowl, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *poulet*, a pullet; Lat. *pullus.* 2. The chicken of any domesticated fowl, S. 3. A young girl; a sweetheart. *Ross.* 4. *Caller Pout*, a small haddock, Fife; a small trout, Ettr. For.

To **POUT,** *v. n.* To shoot at young partridges; also, *To go a-pouting*, to go to shoot at *pouts*, S. *Antiq.*

To **POUT, POUTER,** *v. n.* To poke; to stir with a long instrument, S. *Waverley.*—Su. G. *pott-a*, digito vel baculo explorare; Belg. *poter-en*, fodicare.

POUT, *s.* A poker, S. A. "*A fire poit*, an iron to stir the fire with," Ray's Lett. "*Foyar-potter*, an iron instrument to stir up the fire," T. Bobbins.

To **POUT,** *v. a.* "To start up on a sudden, as something from under the water." *Gall. Encycl.*

POUTER, *s.* A sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.*

To **POUTHER,** *v. n.* To canvass. V. PEUTHER.

To **POUTHER,** *v. a.* To powder. *Antiq.*

POUTHER, *s.* 1. Hair-powder, S. 2. Gunpowder, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

POUTHERED, *part. pa.* 1. Powdered; wearing hair-powder, S. *Bride of Lam.* 2. Corned; slightly salted; applied to meat or butter, S. ibid.

POUTING, Poutting, *s.* *The Pouting*, the sport of shooting young grouse or partridges, S. *Memorie of the Somervills.*

POUT-NET, *s.* A round net fastened to two poles, by means of which the fishers poke the banks of rivers, to force out the fish, S. *Courant.*

POU'TRY, *s.* Poultry, Aberd.

POUTSTAFF, *s.* A staff or pole used in fishing with a small net. *Wallace.*

POUT-WORM, *s.* "The grub." *Gall. Encycl.*

To POUZLE, *v. n.* 1. To search about with uncertainty for any thing, S. B.; q. to *puzzle.* 2. To trifle, Fife. —Teut. *futsel-en*, nugari. 3. Applied to one who is airy and finical, Fife. 4. Also to one who makes a boast of his wealth when he has little reason for doing so, ibid.

POW, *s.* The head; the *poll*, S. *Ramsay.*

To POW, *v. a.* To pluck; to *pull*, S. *Wall.*

POW, *s.* A pool. *Sir Tristrem.*

POW, Pou, (pron. *poo*) *s.* 1. A slow-moving rivulet in flat lands, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A watery or marshy place, Stirlings. id. 3. A small creek, affording a landing-place for boats, Clackm. ibid. 4. The wharf itself, ibid. Radically the same with E. *pool.*

POW, (pron. *poo*) *s.* A crab, E. Loth.; synon. *Partan.*

POWAN, Poan, *s.* The Gwiniad, Salmo lavaretus, Linn. *Monnipennie's Scots Chron.* V. Vendace.

POWART, *s.* 1. A tadpole; *powrit*, Fife. *Stat. Acc.* 2. The minute-hand of a clock, Roxb.; perhaps from a supposed resemblance in its form or motion to a tadpole. 3. A seal, phoca, Fife.

POWDERBRAND, *s.* A disease in grain.

POW-EE, *s.* A small fresh haddock, Montr.

POW-HEAD, *s.* A tadpole; pron. *powet*, S. *powie*, Perths. *Gl. Tristrem.*—O. E. *poled*, id.; Mod. Sax. *poghe*, a frog, q. *poghe-hoofd*, the head of a frog.

POWIE, *s.* "A young turkey," Roxb. This is probably corr. from Fr. *poulet*, and had originally denoted a pullet in general.

POWIN, *s.* The peacock. *Evergreen.*—Fr. *paon*, id. V. Pouse.

POWLICK, *s.* A tadpole, Perths.

POWLINGS, *s. pl.* Some disease. *Montgomerie.*

POWRIT, *s.* A tadpole, Fife; apparently the same with *Powart*, q. v.

POWSOWDIE, *s.* 1. Sheep's-head broth, q. *poll-sodden.* *Ritson.* 2. Milk and meal boiled together, S. B.

To POWT, *v. n.* To make short and as it were convulsive motions with the hands or feet, Clydes.

POWT, *s.* A kind of short convulsive motion. To express great exhaustion, it is said, "He cou'dna play *powt*," Clydes.—Perhaps from Fr. *pat*, *paute*, the paw or foot, q. to strike with the foot.

POW-TAE, *s.* A crab's claw, E. Loth.

POWTE, *s.* The same with *Pout*, a young partridge or moorfowl. *Act. Parl.*

To POWTER, *v. n.* 1. To do little easy jobs, Ettr. For. 2. To rummage in the dark, S. A. *Waverley.* "*Powtering*, *poltering*, grouping and rummaging in the dark." *Gl. Antiq.* V. Pout, Poutre, *v.*

PRACTAND, *part. pr.* *Colkelbie Sow.* The sense is uncertain. Perhaps it may signify *practised*, experienced.

PRACTICK, Practique, *s.* Uniform practice in the determination of causes; a forensic term, S. *Acts Cha. II.*—Fr. *practique*, "the forme, stile, course of pleading, or of proceeding, in the law," Cotgr.

PRACTING, *part. pr.* Accomplishing; perhaps *practising.* *Colkelbie Sow.*—Lat. *peract-us*, performed.

PRAELOQUUTOUR, *s.* An advocate. V. Prolocutor.

PRAY, *s.* A meadow. *Douglas.*—Fr. *pré*, id.; Lat. *prat-um.*

* PRAISE, *s.* Figuratively used for God, the object of praise; as, "*Praise be blest*," God be praised. *Gaberlunzie Man.*

To PRAM, *v. a.* To press; to straiten for room, Shetland.—Teut. *pram-en*, premere, urgere, opprimere, Kilian.

To PRAN, Prann, *v. a.* 1. To hurt; to wound; to bruise, Aberd. *Christmas Ba'ing.*—From Gael. *pronn-am*, to bruise. 2. Apparently to chide, to reprehend, ibid. *W. Beattie's Tales.*

PRANE HYIR, *s.* Perhaps, boat's hire. *Ab. Reg.* Probably corr. from Belg. *praam*, a flat-bottomed boat; Dan. *pram*, a bark.

PRAP, *s.* A mark, S. V. Prop.

To PRAP, *v. a.* 1. To set up as a mark, S. 2. *To prap stanes* at any thing, to throw stones, by taking aim at some object, S. B.

To PRAP one's self *up.* To support one's self on some frivolous ground of confidence, S. *Saxon and Gael. Prop.* E.

PRAT, Pratt, *s.* 1. A trick, S. *Douglas.* 2. A wicked action, S. *Forbes.*—A. S. *praett*, craft; Isl. *prett-ur*, guile.

To PRAT, *v. n.* To become restive, as a horse or an ass, Roxb.—Teut. *pratt-en*, ferocire, superbire.

To Take the Prate. To become restive; applied to a horse, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

PRATFU', Prettu', *adj.* Trickish; full of *prats*, Loth. V. Prat.

PRATTY, *adj.* Tricky, S.; *pretty*, S. B. often *ill-pretty.* *Ruddiman.*

PRATTIK, Prettik, Practik, Practique, *s.* 1. Practice; experience. *Lyndsay.* 2. A stratagem in war; *protick*, S. B. *Douglas.* 3. Form of proceeding in a court of law; a forensic term. *Baillie.*—Fr. *practique.* 4. An artful means. *Dunbar.* 5. A trick of legerdemain, S. Gl. Sibb. 6. A necromantic exploit, S. *Dunbar.* 7. A mischievous trick, or any wicked act, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *praktik*, craft; Mod. Sax. *practycke*, astrology.

To Prieve Prattiks. To attempt tricks; as, "Dinna *prieve* your *prattiks* on me," Roxb.

PRECABLE, *adj.* What may be imposed in the way of taxation. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PRECARIE, *s.* Indulgence; an old law term. *Balf. Pract.*—Lat. adv. *precario.*

To PRECELL, *v. n.* To excel. *Lyndsay.*—Lat. *praecello.*

PRECEPTORIE, *s.* A body of knights professedly devoted to the cause of religion; a commandery. *Acts Cha. I.*

PRECLAIR, *adj.* Supereminent, Fr. *Lyndsay.*—Lat. *praeclar-us.*

To PREE, *v. a.* To taste, S. V. Prie.

To PREEK, *v. n.* To be spruce; to crest; as, "A bit *preekin* bodie," one attached to dress, self-conceited, and presumptuous, Teviotd.; from a common origin with E. *to Prick*, to dress one's self.—Belg. *prijck-en*, synon. with *pronck-en*, dare se spectandum, Kilian; *pryk-en*, "to make a proud show," Sewel. V. Prink, *v.*

PREEK, *s.* Impatient eagerness to accomplish any thing, Upp. Lanarks.—As in this district *i* short is often pron. as *ee*, it may be merely E. *prick;* or from A. S. *prica*, Isl. *prik*, stimulus, as we speak of the *spur* of the occasion.

PREES, *s.* Crowd; press, Roxb.

To PREEVE, *v. n.* To stop at any place at sea, in order to make trial for fish, Orkn. Evidently the v. *Preif*, used in a peculiar sense.

To PREF, *v. a.* To prove. *Act. Audit.*—*Preue*, is the O. E. form. "*Preuyn*, or prouen. Probo. *Preuyn*, or assayen. Examino," Prompt. Parv. V. PREIF, *v.*

PREF, PREIF, *s.* A proof; a legal probation. *Act. Audit.* The pronunciation, *preif*, is still retained in Aberd. and other northern counties.

* *To* PREFACE, *v. n.* To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalm which are to be sung before prayer. *Walker's Passages.* As this plan was very popular, it is still continued in some country places.

To PREFFER, *v. a.* To excel. *Compl. S.*—Lat. *praefer-o.*

To PREIF, PRIEVE, PREVE, PREE, *v. a.* 1. To prove. *Douglas.* 2. To taste; corr. *prie*, S. *Pal. Honor.* 3. To find by examination. *Wallace.*

To PREIN, PREINE, PRIN, *v. a.* To pin, S. *Dunbar. Ramsay.*

PREIN-COD, *s.* A pin-cushion, S. *Inventories.*

PREYNE, PREINE, PREIN, PRINE, PRIN, PREEN, *s.* 1. A pin made of wire, S. *Ramsay.* 2. A thing of no value, S. *Wallace.*—Su. G. Dan. *pren*, any sharp instrument; Isl. *prionn*, a needle, or large pin.

PREIN-HEAD, *s.* The head of a pin, S. "No worth a *prein-head*," a phrase used to intimate that the thing spoken of is of no value, S.

PREJINCTLY, *adv.* With minute exactness, Ayrs. *Steam-Boat.*

PREJINK, *adj.* Trim; finically tricked out, Ayrs.; a variety of *Perjink. Galt.*

PREJINKITIE, *s.* Minute nicety or accuracy, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.* V. PERJINK.

To PREIS, *v. n.* This has been expl. to attempt; but it seems to claim a stronger sense, to exert one's self strenuously. *M'Crie's Life of Knox.*—It seems originally the same with E. *to press.* O. E. *preese*, is used in the sense of *press.*

PREIS, PREES, *s.* Heat of battle. *Wynt.*

To PREK, PRYK, *v. n.* To gallop. *Doug.*—A. S. *prico-ian*, Belg. *prick-en*, pungere.

PREKAT, *s.* "xij *prekattis* of wax." *Aberd. Reg.*—Certainly the same with O. E. *pryket.* V. PROKET, a taper.

To PREMIT, *v. a.* To premise; to remark before something else.—Lat. *praemitt-ere. Hutcheson on John.*

To PRENE, *v. a.* V. PREIN, *v.*

To PRENT, *v. a.* 1. To print, S. *Acts Marie.*—Isl. *prent-a*, typis excudo. 2. To coin. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *prent-a*, imprimere, from *pren*, a graving tool.

PRENT, *s.* 1. Print, S. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. Impression of a die. *Acts Ja. III.* 3. A deep impression made on the mind. *Wallace.* 4. Likeness. *Douglas.*

PRENTAR, *s.* A printer.

PRENT-BUKE, *s.* A book in print, S. *Antiquary.*

PRENTICE, PRENTEISS, *s.* An apprentice, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PRES, *s.* Throng. V. PREIS.

To PRESCRYVE, PRESCRIUE, *v. n.* 1. To prescribe; applied to property when lost by the lapse of time; an old forensic term. *Balfour's Pract.* 2. Used in reference to legal deeds which lose their force in consequence of not being followed up in due time. *Parl. Ja. III.*

PRESERVES, *s. pl.* Spectacles used to preserve the sight, but which magnify little or nothing, S.

PRESOWNE, *s.* A prisoner. *Wyntown.*

To PRESS, *v. a.* To urge a guest to eat or drink.

PRESSIN', *s.* Entreating to eat or drink; as, "Dinna need *pressin'*, now."

PRESSYT. L. *prissyt*, praised. *Barbour.*

PREST, PRETE, *part. pa.* Ready, Fr. *Douglas.*—Lat. *praesto.*

PRESTABLE, *adj.* Payable. *Act. Sed.*—Fr. *prest-er*, Lat. *praest-are.*

PRET, *s.* A trick, S. Synon. *Prat, Pratt.*

PRETFU', *adj.* V. PRATFU'.

* *To* PRETEND, *v. a.* Unexplained. *Spalding. Pretended*, probably means *notified*, from *praetendere*, to hold out before.

PRETENSE, *s.* Design; intention. *Crosraguell.*—Fr. *pretendre*, not only signifies to pretend, but also to mean, to intend; *pretente*, a purpose.

To PRETEX, *v. a.* To frame; to devise. *Crosraguell.*—Lat. *praetex-ere.*

PRETTY, *adj.* 1. Small; pron. *e* as *ai* in *fair*, S. B. 2. Including the idea of neatness, conjoined with smallness of size, id. 3. Mean; contemptible. *Doug.* 4. Handsome; well made, S. *Spalding.* 5. Polite; accomplished, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* V. PROTY. 6. Brave; intrepid. *Rob Roy.* 7. Possessing mental, as well as corporeal accomplishments. *Orem's Chanon. Aberd.*

PRETTY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis, S. B. *Merry-Dancers*, synon.

PRETTIKIN, *s.* A feat; also a trick, Shetl.—Isl. *pretta*, deceptio, *prett-r*, dolus malus. This word may be viewed as a diminutive from *Prattik*, q. v.

To PREVADE, *v. n.* To neglect. *Baillie.*

PREVE. *In preve*, in private; privily. V. A PERTHE, APERTE.

To PREVENE, PREVEEN, *v. a.* To prevent. *Douglas.*—Lat. *praevenio.*

PREVENTATIVE, *s.* Preventive, S.

To PREVERT, *v. a.* To anticipate. *Douglas.*—Lat. *praevert-o.*

PREVES, PREVIS, *s. pl.* 1. Proofs. 2. Witnesses. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PRY, *s.* Refuse; small trash; as the *pry* of onions, &c. Fife.—Belg. *prey*, a chibol or small onion. *Sewel.*

PRY, *s.* Different species of Carex; sheer-grass, S. *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

PRYCE, PRICE, PRYS, PRIS, *s.* 1. Praise. *Henrysone.*—Su. G. *prisa*, Dan. *prise*, Belg. *prijs*, id. 2. Prize. *Douglas.*—Teut. *prijs*, pretium.

PRICK, *s.* 1. A wooden skewer, securing the end of a gut containing a pudding, S. *Kelly.* Burns (*To a Haggis*) uses *pin.* 2. A wooden bodkin or pin for fastening one's clothes, S. *Kelly.* 3. An iron spike. *Melvill's MS.* V. PRICK-MEASURE.

To PRICK, *v. a.* To fasten by a wooden skewer. *Kelly.*

To PRICK, *v. n.* To run as cattle do in a hot day, Mearns. Synon. *Tig.*

PRICKED HAT. Part of the dress required of those who bore arms in this country. *Acts Ja. II.*

PRICKER, *s.* The Basking Shark, S. B. *Brand.*

PRICKER, *s. pl.* A Light-horseman. *Spotswood.* V. PREK.

PRICKIE AND JOCKIE. A childish game, played with pins, and similar to *Odds or Evens*, Teviotd. *Prickie*, denotes the point, and *Jockie* the head of the pin.

PRICKLY TANG. Fucus serratus, Linn. S.

PRICKMALEERIE, *adj.* Stiff and precise, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.*

PRICK MEASURE. The measure used for grain according to act of parliament. *Acts Cha. I. Acts Ja. VI.*

PRICK-ME-DAINTY, PRICK-MY-DAINTY, *adj.* Finical in language or manner, S. *The Provost.*

PRICKMEDAINTY, *s.* One who is finical in dress or carriage, S.; q. I *prick* myself *daintily*. — Teut. *pryck-en*, ornare.

PRICKSANG, *s.* Pricksong. *Pal. Hon.*

PRICKSWORTH, *s.* Any thing of the lowest imaginable value, S.

PRIDEFOW, PRYDFULL, PRIDEFU', *adj.* Proud, q. *full of pride*, S. *Poems 16th Cent.*

PRIDEFULLY, *adv.* Very proudly; with great pride, S. *Spalding.*

PRIDEFULNESS, PRIDEFOWNESS, *s.* A great degree of haughtiness, S. *Pitscottie.*

PRIDYEAND, *part. pr. Houlate.* Q. setting themselves off.—Su. G. *pryd-a*, id. from E. *To pride.*

To PRIE, *v. a.* To taste, S. V. PREIF, *v.*

To PRIE *one's* MOU'. To take a kiss, S. *Herd's Coll.* V. PREE.

PRIEST. *To be one's priest*, to kill him, S. B. *Cock's Simple Strains.*

PRIEST, *s.* *A great priest*, a strong but ineffectual inclination to go to stool, a tenesmus, Roxb.; in other counties a *praiss*.—Perhaps from Fr. *press-er*, to press, to strain. V. PREIS, *v. n.*

PRIEST-CAT, PREEST-CAT, *s.* "An ingle-side game," Gall. "A piece of stick is made red in the fire; one hands it to another, saying,

'About wi' that, about wi' that,
Keep alive the *preest-cat*.'

Then round is handed the stick, and whose hand soever it goes out in, that person is in a *wad*, and must kiss the *crook*, the *cleps*, and what not, ere he gets out of it." *Gall. Encycl.*

* PRIESTCRAFT, *s.* The clerical profession, equivalent to *priesthood*. *Scill of Caus, MS.*

PRIEST-DRIDDER, *s.* The "dread of priests." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PRIEVE, *v. a.* V. PREIF.

PRIEVIN', *s.* A tasting, S.; q. putting a thing to the proof. V. PREIF, *v.*

To PRIG, *v. n.* 1. To haggle, S. *Doug.* 2. To importune, S. B. *P. Buchan Dial.*—Belg. *pracht-en*, to beg.

PRIGGA-TROUT. The Bansticle, Shetl. "Gasterosteus Aculeatus, Linn." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* — Perhaps. q. the *prickly trout*; from Isl. *prik*, stimulus, *prik-a*, pungere.

PRIGGER, *s.* A haggler in making a bargain, S.

PRIGGING, *s.* 1. Haggling, S. *Rutherford.* 2 Entreaty, S. as, "say awa, now, an' dinna need prigging." Mearns, &c.

PRIGMEDAINTY, *s.* Syn. *Prickmedainty.*

PRIGNICKITIE, *adj.* Syn. *Pernickitie*, Teviotdale.

To PRYK, *v. n.* V. PREK.

PRIMAR, *s.* 1. A designation formerly given to the Provost of a college, S.; syn. *Principal. Crawford's Hist. Univ. Edin.* 2. It occurs, in one instance, as denoting a person who was merely a professor, id.

PRIMANAIRE, *s.* Apparently a corr. of the legal term *premunire*, Roxb. *A. Scott.*

* *To* PRIME, *v. a.* 1. To take a large dose of intoxicating liquor; as, "Thai lads are weel *primed*," S. *Gl. Picken.* 2. Transferred to the feelings or affections; as, "I sent him aff weel *primed* wi' passion," S. These must be viewed as oblique uses of the E. v.

To PRYME, *v. a.* To stuff. *Douglas.*

PRYMEGILT, PRYNGILT, *s.* A tax paid for the privilege of entering a harbour. *Acts Cha. I.*—Probably from Teut. *priem* or S. *prime*, and *gilt*, as being the money first payable on entering a harbour.

To PRIMP, *v. n.* To assume prudish or self-important airs, Buchan. *Terras.*

To PRIMP, *v. a.* To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner.

PRIMPIT, *part. pa.* 1. Stiffly and affectedly dressed, S. 2. Ridiculously stiff in demeanour, S.—Su. G. *pramper-a*, to be proud.

PRIMSIE, *s.* Demure; precise, S. from E. *prim. Burns.*

To PRIN, *v. a.* V. PREIN, *v.*

* PRINCIPAL, *adj.* Prime; excellent, Aberd.

PRINCIPAL, *s.* The Provost of a college, S. *Primar* was formerly synon. q. v.

PRYNES, *s. pl.* Cribs of some kind for catching fish. *Acts Ja. III.* V. COWPES.

To PRINK, PRINCK, *v. a.* To deck; to prick, S. *Evergreen.*—Teut. *pronck-en*, ornare.

To PRINKLE, *v. n.* To thrill; to tingle, S. *Hogg. Kelly.*

PRINKLING, *s.* A tingling or thrilling sensation, S. *Perils of Man.*

PRINTS, *s. pl.* Newspapers, S.

PRYORESSE, PRIORESSE, *s.* A nunnery. *Acts Cha. I.*

PRIORIE, *s.* Precedence; priority. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PRYS, *s.* Praise. V. PRYCE.

PRYSAR, *s.* An appraiser, or prizer of goods, S. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. E. "*Prysar* or settar of price," Prompt. Parv.

PRISE, PRIZE, *s.* A lever, S. E. *pry.*

To PRISE, PRIZE UP, *v. a.* To force open a lock or door, S.—Fr. *press-er*, to force.

PRISONERS, *s. pl.* *To play at Prisoners*, a game among young people in S. V. BAR.

PRIVIE, *s.* The privet, an herb. "Ligustrum, *privie*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

PRIVY SAUGH. Common privet, S. *Lightfoot.*

PRIZATION, *s.* Valuation, Aberd.

PROBATIONER, *s.* One who is licensed to preach in public, as preparatory to his being called by any congregation, S. *Acts Assembly.*

To PROCESS, *v. a.* To proceed legally against one, S. *Baillie.*

To PROCH, *v. a.* To approach. *Wallace*—Fr. *proche*, near.

PROCHANE, PROCHENE, *adj.* Neighbouring, Fr. *Complaynt S.*

PROCUIRE, *s.* Procurement. *Poems 16th Cent.*

PROCURATOR, *s.* 1. An advocate in a court of law. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. A solicitor, who is allowed to speak before an inferior court, although not an advocate. 3. Any one who makes an active appearance for any cause, or in behalf of any person or society, though not fee'd for this service. Corr. *procutor*, S.—L. B. *procurator.* The orig. term *Procurator* is in E. corr. to *Proctor.* *Procutor* occurs in our Acts of Parliament. *Acts Cha. I.*

To PROCURE, *v. n.* To act as a solicitor; to manage business for another in a court of law; a forensic term, S. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *procur-er*, "to solicit, or follow a cause," Cotgr. [Perths.

To PROD, *v. n.* To move with short steps, as children,

To PRODGE, *v. n.* To push with a stick, Shetl.

To PROD, *v. a.* To job; to prick, Roxb. *Jacobite Relics.* Originally the same with the v. *to Brod*, q. v.

PROD, *s.* 1. A wooden skewer, Ang.—Su. G. *brodd*, Dan. *brod*, cuspis, aculeus. 2. A pointed instrument, S. 3. A prick with a pointed weapon; a stab, S. A. *Perils of Man.*

PROD, CRAW-PROD, *s.* A pin fixed in the top of a gable, to which the ropes fastening the roof of a cottage were tied, S. B. *Prod*, and perhaps *crap*, the top.

To PRODDLE, *v. a.* To prick; to job. *Gall. Encycl.* A dimin. from *Prod*, *v.*

PRODIE, *s.* A toy; a term used at the High School of Edinburgh. [Perths.

PRODINS, *s. pl.* Small feet, as those of children,

To PRODLE, *v. n.* To move quickly with short steps, Perths. A frequentative v. denoting greater expedition than is expressed by its primitive *Prod*.

PRODLER, *s.* A small horse, which takes short steps, Perths.

PROFESSION, *s.* An annual examination in some of our universities in regard to the progress made by students during the year preceding, S.

PROFITE, *adj.* Exact; clever, Fife.; corr. from S. *Perfite*, perfect.

PROFITER, *s.* A gainer, S. B.

PROFORCE, *s.* The prevost-marshal of an army. *Monro's Exped.* Apparently corr. from *provost*.

To PROG, PROGUE, *v. a.* 1. To prick; to goad, Mearns. Ayrs. Loth. Roxb.; synon. *Breg*, S. B. *A. Scott's Poems.* 2. To probe; as, "to *prog* a wound," Argyles.—O. E. *prouk*. "*Proukyn*, or styren to goode or bad. Prouoco," Prompt. Parv.—C. B. *procia*, "to thrust, to stick in;" *proc*, "a thrust, a stab," Owen. Ir. *priocaim*, to prick or sting; *prioca*, "a sting fixed to the end of a goad to drive cattle with, Obrien."

PROG, PROGUE, *s.* 1. A sharp point, S. 2. An arrow. *P. Buchan Dial.* 3. The act of pricking; a job, S. 4. Metaph. a sarcasm, Ayrs. *Steam-Boat.*

PROGNOSTIC, *s.* An almanack, Aberd.; evidently from the prognostications it was wont to contain concerning the weather.

PROG-STAFF, *s.* A staff with a sharp iron point in its extremity, S. B. V. PROG, *v.*

To PROYNE, PRUNYIE, *v. a.* 1. To deck; to trim; applied to birds. *K. Quair.* See in Johnson the English neuter verb *To prune*. 2. Denoting the effeminate care of a male in decking his person. *Doug.*—Germ. *prang-en*, to make a show; Su. G. *prydn-ing*, trimming.

To PROITLE, *v. a.* "To stir after a plashing manner." *Gall. Encycl.*

PROKER, *s.* A "poker for stirring fires." *Gall. Encycl.* V. etymon of PROG, *v.*

PROKET, *s.* *Proket of wax*, apparently a small taper. *Spotswood.* V. PRIKAT.

To PROLL THUMBS. To lick and strike thumbs for confirming a bargain, Perths. It is possible that it may be a corr. of *parole*, q. to give one's *parole* by licking the thumb. V. THUMBLICKING.

PROLOCUTOR, *s.* An advocate. *Quon. Att.*—Lat. *pro*, and *loqui*, to speak for. *Praeloquutour*, id. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PROLONG, *s.* Procrastination. *Wallace.*

To PROMIT, *v. a.* To promise. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *promitt-o.*

PROMIT, *s.* A promise. *Palice Honor.*

PROMOOUER, *s.* A promoter; a furtherer. *Forbes.*

PROMOVAL, *s.* Promotion; furtherance. *Soc. Contendings.*

To PROMOVE, *v. a.* To promote. *Acts Parl.*—Lat. *promov-eo.*

PRON, *s.* 1. Flummery, S. B.—Gael. *pronn*, pollen. 2. This term is also applied to the substance of which flummery is made, S. B. "*Prone*, the bran of oatmeal, of which sowens is made." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* Probably *pron* and *bran* have the same origin.

PRONACKS, *s. pl.* Crumbs, Mearns; synon. *Mulins;* from Gael. *pronnog*, any thing minced. E. *prog?*

PRON'D, PRAN'D, *part. pa.* Bruised; wounded. *Buchan.*—Gael. *pronn-am*, to bruise.

PRONEPTE, *s.* Grand-niece. *Sadler's Papers.*—An old E. word, from Lat. *pronept-is*, a great-granddaughter.

PRONEWW, PRONEPUOY, PRONEVOY, *s.* A great-grandson. *Wyntown.*—Lat. *pronepos.*

PRONYEAND, *part. pr.* Piercing; sharp. *Bellend.*

PROOCHIE, *interj.* A call to a cow to draw near, S. —Supposed to be from Fr. *approches*, "approach." V. PRU.

PROOF OF LEAD, PROOF OF SHOT. A protection, according to the vulgar, from the effect of leaden bullets, by the power of enchantment, S. *Judgments upon Persecutors.*

PROOF-MAN, *s.* A person appointed to determine how much grain is in a corn-stack, Nairn and Moray. *Surv. Moray.*

PROOP, *s.* The breaking of wind in a suppressed way, Gall.—Lat. *perrump-o*, *perrup-i.*

PROP, *s.* An object at which aim is taken; S. *prap*. *Dunbar.* Q. something supported above the level of the ground as a butt. *Prop* is used for a landmark in the Chartulary of Aberbrothic.

To PROP, *v. a.* To designate by land-marks, S. B. *prap*. V. the *s.*

PROP, *s.* A wedge. *Doug.*—Teut. *proppe*, obturamentum oblongum, veruculum.

PROPICIANT, *adj.* Favourable; kind. *Acts Mary.* —Lat. part. *propitians*, *-tis.*

PROPYNE, PROPINE, *s.* 1. A present, S. *Douglas.* 2. Drink-money. *Rutherford.* 3. The power of giving. *Minstr. Border.* — Gr. προπιν-ω, Lat. *propin-o*, to drink to one. Hence Fr. *propine*, drink-money.

To PROPINE, *v. a.* 1. To present a cup to another. *Rollock.* 2. To present, in a general sense. *Muse's Threnodie.*

To PROPONE, *v. a.* To propose. *Doug.*—Lat. *propon-o.*

To PROPORTE, *v. n.* To mean; to show. *Douglas.* —E. *purport*, L. B. *proport-are.*

PROPPIT, *part. pa.* Apparently used as E. *propped*, in reference to time. *Pitscot.*

PROROGATE, *part. pa.* Prorogued.—Lat. *prorogat-us. Spalding.*

PROSPECT, *s.* A perspective glass, S. *Baillie.*—Fr. *prospective*, Lat. *prospicio.*

PROSSIE, PROWSIE, *adj.* Nice and particular in dress, or in any work; a term of contempt generally conjoined with *body;* as, *a prossie body*, Roxb.—Teut. *prootsch*, fastosus, superbus.

PROT, *s.* A trick. V. PRATT.

PROTEIR. L. *protegere. Dunbar.*

PROTY, Prottt, *adj.* 1. Handsome; elegant, S. B. *P. Buch. Dial.* 2. Possessing mettle, ibid. *Ross.*—Isl. *prud-r*, decorus; A. S. *praete*, ornatus. V. Pratty.

PROTICK, *s.* V. Prattick.

PROTTY, *adj.* V. Pratty.

* PROUD, *adj.* Protuberant; applied to a projection in a stack, during the act of rearing it, whence it needs dressing, S.

PROUD-FULL, *adj.* Swollen out; a term applied to skins, when swollen by the operation of lime, S.

PROUDNESS, *s.* 1. Pride. *Pitscottie*, 2. The state of being swollen out; applied to skins, S.

PROVEANT, *s.* V. Proviant.

PROVEIST, *s.* The president or provost of a collegiate church. *Acts Cha. I.* V. Provost.

To PROVENE, *v. n.* To proceed from. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *provenir*, Lat. *provenire*, id.

PROVENIENTIS, *adj. pl.* Forthcoming. *Acts Mary.* This seems equivalent to the mercantile term *proceeds.*

PROVENTIS, *s. pl.* Profits. *Knox.*—Lat. *provent-us.*

PROVESTERIE, *s.* The provostship of a collegiate church. *Acts Cha. I.*

PROVIANT, *adj.* Provided for a special purpose. *Monro's Expedition.*—Fr. *pourvoyant*, providing, purveying for.

PROVIANT, *s.* Purveyance in food. *Monro's Ex.*—Sw. *proviant*, provision, victuals.

PROVIDING, *s.* The *paraphernalia* of a bride; or the preparation of cloth, household furniture, &c. which a young woman makes for herself, although without any prospect of being married, S. *Glenfergus.*

PROVOST, *s.* 1. The mayor of a royal burgh, S. 2. The dean or president of a collegiate church. *Spot. Rel. Houses.*

PROW, *s.* Profit. *Maitl. P.*—Fr. *prou*, id.

PROWAN, *s.* Provender. *Kelly.*—Fr. *provende*, id. "Lancash. *proven*, provender," T. Bobbins.

PROWDE, *adj.* Magnificent. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *prud*, id.

PROWDE, *s.* A fair, beautiful woman. *Maitland P.*—Su. G. *prud*, ornatus; Isl. *frid*, pulcher.

PRUDENTIS, *s. pl. Chron. S. Poet.* Perhaps sail-ropes.—Fr. *prodenou*, a rope which compasseth the sail-yard of a ship, Cotgr.; Ital. *prodano*, a forestay.

PRUMMACKS, *s. pl.* The breasts of a woman, Sheti.

To PRUNYIE, *v. a.* To trim. V. Proyne.

PTARMIGAN, *s.* The White Grouse, S. *Sibbald.*—Gael. *tarmoch-an.*

PTRU, Ptroo, Ptu, *interj.* A call to a horse or cow to stop or approach, S. *Perils of Man.*—C. B. *ptrue*, a noise made in calling cattle, Owen.

PTRUCHIE, or Prutch-Lady. A call to a cow to draw near, Loth. V. Hove, *interj.* The form of this word in Clydes. is *Ptruita*, and in Dumfr. *Ptrua.* In Clydes. *Ptrue* is used when one speaks kindly to a horse or wishes to soothe him when restive. V. Proochie.

To PU', *v. a.* To pull.

To PU' one *by the sleeve.* To use means for recalling the attentions of a lover, who seems to have cooled in his ardour, S. *Heart Mid-Lothian.*

To PUBLIC, Publicque, Publicte, *v. a.* To publish; to make openly known. *Acts Ja. III.*—Lat. *publico-are*, id.

PUBLIC, *s.* An inn or tavern, S. *Waverley.*

PUBLIC-HOUSE, *s.* An inn; a tavern, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

PUBLICK, *adj.* Adapted to the times. *A publick discourse*, one pointed against national or ecclesiastical evils; *a publick preacher*, one who preaches in this way, S. *Walker's Remark. Passages.*

To PUBLIS, *v. a.* To confiscate. *Bellenden.*—*T. Liv.*—Lat. *public-are*, id.

PUBLISHLIE, *adv.* Publicly. *Aberd. Reg.*

PUBLISHT, *part. adj.* Plump; *enbonpoint. A weel-publisht bairn*, a child in full habit, Ang.

PUCKER, *s.* Pother; perplexity; as, *In a terrible pucker*, so confused as not to know what to do, S.

PUCK HARY, *s.* A certain sprite or hob-goblin, S. *Colvil.*—Isl. Su. G. *puke*, dæmon, spectrum. The epithet *hairy* has been added to *Puck*, as denoting the shaggy appearance of the fiend.

PUCKLE. V. Pickle.

PUD. *Inkpud, s.* An ink-holder, Loth.—Teut. *enck pot*, atramentarium, or *puyd*, suggestus, q. what supports.

PUD, *s.* A fondling designation for a child.—Isl. *pod*, homuncio, puer.

PUD, *s.* The belly, Upp. Clydes. Fife.

PUDDIE, Puddy, *s.* A kind of cloth. *Ritson.*—Teut. *poste*, pellis cervaria.

PUDDILL, *s.* A pedlar's pack or wallet, Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *buydel*, Fris. *puyl*, sacculus.

PUDDING-BROO, Pudding-bree, *s.* The water or broth in which puddings have been boiled. *Herd's Coll.*

PUDDINGFILLAR, *s.* A glutton. *Dunbar.*

To PUDDLE, Pudle, *v. n.* 1. To work diligently in a mean way, S.; from E. *puddle*, a mire. *Statist. Acc.* 2. Applied to laborious and frivolous engagement in the Popish ceremonies. *R. Bruce.*

PUDDOCK, *s.* 1. A frog, Ayrs. 2. Applied in a contemptuous sense to a female, S. O. *Ayrs. Legatees.*

PUDDOCK-STOOL, *s.* A mushroom; a toad-stool. "May sprout like simmer *puddock-stools.*" *Burns.*

PUD-DOW, *s.* A pigeon, Teviotd.; probably used as a fondling term, like *Pud* by itself.

PUDGE, *s.* A small house; a hut, Perths.—Isl. *bud*, Teut. *boede*, casa.

PUDGET, *s.* A person who is thick and short; one who feeds well, Loth. Roxb. Also used as an adj. in the same sense.

PUDGETTIE, *adj.* Short and fat; having a large belly, Loth. Roxb. Perhaps from *pud*, the belly; or from E. *budget.*

PUDICK, Pudict, *adj.* Chaste; untainted. *Cressaguell, N. Burne.*—Fr. *pudique*, Lat. *pudic-us*, id.

PUDINETE, *s.* A species of fur. V. Prudenete.

To PUE, *v. n.* To puff; applied to smoke. "The reek's *pueing* up.—Whar comes the reek *pueing* frae?" *Gall. Encycl.* V. Pule.

PUE, Pue o' reek. "A little smoke," id.

PVEDIS, *s. pl. Acts Ja. VI.* Perhaps an *error* for *ploudis.* V. Ploud and Plod.

To PUG, *v. a.* To pull, Perths. Fife.

PUGGIE, *s.* A monkey, S.—Su. G. *puke*, dæmon.

To PUIK, *v. a.* To pull; to pluck. V. Pook, *v.*

PUINT, *s.* A point, Clydes.—Lat. *punct-um.*

PUIR, *adj.* Poor. V. Pure.

To PUIR, *v. a.* V. Pure, *v.*

PUIR BODY. A beggar, whether male or female, S. *Herd's Coll.*

PUIRLIE, *adv.* Humbly. *K. Hart.*

PUIR-MOUTH. *To Mak a puir-mouth*, to pretend poverty, when one is known to be in affluence, S. In the same sense it is said, *Ye're no sae puir's ye peip.*

PUIRTITH, *s.* Poverty. *Poems of the Sixteenth Century.* V. PURE, PUIR.

PUIST, PUISTIE, *adj.* Snug; in easy circumstances; applied to those who, in the lower walks of life, have money, and live more comfortably than the generality of their equals in station, Dumfr. Gall.; synon. *Bene. Gall. Encycl.*—O. Fr. *poestiu*, is expl. Riche, puissant, Roquefort.

PUIST, *s.* One who is thick and heavy, Ettr. For.; perhaps q. powerful.

PUKE, *s.* An evil spirit. V. PUCK HARY.

PULAILE, POULAILE, *s.* Poultry. *Barbour.*—L. B. *poyllayllia*, id.

PULARE, *s.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* Apparently the same with *Pulaile*, poultry; corr. perhaps from Fr. *poulaillerie*, id. L. B. *pullar-ius*, denoted the officer in the king's kitchen who had the charge of the poultry.

To PULCE, *v. a.* To impel. *Compl. S.*—Lat. *puls-o.*

PULDER, PULDIR, *s.* 1. Powder; dust. *Compl. S.*—O. Fr. *puldre*, id. 2. Gunpowder. *Balfour's Pract.*

PULDERIT, *part. pa.* Sprinkled. *Doug.*

PULE, *s.* *Pule of smoke*, a small puff of smoke, Clydes.; synon. *Pue*, Gall.

To PULE, *v. n.* To puff out in this way, Clydes.—Teut. *puyl-en*, extuberare, inflari. V. PUE.

To PULE, *v. n.* To eat without appetite, like one who is sick, S. *Gall. Enc.* Perhaps an oblique use of E. *pule*, to whine.

PULLAINE GREIS, *s.* Greaves worn in war. *Wallace.*—L. B. *polena*, pars qua genua muniuntur.

PULLISEE, *s.* A pulley; S. *pullishee. Ramsay.* V. PILLIE-SCHEVIS.

PULL LING, *s.* A moss plant, S.

PULLOCH, *s.* A young crab. V. POO.

PULOCHS, *s. pl.* Patches, S. B.—Mod. Sax. *pulten*, id.

PULTIE, *s.* A short-bladed knife; properly, one that has been broken, and has had a new point ground on it, Teviotd.—O. Fr. *poeletie*, the spatula used by surgeons.

PULTIS, *s. pl.* V. TOD PULTIS.

PULTRING, *part. adj.* Rutting, Perths.—Fr. *poultre*, a horse-colt.

PULTROUS, *adj.* "Lustful; lascivious." *Gl. Picken*, S. O. Probably allied to Fr. *putier*, id.

To PUMP, *v. n.* To break wind softly behind, S.—Isl. *prump-a*, pedere.

PUMP, *s.* The act of breaking wind softly, S.

PUMP, *s.* Perhaps the sink of the pump of a ship. *Bellend. Cron.*

To PUNCE, *v. a.* To push or strike with the head, as cattle, Roxb. "*Punse*, to push or strike, as with a stick." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PUNCH, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, S.—O. E. *bunch*, id.; Sw. *bunk-a*, cum sonitu ferire.

PUNCH, *s.* A jog; a slight push, S.

PUNCH, *s.* An iron lever. V. PINCH.

PUNCH, *adj.* Thick and short; as, "a *punch* creature," S. *Punchie*, Roxb.—Norw. *pons*, "a little thick man or beast," Hallager.

PUNCHING, *s.* The act of pushing; applied to the feet. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. E. "*Punchinge* or *bunchinge*. Stimulacio," Prompt. Parv.

PUNCKIN, PUNKIN, *s.* The footsteps of horses or cattle in soft ground, S. A. Reapers sometimes say, that they have been so warm shearing, that they were glad to take water to drink out of a *horse-punckin.*—Fr. *punct-uer*, to point, to mark, q. the print of a foot.

PUNCT, *s.* 1. A point; an article in a deed. *Balf. Pract.*—Lat. *punct-um.* 2. Apparently used for *button. Inventories.*—L. B. *punct-um*, globulus, Gall. *bouton*, Du Cange.

PUNCT, *s.* A Scottish *pint*, or two quarts. "To sell ony aill darrer nor tua d. the *punct.*" *Aberd. Reg.*

PUND, *s.* A smaller fold for sheep, Shetl. *Agr. Surv. Shetl.* This, I suspect, is only a secondary sense of the term, as originally applied to the place where distrained cattle, &c. were confined; E. *pound.* V. POYNDFALT, and POIND, POYND, *v.*

PUNDAR, *s.* The person who has the charge of hedges, woods, &c. and who *pounds* cattle that trespass, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

PUNDELAYN, *s.* *Barbour.*—Fr. *Pantaleon*, the name of a saint much celebrated in former ages. Lord Byron deduces the word *Pantaloon* from *Plant the Lion*, a sort of *sobriquet* used in regard to the Lion of St. Mark, the standard of the Venetian republic. Ital. *Pianta-leone*, whence *Pantaleon*, and *Pantaloon. Childe Harold.*

PUNDIE, *s.* A small tin mug for heating liquids, Perths. originally containing a *pound* weight of water.

PUNDLAR, PUNDLER, *s.* An instrument for weighing, resembling a steelyard, Orkn. *Barry.*—Su. G. *pundare*, statera, from *pund*, libra. V. BISMAR and LESH PUND.

PUNDLER, PUNLER, *s.* 1. A distrainer, Ang. *Bann. MS.* V. POYNDER. 2. A stalk of pease bearing two pods, Ang. 3. One who watches fields or woods, Mora.

To PUNGE, *v. a.* V. PUNYE.

PUNGER, *s.* A species of crab. *Sibbald.*

PUNGITIVE, *adj.* Pungent. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr.

To PUNYE, (printed *Punse*) *v. a.* Perhaps to spoil; to deprive of. *Descr. Kingd. S.*

PUNYE, *s.* A small body of men. *Barbour.*—Fr. *poignée de gens*, a handful of people.

To PUNYE, PUNGE, *v. a.* 1. To pierce. *Wallace.* 2. To sting. *Fordun.* 3. To sting; applied to the mind. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *poign-er*, Lat. *pung-ere.*

PUNYOUN, *s.* Side; party. *Wallace.* V. OPINIOUN.

* *To* PUNISH, *v. a.* To reduce much in cutting or dressing; a term used by workmen, Aberd.

PUNK-HOLE *in a moss*, *s.* A peat-pot, S. A.

To PUNSE, *v. a.* To emboss. V. POUNSE.

PUNSIS, PUNCIS, *s. pl.* Pulses. *Montgomerie.* Corr. from pulse.

PUNSS, *s.* Unexplained. *Aberd. Reg.*

PUPILL, *s.* People; subjects. *Pari. Ja. III.*—Fr. *peuple.*

PURALL, PURALE, *s.* 1. The lower classes. *Colkelbie Sow.* The same with *Pourall*, *Purell.* Roquefort renders O. Fr. *pouraille*, le petit peuple, les pauvres gens. 2. Paupers. It appears, in the north of S. at least, to have commonly borne this sense about three centuries ago. *Aberd. Reg.*

PURCHES, PURCHASE, *s.* 1. An amour. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *porchas*, intrigue. 2. Room for operation; space for exertion, S. *I had na purchase for a stroke*, I had not room for wielding my arm. 3. To have a *purchase* in pulling or lifting a thing; to have a local or accidental advantage, S. 4. *To live on* one's *Purchase*, to support one's self by expedients or shifts, S. It had originally signified living by depredation. *Herd.*

PURCOMMONTIS. Apparently, poor commons, or common people. *Aberd. Reg.*

PURE, PUIR, *adj.* Poor, S. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *peure*, id.

To PURE, PUIR, *v. a.* To impoverish. *Wallace.*

PURED, *part. adj.* Furred. *Sir Gawan.*

PURRELIS, *s. pl.* V. POURRALL.

PURE MAN, *s.* 1. A beggar, *s. K. Quair.*—The phrase must have been used in O. E., for Palsgr. renders *poore man* by Fr. *pouer homme, belistre, i. e.* beggar. 2. A ludicrous designation given to four corn-sheaves set upright on the ground, and one put above them. This is practised in wet seasons, Dumfr. Clydes.

PURE-MAN-OF-MUTTON. V. POOR.

PURE PRIDE. Ostentatious grandeur, without means for supporting it, S.

PURFITTIE, *adj.* Corpulent; short-necked; having an asthmatical make, Teviotd. Perhaps corr. from *Purfled.*

PURFLED, *part. adj.* Short-winded, S.

* *To* PURGE, *v. a.* 1. Previously to the examination of a witness under oath, in a court of justice, as to the cause on which he is summoned, strictly to interrogate him, if he be free from any improper influence; with the prep. *of* added; a forensic term, S. 2. To clear the court of those who are not members. "The house is thus said to be *purged*," S.

PURIE, *s.* A small meagre person, Orkn.

PURL, PURLE, *s.* 1. A portion of the dung of sheep or horses, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*—Su. G. *porl-a*, scaturire. 2. Dried cow-dung, used for fuel, Fife, South of S.

To GATHER PURLS. To collect the dung of cows and horses for fuel, Ettr. For. Fife.

PURL, *s.* The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking, Ettr. For. V. PEARL.

To PURL, *v. a.* 1. To form that stitch which produces the *fur*. This is called the *Purled* or *Purlin steek*, and the stockings themselves *Purled Stockings*, Ettr. For. 2. To grope for young potatoes, Shetl.

PURLE, *s.* A pearl. *Watson.*

PURLICUE, PIRLICUE, PARLICUE, *s.* 1. A flourish at the end of a word in writing, Aberd.—Fr. *pour le queue*, q. for the tail. 2. In pl. whims; trifling oddities, Ang. 3. The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse; also used to denote the discourse itself, Strathmore, Roxb. 4. The recapitulation made, by the pastor, of the heads of the discourses which have been delivered by his assistants on the Saturday preceding the Sacrament of the Supper, S. O.; pron. *Pirlicue.* Also, the exhortations which were wont to be given by him, on Monday, at what was called "the close of the work," S.

PURLIE-PIG, *s.* V. PIRLIE-PIG.

PURN, *s.* A quill of yarn, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. PIRN.

PURPIE, *adj.* Purple; of a purple colour, S.; corr. from the E. or Fr. word.

PURPIE FEVER. The name vulgarly given to a puttrid fever, S. *Lam. Diary.*

PURPER, *adj.* Of a purple colour. *Inventories.*—Fr. *pourpre.*

PURPOSE, *adj.* 1. Neat; neatly dressed; well-adjusted, Aberd. Ettr. For. Fife. 2. Exact; methodical, Aberd.

PURPOSE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being fit for answering any particular design; applied both to persons and things, S. *Sir J. Sinclair. Tales of My Landlord.*

To PURPRESS, *v. a.* To violate the property of a superior. *Balf. Pract.*

PURPRESTRE, *s.* A violation of the property of a superior. *Reg. Maj.*—Fr. *pourprendre*, invadere.

PURPRISIONE, PURPRISING, PURPRESITIOUR, *s.* The invasion of the rights of a superior; a forensic term, synon. with *Purprestre. Act. Dom. Conc. Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *perprison*, "a seizing, or taking into his own hands (without leave of lord or other) ground that lies waste, or is used in common," Cotgr.

COURT OF PURPRISIONS. A court that seises or divides common property without legal warrant. *Act. Audit.*

PURRAY, PURRY, *s.* A species of fur. *Acts Ja. I.*—Fr. *fourée*, id.

PURRY, *s.* A kind of porridge, Aberd. *Pop. Ball.*

PURRING-IRNE, *s.* A poker, Ang.—Teut. *poyer-en*, fodicare.

PURSE-PENNY, *s.* 1. A piece of money kept in a *purse*, without being exchanged or given away, S. 2. Any thing that one cannot get disposed of, S. B. 3. Used metaph. for something retained in the heart or memory, as of the greatest worth. *M. Bruce's Lectures.*

PURSERHAND, *s.* A pursuivant. *Abend. Reg.*

PURSY, *s.* Short-breathed and fat, Gl. Sibb.—O. Fr. *pourcif*, id.

PURSILL, PURSILL, *s.* A species of edible fucus, S. B. *Badderlock*, synon.

PURSILL, *s.* As much money as fills a purse, S. B. q. *purse-fill.*

PURS-PYK, *s.* A pickpocket. *Dunbar.*

* *To* PURSUE, *v. a.* 1. To prosecute in a court of law, S. *Spalding.* 2. To assail; to attack, ibid.

PURSUIT, *s.* Attack. *Spalding.*

PURTYE, POORTITH, *s.* Poverty, S. *Bannatyne P.*—O. Fr. *poureté.*

PUSLICK, *s.* Cow's dung dropped in the fields, Dumfr. Gall. Hence the phrases, "As light as a *puslick*," "As dry as a *puslick*." These are gathered by the poor, thoroughly dried and bleached through the winter, and used as fuel in spring.

PUSSANCE, *s.* Powerfulness. *Bellenden. T. Liv.*—Fr. *puissance.*

PUSSANT, *adj.* Powerful. *Bellenden. T. Liv.*—Fr. *puissant.*

PUSSIE, POUSSIE, *s.* A fondling designation for a cat, S.; pron. *poossie. Card. Beat.* V. BEOSSIE.

PUT, *s.* 1. A sort of buttress, erected for supporting a wall, Ettr. For. 2. Stones placed for altering the direction of a river; a jetty, ibid.

To PUT, *v. n.* To throw a heavy stone abovehand, S. *Ramsay.*—C. B. *put-iaw*, to push, to thrust.

PUT, *s.* The act of throwing a stone abovehand, S.

To MAK *one's* PUT GUDE. To gain one's object, S.; a metaph. borrowed from tilting with the small-sword; if not from throwing the *putting-stone. Gall. Encycl.*

* *To* PUT, *v. a.* This v. is used in a variety of forms which are unknown in E.

To PUT, *v. n.* To push with the head or horns, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *bott-en*, C. B. *put-iaw*, id. V. HAIG.

To PUT *at*, *v. a.* To push against. *Knox.*

To PUT *on*, *v. a.* To jog; to give a gentle push, as when one intends to give a hint to another to be silent, S. *Leg. St. And.*

PUT, PUTT, *s.* 1. A thrust; a push, S. *Knox.* 2. Metaph. an attempt. *Pennecuick.*

To PUT *about*, *v. a.* To subject to inconvenience or difficulty; often used as to money; as, "I was sair *put about* to get that siller," S.

To PUT *by*, *v. a.* To lay any thing aside, so as to prevent the danger of losing it, S.

To PUT *by*, *v. a.* To delay; to defer, S.; *to put off*, E. *Guthry's Mem.*

To PUT *down*, *v. a.* 1. To murder. *Belf. Pract.* 2. To put to death violently, S. *Perils of Man.* 3. Often used to denote suicide. "He *put* himself *down*," S.

To PUT *hand in* one's self. To commit suicide. V. HAND.

* *To* PUT *on*, *v. a.* "To invest with, as clothes or covering," Johns. Frequently used in S. in a passive form, as applicable to a person who is well or ill dressed; as, *Weel put on*, *Ill put on*. *Guy Man.*

To PUT *on*, *v. n.* To dress one's self, S.

O slowly, slowly, raise she up,
And slowly *put* she *on*.
Minstrelsy Sect. Border.

To PUT *on*, *v. a.* To dun for debt, without lenity or forbearance; as, "He's sair *put on* for that siller," South of S.

To PUT *on*, *v. n.* To push forward; to increase one's speed; often, to go at full speed; applied to riding or walking, S. *Edom o' Gordon.*

To PUT *out*, *v. a.* To discover; to make a person known who wishes to conceal himself, S.

To PUT *out*, *v. a.* To exert, or put forth, S. *Guthrie's Trial.*

To PUT *to*, or *till*, *v. a.* 1. To interrogate strictly, S. *Gl. Shirr.* 2. *To be put*, or *putten till*, to be straitened in whatever respect. *I was sair putten till't to mak throw the winter;* "I was greatly at a loss to subsist during winter," S.; or in E. "put to it." 3. To be abashed; to be put out of countenance; as, "She was sair *put till't* on her bridal day, puir hizzy," Teviotd.

To PUT *up*, *v. a.* To accommodate with lodging, S. *Guy Mannering.*

To PUT *up*, *v. n.* To be lodged, S.; as, "Whar do ye *put up?*" Hence *Up-puttin*, lodging.

PUT AND ROW, *adv.* With difficulty; by casting and rolling, S. *Ross.*

PUTTER, *s.* One who is habituated to the exercise of *putting* the stone, S. *Hogg.*

PUTTER, *s.* An animal that butts with the head or horns, S. V. PUT, *v. n.*

PUTTER, *s.* Unexplained. *Inventories.*

PUTTER, *s.* A short piece of ordnance, corr. from *petard*. *Spalding.*

PUTTERLING, *s.* A small petard. *Spalding.*

PUTTING-STONE, *s.* A heavy stone used in *putting*, S. *Pennant.*

PUTTIS, *s. pl.* The young of moorfowl. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. POUT.

Q.

QUAD. *In quad.* *Tarras's Poems.* Perhaps in prison, or in a bad state, from Teut. *quaed*; Belg. *quaad*, malum, infortunium. E. *quod*, prison.

QUADRANT, *s.* The *quadrans*, or fourth part of the Roman *As*. *Bellend. T. Liv.*

To QUADRE, *v. n.* To quadrate, Aberd.—Fr. *quadr-er*, to square; to suit.

QUAY, *imperat.* Come away; as, "*Quay*, woman, what needs ye stand haverin' there a' day?" Roxb.; in other counties, *qua*. An abbreviation of *come away*.

QUAICH, QUEYCH, QUECH, QUEEV, *s.* A small and shallow drinking-cup with two ears. *Fergusson.*—Ir. Gael. *cuach*, a cup or bowl; *cuachag*, a little cup.

QUAID, *adj.* Evil. *Palice of Honor.*—Alem. *quad*, Belg. *quaad*, malus.

QUAIFF, QUEIF, *s.* A coif, or head-dress. *Philotus.*—Teut. *koyffe*, Su. G. *kwif*, id.

QUAIG. V. QUEY.

QUAIK, *s.* The wheezing sound emitted in consequence of great exertion. *Douglas.*—Teut. *quack-en*, Lat. *coax-are*.

QUAILYIE, QUALYIE, *s.* A quail. *Acts Marie.*

QUAIR, QUEIRE, *s.* A book. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *kver*, libellus, codicillus; O. Fr. *quayer*, a book, id.

QUAIST, *s.* 1. A rogue; as, "*A main quaist*," Mearns. 2. A wag, id.

QUAKING-ASH, *s.* The asp or aspen, S.

QUAKIN-QUAW. Syn. *Bobbin-quaw*. "*Quakin-quaws*, moving quagmire bogs." *Gall. Encycl.*

* *To* QUALIFY, *v. a.* To prove; to authenticate; to make good. *Spalding.*—L. B. *qualificatus*, probus, legitimus, Du Cange.

QUALIM, *s.* Ruin. *Douglas.*—Alem. *qualm*, excidium.

QUALITY BINDIN'. A sort of worsted tape used for *binding* the borders of carpets, S.

QUANTITE, *s.* Size; applied to the human body. *Bellend. Cron.*

QUARNELT, *part. adj* Having angles, Fife.—Fr. *carnellé*, *quarnellé*, applied to walls with square fissures; from *carne*, an edge or angle.

QUARRANT, *s.* A kind of shoe made of untanned leather; synon. *Bullion. Burt's Letters.*—Ir. Gael. *cuaran*, a sock; *cuaroga*, shoes or brogues made of untanned leather; C. B. *kuaran*, calceus, viewed by Lhuyd as the same with Lat. *cothurn-us*.

* *To* QUARREL, *v. a.* To reprove; to find fault with, S. *Walker's Peden.* Mr. Todd has inserted the v. as signifying "to quarrel with," giving one example from B. Jonson. This sense is not very remote from that of Fr. *querell-er*, to challenge.

To QUARREL, *v. a.* To raise stones in a quarry. *Ship Lawis.*

QUARREL, *s.* 1. A stone quarry, S. 2. Apparently, materials from a quarry. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* V. QUERRELL.

QUARTARLE, *s.* The *quarter* or fourth part of an *ell*. *Aberd. Reg.*

QUARTER-ILL, *s.* A disease among cattle, affecting them only in one limb or *quarter*, S. *Pop. Ball.*

QUARTERS, *s. pl.* Lodgings, S. *Antiquary.*

QUARTES, *s. pl.* *Gordon's Earls of Sutherland.*—This seems to be the same with L. B. *Quartae Ecclesiarum*, or the fourth of the ecclesiastical tithes.

To QUAT, *v. a.* To quit, S.

QUAT, *adj.* Released from, S. *Ramsay.*

To QUAT, *v. n.* To give over, S.

To QUAVE *a brae*. To go zig-zag up or down a *brae*, Roxb. *Brownie of Bodsb.*

QUAUIR, QUAUYR, *s.* A quiver. *Douglas.*

QUAW, *s.* 1. A quagmire; a name given in Galloway to an old pit grown over with earth, grass, &c. which yields under one, but in which he does not sink. V. WALLER. 2. A hole whence peats have been dug, Clydes. V. QUHAWE

BOBBIN' QUAW. A spring or *wallee*, over which a tough sward has grown, sufficient to support a person's weight. Denominated from its shaking or *bobbing* under him, Roxb. *Hobble-quo*, synon.

QUEED, QUIDE, *s.* 1. A tub, Mearns, Aberd. Synon. *skeel*. 2. The cud, ibid.

QUEEDIE, QUIDDIE, *s.* 1. A small tub, ibid. The provincial pronunciation of *Cud* and *Cudie*. 2. The cud, ibid. V. COODIE.

To QUEEL, *v. n.* To cool, Aberd.

To QUEEM, *v. a.* To fit exactly; as to *queem the mortice*, or joint in wood, Upp. Lanarks. V. QUEME.

QUEEM, QUIM, *adj.* 1. Neat; filled up to the general level, Upp. Lanarks. Ettr. For. 2. Close and tight, ibid. 3. Calm; smooth, Gall. 4. Metaph. used, as conjoined with *Cosh*, to denote intimacy. *M'Ward's Contend.*

QUEEMER, *s.* One skilled in fitting joints, Clydes.

QUEEMLY, *adv.* 1. In exact adaptation, Clydes. Yorks. *wheemly*, neatly. 2. Calmly; smoothly, Gall. "The gled glides *queemly* alang; the kite glides smoothly along." *Gall. Encycl.*

QUEEMNESS, *s.* Adaptation, Clydes.

QUEEN'S-CAKE, *s.* A white sweet cake, S.

QUEEN'S CUSHION. The plant Cropstone, Teviotd.

QUEEN'S, also KING'S, CUSHION. A mode of carriage, whether in sport or from necessity, S. Of two persons, each grasps his right wrist with his left hand, and with the other lays hold of his neighbour's wrist, so as to form a seat of four hands and wrists conjoined. On these the person who is to be carried seats himself, or is seated by others, putting his arms, for greater security, round the necks of the bearers.

QUEER, *s.* The choir, S. Grose gives *Queer* in this sense as a provincial word; but without specifying the county. Wyntown writes it *Quere*. "He play'd the kirk, he play'd the *quere*."—*Piper o' Dundee.*

* QUEER, *adj.* Besides the common sense of this word in E. it denotes in S. entertaining, amusing, affording fun.—Germ. *quer*, oblique.

QUEERS, *s. pl.* News; anything odd or strange, Roxb. Synon. *Uncos*.

To QUEERVE, *v. a.* To rake hay into strips, Shetl.

QUEET, *s.* The ankle, Aberd. *Ross.* V. CUTE.

QUEETIKINS, *s. pl.* Spatterdashes; gaiters, Aberd. V. CUTIKINS.

QUEEZIE, *adj.* "Disordered; squeamish, such as after being intoxicated." *Gall. Encycl.*; merely varied in spelling from E. *Queasy*.

QUEEZ-MADDAM, *s.* The *Cuisse Madame*, or French jargonelle. *Rob Roy.*

QUEY, QUY, QUOY, QUYACH, QUOYACH, QUHOCK, QUYOK, QUAIG, *s.* A cow of two years old, S. *Acts Malc. II.* —Dan. *quie*, Su. G. *quiga*, id.

QUEYN, QUEAN, *s.* A young woman, S. *Gl. Sibb.*—A. S. *cwen*, Su. G. *qwinna*, mulier.

O! she was a *daintie queyn*,
And weel she danced the Highland walloch.
Old Song.

QUEYNIE, *s.* A diminutive from quean, denoting a little girl, S. B.

QUEINT, QUENT, *adj.* 1. Curious. *Douglas.* 2. Strange; wonderful, ibid. 3. Cunning; crafty, ibid. —O. Fr. *coint*, bien fait, sage; Arm. *coant*.

QUEINT, QUEYNT, *s.* A wile; a device. *Wyntown.* —O. Fr. *coint*.

To QUEINTH, QUEITH, *v. a.* To pacify, or to bid farewell to. *Douglas.*—Su. G. Isl. *qwaed-ia*, salutare, valedicere.

QUEIT, QUIET, *s.* A species of bird. "Cotta, a *queit*." *Wedderb. Vocab.* In a later Ed. *quiet*. This seems merely *Coot*, provincially pronounced. Wedderburn was a native of Aberdeenshire.

QUELLES, *s. pl.* Yells. *Sir Gawan.*—Su. G. Isl. *qwill-a*, ejulare.

QUELT, *s.* A sort of petticoat worn in the Highlands. V. KILT.

To QUEME, *v. n.* To fit exactly; *queem*, Lanarks. *Quemit*, part pa.

QUEME, *adv.* Exactly; fitly; closely. *Douglas.*—Teut. *quaem*, *be-quaem*, aptus.

QUEMIT, *part. pa.* Exactly fitted. *Pal. Hon.*—Fr. *biquam*, congruit, convenit.

QUENELIE, *adj.* Of or belonging to a queen. *Acts Mary.* It does not appear that our southern neighbours have been so gallant as to form an adj. of this kind, though they have *kingly*.

QUENRY, *s.* Abundance of bad women. *Ch. S. P.* —A. S. *cwen*, mulier, and *ric*, dives.

QUENT, *adj.* QUENTISS, *s.* V. QUEINT.

QUENT, *adj.* Familiar; acquainted. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *accoint*, id.; Lat. *cognitus*.

QUENTIS, *s.* Elegant device. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *cointise*, ornement, adjustement.

QUENYIE, *s.* A corner, Aberd.

QUERD, *s.* A vessel formerly used for holding fish, Aberd. "A fishwoman complains to the magistrates, that another had removed her *querd* of fish." *Records of Aberd.*—Su. G. Dan. *kar*, a vessel or tub; Isl. *kaer*, vas. [*Reg.*

QUERING, *s. Franche quering.* Unexplained. *Aberd.*

QUERN (*of a fowl*), *s.* The gizzard or gizzern, Aberd.

QUERNALLIT, *part. pa.* Apparently denoting the form of *kirnels* or interstices in battlements. *Inventories.*—L. B. *quarnelli*; Fr. *crene*, *crenelé*, indented. V. KIRNEL.

QUERNEY, *s.* A species of rot in sheep, South of S. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

QUERNELL, *s.* *Inventories.* Apparently the *Cornelian* stone.

QUERNELL, *adj.* Square. *Bellend. T. Liv.* V. QUERRELL, *s.* and QUARNELT.

QUERNIE, *adj.* Applied to honey, when it abounds with granules, Kinross. V. CURNY.

QUERNIE, *s.* A diminutive from E. *Quern*, a hand-mill, Moray. *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.*

QUERRELL, QUARREL, *s.* A quarry, S. B. *Bellenden.* —Fr. *quarrel-er*, to pave with square stones. A *quarry* originally means a place where stones are squared. The root is *quatuor*, four.

QUERT, *s.* *In quert*, in good spirits; in a state of hilarity. *S. P. Repr.*

QUERTY, QUIRTY, *adj.* 1. Lively; possessing a flow of animal spirits, S. O. 2. Active, Ayrs. Dumfr.

QUESTES, *s. pl.* Noise of hounds. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *quest-er*, to open as a dog.

QUETHING. *Douglas.* V. QUEINTH.

QUH. Expressing a strong guttural sound, S.

QUHA, QUHAY, *pron.* Who; *quhays*, whose, S. *Doug.*

QUHAYE, *s.* Whey. *Flot quhaye*, a delicate sort of curd which floats at the top of whey when boiled, S. *Complaynt S.*—A. S. *hweg*, Belg. *weye*, *huy*.

QUHAYNG, WHANG, *s.* 1. A thong, S.—A. S. *thwang*. *Bellenden. Aye at the whittle and the quhang*, S. Prov. Still in a broil.—Sw. *tweng*, id. 2. A thick slice of any thing eatable, S. *Burns.*

QUHAIP, QUHAUP, WHAAP, *s.* A curlew, S. *Acts Marie.*

QUHAIP, QUHAUP, *s.* A goblin supposed to go about under the eaves of houses after night-fall, having a long beak, Ayrs.

QUHAIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning which. *Acts Ja. VI. Anent the quhilk* is used as synon. *Acts Ch. I.*

QUHAIRINTIL, *adv.* Wherein. *R. Bruce.*

QUHAIRTHROW, *adv.* Whence; in consequence of which. *Acts Mary.*

QUHAIS, *s.* The genitive of *Quha;* whose, S. A. *Quhause*, S. B. *Acts. Ja I.*—Moes. G. *quhis.* id. *Quhis ist sa manaleik:* "Whose image is this?" *Mar.* xii. 16.—A. S. *hwaes*, id.

QUHAM, *s.* 1. A dale among hills, S. 2. A marshy hollow, Loth.—Isl. *hwamm-r*, convallicula seu semivallis, *hwomr*, vorago.

To QUHANG, WHANG, *v. a.* 1. To flog, S. 2. To lash in discourse. *Burns.* 3. *v. n.* To cut in large slices, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

QUHARBE, *adv.* Whereby. *Aberd. Reg.*

QUHARE, *adv.* 1. Where. *S. P. Repr.* 2. Apparently used as equivalent to *since*, or *whereas. Acts Mary.*

QUHA-SAY, *s.* A sham; a pretence. *Leg. St. Androis.*—Corr. perhaps from Lat. *quasi*, as if.

QUHATKYN, QUHATKIN. What kind of; S. *whattin. Barbour.* V. KIN.

QUHAT-RAK. An exclamation still used in S. V. RAIK, *s.* care.

QUHATSUMEUIR, *adj.* Whatsoever. *Crosraguell.*

To QUHAUK, *v. a.* To beat, S. B.

QUHAUP, WHAAP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP.

QUHAUP, WHAAP. *There's a whaap in the raip*, S. Prov. There is something wrong. *Kelly.*

QUHAUP, WHAUP, *s.* 1. A pod in the earliest state, S. 2. A pod after it is shelled, Aberd. Mearns. *Shaup*, synon. Lanarks. 3. A mean fellow; a scoundrel, Mearns; perhaps q. a mere husk.

To QUHAUP, *v. a.* To shell pease, S. B.

QUHAUP-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a long sharp nose, like a curlew, S.

To QUHAWCH, *v. n.* To wheeze. V. QUAIK, *s.*

QUHAWE, *s.* A marsh; a quagmire. *Wynt.*—C. B. *chwi*, a whirl; *chwiawg*, full of whirls; O. E. *quaue.*

QUHEBBEIT, *adv.* Howbeit. *Aberd. Reg.*

QUHEFF, *s.* A fife; a musical instrument, Upp. Clydes. This retains the form of C. B. *chwib*, rendered a fife by Richards, a pipe by Owen.

QUHEYNE, QUHENE, QUHOYNE, QUHONE, *adj.* Few, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *hwaene*, paulo.

To QUHEMLE, WHOMMEL, *v. a.* To turn upside down; S. *whummil. Bellend.*—Su. G. *hwimul-a*, vertigine laborare.

QUHENE; S. *wheen*, *s.* A small number.—A. S. *hwaene, hwene*, aliquantum, paulo.

QUHENSUA, *adv.* When so. *Keith's Hist.*

QUHERTIE, *adj.* *N. Winyet.* Apparently *heartie*, liberal.

QUHETHIR, THE QUHETHYR, *conj.* However. *Barb.*—A. S. *hwaethere*, tamen, attamen.

To QUHETHIR, *v. n.* V. QUHIDDIR.

To QUHEW, *v. n.* To whiz; to whistle. *Burel.*—C. B. *chwaw-iaw*, to blow.

QUHEW, *s.* 1. The sound produced by the motion of any body through the air with velocity; S. B. *few. Doug.* 2. A disease which proved extremely fatal in Scotland, A. D. 1420; occasioned, as would appear from the description, by the unnatural temperature of the weather. *Fordun.*—C. B. *chwa, chwaw*, a blast, a gust. V. QUHIOCH.

To QUHEZE, *v. a.* To pilfer growing fruits, as apples, pease, &c. Clydes.—C. B. *chwiwiaw*, to pilfer, and *chwiwgi*, a pilferer.

QUHY, *s.* A cause; a reason. *K. Quair.*

QUHICAPS, *s. pl.* *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.* This should certainly be read *quhaips*, i. e. curlews, as in Sir R. Gordon's Hist. Suth. the work referred to as printed. V. LAIR-IGIGH.

To QUHICH, QUHICH, QUHIKKER, (*quit.*) *v. n.* To move through the air with a whizzing sound, S. B. *Minst. Bord.*—A. S. *hweoth, hwith*, flatus, aura lenis. Cumb. *whiew*, to fly hastily. This is also an O. E. word. "*Quychyn* or meuyn, Moueo," Prompt. Parv.

To QUHID, WHUD, *v. n.* 1. To whisk; to move nimbly, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To fib; to equivocate, S.—C. B. *chwidaw*, to move quickly, also to juggle, *hwidrar*, pernix fertur; Isl. *hwid-a*, fervida actio.

QUHYD, WHID. 1. A quick motion, S. 2. A smart stroke. *Burel.* 3. *In a whid*, in a moment, S. *R. Galloway.* 4. A lie, properly in the way of evasion.—Isl. *hwid-a*, fervida actio; C. B. *chwid*, a quick turn.

QUHIDDER, *s.* A whizzing sound; S. *whither. Douglas.*

QUHIDDER, *s.* A slight and transient indisposition; S. *quhithir. Tout*, synon.—A. S. *hwith*, q. a passing blast.

To QUHIDDIR, QUHETHYR, *v. n.* To whiz, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *hwether-an*, to make a booming noise. V. QUHICH.

QUHIG, WHIG, *s.* The sour whey which subsides from cream. *Gl. Compl.*—A. S. *hwaeg*, serum, whey. V. WHIG.

QUHILE, QUHILIS, *adv.* At times. *Wynt.*—Moes. G. *quheil-a*, A. S. *hwil*, time.

QUHILE, QUHIL, *adv.* Some time; formerly. *Barbour.*

QUHILE, QUHILLE, *adj.* Late; deceased, id.

QUHILK, *pron.* Which; who, S. *Wynt.*—A. S. Dan. *hwilc*, Belg. *welk*, id.

QUHILK, *s.* An imitative word expressing the cry of a gosling. *Complaynt S.*

QUHILL, *conj.* Until, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *hwile*, donec, until.

QUHILLY BILLY. The noise made in violent coughing or retching. *Lyndsay.* V. HILLIE-BILLOW.

QUHYLUM, QUHILOM, *adv.* 1. Some time ago. *Wynt.* 2. At times. *Barbour.* V. UMQUHILE. 3. Distributively; now; then. *Dunb.*—A. S. *hwilom, hwilum*, aliquando.

QUHYN, QUHIN-STANE, *s.* 1. Green-stone; the name given to basalt, trap, &c. S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *hwijn-a*, resonare, *hwin*, resonans, q. "the resounding stone." 2. This is commonly used as an emblem of obduracy, or want of feeling, S. *Pet. Tales.*

To QUHYNGE, *v. n.* To whine; S. *wheenge. Doug.*—Su. G. *weng-a*, plorare.

To QUHIP, WIPP, *v. a.* To bind about, S.—Moes. G. *waib-jan*, to surround; Isl. *wef*, circumvolvo.

QUHIPPIS, *s. pl.* Crowns, Gl. Sibb.—Moes. G. *waips*, corona.

To QUHIRR, *v. n.* To emit such a sound as that of a partridge or moor-fowl, when it takes flight; S. *whurr.* E. *whirring* is used as an adj.—Su. G. *hurr-a*, murmurare, cum impetu circumagi.

QUHIRR, *s.* The sound of an object moving through the air with great velocity, like a partridge or moor-fowl; S. *whurr.*

To QUHISSEL, WISSIL, *v. a.* 1. To exchange. *Doug.* 2. To change; used as to money, S. B. *Acts Ja. V.*—Belg. *wissel-en*, Germ. *wechsel-n*, Su. G. *waexl-a*, id.

QUHISSEL, WHISSLE, WISSEL, *s.* Change given for money, S. B. *Burns.*—Belg. *wissel*, Germ. *wechsell*, id.

QUHYSSELAR, *s.* 1. A changer of money. 2. A person employed privately to raise the price of goods sold by auction, Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *wisseler*, id.

QUHIT, QUHYTT, *s.* Wheat. *Aberd. Reg. Wheat* is always named *white* by the vulgar in Fife, and wheaten bread *white-bread.*

To QUHYTE, WHEAT, *v. a.* To cut with a knife; usually applied to wood, S.—A. S. *thwit-an*, *thweot-an*, id. O. E. *thwyte* was used in the same sense. "I *thwyte* a stycke, or, I cutte lytell peces from a thynge," Palsgr. Chaucer uses *thwitten* as signifying, "chipped with a knife, whittled," Gl. Tyrwh.

QUHYTE, *adj.* Hypocritical; dissembling. *Douglas. White* used metaph. like *fair*, specious.

QUHYTE CRAFT. A designation formerly given to the trade of glovers. "Robert Huchunsoun, deikin of the *quhite craft* callit the gloveris." MS. A.D. 1569.

QUHITE FISCH. The name given to haddocks, ling, &c. in our old Acts. *Acts Ja. V.* This phrase does not seem to have included salmon or herrings; for these are spoken of distinctly, although conjoined with *quhite fisch.* "By *gray fish* are meant the fry of the coalfish (Piltocks and Sillosks), in contradistinction to ling, cod, tusk, halibut, haddock, &c. which are called *white-fish.*" *Hibbert.*

QUHITE HARNES. Apparently, polished armour, as distinguished from that of the inferior classes. *Acts Ja V.*—Dan. *hwid*, is not only rendered white, but "bright, clear," Wolff.

QUHITELY, QUHITLIE, *adj.* Having a delicate or fading look, S. V. WHITLIE.

QUHITE MONEY. Silver. *Acts Ja. V.*—Su. G. *hwita penningar*, silver money; Teut. *wit gheld*, moneta argentea.

QUHIT-FISCHER, *s.* One who fishes for haddocks, cod, ling, &c. as contradistinguished from *lax-fisher*, q. v. *Aberd. Reg.*

QUITHER, *s.* A slight illness. V. QUHIDDER.

QUHYTYSS, *s. pl.* *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *heutte*, a hat worn by military men; L. B. *huveti*, vestis species, viewed as a sort of mantle.

QUHITRED, QUHITTRET, *s.* The weasel, S.; *whitrack*, Moray. *Sibbald.*—Isl. *hvatur*, Su. G. *hwat*, quick, fleet. *Whitret*, perhaps compounded of *white*, and *rat*, or *red.*

QUHINSTANE, *s.* A whetstone. *Doug.*—Teut. *wetsten*, cos, id.

To QUHITTER, QUITTER, *v. n.* 1. To warble; to chatter, S.; E. *twitter. Doug.* 2. Applied to the quick motion of the tongue, ibid.—Su. G. *qwittr-a*, Belg. *quetter-en*, garrire instar avium.

QUHYT WERK. A phrase formerly used to denote silver work, probably in distinction from that which, although made of silver, had been gilded. *Inventories.*

QUHOYNE, *adj.* Few. V. QUHEYNE.

QUHOMFOR. For whom. *Aberd. Reg.*

To QUHOMMEL, *v. a.* V. QUHEMLE.

QUHONNAR, *adj.* Fewer. *Barbour.* V. QUHEYNE.

QUHOW, *adv.* How. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

To QUHRYNE, *v. n.* 1. To squeak. *Montgomerie.* 2. To murmur; to whine. *Douglas.*—A. S. *hrin-an*, Isl. *hrin-a*, ejulare, mugire; C. B. *chwyrn-u*, to murmur, to growl.

QUHRYNE, *s.* A whining or growling sound. *Doug.*

To QUHULT, *v. a.* To beat; to thump, Upp. Clydes.—C. B. *hwyl-iaw*, to make an attack; to butt.

QUHULT, *s.* A large object; as, "He's an unco *quhult*," or, an "unco *quhult* of a man;" "That's an unco big *quhult* of a rung," applied to a staff or stick, Upp. Clydes.

QUY, QUYACH, *s.* V. QUEY.

QUIB, *s.* Used for *quip*, a taunt, or sharp jest. *A. Scott's Poems.*

QUIBOW, *s.* A branch of a tree, S. B.—Ir. Gael. *caobh*, id.

QUICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A small round-eared cap for a woman's head, worn under another, Ang.—Su. G. *hwif*; C. B. *penguwch*, id. from *pen*, head, and *cwch*, the brows, or knitting of them.

QUICK, *adj.* Lost beyond hope of recovery, Shetl.

QUICKEN, *s.* Couch-grass. *Lightfoot.*—Sw. *qwick-hwete*, *qwick-rot*, *quicka*, id. It is more generally expressed in the pl. "This ground is full of *Quickens.*" *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

QUICKENIN, *s.* Ale or beer in fermentation, thrown into ale, porter, &c. that has become dead or stale, S. B.—Isl. *quick-ur*, fermentum, vel quicquid fermentationem infert cerevisiae, vino, etc. *Haldorson.*

QUIDDERFUL, *adj.* Of or belonging to the womb, or what is contained in it. *Trial for Witchcraft, Kirkaldy*, A. 1636. There can be no doubt that *quidder* is Isl. *kwidur*, synon. with Su. G. *qued*, Dan. *quidur*, A. S. *cwith*, Alem. *quiti*, uterus, the womb.

QUIERTY, *adj.* Lively. V. QUERT.

* QUIET, *adj.* 1. Retired, conjoined with *place. Bellend. Cron.* 2. Applied to persons concealed, skulking, ibid.

QUIETIE, *s.* Privacy. *Lyndsay.*

QUYLE, *s.* A cock of hay, Renfrews.; the *coll* or *coil* of other counties.

To QUYLE, *v. a.* To put into cocks, Renfr.

QUIM, *adj.* Intimate. V. QUEEM.

To QUIN, *v. a.* To con. *Maitland P.*

To QUIN, *v. a.* Corr. pron. of coin, as, "I *quin* ye nae thanks," Mearns.

QUYNYIE, QUYNIE, QUEINGIE, *s.* A corner. *Journ. Lond.*—O. Fr. *coing*, id.

QUINK, QUINCK, *s.* Golden-eyed duck, Orkn. *Acts Marie.*—Norw. *quink-e*, to pipe.

QUINKINS, KINKINS, *s. pl.* 1. The scum or refuse of any liquid, Mearns. 2. Metaphorically, nothing at all, ibid.

QUINQUIN, *s.* A small barrel; the same with *Kinken*; "A *quinquin* of oynyeonis." *Aberd. Reg.* "Ane *quinquene* of peares," ibid.

QUINTER, *s.* A ewe in her third year; q. *twinter*, her second *winter* completed. *Sibb.*

QUINTRY, *s.* The provincial pronunciation of *Country*, S. B.

QUIRIE, *s.* The royal stud. *Spotswood.*—Fr. *ecurie*, id.

* QUIRK, *s.* A trick; often applied to an advantage not directly opposed by law, but inconsistent with strict honesty, S.

QUIRKABUS, *s.* A disease in the chops of sheep, Shetl.

QUIRKIE, *adj.* 1. Disposed to take the advantage, S. 2. Sportively tricky, Fife, synon. with *Swicky*, sense 2.

QUIRKLUM, *s.* A cant term for a puzzle; from E. *quirk*, and *lume*, an instrument. "*Quirklums*, little arithmetical puzzles, where the matter hangs on a quirk." *Gall. Encycl.*

QUIRM, *v. n.* To vanish quickly, Shetl.

QUIRTY, *adj.* Lively, S. O. V. Quhrrr.
QUISCHING, *s.* A cushion. *Aberd. Reg.*
QUISQUOUS, *adj.* Nice; perplexing, S. *Wodrow.*—Lat. *quisquis.*
QUYT, Quite, Quytte, *adj.* Innocent; free of culpability, q. acquitted. *Parl. Ja. II.*—Fr. *quitte;* L. B. *quiet-us*, absolutus, liber.
QUITCHIE, *adj.* Very hot. A liquid is said to be *quitchie*, when so hot as to scald one's finger, Fife.
QUITCLAMATIOUNE, *s.* Acquittal. *Acts Mary.*
To QUYTCLEYME, *v. a.* To renounce all claim to. *Wallace.*
QUYT-CLEME, *s.* Quit-claim; renunciation.
To QUYTE, *v. n.* 1. To skate; to use skates on ice, Ayrs. 2. To play on the ice with *curling-stanes*, Ayrs.
QUYTE, *s.* 1. The act of skating, Ayrs. 2. A coat, Buchan.
QUYTE, *part. pa.* Requited. *Gaw. and Gol.*
To QUITTER, *v. n.* V. Quhitter.
QUO, *pret. v.* Said; abbrev. from *quoth* or *quod*, S.; Lancash. *ko*, id.
QUOAB, *s.* A reward; a bribe. V. Koab.
QUOD, *pret. v.* Quoth; said, S. *Complaynt S.*—Alem. *quad*, dixi.
QUOY, *s.* A young cow. V. Quey.
QUOY, *s.* 1. A piece of ground, taken in from a common, and enclosed, Orkn. 2. *Sheep quoy*, a pen; synon. with *bucht*, Orkn.—Isl. *kvi*, claustrum, ubi oves includuntur. 3. *A ringit quoy*, one which has originally been of a circular form, id.
QUOYLAND, *s.* Land taken in from a common, and enclosed. *Rentall of Orkn.*
QUOK, *pret.* Quaked; trembled; *quake*, S. A.

The land alhale of Italy trymblit and quok.—*Doug. Virg.*

QUOTHA, *interj.* Forsooth, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.* Probably from *quoth*, said, A. S. *cwaetha*, dicere, but whether formed from the first or third person, seems uncertain.
QUOTT, Quote, Quoitt, *s.* The portion of goods of one deceased, appointed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property. *Act. Sed.*—Fr. *quote*, L. B. *quota*, portion.
QWERNE, *s.* Unexpl. *Act. Audit.*
QWYT-CLEME, *s.* Renunciation. *Wynt.*
QWITOUT, Qwet out, *part. pa.* Cleared from debt; the same with *Out-quit. Act. Dom. Conc.*—L. B. *quiet-are, quiti-are*, absolvere a debito.

R.

RA, Raa, Rae, *s.* A roe. *Acts Ja. I. Tannahill.*—Isl. *ra*, Su. G. Dan. *raa*, id.
RA, Ray, *s.* The sail-yard.—Isl. *raa*, Su. G. *segel-raa*, id.
RAAB, *s.* A mass of rock, fallen from a cliff.—Isl. *krap*, lapsus, Shetl.
RAACA, *s.* Drift wood.—Isl. *svage*, to reject, Shetl.
RA'AN, *part. pa.* Torn; riven, Dumfr.—Isl. *krauf-a*, divellere.
RAAND, *s.* A mark or stain. V. Rand.
To RAAZE, *v. a.* To madden; to inflame, Perths. Synon. with *Raise*, q. v.—Belg. *raas-en*, to anger.
RAB, *s.* A harsh abbrev. of *Robert.* V. Rob.
RABANDIS, Raibandis, *s. pl.* The small lines which fasten the sail to the yard. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *refband*, robbins. Yard-bands?
To RABATE, Rebate, *v. a.* To abate. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*—Fr. *rabat-tre.*
RABBAT, *s.* A cape for a mantle. *Invent.* V. Rebat.
To RABBLE, Rable, *v. a.* To assault in a riotous manner, to mob, S.; from the E. s. *rabble. Assembly Record.*
RABBLE, *s.* A rhapsody, S. *Baillie.*—Teut. *rabbel-en*, garrire, nugari.
To RABBLE, Raible, *v. n.* To rattle nonsense. *Gl. Shirr.* Burns (*Holy Fair*) uses *To Raible* in an active sense.
To RABBLE *aff*, *v. a.* To utter in a careless hurried manner, S. B. V. Rabble, *v.*
To RABETE. V. Rebait.
RABIATOR, *s.* A violent greedy person, Ayrs. *Ann. of the Par.* V. Rubiature.
RABIL, *s.* A disorderly train. *Douglas.*
RABLER, *s.* A rioter; a mobber. *Fount.*
RABLING, Rabbling, *s.* The act of mobbing. *Acts Assem.*
RABSCALLION, Rapscallion, *s.* A low worthless fellow; often including the idea conveyed by E. *tatterdemalion*, S. *Tales of my Landlord.*
RACH, *pret. v.* Dashed. *Wall.* V. Rasch, *v. a.*
RACE, *s.* 1. A current. 2. The current which turns a mill, S. B. *Law Case.* 3. The train of historical narration. *R. Bruce.* V. Raise.
RACE, *s.* Course at sea. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *resa*, id.; Belg. *reys*, a voyage.
RACER, *s.* A common trull; an attendant at races, So. and W. of S. *Burns' Holy Fair.*
RACHE, (*hard*) *s.* 1. A dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent. *Bellenden.*—Isl. *racke*, canis sagax; L. B. *racha*, Norm. *racche*, id. 2. A poacher; a night-wanderer, Selkirks.
RACHE. *Houlate.* V. Raith, Rath, *adj.*
RACHLIE, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Dirty and disorderly, S. B.—Isl. *krakleg-r*, incomtus, male habitus.
RACHLIN, *adj.* 1. Unsettled; harebrained, S. B. 2. Noisy; clamorous, ibid.—Su. G. *ragl-a*, huc illuc ferri; Isl. *ragalinn*, perversè delirans.
RACHTER, Raychter, Rauchter, *s.* Perhaps a batten, or a rafter. *Aberd. Reg.*
RACK, *s.* A shock; a blow. *Doug.*—Isl. *rek-a*, *hreck-ia*, propellere, quatere.
To RACK, *v. n.* To stretch; to extend. "He has a conscience that will *rack* like raw plaiding;" a proverbial phrase, Loth. V. Rak, *v.* to reach.
To RACK *up*, *v. n.* To clear up, spoken of the weather, S. when the clouds begin to open, so that the sky is seen.
RACK, *s.* A very shallow ford, of considerable breadth, Teviotdale.
RACK, *s.* The course in curling, Lanarks.—Perhaps, Su. G. *rak-a*, currere. V. Rink.
RACK, *s.* Couch-grass, Triticum repens, Linn., Loth. and other counties; *Quicken*, synon. V. Wrak, sense 3.
RACK, *s.* A frame fixed to the wall, for holding plates, &c. S. It is called in Fife, a *bink.*—"O. E. *rakke*, Presepe," Prompt. Parv. Belg. *rak*, id. *Schotelbrak*, "a cupboard for platters," Sewel.

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

RACKABIMUS, *s.* A sudden or unexpected stroke or fall, Ang.

RACKART, *s.* "A severe stroke," Buchan. *Gl. Surras.* Apparently a corruption of *Racket.*

RACKEL, RACKLE, RAUCLE, *adj.* 1. Rash; fearless, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *rack-r*, strenuus, arduus. 2. Stout; strong; firm; especially used of one who retains his strength long. "Thus, *He's a rackle carle at his years*, Clydes.; "A *rauele* carlin," a vigorous old woman. *Train's Poet. Rev.* 3. In Ayrs. the idea of clumsiness is conjoined with that of strength. *Blackw. Mag.*

RACKEL-HANDIT, *adj.* Careless; rash, S. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

RACKET, *s.* A dress-frock, Loth.—Su. G. *rocke*, Arm. *roket*, Fr. *rocket*, toga.

RACKET, *s.* 1. A smart stroke, S. *Ruddiman.*—Isl. *hreck-ia*, propellere; Belg. *rack-en*, to hit. 2. A disturbance; an uproar, S. This is nearly allied to the sense of the word in E.

RACKLE, *s.* A chain, S. B.

RACKLER, *s.* A land-surveyor; from his using a *rackle*, or chain, Aberd.

RACKLESS, *adj.* Regardless; reckless, S. O. E. *Kelly.* V. RAK, *s.*

RACKLIGENCE, *s.* Chance; accident, S. B. *Ross.*

RACKMEREESLE, *adv.* Higgledy-piggledy, Fife, Perths.

To RACKON, *v. n.* To fancy; to imagine; to suppose, S. B.; elsewhere pron. *reckon.*

RACKSTICK, *s.* A stick used for twisting ropes, S.; from E. *rack*, to extend.

To RACUNNYS, *v. a.* To recognise in a juridical sense. *Wall.*—L. B. *recognosc-ere.*

RAD, RADE, RED, *adj.* Afraid, Clydes. Dumfr. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *raed-as*, *radd-a*, terreo, timeo; Su. G. *raedd*, Dan. *raed*, *red*, afraid.

RAD, *s.* Counsel. V. RED.

To RADDLE, *v. a.* Apparently, to riddle; to pierce with shot, A. Bor. *Rob Roy.*

RADDMAN, *s.* A counsellor, Orkney. V. LAGRAYTMAN.

RADDOUR, REDDOUR, *s.* Fear. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *raedde*, id.

RADDOWRE, REDDOUR, *s.* 1. Vehemence; violence. *Douglas.* 2. Rigour; severity. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *rador*, the same with *roideur*, dureté. O. E. *Rydowre.*

RADE, RAID, *s.* 1. An invasion; an attack by violence. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *rad*, *rade*, invasio, incursio. 2. A ridiculous enterprise or expedition, S.; as, "Ye made braw *raid* to the fair yesterday." "Whatten a *raid* is this ye've ha'en?" What fine business is this you have been about? That our ancestors viewed the v. *to ride* as the origin of the s. *raid*, appears from the sense in which the pret. of the v. occurs in one of our acts. *Acts Mary.*

RADE, RAID, *s.* A road for ships. *Doug.*—Fr. *rade*, Belg. *rede*, Su. G. *redd*, id.

RADE, *adv.* Rather. *Priests Peb.* V. RATH.

RADNESS, *s.* Fear; timidity. *Barbour.*

To RADOTE, *v. n.* To rave, particularly in sleep. *Burel.*—Fr. *radot-er.*

To RADOUN, *v. n.* To return. *Wallace.*—*Fr. redonder*, to return.

RAE, WRAE, *s.* An enclosure for cattle, S. B.—Isl. *ra*, secessus domus, latibulum.

RAE, *s.* A roe. V. RA.

RAEN, *s.* A raven; softened in pron. from the E word.—Or from A. S. and Isl. *rafn*, id. "*Raens*, ravens. *Raen-nest-heugh*, the steepest precipice generally among precipices." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAF. *In raf*, quickly.—Su. G. *rapp*, citus, *rafsa*, celeriter. V. RAP.

RAFE, *pret.* Tore, from the v. *to rive. Act. Dom. Conc.*

To RAFF, *v. n.* Perhaps a variety of *Rave*, "*Raffing fellows*, ranting, roaring, drinking fellows." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAFF, *s.* Plenty; abundance, S. B. *Ross.*—A. S. *reaf*, spolia; C. B. *rhav*, diffusion. V. RAFFIE, *adj.*

RAFF, *s.* A flying shower, Ang.—Su. G. *rafs-a*, celeriter auferre.

RAFFAN, *adj.* Merry; roving. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *raf-a*, vagari.

RAFFEL, *s.* Doe-skin. *Chr. Kirk.* From *ra*, *rae*, a roe, and *fell*, a skin.

RAFFIE, *adj.* 1. Applied to any thing that springs rapidly, and grows rank; as, *raffy* corn, rank grain, Stirlings. 2. Plentiful; abundant, Aberd.—C. B. *rhav*, a spread, a diffusion; *rhav-u*, to spread out, to diffuse.—Teut. *rap*, Belg. *rapp*, citus, velox, *rafs-a*, *raff-a*, celeriter auferre; Lat. *rap-idus.*

RAFT, *s.* A long, thin person, Shetl.

To RAG, *v. a.* To rally; to reproach, S.—Isl. *ruag-a*, Alem. *ruag-en*, to accuse.

To RAG, *v. n.* A term applied to the shooting of grain, Gall. "Corn is said to be beginning to *rage*, when the grain-head first appears out of the *shot-blade*; corn first *rage* which grows on the sides of *riggs*, by the *fur brow.*" *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *ragg*, villus?

To RAG, *v. a.* A term used to denote a partial winnowing, Gall. "Corn is said to be a *ragging*," when put "the first time through the fans, or winnowing machine. When this is done, it is *ragged*, cleaned of its *rags* and roughness." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAG, *s.* 1. The act of rallying, or reproaching roughly, Clydes. 2. A debate or contention, Loth. Renfr.

RAG-A-BUSS, RAGABUSH, *s.* 1. A tatterdemalion; apparently synon. with E. *ragamuffin*, Roxb. 2. A vagabond; a scoundrel, Berwicks. *Ragabash* is expl. "a ragged crew of unmannerly people." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAG-A-BUSS, *adj.* 1. An epithet applied to those who are very poor, Roxb. 2. Mean; paltry; contemptible, Selkirks. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 3. "Good for nothing; reprobate," Ettr. For. "*Ragabrash*, an idle, ragged person, North." Grose. This seems a corr. of the other.

RAG-FALLOW, *s.* A species of fallow.

RAG-FAUCH, RAG-FAUGH, *s.* The same with *Rag-fallow*, Loth. "*Rag-faugh*, is grass land broken up in the summer, after the hay is cut and ploughed three times, and then dunged." *Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth.* V. FAUCH, FAUGH, *v.*

RAGGIE, *s.* A ragman, Orkn. and Shetl.

RAGGIT STAFF. *Inventories.* "*Raggit* seems to signify jagged or notched."—L. B. *ragiatus*, occurs for *radiatus*; Du Cange. But what kind of ornament is meant cannot easily be conjectured.

To RAGGLE, *v. a.* 1. To ruffle the skin, S. 2. In architecture, to jagg; to groove, S.—C. B. *rhygi-aw*, to rub, to chafe, atterere, Davies; *rhygi-o*, to rub, to fret, Lhuyd; also to groove, striare.

RAGYT CLATHES. *Parl. Ja. I.* This seems to signify slashed. As Du Cange views L. B. *ragat-us*, as synon. with *radiatus*, he expl. the latter, Segmentis diversi coloris distinctus pannus.

RAGLAT PLANE. A species of plane, used by carpenters, in making a groove for shelves of drawers, &c. S.

RAGLINS. The vacant space between the top of the walls and the slates, Shetl.

RAGLISH, RAGGLISH, *adj.* 1. Rough; boisterous, Buchan. *Tarras.* 2. Harsh; severe, ibid.

RAGMAN, RAGMENT, *s.* 1. A long piece of writing. *Wyntown.* 2. A rhapsody. *Douglas.* 3. An account, in order to a settlement. *Dunbar.*—Ital. *ragionamento*, a discourse.

RAGMAN'S ROW or ROLL. A collection of those deeds by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, A.D. 1296. *Rudd.*—Isl. *raeg-a*, to accuse, *raege*, an accuser; hence, the devil is called *Rageman*, P. Ploughman.

RAGNE, *pret.* Reigned. *Bellend. Cron.* Also *rang*, ibid.—The latter is the most common form, but *ragne* most nearly resembles the Lat. v. *regn-are.*

RAGWEED, *s.* Ragwort, S. *Burns.*

To RAY, *v. a.* To array. *Wallace.*

RAY, *s.* Military arrangement, ibid.

To BREAK RAY. To go into disorder. *Poems 16th Cent.*

RAY, *s.* Uncertain. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *ra*, Isl. *raege*, daemon.

RAY, REE, *adj.* Mad; wild, Gl. Sibb. V. REE.

RAY, *s.* "Song; poem," Gl. Sibb. He adds; "From *rhyme*, as Grew for *Greek.*"

RAYAYT. *Barbour.* L. *ryotyt*, rioted.

RAIBANDIS, *s. pl.* V. RABANDIS.

RAICA, RAICHIE, (*gutt.*) *s.* Abbrev. of the name *Rachel*, S.

To RAICHIE, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To scold, Clydes.

RAICHIE, *s.* The act of scolding, ibid.—Isl. *rag-a*, lacessere, timorem exprobrare; Haldorson; Promoveo, cito, evoco, ad certamen, G. Andr.; or *raeg-ia*, calumniari. The last syllable of the v. to *Bullirag*, has probably a common origin.

RAID, *s.* An inroad, S. V. RADE.

RAID, *s.* A road for ships. V. RADE.

RAIDS, *s. pl.* A long narrow track of fishing-ground, Shetl.

RAID TIME. The time of spawning. *Aberd. Reg.* V. REDE FISCHE. V. PADDOCK-RUDE.

RAYEN, RAYON, *s.* A ray. *Hume.*—Fr. *rayon*, id.

RAIF, *part. pa.* Rent. *Palice of Honor.*—Su. G. *rif-va*, to rive. V. RAFE.

RAIF, *s.* Robbery. *Complaynt S.*—A. S. *reaf*, spolia, *reaf-ian*, to rob.

To RAIF, *v. n.* To rave. *Douglas.*—Belg. *reev-en*, Fr. *resv-er.*

RAIK, *s.* An idle person, Roxb. This term does not at all include the idea expressed by E. *rake.*

To RAIK, RAKE, RAYK, REYKE, *v. n.* 1. To range, S. *Doug.* 2. Applied to cattle, when they will not settle on their pasture, but move off to the corn, &c. Then they are said to be *raikin*, S.—Su. G. *rack-a*, cursitare. 3. To move expeditiously, S. *Sir Gawan.* 4. *To raik on raw*, to march in order. *Douglas.* 5. To be copious in discourse. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *rek-a*, to roam, *rak-a*, to go swiftly.

RAIK, RAYK, RAKE, *s.* 1. The extent of a course or walk, S.; hence, *sheep-raik*, and *cattle-raik*, S. *Wynt.* 2. A swift pace. *Ross.* 3. The act of carrying from one place to another, S. *Henrysone.* 4. As much as a person carries at once from one place to another, S. 5. The extent of fishing-ground, S. B. *Act. Council.* 6. The direction in which the clouds are driven by the wind, Ettr. For. 7. *Tongue-raik*, elocution; flow of language, S. B.

RAIK, RAK, RACK, *s.* Care; reckoning. *Quhat raik?* what do I care for it? S. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *recce*, cura; O. E. *reck.*

RAIKIE, *s.* A piece of wood attached to a yard to facilitate its movements on the mast, Shetl.

RAIL, *s.* A woman's jacket, S. B. Gl. Sibb.—Belg. *ryglyf*, a bodice, stays.

RAIL'D, *part. pa.* Entangled; as, *a rail'd hesp*, an entangled hank, Perths.; contr. from *Ravelled.* In Fife it is pronounced q. *Reyld.*

RAIL-EE'D, *adj.* Wall-eyed, Dumfr.; syn. *Ringle-eyed*, S.

RAILYA, *s. Inventories.* It seems to denote striped satin.—From Fr. *rayolé*, *rialé*, streaked, rayed; whence the compound phrase, *rialé pialé*, "diversified with many several colours," Cotgrave.

RAILYEAR, *s.* A jester. *Douglas.*

RAILYETTIS, *s. pl. Inventories.* The *railyettis* seem to be bands by which a coif was fastened under the chin.—From Fr. *reli-er*, L. B. *rallia-re*, to bind.

To RAILL, *v. n.* To jest. *Burel.*—Fr. *raill-er*, id.; E. *rally.*

RAILLY, *s.* An upper garment worn by females, S. *Bride Lammerm.*—A. S. *racgel*, *raegle*, *hraegl*, vestis, vestimentum. Perhaps the radical term is Isl. *rocgg*, sinus, the fold of a garment.

RAIL-TREE, *s.* A large beam, in a cow-house, into which the upper ends of the stakes are fixed, Teviotd. In Fife pron. *Reyl-tree.* V. RAIVEL.

* RAIN. For some superstitions regarding rain, V. MARRIAGE, in the Supplement.

RAYNE, *s.* Perhaps a roe or kid. *Poems 16th Cent.*—q. *rayen*, from A. S. *raege*, damula, capreola, pl. *raegen*; or from *hraen*, capreolus, a kid, a roe.

RAYNE, *s.* V. RANE.

RAING, *s.* Row. V. RANG.

To RAING, *v. n.* 1. To rank up, S. *Ferguson.* 2. To follow in a line, S. B.

RAIN-GOOSE. The Red-throated Diver, supposed to prognosticate *rain*, Caithn. *Statist. Acc. Orkn. and Shetl.*

To RAINIE, *v. a.* To repeat the same thing over and over, Ang. Renfr. V. RANE.

RAIP, *s.* 1. A rope, S. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *raip*, A. S. *rape*, id. 2. A rood, or six ells in length. *Skene.*—Su. G. *rep-a*, to measure by a line. 3. What is strung on a rope. "Tuelf thowsand *raippis* of vnyeonis" [onions]. *Aberd. Reg.*

RAIPFULL, *s.* 1. The full of a rope, S. 2. This term seems to have been formerly used as syn. with *Widdifow*, *s. Poems 16th Cent.*

To RAIR, *v. n.* To roar. V. RARE.

RAIR, *s.* A roar. V. RARE.

To RAIRD, *v. n.* 1. To bleat, or low, applied to sheep or cattle, Roxb. 2. To make a loud noise or report, S. "Ice is said to be *rairding*, when it is cracking, &c." *Gall. Encycl.* 3. To make a noise by eructation, ibid. 4. To break wind backwards, S. A.

RAIRD, *s.* 1. The act of lowing, or of bleating, ibid. 2. A sudden and loud noise; a loud report of any kind, S. 3. The noise made by eructation; as,

"He loot a great *raird*," he gave a forcible enunciation, S. Syn. *rift*. 4. A report of another kind, S.

—Beckin she loot a fearfu' *raird*,
That gart her think great shame,
Ramsay's Christ's Kirk.

RAIRUCK, *s.* A small rick of corn, Roxb.—Perh. from A. S. *raewa*, ordo, series, and *hreac*, cumulus; q. a *reak*, or rick of grain, such as those set in a *row* in the field; as distinguished from a stack, and even from a *hand-ruck*.

RAIS, *s.* A voyage. V. RAISS.

RAIS'D-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of derangement, S. *Ross.*

To RAISE, RAIZE, *v. a.* 1. To excite, S. *Burns.* 2. To madden; *rais'd*, delirious, S.—Alem. *rais-en*, irritare; Su. G. *ras-a*, insanire.

RAISE-AN'-WAND, *s.* The apparatus formerly used for bringing home a millstone from the quarry, Ayrs.

RAISE-NET, *s.* A kind of net, Dumfr. "*Raise-nets*, so called from their *rising* and falling with the tide." *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*

RAISE-NET FISHING. Allowing the lower part of the net to *rise* and float with the flowing tide, and to fall down with the ebb, Dumfr. *Stat. Acc.*

RAISS, RASSE, RASE, RACE, *s.* A strong current in the sea, S. *Barbour.*—Teut. *race*, aestuarium. Hence "The *Race* of Alderney."

RAISS, RAIS, *s.* A voyage. *Act Dom. Conc.*—Belg. *reys*, Dan. *rejse*, Su. G. *soiresa*, a voyage, from *reys-en*, *reis-e*, *res-a*, Isl. *reis-a*, iter facere, profisisci. Bp. Doug. uses *Race* also for a course, q. v.

RAITH, REATH, *s.* The fourth part of a year, S. *Ross.*—Gael. *ratha*, *raithe*, id.; Su. G. *ret*, Isl. *reit-r*, quadratum quodvis.

RAITH, RATH, *adj.* 1. Sudden; quick. *Houlate.*—A. S. *hraeth*, celer; Isl. *hradr*, promptus. 2. Ready; prepared. *Douglas.* V. RATH in Johnson.—Hence E. *rather*, primarily, *sooner*; Fr. *plutôt*.

RAITH, *adv.* Quickly. *Douglas.*—A. S. *rath*, id.

RAIVEL, *s.* 1. A rail, S.—Fr. *verre-vel*, id. 2. The cross-beam to which the tops of cow-stakes are fastened, Ettr. For. *Rail-tree*, id.

RAIVEL (*of a spur*), *s.* The rowel, Clydes.

RAIVEL, *s.* An instrument with pins in it, used by weavers for spreading out the yarn that is to be put on the beam, Lanarks. In Loth. this is called an *Evener*. Probably from its resemblance to a rail, S. *Raivel*, q. v.

To RAK, *v. a.* To reach. *Montgomerie.*—A. S. *race-an*, Su. G. *rasck-a*, id.

To RAK, REK, *v. a.* To regard. *Douglas.*—A. S. *rec-an*, Isl. *raek-ia*, curare.

RAK, *s.* Care. V. RAIK.

RAK, RAWK, ROIK, ROOK, *s.* A thick mist or fog, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *rak-ur*, humidus; Teut. *roock*, vapor.

RAK, RAWK, *s.* The rheum which distils from the eyes during sleep, S. B. *Ruddiman.*—Isl. *hrak*, rejectaneum quid. Syn. *gur*, Shetl.

RAK, RAWK, *s.* The greenish scum on stagnating water, S. B. ibid.

To RAKE, *v. n.* To turn to the left hand, a term used with respect to the motion of cattle in husbandry, Fife. It occurs in the proverbial phrase, *Haup weel, rake weel*. V. HAUP, *v.*

RAKE, *s.* A very lank person; as, "He's a mere *rake*," S.

To RAKE *the* EEN. To be thoroughly awake, S.; q. to rub the rheum from one's eyes. *G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs.*

RAKE. L. *wrake*, wreck. *Sir Tristrem.*

RAKE, *s.* A swift pace. V. RAIK.

RAKES, *s.* A kind of duty exacted at a mill, equal to three *gospens*, Ayrs.

RAKYNG, *part. pr.* Perhaps wandering. *Dunbar.* V. RAIK.

RAKKET, *s.* Uncertain. *Bannatyne P.*

RAKKIS, *s. pl.* Iron instruments on which a spit is turned. *Act. Dom. Con.* V. RAXES.

To RAKLES *one's self*. To deviate from the proper line of conduct. *Q. Mary's Instructions.* Keith explains it on the margin by another Scottish term, "*deborded* from decency." Formed perhaps from *Rackless*, adj. q. demeaned himself in a careless or incautious manner.

RAKLESLIE, *adv.* Unwittingly. *Lynds.*

RAKLESS, *adj.* Careless; rash, S.—E. *reckless*, A. S. *receleas*, id.

RAK-SAUCH, *s.* A reproachful term, q. applied to one who deserves to *rack*, or stretch, a withy. *Dunbar.*

To RALE, *v. n.* To spring; to gush forth. *Douglas.*—Isl. *ryll*, rivus tacitè labens.

To RALEIFF, *v. n.* To rally. *Wallace.*

RALYEIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps, striped. *Inventories.* V. RAILYA and RAILYETTIS.

RALIS, *s. pl.* Nets. *Doug.*—Franc. *regil*, vectis, obex.

RALLY, *adj.* Mean; unhandsome; ungenteel, Orkn.—Probably from Isl. *rag*, meticulosus, formidolosus; *rag-a*, lacesere, timorem exprobrare; whence *rag-leikt*, pusillanimitas.

RALLION, *s.* A ragged fellow, Roxb. Fife.

RALLION, *s.* Clattering; noise, S. B.—Isl. *ragl-a*, incedere, *ragl*, gressus.

To RAM, *v. a.* A rude mode of punishment among masons, by which the delinquent is used as a battering-ram. *Miller's Schools and Schoolmasters.*

RAMAGIECHAN, *s.* 1. Expl. a large raw-boned person, speaking and acting heedlessly, Ang. 2. A false-hearted fellow; a back-biter; a double-dealer, Ayrs.

RAMBALEUGH, *adj.* 1. Tempestuous; as, "a *rambaleugh* day," a stormy day, Roxb. 2. Applied metaph. to the disposition; as, "She has a *rambaleugh* temper," ibid.—Teut. *rammel-en*, strepere, tumultuari, perstrepere. Isl. *rumba*, procella, pelagica.

To RAMBARRE, *v. a.* To repulse. *Godscroft.*—Fr. *rembarr-er*, id.

RAMBASKIOUS, RAMBASKISH, *adj.* Rough; unpolished, Teviotd. V. RAMBUSK.

RAMBLEGARIE, *s.* A forward person, Lanarks.; the same with *Rumblegarie*; with this difference, that here it is used as a *s.*

RAMBOUNGE, *s.* A severe brush of labour, Clydes.; probably a cant term.

RAMBUSK, *adj.* Robust, Ettr. For.

To RAME, *v. n.* To shout; to roar, S. B. *Douglas.*—A. S. *hream-an*, Su. G. *raam-a*, clamare.

RAME, *s.* A cry, especially as denoting reiteration of the same sound, S.

RAMEDE, *s.* Remedy. *Wall.*—Fr. *remede*.

RAMFEEZLED, *part. adj.* Fatigued; exhausted, S. *Burns.*—Teut. *ramme*, aries, and *futsel-en*, agitare.

RAMFEEZLEMENT, *s.* 1. Disorder, produced by fatigue or otherwise, Ayrs. 2. Confused discourse, or a violent quarrel.

To RAMFORSE, *v. a.* 1. To strengthen; to supply with men and warlike stores; E. *reinforce*. *Sed. Counc.*—Fr. *renforc-er*, id. 2. To cram; to stuff hard. *Ramforsit*, as used by N. Burne, is evidently the same.

RAMFORSIT, *part. pa.* Crammed. *N. Burns.* V. RAMFORSE.

To RAMFWRE, *v. a.* To fortify. *Decreet of the Privie Council, Presbytery of Lanerk agt. the Laird and Ladie Lamington, A.* 1645. Evidently the same with *Ramforse*, and *Ranforse*, q. v.

RAMGUNSHOCH, *adj.* Rugged. *Kelly.*—Isl. *ram-r*, fortis, and *gunni*, vir pugnax.

RAMYD, *s.* The same with *Ramede*, remedy. *Aberd. Reg.*

RAMYNG, *s.* A loud cry. *Douglas.*

RAMIST, *adj.* "Ill-rested," Shetl.; signifying that one has been disturbed in sleep.

RAMMAGE, *s.* The sound emitted by hawks. *Urquhart's Rabelais.*—Fr. *ramage*, the warbling of birds.

RAMMAGE, *adj.* 1. Rash; thoughtless, Fife. 2. Furious, ibid. This seems originally the same with *Rammist*, q. v.

RAMMAGE, *adj.* Rough-set, applied to a road, Aberd. *Skinner's Misc. P.*—Teut. *ramagie*, ramalia; fasces ex virgultis et minutis ramis; q. a road entangled with brushwood or *ramage*, id. E.

RAMMAGED, *part. adj.* In a state of delirium from intoxication. "When a man is *rammaged*, that is, raised, crazed, or damaged with drink, we say that man looks *ree*." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAMMASCHE, *adj.* Collected. *Compl. S.*—Fr. *ramassé.*

RAMMEKINS, *s.* A dish made of eggs, cheese, and crumbs of bread, mixed in the manner of a pudding, Gl. Sibb.—Flandr. *rammakin*, panis escharites.

RAMMEL, RAMEL, *s.* Small branches. *Burel.*—Fr. *ramille*, id.

RAMMEL, *adj.* 1. Branchy. *Compl. S.*—Fr. *ramilli.* 2. Rank, applied to straw, S. B.

RAMMEL, RAMBLE, *s.* Mixed grain, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Teut. *rammel-en*, tumultuari.

RAMMER, *s.* A ramrod, S.

RAMMING, *s.* V. RAM, *v. a.*

To RAMMIS, RAMMISH, *v. n.* To be driven about under the impulse of any powerful appetite, S. B.—Alem. *romisch pfuerd*, equus salax.

RAMMISH, *adj.* *He's gane rammish*, he is in a violent rage; implying some degree of derangement, South of S.—Isl. *hrams-a*, violenter arripere.

RAMMISHT, *part. adj.* Crazy, Mearns. V. RAMMIST.

RAMMIST, *part. adj.* Raging. *Bellenden.*

RAMMLEGUISHON, *s.* A sturdy rattling fellow, Teviotd. Perhaps from S. *rammel*, tall, rank, and *gaishon*, q. v.

RAMNATRACK, *s.* Ill spun yarn, Shetl.—Perhaps from Su. G. *remna*, hiscere, rimam agere, *remna*, fissura; q. what has been often broken in spinning or drawing. Teut. *treck*, is tractus, from *treck-en*, to draw. Lat. *trahere.*

To RAMORD, *v. n.* V. REMORD.

RAMP, *adj.* 1. Riotous. *Fountainhall.* 2. Vehement; violent, S. *Pennecuik.*

To RAMP, *v. n.* Applied to milk when it becomes ropy, S. B.—Fr. *ramp-er*, to creep.

To RAMP, *v. a.* To trample, Gl. Sibb.

RAMP, *adj.* Strong; rank; as, "a *ramp* smell." Dumfr. E. *rammish.* "A *ramp smell*, a strong smell, the smell of a he-goat." *Gall. Encycl.*

To RAMP, *v. n.* 1. To be rompish, S. 2. To rage. *Wallace.*—A. S. *rempend*, praeceps.—It occurs in the same form in O. E. "I *rampe*, I play the callet, Je ramponne," Palsgr.

RAMP, *s.* A romp, S.

To RAMPAGE, *v. n.* To prance about with fury, S. *Rose. Ram*, and *pauge*, q. to prance like a ram.

RAMPAGIOUS, *adj.* Furious, Ayrs. *R. Gilhaize.* V. RAMPAGE, *v.*

RAMPAR EEL, RAMPER EEL. A lamprey, S. *Stat. Acc.*

RAMPAUGER, *s.* One who prances about furiously, S.

RAMPAUGIN, *s.* The act of prancing about in this manner, S.

RAMPLON, *s.* The lamprey, Ayrs.—Apparently corr. from Fr. *lamproyon*, a small lamprey.

RAMPLOR, RAMPLER, *adj.* Roving; unsettled, Ayrs. Lanarks. *Ann. of the Par.*

RAMPLOR, *s.* A gay rambling fellow, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.*—Isl. *ramb-a*, vacillare. *Rombolare* is to throw with a sling.

RAMPS, *s.* A species of garlic, Allium ursinum, Linn., Loth. Gall. "*Ramps*, wild leeks common on shores." *Gall. Encycl.*—Sw. *rams*, id. V. RAMSH, *s.*

RAM-RAIS, RAM-RACE, *s.* 1. The race taken by two rams before each shock in fighting, Dumfr. 2. A short race, in order to give the body greater impetus before taking a leap, Ettr. For. Clydes. 3. The act of running in a precipitous manner, with the head inclined downwards, as if to butt with it.—Teut. *ramey-en*, arietare.

RAM-REEL, *s.* A dance by men only, Aberd. Sometimes called a *Bull-reel*, ibid. *D. Anderson's Poems.*

To RAMSH, *v. n.* To eat voraciously with noise, Fife. Syn. *Hamsh.*—Isl. *hramms-a*, violenter arripere, Haldorson; perhaps from *hramm-r*, a bear.

RAMSH, *s.* A single act of masticating, with noise, coarse or rank food, as raw vegetables, Fife, Perths.

RAMSH, *s.* A species of leek, Perths. *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl.* Linnaeus informs us, that the Allium ursinum is Gotlandis *rams*, Scanis *ramsk*, W. Gothis *ramsloek.*—The word is immediately allied to A. S. *hramsa*, *hramse*, allium sylvestre, vel allium ursinum. But the common origin is most probably Su. G. *ram*, Isl. *ram-r*, olidus, strong, harsh, rank, from its strong smell. In this sense *Ramsh*, adj. q. v. is used in the north of S.

RAMSH, *adj.* 1. Strong; robust, S. B.—Su. G. *ram*, Isl. *ramm-ur*, id. 2. Harsh to the taste, S. B.—Norw. *romme*, rank; Isl. *rammr*, bitter. 3. "Inconsiderately rash; arrogant." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* Q. rushing on like a ram. 4. Lascivious; salacious, S.—Teut. *ramm-en*, salire; Alem. *romisch*, salax.

RAMSHACHLED, *part. pa.* Loose; disjointed; in a crazy state, Fife.—*Ram* is an old Goth. term denoting strength; *ramm-ur*, robustus, validus. Thus *ramshachled* may signify very much distorted. V. SHACHLE.

RAMSHACKLE, *s.* A thoughtless fellow, S. O. *Reg. Dalton.*

RAMSKERIE, *adj.* "Restive and lustful as a ram." *Gall. Encycl.* V. SKERIE.

RAMSTACKERIN', *part. pr.* Acting in a blundering manner, Aberd.—Perhaps from Su. G. *ram*, fortis, and Scano-Goth. *stagr-a*, vacillare, to stagger.

RAMSTAGEOUS, *adj.* Applied to any thing coarse, Roxb. V. RAMSTOUGAR.

RAMSTALKER, *s.* A clumsy, awkward, blundering fellow, Aberd.

RAM-STAM, *adj.* Forward; thoughtless; precipitate, S. *Burns.*

RAM-STAM, *adv.* Precipitately, S. *Rob Roy.* *Ram*, and *stacum-a*, tendere.

RAMSTAM, *s.* 1. A giddy forward person, Ayrs. *The Entail.* 2. The strongest home-brewed beer; perhaps so denominated from its power of producing giddy, foolish conduct, Upp. Clydes.

RAMSTAMPHISH, *adj.* 1. Rough; blunt; uncere-monious, Ettr. For. Apparently formed from *Ram-stam*, q. v. 2. Forward and noisy, Ayrs. *Edin. Mag.*

RAMSTAM'RAN, *part. pr.* Rushing on headlong, Perths.; the same with *Ramstam*, q. v.; although immediately from *ram*, and the v. *to stammer*. *Duff's P.*

RAMSTOUGAR, RAMSTOUGEROUS, (*g hard*) *adj.* 1. Rough, with strength, Roxb. Upp. Clydes. 2. Rough, applied to cloth, &c. ibid. 3. Used for characterising a big, vulgar, masculine woman, ibid. 4. Heedless, harebrained, ibid. 5. Rough or boisterous in manner; disposed to be riotous, Loth.; quarrelsome, Roxb. *Ramstougar* is the form of the word in Roxb.—Su. G. *ram*, fortis, robustus, Isl. *ram-r*, id. and Su. G. *stygg*, deformis, or rather Isl. *stygg-r*, asper, difficilis, *stygger*, iratus, from *stygg-a*, offendere, irritare, ad iram provocare. Let it be remembered that in Sw. *stygg*, is pronounced as *stugg*.

RAMSTUGIOUS, (*g soft*) *adj.* The same in signification with *Ramstougerous*, Roxb. It is used as apparently synon. with austere. *A. Scott's Poems.*

RAM-TAM, *adv.* Precipitately, Roxb. The same with *Ram-stam*.

RAMTANGLEMENT, *s.* Confusion; disorder, Ayrs.

RAMUKLOCH. *To sing ramukloch*, to cry. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Gael. *ra*, denoting motion, *muich*, sadness, and *loch*, dark, or *laoi*, day, q. "deep sorrow," or, "the day of sadness comes."

RAN. V. RAUN.

To RANCE, *v. a.* 1. To prop with stakes, S.—Su. G. *raenn-a*, to fasten a door with a stake. 2. To barricade, Clydes.

RANCE, *s.* 1. A wooden prop, S. 2. The cross bar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together, Ang. 3. The cornice of a wooden bed, S.—Su. G. *ren*, a stake.

To RANCE, *v. a.* To fill completely; to choke up, Ayrs. Perhaps merely an oblique sense of the v. as denoting to prop with stakes; or at least of the Su. G. v. *raenn-a*, q. "so to enclose that no aperture is left."

RANCE, *adj.* Rhenish, belonging to the Rhine; "Ane greit peis [piece] of *Rance* wyne." *Aberd. Reg.*—Belg. *Rinse*, or *Rhinse*, signifies Rhenish.

To RANCEL, RANSEL, *v. n.* To search throughout a parish for stolen or for insufficient goods; also to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour, Shetl. *Surv. Shetl.*

RANCELING, *s.* The act of searching for stolen goods, &c. *Edmonst. Zetl.*

RANCELLOR, RANCELMAN, *s.* A kind of constable; one employed in the investigation described above. *Barry's Orkn.*—From Dan. *reenskyll-er*, to cleanse, q. *cleansers*; or *randsagelse*, a search, q. *ransackers*; or from Isl. *ran*, prey, pillage, and perhaps *sel-a*, *sael-ja*, to deliver.

RAND, *s.* 1. A narrow stripe. Thus the wool of a sheep is said to be separated into *rands* in smearing, that the tar may be equally spread on the skin, Teviotd.—Nearly allied to E. *rand*, a border, a seam. As used in S. it corresponds with Germ. Su. G. *rand*, linea, *rand-a*, striis distinguere, *randigt tyg*, pannus virgatus, striped cloth. Teut. *rand*, margo, ora, limbus. 2. A stripe, of whatever breadth, of a different colour in cloth, Roxb. 3. A streak of dirt left in any thing that has been cleaned imperfectly, ibid. V. RUND.

RANDER, *s.* Order, S. B. *Ross.*—Su. G. *rand*, margo, linea, pl. *rander*.

To RANDER, *v. n.* To ramble in discourse; to talk idly, Lanarks. Berwicks.—Probably a derivative from Teut. *rand-en*, delirare, ineptire, nugari.

RANDER, *s.* A great talker; as, "She's a perfect *rander*," Roxb.

RANDERS, *s. pl.* 1. Idle rumours, S. 2. Idle conversation, S.—Fland. *rand-en*, delirare, nugari. Syn. *Haivers*, *Maundrels*.

RANDEVOW, *s.* Rendezvous. *Acts Cha. I.*

RANDY, RANDIE-BEGGAR, *s.* 1. A beggar who exacts alms by threatening language, S. *Ritson.* 2. A scold, S. *Saxon and Gael.*—Su. G. *ran*, spoil, and *tiuf*, a thief; Gael. *ranntaich*, a songster. 3. An indelicate, romping hoyden, Moray. In the South of E. this term is particularly applied to a restive or frolicsome horse, Grose, vo. *Strandy*.

RANDY, *adj.* 1. Vagrant and disorderly, S. *Gay Mannering.* 2. Quarrelsome; scolding, S. *Meston.*

RANDY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a scold, S. *The Steam-Boat.*

RANDIT, *part. adj.* Striped with different colours, Teviotd. "*Randyt*, streaked or striped," Gl. Sibb. V. RAND, *s.*

RANDLE-TREE, *s.* V. RANTLE-TREE.

To RANDON, *v. n.* To flow swiftly in a straight line. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *randonn-er*, id.

RANDOUN, *s.* Swift motion. *Barbour.*—Fr. *randon*, the force of a violent stream.

RANE, RAYNE, RAIN, REANE, *s.* 1. Tedious, idle talk. *Wyntown.* 2. Metrical jargon, Lanarks. *Douglas.* 3. A frequent repetition of the same sound. *Houlate.*—Germ. *raun*, an incantation; Isl. *runa*, sermo non intermissus.

To RANE, *v. a.* To cry the same thing over and over, S. O.; *rainie*, Ang. *Doug.*

To RANE *one doun*, *v. a.* To speak evil of one; to depreciate one's character, Clydes.

RANEGALD, *adj.* Acting as a *renegado*. *Kennedy.*

To RANFORCE, *v. a.* 1. To reinforce; to fortify further; to add new means of defence. *Bannatyne's Journal.*—Fr. *renforc-er*, id. 2. To storm; to take by mere strength. *Monro's Exped.*

RANG, RAING, *s.* A row; a rank, S.—Fr. *rang*, id.; Sw. *rang*, C. B. *rhenge*, ordo, series.

RANG, *pret.* Reigned, S. *Garden.*

RANGALE, RANGALD, RINGALD, RANGAT, *s.* 1. The rabble. *Barbour.* 2. A crowd; a mob, S. B. *Doug.* 3. Anarchy; disorder. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *hraungi*, strepitus; or *ran*, rapina, and *gild*, societas.

RANGE, *s.* 1. A company of hunters. *Douglas.*—Fr. *rang*, *rangée*, a row. 2. The van of an army. *Wallace.*

To RANGE, *v. n.* To agitate water, by plunging, for the purpose of driving fish from their holds, Ettr. For.—Teut. *rangh-en*, agitare.

RANGEL, *s.* A heap, applied to stones; syn. *rickle*. *Saint Patrick.*—Isl. *hraungi*, tumultuaria structura ex rudi saxo; *hraungi-a*, ex rudi lapide male struere, Haldorson.

RANGER, HEATHER RANGER. V. REENGE, *s.*

RANIE, *s.* The abbrev. of some Christian name. "*Ranie* Bell." Perhaps *Renwick*.

RANK, *adj.* 1. Strong; able-bodied. *Bellenden.* 2. Harsh; applied to the voice. *Douglas.*

RANK, *adj.* Top-heavy, applied to boats, &c. Shetl. E. *crank*.

RANKRINGING, *adj.* Perhaps wild; coarse. *The Steam-Boat.* From *rank*, strong, and *ringing*, (*i. e.* reigning) assuming.

RANNEL-TREE, *s.* The same with *Rantle-tree*, or Crook-tree. *Gall. Encycl.* V. RANTLE-TREE.

RANNYGILL, *s.* A bold, impudent, unruly person; generally applied to *Tinklers*, Roxb. It is given as synon. with *Randy*. The first part of the word may indeed be a corruption of this. *Gill* might be traced to *gild*, society, q. "one belonging to the fraternity of scolds."—Or to Dan. *geil*, wanton, dissolute.

RANNLE-BAUKS, *s.* 1. The cross-beam in a chimney, on which the crook hangs, Selkirks. *Rannebauk*, A. Bor. 2. The beam which extends from one gable to another in a building, for supporting the *couples*, Teviotdale.

RANNOK FLOOK. A species of flounder. Perhaps for *Bannock-fluke*. *Sibbald.*

To **RANSH** or **RUNSH**, *v. n.* To take large mouthfuls, especially of any vegetable, employing the teeth as carvers; as, to *ransh* or *runsh at an apple, a turnip*, &c. Loth. South of S. It necessarily includes the idea of the sound made by the teeth.

To **RANSHEKEL**, *v. a.* To search carefully, Teviotd.; as, "I'll *ranshekel* the hale house till I find it;" evidently a corr. of E. *ransack*.

RANSIE, RANCIE, *adj.* Red; sanguine; applied to the complexion. *A ransie-luggit carle*, an old man who retains a high complexion, Fife.—I am inclined to think that the term, though applied to one who has the ruddiness of health, is equivalent to E. *pure*, as "a pure" or "clear complexion," and is thus allied to Su. G. *rensa*, Isl. *hreinsa*, purificare.

* **RANSOM**, *s.* Extravagant price, S. "How can the puir live in thae times, when every thing's at sic a *ransom*?"—This word may have been left by the French when in this country during Mary's reign; as Fr. *rançonner*, signifies not only to ransom, but to oppress, to exact, to extort, Cotgr.

RANSOUNE, RANSOWN, *s.* Ransom. *Wallace.*—Fr. *ranson*, id.

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

—A rhyming, *ranting*, roving billie.—*Burns.*

—Fland. *rand-en*, *randt-en*, delirare, ineptire, nugari, insanire.

RANT, *s.* 1. The act of frolicking or toying, S. A. *Tales of My Landl.* 2. Merry-meeting, with dancing, Shetl. A *rant* also means a lay, a song.

How heartsome is't to see the rising plants!
To hear the birds chirm o'er their pleasing *rants!*
Gentle Shep.

RANTER, *s.* A roving fellow, S.

—My name is Rob the *Ranter*.
Song, Maggy Lauder.

To **RANTER**, *v. a.* 1. To sew a seam across neatly, S.—Fr. *rentraire*, id. 2. To darn in a coarse manner, Ang. 3. Metaph. to attempt to reconcile assertions or propositions that are dissonant. *Fountainh.*

RANTY, *adj.* 1. Cheerful; gay, Selkirks. q. disposed to *rant*; synon. *Roving. Hogg.* 2. Tipsy; riotous, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.*

RANTING, *adj.* 1. In high spirits; synon. with *Ranty*, S. *Old Song, Laing's Thistle of Scotl.* 2. Exhilarating; causing cheerfulness, S. *Herd.*

RANTING, *s.* Noisy mirth; generally conjoined with drinking, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

RANTINGLY, *adv.* With great glee.

RANTY-TANTY, *s.* 1. A weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf, S. B. *Ritson.* 2. It is understood in Renfrews. as denoting the broad-leaved sorrel. 3. A kind of beverage, distilled from heath and other vegetable substances, formerly used by the peasantry, Ayrs.

RANTLE-TREE, RANDLE-TREE, *s.* 1. The beam which extends across a chimney, on which the crook is suspended, S. *Rantree*, Fife. *Journ. Lond.* 2. The end of a rafter or beam. *Gl. Sibbald.*—Su. G. *rand*, extremity, and *tilia*, A. S. *thil*, a joist. 3. A tall raw-boned person, S. A. *Guy Man.* In Fife the name *rantle-tree* is given to the *rowan-tree*. It is probable that the *crook-tree* was made of that wood.

RANTREE, *s.* The mountain-ash. This is the pron. S. B. *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. ROUN-TREE.

RANVERSING, *s.* The act of eversion. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*—Fr. *renvers-er*, to overturn, to evert.

RANUNGARD, *s.* Renegado. *Leg. St. And.*

RAP, RAPE, *s.* A rope. V. RAIP.

To **RAP**, *v. n.* To fall in quick succession. *Ross.*—Su. G. *rap-a*, praeceps ruo, procido.

RAP, *s.* 1. A cheat; an impostor, S. 2. A counterfeit coin; *a mere rap*, S.—Su. G. *rapp-a*, vi ad se protrahere.

RAP, *s.* *In a rap*, immediately, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *rapp*, Belg. *rap*, quick.

To **RAP** *aff* a thing. To do it expeditiously.

To **RAP** *forth*, or *out*, *v. a.* To throw out forcibly. *Doug.*

To **RAP** *aff*, *v. n.* To go off hastily with noise, S. *Rob Roy.*—Isl. *krap-a*, ruere, praecipitare; festinare.

To **RAP** *out*, *v. a.* To throw out with rapidity or vehemence, S. *M'Ward.*

RAP AND STOW. "A phrase meaning root and branch." *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *rappe*, signifies racemus, uva, also, res decerpta. The term *stow* is expl. under the synon. phrase *Stab and Stow*. That here used may be equivalent to "branch and stump."

RAPE, *adv.* Hastily. *Montgomeries.*

RAPEGYRNE, *s.* The name anciently given to the little figure made of the last handful of grain cut on the harvest field, now called the *Maiden*. *Fordun.*—Su. G. *rep-a*, to reap; and *gerna*, greedily; Isl. *girn-a*, cupere; q. what is reaped with great eagerness.

RAPLACH, RAPLACK, RAPLOCK, REPLOCH, *s.* 1. Coarse woollen cloth, homespun, and not dyed, S. *Lyndsay.*—Su. G. *rep-a*, vellere, and *lock*, cirrus; q. the *lock* of wool, as *plucked* from the animal. 2. The skin of a hare littered in March, and killed in the end of the year, Clydes.

RAPLOCH, *adj.* Coarse. *Burns.*

RAPPARIS, *s. pl.* Wrappers. *Invent.*

To **RAPPLE** *up*, *v. n.* To grow quickly and in a rank manner; originally applied to quick vegetation, secondarily to a young person who grows rapidly, Loth. Roxb.; also pron. *Ropple.*

To **RAPPLE** *up*, *v. a.* To do work in a hurried and imperfect manner, S. B.—Isl. *krap-a*, festinare.

RAPSCALLION, *s.* V. RASCALLION.

RAPT, *s.* Robbery; rapine. *Acts Cha. I.*—Lat. *rapt-us.*

RAP WEEL. *Hap weel, rap weel*, come of it what will, whatever be the result, S. A. *Hogg's Poems.* "*Hap weel, Rap weel*, a phrase meaning hit or miss." *Gall. Encycl.* V. HAUP, *v.*

To **RARE**, RAIR, *v. n.* 1. To roar. *Wyntown. Burns' Holy Fair.*—A. S. *rar-an*, id. 2. To emit a continued loud report, like that caused by the cracking of a large field of ice, S. *Davidson's Seasons.*

RARE, Rair, *s.* 1. A roar. *Lyndsay.* 2. A loud report of any kind, S.

To RAS, *v. a.* To raise. *Wyntown.*

To RASCH, *v. a.* To dash; to beat. *Bellenden.*—Isl. *rask-a*, frangere.

RASCH, Raschе, *s.* 1. Dash; collision. *Douglas.* 2. The clashing of arms, ibid.—A. S. *hraes*, impetus. 3. A sudden fall, Loth. 4. A sudden twitch, ibid.

To RASCH, Rashe, *v. n.* To make any forcible exertion; to rush, S. A. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *raes-an*, to rush.

RASCH, Rash, *adj.* 1. Agile; active, Loth.—Su. G. *rask*, celer, promptus. 2. Hale; stout; spoken of persons advanced in life; as, "He's a *rasch* carl o' his years," he is strong at his age, Roxb. This is sounded rather longer than the E. adj.

To RASCH, *v. n.* To pour down; *a raschin rain*, a heavy fall of rain, Lanarks.—Perhaps from the same fountain with Su. G. *ras-a*, as denoting rapid motion; or allied to Isl. *raas*, cursus; fluxus, G. Andr.

RASCH *of rain.* A sudden and heavy shower, Lanarks.; synon. *evendown pour.*—O. Fr. *raisse*, pluie abondante.

RASCH, Rash, *s.* A crowd, Lanarks.—Perhaps from Teut. *rasch-en*, properare; or more directly from Isl. *rask*, tumultus.

RASCH, Rash, *s.* A rush, S. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *resc*, juncus.

RASCHEN, Rashen, *adj.* Made of rushes, S. B. *Ross. Statist. Acc.*

RASCHIT, Reschit, *part. pa.* Perhaps overrun; crossed. *Inventories.*

To RASE *out*, *v. a.* To pluck. *Douglas.*—Germ. *reise-en*, Alem. *ras-en*, rapere. *Rasshe* is used in the same sense in O. E. "I *rasshe* a thing from one, I take it from him hastily.—He *rasshed* it *out* of my handes or I was ware," Palsgr.

RASH, *s.* An assortment of such needles as are used in weaving, S. A. *Hogg.*—C. B. *rhes*, a row, a series.

To RASH, *v. a.* To cause to rush; to drive with violence. *Wodrow's Hist.* This seems nearly of the same sense with *Rasch*, *v. a.* to dash, &c. and allied to Teut. *rasch-en*, properare.

To RASH *out*, *v. a.* To blab; to publish imprudently and rashly. *Michael Bruce.*—Teut. *rasch-en*, Su. G. *rask-a*, festinare.

RASHEN. V. Raschen.

RASHY, *adj.* Covered with rushes, S. *Rams.*

RASHMILL, *s.* A plaything made of rushes, somewhat in the shape of a water-mill wheel, and put into a stream where it turns round, S. B.; also *Rashie-mill. Tarras's P.* V. Rasch, a rush.

RASH-PYDDLE, *s.* A sort of net made of rushes, Gall. "*Rash-pyddles*, fish-wears made of rushes." *Gall. Enc.*

RAIST, *part. pa.* Abashed. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *rask-a*, perturbare.

RASKIT, *adj.* Applied to corn that has become *rankly* luxuriant, Shetl.

RASOUR, *s.* *Inventories.*—Fr. *or ras*, Venice stuff; smooth cloth of gold. We have inverted the phrase.

RASPS, *s. pl.* Raspberries, S. A. Bor.

RASSE, *s.* A current. V. Raise.

RAT, *s.* 1. A scratch, S. 2. Metaph. a wrinkle. *Douglas.* 3. A rut; *cart-rat*, S. B.—Teut. *rete*, incisura; Su. G. *ratta*, a path.

To RAT, Ratt, *v. a.* 1. To scratch, S. 2. To make deep ruts, S. *Ruddiman.*

RAT, *s.* A wart, S. V. Wrat.

RATCH, *s.* The lock of a musket. *Colvil.*

RATCH, *s.* The little auk, Orkn.; *retch* and *retchie*, Shetl.; *Rotges*, Martin. *Neill.*

To RATCH, *v. a.* To tear away so roughly or awkwardly as to cause a fracture. Thus the jaw is said to be *ratch'd*, when injured in the pulling of a tooth, Roxb.—Teut. *rete*, rima, fissura, ruptura; *rijt-en*, rumpere, divellere, lacerare.

RATCHEL, a. A hard rocky crust below the soil, S.—Fr. *rochaille*, rocks.

RATCHELL, *s.* The stone called *Wacken-Porphyry*, S. "Wacken Porphyry.—Scottish *Ratchell.*" *Headrick's Arran.*

RATCH'T, *part. adj.* Ragged; in a ruinous state; applied to old clothes, houses, &c. Berwicks. Roxb.—Isl. *ras-a*, nutare; *ras*, lapsus; *rask-a*, violare, diruere. It may, however, be the part. pa. of Ratch, *v.*

RATE, *s.* A line or file of soldiers. V. Ratt.

To RATE, *v. a.* To beat; to flog, Loth. *Linton Green.*

RATH, *adj.* Strange; savage in appearance. *Houlate.*—A. S. *reths*, savage.

RATH, *adj.* Quick. V. Raith.

RATHERLY, *adv.* Rather, Gall. "On the whole, they are *ratherly* respected." *Gall. Encycl.*

RATIHABITION, *s.* Confirmation; a forensic term, S.—L. B. *ratihabitio*, id.

RATT, Ratte, *s.* A file of soldiers. *Baillie.*—Germ. *rat*, series; Dan. *rad*, a file.

RATTAR EBB. A stream ebb, as shewing the *red ware*? Shetl.

* *To* RATTLE, *v. n.* To talk a great deal loosely and foolishly; to talk volubly with more sound than sense; often, to *Rattle awa'*, S.—Teut. *ratelen ende snateren*, garrire.

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

* RATTLE, *s.* A smart blow; as, "I'll gie ye a *rattle* i' the lug," S.

RATTLE, *s.* V. Deide-rattle.

RATTLE-BAG, *s.* One who bustles from place to place, exciting alarm on what account soever. *Peden's Life.*

RATTLESCULL, *s.* 1. One who talks much without thinking, S. *Shirrefs.* 2. "A stupid silly fellow," S. *Gl. Shirr.*

RATTON, *s.* A rat, S. *Bellenden.*—Gael. *radan*, Hisp. *raton*, id. V. Rotton.

RATTON-FA', *s.* A rat trap, S. *Gall. Encycl.* Syn. *Stamp.*

RATTON-FLITTING, *s.* The removal of rats in a body from one haunt to another, S. G. *Gall. Encycl.*

RATTON'S-REST, *s.* A state of perpetual turmoil or bustle, Teviotd.

RATT RIME, *s.* Any thing metrical repeated by rote, S. *Douglas.*—E. *rote*; Isl. *rot-a*, circumagere.

RATTS, *s. pl.* A wheel on which criminals are set, after being put to death. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *op een rad gezet*, set upon a wheel.—Lat. *rota*, a wheel.

RAUCHAN, *adj.* Applied to the cloth of which sailors' coats called *Dreadnoughts* are made, Loth. Peebles.

RAUCHAN, *s.* A plaid worn by men, S.—Gael. *riachan*, anything gray.

RAUCHT, *pret. v.* Reached. *Douglas.*—A. S. *rachte*, porrigebat.

RAUCHTER, *s.* V. Rachter.

RAUCHTIR, *s.* Perhaps a rake. *Dunbar.*—Gael. *racaire*, id.

RAUCIE, Rausie, *adj.* Coarse, Clydes.—Teut. *ras-en*, furere, saevire; Isl. *rask-a*, violare, perturbare.

RAUCKED, *part. adj.* "Marked as with a nail." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAUCKING, *s.* "The noise a nail makes writing on a slate." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAUCLE, *adj.* Rash. V. Rackel.

RAUCLENESS, *s.* Vigour and freshness in advanced life.

To RAVE, *v. a.* To take by violence. *Pitscottie.*—A. S. *ref-an*, id.; Lat. *rap-ere.*

RAVE, *s.* A vague report, S. B.—Fr. *reve*, a dream, Teut. *rev-en*, delirare.

RAVE, *pret.* of the v. *to Rive*, S. "*Rave*, did rive or tear." *Gl. Picken.* In Fife they say *ruve*; as, "She ruve her frock," she tore it. V. Reeve.

To RAVEL, *v. n.* To curl up as a hard-twisted thread, S.; *Reyle*, synon.

RAVEL, *s.* A rail. V. Raivel.

To RAVEL, *v. n.* To speak in an irregular, unconnected manner; to wander in speech, Aberd.—Belg. *revel-en*, to rave, to talk idly. V. Rabble, *v. n.*

RAVELLED. *A ravell'd hesp*, a troublesome or intricate business, S. *Kelly.* *To red a ravell'd hesp*, to disentangle any perplexed business, S. *Ross.* V. Red, *v. a.*

RAVELLED BREAD. A species of wheaten bread used in S. in the sixteenth century. "They had four different kinds of wheaten bread; the finest called Manchet, the second Cheat, or trencher bread, the third *Ravelled*, and the fourth, in England Mescelin, in Scotland Mashloch. The *Ravelled* was baken up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all; but in the Mescelin or Mashloch, the flour was almost entirely sifted from it, a portion of rye was mixed with the bran, and this composition was given to poor people and servants." *Arnot's Hist. of Edin.*—O. Fr. *ravaill-er*, *ravall-er*, to lessen or fall in price; as being cheaper than the bread that had no bran in it.

RAVELS, Raivelins, *s. pl.* Ravelled thread, S.

RAVERY, *s.* Delirium. *Wodrow.*—Fr. *reverie*, id.

To RAUGH, *v. a.* To reach, Fife. This, in the guttural sound, resembles Alem. and Germ. *reich-en*, extendere. *Raught*, reached. *Gl. Burns.*

RAUGHT, *s.* The act of reaching, S. B.—A. S. *raec-an*, to reach. *Journ. Lond.*

RAVIN, *adj.* Ravenous. *K. Quair.*

RAUISANT, *part. pr.* Violent. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *ravissant*, id.

RAUK, *adj.* Hoarse, Ayrs.—A word imported from France, the same, according to our ancient orthography, with *Roulk*, *Rolk*, q. v.—Lat. *raucus.*

To RAUK, *v. a.* To stretch, Ettr. For. V. Rak.

To RAUK, Rauk *up*, *v. a.* 1. To search, Aberd. 2. To Rauk *out*, *v. a.* To search out, ibid. 3. To Rauk *up*, *v. a.* To put in order, ibid.

To RAUK, *v. n.* To search; to rummage, Aberd. As the E. v. *Rake* signifies "to search, to grope," this seems to be merely a variety in pronunciation.—A. S. *rac-an*, attingere, assequi.

RAUKY, *adj.* Misty; the same with *Rooky*. "*Rauky*, *Rouky*, foggy." *Gl. Picken.* V. Rak.

RAULLION, or Rullion, *s.* "A rough, ill-made animal." *Gall. Encycl.* V. Rullion.

RAULTREE, Raeltree, *s.* "A long piece of strong wood, placed across *byres* to put the end of cow-stakes in." *Gall. Encycl.* Q. *Raiveltree*, that which is meant for a rail. V. Rail-tree.

RAUN, Rawn, *s.* Roe of fish, S. *Redgaunt.*—Dan. *raun*, Teut. *rogen*, id.

RAUN'D, *part. adj.* Having roe; "*Raun'd* to the tail," full of roe, a common phrase with fishwomen, S.—Dan. *rognfisk*, a spawner; *rognlax*, the female salmon.

RAUNER, *s.* The female salmon, which has the roe, Loth, S. A.

To RAUNG, *v. n.* To range. *Barbour.*—Sw. *rang*, ordo, a rank.

RAUNS, *s. pl.* The beard of barley, S. B. Fife.—C. B. *rhawn*, long or coarse hair, bristles.

RAUNTREE, *s.* The mountain-ash, Roxb. V. Rawntree.

RAUP, *s.* An instrument with three prongs, used in the country for breaking potatoes for supper, Dumfr. Perhaps originally the same with Teut. *repe*, instrumentum ferreum, quo lini semen stringitur.

To RAUP, *v. a.* To prepare potatoes in this manner, Dumfr.

RAW, *adj.* 1. Damp and chill, S.—Su. G. *raa*, madidus. 2. Unmixed; as, *raw spirits*, spirits not diluted, S.—Su. G. *raa*, crudus; E. *neat.*

RAW, *s.* 1. A row, a rank, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *raewa*, id. 2. A kind of street. *Petticoat Tales.* 3. Parallel ridges, S. B. *Ramsay.*—Fr. *rue.* V. Rew.

RAWLY, *adj.* 1. Not fully grown, Roxb. Gall. *A. Scott's Poems.* "*Rawly*, not ripe. *Rawly cheel*, a young lad." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Ugly, Orkn. V. Rawlie.

RAWLIE, *adj.* Moist; damp; raw; as, "a *rawlie* day;" when the air is moist, Ettr. For. Upp. Clydes.; perhaps q. *raw-like*, having the appearance of dampness.

RAWMOUD, *adj.* Beardless; simple; q. *raw-mouthed.* *Kennedy.*

RAWN, *adj.* Afraid. "I'se warren ye're *rawn* for the yirdin," *i. e.* "I can pledge myself for it that you are afraid on account of the thunder," Lammermuir. —Isl. *rag-r*, pavidus, timidus, *roegun* exprobratio timiditatis, Haldorson.

RAWN-FLEUK, *s.* The turbot, Firth of Forth. *Neill.* V. Bannock-fluke.

RAWN-TREE, Raun-tree, *s.* The mountain-ash, S. A. *Hogg.* V. Roun-tree.

To RAX, *v. n.* 1. To extend the limbs, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. To make efforts to attain. *Ramsay.* 3. To stretch; to admit of extension, S. "Raw leather *raxes*;" *D. Fergusson's S. Prov.*

To RAX, *v. a.* 1. To stretch; to extend, in a general sense, S. *Forbes on the Revelation.* *Burns.* 2. To stretch out the body, S. 3. To reach, S.; as, "*Rax* me that hammer;" "*Rax* me a spaul of that bubbly-jock to pike."

RAX, *s.* The act of stretching, S. *Morison.*—A. Bor. *wrax*, id.

RAX, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Raxes*. "Ane pair of *rax*." *Aberd. Reg.*

RAXES, *s. pl.* Andirons, S. *Ramsay.*

REA, *s.* The sail-yard. "Antenna, the *rea*." *Wed. Vocab.* V. Ra, Ray.

REA, *s.* Apparently, a fairy or demon. This word occurs in a prayer, given in Satan's Invisible World, p. 115, as recited in the time of Popery, by persons when going to bed, as a means of their being preserved from danger.—Su. G. *raa*, genius loci, Ihre; a fairy, a fay, Wideg.—Isl. *rag-r*, daemon.

REABLE, *adj.* Legitimate. *N. Burne.* V. Rehable, Reabill.

READ, *s.* The act of reading; a perusal; as, "Will ye gie me a *read* of that book?" S.—A. S. *raeda*, lectio.

READE, *s.* Perhaps a corr. of E. *rod*, a kind of sceptre. *Hogg's Jacobite Relics.*

READ FISH. V. REID FISCHE.

To **READY**, *v. a.* To make ready; as, *to ready meat*, to dress it, Loth. Evidently an A. S. idiom; *ge-raedian*, parare, to prepare; to dress.

READILY, *adv.* 1. Probably. *Baillie.* 2. Likely; naturally, S. *Ruddiman.*

To **REAK** *to*, *v. n.* Apparently synon. with *Reik out*, to equip, to fit out, to *rig*. *Belhav. MS. Mem. Ja. VI.* This corresponds with Teut. *toe-recht-en*, apparare, "to prepare, instruct, contrive," Sewel.

REAKE, REAK, *s.* A trick; a prank, S. A. *Z. Boyd.* *To play reakes*, to play tricks.—Isl. *kreck-r*, dolus; nequitia.

To PATCH REAKS. To make up an intrigue; to plan a trick, S. A. *A. Scott's P.*

* **REAL**, *adj.* 1. Eminently good, in whatever way, Aberd. 2. True; stanch, ibid.

REAL, *adv.* Eminently; peculiarly; used as an equivalent to *very*, which is itself originally an adjective, S. B. *Sillar's Poems.*

REALE, *adj.* Royal. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr.

REALTÉ, REAWTE, RYAWTÉ, *s.* 1. Royalty. *Wyntown.* 2. Royal retinue, ibid. 3. A certain jurisdiction; synon. with *regality*. *Parl. Ja. II.*

REAM, REYME, *s.* Cream, S. *Complaynt S.*—A. S. *ream*, Isl. *riome*, id.

To **REAM**, *v. a.* To cream, S.—Germ. *rahm-en*, id.

To **REAM**, REME, *v. n.* 1. To be creamed, S. *Ross.* 2. To froth, S. *Douglas.*

REAM-CHEESE, *s.* Cheese made of cream, S. B. Lanarks.—Germ. *rehm-kaese*, id.

REAMIN'-DISH, *s.* A thin shallow vessel, used for skimming the cream off milk, S.

REARD, *s.* Noise; report. "There was so much artillery shot, that no man might hear for the *reard* thereof." *Pitscottie.* V. RARE and RAIRD.

REASON, *s.* Right; justice. *Baillie.*

REAVEL-RAVEL, *s.* A rhapsody. *Clelland.*—Belg. *revel-en*, to rave, to talk idly.

REAVER, *s.* Robber. V. REYFFAR.

REAVERIE, *s.* Robbery; spoliation, S.

REAVILL, *s.* The same with *Raivel*, a rail. "To put up a *reavill* of tymber." *Ab. Reg.*

REAWS, *s. pl.* Royal personages. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *reaulx*, id.

REB, *s.* A large tract of fishing-ground, Shetl.

REBAGHLE, *s.* Reproach, Aberd. *Skinner.* *Rebaghle* is probably a composite from *Bauchle*, signifying to treat with contumely.

To **REBAIT**, *v. a.* To abate. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *rebattre*, id.

REBALD, *s.* A low, worthless fellow. *Kennedy.*—Fr. *ribauld*, E. *ribald.*

REBALDALE, *s.* The rabble. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *ribaudaille*, canaille.

REBALDIE, RYBBALDY, *s.* Vulgarity of conversation. *Barbour.*—E. *ribaldry*, O. Fr. *ribaudie*, libertinage; O. E. "*rybawdry*, ribaldria," Prompt. Parv.

REBAT, *s.* Cape of a mantle. *Watson.*—Fr. *rabat*, id.

REBAWKIT, *pret. v.* Rebuked. *Houlate.*

REBBIT, *s.* A polished stone for a window, door, or corner, S.; *reybit*, Lanarks.—O. Fr. *rabot-ir*, unir, polir.

REBEGEASTOR, *s.* Apparently a severe stroke with a *rung*; probably a cant term. *Davidson's Kinyean-cleuch.*

REBELLOUR, *s.* A rebel. *Parl. Ja. I.*

To **REBET**, *v. n.* To make a renewed attack. *Wallace.*—Fr. *rabat-re*, to draw back again.

To **RE-BIG**, *v. a.* To rebuild. *Spalding.* V. BIG, *v.*

To **REBOOND**, *v. n.* 1. To belch, S. B. 2. To be in a squeamish state, or to have an inclination to puke; as, "Whene'er I saw't, my stomach," or, "my very heart just *reboondit* at it," Roxb. This is obviously a Fr. idiom. Les viandes nouvelles font *rebondir* l'estomac, Prov. "The stomach rises against uncouth (S. *unco*) meats," Cotgr. 3. Sometimes metaph. used to denote repentance, S.

REBOURIS. *At rebouris*, *adv.* Cross; quite contrary to. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *à rebours*, id.

REBUNCTIOUS, *adj.* Refractory, Fife. *Saxon and Gael.* Perhaps a corr. of *repugnant*, disobedient.

To **REBURSE**, *v. a.* To reimburse. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *reburs-are*, pecuniam è *bursa*, seu crumena, promere; Gall. *rebourser*, Du Cange.

To **REBUT**, RABUT, REBOYT, *v. a.* 1. To repulse. *Douglas.* 2. To rebuke; to taunt. *Wallace.*—Fr. *rebut-er* is used in both senses.

REBUTE, *s.* A repulse. *Douglas.*

RECAMBY, *s.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* The term in its form would seem compounded of *re*, again, and L. B. *cambi-are*, to exchange. In its sense, it conveys the idea of interest, or of a fine for delay of payment of the principal.

To **RECANT**, *v. n.* To revive from debility or sickness, Clydes.

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

RECEPISSE, *s.* A receipt. *Inventories.*—Fr. *recepissé*, "an acquittance, discharge, or note, acknowledging the receipt of a thing," Cotgr.; from Lat. *recepisse*, to have received.

RECESSE, *s.* Agreement or convention. *Inventories.*—L. B. *recess-us.*

RECHAS, *s.* A call to drive back the game. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *rechass-er*, to repel.

RECHENG, RECHENGIS, RECHERE. *Act. Dom. Conc.* The word is obviously from Fr. *rechange*, interchange, *rechangé*, interchanged, exchanged. Whether it here properly respects the difference of exchange, appears doubtful. It seems rather synon. with *interess*, *i. e.* the interest due for money borrowed.

RECIPROQUILIE, *adv.* Reciprocally. *Acts Mary.* From Fr. *reciproque.*

RECIPROUS, RECIPROUSE, RECIPROQUE, *adj.* Reciprocal. *Acts Ja. VI.*

RECK, *s.* Course; track, Border. *Pennant.*—Teut. *reck-en*, tendere.

To **RECK**, *v. a.* To reach; as, "Reck me the skunie," Shetl. Synon. *rax*; ryke.

RECKLE, *s.* A chain; *Rackle*, S. B. *Pitscottie.*

To **RECOGNIS**, RECOUGNIS, RECOGNOSCE, *v. a.* 1. In its more ancient sense, a forensic term used in relation to a superior, who returned to his fee, or claimed it again as his own, in consequence of any neglect of service or act of ingratitude on the part of the vassal. *Skene.* 2. "The term came afterwards to be used in a more limited signification, to express that special casualty, by which the fee returned to the superior, in consequence of the alienation made by the vassal of the greatest part of it to a stranger, without the superior's consent." *Ersk. Inst.* 3. To acknowledge; to recognise. *Acts Mary.*

RECOGNITION, *s.* The act of a superior in reclaiming heritable property, or the state into which the

lands of a vassal fall, in consequence of any failure on the part of the vassal which invalidates his tenure, S. *Skene.*

To RECOGNOSCE, *v. n.* To reconnoitre. *Monro's Exp.* This term seems immediately formed from Lat. *recognosc-ere*, instead of Fr. *reconnoitre*, like the E. synonyme.

RECORDOUR, *s.* A wind instrument. *Houlate.*—O. E. "*recorder*, litell pype, canula," Prompt. Parv.

To RECOUNTER, *v. a.* "To demur to a point of law, or to contradict some legal positions of the adverse party, thus producing in the cause what is technically termed a *wager* or *weir of law* (*Vadiatio legis*"). *Parl. Ja. I.*

RECOUNTER, *s.* One who opposes the admission of a pledge in a court of law, id.

To RECOUNTER, *v. a.* To turn the contrary way; to reverse; to invert; a technical term among tradesmen, S. B.

To RECOUNTIR, *v. a.* To encounter. *Wyntown.*

RECOUR, *v. n.* To recover; to regain health; to obtain.

To RECOURSE, *v. a.* To rescue. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—Fr. *recour-ir*, id.

To RECRUE, RECREU, *v. a.* To recruit. *Acts C. I.*—Fr. *recroit-re*, to re-increase.

RECRUE, RECREW, *s.* A party of recruits for an army, ibid.

To RECULE, *v. n.* To recoil. *Douglas.*—Fr. *reculer*, id.

To RECUPERATE, *v. a.* To recover; to regain, Aberd.; from the Lat. forensic v. *recuper-are.*

RECURE, *s.* Redress; remedy. *K. Quair.*—Fr. *recours*, id.

RECURRELESSE, *adj.* Irremediable; beyond recovery. *Forbes on the Rev.*

To RECUSE, RECUSS, *v. n.* To refuse. *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *recus-are*, Fr. *recus-er*, id.

To RED, *v. n.* To guess, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.*—A. S. *raed-an*, to conjecture, to divine. It has also been used in this sense by O. E. writers. "I *rede*, I gesse, je diuine. *Rede* who tolde it me, and I wyll tell the trouthe," Palsgr.

To RED, REDE, *v. a.* To counsel, S. *Ritson.*—A. S. *raed-an*, Isl. *rad-a*, id.

To RED *one's feet.* To free one's self from entanglement; used in a moral sense, S. Of one who has bewildered himself in an argument, or who is much puzzled in cross-examination, it is often said, *He couldna red his feet.* Perhaps the immediate allusion is to one bemired.

To RED, REDE, READ, *v. a.* To explain; as, to *red a riddle*, or a *dream*, S. *Minst. Bord.*—Su. G. *raad-a*, *red-a*, interpretari.

To RED, *v. a.* To disentangle; as, *to red a ravell'd hesp*, to unravel yarn that is disordered; to *redd*, South E. id. *Douglas. To red the head*, or *hair*, to comb out the hair, S.—Su. G. *reda*, explicare, is used in both these senses.

To RED, REDD, REDE, RID, *v. a.* 1. To clear; to put in order; as, *to red the road*, to clear the way; *to red up* one's self, to dress; to *red up* a house, to put it in order; *to red marches*, to fix boundaries, also, to compose differences, S. *Wynt.* 2. To clear in the way of opening; to free from any thing that stuffs or closes up; as, *to red a syvour*, to clear a drain; *to red the brain* or *head*, to free it from hardened snot, S. *W. Beattie.* 3. To part combatants; also, *to red a ply*, to settle a broil, S. *Chr. Kirk.*

RED, REDD, *s.* 1. Clearance. *Wallace.* 2. Order, S. Isl. *rawd*, id. 3. Rubbish, S. *Balf. Pract.* "The *red* o' my plate. V. OUTREDD.

RED, REDD, *part. adj.* 1. Put in order, S.—A. S. *raed*, paratus. 2. Clear; not closed up; not stuffed, S. 3. Used as E. *ready*, S. B. 4. Distinct; opposed to confusion, ibid.

To RED, *v. a.* 1. To disencumber; E. *rid. Knox.* 2. To rescue from destruction. *Barb. Guy Mann.* 3. Denoting the act of persons who remove from a place. *Keith.*—Su. G. *raedd-a*, A. S. *hredd-an*, liberare.

RED, *s.* Riddance. *Maitland P.*

To RED, *v. a.* To overpower. *Barbour.*—A. S. *raed-an*, regere.

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

RED, REDD, *s.* 1. Spawn, S. *A. Scott.*—C. B. *rhid*, *rhith*, sperma, *rhid-io*, coire. 2. The place in which salmon or other fish deposit their spawn, S. A.

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

RED, *adj.* Rid; free, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

RED, *s.* The green ooze found in the bottom of pools, Roxb.—Isl. *hrodi*, purgamentum, quisquiliae; or rather C. B. *rhid*, which not only signifies sperm, but what "oozes, or drains," Owen.

To REDACT, *v. a.* To reduce. *Spotswood.*—Lat. *redact-us.*

REDAITIN, *s.* A savage sort of fellow, Ayrs. V. REID ETIN, and EYTTYN.

To REDARGUE, *v. a.* To accuse. *Pitscottie.*

RED-BELLY, RED-WAME, *s.* The Char, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*

REDCAP, *s.* A spectre with very long teeth, believed to haunt old castles, Roxb. *Minstr. Bord.* This is probably the same with "*Redcowl* in the castle of Strathtirym." *Antiquary.*

REDCOAL, REDCOLL, *s.* Horse radish, Clydes.; the same with *Rotcoll*, q. v. "Raphanus rusticanus, *red-col.*" *Wedd. Vocab.*

RED COAT. A vulgar designation for a British soldier, from the colour of his uniform, S. During the rebellion it was distinctly applied to those who served King George. *Waverley.* V. BLACK WATCH.

RED COCK-CRAWING. A cant phrase for fire-raising, South of S. *Guy Mannering.*

REDDAND, *s.* The bend of the beam of a plough at the insertion of the coulter, Clydes. Perhaps of A. S. origin, from *raeden*, *raedenn*, regimen; q. what regulates the motion of the plough.

REDDENDO, *s.* "The clause of a charter which expresses what duty the vassal is to pay to the superior;" a forensic term, S. *Dict. Feud. Law.* "It takes its name from the first word of the clause, in the Latin charter." *Bell's Law Dict. Reddendum* is the form of the word in the law of E. V. JACOB.

REDDER, RIDDER, *s.* 1. One who endeavours to settle a dispute, S. *Baillie.* 2. One who settles a dispute by force of arms. *Monro.*—A. S. *ge-raed-ian*, Su. G. *red-a*, parare. 3. A comb.

REDDER'S LICK. The stroke which one often receives in endeavouring to part combatants, South of S. *Redding-straik*, synon. *Abbot.*

REDDER'S PART. Synon. with *Redder's Lick*, S. A. "*Redder's Blow*, or *Redder's Part*, a blow or hatred from both parties," Gl. Sibb.

REDD-HANDIT, *adj.* Active and neat, Ang. Ettr. For. *Glenfergus.*

REDDING, *s.* Rescue; recovery. *Acts Ja. VI.*

REDDING-STRAIK, *s.* The stroke which one often receives in attempting to separate those who are fighting, S. *Kelly.*

REDDINS, *s.* Riddance. *To hae reddins of* any thing; to get clear of it; E. *riddance.*

> He scarce *had reddins of* the door,
> When tangs flew past him bummin', &c.
> *MS. Poem.*

REDDOUR, *s.* Dread; fear. *Douglas.*

REDE, *adj.* Fierce; furious. *Wallace.*—A. S. *reth*, ferox, saevus.

REDE, *s.* A being, apparently of the fairy kind, S. A. *Gl. Compl.*—Isl. *rad*, a demon or genius.

REDE, REIDE, RAD, *s.* Counsel, S. *Burns.*

WILL OF REDE. Destitute of counsel. *Barbour.*—A. S. Teut. *raed-an*, Isl. *rad*, id.

REDE, *adj.* Aware; q. counselled, Fife.

To **REDE**, *v. a.* To determine one's fate. *Houlate.*—A. S. *raed-an*, decernere.

To **REDE**, REID, *v. n.* To discourse. *Barbour.*—Isl. Su. G. *raed-a*, loqui.

REDE, *s.* 1. Voice. *Wallace.* 2. Religious service. *Houlate.*—Isl. *roedd*, vox, *raeda*, sermo.

REDEARLY, *s.* "Grain that has got a *heat on* some time or other." *Gall. Encycl.*

REDE FISCHE. Salmon in the state of spawning, S. *Parl. Ja. II.*

REDENE, *s.* Apparently prose. *Bannatyne MS. ap. Minst Bord.* This seems to be formed from A. S. *raedan*, the plur. of *raeda*, lectio, q. *readings*, or, according to the ecclesiastical term, *lessons.*

REDEVEN, *s.* Expl. "the evening of Beltane," Moray; perhaps rather the eve of Beltane, or the evening preceding that day. V. REID-EEN.

To **REDY**, *v. a.* To make ready. *Barbour.*

REDYMYTE, REDEMYTE, *adj.* Decked; beautiful. *Douglas.*—Lat. *redimit-us*, crowned.

RED-KAIM, REDDING-KAIE, RID-KAIM, *s.* A wide-toothed comb for the hair, Dumfr. Fife.

RED LAND. Ground turned up by the plough, S. *Pitscottie.*

REDLES, *adj.* In a confused state. *Wallace.*—A. S. *raed-leas*, praeceps.

REDLINS, *adv.* 1. Readily, Kinross. 2. Sometimes as signifying perhaps; probably; equivalent to E. *readily*, ibid. Fife.

REDMENT, *s.* The act of putting in order; *a redment of affairs*, a clearance where one's temporal concerns are in disorder, S.

RED-NEB, *s.* The vulgar name for the kidney-bean potato, S. A. Fife. *A. Scott's Poems.*

To **REDOUND**, *v. a.* To refund. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *redonn-er*, to return or give back again.

RED SAUCH, *s.* "A species of willow." *Agr. Surv. Roxb.* V. SAUCH.

REDSCHIP, *s.* Furniture; apparatus. "Ane Norroway yaucht, callit the James, with her haill *redschip* graicht." *Aberd. Reg. Redschip graicht*, furniture in readiness; for *graithit.*—Teut. *reedschap*, praeparatio, apparatus.

RED-SHANK, *s.* The Dock, after it has begun to ripen, S. B. This word is expl. as signifying "Sour Dock," Roxb.

RED-SHANK, *s.* A nickname for a Highlander, from his bare legs. *Colvil.*

REDSMAN, *s.* One who clears away rubbish, Loth.

RED-WARE, *s.* Sea-girdles, S. *Neill.*

RED-WARE COD. Cod of a red colour; asellus varius. *Sibb.* [*Barry.*

RED-WARE FISHICK. The Whistle-fish, Orkn.

RED-WAT, *adj.* Soaked with blood. "*Red-wat* shod," walking in blood over the shoe-tops. *Gl. Burns.*

RED WATER. A disease in sheep, S. *Ess. Highland Society.*

RED-WOOD, *s.* The name given to the reddish, or dark-coloured, and more incorruptible wood found in the heart of trees, S. *Agr. Surv. Stirl.*

REE, *adj.* 1. Half drunk, S. *R. Galloway.* 2. Crazy; delirious, S.—Isl. *hreif-r*, elatus, ebrius. 3. Wild; outrageous; as, "a *ree* yad," a wild or high-spirited mare; "a *ree* chap," a wild blade, Dumfr.

IN A REE. In a state of temporary delirium; expressive of the state of one who has not slept off intoxication, Lanarks.

REE, *s.* A continuation of stormy weather, Shetl.

REE, *s.* *A sheep-ree*, a permanent sheepfold, surrounded with a wall of stone and feal, Loth. S. O. This seems to be originally the same word with *Rae*, *Wrae*, an enclosure for cattle, q. v. In Fife it is called a *sheep-reed.* *Ree*, or *reed*, means a harbour, a place of shelter. V. REYD.

REE, *s.* A wreath, Gall. "We say *rees* o' *snaw*, for wreaths of snow." *Gall. Encycl.*

To **REE**, *v. a.* To wreath, Gall.

REE, REEGH, *s.* 1. An enclosure from a river, or the sea, of a square form, open only towards the water, for the purpose of receiving small vessels, Renfrews. 2. *Reegh*, S. A. the hinder part of a mill-dam. 3. A harbour, Loth. In this sense, *the reegh of Leith* is a common phrase. V. RAE, which seems originally the same word differently applied.

REE, *s.* A small riddle, S. O. Gl. Sibb. "*Rie*, to turn corn in a sieve, bringing the capes or broken ears into an *eddy*, North." Grose.

REED, CALF'S REED. V. REID, REDE.

To **REED**, REDE, *v. n.* To apprehend; to fear. *Ross.* V. RAD.

REED, *conj.* Lest, S. B. ibid.

REEDING-PLANE. A species of plane used by carpenters, which differs from the *Heading plane* only in generally forming three *rods* at once, S.

REED-MAD, *adj.* "Distracted," Buchan. *Gl. Tarras.* Synon. *Reid-wod*, q. v.

REEF'D, *part. pa.* Rumoured.

> The godly laird of Grant—
> For a' his Highland cant—
> 'Tis *reef'd* he has a want.—*Jac. Rel.*

REEFORT, RYFART, *s.* A radish, S. *Ritson.*—Fr. *raifort*, strong radish. "Raphanus, a *riffard*," *Wedderb. Vocab.* Cotgr. gives Fr. *raveforte*, as synon. with *raifort.*

REEFU', *adj.* Rueful, S. B. *Ross.*

REEGH, *s.* A harbour, Loth. V. REE.

To **REEK**, *v. a.* V. REIK OUT.

REEK, *s.* Trick; wile! *A. Scott's Poems.*

REEKER, *s.* Something exceeding the common size; as, "That's a *reeker*," Teviotd.; synon. *Whaulter*, *Whilter.* Perhaps of C. B. origin; *rhwych*, that extends out; from *rhwy*, excess.

REEK HEN. V. REIK HEN.

REEKIE, AULD REEKIE. A designation given to Edinburgh from its *smoky* appearance, S. *M. Lynd.*

REEKIM, REIKIM, REIKUM, *s.* A smart blow, q. a stroke that will make the smoke fly; synon. with the phrase, *I'll gar your rumple reek*, i. e. "I will dust your coat for you," Fife, Aberd.

REEK-SHOT, *s.* A term applied to the eyes when they become sore, and water, without any apparent cause, Ettr. For. Perhaps originally applied to the effect of smoke on the eyes.

To **REEL**, *v. n.* To roll. V. REIAR.

To **REEL**, *v. n.* To travel; to roam, Aberd.

The sack an' the sieve, an' a' I will leave,
An' alang wi' my soger *reel*, O!
Old Song.

—Isl. *reela*, crebra actio vel itio; *reel-a*, vagari; *rilla*, vacillare.

• *To* **REEL**. *To Reel about*, *v. n.* 1. To go to and fro in a rambling and noisy way, S. 2. To romp, S.—Su. G. *ragl-a*, vacillare. 3. To whirl round in a dance, S.

O how she danced! she trim, an' *reel'd*, an' set,
Her favourite tune, the Bruse o' Tullymet.
A. Scott's Poems.

REEL, **REIL**, **REILL**, *s.* 1. A rapid motion in a circular form, S. 2. A particular kind of dance, S. *Rudd.* 3. A confused or whirling motion; especially applied to creatures of diminutive size, S. *Ross.* 4. A confused motion of whatever kind; a turmoil. *Davidson's Schort Discurs.* 5. A disorderly motion; transferred to the mind, S. *Guthrie's Trial.* This might seem allied to Sw. *ragl-a*, to stagger; a derivative from *rag-a*, huc illuc ferri, ut solent ebrii, Ihre. This may be the idea originally suggested by *Reel*, as denoting a certain kind of dance. 6. A loud sharp noise; rattling, S. 7. Bustle; hurry. *Diallog.*

REEL-ABOUT, *s.* A lively romping person, Clydes.

REEL-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the feet so turned inwards, that when one walks he crosses his legs, and makes a curve with his feet, Upp. Clydes.

REELIE, *s.* A diminutive from E. *reel*, S.

——A wheel and a *reelie to* ca'.—*Old Song.*

REEL-RALL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, S.—Isl. *rill*, promiscua multitudo plebis. Haldorson gives it as synon. with Dan. *rips-raps*, our *Riff-raff*.

REEL-TREE, *s.* Fife. *Revel-tree*, Border. V. **RAIL-TREE**.

To **REEM**, *v. n.* As, "To *reem* in one's noddle," to haunt the fancy, producing unsettledness of mind, Ayrs. Perhaps a metaphorical use of *ream*, to froth.

REEMIS, **REEMISH**, *s.* A rumbling noise. V. **REIMS**.

REEMOUS, *s.* A falsehood, Ayrs.—Isl. *raem-a*, verbis efferre; *hreimr*, sonus.

To **REEN**, *v. n.* To cry vehemently, exclusively applied to a pig, Shetl.—S. Go. *rhina*, grunnire.

To **REENGE**, *v. n.* 1. To move about rapidly, with great noise and bustle; to range; as, "She gangs *reengin* throw the house like a fury," S. Nearly synon. with *Reesil*.—Teut. *rangh-en*, agitare. 2. To emit a clattering noise, as that of articles of crockery, or pieces of metal, falling, Clydes.

REENGE, *s.* Such a clattering noise, ibid.

To **REENGE**, *v. a.* 1. To rinse, S.—Moes. G. *hrainjan*, Isl. *hreins-a*, mundare. 2. To clear out the ribs of the grate, to poke them, Upp. Clydes.

REENGE, *s.* A handful of heath firmly tied together for rinsing, S. *Ranger*, *Heather Ranger*, id. Teviotdale.

REENGE, *s.* The semicircular seat around the pulpit in a church, in which the elders were wont to sit, or those who presented children for baptism, Fife; corrupted from E. *range*, or Fr. *renge*, id.

REENGER, *s.* One who ranges up and down, Clydes.

REEPIN, *s.* 1. A very lean person or animal, Upp. Clydes. 2. It seems to be the same word which Mactaggart writes *Reepan*, explaining it "a low-made wretch;" also "a tale-pyet." *Gall. Enc.*

REE RUCK, *s.* A small rick of corn, South of S. V. **RAIRUCK**.

To **REESE**, *v. a.* To praise; to extol, Aberd. *Skinner. Ramsay.* V. **RUSE**.

REESE, *s.* *A reese o' wind*, a high wind, a stiff breeze, Fife.

REESIE, *adj.* Blowing briskly; as, "a *reesie* day," Fife.

REESIN, **REEZIN**, *adj.* Vehement; strong; forcible; as, "a *reezin wund*," a strong dry wind; "a *reezin* fire," one that burns briskly with a great deal of flame and noise, S.—Teut. *raes-en*, furere, furore agitari, saevire. Isl. *reis-a*, excitare; *hress*, vivax, vegetus; animosus.

REESK, **REYSK**, *s.* 1. Coarse grass that grows on downs, Fife.—A. S. *risc*, a rush. *Stat. Acc.* 2. Waste land, yielding only benty grasses, Aberd. 3. A marshy place, Ang. V. **REYSS**.

REESKIE, *adj.* Abounding with this kind of grass, Aberd. *Tarras's Poems.*

REESLIN'-DRY, *adj.* So dry as to make a *rustling* sound, as corn when ripe, Aberd.—A. S. *hristl-an*, crepitare; Teut. *ryssel-en*, id. V. **REISSIL**, *v. n.*

REEST, *s.* The roost, Mearns.

To **REEST**, *v. a.* To arrest. This is the common pron. of the vulgar in S. V. **REIST**.

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

REESTIE, *adj.* Restive, Gall. "A horse is *reestie* when it will not move for the whip, but is rather inclined to go backwards." *Gall. Encycl.* V. **REIST**, *v.*

REEVE, *pret.* of *Rive*. "Bursted," Buchan. *Tarras.* V. **RAVE**.

To **REEVE**, *v. n.* 1. To talk with great vivacity, S.—Teut. *rev-en*, delirare. 2. *A reevin wind*, a high wind, S.

REEVE, *s.* A pea for cattle, Aberd. *Law Case.* V. **RAE**.

To **REEZE**, *v. a.* To pull one about roughly, Upp. Clydes.

To **REEZE** *behind*, *v. n.* To break wind, Roxb. Whence the phrase, *a reezing horse*, for one that is healthy, ibid.; equivalent to the coarse S. Prov. "A farting bairn is aye a thriver."—Isl. *hress*, animosus; *ries-en*, temerè agere, *ries*, effraenus.

REEZIE, *adj.* "A horse is *reesie*, when he is inclined to whisk his tail and plunge." *Gall. Encycl.* V. etymon. of **REESIN**.

REEZIE, *adj.* Tipsy; light-headed in consequence of drinking; elevated with drink, S. A. *J. Nicol.*—Teut. *ries*, temerarius, *ries-en*, temerè agere; Belg. *ritsig*, hot-spurred; Su. G. *ras-a*, delirare, under which Ihre mentions Scot. *rees*, furor, *rese*, furere; Belg. *roes*, fuddled, Sewel. V. **REE**.

REEZLIE, *adj.* Applied to ground that has a cold bottom, producing coarse grass, Ayrs. Apparently from *Reesk*, *Reiss*, coarse grass that grows on downs; A. S. *resce*, *risc*, juncus, q. *rescelic*.

To **REFE**, *v. a.* To rob. V. **REIFE**.

REFECKIT, *part. pa.* Repaired. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *refaict*, id.

REFEIR. *To the refeir*, *adv.* In proportion, S.—O. Fr. *raffiert*, convient.

• *To* **REFER**, *v. a.* To defer; to delay, S. This is not viewed as an E. sense of the word, though I believe it is thus used by some E. writers.

REFF, *s.* Spoil. V. **REIF**.

To **REFOUND**, *v. a.* To charge to the account of; an oblique use of the E. v. *to Refund*. *M'Ward's Contend.*

REFOUNDIMENT, *s.* Reimbursement; the act of *refunding*. *Acts Mary.*

To REFRANE, *v. a.* To retain; to hold in. "Item twa doubill planttis to *refrane* heit watter in maner of schoufer." *Invent.*

REFT *up*, *part. pa.* *Winyet.* Perhaps "snatched up; from A. S. *reaf-ian*, Su. G. *raff-a*, *rifw-a*, rapere. *Reft*, E. is the part. pa. of *Reave*.

REFUISS, *s.* Refusal. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *refus*.

REFUSION, *s.* The act of refunding. *Fountainh.*—L. B. *refusio*, restitutio, from *refund-ere*, reparare, restituere, Du Cange.

REFUT, *s.* Shift; expedient. *Wallace.*—Fr. *refuite*, evasion, avoidance.

REGALIS, *s. pl.* Districts enjoying the privileges of regalities. *Parl. Ja. II.*—Fr. *fief en regale*, a noble fief, held immediately, and *in capite*, of the king, Cotgr.

REGALITY, REGALITÉ, *s.* 1. A territorial jurisdiction granted by the king, with lands given *in liberam regalitatem*; and conferring on the persons receiving it, although commoners, the title of *Lords of Regality*. *Parl. Ja. I.* 2. The territory or district over which this right extended. *Parl. Ja. II.*

REGENCY, *s.* A professorship in a university. *Spalding.*

To REGENT, *v. n.* To discharge the duty of a professor in a university. *Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Ed.*—Fr. *regent-er*, "to teach, read, or moderate in schools," Cotgr.

REGENT, *s.* 1. A professor in a university, S. *Stat. Acc.*—L. B. *regens*, Fr. *regent*, id. 2. One who taught a class in a college without a formal appointment to a chair. *M'Cric's Melville.*

REGENTRIE, *s.* A regency in a kingdom. *Acts Mary. Keith's Hist.*

REGIBUS, *s.* A game among boys.

To REGISTRATE, *v. a.* To register, S. *Registrate*, *part. pa.* *Walker's Peden.*

REGRESS, *s.* Legal recourse upon. *Act. Audit.*—L. B. *regress-us*, idem quod Practicis nostris *Recours*, Du Cange.

* REGRET, *s.* A complaint; a grievance. *Spalding.*

To REHABILITAT, *v. a.* The same with *Rehable*. *Acts Cha. I.*

REHABILITATIOUN, *s.* The act of restoring to former honours or privileges; a forensic term, S. *Acts Cha. I.*

To REHABLE, REABILL, *v. a.* To reinstate; a law term. *Skene.*

REHATOURE, *s.* Uncertain. *Douglas.*

REHERSS, *s.* Rehearsal. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To REHETE, *v. a.* To revive; to cheer. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *rehait-er*.

REJAG, *s.* A repartee, Loth.

To REJAG, *v. n.* To give a smart answer, reflecting on the person to whom it is addressed, Loth. Evidently the same with the O. E. v. "*Repreuyn* or *reiaggyn*. Redarguo. Deprehendo," Prompt. Parv.

REIBIE, *adj.* Thinly formed; spare; slender, Etr. For. V. RIBIE.

REID, *s.* Necessary preparation; fitting out, q. getting *ready*. *Ab. Reg.*—Teut. *reed*, paratus, promptus. V. REDDOCHIP.

REID, *s.* Fate; lot. *Palice of Honor.*

REID, REDE, *s.* The fourth stomach of a calf, used for runnet, S. *Monro.*—Teut. *roode*, id. a *rubedine* dictus. Alias, the *maw*, E. and S. When the animal is grown up, the *reid* is named the *roddikin*, and is eaten.

REYD, *s.* A road for ships. "Port, hevin, or *reyd*." *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *reede*, statio navium. V. RADE.

To REID, *v. n.* To discourse. V. REDE, *v.*

REID, *adj.* Red, S. B. *Barbour.* This word is used as denoting the colour of salmon when in a spawning state. *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps in this sense opposed to *Black fish*.—This, it would appear, was also the O. E. pronunciation. "What betokeneth it whan the sonne gothe downe *reed*?" Palsgr. V. BLACK-FISHING.

REID DAY. A day in September, before which wheat is generally sown. On *Reid-een*, or the eve of this day, the hart and the hind are believed to meet for copulation, Selkirks. Upp. Clydes. This is perhaps the same with *Rude-day*, the exaltation of the cross, which falls on September 14th.

REID-DAY, *s.* The third day of May, Aberd.

> Some wastu' quine 'll ride the stool
> For you afore the *Reeday*.—*Farrat's Poems.*

This is merely the northern pron. of *Rude-day*, q. v.

REID-DAY. Also applied to the 7th of December. *Birrel's Diarey.* Sibbald, on the word *Rood-day*, vo. *Rode*, has remarked that "days which bear this name are to be found in different times of the year."

REID-EEN, *s.* The evening preceding the third day of May, Aberd.; *Rude-een*, syn.

REID ETIN. V. ETTYN.

REID FISCHE. Fish in a spawning state, S. *Acts Ja. I.* V. RED SPAWN.

REID HAND. A legal phrase, denoting that one is taken in the act of committing a crime, or immediately after. *Quon. Att.*

REID-HUNGER, *s.* A term used to denote the rage of hunger, S. It is certainly the same with *Reid* in *Reid-wod*, furious with rage.—A. S. *reth*, to which this term has been traced, is used with great latitude; as, *retha ren*, saeva pluvia; *rethe stormas*, saevae procellae; *haete rethre*, calor saevior, &c. It seems exactly to correspond with the Lat. phrase, *saeva fames*, Claudian; and *rabida fames*, Virgil.

REID-HUNGERED, *adj.* In a ravening state from hunger, S.

REIDSETT, *adj.* Placed in order. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *ge-rad*, *sett-en*, in ordine ponere.

REID-WOD, RED WOD, *adj.* 1. In a violent rage, S. *Montgomerie.* 2. Furious; distracted. *Hamil.*—Isl. *reid-r*, iratus; *reide*, ira. Teut. *wreed*, saevus, atrox.

To REJECK, REJECT, *v. a.* 1. To refer for decision. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—Lat. *rejicere*, id. 2. To impute; to ascribe. *N. Burne.*

REIF, *s.* *Fowlys of Reif*, ravenous or carnivorous fowls. *Acts Ja. II.*

REIF, REFE, *s.* 1. An eruption on the skin, S. 2. The itch is, *by way of eminence*, called the *reif*, S.—A. S. *hreof*, scabies.

REIF, REIFE, REFF, *s.* 1. Robbery. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Spoil; plunder, *Barbour.*—A. S. *reaf*, Isl. *rif*, rapina.

To REIFE, REYFF, *v. a.* To rob. *Wallace.*—A. S. *reaf-ian*, Isl. *hreif-a*, id.

REYFFAR, REAVER, REUER, *s.* A robber. *Wall.*—A. S. *reafere*, Su. G. *roefware*, id.

REYFLAKE, RIUELAK, *s.* Rapine.—A. S. *reaflac*, a prey, a booty, rapine, robbery.

To REIK, *v. a.* To reach, S. *Doug.*—Belg. *reyck-en*, A. S. *race-an*, id.

To REIK *out*, *v. a.* 1. To fit out, S.; also *reik feorth*. *R. Bruce.* 2. To dress; to accoutre.—E. *rig*; Sw. *rikt-a*, Moes. G. *rikt-an*, instruere.

REIK, *s.* A blow, S. Gl. Sibb.

To REIK, *v. n.* To smoke, S.—A. S. *rec-an*, Sw. *roek-a*, id.

REIK, Reek, *s.* 1. Smoke, S. *Compl. S.* 2. A disturbance; a tumult. *Lyndsay. A reik in the house*, S. id. *Kelly.*—A. S. *rec*, Isl. *reikr*, id. 3. Metaphorically a house or habitation. *Barry's Orkn.*—*Reek*, says Ihre, notat domicilium, focum.

To Gar Claise gae through the Reik. To pass the clothes of a new-born child through the smoke of a fire; a superstitious rite which has been used in Fife in the memory of some yet alive, meant to ward off from the infant the fatal influence of witchcraft.

To **REYKE**, *v. n.* To range. V. Raik.

REIK HEN, Reik Fowl. 1. A hen bred in the house, Aberd. Banffs. Some view the designation as denoting the exaction of a hen for every chimney. *Agr. Surv. Berwicks.* 2. This word is understood, in Shetland, as denoting the exaction of a single hen from each house. *Edmonstone's Zetl. Isl.* V. Reik, *s.* sense 3.

REIKIE, *adj.* 1. Smoky, S. *Pitscottie.* 2. Vain; empty. *Z. Boyd.*

REIKIE, *s.* *Auld Reikie*, a familiar name for Edinburgh. *Fergusson.*

REIKIM, *s.* A smart stroke. V. Rekkim.

REIKINESS, *s.* The state of being smoky, S.

To **REILE**, Reele, *v. n.* To roll. *Douglas.*—Isl. *rill-a*, volutare.

To **REYLE**, Rewl, *v. n.* To snarl up like a hard-twisted thread, Ettr. For. V. Ravel.

REILIEBOGIE, *s.* A confusion; a state of tumult or disorder, S. B. It may be conjectured that the term has some affinity to the old tune called *The Reel o' Bogie*, as perhaps referring to some irregular kind of dance.

REILING, *s.* 1. Bustle. *Peblis Play.* 2. A loud clattering noise, S. V. Reel-rall.

REILL, *s.* A turmoil. V. Reel.

REIME, *s.* Realm. *Gawan and Gol.*

REIMIS, Reemish, *s.* 1. Rumble, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *rum-ia*, to bellow or roar. 2. The sound caused by a body that falls with a rumbling or clattering noise, Banffs. Aberd. 3. A weighty stroke or blow, ib. V. Dunt, *s.* sense 2.

To **REIMIS**, *v. n.* To make a loud rumbling noise, Aberd. Mearns. *Reimish, Reishil, Reisril*, synon.

REIM-KENNAR, *s.* *The Pirate.*—This may either be equivalent to *skald* or poet, from Su. G. *rim*, metrum; Isl. *rijma*, ode, *hreym-r*, resonantia canora, and *kennar*, one who knows, q. a person conversant with poetry; or allied to Isl. *reimi*, spectris obnoxius, q. one who knew how to quell the power of evil spirits.

REIND, *s.* "He hase geffyne furth for the *reind* of spwnis xvj. sh." *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps allied to Teut. *renne*, promptuarium, penarium, q. a case of spoons?

REYNGIT, *part. pa.* Surrounded with a *ring*. "That the mouth be *reyngit* about with a circle of girth of irne," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Prick Measure.

REINYRIT, *adj.* Striped; corded. *Inventories.*—Perhaps from Fr. *raionnée*, furrowed, q. ribbed taffety; or rather from *rangé, rengé*, in ranks, in rows.

To **REIOSE**, *v. a.* To possess. *Bellenden.*

To **REIOURNE**, *v. a.* To delay; to put off. *Forbes on the revelation.*

REIOURNING, *s.* Used apparently in the sense of delay, ibid.

REIRBRASSERIS, *s. pl.* Armour for the back of the arms. *Acts Ja. I.*—Fr. *arriere*, behind, and *brassart*, a defence for the arm.

To **REIRD**, Reerd, *v. n.* 1. To make a loud noise. *Douglas.* 2. To break wind, S. 3. To make a crashing noise, ibid.—A. S. *rar-ian*, Teut. *reer-en*, fremere. V. Raird.

REIRD, Reerd, *s.* 1. Noise; shouting. *Doug.* 2. The act of breaking wind, S. 3. A falsehood; a gasconade, S. B.

REIRDE, *s.* *Jacobite Relics.* I hesitate whether this is the same with *Rair, Rare*, a loud report, perhaps *ex ano*, or a spring, from the E. v. *to rear.*

REIRDIT, *part.* Reared. *Gawan and Gol.*

REISES. Brushwood, S.; plur. of *Rise.* *Waverley.*

REISHILLIN', *part. adj.* 1. Noisy, Fife. 2. Forward; prompt, ibid. V. Reissil, *v.*

To **REISK**, *v. a.* and *n.* To scratch, so as to occasion a noise, Aberd. A variety of *Risk*, v. q. v.

REISS, *adj.* Of or belonging to Russia. *Aberd. Reg.* The name of Russia seems to be given according to the pron. of Aberdeen. Our sailors elsewhere give it as if *Roos* or *Roosh.*

REYSS, *s. pl.* Coarse grass in marshy ground, or on the sea-shore. *Wallace.* V. Reesk.

To **REISSIL**, *v. n.* To make a loud clattering noise, S.—Teut. *ryssel-en*, A. S. *hristl-an*, crepere.

To **REISSIL**, Rissle, *v. a.* To beat soundly. *Rudd.*—Su. G. *ris-a*, virgis caedere. *Reishil*, Aberd.

REISSIL, Rissle, *s.* 1. A loud clattering noise, S. 2. A blow; a stroke, S. *St. Patrick.*

To **REIST**, *v. a.* To dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney, S. *Dunbar.*—Dan. *rist-er*, to broil or toast.

REIST, *s.* Rest. *Douglas.*

REIST, Reyst, *s.* 1. The socket in which the bolt of a door *rests. Doug.* 2. The hinge of a door, Gl. Sibb. 2. The support of a warlike instrument. *Wallace.*

REIST, *s.* The instep, Upp. Clydes.—Isl. *rist*, planta pedis, G. Andr.; convexum seu dorsum plantae pedis, Haldorson; Dan. *vrist*, the instep of the foot, Wolff; Su. G. *vrist*, id.; A. S. *vyrst*, also *vrist*, properly the wrist. Ihre derives it from *vrid-a*, torquere, because it is the hinge on which the limb is turned.

To **REIST**, *v. n.* 1. To wait for another. *Douglas.*—Lat. *rest-are*, id. 2. To become restive, S. *Burns.* 3. Applied to the drying up of a well. *Pop. Ball.*

REIST. *To Tak the Reist.* 1. To become restive; applied to a horse, Roxb. 2. Applied to a person who, after proceeding so far in any business, suddenly stops short, ibid.

To **REIST**, Reest, *v. a.* To arrest. *He reistit his furniture*, he laid an arrest on it, S.—This abbrev. occurs in O. E.

REISTER, *s.* Apparently equivalent to *Kipper*, as applied to salted and dried salmon, Roxb. *A. Scott's P.*

REISTER CLOK. A cloak such as that worn by brigands or freebooters. *Inventories.* V. Roysters.

REISTIT, *adj.* Dried in the smoke. V. Reist.

REITHIE, *adj.* Keen; ardent, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*—A. S. *reithe*, asper, ferus, "fierce, outrageous," Somner; Teut. *wreed*, id.

REIVE, *s.* A name given to what is considered as an ancient Caledonian fort. *P. Campsie, Stat. Acc.* V. Rae, and Reeve.

To **RELE**, *v. n.* To roll. V. Reile.

To **RELEISCH**, *v. n.* To go at large. *Doug.*—Fr. *relasch-er*, to enlarge.

RELEVANCY, *s.* The legal sufficiency of the facts stated in a libel or in a defence, to infer punishment or exculpation; a forensic term, S. "The two things to be chiefly regarded in a criminal libel are the

relevancy of the facts libelled, i. e. their sufficiency to infer the conclusion; and, secondly, their truth. The consideration of the first belongs to the judges of the court, that of the other to the inquest, otherwise called the jury or assize." *Erskine's Inst.*

RELEVANT, *adj.* Sufficient to warrant the conclusion, whether in reference to a libel or to a defence; a forensic term, S. *Maclaurin's Crim. Cases.*

To RELEVE, *v. a.* To raise; to exalt. *Wyntown.*—*Fr. relev-er.*

To RELEVE, *v. n.* To reassemble. *Wall.*—*Fr. relever*, colligere.

To RELY, *v. a.* To rally. *Barbour.*

REMANENT, *adj.* Other, S. *Spalding.* This word is still used in petitions addressed to ecclesiastical courts. "To the Moderator and *remanent* members of the Presbytery of ————."—L. *remanent-es.*

REMANER, *s.* Remainder. *Acts Cha. I.*

To REMB, *v. n.* To rave; to tell lies, Shetl.

To REME, *v. n.* To foam. V. RRAM.

To REMEID, *v. a.* To remedy. *Baillie.*

REMEID, *s.* Alloy of a peculiar description. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—*Fr. remede*, "a remedy, redresse; also that allay which goldsmiths, jewellers, and money-makers, are permitted to adde unto the allowed embasement of gold or silver; as where with a silver piece of eleven pence value, their is a twelfth part of copper allowed to be mingled, the *remede* is about two grains over and besides that twelfth. This advantage they have gotten upon allegation, that they cannot precisely hit, or justly keep, the scantling required of them by the law," Cotgr.

REMEID, REMEED, REMEAD, *s.* 1. Remedy; amelioration. *Spald.* 2. *Remeid of Law*, a phrase equivalent to *Remedy of Law*, formerly applicable to the obtaining of justice, particularly by appeal from an inferior to a superior court. *Stair's Institute.*

To REMEIF, *v. a.* or *n.* To remove. "Flyt & *remeif*." *Aberd. Reg.*

REMEMBRIE, *s.* Remembrance. *Burel.*

To REMENT, *v. a.* To remember. *Burel.*—*Fr. ramentevoir*, id.

REMIGESTER, *s.* A smart stroke, Buchan. Perhaps originally the same with *Rebegeastor*, q. v.

REMYLLIS, *s. pl.* Blows. *Houlate.*—Teut. *rammelen*, Su. G. *ramla*, tumultuari.

REMMACKS, *s. pl.* The oars of a boat, Shetl.—Lat. *remus*, id.

To REMIND, *v. a.* To remember. *Skirrefs.*

To REMORD, *v. a.* 1. To have remorse for. *Wallace.*—*Fr. remord-re.* 2. To disburden the conscience, ibid.

To RENCHEL, RENSHEL, *v. a.* To beat with a stick; as, "To *renshel* beasts wi' a rung," when not taking the right road, Teviotd.—Germ. *rein-en*, Su. G. *rind-a*, tangere, or *ren*, palus, and *saet-ja*, conferre, q. to apply a stake?

RENCHEL, RENSHEL, *s.* A person tall and thin; as, "He's naething but a lang *renchel*," Roxb.—Teut. *ran*, *ranck*, *rene*, tenuis, gracilis, praetenuis corpore; Isl. *rengla*, ramus arboris.

RENDAL, RENNAL, RENNET, RUN-DALE, *s.* A division of land, equivalent to *run-rig*, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *ren*, palus limitaneus, and *del*, a division. Dan. *reen*, "a balk or ridge between two furrows."

To RENDER, *v. a.* To melt or *beat* butter, Ayrs. V. RIND.

To RENDER, *v. n.* To yield pus, as a sore.

To RENG, RING, *v. a.* To reign. *Douglas.*

To RENYE, *v. a.* To rein. *Compl. S.*

RENYE, *s.* A rein. *Douglas.*—*Fr. rêne.*

RENYIT, *part. pa.* Forsworn. *Barb.*—*Fr. renié*, id.

RENK, *s.* A strong man. *Gawan and Gol.* V. RINK.

RENKNING, *s.* Placed according to *rank* or precedency. Hence, perhaps, *ranking* of creditors, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

RENOMMÉ, *s.* Renown, Fr. *Barbour.*

RENSS GULDING. A foreign gold coin. *Acts Ja. II.* This is called the *Rhenish Guilding*, Skene's Ed.; the same in Glendook's.—Teut. *gulden*, aureus nummus xx. stuferorum, Kilian; Belg. id. "a gilder, a coin of xx. stivers," Sewel. *Renss* or *Rhenish* refers to the country bordering on the Rhine. V. GUDLINE.

RENTAL, *s.* 1. A favourable lease, S. *Erskine.* 2. The annual value or rent, Dumfr. 3. Also, as in E. the amount of the rents of an estate, S.

To RENTALE, *v. a.* To let in lease. *Acts Ja. VI.*

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

RENZIE, *v. n.* To writhe in pain, Orkn.

REPAIR, *s.* Concourse, S. *Priests Peb.*

To REPAYRE, *v. n.* To return. *Wynt.*—O. Fr. *repair-er.*

To REPARELL, *v. a.* To refit. *Douglas.*—*Fr. reparell-er.*

To REPATER, *v. n.* To feed; to take refreshment. *Douglas.*—*Fr. repaitre.*

* *To* REPEAT, REPETE, *v. a.* To recover; to call back, S. in a sense in which the v. is not used in E. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. repet-er*, "to redemand, aske, or call back, also, to return, recover, take, or fetch back again," Cotgr.; Lat. *repet-ere*, id.

To REPELL, *v. a.* To recall; like obsolete E. *repeal.* *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. rapell-er*, id.

REPENDE, *part. adj.* Dispersed; scattered. *Wallace.*—*Fr. repand-u.*

REPETITION, *s.* Repayment; restoration. *Spalding.*

To REPLAIT, REPLATE, *v. a.* To try a second time. *Q. Mary's Instructions to L. James.*—*Fr. replaid-er*, Plaider une seconde fois, rentrer en procès. *Iterum litigare, litem renovare*, Dict. Trev.

To REPLEDGE, REPLEGE, *v. a.* To replevin; a forensic term. *Bellenden.*—L. B. *repleg-iare*, to redeem on *pledge.*

To REPLEID, *v. a.* To resist. *Priests Peb.*—L. B. *replaud-are*, repulsare.

REPLOCH GRAY. V. RAPLACH.

REPONABILL, *adj.* Adapted to restore things to a proper bearing. *Bellenden T. Liv.*—From Lat. *repon-ere.*

To REPONE, *v. a.* To reply, Ayrs.; a forensic term, S. *Forbes's Defence.*—Lat. *repon-ere*, id.

REPONE, *s.* *To mak a repone*, to give a reply, Ayrs.

To REPONE, *v. a.* To replace. *Baillie.*—Lat. *repon-o.*

To REPORT, *v. a.* To obtain; to carry off; in the sense of Fr. *remport-er*, or *rapport-er*, from which it is probably formed. *Descr. of Kingd. of Scotland.*

To REPOSE, *v. a.* Same with *Repone*, to replace. *Baillie.*

To REPOUSS, *v. a.* To repel, Ayrs.—Fr. *repouss-er*, id. anciently *repouls-er*, from Lat. re, and *puls-are*, to beat, to drive back.

To REPREIF, *v. a.* To disallow; to set aside; to reject; a forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—This seems altered from Fr. *reprouv-er*, or Lat. *reprob-are*, like *preif*, for *prove.*

To REPREME, *v. a.* To repress. *Complaynt S.*—Lat. *reprim-ere.*

REPRISE, *s.* The indentation of stones in building, Fr. *Pal. Hon.*

To **REPUNG**, **Repugne**, *v. n.* To oppose; to be repugnant. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Lat. *repugn-are*, Fr. *repugn-er*.

REQUESED, **Requesit**, *adj.* Requisite. *N. Burne.*

RERIT, *pret. v.* Fell back. *Wallace.*—Fr. *riere*, back.

RESCHIT, *part. pa.* A term frequently occurring in the Collect. of Inventories. V. **Raschit.**

RESCITATIOUN, *s.* Restoration. *Bulk Gen. Kirk.*—This word might seem to have been formed from *re*, and *scire*, *scitum*, q. to *ken again*.

To **RESCOURS**, *v. a.* To rescue. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr. *rescourr-er*, id.

RESCOURS, *s.* Rescue. *Wyntown.*

To **RESEAW**, *v. a.* To receive. *Aberd. Reg.*

* **RESERVE**, *s.* A tree *reserved* in a *hag*, or cutting of an allotted portion of wood, Clydes. V. **Witter.**

To **RESETT**, *v. a.* 1. To harbour, S. *Rudd.* 2. To receive stolen goods. *Stat. Alex.*

RESET, **Resett**, *s.* 1. Abode. *Wyntown.* 2. The act of harbouring. *Wallace.* 3. One who harbours another, ibid. 4. An inn. *Acts Ja. I.* 5. The reception of goods known to be stolen, a law term, S. *Erskine.* 6. The receiver of stolen goods. *Rudd.*—Fr. *recette*, receiving; O. Fr. *recept*, retreat.

RESETTER, *s.* 1. He who entertains. *Rudd.* 2. A receiver of stolen goods. *Erskine.*

RESH, *s.* A rush. *Sir Egeir.*

RESIDENTER, *s.* A dweller; a residentiary, S.

To **RESILE**, *v. a.* To beguile; to deceive, Ayrs.—Perhaps from Fr. *resil-er*, as signifying to revoke, to disavow.

To **RESILE**, *v. n.* 1. To flinch, S. *Wodrow.* 2. To resist in reasoning. *Clelland.*—Fr. *resil-er*, id.

RESING, *adj.* Perhaps foolish. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *ries-en*, temere agere.

To **RESING**, *v. a.* To resign. *Aberd. Reg. Acts Ja. V.* So *ring*, for *reign*.

RESITIT, *part. pa.* Cited a second time, q. *re-cited*. *Acts Mary.*

* *To* **RESOLVE**, *v. n.* To terminate. *Guthry's Mem.*

RESP, **Risp**, *s.* A kind of coarse grass, S. Gl. Sibb.

To **RESP**, **Risp**, *v. n.* To make a noise resembling that of a file or *rasp*, S. *Douglas.*

* **RESPECT**, *s.* Used in pl. to denote interest, emolument, advantage. *Spalding.*

RESPECT, **Respete**, **Resputt**, *s.* A respite or prorogation of punishment, or of prosecution for crimes committed or imputed. *Acts Ja. V.*—L. B. *respectus*, &c.

RESPOND, *s.* The return that is made by a precept from Chancery, on an application for a seisin. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

RESPONDIE, *s.* Apparently the duplicate of an account. Perhaps the modern term *check* is synon. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *respond-re*, to match, agree with.

RESPONDIE-BOOK, *s.* A check-book, ib.

RESPONSALL, *adj.* Responsible. *Acts Parl.*

RESPONSIOUNE, *s.* Suretyship. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Fr. *responsion*, id.

RESPUTT, *s.* Delay in regard to legal process; respite. V. **Respect**, **Respete.**

RESSAYTHAR, **Ressayttar**, *s.* A receiver. *Aberd. Reg.* V. **Resetter.**

To **RESSENT**, *v. a.* To have a deep sense of. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *se ressent-ir*, to feel thoroughly.

To **RESSOURSS**, **Resurse**, *v. n.* To rise again. *Wallace.*—Fr. *resourd-re*, from Lat. *resurg-ere.*

RESSUM, *s.* A small fragment, S. B.

To **REST**, *v. n.* To be indebted, S. *Acts Sed.* It is to be observed that our term is elliptical; the full phrase being, *to rest awing*, *i. e.* to remain owing. *Chartul. Aberd.*—Fr. *en reste*, in arrears.

REST, *s.* 1. A remnant. *Inventories.*—Fr. *reste*, residue, remnant, &c. 2. In plur. remains; relics. *Sir A. Balf. Letters.*

REST, *s.* An arrest. *Aberd. Reg.* V. **Reist.**

REST. *Auld rest*, perhaps old sprain. *Watson.*—*Wrest*, *rest*, S.; A. S. *wraestan*, to distort.

RESTES, *s. pl.* Arrears, Fr. *Acts Mary.*

To **RESTYN**, *v. a.* To refresh; to give rest to. *Doug.*

RESTING-CHAIR. A long chair shaped like a settee, used in farm-houses, Ang. Perths.

RESTORANS, **Restorance**, *s.* Restoration. *Act. Audit. Acts Mary.*

To **RETEIR**, *v. n.* To retire. *Acts. Ja. VI.*

To **RETENT**, *v. a.* To cause to resound. *Hudson.*—Fr. *retent-ir*, to resound.

RETH, *adj.* Fierce. *Wallace.*—A. S. *reðe.*

RETHNAS, *s.* Ferocity. *Houlate.*—A. S. *reðnes*, id.

To **RETOUR**, **Retowre.** 1. *v. a.* To make a return in writing, as to the service of an heir, S. *Skene.* 2. To make a legal return as to the value of lands, S. *Baillie.* 3. *v. n.* To return. *Wyntown.*

RETOUR, **Retoure**, *s.* 1. Return. *Douglas.* 2. The legal return made to a brief, emitted from Chancery. *Skene.* 3. That made as to the value of lands, S. *Baillie.*—O. Fr. *retour* is used in a sense nearly allied.

To **RETREAT**, *v. a.* To retract. *Crossraguell.*—O. Fr. *retraitt-er*, revoquer.

RETRETT, *part. pa.* Retracted; repealed; reversed. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

RETROTRACTION, *s.* The act of drawing back. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

REVAY, *s.* Festivity. *Gawan and Gol.*—O. Fr. *reviaus*, fêtes, divertissements.

REUAR, *s.* River. *Acts Ja. VI.*

REVE, *s.* A colour between yellow and gray. *Sir Gawan.*—Lat. *ravus.*

REVEL, *s.* A severe blow; often applied to a back stroke, Ang. Loth.—Fr. *revell-er*, to rouse, to awake, q. a stroke that rouses one from lethargy?

REUER, **Ryvir**, *s.* V. **Reyffar.**

REUERÊ, **Reury**, *s.* Robbery. *Wallace.*

REVERENCE, *s.* Power, S. *Rutherford.*

REUERY, *s.* 1. Uproar. *Douglas.* 2. The crackling noise made by flames. *Douglas.*—Fr. *resverie*, raving.

REVERS. *At the revers*, at random. *Everg.*—Fr. *au revers*, cross; E. *at rovers.*

To **REVERSE**, **Reuerse**, *v. a.* To strike from behind. *Barbour.*—Fr. *revers*, a stroke of this kind.

REVERSER, *s.* A forensic term denoting a proprietor who has given his lands in wadset, but retains a right to redeem them, on repayment of the wadset-price, S. V. **Reversion.**

REVERSION, *s.* The right of redeeming property under wadset, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

To **REVERT**, *v. n.* 1. To revive. *Palice Hon.* 2. To recover from a swoon, S. B.—O. Fr. *revert-ir*, id.

To **REUEST**, **Rewess**, **Raweis**, *v. a.* 1. To clothe. *Douglas.* 2. To clothe anew, ib.—Fr. *revest-ir*, id.

REVESTRÊ, *s.* A vestry. *Doug.* Fr. *revestiaire*, id.

REVESTRIE, **Reuestrie**, *s.* The vestry of a church. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *revestiaire*, id.; L. B. *revestiarium*, et *vestiar-ium*, idem sonant, Du Cange.

REVIL, *s.* The point of a spur, S. *A. Scott's Poems.*—*Rowel*, E. *rouelle*, Fr.

REVILL-RAILL, *adv.* Apparently in a confused way. *Colkelbie Sow.* Probably the same with *Reel-Rall.*

To REVINCE, *v. a.* To restore; to give back what has formerly been taken away; an old forensic term. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *revinc-ere*, rem ablatam, vel de qua litigium est, sibi asserere, repetere, recuperare; Gall. *revendiquer.*

REUK, *s.* Atmosphere. *Barbour.* V. RAK.

To REUNDE, ROOND, *v. n.* "To produce a disagreeable noise as by grinding," Gl. Sibb. Roxb. This must be the same word that is pron. *Ruint*, Berwicks. q. v.

To REUOLF, *v. a.* To examine; to inspect; to turn over. "To *reuolf* & seik the buikis gif it be contenit tharin." *Aberd. Reg.*

REURY, *s.* Robbery. V. REUBRÉ.

REUTH, REWTH, *s.* 1. Cause for repentance. *King Hart.* 2. Pity, or cause of pity. *Bellenden.*

REVURE, REVOORE, *adj.* 1. Thoughtful; dark and gloomy, Ayrs.; as, "a *revure* look." 2. It sometimes denotes a look of calm scorn or contempt, ibid.—O. Fr. *reveur*, *reveur*, a dreamer, q. in a *reverie.*

REVVLE, *s.* A wattled fence, Shetl.

To REW. 1. *v. n.* To repent, S. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. *v. a.* To have compassion for. *Barbour.*—A. S. *hreow-ian*, poenitere, lugere. *Rue*, *v. n.* To have pity. *Chaucer.*

REW, *s.* Repentance. *Maitland Poems.*—A. S. *hreowe*, poenitentia; E. *rue*, id. *Shak.*

REW, *s.* 1. A row. *Palice Honor.* 2. A street. *Doug.*—S. *raw*; Fr. *rue.*

REWAYL'D, *part. pa.* Apparently for *ravelled*, q. as useless as a *ravelled* hesp. *Train's Poetical Reveries.*

REWAR, *s.* A robber. *Wallace.*

REWELYNS, ROWLYNGIS, RILLINGS, *s. pl.* Shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them; S. *rullions.* *Wyntown.*—A. S. *rifling*, obstrigillus.

REWELL, *adj.* Haughty.—O. Fr. *revelé*, fier, hautain.

REWELLYT, *pret. v.* Revealed. *Wallace.*

REWERS, 3. *p. s.* Stops. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *ravoir-er*, to stop, to arrest.

To REWESS, *v. a.* V. REUBET.

REWID, *pret. v.* Reaved. *Barbour.*

To REWL, *v. n.* To be entangled, Teviotd.; the same with *Ravel.* "Ravellyt, *Reulit*, entangled," Gl. Sibb.

REWLL RYCHT, *adv.* Exactly square; q. according to *rule.* *Acts Ja. VI.* V. PRICK-MEASURE.

To REWM, *v. n.* To roar. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *ruim-er*, id. V. RAME.

REWME, *s.* Realm. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *reaume.*

REWMOUR, *s.* Tumult. *Wallace.*—Germ. *rumor*, id.

RHAIM, RHAME, *s.* 1. A commonplace speech, Ettr. For.—This may be merely a corr. of E. *rhyme*, as proverbs were anciently expressed in a sort of rhythm. V. Mr. Todd's valuable note, vo. *Rhyme*, E. Dict. 2. A rhapsody, S. A. "The poet can bring out naething but *rhames* o' high-flown nonsense." *Perils of Man.*

To RHAME *o'er*, *v. a.* 1. To run over anything in a rapid and unmeaning way; to repeat as if by rote, S. ibid. 2. To reiterate, S.

RHEEMOUS, *s.* Apparently clamour, Ayrs. *St. Patr.*—Isl. *hreima*, resonare; A. S. *hream-ian*, Su. G. *raam-a*, clamare. V. RAME, *v.* and *s.*

RHEUMATIZE, *s.* Rheumatism, S. "I did feel a *rheumatize* in my backspauld yestreen." *The Pirate.*

RHIND MART, RYNMART. A carcass from the herd. *Russel.*—Teut. Isl. *rind*, bos.

RHYNE, *s.* "Hoar-frost." *Gall. Encycl.* All the other dialects, as far as I can observe, have *n* as the antepenult. The term appears in its most original form in C. B. *rhew*, Arm. *rew*, id.; Gael. *reo*, frost.

RIACH, *adj.* Dun, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Gael. id. brindled.

RIAL, RIALLE, *adj.* Royal. *Sir Gawan.*

RIAL, RYALL, REAL, *s.* 1. A gold coin anciently current in S. "The *ryall* of France saul haue cours for vi s. viii d." *Acts Ja. I.* 2. The term *Ryall* was also applied to some silver coins of S. in conjunction with the name of the prince. V. MARY RYALL, JAMES RYALL.

RIALTE, RYALTIE, REALTEY, ROYALTY, *s.* Territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king; as distinguished from that to which the privileges of a regality were annexed. *Parl. Ja. I.*

RIAUVE, *s.* A row or file, Moray.

To RIB, *v. a.* *To rib land*, to give it a half ploughing, by leaving a furrow alternately unploughed, S.—Belg. *gerib*, ridged. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

RIBBALDAILL, RYBBALDY, *s.* Low dissipation. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *ribauderie*, libertinage, conduite de bandits.

RIBBAND. *St. Johnston's ribband*, a halter, S. *Muse's Threnodie. St. Johnston's Tippet* is used in the same sense. *Old Mortality.*

RIBBING, *s.* A half ploughing. *Statist. Acc.*

RIBBLIE-RABBLIE, *adj.* Disordered, Loth.—Teut. *rabbel-en*, praecipitare verba.

RIBE, RYBE, *s.* 1. A colewort that grows tall with little or no leaf. Cabbages that do not stock properly, are also called *ribes*, Roxb. 2. A lean person or animal; "thin as a *ribe*," Dumfr.

RYBEES, *s. pl.* Shoes called Turn-overs. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *ribé*, trepointe de soulier.

RIBIE, *adj.* 1. Tall with little foliage, Dumfr.—Dan. *ribb-e*, to strip feathers, Wolff; q. stripped of leaves like a bird that is plucked. 2. Lank, or tall and thin; applied to animals, Peebles; *Reibie*, Ettr. For. like Gr. ἐτ.

RIB-PLOUGHING, *s.* A kind of half ploughing, performed by throwing the earth turned over by the plough, upon an equal quantity of surface which remains undisturbed, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

RIBS *of a chimley.* The bars of a grate, S. Hence, *to Red the Ribs*, to poke the fire, S.

RIBUS, *s.* A musical instrument. *Houlate.*—C. B. *ribib* is expl. a reed-pipe, a hautboy.

RICE, *s.* A twig. V. RISE, RYS.

To RICE *the Water.* To throw plants or branches of trees into a river, for frightening the salmon, before using the *lister.* The effect is, that they become stupid and lie motionless, Selkirks.

To RICH, *v. a.* To enrich. *Wyntown.*

To RICH, *v. n.* To become rich. *Kelly.*

RICHIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Richard.* "*Richie* Bell." *Acts.* Also written *Riche*, id.

RICHT, *adj.* 1. In health, S. Germ. 2. In the exercise of reason, S. *Fountainhall.*

To RICHT, *v. a.* To put to rights; often to mend, S.—Franc. *rihtente*, rectificantes.

RICHT FURTHE, *adv.* Immediately; forthwith. *Parl. Ja. II.* From A. S. *riht*, jam, and *forth*, inde, exinde.

RICHT NOW, *adv.* Just now. *Barbour.*—A. S. *nu riht*, jam, nunc.

RICHTS. *At richts*, straight. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *raett waeg*, via recta.

RYCHTSWA, *adv.* In the same manner; just so. *Acts Ja. II.*

RICHTWYS, Rychtrus, Rychtous, *adj.* 1. Righteous. *Wyntown.* 2. Rightful; possessing legal right. *Acts Mary.* 3. Legitimate; *rychtwis born*, as opposed to bastardy. *Wallace.*—A. S. *rihtwis*, Isl. *rettvis*, id. 4. True; real; not nominal. "Of the *rychtous* tynd of Abirdyne." *Reg. Aberd.*

RYCHTWYSNESS, *s.* Righteousness. *Wyntown.*

RICK, *s.* L. *relik*, relic. *Lyndsay.*

RICK, *v. a.* To pierce with a hook by a sudden jerk, Shetl.—Dan. *rykke*, to pull suddenly.

RICKAM, *s.* A smart stroke, Buchan; a variety of *Reckim*, q. v.

RICKETY-DICKETY, *s.* "A toy made for children." *Gall. Encycl.*

RICKLE, Rickill, *s.* 1. A heap, S. *Philotus.* 2. *A rickle of banes*, a very meagre person, S.—A. S. *ricg*, a heap; Su. G. *ben-rangel*, a skeleton. 3. Peats or turfs put up in heaps or small stacks, to prepare them for being winter fuel, are called *rickles*, Roxb. 4. A low stone fence before a drain, Aberd.

To RICKLE, *v. a.* 1. To put into a heap, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. To put into the form of a stack; as, "When are ye gaun to *rickle* your peats?" Roxb. 3. To pile up in a loose manner, S.

RICKLE-DIKE, *s.* A wall built firmly at the bottom, but having the top only the thickness of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Invern.*

RICKLER, *s.* One who piles up loosely, S. "A bad stone-builder is called a *rickler*." *Gall. Encycl.*

RICKLY, *adj.* Like stones loosely built; dilapidated; as, "rickly wa's."

RICKMASTER, *s.* *Spalding.* This must be a corr. of *Ritmaster*, q. v.

RID, Ridd, *adj.* Severe. *Barbour.*—A. S. *reth*, ferox, saevus.

RID, *s.* Advice; counsel; apparently *red* had been originally written, as both the sense and rhyme require. *Rauf Coilyear.*

RIDDEN MEAL. A phrase frequently met with in old valuations and similar deeds in Ayrs. It occurs in an old ballad. 1. "The money paid to an *incoming* tenant for the liberty of the farm from Martinmas to Whitsunday." 2. The sum paid to the *outgoing* tenant for the crop left on the farm. V. Riddin.

RIDDIN, *part. pa.* Cleared off; driven away. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—E. *rid* signifies "to drive away; to remove by violence," Johns.; A. S. *hreddan*, to rid; rapere, eripere.

RIDDLE. *The Riddle* (or Sieve) *and the Shears*, a mode of divination for the discovery of theft, &c. described in Sup. Fife; E. Loth.

RIDE, *adj.* Rough. V. Roid.

To RIDE, *v. a.* In curling, to drive a stone with such force as to carry before it another, which is nearest the mark, or blocks up the way, S.

RIDE, *s.* The act of sailing, S.—Isl. *red-skap*, carriage on shipboard.

To RIDE the BEETLE. To walk with others who ride, Gall. *Gall. Encycl.*

To RIDE the PARLIAMENT. A phrase formerly used to denote the cavalcade of the King to the Parliament House. "Whilk had lyen there since the *Parliament* was *ridden*." *Spalding.*

RYDER, Ridar, Rydar, *s.* A gold coin formerly current in S. bearing the figure of a man on horseback. *Acts Ja. II.*

To RIDE TAIL-TYNT. To stake one horse against another in a race, so that the losing horse is lost to the owner. V. Tail-tynt.

RIDICULOUS, *adj.* Unseasonable; as "ridiculous weather," Ang.

RIE, Ry. A termination of many substantives, S. 1. Denoting dominion or authority, as in *bishoprie*, *i. e.* the extent of the authority of a bishop.—From A. S. *ries*, dominium, ditio, territorium. 2. Subjoined to a s. it denotes abundance in the thing expressed by that term; as, *Quenry*, commerce of an illicit kind with women; *Bletherie*, q. an abundance of nonsense.—Alem. *richi*, opes.

RYE-CRAIK, *s.* The land-rail, Renfrews. *Corncraik*, S. *Tannahill's Poems.*

RIEP, *s.* "A slovenly-dressed-girl," Buchan. *Tarras's Poems.*

RIERFU', *adj.* "Roaring." *Gl. Aberd. Christmas Ba'ing.* Qu. *full of rair* or noise.

RYFART, *s.* V. Rerfort.

RIFE, *s.* The itch. V. Reif.

To RYFE *out*, *v. a.* To plough up land that has been lying waste, or in pasturage; syn. *break up*. *Minstr. Bord.* V. Rive.

To RIFE, Rifte, *v. a.* To rive. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *rifwa*, id.

RIFF-RAFF, *s.* The rabble, S.—Dan. *riperaps*, id. faex hominum.

RIFT. L. *rist*, a musical instrument. *Houlate.*

To RIFT, *v. n.* To belch, S. *Ramsay.* Dan. *raev-er*, eructare; *raevsen*, eructatio.

RIFT, *s.* An eructation, S. *Ferguson.*

To RIFT, *v. n.* To magnify in narration; to talk without book, S.; synon. *Blow. Blast. The Har'st Rig.* Probably this is a metaph. use of the term, as applied to literal eructation; in the same manner as *Wind* is used.

RIFT, *s.* 1. An inflated account; a fib, S. 2. A hearty and free conversation, S.; synon. *Crack.*

RIFTING, *s.* The act of belching, S. "Ructus, *rifting*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

RIG, *s.* A tumult; also a frolic, Loth. *Rig* is used as a cant term in E. signifying "fun, game, diversion, or trick. *To run* one's *rig* upon any person, to make him a butt. *I am up to your rig*, I am a match for your tricks." *Grose, Class. Dict.* V. Reake.

RIG, Rigg, *s.* 1. The back of an animal, S. *Douglas.* 2. A ridge, S. ibid.—O. E. *rigge*, *rygge*, id. "*Rygge* of land, [Fr.] sente," Palsgr. 3. The fold of a web, or that part which is folded down or doubled, as distinguished from the selvage. *Parl. Ja. III.* 4. *Rig and fur*, ribbed; used of stockings, S.—A. S. *hrigg*, Isl. *hrigg-r*, Su. G. *rygg*, id.

Butt-rig, *s.* Three men shearing on one ridge, S. O. and B.; apparently from *butt*, a piece of ground which does not form a proper ridge. V. Butt.

Ha'-rig, *s.* The right-hand *rig* of a company of reapers. V. Ha'.

RIG-ADOWN-DAISY. The name given to the ancient mode of dancing at weddings on the grass. *Gall. Encycl.*—E. *rigadoon*, Fr. *rigadon*, "a kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple." I need scarcely add, that *daisy* refers to the simple ornaments of the floor on which this dance is performed.

RIG and BAUK, Ang. "A field alternately varied with narrow stripes of corn and pasture, is, in the vernacular language of the country, *rig and bauk*." *Edin. Mag.* V. Bauk.

RIG and RENNET. V. Rendal.

RYG-BAYNE, *s.* The backbone, S. *Wall.*—A. S. *hrigban*, Dan. *rigbeen*, id. O. E. "*Rigbone* or bakbone. Spina. Spondile," Prompt. Parv.

RIG-FIDGE, *s.* A gentle blow on the back, Strathmore. Perhaps the term has had its origin from the idea of the *back* being caused to *fidge* by a blow.

RIGGIE, *s.* A cow having a stripe of white along the back, S. O. and B.; from *Rig*, the back.

RIGGIN, *s.* A term of reproach to a woman, Shetl. Perhaps from Isl. *reiginn*, obstinatus, rigidus.

RIGGING, **Riggin**, *s.* 1. The back, S. *Doug.* 2. The ridge of a house, S. *Ross.* 3. A small ridge or rising in ground. *Acts Ja. V.*

RIGGING-STONE, *s.* One of the stones which form the ridge of a house, S. *riggin-stane. Spalding.*

RIGGIN-TREE, *s.* The roof-tree, S.—Sw. *tak-ryggen*, the ridge of a house; A. S. *hricg*, fastigium.

RIGGIT, **Riggen**, *adj.* Having a white stripe, or white and brown streaks along the back; applied to cattle, S. O. and B. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

RIGHTSUA, *adv.* In like manner. V. Rychtswa.

RIGLAN, **Rigland**, *s.* An animal half castrated, S. *Pop. Ball.* E. *ridgel*, an animal half castrated.

RIG-MARIE, *s.* 1. A base coin, Loth. Dumfr. *Watson.* From the words *Reg. Maria*, on one of the billon coins of Queen Mary. 2. The term *rig-marie* is used in Galloway as synon. with E. *rig*, denoting a mischievous frolic, a tumult or uproar.

RIGMAROLE, *s.* A long-winded incoherent story or speech; a sort of rhapsody, S.

RIGMAROLE, *adj.* Long-winded and confused, S. also low E.

RIGS, **Rigsus**, *s.* A game of children, Aberd.; said to be the same with *Scotch and English*; also called *Rockety Row.*

RIGWIDDIE, **Rigwoodie**, *adj.* 1. *A rigwiddie body*, one of a stubborn disposition, Fife; the figure being here transferred to the mind. 2. Expl. "Deserving the *widdie* or gallows;" as, "a *rigwiddie* carlin," an old wife who deserves to be hanged, Aberd. *Burns's Tam o' Shanter.*

RIGWIDDIE, *s.* 1. The rope or chain that crosses the *back* of a horse when yoked in a cart, S. *Rig*, back, and *widdie*, a twig. 2. One of a durable frame; one that can bear a great deal of fatigue or hard usage, Fife; evidently in allusion to the toughness of the materials of which this implement is formed.

RIGWIDDIE-NAG, *s.* A horse that has one of its testicles amputated, Roxb. Perhaps a corr. of *Riglan*, q. v.

To **RYKE**, *v. n.* To reach. *Burns.*

RYK, **Ryke**, *adj.* 1. Potent. *Wyntown.* 2. Rich. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *reiks*, A. S. *rica*, princeps.

RIK, **Ryke**, *s.* A kingdom. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *reiki*, A. S. *ryce*, regnum.

RIKE-PENNY, *s.* Perhaps *Reik-penny* or hearth money. *Law's Memorialls.*

RILLING, *s.* V. Rewelynes.

RIM, *s.* A rocky bottom in the sea, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*—Isl. *rimi*, colliculus.

RIM, (of the belly) *s.* The peritoneum, S. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

RIMBURSIN, *s.* A rupture in an animal, in consequence of which the belly sometimes bursts, Bord. *Roull.* From *rim*, (of the belly) and *burst.*

RIM-BURST, *s.* A rupture or Hernia. "Hernia, a *rim-burst.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*

RIMBURSTENNESS, *s.* The state of being under a Hernia. "Ramex, *Rimburstennis.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*

RIMLESS, *adj.* Reckless; regardless, Aberd. As R. *rim* signifies a border, the adj. may be formed from this as denoting those who disregard all limits in their conversation.

RIMPIN, *s.* 1. A lean cow, Roxb. 2. An old ugly woman, ibid.—Teut. *rimpe*, anc. *rompe*, ruga, *rompen*, *rimpel-en*, rugare; A. S. *hrympelle*, ruga.

RIM-RAM, *adv.* In a state of disorder, W. Loth.—Isl. *rym-a*, diffugere; Teut. *ramm-en*, salire.

To **RIN**, *v. n.* To run, S. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *rinn-an*, Su. G. Isl. *rinn-a.*

To **RIN** *in one's head.* Used impers. *It rins i' my head*, I have an indistinct recollection of this or that, S.

To **RIN** *on*, *v. n.* To push; to butt as a furious bull, Clydes.

To **RIN** *out*, *v. n.* Not to contain, especially used of liquids; to leak, S.—A. S. *ut-rine*, *ut-ryne*, exitus, effluxus; *utrynas waetera*, exitus aquarum.

To **RIN**, *v. a.* *To Rin stockings*, to darn them in the heels for rendering them more durable, S.

To **RIN**, *v. n.* 1. To become curdled, S.—Su. G. *runn-a*, *renn-a*, coagulare. 2. *To Rin in one's head*, to intoxicate, S. 3. *To Ryn owre*, to continue; not to be interrupted; like E. *run on. Keith's Hist.*

RIN, *s.* 1. A run, S. *Ross.* 2. *A rin of water*, a waterfall; also a stream, S.—Germ. *rinne*, fluvius. 3. A ford, where the water is shallow, and ripples as it flows, Fife.—A. S. *ryne*, cursus aquae; Moes. G. *rinno*, torrens.

RINABOUT, *s.* A vagabond; one who *rins about* through the country. *Blackw. Mag.* Synon. *Rinthereout.*

To **RIND**, **Rynde**, *v. a.* To dissolve any fat substance by the heat of the fire, S.; also, *render. Acts Ja. V.*—Isl. *raenn-a*, *rinde*, liquefacere.

To **RYND**, *v. n.* 1. To pertain. *Crosraguell.* 2. To tend. *Acts Marie.*—Su. G. *rind-a*, tangere.

To **RYND**, *v. a.* Applied to one whose affairs are in disorder; "Gie him time to *rynd* himsell," allow him time to get things into some sort of order, Perths.

RIND, **Rynd**, *s.* Hoar-frost; *frost-rynd*, Loth. Berwicks.; synon. *Rime.* This is undoubtedly a corruption, as the A. S. and Isl. term is *hrim*, Su. G. *rim*, and Belg. *rym. Rim*, the Su. G. term, is used in Fife. V. Rhynd.

RINEGATE, *s.* A vagabond, Upp. Clydes. Corr. from E. *renegate or runagate*, or resolvable into *rin-the-gait*, q. to take the road; to fly off.

To **RING**, *v. n.* 1. To reign, S. *Douglas.* 2. To rage; to prevail with universal influence; also *rung. Aberd. Reg.*

RING, *s.* 1. Kingdom. *Pal. Hon.* 2. It also signifies reign, S. *Lyndsay.*

To **RING** *down*, *v. a.* To overpower; to overbear, Aberd.

To **RING** *in*, *v. n.* To cease; to acknowledge a defeat. Mearns.

To **RING** *owre*, *v. a.* To hold in subjection, S.

RING, *s.* The name for a game at taw among boys, so denominated from their drawing a *ring* or circle in which the marbles are placed, S. B.

RING, *s.* The meal which fills the crevices in the circle round the millstones, Loth. *Law Cas.*

To **RING** *the mill.* To fill these crevices with the first grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, S.

RING, *s.* A race. *Rutherf.* V. Rink.

To RIDE AT THE RING. To strive, at full gallop, to carry off, on the point of a rod, a ring suspended on a cross beam resting on two upright posts, S.—Su. G. *rida till ringe*, hastiludium exercere.

RING, *s.* A circular fort, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *ring*, the place where public conventions were held; probably where stones stood in a *ring* or circle.

To RING *in*, *v. n.* 1. Bells are said to be *ringing in*, when in order to stop them the repetition of the strokes becomes quicker than before, S. The phrase seems to signify, that this is the signal for the people who are standing without, to go *in*, or enter the church, as divine service is about to begin. This in E. is called *clamouring* the bells. Shakspere alludes to the original use of the phrase when he says, "Clamour your tongues, and not a word more." Winter's Tale. 2. A person who has made a great noise in his day, is said to be *ringing in*, when on the borders of death, Aberd. *Tournay*.

To RING *bottle-bells*. To confirm a bargain among children by hooking each other's little fingers, Mearns.

RINGALD, *s.* Crowd. V. RANGALD.

RINGAN, RINGANE, RINGAND, *s.* The vulgar pron. of the name *Ninian*, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

RING DANCIS. Circular dances, in which the parties frequently join hands, S. *Douglas*.—Teut. *ringh-dans*, orbis saltatorius.

RINGE, *s.* A battering or rumbling noise, S.; properly *Reenge*, q. v.

RINGE, *s.* A whisk made of heath, S. corr. from E. *rinse*.

RINGE-HEATHER, *s.* Cross-leaved heath.

RINGER, *s.* The designation given to a stone which lies within the *ring* that surrounds the *tee* or mark in curling.

RING-FENCE, *s.* A fence surrounding a farm, Loth.

RING-FENCIT, *part. adj.* Surrounded by a *fence*; applied to a farm. *Surv. E. Loth.*

RINGING BLACK FROST. "A very severe frost, when the ground keeps *black*, and seems to *ring* when struck." *Gall. Enc.*

RINGIT-QUOY. V. QUOY.

RINGLE-EE'D, RYNGIT, *adj.* Having a great proportion of white in the eye; wall-eyed, S. *Rudd.*—From *ring*; or Teut. *ringel-en*, annulo circumdare.

RINGO, *s.* Apparently the same with *Mill-ring*, sense 2, q. v. *Act. Parl.*

RING-SANGIS. Tunes adapted to *ring dancis*. *Douglas*.

RING-STRAIK, *s.* An instrument used for stroking down grain in a corn measure. V. STRAIK, sense 1.

RING-TAILS, *s. pl.* 1. Small remnants of any thing; as, in relation to drink, it is said, "Tak aff your *ring-tails* and brew again," Roxb. 2. The confused *odds and ends* in the winding up of a multifarious concern, ibid. 3. Sometimes used to denote arrears of rent, ibid.

RIN-'IM-O'ER, *s.* A game among children, in which one stands in the middle of a street, road, or lane, while others *run* across it, within a given distance from the person so placed; whose business it is to catch one in passing, when he is relieved, and the captive takes his place, Teviotd. It nearly resembles *Willie Wastle*.

To RINK, *v. n.* To rattle; to make a noise, Buchan. *Tarras*. Formed perhaps as a frequentative from the v. to *Ring*, like Teut. *ringhkel-en*, sonare, tinnire; from *ringh-en*, id.

To RINK *about*. To run from place to place; to gad about, S. B. *Skinner*.

RINK, RYNK, *s.* A strong man. *Chr. Kirk*.—A. S. *rinc*, vir strenuus, miles.

To RINK, *v. n.* To scamper about, S. B. *Ruddiman*. V. RENK.

RINK, RYNK, RENK, *s.* 1. A course; a race; also *reik*. *Gl. Shirr. Douglas*. 2. The act of running. *Bellenden*. 3. The course of a river. *Douglas*. 4. Station alloted to each party at the commencement of a tournament. *Wyntown*. 5. A distinct encounter in a tournament. *Bellenden*. 6. The course, in the diversion of curling, S. A. *Davidson*.—A. S. *hringe*, a ring. 7. The division of two opposite sides into smaller parties, at quoit-playing, Lanarks. 8. *Rink* is still used in the South of S. as signifying a straight line. It also denotes a line or mark of division. In this last sense it is applied to the line of division, on the Border, between Scotland and England; and the public market annually held a few miles south from Jedburgh is for this reason still called the *Rink-fair*.

MASTER OF THE RINKS. V. LEAD, *s.*

RINKER, RINKETER, *s.* A tall, thin, long-legged horse, S.; q. *race-horse*.

RINKETER, *s.* A tall raw-boned woman, Aberdeen, Mearns. V. RINKER, RINKETER.

RINKROUME, *s.* Place of tournay. *Lyndsay*.

RYNN, *s.* Territory. *Gawan and Gol.*—Teut. *reyn*, limes, confinium.

RYNNAND, *part. pr.* Current. *Acts Mary*.

RYNNARE-ABOUTE, *s.* The same with RINABOUT. *Acts Ja. II.*

RINNER, *s.* 1. "A little brook." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "Butter melted with tar, for sheep-smearing," ibid. V. RIN, *s.*

RINNIN DARN. A disease in cows, in which they are severely affected with a flux, S. B. *Darn*, secret.

RINNIN KNOT, RUN KNOT. A slip-knot, S.

RINNINS, *s. pl.* The vulgar designation for scrofula, S. "*Rinnings*, ulcers." *Gall. Encycl.*

RINO, *s.* Ready money, S. B. *Shirrefs*.

RINRIGS, *s. pl.* Wiles; stratagems, Ayrs.; from the E. phrase, *to run a rig*.

RINRUIFF, *s.* Apparently meant for *runreef*. *Ab. Register*.

RINS, RINNES, REYNS, *s. pl.* A tract of country on the coast of Galloway, which runs out into the sea. *Stat. Acc.*—Gael. *rinn*, a point, C. B. *rhyn*, id. a cape, Gr. ῥὶν, the nose; as from *nasus*, comes the S. word *Ness*.

RINSCH, *adj.* Rhenish; of or belonging to the river Rhine. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. RENNS.

RIN-SHACKEL, *s.* A *shackle* that *runs* on a chain, with which a cow is bound in the *byre*, Fife.

RYNSIS, or RYNSS, *s.* Perhaps gauze. *Parl. Ja. I.*

RIN-THE-COUNTRY, *s.* A fugitive; one who has fled the country for his misdeeds, Teviotd.

RINTHEREOUT, *s.* A needy, houseless vagrant, S. *Gl. Antiquary*.

RIN-THERE-OUT, *adj.* Used in the same sense, S. "Ye little *rin-there-out* de'il that ye are, what takes you raking through the gutters to see folk hangit?" *H. M. Loth.*

RIN-WAW, *s.* A partition, S.

RIOLYSE, *s. pl.* Nobles. *Gawan and Gol.*—Q. Lat. *regales*.

RIOT, *s.* Noise. *Douglas*.—O. Fr. *riot*, *riote*, bruit, tapage.

To RYOT, *v. a.* To ravage. *Barbour*.—Isl. *riod-a*, Teut. *ruyt-en*, vastare.

RYOT, *s.* Contest. *Wynt.*—O. Fr. *riote*, combat.

RIP, Riff, Reip, *s.* A handful of corn not thrashed, S. *Burns.*—A. S. *ripe*, id.

RIP, *s.* An osier basket, Ang.—Isl. *krip*, id. formio.

RIP, *s.* 1. Any thing base or useless, S. 2. A regardless fellow, Ettr. For. 3. A cheat, S.—Isl. *refia*, fidem fallere.

To RIPE, Rype, *v. a.* 1. To search, S. Northumb. *Knox.* 2. To probe. *Douglas.* 3. To investigate, respecting the mind. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 4. To poke, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *kryp-an*, dissuere.

To RYPE, *v. a.* To reap. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *rip-an*, metere, to reap.

RYPE-POUCH, *s.* A pickpocket; a term applied by schoolboys, when any thing has been taken out of their pockets, Teviotd.

RIPPET, Rippat, *s.* 1. The noise of great mirth, S. *Douglas.* 2. Uproar in a bad sense, S. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *krip-a*, tumultuarie agere. 3. Disturbance of mind about any thing; as denoting complaint, murmuring, &c. *M. Bruce's Lect.* 4. *Rippet*, expl. "a bitter-tempered, chattering creature." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps q. "one who by ill humour raises a *rippet*."

RIPPIE, *s.* A poke-net fixed to a hoop for catching crabs, Mearns.—Isl. *krip.* V. Rip, a basket.

To RIPPLE, *v. a.* To separate the seed of flax from the stalks, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *rep-en*, stringere semen lini. Germ. *riffel-n*, to hatchel flax. Mr. Todd has inserted this as a north country word, from Ray and Grose.

To RIPPLE, *v. n.* 1. To drizzle, S.—Isl. *kraf*, in *sniokraf*, nix recens et rara. 2. A term used in regard to the atmosphere; "The clouds are *ripplin*," they are beginning to separate, so as to indicate a cessation of rain, Fife. *Rackin*, S. synon.—Perhaps a dimin. from Su. G. *rifw-a*, scindere, q. "the clouds are riving." V. Rack up, *v.*

RIPPLE, Riple, *s.* A toothed instrument through which flax, hemp, &c. are drawn, to separate the seed from the stalks, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

Lint-Ripple, *s.* The same with *Ripple*, but denominated from its being chiefly used for preparing flax, S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

RIPPLER, *s.* A person employed in separating the seed of flax from the stems, S. *Maxwell's. Sel. Trans.*

RIPPLES, Ripplis, *s. pl.* 1. A weakness in the back and reins, S. *Roull.*—Fr. *ribauld.* Teut. *rabauld*, ita rei veneree intentus ut enervetur. 2. The king's evil, improperly, Bord. *Gl. Complaynt.*

RIPPLIN-CAIMB, *s.* The coarse and wide-toothed comb that is used for separating the seed of flax from the stalks; the *heckle* being the flax comb. *Kelly. Piper of Peebles.*

RIPPLING, *s.* The operation of separating the seed of flax from the stems, S.

RIPPLIN-GARSS, *s.* Rib-grass, Plantago lanceolata, Linn. Lanarks. *Ripple-grass*, Ettr. For. Gall. "*Ripple-girse*, a broad-leaved herb, which labourers put on cuts." *Gall. Encycl.*

RISE, *s.* A coarse kind of grass. *Douglas.* V. Reyss.

RISE, Rys, Rice, Ryss, *s.* 1. A small twig, S. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. In pl. brushwood, S. *Dunbar.* 3. The branches of trees after they are lopped off, S. A.

Stake and Rice, or Ryse. 1. Stakes driven into the earth, and thin boughs nailed across, S. *Acts Ja. II.* 2. A partition wall in a cottage, S. *Ruddiman.*—Isl. *krys*, Su. G. *ris*, virgultum. 3. This phrase is sometimes metaph. used in regard to the composition of a discourse which is not fully written. A minister is said to prepare his sermons in the *stake and ryse way*, who writes them only in the form of skeletons, without extending the illustrations, S.

To RISK, *v. n.* To make a noise like the tearing of roots, S. O. *Burns.*—A. S. *krisc-ian*, stridere, rispare.

RISKISH, *adj.* A term applied to soil, Gall. "*Riskish lan'*, land of a wet and boggy nature; the plough *rairs* and *risks* in it when ploughing." *Gall. Encycl.* May not the term refer to its abounding with *Reesk?* V. Risk, *v.* and Reeskie.

RISKOURS, *s.* Recourse. *Bellend. T. L.*

RISLES, *s. pl.* Perhaps errat. for *ribbes*, ribs. *Pitscottie's Chron.*

RISP, *s.* A sort of file used by carpenters and bakers, S. *Rasp*, E.

To RISP, *v. a.* 1. To rub with a file, S. *Rasp* E.—Isl. *rispa*, scalpere. 2. To rub hard bodies together; as, *to risp the teeth*, S.

To RISP, *v. n.* To produce the sound caused by the friction of hard bodies, S.

RISP, *s.* Coarse grass that grows on marshy ground, S.; q. grass for *rasping*. *Dunbar.*

RISPIE, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Risp*, for coarse grass; but I do not know if the term be current in any part of S. *Tournay.*

RISPINGS (*of bread*), *s. pl.* Filings; what is rubbed off by a *rasp*, S.

RISSILLIS, Ryssillis, *adj.* Perhaps of or belonging to Lisle, the Teut. name of which was *Ryssel. Inventories.*

RISTLE, *s.* A plough of a particular form, formerly, if not still, used in North Uist. *Martin's West. Isl.*—Isl. *rist-a*, secare.

To RIT, Ret, *v. a.* 1. To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future labour, Loth. Ettr. For. 2. To scratch, Loth. South of S.; as, "Dinna *rit* the table wi' that nail."

RIT, Ritt, *s.* 1. A slight incision made in the ground, ibid. *The Pirate.* 2. A scratch made on a board, &c. ibid. V. Rar, which is radically the same.

RITMASTER, *s.* A captain of horse. *Wodrow.*—Belg. *rit-meester*, Teut. *rid-meester*, magister equitum. *Rit, ryd*, equitatus.

RITNACRAP, *s.* 1. *Root nor crap*, or top, Ayrs. 2. Metaph. used to denote a mystery, ibid. In this case probably a negative is conjoined.

RITTOCH, *s.* The greater tern, Orkney. (*Sterna hirundo*, Linn.) *Barry.*

RITTOCKS, *s. pl.* The refuse of tallow, when it is first melted and strained, Ettr. For.; *Cracklins*, S. B. This must be a dimin. from Teut. *ruet*, sevum, sebum, E. *suet.*

To RIV, *v. n.* To sew coarsely and slightly, Shetl.—Isl. *rif-a*, sarcire, resarcire.

To RIV, *v. a.* To rivet; to clinch, Aberd. V. Reeve, synon.

RIVA, *s.* A cleft in a rock, Shetl. *The Pirate.*—Isl. *rifa*, rima, fissura, Su. G. *rif, refwa*, Dan. *revne*, id. E. *rift*, S. *rive.* From Dan. *revne* is probably derived the modern term *ravine.*

To RIVE, *v. a.* "To plough; spoken of ground that has long lain unploughed," S.

To RYVE *out*, *v. a.* To break up ground that is very tough, or has been long unploughed, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To RIVE *up*, *v. a.* The same as the preceding, S.—Sw. *uprifw-a*, to tear up

RIVE, *s.* 1. A rent or tear, S.—Isl. *ryf.* 2. The act of laying hold with the teeth, and eating hastily, S. *Perils of Man.*

RIVE, *s.* Shallows. *Sir Tristrem.*—Isl. *rif, reif,* brevia. Hence perhaps the sea term, a *reef,* a ledge of rocks rising to the surface of the sea.

To RYVE, *v. a.* To rob. *Barbour.*

RYUER, *s.* A robber. *Douglas.* V. REIF.

RYUING, *s.* Apparently, the recoil of a piece of ordnance. *Hist. Ja. the Sext.* Probably corr. from Fr. *reven-ir,* to return, to come back.

RIVLIN, *s.* "A sandal of raw hide," Shetl. Orkn. Evidently the same with S. *rullion.* V. REWELYNYS.

RIWELL. *Wallace.* *Roelle,* sorte de bourlier, Gl. Roquefort.

To RIZAR, *v. a.* 1. To dry in the sun, S. *The Smugglers.*—Fr. *ressoré,* dried by the sun. 2. Applied to clothes which have been so long exposed to the open air, as to be half dried, Roxb.

RIZAR, *s.* Drying by means of heat, S.

RIZARDS, RIZZER-BERRIES, *s. pl.* Currants, S. *Brand.* —I can form no idea of the origin, unless the word be corr. from Fr. *raisin;* currants being denominated *raisins de Corinthe.* In C. B. *rheisinwydden,* is a currant-bush.

RIZZIM, *s.* A stalk of corn, Aberd. It seems allied to Teut. *reessem,* a cluster.

To RIZZLE, *v. n.* To rustle, Gall. "*Rizzling.* Any thing, such as straw, is said to be *rizzling,* when it is free of moisture, quite dry, rustling." *Gall. Enc.*—A. S. *hristl-an,* crepitare; but in its form more nearly allied to Teut. *ryssel-en,* id.

RIZZLES, *s. pl.* "A species of berry; sometimes called *Russies.*" *Gall. Enc.* Probably the same with *Rizards,* currants.

* ROAD, *s.* "Large way; path." I refer to this E. word, to take notice of some idioms, in which it occurs, that seem to be peculiar to S.

IN *one's* ROAD. 1. Applied to one who is deemed a hindrance, encumbrance, or restraint to another. "Ye're like the gudeman's mother, aye in the gudewife's *road,*" S. 2. *I wadna see you in my road,* an expression addressed to one who, under the pretence of working, is viewed as merely impeding another, S. It is generally the language of an active or impatient person to one who is slow in operation.

OUT OF *one's* ROAD. 1. Used, in a negative form, of one who never loses sight of his own interest, who has the knack of turning every occurrence to his own advantage; as, "Happen what will, ye're *never out o'* your *road,*" S. 2. Applied to a person who is not easily incommoded, who, without disappointment or irritation, can submit to circumstances that would be vexatious to others, S.

To ROAD, *v. n.* Applied to partridges or other game, which, when found by the setting dogs, instead of taking wing, run along the ground before the sportsman, Roxb.

To ROAD, *v. a.* To follow game running in this manner, ibid. Evidently from the E. s. denoting a way.

ROADMAN, *s.* A carter; properly one who drives stones for mending the public *roads,* Perths. *Duff's Poems.*

ROAN, *s.* A congeries of brushwood, Dumfr. V. ROWS, and ROSIN.

ROAN, *s.* *Herd's Coll.* I can see no sense this word can bear but that of boar; Su. G. *rone,* id. In Lord Hailes' Ed. *cow* is the word used. Probably a *roan* is a *brown* cow, so called from the E. adj. *roan.*

ROASEN, *part. adj.* Roasted.

ROB, ROBIN, ROBENE. Abbreviations of the name Robert, S. *Robene. Acts Ja. II.* "*Robene* Gray."

ROBBIN-RIN-THE-HEDGE, *s.* "A trailing kind of weed, which *runs* along *hedges.*" *Gall. Encycl.* This seems to be the Erysimum alliaria, Linn. Jack-by-the-hedge, or Sauce-alone.

ROBIN-A-REE, *s.* "A game of the *ingle-nuik,* much like the *Preest-cat;* only in passing the *brunt-stick* round the ring, the following rhyme is used:—

Robin-a-Ree, ye'll no dee wi' me,
Tho' I birl ye roun' a three times and three.
O Robin-a-Ree, O Robin-a-Ree,
O dinna let Robin-a-Reerie dee!—*Gall. Enc.*

ROBIN-HOOD. A sport, condemned in our old acts of Parliament, in which the predatory exploits of this celebrated outlaw and his companions were represented. *Evergreen.*

To ROBORATE, *v. n.* 1. To strengthen. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. To confirm in whatever way. 3. To confirm in a legal manner. "To call & *roborate.*" *Aberd. Reg.* —Lat. *robor-are,* to make strong; L. B. *robor-atio,* confirmatio.

ROCH, ROCHE, ROTCHE, *s.* A rock. *Douglas.*—Fr. *roche.* O. E. "*Roch,* stone."

ROCH, ROCHE, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Rough; the pron. of the north of S. *Aberd. Reg.*

ROCH AN' RICHT. An adverbial phrase, Aberd. V. ROUCH.

ROCHE, *adj.* Unshorn, applied to sheep. V. ROUCH, sense 5.

ROCHE, *s.* Apparently, a cartridge for firing off artillery. *Bannatyne's Journal.* Perhaps from Fr. *roche de feu,* a composition made of sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal, used for charging bombs. V. DICT. TREV.

ROCHT, *adj.* Apparently signifying rough or unpolished. *Aberd. Reg.*

ROCK, *s.* A sort of confection; more fully, *Gibraltar rock,* S.

ROCKAT, *s.* A surplice, E. *rochet,* Sibb. — Arm. *rocket,* Fr. *rochet,* an outer garment.

ROCK-COD, *s.* A species of cod, found in a *rocky* bottom, S.

ROCK-DOO, *s.* The wild pigeon, Columba oenas, Linn. Mearns.

ROCKEL, *s.* The porch or vestibule, Banffs.

ROCKER, *s.* One who attends a *Rocking,* West of S.

ROCKETY-ROW, *s.* A play in which two persons stand with their backs to each other; and, the one passing his arms under the shoulders of the other, they alternately lift each other from the ground, Ab. Tweedd.; synon. *Seesaw,* E.

ROCKING, *s.* 1. A friendly visit, in which neighbours meet, during the moonlight of winter or spring, and spend the evening, alternately, in one another's houses, Ayrs. *Burns.* Supposed to have had its name from females formerly bringing their *rocks* or distaffs with them. 2. The term is now generally used to denote an assignation between lovers, Lanarks.

ROCKING-STANE, *s.* A great stone so poised by art as to move at the slightest touch, S. *Minst. Bord.*

ROCKLAY, ROKELY, *s.* A short cloak, S. Ang. *Ritson.* —Su. G. *rocklin,* a surplice.

ROCKLE, *s.* A pebble, Ayrs.—Fr. *rochaille,* "rocks, rockiness," Cotgr.; O. Fr. *rochal,* cristal de roche, Roquefort.

ROCKLIE, *adj.* Abounding with pebbles, ib.

ROCKMAN, *s.* A bird-catcher, Orkn.; denominated from the hazardous nature of his employment, being often suspended from the top of a perpendicular *rock*.

RODDEN-FLEUK, *s.* The turbot, also *Roan-fleuk*, Aberd. Mearns.; *Raan-fleuk*, Loth. *Pink. Geog. Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

RODDIE, *s.* Diminutive of road; a footpath.

RODDIKIN, RUDDIKIN, *s.* The fourth stomach of a cow, or other ruminating animal, S.; the same with *Reid*, q. v. *Blackw. Mag.*—This seems a diminutive from Teut. *rood*, id. q. the *little* stomach.

RODDING, *s.* A narrow path; properly that made by the treading of sheep, South of S. *Hogg*. Evidently from E. *road*.

RODDING-TIME. The time of spawning. *Stat. Acc.* V. RED, REDD, *s.*

RODENS, *s. pl.* The berries of the rowan-tree, S. B. —Johnstone, Lodbrokar-Quida, derives the term from Isl. *roddin*, rubefactus. Hinc, he says, Scot. *Roddins*, *i. e.* ruber fructus sorbi.

RODEN-TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash, S. B.—V. ROUE-TREE.

ROE, *s.* The sail-yard. *Acts Cha. I.*—Su. G. *ro*, *segel-ro*, id. V. RA, RAY.

ROEBUCK-BERRY, *s.* The stone bramble-berry, S. *Stat. Acc.*

ROGEROWSE, (*g* hard) *adj.* Given to freedom of speech, Roxb.; synon. *Out-spoken*. Allied perhaps to Isl. *rog-r*, calumnia, obtrectatio, *rogg-va*, mala imprecari, and *hros-a*, Su. G. *ros-a*, efferre; q. to utter detraction.

ROY, *s.* King. *Wallace.*—Fr. *roi*.

To ROY, *v. n.* To rave. *Dunbar.*

ROYALTY, *s.* A territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king, S. V. RIALTIE.

ROYAL, *s.* Royalty.

ROICH, *s.* Meaning not clear. *Acts Ja. VI. Roich* may be an *errat.* for *roith*, for we find that the term *Rothmen* or *Roythmen* is used in Orkn. as synon. with *Udalmen*, *i. e.* says Fea, "self-holders, or men holding in their own right." V. UDAL-MAN.

ROID, ROYD, RIDE, *adj.* 1. Rude; severe. *Barbour.* 2. Large. *Wallace.*—A. S. *reothe*, *rethe*, rough.

ROYET, ROYT, *adj.* 1. Wild. *Doug.* 2. Dissipated, S. *Fergusson.* 3. Romping; much given to sport, S. *Rams.*—Fr. *roid*, *roide*, fierce, ungovernable.

ROYETNESS, *s.* Romping, S.

ROIF, ROVE, RUFF, *s.* Rest. *Houlate.*—Alem. *ruowa*, Su. G. *ro*, Isl. *roi*, quies.

ROIK, *s.* A thick mist. V. RAK.

ROIK, *s.* A rock. *Douglas.* [Lanarks.

ROYL-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the feet turned outwards,

ROYNE, *s.* The scab, mange; Chaucer, *roigne*, id. *roignous*, scabby. *Colkelbie Sow.*—Fr. *roigne*, *rongne*, "scurf, scabbinesse, the mange," Cotgr.

To ROIP, *v. a.* To sell by auction. V. ROUP.

ROIS, ROISE, *s.* A rose. *Douglas.*

ROIS NOBLE, ROSE NOBLE. An English gold coin, formerly current in S. "That the gold haue cours in tyme to cum in this wyse, that is to say, the *Rois Nobill* to xxxv s." *Acts Ja. III.* "They called them *nobles*, because they were made of the noblest, or the purest metal. These pieces got their names from the devices inscribed on them; so they were called *rose-nobles*, from the English rose surrounded with the regalia." *Ruddiman's Introd. to Diplom.* This coin is also designed "the Inglis *Nobill*, Henry, and Edward with the *rose*." *Acts Ja. III.* and simply the *rose*, ibid.

ROISS. *Bannatyne P.* V. ROIV.

ROIST, *s.* A roost. *Kennedy.*

ROYSTER, *s.* 1. A freebooter. *Buchanan.*—L. B. *Rustarii*, the same with *Rutarii*, freebooters who committed great devastation in France in the eleventh century; O. Fr. *rustre*, a ruffian, *ruster-ie*, brigandage, devastation; *reistres* signifies simply riders. 2. A dog, apparently of the bull-dog species. *Clelland.*

To ROYT, *v. n.* To go about idly, S. B.—Su. G. *rut-a*, discurrere, vagari.

ROYT, *s.* Perhaps, a rambling fellow. *Polw.*

ROIT, ROYT, *s.* A babbler, Renfr.—Flandr. *ruyt-er*, garrire more avium.

ROIT, *s.* A term of contempt for a woman. It is often conjoined with an adj. denoting a bad temper; as, *an ill-natured roit*, Loth. It is also applied to a female brute, as to a cow. *Runt* is viewed as synon. This seems the same with *Royt*, *s.* although now confined to one sex.

ROYTOUS, *adj.* Riotous. *N. Winyet.*—O. Fr. *ruyot-er*, quereller, disputer.

ROK, *s.* Perhaps a storm. *S. P. Repr.*—Isl. *rok*, *roka*, id. procella, turbo.

ROKELAY, *s.* A short cloak. V. ROCKLAY.

To ROLE, *v. n.* To ply the oar; to row. *Douglas.*

ROLK, *s.* A rock. *Douglas.*

To ROLL, *v. a.* To enrol. *Acts Ja. V.*

ROLLAR, *s.* A rower. *Douglas.*

ROLLYD, *part. pa.* Enrolled. *Wyntown.*

ROLLYING, *part. adj.* Free; frank; speaking one's mind without hesitation, Ettr. For. The same with *Rollochin*, S. B. q. v.

ROLLOCHIN, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Lively; free spoken, S. B.; *Rallack*, to romp, A. Bor.—Isl. *rugl-a*, effutire; Sw. *rolig*, merry.

ROLMENT, *s.* Register; record. *Act. Audit.*

To ROLP, *v. n.* To cry. V. ROIP.

ROMANIS. *Satene of Romanis.* "Item ane pece of tanne satene of *Romanis*." *Invent.* This seems to have been satin made at Rome or in the Roman territory.

ROMANYS, ROMANIS, *s.* 1. A genuine history. *Barb.* 2. A work of fiction; a romance.—Ital. *romanse*, Fr. *roman*, id.

ROMBLE, *s.* A blow. *Barbour.*—Teut. *rommel-en*, strepere.

ROME, *s.* Realm; kingdom. *Acts Ja. IV.*—This orthography is evidently from the sound of Fr. *royaume*, id.

ROME-BLINKED. Become somewhat sour. V. BLINK, *v. n.*

ROME-RAKARIS, *s. pl.* Those who pretend to bring relics from Rome. *Bannatyne's Poems.*

ROMOUR, *s.* Disturbance; general noise, expressive of dissatisfaction. *Acts Ja. III.*—Teut. *rommoer*, *romoer*, *rammoer*, rumor, turba, tumultus, strepitus. Ital. *romore*, a noise, tumult; *romore di spade*, clashing of swords.

RONDELLIS, *s. pl.* Small, round targets. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *rondelles*.

RONE, *s.* Sheepskin dressed so as to appear like goat-skin; S. *roan*. *Wyntown.* Perhaps from *Rouen*, in France; like *cordovan*, from Cordova. Chaucer calls Rouen *Rone*.

RONE, RON, *s.* 1. A shrub. *Wallace.*—Isl. *runn*, a bush or shrub. 2. Brushwood. *Henrysone.*

RONE, *s.* A coarse substance adhering to flax, which, in hackling, is scraped off with a knife, Perths.—Isl. *hrion*, roughness.

RONE, *s.* The mountain-ash. *Maitl. P.* V. Rountree.

RONE, Roine, *s.* "A scurf; a crustation; a scabby scurf. 'Withouten bleine, or scabbe, or *roine*,' Chaucer." *Gl. Lynds.*

RONE, *s.* 1. A run or sheet of ice, S. *Lynd.*—Isl. *hroenn*, sparsa congeries ex nive. 2. Applied to a great assemblage of weeds in a field; signifying that there is no interval; that they are, as it were, intertwined and run together, or encrusted; as, "The rig is in a perfect *rone* o' weeds," Roxb. Also written *Roan*, q. v.

RONE, Ronn, *s.* A spout for carrying rain-water from the roof, S. O. *The Provost.*—Sw. *raenna*, id.; Mod. Sax. *ronne*, a canal.

To RONGE, *v. a.* To gnaw, or file. *Acts Ja. V.* V. Rongen.

RONGED, *part. adj.* Gnawed. *Knox.*—Fr. *rongé*, id. V. Ronge, *v. a.*

RONGIN, *pret.* Reigned. *Bellenden.*

RONIE, *adj.* Covered with runs or sheets of ice, S. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherl.*

RONK, *s.* Moisture. *K. Hart.*

RONKIS, *s. pl.* Folds. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *rynka*, a wrinkle, a fold.

RONNACHS, *s. pl.* Couch-grass, Aberd. Mearns. V. Lorachies.

RONNAL, *s.* The female salmon or trout, or fish of any kind, Dumfr. They speak of the *kipper* and *ronnal*, *i. e.* the male and female.—From *raun*, O. E. pl. *roan*, the roe. Isl. *hrogn-laegia*, piscis ovipara, q. the *raun-layer*. V. Rauner.

RONNET, *s.* Runnet, Gall. "*Ronnet bags*, the runnets for coagulating milk," ibid.

RONNYS. V. Ronn, sense 2.

RONSY, *s.* A hackney horse. *Rauf Coilyear.* V. Runsy.

To ROO, *v. a.* To pluck wool off sheep, Orkn. Shetl.—Isl. *ry-a*, tondere. V. Row, Roo, Rue, *v.*

ROO, *s.* A heap of any kind, Orkn.—Su. G. *roge*, Isl. *rok*, also *ruga*, acervus.

To ROO, *v. a.* To pile up into a heap, ib.—Su. G. *roeg-a*, seems to have had the same signification. For Ihre mentions *roegadt mott*, mensura cumulata. Dan. *rog-e*, to heap up. Ihre remarks the affinity of Lat. *rog-us*, a funeral pile.

ROO, *s.* An enclosure in a grass field, in which cattle are penned up during night, Mearns. V. Wro, Wroo.

ROOD, *s.* Sometimes used for *Rood-day*, or the day of the Invention of the Cross, in the Romish calendar, West of S. *Train's Mountain Muse.* V. Rude-day.

ROOD-DAY, *s.* V. Rude-day.

ROOD GOOSE, Rude Goose. The Brent Goose, Ross. *Stat. Acc.*—Dan. *radgaas*, Norw. *raatgaas*, Isl. *hrotta*, anser montanus. Haldorson expl. *hrota*, anser Scoticus, bernacla. He gives Isl. *margaes* as a synon. designation, which seems equivalent to "sea-goose."

ROODOCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. A deluded wretch: a term of contempt, Ayrs. 2. A savage; a monster; a villain, ib.

ROOF TREE, *s.* 1. The beam which forms the angle of a roof, S. 2. A toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family, S. B. *Burt's Letters.*

ROOK, *s.* A sort of uproar, Loth.—Germ. *ruck-en*, movere, *ruck*, impetus.

ROOK, *s.* Thick mist, S. V. Rak, *s.* 2.

To ROOK, *v. n.* To cry as a crow. The term, however, is more commonly employed in the South of S. to the sound emitted by the raven.—Probably from the E. *s.* or A. S. *hrec*, id.

* *To* ROOK, *v. a.* In E. this term signifies to cheat. In S. it signifies to deprive of, by whatever means. *The Provost.*—In this general sense, it might seem to be allied to Teut. *ruck-en*, detrahere, vellere, avellere; Su. G. *ryck-a*, id.

ROOKERY, *s.* An uproar, conveying the idea of great noise; as, "He'll gang and kick up a *rookery*," Loth. V. Rook.

To ROOKETTY-COO, *v. n.* To bill and coo; to fondle, Ayrs. "So just gang hame, Bell, and bring your laddie, and we'll a' live thegither, and *rookettycoo* wi' ane another like doos in a doocot." *Galt.*

ROOKETTY-COOING, *part. pr.* Fondling; billing and cooing, Ayrs. ibid.

ROOKY, *adj.* Misty, S. *Hamilton.*

ROOKLY, *s.* Used for *Rocklay*, a short cloak. *G. Turnbull's Poetical Essays.*

ROOM, *adj.* and *s.* V. Rowme.

ROOMILY, *adj.* With abundance of *room*, Clydes. *Ballad, Edin. Mag.*—Isl. *rumleg-r*, Dan. *rummelig*, ample, copious.

ROON, *s.* A shred. V. Rund.

To ROOND, Rund, *v. n.* To make a loud hoarse noise in coughing, as when one has a severe cold, Roxb.—Ir. *riochan-ach*, to be hoarse. V. Reunde.

ROOND, *s.* A list of cloth, S. *Neill's Horticulture.* V. Rund.

ROOND-SHOON, *s. pl.* Shoes made of lists plaited across each other, Lanarks.; *Carpet-shoon*, S. B.

To ROOSE, *v. a.* To extol. V. Ruse.

To ROOSE *fish.* To throw a large quantity of fish together, with salt among them; allowing them to lie in that state for some time, before curing them, S. V. Rouse, *v.*

ROOSER, *s.* A watering-pan, S. B.—Undoubtedly from O. Fr. *arrouser*, *arrousoir*, Mod. Fr. *arrosoir*, a watering-pot, from *arrous-er*, "to bedew, besprinkle, wet gently," Cotgr. Nicol traces the term to Lat. *ros*, dew.

ROOSHOCH, *adj.* 1. Coarse; robust, Ayrs. 2. "Half-mad," ibid.—A. S. *hruse*, rupes, mons praeruptus; Isl. *rusk-a*, turbare.

To ROOSSIL, *v. n.* To beat; to cudgel, Annand. The same with Reissil, *v. a.* q. v.

ROOST, *s.* 1. The inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from the one wall to the other, S. 2. A garret, S. B.—Su. G. *roste*, the highest part of a building.

ROOST. V. Roust.

ROOTHER, *s.* A species of shell-fish, Shetl. "Lepas Balanus, *Roother*." *Edmonst. Zetl.*

ROOT-HEWN, *adj.* Perverse, S. B. *Ross.*—Sw. *rothugg-a*, to root up.

To ROOVE, Ruve, Ruiff, *v. a.* 1. To rivet; to clinch, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. To settle a point beyond the probability of alteration. *Baillie.*—Fr. *riv-er*, id.; Isl. *rauf-a*, perforare.

ROPEEN, *s.* A hoarse cry. *Compl. S.* V. Roup.

ROPERIE, *s.* A rope-yard; a rope-work, S. The termination here, as in *Tannerie*, a tan-work, seems to be from A. S. *rice*, jurisdictio, dominium; as also in *Baillerie*,—*i. e.* the extent to which the power of a bailiff reaches,—and *Brewerie*.

ROPLAW, *s.* A young fox, Teviotd.—Su. G. *raef*, Dan. *raev*, Isl. *ref-r*, Fenn. *repo*, vulpes. Pers. *roubah*, id.

ROPLOCH, *adj.* Coarse, applied to woollen stuffs. *Lyndsay's Warkis.* V. Raplach.

To ROPPLE, *v. a.* 1. To draw the parts of a hole coarsely together; as of a stocking, instead of darn-

ing it, Teviotd. 2. Applied to vegetation. *Roppled up*, grown up with rapidity, large, but not strong in appearance, ibid. *Throppled up*, synon. V. Rapple *up*.

RORIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Roderick*, S.

ROSA-SOLIS, *s.* The plant called Sun-dew, Roxb.; an obvious corr. of *Ros solis*.

ROSE, *s.* *The Rose of a rooser*, is that part of a watering-pot which scatters the water, Aberd. Perhaps from its supposed resemblance in form, to the flower thus denominated. V. Roosar.

ROSE, *s.* The erysipelas, a disease, S. *Buchan.*—Su. G. *ros*, Germ. *rose*, id. from the colour of the eruption.

ROSEIR, *s.* A rose-bush, or arbour of roses, Gl. Sibb. —*Fr. rosier.*

ROSE-LINTIE. The red-breasted linnet, Clydes. Fife. So denominated from the resemblance of its breast in colour to a red rose.

ROSET, Rozet, *s.* Rosin, S. *Douglas.*

ROSET-END, *s.* A shoemaker's thread, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* V. Ends.

ROSIGNELL, *s.* A nightingale. *Burel.* Fr. *roisignol*, id.

ROSIN, Rossen, *s.* A congeries or cluster of shrubs or bushes. *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *ruska*, Sax. *ruschen*, congeries virgultorum. But as the population of Galloway was chiefly Celtic perhaps it is directly from Gael. *rasan*, brushwood, from *ras*, a shrub. This and our *Rise* are obviously from a common source. V. Rise, Rys, *s.*

ROSSENY, *adj.* Abounding with brushwood. *Gall. Encycl.*

ROST, Roist, *s.* "Tumult; disturbance." *Gl. Lynds.* V. Roust, *v.* to cry.

ROST, *s.* A current. V. Roust, *s.* 2.

ROT, *s.* Six soldiers of a company. *Monro's Exped.*

ROTCHE, *s.* The Greenland Rotche, Shetl. "Alca Alle, (Lin. Syst.) *Rotche*, Greenland Rotche." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

ROTCOLL, *s.* Horseradish, S. B.—Su. G. *rot*, root, and *koll*, fire.

ROTE, *s.* A musical instrument, in Fr. now called *vielle*, in low E. *hurdygurdy*. *Houlate.*—According to Ritson and Roquef. from Lat. *rota*, a wheel.

ROTHE, *s.* "The *Rothe* of the culwering." *Aberd. Reg.* This probably refers to some sort of wheel employed about a culverin, as that at the lock, after spring locks were introduced.—From Lat. *rot-a*, or Fr. *rouëtte*, a small wheel.

ROTHOS, *s.* A tumult, Ang. V. Ruther.

ROT-MASTER, *s.* A non-commissioned officer, inferior to a corporal, *Monro's Exped.*—Teut. *rot*, turma, manipulus, contubernium militum, decuria; *rot-meester*, decurio, manipuli praeses. Lat. *decurio*, denoted not only a captain of thirty-two men, but the foreman or leader of the file, a corporal. Germ. *rott-meister*, "a corporal, the head-man of a file of soldiers." *Ludwig.* V. Ratt, which seems merely the Scottish pronunciation of this foreign word.

ROTTACKS, *s. pl.* 1. Grubs in a bee-hive, Moray. 2. Old musty corn, ib. *Pop. Ball.*

ROTTEN-FAW, *s.* A rat trap. Synon. *stamp.* "Decipula, a *rotten fall.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. Fall, Faw, *s.*

ROTTON, Rotten, *s.* A rat, S. B. Fife. *Descr. of the Kingd. of Scotl.* V. Ratton.

Roof Rotten. The black rat, Mus rattus, S. "M. rattus, Black rat.—S. Black rotten, *Roof Rotten.*" *Edin. Mag.*

ROUBBOURIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps hampers. *Lyndsay.* —Dan. *rubbe*, a basket?

ROUCH, (*gutt.*) *adj.* 1. Rough, S. *Douglas.* 2. Hoarse, S.—Germ. *rauh*, id.; Lat. *raucus.* 3. Plentiful, S. *Kelly.* *Rouch and round*, id. Clydes. 4. Unshorn. *Act. Aud.* 5. As denoting immoral conduct, S.

ROUCH, *s.* The coarser, also the larger part of any thing; as, the *rouch o't*, S. O.

To ROUCH, *v. a.* To fit the shoes of a horse for going on ice; *Rouchit*, frosted.

ROUCH, *s.* Rowing. V. Routh.

ROUCH-HANDIT, Rough-handed, *adj.* Daring; violent, South of S. *Antiquary.*

ROUCHNESS, *s.* Full housekeeping; as, "There's aye a deal o' *rouchness* about yon house," S. It also bears the senses of E. *roughness.*

ROUCH and RICHT, *adv.* 1. Entirely, Ang. *Ross's Helenore.* 2. Expl. "indifferently well," Aberd.

ROUCH-RIDER, *s.* A horse-breaker, S. *M. Lyndsay.*

ROUCHSOME, *adj.* 1. Having some degree of roughness, S. 2. Rough in manners; unpolished; rustic, S.

ROUCH-SPUN, Rough-spun, *adj.* Rude; having coarse manners, S. *Perils of Man.*

ROUCHT, *pret. v.* Reached. *Barbour.*

ROUCHT, *pret. v.* Cared. *Wallace.* V. Rak.

ROUCHTON, *s.* "A *rough*, strong fellow." *Gall. Encycl.*

ROUDES, *adj.* Haggard. *Minst. Bord.*

ROUDES, *s.* An old, wrinkled, ill-natured woman, Fife; pron. *rudes.* *Ramsay.*—Fr. *rudesse*, harshness, or C. B. *rhaadair*, noisy. This term in the South of S. particularly in Roxb. denotes a strong masculine woman.

ROUDOCH, Roodyoch, *adj.* Having a sulky appearance, Ayrs. This seems originally the same with the adj. *Roudes.*

To ROVE, *v. n.* 1. To be in a delirium, S. *Sir J. Sinc.* 2. To have a great flow of animal spirits, S. *Roving* is synon. with *Ranting*, with which it is joined. "Rantin', *rovin'* Robin." *Burns.*

To ROVE, *v. a.* To card wool or cotton into flakes, S. *Stat. Acc.*

ROVE, *s.* A roll or flake of wool formed as above.

ROVE, *s.* Rest. V. Row.

ROUEN, *part. pa.* Rent; torn; riven; especially applied to old pieces of dress, and to wooden dishes when split, Roxb. — Isl. *rif-a*, Su. G. *rifwa*, lacerare.

ROUGHIE, *s.* 1. A torch used in fishing under night, Eskdale; elsewhere called *Ruffie.* *Guy Man.* 2. It seems used to denote brushwood in general, ibid. In Gloss. to the Antiquary it is expl. as also signifying "heath."

ROVING, *s.* Delirium, S. *Rutherford.*

To ROUK, Rowk, *v. n.* To crouch. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *hrukk-a*, coarctatio.

ROUK, *s.* Mist, S.—*Roke* was used in the same sense in O. E. "Myst, or *roke*, nubula (r. nebula,)" Prompt. Parv. "Mysty or *roky*, nubulosus (r. nebulosus.)" "*Roke*, myst, nebula, mephis." *Roky* or mysty, nebulosus, ibid.

ROUKY, *adj.* Misty, S. V. Rak.

ROULK, Rolk, *adj.* Hoarse. *Houlate.*—Fr. *rauque*, Lat. *rauc-us.* V. Rouch.

To ROUM, *v. a.* V. Soum, and Roum.

ROUN, *s.* Roe of fish. *Bellenden.*—O. E. "*Rowne* of a fysshe," Prompt. Parv. V. Raun.

ROUN, Roune, *s.* 1. Letters; characters. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. Isl. *run*, Su. G. *runa*, litera. 2. A tale; a story, ibid. 3. Speech, in general, ibid.

To ROUN, Rounе, Rownd, Rown, *v. n.* 1. To whisper, S. *Doug.*—Su. G. *run-a*, A. S. *run-ian*, id. 2. It is expl. although I hesitate as to this use of it, to "mutter like a Runic enchanter." *Gl. Antiq.*—It occurs in various O. E. writings. Randolph uses it as broadly as if he had been a native of Scotland. *Lett. to Cecil*, 1562. *Keith's Hist.* Mr. Todd has justly remarked, that *Roun* is the proper orthography.

ROUNALL, *s.* "Any circular thing, such as the moon." *Gall. Encycl.* Apparently softened from E. *roundel*, id.

ROUNAR, Rownar, Roundar, *s.* A whisperer. *Dumb.*

To ROUND, *v. n.* V. Roun, *v.*

ROUND, *adj.* Abundant. V. Reuch.

ROUND, Rounde, *s.* A circular turret of a castle; denominated from its form. *Henderson's Deposition*, *Moyse's Mem.*—From the same origin with the E. s. Fr. *ronde*, a circle.

ROUND, *s.* A semicircular dike or wall, made of stone and *feal*, used as a shelter for sheep, Roxb. V. Ree.

ROUND, *s.* 1. A round dance, S. *roundel.*—Fr. *dance à la ronde.* 2. The tune appropriated to a dance of this kind. *Douglas.*

ROUND-ABOUT, *s.* A *circular* fort. *Statist. Acc.*

ROUNDABOUT, *s.* The name said to be given, in Angus, to an oat cake of a circular form, pinched all round with the finger and thumb. *Tournay.*

ROUNDABOUT, Roundabout Fireside. A fireplace or chimney, of a square, or rather of an oblong form, in which the grate is detached from the wall, and so placed that persons may sit around it on all sides, S. *Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd.*

ROUNDAL, *s.* A poetical measure, generally of eight verses. *Doug.*—Fr. *rondeau*, Teut. *rondeel*, rhythmus orbicularis.

ROUNDAR, *s.* V. Roumar.

ROUNDEL, *s.* A table. *Priests Peblis.*—Teut. *rondeel*, id.

ROUNG, *s.* A cudgel. V. Rung.

ROUNGED, *part. adj.* V. Ronged.

ROUNNYNG, Rownnyng, *s.* The act of whispering. *Barbour.*

ROUN-TREE, Roan-tree, Rowan-tree, *s.* The mountain-ash, S. *Lightfoot.*—Su. G. *rona*, *runn*, sorbus aucuparia. *Rowentree*, id. Yorks. Marshall. "The most approved charm against cantrips and spells was a branch of *rowan-tree* plaited, and placed over the byre door. This sacred tree cannot be removed by unholy fingers." *Rem. Nithsd. Song.* Hence the traditionary rhyme—

Roan-tree and red thread
Puts the witches to their speed.

or,

Gar the witches come ill speed.

In Loth. *Ran-tree* is the pron. Sometimes it was worn about the body. *Picken.*

To ROUP, Rowp, Rope, Roip, Rolp, *v. n.* 1. To cry; to shout. *Doug.* 2. To cry hoarsely. *Knox.* 3. *v. a.* To sell by auction, S.—Teut. *roep-en*, clamare. *Fountainh.*

ROUP, Roupine, Rowping, *s.* 1. An outcry, S. *Pennant.* 2. A sale by auction.

ROUP, *s.* 1. Hoarseness, S. *Beattie.*—Isl. *hroop*, vociferatio. 2 The disease otherwise called the *croup*, S. B. *Watson.* 3. A disease affecting domestic fowls in the mouth or throat, S.

ROUP, *s.* A close mist, Border.

ROUPER, *s.* 1. One who cries. *Montgomerie.* 2. The term *rouper* is still in use, as denoting the person who sells his goods by outcry, S. *Thom's Works.*

ROUPY, Roopit, *adj.* Hoarse, S. *Burns.*

ROUPING-WIFE, *s.* A female who attends outcries, and purchases goods for the purpose of selling them again, S. *Stat. Acc. Edin. Heart Mid-Loth.*

To ROUSE *with salt upon salt.* To change the pickle in curing fish, or rather to cure fish by the use of the finest salt. *Fount. Suppl. Dec.* V. Salt upone Salt; also Roose, which expresses the pronunciation.

ROUSE, Roose, *s.* Commendation; boast, S. O. *The Steam-Boat.* V. Ruse.

ROUSER, *s.* 1. Any thing very big of its kind, S. O. 2. Watering-pan. V. Roosee.

ROUSING, Rousan, *part. adj.* 1. Properly applied to what is powerful or vehement; as, "a *rousing* fire," one that emits a strong heat, S. O. *Picken.* 2. Transferred to any thing large; as, "a *rousing* whud," a great lie, South and West of S.—Teut. *ruysch-en*, impetum facere; Su. G. *rus-a*, A. S. *hreos-an*, cum impetu ferri; Isl. *rosi*, tempestas turbulenta. V. Reesin.

ROUSSILIN, *adj.* Bustling and cheerful, Berwicks.—A. S. *ruxl-an*, tumultuari.

ROUST, *s.* Rust, S. *Douglas.*

ROUST, Roost, Rost, *s.* A strong tide or current, Orkn. *The Pirate. Brand.*—Isl. *roest*, *raust*, aestuaria.

To ROUST, *v. n.* 1. To cry with a rough voice, S. B. *Douglas.* 2. To bellow; applied to cattle, S. B. ibid.—Isl. *raust*, vox canora; Dan. *roest*, a cry.

ROUST, *s.* The act of roaring or bellowing, S. B.

ROUSTER, *s.* A stroke; a blow, Buchan.—Isl. *rosta*, tumultus, *hrist-a*, Su. G. *rist-a*, *ryst-a*, quatere, *rist*, quassatio.

ROUSTY, *adj.* Rusty, S.—Teut. *roest*, and *roestigh*.

ROUSTY, *adj.* 1. Hoarse. *Ruddiman.* 2. Not refined. *Pal. Hon.*

ROUSTREE, *s.* The cross bar on which the crook is hung, Ab. Syn. *Rantle-tree.*—Su. G. *roeste*, suprema aedificii pars.

To ROUT, Rowt, *v. n.* 1. To bellow, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *raut-a*, rugire belluarum more. 2. To make a great noise. *Douglas.* 3. To snore, South of S. *Guy Mannering.*—A. S. *hrut-an*, "stertere, ronchisare, to snort, snore, or *rout* in sleeping," Somner: for the v. *to rout* occurs in the same sense in O. E.

ROUT, Rowt, *s.* 1. The act of bellowing, S. *Doug.* 2. A roar; a loud noise, S. ibid.

To ROUT, *v. a.* To strike, S. *Ross.*—Isl. *rot-a*, percutio; *rot*, ictus.

ROUT, Rute, *s.* A severe blow, S. *Barb.*

ROUT, *s.* Apparently the Brent Goose, Anas bernicla, Linn. *Gordon's Geneal. Hist. Sutherl.*—Isl. *rota*, anser silvestris. V. Rute and Rood Goose.

ROUTAND, *part. pr.* Assembling. *Barb.*—Isl. *rotast*, conglobare.

ROUTH, Rouch, *s.* 1. The act of rowing. *Douglas.* 2. A stroke of the oar, ibid. 3. The part of the gunwale between the thowls, Shetl.—A. S. *rewete*, *rowette*, remigatio; Sw. *rodd*, id. from *ro*, to row.

ROUTH, Rowth, *s.* Plenty, S. *Ramsay.*—C. B. *rhwth*, large, capacious.

ROUTH, *adj.* Plentiful, South of S. "The rusticity of their benisons amused me. One wished them 'Thumpin luck and fat weans;' a third gave them, 'A *routh* aumrie and a close nieve.'" *Anec. Past. Life, Edin. Month. Mag.* V. Routh *s.*

ROUTHIE, *adj.* Plentiful, S. *Burns.*

ROUTHLESS, *adj.* Profane, Fife. E. *ruthless* used in a particular sense.

ROUTHRIE, *s.* The same as *Routh*, plenty; abundance, Fife. *Saxon and Gael.*

ROUTHURROK, *s.* The bernacle goose, Orkn. *Leslie.*—Isl. *krota*, bernacle.

ROW, Rowe, *s.* A roll; a list, S. "The devil himself started up in the pulpit like a meikle black man, and calling the *row*, every one answered 'Here.'" *Newes from Scotland. Rollock.*

ROW, *s.* A roll of bread, S.

Bawbee ROW, *s.* A halfpenny roll, S. *St. Ron.*

To ROW, Row *up*, *v. a.* To wind; as, "to *row up* a knock," to wind up a clock, S.

To ROW, *v. n.* To be moved with violence, S *A. Scott's Poems.*

To ROW. *To Row a Nievefu'*, to turn round every cut of corn, in order that more may be collected in the hand. A reaper does well if he can *fill the band* at three handfuls, Roxb.

To ROW, Roo, Rue. *To Row sheep*, to pluck the wool from live sheep instead of shearing it. *Edmonst. Zetl.*—Evidently from Isl. *ry-a*, (pret. *rude*) vellere, eruere, detondere, expl. in Dan. by Haldorson, *Tage af*, (*uld af faarene*) "to take the wool off sheep."

ROW, Roow, *s.* The wheel, an instrument of execution. *To break upon the Row*, to break on the wheel. *Hist. James the Sext.*—From Fr. *roue*, which denotes not only a wheel, but this barbarous mode of punishment, Cotgr. The affinity of Lat. *rota* is obvious.

To ROW, *v. a.* To roll wool or cotton for spinning, S. "*Tarry Woo*," *Herd.*

To ROW, *v. a.* 1. To roll. *Douglas. Burns.* 2. To elapse. *Douglas.* 3. To revolve, id.

To ROW *about.* To be in an advanced state of pregnancy, S.

ROWAN, Rowing, *s.* A flake of wool, S. *Edin. Encycl. To Cast a Rowan*, to bear an illegitimate child, Gl. Sibb.

ROWAN, *s.* *Auld rowan*, a bawd, who, by wheedling, endeavours to entice a young woman to marry an old man. *Philotus.*—Germ. *rune*, Su. G. *runa*, *alruna*, or *alte-runa*, mulier fatidica.

ROWAN, *s.* A turbot, Fife. *Stat. Acc.*

ROWAND, *adj.* "Fyw ellis & 8 of tanne crance, fyw ellis & a half of *rowand* tanne." *Aberd. Reg.* As this refers to a *pynnokill* of skins, it is probably meant for what it is called *Rone*-skin.

ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash. V. Roun-tree.

ROWAR, *s.* A moveable wooden bolt; q. a *roller*. *Wallace.*

ROW-CHOW-TOBACCO, *s.* A game in which a long chain of boys hold each other by the hands, one standing steadily at one of the extremities, who is called the *Pin*. Round him the rest coil till the act of winding is completed. A clamorous cry succeeds of *Row-chow-tobacco*. After giving and receiving the *fraternal hug*, they disperse; and then renew the process, as long as they are in the humour, Teviotd. This play would seem to be an imitation of the process of a tobacconist in winding up his *roll* round a *pin*.

ROWE, *s.* Abbrev. of a Christian name; perhaps the same with *Rowie*. "*Rowe* Baty." *Acts.*

ROWY, *s.* King. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Fr. *roi.*

ROWIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Roland*. "Run, *Rowie*, hough's i' the pot," is said to have been a kimmer's warning among the Graemes of the Debateable Land.

ROWIN-PIN, *s.* A roller for flattening dough, Aberd.

ROWK, Rowik, *s.* A rick of grain. "Tua *rowiks* of bair, & ane *rowik* of quhytt, *i. e.* barley and wheat. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Ruck.

ROWKAR, *s.* A whisperer; a tale-bearer. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—Zeland. *roeck*, delator, Alem. *ruog-en*, to defame.

To ROWME, Roume, *v. a.* To roam. *Douglas.*—A. S. *rumian*, Belg. *ruym-en*, diffugere.

To ROWME, *v. n.* 1. To clear. *Wyntown.* 2. To enlarge, ib.—Teut. *ruym-en*, vacuare; ampliare. 3. To place. *Keith.*—Germ. *raum-en*, in ordine disponere.

ROWME, Roume, *s.* 1. Space. *Wyntown.* 2. A place. *Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.* 3. A possession in land. *Bellenden.* 4. Situation as to preaching. *Spotswood.* 5. Official situation. *Baillie.* 6 Ordinal relation. *R. Bruce.* 7. Place in a literary work. *Wodrow.*—A. S. Su. G. *rum*, place of any kind.

ROWME, Roume, Room, *adj.* 1. Large; roomy. *Wallace.*—A. S. Su. G. *rum*, Teut. *ruym*, amplus. 2. Clear; empty. *Fergusson.*—Teut. *ruym*, vacuus.

To ROWMILL, *v. a.* To clear out; as, "to *rowmil* a tobacco-pipe," to clear it when it is stopped up; "to *rowmil* the fire," to clear it by poking, Lanarks.—Teut. *rommel-en*, turbare. V. Rummle.

To ROWMYSS. V. Rummyss.

ROWMLY, *adv.* Largely. *Wyntown.*

ROWSAN, *part. adj.* Vehement; as, "a *rowsan* fire," one that burns fiercely, S. O. V. Rousing.

ROWSTIT, *part. adj.* This seems to be synon. with *Reistit*, q. v. "*Rowstit* fische quhilk war not sufficient merchand guidis." *Aberd. Reg.*

To ROWT, Rout, *v. n.* Apparently to range; S. B. *Royt. Parl. Ja. II.*—Su. G. *rut-a*, vagari, discurrere.

To ROWT, *v. n.* To snore. *Barbour.*—A. S. *hrut-an*, Isl. *hriot-a*, id. V. Rout.

ROZERED, *part. adj.* Rosy. *Ross's Hel.*

ROZET, *s.* Rosin. V. Rosit.

To ROZET, *v. a.* To prepare with rosin, S.

Come, fiddlers, gie yir strings a twang,
An' reast weel the bow.—*Tarras.*

To RUB, *v. a.* To rob; the common pronunciation in S. *Rob Roy.*

RUBBERY, *s.* Robbery, S. *Rob Roy.*

RUBBLE, *s.* The coarsest kind of masonry, S.; pron. q. *rooble. Tournay.*

RUBBOURIS, *s. pl.* *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Dan. *rubbe*, a basket; L. B. *rub-us*, a measure of grain in Italy; viewed by Du Cange as synon. with Fr. *caque*, a cag, a barrel. V. Roubbouris.

RUBEN, *s.* A ribbon. *Inventories.*—Fr. *ruban*, id.

RUBIATURE, *s.* 1. Robber. *Leg. St. Androis.*—L. B. *rubator*, Ital. *rubatore*, latro. 2. A bully; as, "He comes out on me, roaring like a *rubiator*," Roxb. It is also expl. as denoting "a swearing worthless fellow," ibid. Syn. *Rabiator.*

RUBY BALLAT. The *Balass Ruby* of Johnson. V. Ballat.

To RUCK, *v. n.* To belch. *Lyndsay.* Syn. *rift.*—Teut. *roeck-en*, Lat. *ruct-are.*

RUCK, *s.* 1. A heap of corn or hay, S. B. Fife. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Isl. *krauk*, Su. G. *rock*, cumulus. 2. Ruckie, a small stack of any kind. *Acts Ja. VI.*

RUCKLE, *s.* 1. A noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation, Loth. V. Deidruckle. 2. A wrinkle. Shetl.

RUCK-RILLING. V. Rewelrews.

RUCTION, *s.* A quarrel. *To raise a ruction*, to be the cause of a quarrel, S. B.—Isl. *rusk*, strepitus, turbatio, *rusk-a*, conturbare.

RUD, *adj.* Red. *Wallace.*—A. S. *rude*, *reod*, Alem. *ruod.*

RUDAS, *adj.* 1. "Bold; masculine." *Gl. Antiquary.* 2. It seems equivalent to stubborn, or to E. *rude.* *St. Johnstoun.* V. ROUDES.

RUDDY, *s.* Redness; ruddy complexion, Ayrs. "The *ruddy* of youth had fled his cheek, and he was pale and of a studious countenance." *R. Gilhaize.*—A. S. *rudu*, rubor, "rednesse or ruddinesse," Somn.

To RUDDY, *v. n.* To make a loud reiterated noise, S. B.—Isl. *hrid*, a storm; force in general.

RUDDIKIN, *s.* V. RODDIKIN.

RUDDOCH, RUDDOCK, *s.* The Redbreast, Clydes.—O. E. "*Roddok* birde." A. S. *rudduc*, id. from *rude*, ruber, red; Isl. *raud*, Su. G. *roed*, id.

RUDE, *s.* "The red taint of the complexion." *Gl. Shirr.* V. RUD, *adj.*

RUDE, *s.* 1. Redness. *Douglas.* 2. Those parts of the face which in youth and health have a ruddy colour, S. B. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *ruda*, rubor vultus.

RUDE, *adj.* Strong; stout. *Douglas.*

RUDE, *s.* Spawn, Ayrs. *Kennedy.* V. REDD.

RUDE, RWD, *s.* The cross. *Douglas.*—A. S. Su. G. *rod*, Germ. *rode.*

RUDE-DAY, *s.* 1. The 3d day of May, S. B. called the Invention of the Cross. 2. This designation is also given in our old Acts to the 14th day of September. This is the day called *the Elevation of the Cross*, Wormil Fast. Dan. In the Prayer-Book of the Church of England, the *Holy Cross.* The 14th of September is still called *Rude day* in Lanarkshire. In Roxb. *Rude-day* is the 25th September, which corresponds with the 14th old style.

RUDE-GOOSE. V. ROOD-GOOSE.

RUDESMESS, RUDESMAS, *s.* The same with *Rude-day*, as used in sense 2. Dumfr.

To RUDGE, *v. a.* To gather stones into small heaps.—Dan. *rode*, to search.

To RUDJEN, *v. a.* To beat, Ayrs.—Perhaps corr. from Gael. *rusg-am*, to strike vehemently.

To RUE, *v. a.* To pluck. "That none *rue* sheep on Sunday, under the pain of £10." *Acts. Shetl. Surv.* V. Row, *v.*

RUE. *To tak the Rue*, to repent of a proposal or bargain, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

RUE-BARGAIN, *s.* Smart-money paid for casting a bargain, S. *Rob Roy.* V. RAW, *v.*

RUF, *adj.* Rough. "*Ruf* sparris." *Aberd. Reg.*

To RUFF, *v. n.* To rest. *Chron. S. P.* V. ROIF.

RUFF, *s.* Rest. V. ROIF.

To RUFF, *v. n.* 1. To roll a drum, S.; also *ruffle.* *Wodrow.*—Germ. *ruff-en*, to cry. 2. To give a plaudit, S.

RUFF, *s.* 1. Roll of the drum, S. *R. Galloway.* 2. Beating with the hands or feet, as expressive of applause.

To RUFF, *v. a.* To put in disorder, S. A. *Hogg.* *Ruffle*, E. *Ruff* is used by Spenser.

RUFFE, *s.* Fame; celebrity. *Godscroft.*

RUFFING, *s.* Applause by stamping with the feet, Aberd.

RUFFY, *s.* 1. A wick clogged with tallow, Tweedd. *Stat. Acc.* 2. The blaze used in fishing by night, with the lister, S. A.—Sw. *roe-lius*, a rushlight.

RUFFIE, *s.* A ruffian, Ang. *Lyndsay.*—Su. G. *roef-wa*, to rob.

RUFFILL, *s.* Loss; injury. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *ruyffel-en*, terere, verrere.

RUFLYT, *pret. v.* Annoyed. *Barbour.*

To RUG, *v. a.* 1. To pull hastily or roughly, S. *Pop. Ball.* 2. To tear, S. *Douglas.* 3. To spoil; to plunder.—Teut. *ruck-en*, Dan. *rag-er*, to pluck.

RUG, *s.* 1. A rough or hasty pull, S. 2. A great bargain, S. 3. Drizzling rain, Shetl.

To RUG AND RIVE. To carry off by violence, implying contention for possession, S. *Waverley.*

RUGGAIR, *s.* A depredator. *Monroe.*

RUGGIE, *s.* An old cod, Orkn.

RUGGING AND RIVING. 1. Tearing and scrambling; pulling and hauling in a quarrel or contest, S. *Cloud of Witnesses.* 2. It often conveys the idea of rapacity in seizing and carrying off the property of others, S. *Antiquary.*

RUGGING AT THE HEART. A phrase used in the Highlands, and explained of hunger. *Saxon and Gael.* This phrase is common in the Lowlands also.

RUG-SAW, *s.* Said to be a wide-toothed saw, S. *Stat. Acc. P. Roxburgh.*

RUH-HED, *s.* A species of turf for fuel, S. *Saint Patrick.* "Turfs for fuel, which are cut without paring off the grass, are expressively called *ruh-heds*, *i. e.* rough-heads," ibid.

RUIFF-SPAR, *s.* A spar for a roof. "*Ruiff* sparris." *Aberd. Reg.*

RUIL, *s.* An awkward female romp, Lanarks.; pronounced like Fr. *rue.*—Belg. *revel-en*, "to rave, to talk idly, by reason of being light-headed," Sewel; Isl. *rugl-a*, effutire, turbare, *rugl*, ineptiae, gerrae, confusio, *rol-a*, vagari; Su. G. *rull-a*, in gyrum agere vel agi, q. to be still in a giddy and unsettled state.

RUILLER, *s.* A buoy, Shetl.

To RUYNATE, *v. a.* To destroy; to bring to ruin. *Acts Ja. VI.* E. *ruinate.*—L. B. and Ital. *ruinare*, destruere.

To RUINT, RUNT, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise as in grinding. "Hear how that cow's *ruintin.*" "*Runtin'* and eatin'." The term is generally applied to the noise made in eating rank vegetable food, as turnips, Berwicks. It appears to be syn. with *Ramsh*, and *Ransh* or *Runsh*. V. REUNDE, ROOND.

RUISE, RUSSE, RUSS, *s.* 1. Boast. *Douglas.*—Isl. *raus*, gerrae, loquacitas. *To mak a tume ruse*, to boast where there is no ground for it, but the reverse, Ang. *Herd.* 2. Commendation; praise, S. *Ritson.* Su. G. *ros*, *roos*, praise.

RUL, (Gr. *υ* or Ger. *ö*) *s.* A young horse; as, a pellet *rul*, a young horse casting his hair, Shetl.

RULE-O'ER-THOUM, *adv.* Slapdash; off hand; without consideration; without accuracy; equivalent to the phrase, "By rule o' thoum," *i. e.* thumb. To do any thing *rule-o'er-thumb*, is to do it without a plan, Roxb. This, I suspect, is a corr. of the more common phrase, *Rule o' thum'* (pron. *thoom*). V. TECME.

RULESUM, *adj.* Wicked; worthless, or horrible. *Bellend.*—Perhaps from O. Fr. *roille*, mechant haissable, Roquef.; or Isl. *hroll-r*, horror, *hroll-a*, *hryll-a*, horrere.

RULIE, *adj.* Talkative, Upp. Lanarks. This term rather corresponds with E. *brawling.*—Isl. *rugl-a*, nugari, *rugl*, nugae. It seems to be the same term which enters into the composition of *Campruly*, q. v.

RULLION, *s.* 1. A shoe made of untanned leather. V. Rewelynys. Syn. *Quarrant.* 2. A coarse-made masculine woman, Fife. 3. A rough ill-made animal, Gall. V. Raullion. 4. A *rouch rullion*, metaph. a man who speaks his mind freely and roughly, Fife. 5. *Scabbit rullion*, a person overrun with the itch, Roxb.

RULLION, *s.* A sort of bar or pilaster in silver work. *Inventories.* — Fr. *roulons*, petits barreaux ronds. *Scansula.* On nome encore *roulons*, les petites balustrades des bancs d'eglise, Dict. Trev.

RUM, *adj.* 1. Excellent, Loth. Cant E. 2. Ingenious, especially in mischief, Roxb. Galloway.

RUMBALLIACH, (*gutt.*) *adj.* 1. Stormy; applied to the weather, Roxb. 2. Quarrelsome; as, "a *rumballiach* wife," a woman given to brawls, ibid.—Isl. *rumba* has precisely the first sense, which seems to be the primary one; procella pelagica, Haldorson.

RUMBLEGARIE, *adj.* Disorderly, S. *Ramsay.*—Qu. *ready*, (A. S. *gear-u*) to *rumble.*

RUM-COVE, *s.* "A droll fellow," Lanarks. A cant E. term. "*Rum*, fine; good; valuable. *Rum Cove*, a dexterous or clever rogue," *Grose's Class. Dict.*

RUMGUMPTION, Rummilgumption, *s.* Common sense; rough sense, S. *Beattie.*—A. S. *rum*, *rum-well*, spatiosus, and *geom-ian*, curare. V. Gumption.

RUMGUNSHOCH, *adj.* Rocky; stony; applied to soil in which many stones or fragments of rock appear, Ayrs.

RUMGUNSHOCH, *s.* A coarse unpolished person, ibid.

RUMLIEGUFF, *s.* A rattling foolish fellow, Mearns. From *rummil*, to make a noise, and *guff*, a fool.

RUMMAGE, *s.* An obstreperous din, Roxb.—Isl. *rumak-a*, signifies barrire, to bray as an elephant, and *rumak*, barritus.

To **RUMMAGE**, *v. n.* To rage; to storm, ibid.

RUMMELSHACKIN, *adj.* Raw-boned; loose-jointed, Berwicks.; syn. *Shachlin*, q. making a *rumblin* noise in motion.

To **RUMMIL**, Rumle, *v. n.* To make a noise, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *rommel-en*, strepere.

RUMMILGAIRIE, *s.* A rambling person; a sort of romp; without including the idea of any evil inclination or habit, S. A.—Teut. *rommel-en*, turbare; *Gaer*, prorsus, omninó, Kilian, q. "completely unsettled."

RUMMIL-THUMP, *s.* Potatoes and cabbage, Angus.

RUMMIS, *s.* A loud, rattling, or rumbling noise, Clydes. *Edin. Mag.* V. Reimis.

To **RUMMYSS**, Rummes, Rowmyss, *v. n.* To bellow, S. *Henrysone.*—Isl. *rym-a*, id.

To **RUMMLE**, *v. a.* To stir about; as, "to *rummle* potatoes," when mixed with any liquid, Clydes.—Teut. *rommel-en*, celeriter movere.

RUMMLE-HOBBLE, *s.* A commotion; a confusion, Perths. — Teut. *rommel-en*, to make a noise, and *hobbel-en*, a word of a similar meaning for increasing the sense, formed like Teut. *hobbel-tobbel*, &c.

RUMMLEKIRN, *s.* A gullet on rocky ground. *Gall. Encycl.*

To **RUMP**, *v. a.* To deprive one of his money or property; a phrase applied to a losing gamester; as, "I'm quite *rumpit*," Fife; syn. *Runk.* Perhaps in allusion to an animal whose tail is cut off very near the *rump.*

RUMPLE, Rumpill, *s.* 1. The rump, S. *Ramsay.* 2. The tail, S. *Bellenden.*

RUMPLE-BANE, *s.* The rump bone, S.

RUMPLE-FYKE, *s.* The itch, when it has got a firm seat, Gall. *Davidson's Seas.* From *rumple*, and *fyke*, q. v.

RUMPTION, *s.* A noisy bustle within doors, driving every thing into confusion; as, "to kick up a *rumption*," Roxb.—Apparently from Lat. *rump-ere*; as giving the idea of every thing being *broken* to pieces.

RUMPUS, *s.* A disturbance; a tumult, Roxb.—Corr. perhaps from Fr. *rompue*, a rout, a discomfiture.

RUN, *part. pa.* Having one's stock of any thing exhausted, with the prep. *of* added; as, "I'm *run o'* snuff," my snuff is done, S. B. run short of.

To **RUNCH**, *v. n.* To grind with the teeth; to craunch, Upp. Lanarks.

RUNCH, *s.* The act of grinding any harsh edible substance, ibid.—Fr. *rong-er*, to gnaw; O. Fr. *rung-ier*, corroder, manger, Roquefort.

RUNCH, *s.* An iron instrument for twisting nuts on screw-bolts, Roxb.—Evidently corr. from E. *to wrench*, or Teut. *wrenck-en*, torquere.

RUNCHES, *s. pl.* The largest kind of wild mustard; also, wild radish, S. A. Bor. *Polwart.*

RUNCHIE, *adj.* Raw-boned; as, "a *runchie* queyn," a strong, raw-boned woman, Fife. Supposed to be borrowed from the coarse appearance of the largest kind of wild mustard-seed, called *runches.*

To **RUND**, *v. n.* V. Roond.

RUND, Roon, *s.* 1. A border; a selvage, S. *Burns.* 2. A shred; a remnant, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.*—Isl. *rond*, *raund*, margo, extremitas.

To **RUNDGE**, *v. n.* To gnaw. *Evergreen.* V. Rongen.

RUNG, *s.* 1. Any long piece of wood, S. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. A coarse heavy staff, S. *Maclaurin.* 3. Used to denote the stroke of poverty. *J. Nicol.*—Moes. G. *hrung*, virga; Isl. *raung*, pl. *rungor*, the ribs of a ship. 4. A spoke, Ettr. For.—Teut. *ronghe*, *fulcrum sive sustentaculum duarum curus extremitatum. Kilian.*

RUNG *in*, *part. pa.* Worn out by fatigue; applied to men or horses, that are so exhausted by running that they cannot contend for victory any longer, Fife. V. To Ring in.

RUNGAND, *part. pr.* Raging. V. Ring, *v.*

RUNGATT, *adj.* Errat. for *Runigatit*, as elsewhere. *Pitscottie's Cron.*—Fr. *renegat.*

To **RUNGE**, *v. a.* "To rummage; to search with avidity." *Gall. Encycl.* Probably a variety of *Reenge.*

RUNG-WHEEL, *s.* Of the two wheels in a corn mill, the one which has cogs and drives the other, is called the *cog-wheel*, the other, from its having spokes or *rungs*, the *rung-wheel*, Roxb.

RUNJOIST, *s.* A strong spar laid along the side of the roof of a house which was to be covered with thatch, Aberd. *Pan*, synon. Lanarks. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

To **RUNK**, *v. a.* 1. To attack or endeavour to undermine one's character, Ayrs. 2. To satirize, ibid.—Allied perhaps to A. S. *wrenc*, fraus, dolus; or Teut. *wronck*, *wronck*, injuria; latens odium.

To **RUNK**, *v. a.* To deprive of, whether by fair or foul means, S. B.—Isl. *rank-or*, fraud; or perhaps corr. from E. *rook*, to cheat.

RUNK, *adj.* Wrinkled, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.*—Su. G. *rynka*, Dan. *rincke*, a wrinkle.

RUNK, *s.* An old woman, Shetl. V. Runt.

To **RUNKLE**, *v. a.* 1. In part pa. *runkled*, wrinkled, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To crease; to crumple, S.—A. S. *wrincl-ian*, Su. G. *rynck-a*, rugare.

RUNKLE, RUNKILL, *s.* 1. A wrinkle, S. *Douglas.* 2. A rumple, S. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

RUNKLY, *adj.* Wrinkled; shrivelled, S. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

RUNNER, *s.* In the cutting up of beeves, the slice which extends across the forepart of the carcass under the breast, S. V. NIRE-HOLES.

RUNNICK, RUNNOCK, RUNNALAN, *s.* A kennel; a drain, especially in a cow-house, Shetl.—Isl. *renna*, canalis.

RUNNIE, *s.* A hog, Shetl.—Isl. *rune*, a boar, Su. G. *rone*, id. Ihre derives these terms from *ron*, pruritus, lascivia.

RUNRIG, RIN-RIG. Lands are said to lie *runrig*, where the alternate ridges of a field belong to different proprietors, or are occupied by different tenants, S.; q. *ridges running* parallel. *Erskine.*

RUNSE, *s.* "The noise a sharp instrument makes piercing flesh." *Gall. Encycl.*—Fr. *rong-er*, to gnaw. V. RANSH, RUNSH, *v.*

RUNSY, *s.* A hackney horse. *Rauf Coilyear. Rouncie*, id. Chaucer.—L. B. *runcin-us*, equus minor, gregarius, Du Cange. O. Fr. *roncin, ronchi, ronci*, cheval de service, Roquefort, C. B. *rhonsi*, a rough-coated horse, a packhorse, Owen.

To RUNT, *v. n.* To bounce; to prance; to rush forth, Galloway. *David. Seas.* Probably from Isl. *runte*, a boar (Verel). Su. G. *ronte, runte*, id. from *ron*, pruritus, lascivia. Hence also *ronsk*, a stallion; Germ. *rans-en*, coire.

RUNT, *s.* 1. Trunk of a tree. *Pal. Hon.* 2. A hardened stalk; as, *a kail runt*, the stem of colewort, S. *Burns.* 3. The tail of an animal, Gall.—Germ. *rinde*, bark, crust. 4. "A short person." *Gall. Encycl.*

RUNT, *s.* 1. An old cow, S. B. one that has given over breeding, Caithn.—Germ. *rinde*, an ox, or cow. 2. An opprobrious designation for a female, generally one advanced in life, with the adj. *auld* prefixed; "*an auld runt*," S. *Davidson.* In the north of E. a woman is said to be *runted*, when she is fifty years old.—Isl. *hrund*, mulier; mulier libertina.

RUNTHEREOUT, *s.* One who has no fixed residence, who lives as it were *sub dio*, S.; rather *rinthereout. Waverley.* From the v. to run or rin, and the adv. *thereout*, out of doors. V. THAIROWT.

RUNWULL, *adj.* "Out of reach of the law." *Gall. Encycl.* V. WILL, *adj.*

RURALACH, *s.* "A native of the rural world." *Gall. Encyc.*

RURYK, *adj.* Rural; rustic. *Wallace.*

To RUSCH, RWYSS, *v. a.* To drive. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *rus-a, rusk-a*, irruere.

RUSCHE, RWYS, *s.* Drive. *Wyntown.*

To RUSE, ROOSE, *v. a.* To extol; sometimes *reese*, S. *Douglas. Ill rused*, discommended. *Kelly.*—Isl. *raus-a*, jactabundè multa effutio, *ros-a*, extollere.

RUSER, *s.* One habituated to self-commendation. *Kelly.*

RUSH, *s.* A sort of diarrhœa in sheep, when first put upon new or rank pasture, Teviotd. Loth. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

RUSH, *s.* An eruption on the skin, S. Hence *rush fever* the vulgar name for scarlet fever, S.

RUSHIE, *s.* A broil; a tumult, Fife.—Teut. *ruysch*, Isl. *rusk-a*, strepitus.

To RUSK, *v. n.* To scratch with vehemence, Fife. Often conjoined with a synon. term; as, *Ruskin'* and *clauwin'*.—Teut. *ruysch-en*, rectius *ruydsch-en*, scabere, fricare; Kilian. He views *ruyd*, scabies, as the origin; Germ. *raud.*

To RUSK, *v. n.* To pluck roughly; as when a horse tears hay from a stack, he is said to be *ruskin' at* it, Fife; *te Tusk*, synon.

RUSKIE, *adj.* Stout; as, "He's a *ruskie* fallow," a vigorous young man; "That's a *ruskie* fychel," that is a stout young foal, Upp. Clydes. This seems radically the same with *Rasch, Rash*, q. v.—Isl. *rosk-r*, Su. G. Dan. *rask*, strenuus, fortis.

RUSKIE, *s.* 1. A basket, made of twigs and straw, for carrying corn, Perths. Loth. 2. A vessel, made of straw, for holding meal. *Kelly.* 3. A bee-hive, S. B.—Su. G. *rusk*, congeries virgultorum; *rysia*, Germ. *reusche*, a bee-hive. 4. A coarse straw hat worn by peasant girls and others, Roxb. Mearns.; synon. *Bongrace.*

RUSSA, *s.* A stallion; a male, Shetl.

RUTE, *s.* A blow. V. ROUT.

RUTE, *s.* A fowl. *Acts Mary.* V. ROOD-GOOSE.

RUTEMASTER, RUTMASTER, ROOTEMASTER, *s.* The captain of a troop of horse; the same with *Rit-master*, q. v. *Acts Cha. I.*

RUTH, *adj.* Kind. "*Ruth* and ready," disposed to show kindness, Ayrs. *The Provost.*—A. S. *hreowian*, misereri; *Mec hreoweth*, me miseret, Lye.

To RUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To storm; to bluster, Mearns. 2. To roar, ib. V. RUTHER, *s.*

RUTHER, RUTHERIAR, *s.* An uproar, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *hruth*, commotio, C. B. *rhuthr*, impetus.

RUTHER, RUTHYR, *s.* Rudder. *Wallace.*—O. E. "*Rothyr* of a shyp. Aplustre, Temo," &c. Prompt. Parv.

RUTHIE, *s.* The noise occasioned by oppressed respiration, Aberd.—A. S. *hrut-an*, Isl. *hriot-a*, (pret. *hraut*,) ronchos ducere, stertere; *hrot, hryt-r*, ronchus. Hence O. E. *to rout*, to snore.

RUTILLAND, *part. pr.* Croaking. *Lynds.*—Teut. *rotel-en*, grunnire, murmurare. May it not be *shining*, or *glittering* from L. *rutilans?*

RUTOUR, *s.* A spoiler. *Bellenden.* V. ROYSTERS.

RUTTERY, *s.* Lechery. *Poems 16th Century.* From Fr. *ruit*, the rut of deer.

To RUVE, *v. a.* V. ROOVE.

RUWITH. Uncertain. *Sir Gawan.* Perhaps an erratum.

To RUYLT, *v. n.* To roll in walking, Shetl.

S.

SAY

This letter, as occurring in the beginning of words, cannot, in many instances, be viewed as a radical. While prefixed in some Goth. dialects, it was thrown away in others, especially before *k*. The same term sometimes appears with *s*, and sometimes without it; as in *cry* and *scry*; *creek* of day, and *skreek*. *Ss*, is often used by our old writers as the mark of the pl.; as, *horss* for *horsis*, horses.

'S frequently occurs as an abbrevation of *is* and *has*, S.

SA, Sua, Swa, *conj.* 1. So; consequently; S. *sae*. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. In such a manner. *Barbour.* 3. As; in like manner, ib.—Moes. G. *swa*, *swe*, A. S. *swa*, Su. G. Dan. *saa*, ita.

To SA, *v. n.* To say. *Douglas.*—Alem. Germ. *sag-en*, A. S. *saeg-an*, id.

To SAB, *v. n.* 1. To sob, S. *Jacob. Relic.* 2. Metaph. applied to the elastic motion of a wooden floor, occasioned by the fall of a heavy body, or by the starting of any of the joists, Loth. 3. Metaph. used to express the fading of flowers. *A. Scott's Poems.*

SAB, *s.* A sob, S. *A. Wilson's Poems.*—A. S. *seob*, planctus.

To SAB, *v. n.* To subside; to settle down, Loth. "How comes it that this dore does na shut sae close as it used to do?" "It is because that part of the floor has *sabbit* a wee." *Seq*, synon. S. B.—Isl. *sef-a*, sedare.

SACHLESS, *adj.* Useless; unavailing. *Perils of Man.* The same with *Sackless*; but pron. in Ettr. For. in a guttural way, q. *sauchless*. Both *Sachless and Sackless* are originally the same with *Saikless*, *Saykless*, guiltless. "An' Mary was *sackless* o' breakin' her vow."

SACK, *s.* V. Sak.

SACKE, *s.* Sackcloth. *Godly Sangs.*

SACKET, Sakket, *s.* A small sack, S. B. *Complaynt S.*

SACKETY, *adj.* Short and thick; as, "a *sackety* bodie," a little thick person, Roxb.; q. resembling a stuffed *sacket*, or small sack.

SACKLESS, *adj.* 1. Useless; silly; feeble; good for nothing; as, "*sackless* mortal," Roxb. 2. Simple, Dumfr.; nearly obsolete. *Blackw. Mag.*

SACRATE, *adj.* Sacred. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—Lat. *sacrat-us*, id.

SACRE, *s.* A piece of artillery; E. *saker*. *Invent.* Denominated, like the falcon, from a species of hawk.

To SACRE, *v. a.* To consecrate. *Douglas.*—Fr. *sacrer*, id. O. E. "*Sacryn*, or halowen. Consecro," Prompt. Parv.

To SACRIFY, *v. a.* 1. To sacrifice. *Douglas.*—Fr. *sacrifi-er*, id. 2. To consecrate, id. 3. To appease; to propitiate, ib.

SACRISTER, *s.* One who has the charge of the utensils of a church; the same with *Sacrist* and *Sacristan*, E. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *sacristar-ius*, *sacristan-us*, *sacrista*, id.

SAD, *adj.* 1. Grave. *Wallace.* 2. Wise; prudent, ibid. 3. Firm; steady, ibid.—C. B. *sad*, firm, wise, discreet, sober. 4. Close; compact, S.—C. B. *sathru*, calcare, to tread; *syth*, solidus. O. E. "*Sad* or harde. Solidus," Prompt. Parv. 5. Heavy, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 6. Weighty, applied to evidence. *Buchanan.* 7. Flat; close to the ground, S. 8. Denoting a grave colour. *Inventories.* 9. Expl. as signifying great, Aberd.

To SAD, *v. n.* To become solid, S. Synon. *Sag. Hogg.*

To SAD, *v. a.* To make sad. *Baillie.*

SADDILL CURRELL. The Curule chair. *Bellend.*—Lat. *sedil-e* curule, A. S. *setel*, a seat.

* SADDLE. *To put one to a' the seats o' the Saddle*, to nonplus, to gravel one, S.; obviously borrowed from the sensations of one who feels his seat on horseback too hard.

SADDLE-SICK, *adj.* Having the posteriors excoriated in consequence of riding, S. *The Entail.*

SADDLE-TAE-SIDE, *adv.* A term used to denote the mode in which women ride. *Gall. Encyc. Tae* signifies *to*; or perhaps *the one*.

SADE, Said, *s.* A thick sod or turf for burning, Loth. Lanarks. Berwicks. *The sade*, the sward. *A. Scott's Poems.*—Isl. *syde*, ager tam sativus quam inhabitatus, a Suio. Goth. *sae*, seminare; Seren. This he views as the origin of E. *sod*. Teut. *saed*, satio, from *saeyen*, to sow; *soede*, cespes, gleba.

SADJELL, *s.* "A lazy unwieldy animal." *Gall. Enc.* Probably from *Sad*, heavy.

SADLY, *adv.* 1. Steadily. *Wallace.* 2. Closely; compactly. *Barb.*

SAE, *adv.* So, S.; *seay*, Yorks. V. Sa.

SAE, *s.* A tub. V. Say, Saye.

SAEBIENS, Saebins, *conj.* 1. Since, *i. e. being sae*, or *so*. *Ramsay.* 2. If so be, used hypothetically, S. *Saint Patrick.*

SAEDICK, *s.* A place frequented by fish.—Dan. *saede*, a seat, Shetl.

SAFER, *adv.* In as far; *safar*, *sefar*. *Ab. Reg.*

SAFER, *s.* The sapphire; a precious stone. "Item, a grete *safer* set in gold." *Invent.*—Belg. *safier*, Sw. *safir*, id.

SAFER, *s.* The reward given for the safety of any thing. E. *salvage*. *Spotsw.* V. Sefor.

SAFERON, *s.* A head-dress anciently worn in Scotland. V. Schaffroun.

SAFIER, *s.* V. Sefor.

SAFT, *adj.* 1. Opposed to what is fatiguing, S. *Ritson.* 2. Pleasant, ibid. 3. Tranquil; at rest, S. Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *saft*, suavis, mollis. 4. Not vehement or ardent. "*Saft* fire makes sweet maut, [malt;]" *D. Ferguson's Prov.* 5. Moist; drizzling, S. *St. Ronan.* 6. Mild, as opposed to frosty, S. This is also called *appen weather*, i. e. *open*.

To SAFT, *v. a.* To mollify. *Dunbar.*

SAFT, Saftly, *adv.* 1. Softly. *Fergusson.* 2. Lightly. *Minstr. Bord.*

SAFT EENED, *adj.* Disposed to weep; soft-hearted. *Blackw. Mag.*

SAFTIE, *s.* A crab that has cast its shell. Mearns.

To SAG, *v. a.* To press down, Lanarks. This seems radically the same with the v. *to Seg*; and also with the O. E. v. "*Saggyn* or satelyn. Basso," Prompt. Parv.

To SAGHTIL, *v. n.* To be reconciled. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *sahtl-ian*, reconciliare.

SAGHTLYNG, *s.* Reconciliation, ibid. V. Saucht.

SAY, *adv.* So; S. *sae*. *Acts. Mary.*

To SAY *awa*, *v. n.* *Say awa*, a vulgar phrase, expressing an invitation to begin to eat, Aberd, ; equivalent to E. *fall to*. *W. Beattie's Tales*. Originally, an invitation to say grace.

To SAY, *v. n.* *I yow say*, I tell you. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sege me*, dic mihi.

To SAY, SEY. 1. *v. a.* To put to trial, S. *Pitscottie*. E. *essay*. 2. *v. n.* To endeavour, S. *A. Wilson's P.*—O. Fr. *say-er*, essayer, tenter.

SAY, SAYS, SAE, *s.* 1. A water-bucket, Inverness, Orkn. ; a milk-pail, Dumfr. *Acts Ja. I.*—Su. G. *saa*, vas quo aqua portatur. 2. A small tub, S. B. Ayrs. "*Sey* or *Sae*, a shallow tub, used in cheese-making." *Gall. Encycl.*—From Fr. *seau*, it appears that O. E. *soo*, has been formed. "*Soo*, a vessell, [Fr.] cvue ;" *i. e.* an open tub, a vat, Palsgr.—Isl. *saa*, id.

SAYAR, *s.* An assayer ; one who assays metals. *Acts Ja. V.*

SAYARE, *s.* A poetical writer. *Doug.*—A. S. *saeg-an*, narrare ; *sage*, narratio.

SAID, *s.* A sod of a particular description. V. SADE.

SAIDLE-TURSIDE, *s.* A sort of wooden settee, used in country-houses, Banffs. ; synon. *Lang-settle*, *Lang-saddle*, q. v. The first part of the word is evidently the same with *settle*, *saddle*, A. S. *setl*, a seat. Whether the latter part refers to the situation of this seat in the vicinity of the *ingle*, or at the *side* of the *toors*, *i. e.* turfs on the hearth, appears uncertain.

SAIG, *s.* An ox that has been gelded at full age, Gall. *Davidson's Seas*. V. SEGG.

SAIGE, *s.* A seat. V. SEGE.

SAIKYR, HALFSAIKYR. A species of cannon, smaller than a demi-culverin, named from a species of hawk. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *sacre*, "the hawk, and the artillerie so called," Cotgr.

SAIKLESLIE, *s.* Innocently. *Poems 16th Century*.

SAIKLESS, SAYKLES, *adj.* 1. Guiltless, S. *Douglas*. 2. Free, in a general sense, ib.—A. S. *sacleas*, Isl. *saklaus*, sine culpa.

SAIL-FISH, *s.* The basking shark, S. denominated from a large fin which it carries above water. *Stat. Acc.*

SAILYE, *s.* An assault. *Wallace*.—O. Fr. *sail-ir*, to assault.

To SAILYE, *v. n.* To assail ; to make attempt. *Bellenden*.

To SAILL, *v. a.* To seal. *Aberd. Reg.*

SAILL, *s.* Happiness. V. SEILE.

SAYN, *s.* Narrative. *Wallace*.—Dan. *sagn*, saying.

To SAIN, *v. a.* To bless. V. SANE.

SAIN, *s.* Blessing, S. B.

SAINCT TOB'S HEAD. The promontory of St. Abb's Head at the entrance of the Firth of Forth. *Acts Cha. I.*

SAYND, *s.* Message or messenger. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sand*, legatio, legatus. *Send*, an embassy, S. B.

SAYNDIS-MAN, *s.* Messenger, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *sandes-man*, nuntius.

SAINTANDROSMES. V. ANDYR'S DAY.

SAIP, *s.* Soap, S. *Lyndsay*.—A. S. Dan. *saepe*, id. ; Lat. *sapo*.

SAY-PIECE, *s.* A piece of work to prove the artificer's ability. *Skinner*.

SAIPMAN, *s.* A soap-boiler, S. *Picken*.

SAIR, SAYR, SARE, *adj.* 1. Painful, S. 2. Sorrowful ; as, a *sair heart*. *Wallace*. 3. What is to be lamented or regretted ; as, "It's a *sair* matter," it is a great pity, S. 4. Violent. *Wallace*. 5. Severe ; as, *sair sickness*, S. ibid.—Su. G. *saar*, A. S. *sar*, gravis, molestus. 6. Niggardly ; as, *a sair master ; a sair merchant*, S. 7. Costly ; expensive ; extravagant, S. According to tradition, James VI. when he reflected on the great alienation of the royal domains in consequence of the liberality of David I. to the church, used to say, that "he was a *sair* sant [saint] to the crown !" 8. Puny. *A sair neebour*, one of a diminutive appearance ; opposed to *a grand troop*, Annand.

SAIR, *s.* A sore ; a wound, S. *Fergusson*.—A. S. Isl. *sar*, Su. G. *saar*, dolor, vulnus.

To KEEP a thing *for a* SAIR HEEL, or *for a* SAIR FIT, *i. e.* foot. A proverbial phrase, signifying to retain any thing for a strait or necessity, S.

SAIR, SAE, SARE, *adv.* 1. Sorely, S. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sare*, graviter. 2. In a great degree, S. *Douglas*.—Germ. *sehr*, Belg. *seer*, valde. 3. *Sair aff*, greatly to be pitied ; often applied to one who is straitened in worldly circumstances, who has scarcely the means of sustenance, S. Syn. *Ill aff*.

To SAIR, *v. a.* 1. To serve, S. *Ross*. 2. To fit ; to be large enough, S. 3. To satisfy, as with food, S. *Ross*. 4. To give alms ; as, "I canna *sair* ye the day," S.

SAIR HEAD. A headache, S. *A. Nicol*.

SAIRIE, *adj.* 1. Poor ; silly ; feeble, Ayrs. *Picken*. 2. *Sairie man*, an expression of affection ; often used to a dog, Roxb. V. SARY.

SAIRING, *s.* 1. What satisfies one, S. *Ross*. 2. An acquaintance with any object to satiety or disgust, S. *St. Kathleen*. 3. It is ironically applied to a drubbing. "He got his *sairing*," he was beaten till he could not bear any more, or, according to a phrase of similar signification, "He had his bellyful of it."

To SAIRL, *v. n.* To whine, Shetl.

SAIRLES, SARELESS, *adj.* Tasteless, S. B. *Diallog.* V. SAWR.

SAIRLY, *adv.* Sorely. *Douglas*.

SAIRNESS, SARENESS, *s.* Soreness, S.

SAIR-SOUGHT, *adj.* Much exhausted, S. It is especially expressive of bodily debility.

SAIR WAME or WYME. Gripes, S.

To SAISE, *v. a.* To give seisin or legal possession to ; a forensic term, S. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *saís-ir*, to seize, to take possession of. It is, however, more immediately from L. B. *saís-ire*, mittere aliquem in possessionem, investire. V. SASINE.

SAIT, *s.* 1. The Court of Session in S. *Dunbar*. 2. A see ; an episcopate. *Acts Ja. V.* In a similar way the term *sege*, properly denoting a seat, is used for a see.—Also in A. S. *biscopsetl*, episcopi sedes. I need scarcely advert to the use of L. B. *sedes* in the same sense, whence indeed E. *see*. V. SEGE.

SAK, SACK, *s.* The privilege of a baron to prosecute, try, and judge his vassals in his own court. *Reg. Maj.*—A. S. *sac*, actio, causa forensis.

SAKE, *s.* Blame ; guilt. *Sir Tristrem*.—Su. G. *sak*, guilt, crime.

SAKIRES, *s. pl.* *Inventories*. It seems doubtful whether this term refers to the hawk called the *saker*, Fr. *sacre ;* or to savages, as the same word is expl. by Cotgr. "a ravenous or greedy fellow."

SALANG, *adv.* So long. *Acts Mary*.

SALARIS, *s. pl.* Sellers ; venders. *Acts Ja. IV.*

SALD, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Sold. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—A. S. *seald*, *sald*, datus ; venditus ; from *sel-an*, dare ; vendere.

SALE, Sail, Saill, *s.* 1. A palace. *Douglas.* 2. A hall; a chamber. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. Su. G. *sal*, aula, palatium.

SALEBROSITY, *s.* A rough place. *Baillie.*—From Lat. *salebrosus.*

SALEK. Used for *so leaky.* "The schip was *salek.*" *Aberd. Reg.*—Su. G. *lasck*, hians, rimas agens; A. S. *hlaece*, id.

SALENE, *s.* The act of sailing. "Ane tapestrie of the historie of the *salene* of Aeneas." *Inventories.*

SALER, *s.* A salt-cellar. *Sir Gawan.*

SALERIFE, *adj.* Saleable, S.

SALERYFE, *adj.* Abounding with sails or ships. *Douglas.*

SALFATT, *s.* A salt-cellar. V. Saltfat.

SALIE, Saly, *s.* A hired mourner, who walks in procession before a funeral. V. Saullie.

SALIKE, Sailike, *adj.* Similar; of the same kind, S. B.—Moes. G. *swaleiks*, Isl. *slyke*, talis. V Sicklike.

SALINIS, *s. pl.* The salt-pits. *Bellenden. T. Liv.*—Fr. *saline*, a salt-pit; or, a magazine for salt; Lat. *salina.*

SALL. L. *stal*, stole. *Houlate.*

SALL, *v. defective.* Shall, S.; A. Bor.

SALMON FLEUK. V. Flook, Fleuk.

SALSAR, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* "Ane *salsar* of tyne [tin]." This signifies a salt-cellar, from L. B. *salsar-ium*, id. *Salsarius* denotes one who had the charge of the salt-cellar in a king's kitchen.

SALSS, *s.* Sauce. *Barbour.*—Germ. *salsen*, sale condire.

SALT, Sawt, *s.* Assault. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *saut*, id.

SALS, *adj.* 1. Having bitter consequences, S. *Doug.* 2. Costly; expensive, S. 3. Severe; oppressive; overwhelming. *The Queen's Marie.*

SALT, *s.* A salt-cellar, Aberd.

SALTAR, Saltare, Salter, *s.* A maker of salt, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Gael. *saltoir*, a saltmonger.

SALT-BED, *s.* The place where ooze, proper for the manufacture of salt, gathers, Dumfr. *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*

* SALTER, *s.* One who makes salt, S. V Saltar.

SALT-FAT, Salfatt, *s.* A salt-cellar, S. *Inventories.* V. *Supplement.*

SALTIE, Salt-water fleuk. The vulgar names of the Dab, on the Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

* SALTLESS, *adj.* Used metaph. as expressive of disappointment, S. "I have had *saltless* luck; the hare nae langer loves to brouse on the green dewy blade o' the clover." *Blackw. Mag.*

SALT MERT. A beeve salted for winter provision. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. Mart.

SALT SE, or SEA. The sea; from the ancient use of the term *sal*, as denoting the sea itself. *Douglas.*

SALT VPONE SALT. The ancient designation of refined salt in S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SALVE, Salver, *s.* A discharge of firearms. *Monro's Exped.*—Dan. *salve*, a volley or discharge of musket-shot. It is an oblique use of the term *salve*, as primarily signifying "a salute." French *salut* denotes "a volley of shot given for a welcome to some great person," Cotgr. It must be traced to Lat. *salve.*

To SALUS, *v. a.* To salute. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *salus*, salutation.

SALUT, *s.* Health; safety, Fr. *Compl. S.*

SALUTE, *s.* A French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland. *Acts Ja. II.* "*Salus* and *Salut*," says Du Cange, "was gold money struck in France by Henry V. of England; so termed because it exhibited the figure of the Annunciation made to the Virgin, or of the *salutation* of the Angel."

SAM, *adj.* The same, S. This form expresses the pronunciation.

SAMBORD, *s.* The end of the deep-sea lines attached to the buoy-rope, Shetl.—Isl. *sam*, together, and *bera*, to bring.

SAMBUTES, *s. pl.* Housing for a horse. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *sambue*, id.

SAME-LIKE, *adj.* Similar, Buchan. *Tarras.*—Moes. G. *sama-leiks*, consimilis, Isl. *samlik-r*, similis, *samlik-ia*, assimilare.

SAMIN, Samyn, *adj.* The same, S. *Complaynt S.*—Abl. of Moes. G. *sama*, idem.

SAMYN, Samin, *adv.* 1. Together. *Barbour.* 2. At the same time *Douglas.* 3. As soon, conjoined with *as*, ibid.—A. S. *samne*, Belg. *samen*, simul, una.

To SAMMER, Sawmer, *v. n.* To agree, Fife.

To SAMMER, Sawmer, *v. a.* 1. To adjust, Fife. 2. To assort; to match, ibid.—Su. G. *sam-ja*, anc. *samb-a*, consentire, from *sam*, a particle denoting the unity of more than one; with the prefix *aa*, or *a*, *aasamja*, in the third pers. sing. indic. *aasamber*, convenit; Isl. *samfaer*, congruus.

SAMONY. So many; as many. *Aberd. Reg.*

SANAPE, *s.* Mustard. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. Dan. *senep*, Gr. σινάπι, id.

To SAND, *v. a.* To nonplus, used like E. *gravel*, S. *Duff's Poems.*

SAND-BLIND, *adj.* 1. Having that weakness of sight which often accompanies a very fair complexion, S. Syn. *blind-fair.* 2. Purblind; short-sighted, S. *Gl. Shirr. Sanded*, short-sighted, A. Bor. Grose. *Pitt.*

SAND-BUNKER, *s.* A small well fenced sand-pit, S. A. *Redgauntlet.*

SANDE, *part. pa.* Girt. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *saint*, from *saind-re*, ceindre, environner.

SAND-EEL, *s.* The Sand-lance, a fish, S. "A. *Tobianus.* Sand-lance; *Sand-eel*; Hornel." *Neill's List of Fishes.*

SAND-FLEUK, *s.* The Smear-dab, Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

SANDIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Alexander*, S. Hence the English seem to have formed their ludicrous national designation of *Sawney* for a Scotsman.

SANDY-GIDDOCK, *s.* The Launce, a fish, Shetl. *Neill.*—Prob. a dimin. from Dan. *giedde*, Isl. *gedda*, a pike, from its resemblance in shape, q. the *Little Ged* or pike.

SANDY-LOO, *s.* The Sand Lark, Shetl. "Charadrius Hiaticula, (Linn. Syst.) *Sandy Loo*, Sand Lark, Ring Plover, Ring Dotterel." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*—Isl. *loe*, *loa*, *lafa*, charadrius nigro lutescente variegatus; expl. in Dan. "a lark," Hald.

SANDY-MILL, *s.* *To Big a Sandy mill*, to be in a state of intimacy, Loth. *G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs.* This refers to the custom of children building houses in the sand for sport; otherwise expressed, "We'll never big *sandy bowrocks* thegither." V. Bourach.

SAND-LARK. The Sea-lark, Orkn. *Barry. Sandy lerrick*, or *laverock* of S.

SAND-LOWPER, *s.* A small species of crab, Fife. *Sibbald.*

SANDRACH, *s.* The food provided for young bees before they are able to leave their cells; more commonly denominated *bee-bread.* *Maxwell's Bee-master.*—Isl. *son*, vas mellis, and *dreg*, faex; q. "the *dregs* of the *honey-pig.*"

SAND-TRIPPER, *s.* The Sand-piper, a bird. *Gall. Enc.* This, in signification, resembles the Germ. name *sand-laufferl*, q. *sand-louper*. V. *Pennant's Zool.*

To SANE, *v. n.* To say. *Dunbar*. V. SEYNE.

To SANE, SAYN, SAINE, SEYN, *v. a.* 1. To make the sign of the cross. *Barbour*. 2. To bless, God being the agent. *Dunbar*.—Germ. *segen*, a sign, *segn-en*, to bless. 3. To pray for a blessing, S. 4. To consecrate; to hallow. *Minst. Bord.* 5. To heal; to cure; pron. *Shane*, Gall. V. SHANED.

SANG, *s.* 1. Song, S. A. S. *Wyntown*. 2. Note; strain, S.

SANG. *My sang*, equivalent to "my troth," Roxb. Aberd. Renfr. *A. Scott's P.* It is used as an oath; *By my sang. A. Wilson's Poems*.—Su. G. *sann* signifies truth, Moes. G. *sunja*, id. *bisunjai*, in truth.

SANG-BUKE, *s.* A book containing a collection of songs, S.

SANGLERE, *s.* A wild beast. *Douglas*.—Fr. *sanglier*.

SANG-SCUILL, *s.* A school for teaching music. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SANGUANE, SANGUYNE, *adj.* Having the colour of blood. *Douglas*.—Fr. *sanguin*.

SANOUROUS, *adj.* Healing. *Houlate*.—O. Fr. *san-er*, to heal.

SANRARE. L. *thesaurarus*, treasurer. *Houlate*.

SANS, *prep.* Without, Fr. *Shaksp. Douglas*.

SANSHAGH, SANSHAUCH, SANSHUCH, *adj.* 1. Wily; crafty, Buchan. 2. "Sarcastically clever." *Gl. Surv. Moray*. 3. Proud; distant; disdainful; petulant; saucy; as, "He's a *sanshach* callant," Aberd. 4. Nice; precise; pettish; as, "Ye're a *sanschaugh* chiel," Mearns. This may be from Gael. *saobhnosach*, morose, peevish, (*bh* sounded as *v.*) Ir. *syvnosach*, Lhuyd; from *saobhnos*, anger, bad manners.

To SANT, *v. n.* 1. To disappear; to be lost; as, "It's *santed*, but it will maybe cast up again," Ettr. For. 2. To vanish downwards at once without noise. It is applied to spectres as well as to material objects, ibid. *Brownie of Bodsb.*

SAP, *s.* Liquid of any kind taken with solid aliment, S. Belg. *Morison*.

SAP, *s.* A ninny; a heavy-headed fellow, S. A. *Rob Roy*. This is merely a figurative use of E. *sap*, A. S. *saep*, succus; as conveying the idea of softness.

SAP, *s.* 1. Sorrow, Dumfr. 2. Tears, caused by affliction or vexation, ib. Here the term is evidently used metaph. like Teut. *sap ras de boomen*, lachrymae arborum.

SAPE. V. SAIP.

SAP-MONEY, *s.* Money allowed to servants for purchasing sap, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SAPOUR, *s.* "A sound or deep sleep." *Gl. Lynds.*—Lat. *sopor*.

* SAPPY, *adj.* 1. Applied to a female who is plump, as contrasted with one who is meagre, S.; synon. *Sonsy*. 2. Addicted to the bottle; applied to those who sit long, who moisten themselves well, or are often engaged in this way, S.; as, "*He's a brave sappy lad, he'll no rise soon*." *Ruickbie's Way-side Cot.*

SAPPLES, *s. pl.* A lye of soap and water; suds, S. *Ayrs. Legatees*. "*Saip-sapples*, water that clothes have been washed in." *Gall. Encycl.* A diminutive from S. *saip*, or A. S. *sape*, soap. This lye, before the clothes have been washed in it, is called a *graith*, q. what is *prepared* for cleaning them; it is called *sapples*, properly after the operation of washing; often *saipy sapples*; in Lanarkshire more commonly *Serplins*.

SAPS, *s. pl.* Bread soaked or boiled in some nourishing liquid; as, *ale-saps*, *butter-saps*, S. Gl. Sibb.—Isl. *saup*, Gael. *sabhs*, soup.

SAP-SPALE, SAP-WOOD, *s.* The weak part of wood nearest to the bark, S.; q. that which retains most of the *sap*.

To SAR, *v. a.* To vex; to gall. *Wallace*.—A. S. *sar-ian*, dolere.

SARBIT, *interj.* A kind of exclamation, S. A. Supposed to be corr. from *sorrow a bit*.

SARCE, SARCH, (ST.) V. SARIS.

To SARD, *v. a.* To rub; to chafe. *Lyndsay*.—Isl. *sard-a*, *serd-a*, cutem contrectare.

SARDE, *pret.* Galled. V. SAR.

SARE, *adj.* Sore. V. SAIR, and *s.*

SARE, *s.* 1. A sore, S. *Douglas*. 2. Mental pain; sorrow, ib.—A. S. *sar*, Sw. *saer*, dolor.

To SARE, *v. n.* To soar. *Douglas*.

To SARE, *v. n.* To savour. V. SAWER.

SARELESS, *adj.* Unsavoury, S. B. *Ross*.

To SARFE, *v. a.* To serve. *Acts Mary*.

SARGEAND, *s.* A squire. *Bannatyne P.*—O. Fr. *sergeant*, homme de guerre.

SARY, SAIRY, *adj.* 1. Sorrowful. *Douglas*.—A. S. *sari*, *sarig*, tristis, moestus. 2. Sorry; wretched. *Wyntown*. 3. Weak; feeble; synon. *Silly*, S. "It is a *sary* hen that cannot scrape to one burd," S. Prov. "spoken of them that have but one child to provide for." *Kelly*. 4. Poor; in necessitous circumstances. "You will make [me] claw a *sary* man's haffet," S. Prov. "By your squandering and ill management you will undo me." *Kelly*. 5. Mean; contemptible. *Forbes's Def.* Expressive of kindness or attachment; as, *Sairy man*, like E. *poor fellow*, Roxb. It has originally included the idea of compassion. V. SAIRIE.

SARIOLLY, SARRALY, *adv.* Artfully. *Barbour*.—A. S. *searolice*, artificiose, *searo*, ars.

SARIS, SARCHIS. "Sanct *Saris* day;" apparently, St. Serf's day. *Aberd. Reg.* It is also written *Sarce*. "Sanct *Sarce* day," ibid. "Sanct *Sarchis* day," ib. This is the person in Lat. called Servanus. He was contemporary with Adomnan, abbot of Iona.

SARIT, *pret.* Vexed. V. SAR.

SARK, *s.* A shirt or shift, S. *Wallace*.—A. S. *syrc*, Su. G. *saerk*, indusium.

SARK-ALANE, *adv.* With no other part of dress but the shirt or shift.

SARKED, SARKIT, *part. pa.* 1. Provided with shirts or shifts, S. *Gl. Shirr*. 2. Covered with thin deals, S.

SARK-FU', *s.* A shirtful, S.

SARK-FU' O' SAIR BANES. 1. A phrase used to denote the effect of great fatigue or violent exertion, S. 2. "A sound beating," S. *Gl. Antiquary*. Or rather the consequence of it.

SARKING, SARKIN, *s.* 1. Cloth for making shirts; shirting, S. *Nithsdale and Galloway Song*. 2. The covering of wood above the rafters, S. *Annals of the Parish*. [*Spald.*

SARKING, *adj.* Of or belonging to cloth for shirts, S.

SARKLESS, *adj.* Shirtless, S. V. SARKING.

SARK-TAIL, *s.* The bottom of a shirt, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun*.

SARPE, *s.* *Inventories*. Probably, that spiral rod, used in Popish churches, for consecrating the wax tapers burnt during Easter; denominated, from its form, in L. B. *serpens*, (Du Cange), from Ital. *serpe*, a snake.

SARRALY, *adv.* V. SARIOLLY.

To SASE, *v. a.* To seize. *Douglas.*—Fr. *sais-ir.*

SASINE, *s.* Investiture, S.; the same with E. *seisin.*

SASINE *by Presenting*, or *by Deliverance of*, EIRD *and* STANE. A mode of investiture in lands, according to our ancient laws, S. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

SASTEING, *s.* A kind of pole mentioned by Harry the Minstrel. V. STING.

SASTER, *s.* A pudding composed of meal and minced meat, or of minced hearts and kidneys salted, put into a bag or tripe, Loth. Teviotd. Hence the Prov. "Ye are as stiff as a stappit *saster*," *i. e.* a crammed pudding. This seems to have some affinity to Fr. *saucisse*, E. *sausage.*

SAT, *s.* A snare. *Sir Tristrem.*—Su. G. *saett*, *sata*, id.

SATE, *s.* Omission; trespass. *Douglas.*—Fr. *saut*, a leap.

SATHAN, *s.* The ancient mode of pronouncing the name *Satan*; still used by some old people, S. *N. Burne.*—C. B. *Sathan*, an adversary, Satan.

To SATIFIE, *v. a.* To satisfy. *Creeraquell.*—O. Fr. *satisfier*, id.

To SATISFICE, *v. a.* To satisfy, S. *Kelly's Sc. Prov.*

SATOURE, *s.* A transgressor. *K. Quair.*

SATTERDAY, SATERDAY, *s.* Saturday.—A. S. *saeter daeg*, the day of Saturn.

SATURNDAY, *s.* The same with *Saterday. Acts Cha. I.* In A. S. *Saetern-daeg* is used as well as *Saeter-daeg.* It may be observed that Saturday is marked as an unlucky day in the calendar of the superstitious. To *flit* on Saturday betokens a short term of residence in the place to which one removes. It is also deemed very unlucky to begin any piece of work on this day of the week, S. A.

SAUAGE, SAWAGE, *adj.* Intrepid. *Wallace.*—From Fr. *sauvage.*

SAUCH, SAUGH, *s.* The willow, S. *Lightfoot.*—Lat. *salix*, Sw. *saelg*, A. S. *salh*, O. Fr. *saulg.*

SAUCHBARIAN, *s.* A species of alms-gift anciently belonging to ecclesiastics. *Registr. Prior. Sti. Andr.*

SAUCHEN, *adj.* Belonging to or made of the willow, Perths. *Donald and Flora.*

To SAUCHEN, *v. a.* To make supple or pliable, Roxb.—Teut. *saecht-en*, lenire, mollire. It is perhaps, originally the same word with that which signifies to soften, to mitigate, used in reference to material objects. V. SAUCHIN.

SAUCHEN-TOUP, *s.* A simpleton; one who is easily imposed on, Mearns.; from *Sauchen*, q. pliable as the willow, and *Toup*, a foolish fellow.

SAUCHIE, *adj.* Abounding with willows; as, "a *sauchie* brae," &c.; Clydes.

SAUCHIN, *adj.* Soft; not energetic, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.*—Teut. *saecht*, mollis, mitis, lentus. V. SAUGHT, *part.*; or perhaps rather the same with SAUCHEN.

SAUCHNING, SAUGHTENING, SAWCHNYNG, *s.* 1. Reconciliation. *Doug.* 2. A state of quietness. *Wal.* 3. Agreement; settlement of terms, Selkirks. *Hogg.*

SAUCHT, SAUGHT, *part. pa.* 1. Reconciled. *Barb.*—A. S. *saeht*, id.; Su. G. *saett-a*, conciliari. 2. At ease; in peace. *Doug.*—Su. G. *sackta*, tranquillus, pacificus.

SAUCHT, SAUGHT, *s.* Ease; tranquillity, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *sahte*, *saett*, peace.

SAUCHTER, SAWSCHIR, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Probably a corr. of Fr. *sautoir*, a saltier, or St. Andrew's cross.

SAUDALL, *s.* A companion. *Burel.*—Lat. *sodal-is.*

SAVENDIE, *s.* Understanding; sagacity; experience, Loth. Ayrs. This word more nearly resembles Fr. *savant*, skilful, learned, of great experience.

SAVENDLE, *adj.* Strong; sufficient; secure; as, in giving orders about any work, it is commonly said, "Mak it very *savendle*," Roxb. V. SOLVENDIE.

To SAUF, *v. a.* To save. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *sauf*, safe.

SAUF, To SAUF, *prep.* Saving. *Wynt.*

SAUFAND, SAULFFING, *prep.* Except. q. *saving. Parl. Ja. III. Acts Ja. VI.*

SAUFE, *s.* Salve. *Douglas.*

SAUGHIE, *s.* The sum given in name of salvage; an old term used in the Border laws. V. SAFER, synon. *Saughe* may be allied to Teut. *saligh-en*, salvare, servare; *saligh*, beatus, felix. I need scarcely say that in S. *l* is very often changed into *u*.

SAUGHRAN, *part. adj.* "Lifeless; inactive; saunntering," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.*—Ir. Gael. *seachran-am*, to go astray, *seachranach*, erroneous, straying; C. B. *segur-a*, to be idle, to trifle, *segurvn*, an idler.

SAUGH-TREE, SAUGH-WAND, *s.* A willow, S. *Poems 16th Cent.*

SAVIE, *s.* Knowledge; experience; sagacity, Loth.—Fr. *savoir*, ib.

SAVIE, *adj.* Possessing sagacity or experience, ib.

SAUYN, *s.* L. *saysin*, seisin. *Douglas.*

SAVING-TREE, *s.* The sabine, a plant, S. "*Saving-tree* is said to kill the foetus in the womb. It takes its name from this, as being able to save a young woman from shame. This is what makes gardeners and others wary about giving it to females." *Gall. Enc.*

SAUL, SAWL, *s.* 1. The soul, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *saul*, *sawel*, Moes. G. *saiwala.* The only eastern term which I have remarked as bearing some resemblance, is *sechel*, intellectus, mens, intelligentia; from *sachal*, (pronounced gutturally) intellixit; attendit, animum advertit. 2. Mettle; spirit, as, "He has na hauf a *saul*," he has no spirit in him, S.

SAUL, *s.* A vulgar oath; q. d. "by my soul," Mearns.

SAUL, *part. pa.* Sold, Mearns.

SAULES, *adj.* Dastardly; mean, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SAULFFING, *prep.* Except. V. SAUFAND.

SAULLIE, SAULIE, *s.* A hired mourner, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* From the repetition of *Salve Regina.*

SAULL PREIST. A kind of chaplainry formerly attached to some colleges. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. COMMONTIE, *s.* sense 1.

SAULL-PROW, *s.* Spiritual profit. *Gawan and Gol.* V. PROW.

* SAVOUR, *s.* Unction in preaching, S.

* SAVOURY, *adj.* Possessing unction, S.

To SAUR, *v. n.* V. SAWER.

SAUR, SAURIN, *s.* The smallest quantity or portion of any thing, Upp. Clydes.; probably q. a *savour*, as we speak of a *tasting* in the same sense.

SAURLESS, *adj.* Insipid; tasteless, Moray. V. SARELESS.

SAUT, *s.* Salt, S. *Ramsay.*

To CAST, or LAY, SAUT ON *one's* TAIL. To get hold of him, S. "You will ne'er *cast salt on* his *tail*," S. Prov. "That is, he has clean escaped." *Kelly.*

NO TO HAE SAUT TO *ane's* KAIL. A phrase expressive of the greatest poverty or penuriousness, S. *Petticoat Tales.*

To SAUT, *v. a.* 1. To salt; to put in pickle, S. 2. To snib; to put down; to check, Aberd.; q. to make one feel as if laid in pickle, or experience a sensation similar to that excited by salt when applied to a sore. 3. To heighten in price; as, "I'll saut it for you," I will make you pay dear for it, S. V. SALT, *adj.*

SAUTER, *s.* A saltier in heraldry. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gol.*

SAUT-FAT, *s.* A salt-cellar, S.—A. S. *sealt-faet*, id.

SAUTIE, *s.* A species of flounder, Edin. and Mearns. V. SALTIE.

SAUVETIE, *s.* Safety.

SAW, *s.* A salve; an ointment, S. "Ye hae a *saw* for ilka sair," S. Prov.

To SAW *out*, *v. n.* To sow for grass, S. *Agr. Surv. Galloway.*

SAW, SAWE, *s.* 1. A saying; a proverb, S. O. E. *Douglas.*—A. S. *saga*, *sage*, dictum. 2. A discourse; an address. *Barbour.* 3. Language in general. *Wyntown.* 4. A legal decision. *Dunbar.*—Dan. *sag*, a suit. 5. An oracle; a prediction. *Douglas.*—A. S. *sage*, a foretelling.

To SAW, *v. n.* To sow. *Douglas.*—A. S. *saw-an*, Su. G. Isl. *saa*, id.

To SAW, *v. a.* To save. *Douglas.*

SAWCER, *s.* A maker or vender of sauces. *Fount. Suppl. Dec.*—Fr. *saucier*, id. Celui qui compose ou qui vend des sauces. Dict. Trev. The term, as Roquefort remarks, was originally applied to an officer in the king's kitchen, who had charge of the sauces and spiceries, A.D. 1317. *Saulcier* is used as synon. with *Especier*; L. B. *Salsarius.* Du Cange.

SAWCHYNG. *Wallace.* V. SAUCHENING.

SAWELY, L. *fawely*, few. *Wallace.*

To SAWER, SAWR, SAUR; SARE, *v. n.* To *savour. Barb.*

SAWINS, *s. pl.* Sawdust, S.

SAWIS, 3 *p. sing.* Either for *says* or *schaws*, *i. e.* shows, represents. "Humely menis, & complains, *& sawis.*" *Aberd. Reg.*

SAWISTAR, *s.* A sawyer. *Aberd. Reg.*

SAWNIE. V. SANDY.

SAWOUR, SAWER. 1. A sower, S.—Belg. *saaijer*, id. 2. A propagator, metaph. used. "The *sawours* of sic seditious rumouris." *Keith's Hist.*

SAWR, *s.* A gentle breeze; a term used on the Firth of Clyde; synon. *Caver.*

SAWR, *s.* Savour. *K. Hart.*

SAWSLY, *adv.* In pickle. *Dunbar.*

SAWT, *s.* Assault. V. SALT.

SAWTH, 3 *p. v.* Saveth. *Wallace.*

SAX, *adj.* Six, S. *Burns.*—Moes. G. *saths*, id.; Lat. *sex.*

To SAX, *v. a.* To scarify with a sharp instrument. —Isl. *sax*, a knife; Shetl. L. *saxum*, a stone.

SAXON SHILLING. A shilling of British money, Highlands of S. "A shilling Sterling is by the Highlanders termed a *Saxon Shilling.*" *Saxon and Gael.*—Gael. *sgillin Shasgunach*, English shilling, Shaw; whereas *sgillin Albanach* (*i. e.* a shilling Scots) signifies a penny.

SAXPENCE, *s.* Sixpence, S. *Gl. Shirr.*

SAXT, *adj.* Sixth. *N. Burne.*

SAXTÉ, *adj.* Sixty, S. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *saihtis*, id.

* SCAB, *s.* A gross offence. *Z. Boyd.*

* SCAB, *s.* The itch, as it appears in the human body, S.

To SCABBLE, *v. n.* To scold, Buchan. *Tarras's Poems.* Corr. from E. to *squabble.*

SCABYNIS, *s. pl.* Assessors; or analogous to *Councillors* in Scottish boroughs. *Acts Ja. V.*—L. B. *Scabini*, *Scabinii*, sic olim dicti judicum Assessores, atque adeo Comitum, qui vices judicum obibant. Du Cange.

SCAD, *s.* Any colour seen by reflection; or the reflection itself, S. *Rutherford.*—A. S. *scade*, umbra. 2. A gleam, S. O. *R. Gilhaize.* 3. *Scad* is also used to denote the variegated scum of mineral water, S.

To SCAD, SKAD, *v. a.* 1. To scald, S.—Fr. *eschaud-er*, id. 2. To heat by fire, without allowing the liquid absolutely to boil, S. 3. To heat in any way; to boil, Roxb. V. SKAUDE, *v.*

SCAD, SKAUDE, *s.* A scald; a burn caused by hot liquor, S.

SCADDAW, SCADDOW, *s.* A shadow, Ettr. Forr. Lanarks. *Brownie of Bodsb.*—A. S. *scadu*, *scaduwe*, id. Gr. σκια, id.

SCADDED BEER, or ALE. A drink made of hot beer or ale, with the addition of a little meal, nearly of the consistence of gruel, Roxb.

SCADDED WHEY. A dish used in the houses of farmers, made by boiling *whey* on a slow fire, by which a great part of it coagulates into a curdy substance, ibid. Synon. *Fleetins*, also *Flot-whey.*

SCADDEM, *s.* A bad smith; thus, "He's naething but a *scaddem*," Teviotd.

SCADLING, *s.* A kind of dressed skin; the same with *Scalding*, q. v. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCADLIPS, *s.* Thin broth, S. B.; as apt to *scald* the *lips. Ritson.*

SCAFF, SKAFFIE, *s.* 1. Food of any kind, S. *Ross.* —Su. G. *skap*, provision. 2. Expl. merriment, S. A. Gl. Sibb.

To SCAFF, *v. a.* To spunge; to collect by dishonourable means. *Pitscottie.* V. SKAFF.

SCAFFAR, *s.* A parasite. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *skaffare*, one who provides food.

SCAFFERIE, *s.* V. SKAFFIE.

SCAFFIE, *adj.* A smart but transient shower, S. O. "*Scaffie showers*, showers which soon blow by. 'A caul' *scaff* o' a shower,' a pretty severe shower." *Gall. Encycl.* This is synon. with SKIFT, q. v.

SCAFF-RAFF, SCAFF and RAFF, *s.* Refuse; the same with *Riff-raff*, South of S. Expl. "*rabble.*" *Gl. Antiquary.* E. *tag-rag and bob-tail.*—Su. G. *skaef* denotes a mere rag, any thing as it were *shaved* off; *raff-a*, to snatch any thing away. But perhaps rather from S. *scaff*, provision, and A. S. *reaf-ian*, rapere.

To SCAG, *v. a.* To render putrid by exposure, S. B. "*Scag*, to have fish spoiled in the sun or air." *Gl. Surv. Moray. Scaggit, part. pa.*; as, "a *scaggit* haddie," a haddock too long kept.—Isl. *skack-a*, iniquare? Or Gael. *sgag-a*, to shrink.

SCAIL, *s.* A sort of tub. *Sir Egeir.* V. SKEEL.

To SCAIL, *v.* SCAIL, *s.* Dispersion. V. SKAIL.

To SCAILIE, *v. n.* To have a squint look. V. SKELLIE.

SCAIRTH, *adj.* Scarce. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *skard-a*, imminuere, Isl. *skerd-a*, comminuere, deficere; *skerd-r*, also *skert-r*, diminutio; Dan. *skaar*, id.

SCALBERT, *s.* "A low-lifed, *scabby-minded* individual." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps q. *scabbert*; Teut. *schabbe*, scabies, and *aerd*, indoles.

SCALD, *s.* 1. A scold; applied to a person, S. 2. The act of scolding, S. V. SCOLD.

SCALDING, SKALDING, *s.* A species of dressed skin formerly exported from Scotland. *Acts. Ja VI.* Qu. if as having the wool taken off by *scalding?*

SCALDRICKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard, Loth. *Stat. Acc.* V. SKELLOCH.

To SCALE, *v. a.* V. SKAIL.

SCALE-STAIRS, *s. pl.* Straight flights of steps, as opposed to a turnpike stair, which is of a spiral form, S. *Arnot's Hist. Edin.*—Fr. *escalier*, a staircase; a winding stair.

SCALING, *s.* Act of dispersion. V. SKAIL, *v.*

SCALKT, *pret.* Bedaubed. *Dumb.* V. SKAIK.

SCALLYART, *s.* A stroke, W. Loth.—Isl. *skell-a*, to strike, *skell-r*, a stroke.

SCALLINGER SILUER. "*Scallinger siluer* and feis." *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to be an error for *stallinger*, q. v.

SCALLION, *s.* A leek, Annandale. This term is used in E. as signifying a kind of onion, Johns. Philips expl. it "a kind of shalot or small onion." Lat. *Ascolonittis*.

SCALP, Scawp, *s.* 1. Land of which the soil is very thin, S. *Ramsay*. A metaph. use of E. *scalp*. 2. A bed of oysters or mussels, S. *Sibbald*.

SCALPY, Scaupy, *adj.* Having thinness of soil, S.

To SCAM, *v. a.* To search, S. V. Skaumit.

SCAMBLER, *s.* "[Scottish] A bold intruder upon one's generosity at table," Johns. V. Skamlar.

To SCAME, Skaum, *v. a.* To scorch, S. *Spalding*. V. Skaumit.

SCAMELLS, *s. pl.* The shambles. *Hist. James the Sext*. V. Skamyll.

SCAMP, *s.* A cheat; a swindler, Loth. Perths.—Teut. *schamp-en*, to slip aside.

To SCAMP, *v. a.* To perform work perfunctorily, Aberd.

To SCANCE, Skance, *v. a.* 1. To reflect on, S. *Philotus*.—Su. G. *skoen-ia*, mentis acie videre. 2. To reproach; to make taunting or censorious reflections on the character of others, especially in an oblique manner, S. *J. Nicol*. 3. To give a cursory account of any thing, S. *A. Douglas*. 4. To make trial of; to put to the test, Buchan. *Tarras*. *To Scance* has been, till of late, used in Aberdeen, both in the grammatical and in the popular sense, for *Scan*; and it is not quite obsolete in this acceptation.

SCANCE, Skance, *s.* 1. A cursory calculation, S. 2. A rapid sketch in conversation, S. 3. A transient view of any object with the natural eye, S. *Skinner*.

SCANCE, *s.* A gleam, S. *St. Patrick*.

SCANCER, *s.* 1. A showy person, Clydes. 2. One who magnifies in narration, ibid. Mearns.

SCANCLASHIN, *s.* 1. Scanty increase. W. Loth. 2. A small remainder, ibid. Corr. perhaps from E. *scanty*, or rather Fr. *eschantel-er*, to break into cantles.

SCANNACHIN, *part. pr.* Glancing, as light. *Saxon and Gael*.—Gael. *scainnea*, a sudden eruption.

To SCANSE *at*, *v. a.* To conjecture; to form a hasty judgment concerning. *Forbes*.

To SCANSE *of*, *v. a.* Apparently to investigate; to examine; to scrutinise. *Rollock*.

To SKANSE, Skance, *v. n.* 1. To shine; to make a great show. *Fergusson*. "*A scansin'* queyn," a good-looking, bouncing young woman, Perths.—Su. G. *skin-a*, splendere. 2. To make a great show in conversation, S. B. 3. To magnify in narration, S. B.—Su. G. *beskoen-a*, causam ornare verbis.

SCANSYTH, *part. pa.* Seeming. *Wallace*.—Su. G. *skin-a*, apparere.

SCANT, *s.* Scarcity. V. Skant.

* SCANTLING, *s.* A scroll of a deed to be made; a rude sketch, Ayrs. *The Entail*.—Fr. *eschantillon*, "a pattern, a sample," Cotgr.

SCANTLINGS, *s. pl.* Rafters which support the roof of a projection, Ang.—Teut. *schantse*, sepimentum muri.

SCANTLINS, *adv.* Scarcely, S. B. *Gl. Shirr*.

SCANT-O'-GRACE, *s.* A wild, dissipated fellow, S. *Rob Roy*.

SCAP, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Scalp*, for a bed of oysters or mussels. *Acts Ja. VI*. V. Scaup.

SCAPE, *s.* A bee-hive. V. Skeppe.

SCAPETHRIFT, *s.* A spendthrift; a worthless fellow, q. one who *escapes* from all *thriving*. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherl.*

SCAR, *adj.* Wild; not tamed, Shetl. *Agr. Surv. Shetl.* Evidently the same with *Skar*, from Isl. *skiarr*, fugax.

SCAR, *s.* Whatever causes alarm, S. *Acts Cha. I.* V. Skar, *s.*

SCAR, Skair, Scaur, *s.* 1. A bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rains, Loth.; also *skard*. *Lay Last Minstrel*. 2. A cliff, Ayrs. *Burns*.—Su. G. *skaer*, rupes, C. B. *esgair*, a ridge.

SCARCEMENT. V. Scarsement.

SCARCHT, *s.* An hermaphrodite, S. *Scart. Pitscottie*.—A. S. *scritta*, id.

SCARE, Skare, *s.* Share, Ayrs. *The Entail*. This is doubtless the old pronunciation; from A. S. *scear*, id. *scear-an*, Su. G. *skear-a*, partiri.

SCARF, *s.* The cormorant; also, the shag. Orkn. & Shetl. *Barry*. V. Scart.

SCARGIVENET, *s.* A cant word for a girl, from twelve to fourteen years of age, used in the West of Scotland, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and in Ayrs.

SCARMUS, *s.* A skirmish. *Bellenden*.—Ital. *scaramuccia*, L. B. *scaramutia*.

SCARNOCH, Skarnoch, *s.* 1. A number; a multitude; "a *skarnock* o' words," a considerable quantity of words, Ayrs. 2. A noisy tumult, Lanarks.—Teut. *schaere*, grex, turma, multitudo; collectio, congeries; *schaer-en*, congregare; Su. G. *skara*, turba, cohors.

SCARNOGHIN, *s.* A great noise, Ayrs.

SCARPENIS, *s. pl.* Pumps. *Maitland P.*—Fr. *escarpines*.

SCARRIE, Scaurie, *adj.* Abounding with *scaurs*. V. Scar, Skair.

SCARROW, *s.* 1. Faint light, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons*.—Moes. G. *skeir-an*, illustrare; *skiaer*, clarus, perspicuus; Su. G. *skaer*, *skir*, lucidus. 2. A shadow, Ettr. For. Gall.; *Scaddow*, synon. *Gall. Encycl.*—Ital. *scuro*, obscure.

To SCARROW, *v. n.* 1. To emit a faint light, Gall. Roxb. 2. To shine through clouds. In this sense, it is said of the moon, *It's scarrowing*, ibid.

SCARSEMENT, *s.* 1. The row of stones which separates the slates of two adjoining roofs, S. The edge of a ditch on which thorns are to be planted, S. 3. A projection among rocks, Gall. "*Scarcement*, a shelf amongst rocks; a shelf leaning out from the main face of a rock; on *scarcements* build sea-fowl." *Gall. Encycl.*

To SCART, *v. a.* 1. To scratch, S. *Clelland*. O. E. *scratte*. "I *scratte*, as a beast dothe that hath sharpe nayles. Je gratigne," Palsgr. 2. To scrape a dish with a spoon, S. *Ramsay*. 3. To scrape together money. *More*.—A. Norm. *escrat*; A. Bor. *scraut*. 4. To scrawl; applied to writing, S. *Waverley*.

SCART, *s.* 1. A scratch, S. *Ramsay*. 2. A meagre, puny-looking person, S. 3. A niggard, S. 4. Applied to writing, the dash of a pen, S. *Bride of Lammermoor*.

To SCART *out*, *v. a.* To scrape clean; applied to a pot or dish, S. *A. Scott's Poems*.

SCART, *adj.* Puny. *Dunbar*.

SCART, Skart, Scarth, Scarf, *s.* The cormorant, S. *Houlate*.—Norw. *skarv*, Isl. *skarf-ur*, id.

To SCART *one's* BUTTONS. To draw one's hand down the breast of another, so as to touch the buttons with one's nails; a mode of challenging to battle among boys, Roxb. Loth.

SCART-FREE, *adj.* Without injury, S. *Clelland.*

SCARTINS, *s. pl.* What is scraped out of any vessel; as, "the *scartins* of the pot," S. *Gall. Encycl.*—Fr. *gratin* is used in this very sense.

SCARTLE, *s.* An iron instrument for cleaning a stable, Tweedd. *J. Nicol. Scraple*, synon.

To SCARTLE, *v. a.* To scrape together, Clydes. Roxb. A diminutive from the *v. To Scart.*

SCAS, *s.* Portion? *Sir Gawan.*—Alem. *scaz*, a penny; a treasure.

To SCASH, *v. n.* To squabble, Aberd. *W. Beattie.*—Fr. *escach-er*, "to beat, batter, or crush flat; to thrust, press, knock," &c. Cotgr.

To SCASHLE, *v. a.* To use any piece of dress carelessly, S. B.—Isl. *skuasl*, quisquiliae.

SCASSING, *s.* Perhaps beating. *Ab. Reg.*

SCAT, *s.* Loss; damage; for *Skaith. Ab. Reg.*

To SCAT, *v. n.* *To Scat and Lot*, to pay shares in proportion; to pay *scot and lot. Balfour's Pract.*

To SCAT, *v. a.* To subject to the tax denominated *Scat*, Orkney. *Rentall Book of Orkney.*—Su. G. *skatt-a*, tributum exigere; also tributum pendere; Teut. *schatt-en*, L. B. *scott-are*, id.

SCATHOLD, SCATTHOLD, SCATTOLD, SCATTALD, SCATHALD, *s.* Open ground for pasture, or for furnishing fuel, Shetl. Orkn. *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

SCATLAND, *s.* Land paying the duty named *Scat*, Orkn. *Rentall of Orkney.*

SCATT, *s.* The name of a tax paid in Shetland. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. Isl. *skatt*, A. S. *sceat*, a tax; E. *shot, scot, and lot.*

SCATTALDER, *s.* One who possesses a portion of pasture ground called *scattald. App. Surv. Shetl.*

INSCATTALDER, *s.* Apparently a possessor of a share in the common or pasture ground called a *Scattald*, Shetl. ibid.

OUTSCATTALDER, *s.* Apparently, one who has no share in the pasture ground. V. INSCATTALDER.

SCATTERGOOD, *s.* A spendthrift, S. *Bride of Lam.*

To SCAUD, *v. a.* To scald, S. V. SKAUDE.

SCAUD, SCAWD, *s.* "A disrespectful name for tea." *Gall. Encycl.* Probably imposed by those who thought it of no other use than to scald or *skaud* the mouth, as it is sometimes contemptuously called *het water.*

SCAUD-MAN'S-HEAD, *s.* Sea-urchin, S.

To SCAUM, SCAME, *v. a.* To burn slightly; to singe, S.

SCAUM, SKAUM, *s.* 1. The act of singeing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron, S. 2. A slight burn, S. *Picken.* 3. The appearance caused by singeing; a slight mark of burning, S. V. SKAUM, and SCAME.

SCAUM O' THE SKY. "The thin vapour of the atmosphere," Gall. It is probably allied to Su. G. *skumm*, subobscurus, q. that which partially darkens the eye; Isl. *skaum*, crepusculum, *skima*, lux parva, also expl. rimula lucem praebens.

SCAUP, SCAWP, SCAWIP, *s.* 1. The scalp; the skull, S. This word is used in a ludicrous phrase, equivalent to, I'll break your skull; "I'll gie you sic a scallyart, as'll gar a' your *scaup* skirl." *Tarras.* 2. A bed or stratum of shell-fish; as, "an *oyster scaup*," S. It seems to be denominated from the thinness of the layer. "The *scawip* of mussillis & kokillise." *Aberd. Reg.* 3. "A small bare knoll," Gl. Sibb. S.

SCAUR, *s.* V. SCAR.

SCAURIE, SCOBEY, *s.* The young of the herring-gull, Orkney. *Neill.*—Sw. *skiura*, Norw. *skiure*, id.

SCAW, *s.* 1. Any kind of scall, S. 2. The itch, S. 3. A faded or spoiled mark, Dumfr.

SCAW, *s.* An isthmus or promontory, Shetl. *The Pirate.*—Isl. *skagi*, promontorium, from *skag-a*, prominere, Haldorson.

SCAWBERT, *adj.* Applied to those who render themselves ridiculous by wishing to appear above their rank in life, Aberd.—Perhaps from A. S. *scaw-ian, sceaw-ian*, videre, used in a neuter sense, and *bearht*, praeclarus, q. to make "a bright show," or ostentatious appearance.

SCAW'D, SCAW'T, *part. adj.* 1. Changed or faded in the colour, especially as applied to dress, Dumfr.; often *Scaw'd-like*, Mearns. Clydes. 2. Having many carbuncles on the face, Mearns.—Allied perhaps to Su. G. *skallog*, depilis.

SCAWP, *s.* V. SCALP.

SCAZNZIED. Meaning not clear; perhaps to alter or exchange. *Belhaven MS.*

SCELLERAR, *s.* One who has the charge of the cellar. *Houlate.*—L. B. *cellerar-ius*, id.; O. E. "*cellerar*, an officer, [Fr.] celerier," Palsgr.

SCEOLDER, SCHALDER, *s.* The Sea-Pie, Orkn. *Low's Faun. Orcad.*—This term may have immediately originated by the custom, so common among the Goths, of prefixing the letter *s* from *kielder*, the name of this bird in the Feroe Isles, (V. Penn. Zool.)

SCHACHT, *s.* Property. *Henrysone.*—Fland. *schacht lands*, a rood of land.

SCHADDOW HALF. That portion of land which lies toward the north, or is not exposed to the sun. The *shaded* half. V. SONIE HALF.

SCHAFFIT, *part. pa.* Provided with a *sheaf* of arrows. V. BOWIT and SCHAFFIT.

SCHAFFROUN, CHEFFROUN, SAFFRON, *s.* A piece of ornamental head-dress anciently used by ladies. *Inventories.* The term seems properly to have denoted a hood.—Fr. *chaperon*, "a hood, or French hood, (for a woman) also any hood, bonnet, or letice cap," Cotgr.

SCHAFTMON, SHAFTMON, SCHATHMONT, *s.* A measure of six inches in length. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *scaeftmund*, half a foot.

SCHAGHES, *s. pl.* Groves. V. SCHAW.

SCHAIFE, SCHEIF, *s.* 1. A bunch of arrows, twenty-four in number.—Alem. *scaph*, a quiver. *Stat. Rob. I.* 2. A certain quantity of iron or steel. *Skene.*

SCHAIK, TO-SCHAIK, *pret.* Shook. *Doug.*

SCHAKERIS, SHAIKERS, *s. pl.* 1. Thin plates of gold, silver, &c. hanging down. *Doug.*—Teut. *schaeckier-en*, alternare. 2. Moisture distilling from flowers, ib.

SCHAKER-STANE, *s.* The stone-chatter, S. *stane-chacker. Burel.*

SCHAKLOCK, *s.* Perhaps a picklock. "Calling him commound thief & *schaklock.*" *Aberd. Reg.*—Q. one who *shakes* or loosens *locks.* Teut. *schaecken*, however, signifies rapere, to ravish, to force.

SCHALD, *adj.* Shallow; *shaul*, Clydes. *Barb.*—A. S. *scylf*, a shelf. O. E. "*Scholde* not depe. Bassus." Prompt. Parv. We may trace this form of the word in mod. *Shoal.*

SCHALD, SHAULD, *s.* A shallow place, Clydes. *Doug.*

SCHALIM, SHALM, SHALIM, SHAWME, *s.* The cornet. *Houlate.*—Su. G. *skalmeia*, Teut. *schalmey*, a pipe.

SCHALK, *s.* 1. A servant. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *scalc*, Su. G. Isl. *skalk*, id. 2. A knight, ibid.

SCHALMER, *s.* 1. A musical instrument. "Mary had also a *schalmer*, which was a sort of pipe, or fluted instrument, but not a bagpipe." *Chalm. Mary.* 2. The person whose business it was to play on this instrument. *Reg. Signat.* V. SCHALIM.

SCHALMERLANE, *s.* Chamberlain. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCHAMON'S DANCE. Some kind of dance anciently used in S. *Peblis to the play.*

SCHAND, SCHANE, *adj.* Elegant. V. SCHEYNE.

SCHAND, *s.* Elegance. *Houlate.*

SCHANGSTER, *s.* A singer in a cathedral, or, perhaps, a teacher of music. "John Lesley & Gilbert Blayr *schangsteris*." *Aberd. Reg.*

SCHANOK, SHANK, *s.* 1. The leg. *Douglas.* 2. The trunk of a tree, ibid. 3. The stalk of an herb, S. *Ruddiman.* A stocking in the process of being woven; as, "*Tak your shanks.*" 4. In pl. stockings, "*shankis* and schone," Aberd. Ibid.—A. S. *sceanc*, Su. G. *shank*, id.

SCHANT, *part. adj.* Soiled. *Maitl. P.*—Teut. *schend-en*, to pollute.

SCHAPE, *s.* Purchase; bargain. V. BETTER SCHAPE, *i. e. better cheap.*

To SCHAPE, 1. *v. n.* To contrive. *Douglas.* 2. To purpose; to intend, id. 3. To endeavour, id. 4. *v. a.* To prepare, id. 5. To direct one's course. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *sceap-ian*, facere, ordinare.

SCHAPYN, *part. pa.* Qualified. *Barbour.*—A. S. *sceapen*, ordinatus.

SCHARETS. V. SCHERALD.

SCHARGE, (*g* hard) *s.* A decayed child. *Edin. Monthly Mag.* The same with *Sharvar*, q. v.

SCHASSIN, *part. pa.* Chosen. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCHAV, SHAVE, SCHAVIS, *pl.* Sheave. *Inventories.*—Teut. *schijve*, trochlea, rechamus; Belg. *schyf*, the truckle of a pulley; Germ. *scheibe*, id.

SHAV, *s.* A saw. Aberds.

To SHAV, *v. a.* To sow, or saw, Aberds.

SCHAU, SCHAW, SHAW, *s.* Appearance; show. *Acts Cha. I.*—A. S. *sceawu*, a show.

SCHAVELLING, *s.* One who has the Romish tonsure; one *shaven. Charteris.*

To SCHAW, *v. a.* To show. *Doug.*—A. S. *sceawan*, id.

SCHAW, SCHAGH, *s.* 1. A wood; a grove. *Wallace.* Su. G. *skog*, Ir. Gael. *saeghas*, id. 2. Shade; covert. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *skugga*, umbra.

SCHAWALDOURIS, *s. pl.* Wanderers in the woods, subsisting by hunting. *Wyntown.*—*Schaw*, S. a wood, and A. S. *weallian*, to roam.

SCHAWAND MODE. The name anciently given to the indicative mood in our Scottish seminaries. "Indicatiue modo, *schawand mode.*" Vaus' Rudimenta.

To SCHAWE, *v. a.* To sow. *Chart. Aberd.*

SCHAW-FAIR, *s.* Any thing that serves rather for show, than as answering the purpose in view, Aberd. An inversion of the E. phrase, a *fair show.*

SCHAWING, *s.* Used for *wapinschawing. Acts Ja. V.*

SCHAWLDE, *adj.* Shallow. V. SCHALD.

SCHAWME, *s.* V. SCHALIM.

SCHEAR, *s.* A chair. "Ane great akkyn *schear*," a great oaken chair. *Aberd. Reg.*

To SCHED, *v. a.* 1. To divide. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *scead-an*, id. 2. *To sched the hair*, to divide the hair in combing, S.

To SCHED, SHED *with*, *v. n.* To part with; to separate from. *W. Guthrie's Serm.*

To SCHED, SHED, *v. n.* To part. *Burel.*

SCHED, *s.* One quantity separated from another. *Douglas.*

SCHED, SCHEDE, *s.* The division of the hair, S. *Hudson.*

SCHEIDIS, *s. pl.* Distances. *Gawan and Gol.*—Germ. *scheide*, intervallum loci.

To SCHEYFF, *v. n.* To escape. *Wallace.*—Teut. *schuyffen*, to fly.

SCHEIK, *s.* The cheek. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCHEILD, *s.* A common sewer. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *scelle*, terrae concavitas.

SCHEILL. In pl. *Schelis.* V. SHEAL.

SCHEYNE, SCHEENE, SCHANE, SCHAND, *adj.* 1. Shining; bright. *Doug.* 2. Beautiful. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *scen*, Su. G. *skon*, *skion*, id.

SCHEIP-HEWIT, *adj.* Having the *hew* or colour of the wool, as it comes from the *sheep*, not dyed. *Leg. Bp. St. Andr.*

SCHEIP-KEIPAR, *s.* Steward. *Bannatyne P.* V. SCAFF.

SCHEIRAR, *s.* A reaper. V. SHEARER.

SCHETYSCHAKKING, *s.* A duty formerly exacted from farmers, who had grain to sell, in the market of Aberdeen. Those who bought up the grain had claimed as a perquisite all that adhered to the sacks, *sheets*, &c. *Aberd. Reg.* V. SKATT, *v.*

SCHEL, SHEL, *s.* Shed for sheep. *Lynds.* V. SHEAL.

SCHELLIS, *s. pl.* Scales. "A pair of *schellis*." *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *schaele*, lanx.

SCHELL-PADDOCK, *s.* The Land-tortoise. *Watson.*—Teut. *schild-padde*, testudo.

SCHELLUM, *s.* A low, worthless fellow. *Waverley.* Skinner gives *skellum* in the same sense; so does Burns in *Tam o' Shanter.* V. SHELM.

SCHELTRUM, *s.* V. SCHILTRUM.

SCHENE, SCHYNE, *s.* Beauty. *Houlate.*

SCHENKIT, *part. pa.* Agitated. *Gawan and Gol.*—Germ. *schwenck-en*, motitare.

SCHENT, *part. pa.* 1. Confounded. *Douglas.* 2. Overpowered; overcome, id. 3. Degraded, id.—A. S. *scend-an*, confundere.

To SCHENT, *v. a.* To destroy. *Douglas.*

To SCHENT, *v. n.* To go to ruin. *Evergreen.*

SCHERAGGLE, *s.* A disturbance; a squabble, Upp. Clydes. V. SHIRRAGLIE.

SCHERALD, SCHERRET, SCHARET, *s.* A green turf; *shirrel*, *shirret*, Aberd. Banffs. *Bellenden.*—Germ. *scherr-en*, terras scalpere, *scharte*, fragmentum.

SCHERE, SHERE, *adj.* Waggish, S.—Teut. *scheer-en*, illudere, nugari.

To SCHERE, *v. n.* To divide. *Douglas.*

SCHERE, SHEAR, *s.* The parting between the thighs, S. *Douglas. Cleavin*, *cleft*, synon.

SCHERE-BANE, SHEAR-BANE, *s.* The *Os pubis*, S.

SCHERENE, *s.* Syren. *Bannatyne Poems.*

To SCHESCH, *v. a.* To elect; to choose. *Scheschit. Aberd. Reg.*

To SCHETE, *v. a.* To shut. *Douglas.*—A. S. *scyttan*, id. This v. was used in O. E. "*Schettyn* with lockes, sere, obsero; *schetynge*, *schettynge* or sperynge, clausura; *schettynge* out, exclusio," Prompt. Parv.

To SCHEW, *v. n.* To sew, S. *Invent.* This, in the next article, is called "*sewing* gold."

SCHEWE, *pret.* Shove. *Douglas.*

SCHIDE, SCHYDE, SYDE, *s.* 1. A billet of wood. *Doug.* 2. A chip; a splinter, id. 3. A large piece of flesh cut off, id.—A. S. *scide*, a billet of wood.

SCHIDIT, TO-SCHID, *part. pa.* Cloven. *Douglas.*—Teut. *scheyd-en*, dividere.

SCHIERE, *s.* Visage; mien. *Gawan and Gol.*—O. Fr. *chiere*, id.; Isl. *kioer*, conditio; E. *cheer*, Chaucer.

SCHILDERENE, Schiddrem, *s.* A wild fowl. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SCHILL, *adj.* Shrill, S. *Douglas.*—Alem. *scill-en, schell-en*, sonare; Belg. *schelle*, shrill.

SCHILL, Schil, *adj.* Chill, S. B. *Douglas.*—Perhaps from Su. G. *swal*, subfrigidus.

SCHILTHRUM, Schiltrum, Schyltrum, *s.* An host ranged in a round form. *Barbour.*—A. S. *sceoltruma*, coetus, cohors.

SCHIMMER, *s.* Glare. *E. Gilhaise.* V. Skimmerin.

SCHYNBANDES, *pl.* Perhaps armour for the ankles or legs, *bound* round the *shins*. *Sir Gawan.*—Teut. *scheen-plaete*, ocrea.

SCHIP-BROKIN, *part. pa.* Shipwrecked. *Douglas.*—Teut. *schip-broke*, shipwreck.

SCHIPFAIR, *s.* Navigation. *Barbour.*—A. S. *scip-fyrd*, navalis expeditio.

SCHIPPAIR, *s.* A shipmaster. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* Anglice, *skipper.*

SCHIR, Schyr, Syre, Sere, *s.* 1. Sir; lord. *Wynt.* 2. In comp. in the sense of *father*, S.—Goth. *sihor*, lord; Isl. *saera, sira*, a praenomen expressive of dignity. V. Gudschyr.

SCHYR, *s.* 1. A shire. 2. A division of land less than a county, sometimes only a parish. *Chartul. Aberd.*—The original word is A. S. *scir, scyr*, a share, a division, from *scir-an*, to shear, to cut, to divide.

SCHIRE, Schyre, Shire, *adj.* 1. Bright. *Doug.*—E. *sheer.* 2. Clear; not muddy, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.* 3. Thin in the texture, ibid. 4. Pure; mere, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *scire*, Isl. *skir*, Germ. *schier*, purus.

To SCHIRE, *v. a.* To pour off the thinner or lighter part of any liquid, Loth.—Su. G. *skaer-a*, purgare, *skir-a*, emundare.

* SCHIRREFF, *s.* A messenger. *Buchanan.*

SCHIRINS, *s. pl.* Any liquid substance poured off, Roxb. Fife.

SCHIRRA, Schirrave, *s.* A sheriff, S. *Parl. Ja. II.*

SCHIVERONE, *s.* Kid leather. *Balfour's Practicks.*—Fr. *chevreau*, a kid.

SCHIWERINE, *s.* A species of wild-fowl. "Goldyndis, mortynis, *schiwerinis*." *Acts Ja. VI.*

SCHLUCHTEN, *s.* A hollow between hills, Tweedd.—Su. G. *slutt*, declivis; Germ. *schluchte*, a ravine; E. *slit.*

SCHMYLICK, *s.* A gun or fowling-piece, Shetl.

SCHO, *pron.* She, S.; *o* as Gr. *υ*. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *so, soh*, Isl. *su*, A. S. *seo*, id.

SCHO, *adj.* Used as equivalent to E. *female*, S. *Nicol Burne.* Addison often uses *she* in the same manner, "A *shezealot.*" *Free-holder.*

To SCHOG, *v. a.* To jog, S. *Bannat. P.*—Teut. *schock-en, schuck-en*, id.

To SCHOG, Shog, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, S.—The word is also O. E. "*Schoggyn*, shakyn or waueryn, vacillo." "Schaggynge or *schoggynge* or wauerynge, vacillatio," Prompt. Parv.

SCHOG, Shog, *s.* A jog, S. *Ramsay.*

To SCHOG *about*, *v. n.* To survive; to jog about, S. B. *Ross.*

To SCHOGGLE, *v. a.* To shake, S.—Tent. *shockel-en*, id.

To SCHOGGLE, Shogle, *v. n.* To dangle. *Everg.*

SCHOGLIE, Shoogly, *adj.* Unstable; apt to be overset, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

SCHOIR, *s.* V. Schor, *s.*

SCHOIRLING, *s.* The skin of a shorn sheep. *Balf. Pract.*—*Shorling* has the same signification in the O. E. laws. V. Cowel, in vo.

SCHOLAGE, *s.* The master's fees for teaching in a *school*. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. Fr. *escholage*, school-fee.

SCHONE, *pl.* Shoes, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *sceon*, Teut. *schoen*, id. S. *shune.*

To Cast auld Schone *after* an individual or after a company. An ancient superstitious mode of expressing a wish for the prosperity of the person, or party, leaving a house, S.

SCHONKAN, *part. pr.* Gushing. *Wallace.*—Teut. *schenck-en*, fundere.

SCHONKIT. Shaken. *Wallace.*—Germ. *schwenk-en*, motitare.

SCHOR, Schore, Schoir, *adj.* 1. Steep; abrupt. *Barbour.*—Isl. *skoer*, Germ. *schor-en*, eminere. 2. Rough; rugged. *Wallace.*

To SCHOR, *v. a.* To soar. *Douglas.*—Fr. *essor-er*, Ital. *sor-are*, volare a giueco.

To SCHOR, Schore, Schoir, *v. n.* 1. To threaten, S. *Douglas.* 2. To scold, Roxb.

SCHOR, Schore, Shoir, *s.* A threatening, Loth. *Barbour.* V. Schor, *adj.*

SCHORE, *s.* Shower. *Douglas.*

SCHORE, *s.* A man of high rank. *Spaewife.*

SCHORE CHIFTANE. High chieftain. *Gawan and Gol.*—Germ. *schor*, altus, eminens.

To SCHORT, *v. n.* To grow short. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *skort-a*, to be deficient.

To SCHORT, *v. a.* 1. To curtail. *Cleland.* 2. To abbrev. in regard to time. *Doug.* 3. To amuse one's self, S. *Lyndsay.*

SCHORTE, *s.* A sneer. *Douglas.*—Teut. *scherts*, jocus.

SCHORTSUM, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, S. B. 2. Causing cheerfulness, Ib. *Rudd.* 3. Applied to a pleasant situation. *Buchan.*

SCHOT, Schote, Shot, *s.* A projected window. *Doug.*—Isl. *skiot-a*, prominere.

SCHOT, *s.* A compartment in the stern of a boat.—Goth. *scut*, the stern, Shetl.

SCHOT, *part. pa.* Allowed to expire or elapse. *Keith's Hist.*—Su. G. *skiut-a upp*, differre, quasi diceres ultra diem condictum procrastinare, Ihre.

SCHOUFER, *s.* A chaffern, a dish for keeping water warm. *Inventories.*—Fr. *eschauff-er*, to warm.

SCHOURE, *s.* A division in music. *Houlate.*—Teut. *scheur, shore*, ruptura.

SCHOURIS, Schowris, *s. pl.* 1. Sorrows; throes. *Philotus.* 2. The pangs of childbirth, S.—Germ. *schaur-en*, tremere, *schaur*, tremor.

To SCHOUT, *v. a.* To shoot; to strike with any missile weapon, as with an arrow. *The Bruce.*

To SCHOUT, *v. n.* To dart forward; to rush forward; to come on with impetuosity and unexpectedly; synon. with *Lans, Lance*, v. *The Bruce.* V. Shute, *v.*

SCHOW, *s.* Push; shove. *R. Coilyear.*

To SCHOW. 1. *v. a.* To shove. *Douglas.* 2. *v. n.* To glide or fall down, ibid.—A. S. *scuf-an*, Belg. *schuyff-en*, trudere.

To SCHOWD, Schowd, *v. n.* To waddle in going, S. B. *Ross.* A *schowdin-rope*, a swing on which boys amuse themselves, Aberdeens.—Teut. *schudd-en*, quatere, agitare.

SCHREFTIS-EVIN, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday; the same with *Fastringis-Euyn*; being the season allotted for very particular *shriving*, before the commencement of Lent. *Colkelbie Sow.*

SCHREW, Schrow, *s.* A worthless person. *Douglas.*—Germ. *be-schrey-en*, incantare; or A. S. *syrew-an*, insidiari.

To SCHREW, Schro, *v. a.* To curse. *Bannatyne P.*

SCHREWIT, *part. adj.* 1. Wicked; accursed. *Doug.* 2. Unhappy; ill-boding, ibid. 3. Poisonous; venomous, ibid.

To SCHRYFF, Schrywe, *v. a.* To hear a confession. *Barbour.*—A. S. *scryf-an*, Su. G. *skrift-a*, id.

SCHRYN, Schryne, *s.* A small casket or cabinet. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. Scrine.

SCHROUD, *s.* Apparel. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *scrud*, id.

To SCHUDDER, *v. a.* To withstand. *Douglas.* E. to *shoulder*.

SCHUGHT, Shught, *part. adj.* Sunk; covered, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.*—Su. G. *skygg-a*, obumbrare; or from *Seuch*, q. v.

To SCHUILT, *v. a.* To avoid; to escape; used as synon. with *eschew*. *Belhaven MS.*

SCHULE, Shuil, Shool, *s.* A shovel, S. *Monroe.*—Belg. *school*, id.

To SCHULE, Shule, *v. a.* 1. To perform any piece of work with a shovel; as, "to *schule* the roads," to remove the mire by means of a shovel, S. *The Mucking o' Geordie's Byre.* 2. To cause a flat body to move along the ground in the same manner in which a shovel is moved when a person works with it; as, "to *schule* the feet alang the grun'," to push them forward without lifting them, S.

SCHULE-THE-BROD, *s.* The game of shovel-board, S. "*Cachepole*, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince; *Schule the board*, or shovel-board; billiards; and *Call the guse.*" *Chalmers's Mary.*

SCHUPE, *pret. v.* V. Schape.

SCHURDE, *part. pa.* Dressed. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *scrydde, scrud*, indutus.

SCHURLIEG, Shorling, *s.* The skin of a sheep that has been lately *shorn*. Gl. Sibb.

To SCHUTE, Shoot, *v. a.* 1. To push.—Su. G. *skiut-a*, Teut. *schutten*, propellere. 2. To put off. *To shute by*, to delay, S.—Su. G. *skiut-a upp*, differre. 3. To avoid; to escape. *Walker's Peden.* 4. *To shute by*, to pass any particular time that is attended with difficulty, S. 5. *To schute about*, to be in ordinary health, S. 6. *No ill to shoot by*, or easily *shot about*, satisfied with a slight or homely meal, S. 7. To *Schute*, or *Shoot, ower*, or *o'er*, *v. a.* To entertain in a slight and indifferent way; to be at no expense or trouble in preparation for, S. *To shoot by*, synon. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.* 8. *To Shute o'er*, *v. a.* To spend or pass with difficulty; applied to time, S.

O whare'll our gudeman lie,
Till he *schute o'er* the simmer?
Cromek's Remains of Burns.

To SCHUTE, *v. n.* Used impersonally to denote the inequality of vernal weather, when a rough blast is immediately succeeded by a bright gleam of the sun. It is commonly said; "It's gude March weather, *schutin'* (*sheetin'*, Aberd.) and shinin'," S.

SCHUTE, *s.* A push, S.

SCHUTE-STOCK, *s.* The instrument in masonry and joinery called in E. a *bevil*, Aberd.; pron. *sheet-stock.*—Allied perhaps to Teut. *schutt-en*, propellere; or Su. G. *skiut-a*, prominere, because one leg of the square thus denominated is crooked, or as it were *shot out* from the rest.

SCHWYNE, *s. pl.* Shoes; a strangely disguised form of *schone;* but perhaps as meant to express the Aberd. pron. *sheen.* "Tua pair of *schwyne*, & ane pair of new brekis." *Aberd. Reg.*

To SCHWNE, *v. n.* To shrink. *Wynt.*—A. S. *scunian*, vitare, timere. V. Sounner.

SCISSIONE, *s.* Schism. *Parl. Ja. II.*—Lat. *scissio*, a cutting.

SCIVER, Skiver, *s.* A skewer, S. *Receipts in Cookery.*

SCLADYNE, *s.* A chalcedony. *Sir Gawan.*

SCLAFF, *adj.* *To play Sclaff on the grund*, to fall down flat, Fife. It seems to express the sound made by the fall. V. the v. to Sclaff.

SCLAFF, *s.* A blow with the open hand, Fife.; nearly synon. with *Sclaffert*, q. v.

To SCLAFF, Sclaffer, *v. n.* 1. To lift the feet in a clumsy way, as if one's shoes were loose, Fife. Loth.; to shuffle along, E. *Sclatch* may be viewed as syn. 2. Used to express the sound made in setting down the feet in this manner, ibid.—Belg. *slof*, careless, negligent; as a *s.* an old slipper.

SCLAFFER, *s.* A thin slice of any thing, Clydes.

SCLAFFERT, *s.* A stroke on the side of the head, with the palm of the hand, S.—L. B. *eclaffa*, alapa; Languedoc, *esclafa*, to beat. Lat. *colaph-us.*

SCLAFFERT, *s.* The mumps, Loth.

SCLAFFS, Sclaffers, *s. pl.* A pair of worn-out shoes, sometimes used as slippers, Fife.

SCLAYS, *s.* A slice, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Germ. *schleiss-en*, rumpere.

SCLAITE, Sklait, *s.* Slate, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *sclata*, assula; Fr. *esclat*, id.

To SCLAITE, *v. a.* To cover with slate, S. The same orthography occurs in O. E. "All the foreparte of Grenewiche is couered with blewe *sclate*," Palsgr.

SCLAITY, *adj.* Like slates, or abounding in slates, S.

To SCLANDER, Sklander, *v. a.* To slander, S. B. *Scott's Confess.*

SCLANDER, Sklandyr, *s.* Slander, S. B. *Wallace.* Fr. *esclaundre*, id.

SCLANDERAR, *s.* 1. A slanderer, S. 2. One who brings reproach on others by his conduct. *Crosraguell.*

To SCLASP, *v. a.* To clasp, Ettr. For. Teviotd.

SCLASP, *s.* A clasp, or the act of clasping, ibid. On the Border, the sibilation is frequently prefixed; as in *spoach* for poach, &c.

To SCLATCH, *v. a.* 1. To huddle up, S. 2. To bedaub, Ettr. For.; *Splairge*, synon. V. Clatch.

To SCLATCH, *v. n.* To walk heavily, S.

SCLATCH, *s.* A lubberly fellow, S.

SCLATCH, *s.* A stroke with the palm of the hand, Ang. V. Clash.

SCLATE-BAND, *s.* "A stratum of slate among bands of rock." *Gall. Encycl.*

SCLATER, *s.* A slater, one who covers roofs with slates, S. *Marriage.*

SCLATER, *s.* The Wood-louse, Oniscus asellus, Linn. S. Supposed to derive this name from being commonly found under the slates, S. *slates*, of old houses. *Sibb.*

SCLATER'S EGGS. "Little white eggs like beads, found among *red land*." *Gall. Encycl.*

SCLATE-STANE, Sklate-stane, *s.* A small bit of slate, or stone resembling slate, S. *The Pirate.*

SCLAVE, *s.* A slave. *Douglas.*—Fr. *esclave*, L. B. *sclav-us.*

To SCLAURIE, *v. a.* 1. To splash with mud, Fife. 2. To soil one's clothes in whatever way, ibid. 3. To calumniate; to vilify one's character, ibid. 4. To scold; as, "to *sclaurie* one like a randy beggar," ibid. It must be viewed as radically the same with *Slairy*, and also with *Slerg*, v.; the principal difference arising from the insertion of the ambulatory letter *K*.

To SCLAURIE, *v. n.* To pour forth abusive language; to call names, Fife. Evidently the same with *Slairy*, to bedaub, used in a metaph. sense.

SCLEITIN-FITTIT, *adj.* Having plain soles; splay-footed, Caithn. Probably the same originally with *Sclute*, v.

SCLENDER, *adj.* Slender, S. B. *Knox.*

SCLENDERIE, *adj.* A term applied to a place covered with *sclenders*; as, *a sclenderie place, a sclenderie brae*, Tweedd. — *Sclenders*, or *Sclenters*, may be allied to Su. G. *klint*, scopulus.

SCLENDERS, SCLENTERS, *s. pl.* 1. The loose thin stones which lie on the face of a *scar*, Lanarks. *Sclithers*, S. A.; also *sclenters*. 2. The faces of hills covered with small stones, Tweedd.

To SCLENT, SKLENT, SKLINT, *v. n.* 1. To slope, S. 2. To look obliquely; to look askance, Ayrs. *Picken.* 4. To hit obliquely, S. *Knox.* 5. Denoting immoral conduct. *Semple.*—Sw. *slant*, obliquus; *slint-a*, lapsare. 6. To speak aside from the truth; to fib, S. A. Fife. *Brownie of Bodsb.* 7. To err doctrinally; to go aside from the truth. *Nicol Burne.*

SCLENT, SKLENT, *s.* 1. Obliquity, S. 2. Acclivity; ascent, S. *Ross.* 3. A glance, South of S. *Brownie of Bodsb.*

A-SKLENT, *adv.* Obliquely. *Polwart.*

To SCLENT, SKLENT, SKLINT, *v. a.* 1. To give a slanting direction, S.

—Cynthia pale-owre hill an' glen
Sklents her pale rays.—*A. Scott's P.*

2. To dart askance, in relation to the eyes, S. *Tannahill's Poems.* 3. To pass obliquely, Galloway.

Fu' fast the side o' Sereel I *sklented*—
Davidson's Seasons.

4. To cut so as to produce a slanting side; as, "To *sklent* a stane, a buird," &c. Clydes.

SCLENTINE WAYS, *adv.* Obliquely, S. B. *Morison.*

To SCLICE, *v. a.* To slice. V. SKLICE.

To SCLIDDER, SCLITHER, *v. n.* To slide to the right or left, when one intends going straight forward; particularly applicable to walking on ice, Teviotd.—A. S. *slider-ian*, dilabi, Teut. *slidder-en*, prolabi; more nearly resembling Germ. *schlitter-n*, in lubrico decurrere.

SCLIFFANS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes." *Gall. Encycl. Scloits*, synon.—Allied perhaps to Germ. *schlipf-en*, to glide. The term seems to have a common origin with E. *slipper*. V. SCLAFF, *v.*

SCLIMPET, *s.* A small thin piece of any thing, as of a rock, Ayrs. This seems equivalent to *lamina*. Perhaps q. *slim part*; as *pet* is used for *part* in *Forpet*, *i. e.* the fourth part.

SCLINDER, SCLENDIR, *adj.* Slender. *Winyet. Sclendir* is still used in some parts of S.

To SCLITHER, *v. n.* To slide. V. SCLIDDER.

SCLITHERIE, *adj.* Slippery, Teviotd.

SCLITHERS, *s. pl.* Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill, S. A. *J. Nicol.*—Germ. *schlitz-en*, disjungere.

To SCLOY, *v. n.* To slide. V. SKLOY.

SCLOITS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes." *Gall. Encycl. Scliffans*, synon. This seems nearly allied to *Sklute*, *s.*

SLUCHTEN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A flat-lying ridge; sometimes *Cleuchten*, Ayrs. Renfrews.; probably from *Cleuch*, with *s* prefixed.

To SCLUTE, *v. n.* To walk with the toes much turned out, Roxb.

SCLUTT, *s.* A species of till or schistus, Lanarks. "*Sclutt*, soft and coarse till." *Ure's Rutherglen.*

To SCOB, *v. n.* To sew clumsily, S. *Scowb*, id. Ettr. For.

SCOB, *s.* 1. A splint, S. 2. In pl. the ribs of a basket, Ang.—Teut. *schobbe*, squama. 3. A limber rod (of hazel) used for fixing the thatch on houses, Clydes. Ayrs.

To SCOB, *v. a.* To gag; to keep the mouth open by means of cross pieces of wood. *Nicol's Diary. To Scob a skepp*, to fix cross rods in a bee-hive, S.

SCOB, *s.* An instrument for scooping, Clydes.

SCOBERIE, SCOBRIE, *s.* The act of sewing coarsely, or with long stiches, Loth.

SCOB-SEIBOW, *s.* 1. An onion that is allowed to remain in the ground during winter, S. 2. The young shoot from an onion of the second year's growth, S.

To SCODGE, *v. n.* "To pilfer." *Gall. Encycl. Scodging*, is expl. "looking sly," ibid.

SCODGIE, *s.* "A suspicious person," ibid. *i. e.* one who is suspected of a design to pilfer.—Isl. *skot*, latibulum; or *skod-a*, aspicere.

SCOG, *s.* That part of fishing tackle to which the hook is fastened, Shetl.; synon. *Link*, or *Lenk*, Clydes. *Tippet*, S.—Su. G. *skaegg*, A. S. *sceacga*, pilus, coma.

To SCOG, *v. a.* To shelter; to secrete.

SCOGGY, SCOKKY, *adj.* "Shady; full of shades," Gl. Sibb. V. SKUGGY.

SCOGGIT, *part. pa.* Sheltered, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.* V. SKUG.

SCOGIE, *s.* A kitchen drudge, S.

SCOGIE-LASS, *s.* A female servant who performs the dirtiest work, S. *The Har'st Rig.* V. SKODGE, SKODGIE, *s.*

SCOY, *s.* Any thing badly made. *Gall. Enc.*

SCOIL, *s.* Squeal. *G. Beattie.*

SCOYLL, SCUYLL, *s.* A school. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCOYLOCH, *s.* "An animal which plaits its legs in walking. *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *skaelg*, obliquus, transversus.

SCOLD, SCALD, *s.* The act of scolding; *A terrible scald*, a severe drubbing with the tongue, S.—In Isl. the Devil is called *Skolli*, primarily signifying irrisor.

To SCOLD, SCOLL, *v. n.* To drink healths; to drink as a toast. *Acts Cha. II.* V. HEALTH, *v. n.* V. SKUL, SKULL, SKOL, *s.*

SCOLDER, *s.* A drinker of healths, ibid.

SCOLDER, *s.* The oyster-catcher, Orkn. *Barry.*

SCOLE, *s.* A school, pl. *scoleis*. *Acts Mary.*—Lat. *schola*, Fr. *escole*, id.

To SCOLL, *v. n.* To drink healths. V. SCOLD, *v.*

SCOLL. V. SKUL.

SCOLLEDGE, *s.* The act of carrying one in a *scull* or cock-boat. "Minervale, *scolledge*. Naulum, the fraught." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

SCOMER, SKOMER, *s.* A smell-feast. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *schuymer*, id.

To SCOMFICH, SCOMFICH. 1. *v. a.* To suffocate, S. *Ross.* 2. *v. n.* To be stifled, S. ibid.—Ital. *sconfiggere*, to *discomfit.*

SCOMFIS, SCOMFICH, *s.* A state approaching to suffocation, caused by a noxious smell or otherwise, S.

To SCON, *v. a.* To make flat stones, &c. skip along the surface of the water, Clydes.

To SCON, *v. n.* To skip in the manner described above; applied to flat bodies, ibid.—Isl. *skund-a*, *skynd-a*, festinare.

SCON, *s.* A cake. V. SKON.

To SCONCE, *v. a.* To extort, Ang.

To SCONCE *a woman.* To jilt her; to slight her, Stirlings. *Blink, Glink,* synon. Q. to look *askance* on her?

To SCONE, *v. a.* To beat with the open hand, S. *Ruddiman.*—Isl. *skeyn-a,* Su. G. *sken-a,* leviter vulnerare. It still signifies, to beat on the backside, Aberd.

SCONE, *s.* A stroke of this description, ibid.; expl. "a blow with the open hand on the breech," Mearns.

SCONE CAP. A man's bonnet of a flat broad form, such as was formerly worn by the more antiquated peasantry, Dumfr. *Blackw. Mag.* Thus designed, as in its breadth and flatness resembling a barley *scone.* V. SKON.

SCOOF, SCUFF, *s.* A sort of battledore used for striking the ball at Tennis, Teviotdale.—Belg. *schop, schup,* a scoop, spade, or shovel. The Dan. word denoting a scoop or shovel, seems exactly retained. This is *skuffe.*

SCOOL, *s.* A swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth, usually burnt out with a hot iron. *Gall. Encycl.* V. SKULE.

SCOOPIE, *s.* A straw bonnet, Ettr. For. Because of its projecting form, our term may be a dimin. from E. *scoop.*

SCOOT, SCOUT, (pron. *scoot,*) *s.* 1. A term of contumely, applied to a woman; as equivalent to trull, or camp-trull, Moray. Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie. Scuite,* in Gael. signifies a wanderer; and though this name has been imposed both on the Irish and North-British Celts, it is contemptuously rejected by both. 2. A braggadocio, Berwicks.; as *a windy scoot.* This may be from Su. G. *skiut-a,* to shoot, Dan. *skytte,* a shooter, q. one who overshoots.

SCOOT, *s.* "A wooden drinking *caup,* [cup,] sometimes *scoop,* being wood scooped out." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *skudd-a,* effundere. V. SOUD, *v.* to quaff.

SCOOT-GUN, *s.* "A syringe." *Gall. Enc.* S. *Scout.*

SCOOTIFU', *s.* "The full of a *scoot,*" ibid.

SCOOTIKIN, *s.* A dram of whisky, ibid.

SCOPIN, *s.* A quart vessel. *Dunbar.* V. SCOUP, *v.* and CHOPIN in Johnson.

SCORCHEAT, *s.* Supposed to denote sweetmeats. *Records of Aberdeen.*

* *To* SCORE, *v. a.* To mark with a line, E.

To SCORE *a witch.* To draw a line, by means of a sharp instrument, *aboon the breath* of a woman suspected of sorcery, was supposed to be the only antidote against her fatal power, and also the only means of deliverance from it, S. *Taylor's S. Poems. Hogg's Mountain Bard.*

SCORE, *s.* A deep, narrow, ragged indentation on the side of a hill, South of S.—Isl. *skor,* fissura, rima, expl. by Dan. *revne,* a cleft, a crevice, a gap. Hence the now fashionable word *ravine.*

SCOREY, *s.* The Brown and White Gull, when young, Orkn. *Barry.* V. SCAURIE.

SCORLING, *s.* The skin of a shorn sheep. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. SCHOIRLING.

To SCORN, *v. a.* 1. To rally or jeer a young woman about her lover. *Ritson.* 2. *To scorn* a young woman with an unmarried man; to allege that there is a courtship going on between them in order to marriage, S.

SCORN, *s.* *The Scorn,* used, by way of eminence, to denote a slight in love, or rejection when one has made a proposal of marriage, S. *Jacobite Relics.*

SCORNING, *s.* Rallying of this kind, S.

SCORNSOME, *adj.* Scornful, Shetl.

To SCORP, SCROP, SKARP, SKRAP, SKRIP, *v. n.* To mock; to gibe; *scrape,* Fife. *Knox.*—Su. G. *skrapp-a,* jactare se; Teut. *schrobb-en,* convitiari.

To SCOT, *v. n.* To pay taxes. This is not used as a v. in E. "To *scot,* lot, wache, wald & ward." *Aberd. Reg.*—L. B. *scotti-are,* dicuntur tenentes de praedilis et agris, qui *Scoti* pensitationi sunt obnoxii, Du Cange.—Su. G. *skatt-a,* tributum pendere; also, tributum exigere.

* SCOT AND LOT. V. To SCAT.

SCOTCH, *s.* An ant or emmet, Roxb.

SCOTCH-GALE, *s.* Myrica gale, S. *Lightfoot.*—Belg. *gaghel,* pseudo-myrtus.

SCOTCH MARK. A personal character, used to distinguish one individual from another, borrowed from a defect or imperfection, whether natural or moral, S.

SCOTCH MIST. A phrase proverbially used to denote a small but wetting rain, S. "A *Scotch mist* will wet an Englishman to the skin," S. Prov. *Kelly.*

SCOTS AND ENGLISH. A common game of children, S.; in Perthshire formerly, if not still, called *King's Covenanter. Hogg.*

SCOTTE-WATTRE, SCOTTIS-WATTER. The Frith of Forth. *Goodal.*

SCOTTING AND LOTTING. Payment of duties. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCOTTIS BED. *Ane Scottis bed,* a phrase which occurs in Aberd. Reg. to which it is not easy to affix any determinate meaning.

SCOTTIS SE. The Frith of Forth. *Barbour.*—A. S. *Scottisc sae,* id.

SCOTTISWATH, *s.* Solway Firth. *Pinkerton.*—A. S. *wad,* a ford. Macpherson seems justly to suppose that this must refer to a different place from Solway. *Geogr. Illustr.* V. SCOTTE-WATTER.

SCOUDRUM, *s.* Chastisement, Aberd. Probably from *Scud,* to chastise. In Mearns *Cowdrum* is used in the same sense.

To SCOVE, *v. n.* To fly equably and smoothly. A hawk is said to *scove,* when it flies without apparently moving its wings; a stone *scoves* when it moves forward without wavering, Lanarks.—Su. G. *svaefv-a,* librari. *Hoeken svaefvar i luften;* the hawk is hovering in the air, Wideg.

SCOUFF, *s.* A male jilt. *A Scouff amang the lasses,* a giddy young fellow who runs from one sweetheart to another, Border. V. SCOWF.

To SCOUG, *v. n.* V. SKUG, *v.* 2.

SCOVIE, *s.* A fop, Lanarks.

SCOVIE, *adj.* Foppish, ibid.

SCOVIE-LIKE, *adj.* Having a foppish appearance, ibid.—Teut. *schowigh,* vitabundus; pavidus; q. having a startled or unsettled look. Or V. SCOWF.

SCOVINS, *s.* The crust which adheres to a vessel in which food is cooked, Sheth.—Isl. *Skof,* id.

To SCOUK, *v. n.* Defined, "to go about in a *kiddlins* way, as intending a bad act," Mearns. Holding down the head, but taking a stolen glance of the person one pretends not to see. In the following passage it seems more immediately to respect the countenance:—

They girn, they glour, they *scouk,* and gape,
As they wad ganch to eat the starns.—*Jacobite Relics.*

SCOUK, *s.* A look indicating some clandestine act of an immoral kind, ibid.

SCOUKIN, SCOUKING, *part. adj.* Ill-looking; ashamed to look up; as, "ye're a *scoukin* ill-faur'd-like carle," Mearns; synon. *Thief-like.* Apparently the same with *Scouging.* V. SKUG, *s.* and *v.*

SCOULIE-HORN'D, *adj.* Having the horns pointing downwards, Clydes.—A. S. *sceol*, *scul*, obliquus.

To SCOUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To go about like a dog, especially as catering for food, S.—Su. G. *skynd-a*, procurare. 2. To pilfer, Strathmore.

SCOUNRYT. *Barbour.* V. SCUNNER.

To SCOUP, or SKOUP AFF, *v. a.* To drink off, S. B.—O. Teut. *schoep-en*, to drink.

SCOUP, *s.* A draught of any liquor, S. B.

SCOUP, SCOWP, *s.* 1. Abundance of room, S. 2. Liberty of conduct, S. *Fergusson.* V. SCOUP, *v.*

To SCOUP, SCOWP, *v. n.* 1. To leap or move hastily from one place to another, S. B. Dumfr. *Burel.* 2. To go; "scoup'd hame," went-home. *Skinner.*—Isl. *skop-a*, discurrere. It was used in O. E. as signifying to spring, to bound. "I *scoupe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe whan he doth folowe his pray. Je vas par saultées," Palsgr.

SCOUP-HOLE, *s.* A subterfuge. *Cleland.*

SCOUPPAR, SKOUPER, *s.* 1. A dancer. *Knox.* 2. A light unsettled person. *Polwart.*

SCOUR, *s.* 1. The diarrhoea, whether in man or beast, S. 2. A thorough purgation of the bowels, applied to man. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

To SCOUR *out*, *v. a.* To drink off, S. *J. Nicol.* A metaph. use of the E. v. [in E.

SCOUR, *s.* The act of scouring, S. The s. is not used

SCOUR, *s.* 1. A hearty draught or pull of any liquid, S. *Donald and Flora.* 2. A large dose of intoxicating liquor, S. A.

> At the Bour we'll have a *scour*,
> Syne down the links of Gala water.
> *Old Song.*

* *To* SCOUR, *v. a.* 1. To whip; to flog; to beat, Aberd. 2. It is most commonly applied to the whipping of a top, ibid.

SCOUR, SCOURIE, *s.* Severe reprehension, S. O.; *Scourie*, Dumfr. (pron. q. *scoo*,) synon. *Flyte.*—Su. G. *skur-a*, fricando purgare, also signifies, increpare, objurgare.

To SCOURGE *the ground.* To exhaust the strength of the soil, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SCOURIE, *adj.* Shabby. V. SCOWRY.

SCOURING, *s.* A drubbing. *Guthry's Mem.*

SCOURINS, *s. pl.* A kind of coarse flannel. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*

To SCOUT. 1. *v. a.* To pour forth any liquid substance forcibly, S. *J. Nicol.* The term is used to denote one under the influence of a diarrhoea; Isl. *skuett-a*, liquidum excrementum jaculari, Verel. 2. *v. n.* To fly off quickly, S. ibid.—Su. G. *skiut-a*, jaculari.

SCOUT, *s.* A syringe, S. V. SCOOT-OUT.

SCOUTH, SCOWTH, *s.* 1. Liberty to range, S. *Dalrymple.* 2. Freedom to converse without restraint, S. *Ross.* 3. Room. *Poems Buch. Dial.* 4. Abundance; as *scouth of meat*, &c. S.—Isl. *skott*, an uninterrupted course, jugis cursus; *skott-a*, frequenter cursitare.

SCOUTH AND ROUTH. A proverbial phrase. "That's a gude gang for your horse; he'll have baith *scouth and routh*," S. *i. e.* room to range, and abundance to eat.

SCOUTHER, *s.* A hasty toasting. V. SCOWDER.

SCOUTHER, *s.* Sea blubber, Clydes.; denominated from its power of scorching the skin. V. SCOWDER.

SCOUTHER, *s.* A flying shower, Loth.—Isl. *skiot-a*, cito vehere.

To SCOUTHER, *v. a.* To make a stone skim the surface of the water, Orkn.

SCOUTHERIE, *adj.* Abounding with flying showers. *Scouthry-like*, threatening such showers, S. B. *The Harr't Rig.*

SCOUTI-AULIN, *s.* The arctic gull, Orkn. *Neill.* V. SKAITBIRD.

SCOW, *s.* Any thing broken in small and useless pieces. *To ding in Scow*, to drive or break in pieces, Moray.—This, I think, must be radically connected with the primitive Isl. particle *skaa*, denoting separation or disjunction.

SCOWB AND SCRAW. Gael. *scolb*, also *sgolb*, "a spray or wattle used in thatching with straw." V. SCRAW.

To SCOWDER, SKOLDER, SCOUTHER, *v. a.* To scorch, S. pron. *scowther*. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *svid-a*, Dan. *svid-er*, Su. G. *sved-a*, adurere.

SCOWDER, SCOUTHER, *s.* A hasty toasting, so as slightly to burn, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*—Isl. *svide*, adustio.

SCOWDERDOUP, *s.* A ludicrous designation for a smith, Roxb.

SCOWF, *s.* 1. Empty blustering, Teviotd. 2. A blusterer; as, "He's naething but a *scowf*," ib. 3. A low scoundrel, ib.—Dan. *skuff-er*, to gull, to bubble, to shuffle; *skuffer*, a cheat, a false pretender.

SCOWMAR, *s.* A pirate; a corsair. *Barbour.*—Belg. *see-schuymer*, a sea-rover.

SCOWR, *s.* A slight shower; a passing summer shower, Upp. Clydes. Ettr. For. V. SKOUR.

SCOWRY, *adj.* Showery, S. *Fergusson.* A *scowrie shower*, a flying shower, Perths.—A. S. *scur*, imber.

SCOWRY, *s.* The Brown and White Gull, Orkn. Shetl. *The Pirate.* V. SCAURIE.

SCOWRY, SCOURIE, *adj.* 1. Shabby in appearance, S. *Dunbar.* 2. Mean in conduct; niggardly, S. O. 3. Appearing as if dried or parched, S. A. Gl. Sibb.—Corr. from E. *scurvy*.

SCOWRIE, *s.* A scurvy fellow, S. O. *R. Galloway.*

SCOWRINESS, SCOURINESS, *s.* Shabbiness in dress, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

To SCOWTHER, *v. a.* To scorch. V. SCOWDER.

SCOWTHER, *s.* A slight, flying shower, Aberd. Mearns. V. SCOUTHER.

SCRAB, *s.* 1. A crab apple. *Douglas.*—Belg. *schrabben*, mordicare. 2. In pl. stumps of heath or roots, S. B. *Ross.*

SCRABBER, *s.* The Greenland dove. *Martin.*

SCRA-BUILT, *adj.* Built with *divots* or thin turfs, Dumfr. *Davids. Seas.*—Gael. *scrath*, Ir. *sgraith*, a turf, a sod. V. SCRAW.

SCRADYIN, SKRAWDYIN, *s.* A puny, sickly child, Perths.—Gael. *scraidain*, "a diminutive little fellow," analogous to Isl. *scraeda*, homo nauci, expl. by Dan. *drog*, our *Droch* or *Droich*.

SCRAE, SCREA, *s.* A shrivelled old shoe, Dumfr. "'Mickle sorrow comes to the *screa*, ere the heat comes to the tea [for *tae*, toe],' S. Prov.; spoken when one holds his shoe to the fire to warm his foot." *Kelly.*—Norv. *skraa*, also *skrae*, expl. in Dan. "a shoe, an old shoe," Hallager.

To SCRAFFLE, *v. n.* To scramble, Gall. "When any one flings loose coin among the mob," they are "said to *scraffle* for it." *Gall. Encycl.*

SCRAFFLE, *s.* The act of scrambling, ib.—Teut. *schraffel-en*, corradere; Belg. *grabbel-en*, to scramble.

To SCRAIGH, *v. n.* To scream, S.

SCRAIGH, SCRAICH, *s.* A shriek, Gall. V. SKRAIK.

SCRAIGH O' DAY. The first appearance of dawn, Roxb. *Perils of Man.* It is *Skreek*, S. B. q. v. The orthogr. *scraigh* suggests a false idea to the mean-

ing and origin of the term, as if it signified the *cry* of day.—The radical word is *Creek*, from Teut. *kriecke*, aurora rutilans.

SCRAIGHTON, *s.* "A person fond of screaming." *Gall. Encycl.*

To SCRALL, *v. n.* To crawl. *Hudson.*

SCRAN, *s.* Apparently used in the sense of ability, or means for effecting any purpose, Roxb. V. SKRAN.

To SCRANCH, *v. a.* "To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it," Johns. Dict. It is used Aberd.—He refers to "*schrantsen*, Dutch."

SCRANNIE, *s.* "An old, ill-natured, wrinkled beldame." *Gall. Encyc.* The word may be a dimin. from S. *Skrae*, q. v.

To SCRAPE, *v. n.* To express scorn, Fife. V. SCORP.

SCRAPIE, *s.* A miser, S.

SCRAPLE, *s.* 1. An instrument used for cleaning the *Bake-board*, Roxb. 2. One for cleaning a cow-house, Ettr. For. Syn. *Scartle.*—Su. G. *skrap-a*, radere, to scrape.

SCRAT, *s.* A rut; evidently a transposition of *Scart*, a scratch, Galloway.

SCRAT, SKRATT, *s.* A meagre, mean-looking person, Loth.

SCRATCH, *s.* An hermaphrodite. *Pitscottie.*—O. E. *Scrat.* V. SCARCHT.

SCRATTED, *part. pa.* Scratched. "*To be scratted*, to be torn by females." *Gall. Encycl.*

SCRATTY, SKRATTY, *adj.* Thin; lean; having a puny appearance, Loth. V. SCART, *s.*

To SCRAUCH, SCRAUGH, *v. n.* 1. To utter a loud and discordant sound; to scream, Roxb. *Old Ballad.* This is merely a provincial variety for SCREIGH and SKRAIK, q. v.—Ir. Gael. *sgreach-am*, to whoop, to shriek. C. B. *ysgrech-ian*, id. 2. To shriek; the pron. of the South of S. *Hogg.*

To SCRAUCHLE, *v. n.* To use, as it were, both hands and feet in getting forward; to scramble, Lanarks. V. SPRACKLE.

SCRAUGH, *s.* A loud and discordant sound, Roxb. *Bride of Lammermoor.* V. SKRAIK, SKRAIGH.

SCRAW, *s.* A thin turf, Gall. Dumfr. "*Scraws*, thin turfs, pared with slaughter-spades, to cover houses." *Gall. Encycl.*

SCOB AND SCRAW, ibid. This phrase conveys the idea of snugness; or that every thing is in a compact state, like the roof of a house, when the turfs are well secured.—Gael. *scrath*, *sgraith*, a turf, sod, greensward. C. B. *ysgraw*, what forms a crust.

SCREA, *s.* A shoe, Dumfr. V. SCRAN.

To SCREED, SKREED, *v. n.* 1. To cry; to scream. 2. To produce a sharp sound, S. It seems rather to convey the idea of what is grating to the ear. *J. Falkirk's Jokes.*

To SCREED, SKREED, *v. a.* 1. To rend, S. *Ross.* 2. To defame. *Morison.*—Isl. *skrida*, ruina montium; *skridn-a*, lacerari. 3. To talk frequently and facetiously, S. *Farmer's Ha.* 4. To lie. The word, as used in this sense, seems to have no connexion with *Skreed* as signifying to rend, or tear; but rather with A. S. *scrith-an*, vagari, "to wander, to go hither and thither," Somner.

SCREED, SKREED, *s.* 1. The act of rending; a rent, S. *Balfour.* 2. The sound made in rending, S. 3. Any loud, shrill sound, S. *J. Nicol.* 4. The thing that is torn off, S. *Balf.* 5. A dissertation, a harangue, S. *Glenburnie.* To Gie one *a Screed of* one's *mind*, is a phrase always used to denote a discourse that is not pleasing to the hearer; as being expressive of disapprobation or reprehension, ibid. 6. A poetical effusion in writing, S. *Picken.* 7. A long list or catalogue, S. *Beattie.* 8. A *Screed o' drink*, a hard bout at drinking, S. 9. Regarding a breach of morality, in general. *Burns.*

To SCREED *aff*, or *awa*, *v. a.* To do any thing quickly, S. *Fergusson.*

To SCREEDGE, *v. a.* To tear, Ettr. For.; the same with *Screed.*

SCREEL, *s.* "A large rocky hill nigh the sea; a haunt for the fox." *Gall. Encycl.* Merely a local name.

SCREG, *s.* A cant term for a shoe, S.

SCREYB, *s.* The wild apple, Clydes. Evidently from *Crab*, with *s* prefixed, as in many words of Gothic formation.

To SCREIGH, SKREIGH, *v. n.* To shriek, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *skrik-a*, vociferari.

SCREIK, SCRYKE, *s.* Shriek, S. B. *Douglas.*

SCRENOCH, *s.* V. SCROINOCH.

SCREW, *s.* A small stack of hay, S. B. *Surv. Sutherl.* Corr. probably from Gael. *cruach*, "a rick, or heap of any thing," Shaw.

SCREW-DRIVER, *s.* The tool used by carpenters which in E. is called a *turn-screw*, S.

SCRY, *s.* Noise. V. SKRY.

SCRIBAT, *pret. v.* Jeered. *Dunbar.* V. SCORP.

To SCRIBBLE, SCRABBLE, *v. a.* To tease wool, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Teut. *schrabb-en*, to scrub.

SCRIBE, *s.* A crab (apple,) Clydes. V. SCRAB, and SCREYB.

SCRIDDAN, *s.* A mountain torrent. *Ross. Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *skridn-a*, labascere.

To SCRIEVE, *v. a.* To scratch; scrape, Ang.—Flandr. *schraeff-en*, radere.

SCRIEVE, *s.* A large scratch, Ang.

To SCRIEVE, SKRIEVE, *v. n.* To move swiftly along, Ayrs. Roxb. *Burns.*—Isl. *kref-a*, gradi; *skref*, gressus, passus.

SCRIEVE, *s.* Any thing written, S.—Teut. *schrijv-en*, to write.

To SCRIEVE, *v. n.* To talk familiarly in continuation, S.

SCRIEVE, *s.* A conversation of this kind, S.—Su. G. *skraefw-a*, to rant, to rattle.

SCRIEVER, *s.* An inferior sort of writer; a mean scribe, Loth.

To SCRIFT, SKRIFT, *v. n.* To magnify in narration; to fib, S.—Isl. *skraf-a*, fabulari, *scraef*, nugae.

SCRIFT, *s.* A fabrication, S.

To SCRIFT. SKRIFT AFF, *v. a.* To rehearse from memory, Ang.—Isl. *skrift*, scriptura, q. to rehearse from writing.

SCRIFT, SKRIFT, *s.* A recitation, properly from memory, S. *A. Nicol.*

SCRIM, *s.* Very thin coarse cloth, used for making blinds for windows; buckram, &c. S. B. *Stat. Acc.*

To SCRYM, *v. n.* To skirmish. *Barbour.*—Germ. *schirm-en*, *scrim-en*, pugilare.

To SCRIM, *v. a.* 1. To strike smartly with the open hand on the breech, Mearns. 2. To rinse; as, "to *scrim* the cogs," to rinse the milk vessels, ibid. Upp. Clydes.

SCRIMGER, *s.* One who, from mere covetousness, wishes for what he stands in no need of, Teviotd.

SCRYMMAGE, *s.* A skirmish. *Wallace.*

To SCRIMP, SKRIMP, *v. a.* 1. To straiten, as to food or money, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To straiten, in a general sense, S. *Ross.*—Germ. *schrump-en*, Su. G. *skrump-a*, corrugari.

SCRIMP, *adj.* 1. Scanty; narrow, S. *scrimpit. Ross.* 2. Contracted; applied to clothes, S. *Ramsay.* 3. Limited; not ample. *Wodrow.* 4. Deficient, as to mind. *Ramsay.*

SCRIMPIE, *adj.* Not liberal; sparing; niggardly, Aberd. Angus.

SCRIMPLY, *adv.* Sparingly, S. *Walker.*

SCRINE, *s.* *Balfour's Pract.* This, from the connection, seems to have the same meaning with Fr. *escrain*, a casket, a small cabinet, Cotgr.; Mod. Fr. *ecrin*, id. properly, a casket for holding jewels; Lat. *scrin-ium.*

SCRYNOCH, *s.* V. SCROINOCH.

SCRIP, *s.* A mock. *Wallace.* V. SCORP.

SCRIPTURE, *s.* A pencase. *Douglas.*—Fr. *escriptoire*, id.

SCRIVER, *s.* Probably, paymaster. *Wodrow MSS. Law's Mem.*—Belg. *schryver*, a scribe; *schryver*, (*op een schip*) a purser. Dan. *skryver*, a secretary.

SCROBIE, *s.* The scurvy. *Lamont's Dairy.* V. SCRUBIE.

SCROG, *s.* A stunted shrub, S. *Lyndsay.*—Germ. *schrag*, obliquus.

SCROGGY, SKROGGY, *adj.* 1. Stunted, S. *Douglas.* 2. Abounding with stunted bushes, S. *Ramsay.*

SCROINOCH, SCRYNOCH, *s.* Noise; tumult, Aberd. *Shirrefs.*—Sw. *skraen*, clamor stridulus.

To SCRONNOCH, *v. n.* To shout; to exclaim. *G. Beattie.*

SCROOFE, SCRUFE, *s.* 1. A thin crust of any kind, S. *R. Bruce.* 2. Money that is both thin and base. *Knox.* Su. G. *skorf*, the *scurf* of a wound.

SCROPPIT, *adj.* Sordid. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Belg. *schrobben*, to scrub, *schrobber*, a mean fellow.

SCROW, SKROW, *s.* A scroll, S. *Kennedy.*

SCROW, *s.* The minute cancri observed in pools and springs, S. *Sibbald.*

SCROW, *s.* 1. A number; a crowd; a swarm, Ettr. For. Dumfr. Gall. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* 2. Riot; hurly-burly, ibid.

SCROW, *s.* The damaged skins which are fit only for making glue, are, by curriers, called *Scrows*, S. The term is also applied to the ears and other redundancies taken from skins, and used for the same purpose. *Thom's Hist. Aberd.*

* SCRUB, *s.* A niggardly, oppressive person, S.; q. one who is still rubbing very hard for gain, or to avoid expenditure. V. SCROPPIT.

SCRUB, *s.* The plane that is first used in smoothing wood; the fore-plane or jack-plane, Aberd.—Sw. *skrubb*, and *skrubb-hyfvel*, "jack-plane, rough-plane," Wideg. from Su. G. *skrubb-a*, Dan. *skrubb-er*, to rub.

SCRUBBER, *s.* A handful of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils, Teviotd.—From E. *to scrub*, or Belg. *schrobber*, a scrub. Syn. with *Reenge.*

SCRUBBIE, *s.* V. SCRAB.

SCRUBBLE, *s.* 1. The act of struggling, Loth. 2. A squabble; an uproar, ibid. 3. The difficulty to be overcome in accomplishing any work, as E. *struggle* is often used, ibid.

To SCRUBBLE, *v. n.* 1. To struggle, Loth. 2. To raise an uproar, ibid.—Dan. *skrub*, a beating, a cudgelling.

SCRUBIE, *s.* The scurvy, Su. G. *skoerbiug*, id.

SCRUBIE-GRASS, *s.* Scurvy-grass, S.

SCRUFAN, *s.* A thin scurf; as, *a scrufan of ice*, S. B. —Su. G. *skrof*, glacies rara.

SCRUFE, *s.* A scurf, S. V. SCROOFE.

To SCRUFF, *v. a.* 1. To take off the surface, S. 2. Slightly to touch; as, "It *scruft* the ground," it glided along the surface. Applied also to slight and careless ploughing, when merely the surface of the ground is grazed, S. 3. To handle any subject superficially; as, "He only *scruft* his subject," S. V. SCROOFE.

To SCRUG one's *Bonnet*, *v. a.* A person is said to *scrug* his bonnet, when he snatches it by the peak, and lifts it up, or cocks it, on his brow, that he may look smart, or bold and fierce, Fife, Perths. *Duff's Poems.*

To SCRUMPILL, *v. a.* 1. To crease; to wrinkle. Synon. *Runkle. Balf. Pract.* 2. Applied to animal food that is much roasted; *a scrumplit bit*, *i. e.* crisp, as contracted by the force of the fire, Fife. V. SKRUMPLE, *s.*

To SCRUNT, *v. n.* V. SKRUNT.

SCRUNT, SKRUNT, *s.* 1. A stubby branch; or a worn-out besom, Lanarks. Fife. 2. A person of a slender make; a sort of walking skeleton, ibid. 3. A scrub; a niggard, ibid.

SCRUNTET, *adj.* Stunted in growth; meagre, Lanarks.; evidently the same with *Scrunty*, q. v. Also *Scruntet-like. Saint Patrick.*

SCRUNTY, SCRUNTIE, *adj.* 1. Stubbed, short, and thick, Lanarks. 2. Stunted in growth, Roxb. *A. Scott.* 3. Meagre; applied to a raw-boned person, Fife, Loth. 4. Scrubbish; mean; niggardly, Fife, q. shrivelled in heart as well as in external appearance.

SCRUNTINESS, *s.* The state of being stubbed, Lanarks.

To SCRUPON, *v. a.* To hamper, Ayrs.

SCRUPON, *s.* One who hampers, ibid.—Isl. *skruf-a*, compingere, *skruf*, compactio.

* SCRUTOIRE, *s.* A desk, generally forming the upper part of a chest of drawers, S. The term *Drawers* is used when there is no such desk.

To SCUBBLE, *v. a.* To soil, as a school-boy does his book, Moray; *Suddle*, syn. S.

To SCUD, *v. a.* 1. To dust with a rod, S.—Su. G. *skudd-a*, excutere. 2. To beat with the open hand, S.

SCUD, *s.* A stroke with the open hand, or with a *ferula*, S. "*Scuds*, lashes; the same with *scullis.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

SCUD, *s.* A sudden shower of rain, snow, or hail, accompanied with wind, S. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*—Teut. *schudd-en*, quatere, concutere; Su. G. *skudd-a*, excutere.

To SCUD, *v. a.* To quaff, Loth. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *schudden*, Su. G. *skudd-a*, fundere.

SCUDDIEVAIG, *s.* Syn. *Skuryvage*, q. v.

SCUDDIN STANES. Thin stones made to skim the surface of a body of water; a favourite amusement of boys, Roxb.—Su. G. *skuti-a*, cursitare; Isl. *skiot-a*, jaculari, mittere.

To SCUDDLE, *v. a.* To sully and put out of proper shape by use or wearing, Loth. Apparently a provincial pronunciation of *Suddill*, q. v.

SCUDDLE, *s.* A kitchen drudge; a scullion, Upp. Clydes.

SCUDDLIN-BOY, *s.* Understood to signify the scullion-boy. *Old Ballad.*

To SCUDLE, SCUDDLE, *v. a.* 1. To cleanse; to wash. *N. Burns.* 2. To act as a kitchen drudge, Upp. Clydes.

SCUDLER, SCUDLAR, *s.* A scullion. *Wallace.*—Teut. *schotel*, a plate, a dish.

To SCUE, *v. n.* To go slanting along; to go sidelong. *Brand's Orkn.*—Dan. *skiaev*, obliquus. V. SKEW, Todd's Johnson.

SCUFE, *s.* A bat for playing at handball, Roxb. V. Scoop.

To SCUFF, *v. a.* 1. To graze, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *schuyven*, Su. G. *skuff-a*, E. *shove.* 2. To tarnish by frequent wearing, S. 3. *To scuff*, or *scuff about*, to wear as a drudge, S.

SCUFF, *s.* 1. The act of grazing or touching lightly, S. "The *scuff* is the wind, as it were. The *scuff* of a cannon-ball," &c. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. A stroke, apparently a slight one, Banffs.

SCUFFET, *s.* A smith's fire-shovel, Aberd.—Perhaps a dimin. from Belg. *schup*, a shovel?

SCUFFLE, *s.* The agricultural machine called a *horse-hoe*, E. Loth. "The horse-hoe or *scuffle*." *Agr. Surv. East. Loth.*

To SCUG, *v. a.* To shelter. V. Skug.

SCULDUDRY, Sculduddery, *s.* 1. A term used in a ludicrous manner, to denote those causes which respect some breach of chastity, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *skuld*, a fault; Ir. *sgaldruth*, a fornicator. 2. Grossness; obscenity, in act or word, S. *Blackw. Mag.* 3. Rubbish; tatters. Mearns, Upp. Clydes.

SCULDUDRY, *adj.* 1. Connected with *crim. con.* S. *Tannahill.* 2. Loose; obscene, S. *Redgauntlet.*

SCULE, *s.* V. Skule, Skull.

SCULL, *s.* A shallow basket, S. *Statistical Acc.* V. Skul.

* SCULLION, *s.* Besides the sense which this term has in E. it is pretty generally used as signifying a knave, or low worthless fellow, S.

SCULT, *s.* 1. A stroke with the open hand, S. "*Scults*, lashes; the same with *sculls.*" *Gall. Encycl.* 2. A stroke on the hand; *Pandy*, or *Pawmie*, synon. Ettr. For.

To SCULT, Skult, *v. a.* 1. To beat with the palm of the hand, S.—Isl. *skell*, *skellde*, 'diverbero palmis. 2. To chastise by striking the palm, Ettr. For.

SCUM, *s.* 1. A greedy fellow; a mere hunks, Fife. 2. A contemptuous designation, corresponding with Lat. *nequam*, Fife.; synon. *Scamp*, *Skellum.* *St. Patrick.*

To SCUM, *v. a.* *To Scum up one's mou'*, to strike a person on the mouth, and so prevent him from speaking, Aberd. "I'll *scum* your *chafts* for ye," I'll strike ye on the chops, Loth.

SCUMFIT, *part. pa.* Discomfited. *Wallace.*—Ital. *sconfigg-ere*, id.

SCUN, *s.* "Plan; craft." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *skoen*, judicium; Isl. *skyn*, id.

SCUNCHEON, *s.* A stone forming a projecting angle, S.—Germ. *schantze*, E. *sconce*, q. a bulwark.

SCUNCHEON, *s.* A square dole or piece of bread, cheese, &c. Teviotd. It is frequently thus designed among the peasantry, perhaps from its resemblance to the corner-stone of a building, which has this name.

To SCUNNER, Scouner, *v. n.* 1. To loathe, S. *Cleland.* 2. To surfeit, S. B. 3. To shudder at any thing. *Pitscottie.* 4. To hesitate from scrupulosity of mind. *Wodrow.* 5. To shrink back through fear. *Barbour.*—A. S. *scun-ian*, vitare, aufugere, timere.

SCUNNER, Skunner, Skonner, *s.* 1. Loathing, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *scunnung*, abomination. 2. A surfeit, S. B. 3. The object of loathing; any person or thing which excites disgust, Aberd.

To SCUNNER, *v. a.* To disgust; to cause loathing, Aberd. S. A. *Blackw. Mag.*

SCUR, *s.* The minute cancri in pools or springs, Lanarks. Syn. with *Scrow*, s. 2.

SCUR, *s.* The Cadew or May-fly, immediately after it has left its covering, Clydes.

SCURDY, *s.* 1. A moorstone, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *skord-a*, colloco firmiter. 2. A resting place; a favourite seat, Ayrs.

SCURF AND KELL. V. Kell.

SCURL, Skurl, *s.* A dry scab, S., from *scurf.*

SCURLY, *adj.* Opprobrious, Loth.—Fr. *scurrile.*

SCURR, *s.* 1. "A low blackguard." *Gall. Encycl.*—From Lat. *scurra*, a scoundrel. 2. "Any thing low," ibid. 3. Spot of fishing-ground, Shetl.

SCURRIE, *adj.* Dwarfish. *Scurrie-thorns*, low dwarfish thorns in muirland glens, ib.

SCURRIE, *s.* The Shag, Pelecanus Graculus, Linn. Mearns.—Norw. *Top-Scarv*, id. This name would seem to be borrowed from that of the young Herring Gull. V. Scaumie, Scorry.

SCURRIEVAIG, *s.* V. Skurryvage.

SCURRIE-WHURRIE, *s.* A hurly-bury, Clydes. This is merely an inversion of *Hurry-Scurry*, q. v.

SCURROUR, Skourioue, Skurriour, *s.* 1. A scout. *Wallace.*—Fr. *escur-er*, to scour. 2. An idle vagrant. *Rudd.*

SCUSHIE, *s.* A cant term for money or cash, Aberd. *Shirrefs.*

SCUSHLE, *s.* A scuffle, Aberd.—Perhaps from Fr. *escousse*, "shaken," Cotgr.; Lat. *succuss-are.*

SCUSHLE, *s.* An old, thin, worn out shoe, Aberd.

To SCUSHLE, *v. n.* To make a noise, by walking with shoes too large, or having the heels down, ibid. V. Scaisle, *v.*

SCUSIS, *pl.* Excuses. *Burel.*—Ital. *scusa*, an excuse.

SCUTARDE, *s.* One who has lost the power of retention. *Dunbar.* V. Scout.

To SCUTCH, *v. a.* 1. To beat. *Baillie.* 2. *To scutch lint*, to separate flax from the rind, S.—Ital. *scutic-are*, id.; E. *scotch.*

SCUTCH, Skutch, *s.* 1. A wooden instrument used in dressing flax, hemp, &c. S. 2. One of the pieces of wood which, in a lint-mill, beats out the core from the flax, or, in a thrashing-mill, beats out the grain, S. *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*

SCUTCHER, *s.* The same with *Scutch*, sense 1, Ang. Mearns.

SCUTIFER, *s.* A term equivalent to *squire*, L. B. *Colkelbie Sow.*

To SCUTLE, *v. a.* To pour from one vessel to another; often including the idea of spilling, S.—Isl. *guti-a*, liquida moveo, et agito cum sonitu.

SCUTLES, *s. pl.* Any liquid that has been tossed from one vessel to another, S.

SCUTTAL, *s.* A pool of filthy water, Buchan. Synon. *Jaw-hole. Tarras.*—Su. G. *skudd-a*, effundere. V. Scutle, *v.*

To SCUTTER, *v. n.* To work in an ignorant, awkward, and dirty way, Aberd.

To SCUTTER, *v. a.* To make or do any thing in this way, ibid.

To SCUTTER *up*, *v. a.* To bungle up; to botch, ib. Su. G. *squaettr-a*, spargere, dissipare, from *squaetta*, liquida effundere.

SCUTTLIN-FLOUR, *s.* The flour made of the refuse of wheat, Fife.—Su. G. *skudd-a*, excutere, effundere, or Isl. *skutl-a*, jaculari.

SCUTTLINS, *s. pl.* The light wheat which, in fanning, is not of sufficient weight to fall down with the heavy grain; and which is made by itself into an inferior kind of flour, ibid.

SE, *s.* Seat; residence. *Douglas.*

SE, *s.* The sea. *Barbour.*

To **SEA-CARR**, *v. a.* To embank, Lanarks.—This seems to be a vestige of the Strathclyde possession of the country, C. B. *caer*, signifying a wall or mound, and *caer-u*, to encompass with a wall. *Sea-carr* may be a corr. of C. B. *ysgor*, a rampart or bulwark. V. CAR.

SEA-CARR, *s.* An embankment, ibid.

SEA-CAT, *s.* The Wolf-fish, Loth. "A. *Lupus.* Sea-wolf or Wolf-fish; *Sea-cat* of Scotland." *Neill.*

SEA-COCK, *s.* Supposed to be the Foolish Guillemot, occasionally called the *Sea-hen*, S. Avis marina, *Sea-cock*, dicta. *Sibb.*

SEA-COULTER, *s.* The Puffin, Alca arctica or Coulter-neb. Avis marina, *Sea-coulter*, dicta. *Sibb. Scot.*

SEA-CROW, *s.* The razor-bill, Shetl.

SEA-FIKE, *s.* The name given to a marine plant which, when rubbed on the skin, causes itchiness, Loth. It seems to have received this name because it *fikes* or disquiets the skin.—Isl. *fuk*, Sw. *fyk*, alga marina, Verel.

SEA-GROWTH, SUMMER-GROWTH, *s.* The names given, by fishermen, to various species of *Sertulariae*, *Flustrae*, &c. which are attached to small stones, shells, &c. S.

SEA-HEN, *s.* The Lyra, a fish. *Sibbald.*

SEAL, *Cloath of Seal.* *Watson's Coll.* A learned friend observes that this must be cloth made of the hair of the seal, more commonly called seal-skin cloth, which is still worn.

SEALGH, *s.* "A seal; sea-calf." *Gl. Antiq.* V. SELCHT.

SEAM, *s.* The work at which a woman sews, S.—Fr. *seme*, id.; Isl. *saum-r*, sartura, *saum-a*, sarcire, item acu pingere, G. Andr. Hence, E. *Sempstress.*

SEA-MAW, *s.* A gull, S. "*Semowe* byrd. Aspergo, alcio, alcedo," Prompt. Parv.

SEA-MOUSE, *s.* The Aphrodita aculeata, Linn. Lanarks. Mus marinus.

SEAND, *adj.* *Acts Ja. VI.*—A variation of Fr. *seant*, fitting, seemly, becoming, from *seoir*, to sit.

SEANNACHIE, SENNACHIE, *s.* "Highland bard." *Gl. Antiquary.* More properly a genealogist. *Smith's Hist. of the Druids.*—Gael. *seanachidh*, id. from *sean*, old, ancient, whence *seanachas*, antiquities, history, narration. Shaw renders *seanachdh* "an antiquary." V. SHANNACH.

SEANTACK, *s.* A fishing-line to which baited hooks are suspended by short lines; the one end of the great line being fastened to the bank of the river, and the other kept across the stream by a weight, Moray.

SEA-PIET, *s.* Pied Oyster-catcher, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SEA-POACHER, *s.* The Pogge, a fish, Frith of Forth. "Cottus cataphractus. Pogge or Armed Bullhead; *Sea-Poacher.*" *Neill.*

SEARCHERS, *s. pl.* Certain civil officers formerly employed, in Glasgow, for apprehending idlers on the streets during the time of public worship. *Rob Roy.*

SEA-SWINE, *s.* The Wrasse, S. *Sibbald.*

SEATER, *s.* A meadow, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*—Norw. *saeter*, pasture for cattle; Isl. *saetur*, pascua.

SEATER, SETER, *s.* A local designation, Shetl. V. the term STER.

SEATH, SEETH, SETH, SAITH, SEY, *s.* The Coal-fish, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *seid*, foetura asellorum minuta.

SEAT-HOUSE, *s.* The manor on an estate, Loth. Synon. *The Place.*

SEA-TOD, *s.* A species of Wrasse, *Sibb.*

SEA-TROWE, *s.* A marine goblin, Shetl. V. TROW, *s.*

SEAWA, *s.* A discourse; a narrative, Aberd. This ought surely to be written *Say-awa'*, from *Say*, v. and *away.* *D. Anderson's Poems.*

SECOND-SIGHT, *s.* A power, believed to be possessed by not a few in the Highlands and Islands of S. of foreseeing future events, especially of a disastrous kind, by means of a spectral exhibition, to their eyes, of the persons whom those events respect, accompanied with such emblems as denote their fate. V. Johnson's Dict. *Gentle Shepherd.*

SECRET, *s.* A coat of mail concealed under one's usual dress. *Cromarty.*

SECT, *s.* 1. The attendance given by vassals in consequence of being called by their superiors. *Acts Ja. VI.* This is the same with *Soyt*, sense 2, q. v.—L. B. *Secta Curiae*, seu *Secta ad Curiam*, est servitium, quo feudatarius ad frequentandam curiam domini sui tenetur, Du Cange. 2. Pursuit; *Sect of court*, legal prosecution. Synon. *Soyt.* *Acts Ja. IV.*—L. B. *sect-a*, jus persequendi aliquem in judicio, de re aliqua, maxime de criminali, Du. Cange.

To **SECT**, *v. n.*

> Say weill himself will sometime assance,
> But Do weill does nouther *sect* nor prance.
> *Poems 16th Cent.*

Perhaps an errat. of some transcriber. "But Do weill" is neither depressed nor elated. *Sect* is somehow allied to the E. v. *to Set.*

SECT, *s.* V. WYRE SECT.

SECTOURIS, *s. pl.* *Poems 16th Cent.* Either a corruption of the legal term *executors*, or used as equivalent to it.

SEDEYN, *adj.* Sudden. *Wallace.*

SEDULL, *s.* A schedule. *Wallace.*

* *To* **SEE** *about* one. To acquire an accurate acquaintance with one's *surrounding* circumstances, S. *Spald.*

To **SEE** *till* or *to*, *v. a.* 1. To care for; to attend to; often used to denote a proper provision of food, conjoined with *weel*; as, The beasts will be *weel seen to*, S. *St. Johnston.* 2. To observe; to look to, S. *Ulysses' Answer to Ajax.*

To **SEED**, *v. n.* A mare or cow is said to *seed*, or to *be seedin'*, when the udder begins to give indications of pregnancy; as, "She'll no be lang o' caavin now, for I see she's *seedin'*," Teviotd.

SEED-BIRD, *s.* A sea-fowl, S. A. *Stat. Acc.*

SEED-FOULLIE, *s.* The Wagtail, S. Q. *seed-fowl.*—Su. G. *saed*, and *fugl.*

SEED-FUR, *s.* The furrow into which the *seed* is to be cast, S. *Maxw. Sel. Trans.*

SEED-LAUEROCK, *s.* The Wagtail; so called from its following the plough for worms, Upp. Clydes.

SEEDS, *s. pl.* The husks of oats after grinding. V. SEIDIS.

SEEING-GLASSE, *s.* A looking-glass; a mirror. This word had been anciently used in S. *Ames's Antiq.* Syn. *Keeking-glass.* *My Joe Janet.*

* *To* **SEEK**, *v. a.* To court; to ask in marriage, S. I have not observed that the v. is used in this sense in E. *Ross's Helenore.*

To **SEEK**, *v. a.* To attack. V. SOUGHT.

To **SEEK** one's *meat.* To beg, S.

* **SEEK AND HOD.** The game of *Hide-and-Seek*, Angus.—It is merely an inversion of the E. name; *hod* being used S. B. for *hide*, also as the preterite and part. pa.

SEELFU', *adj.* Pleasant. V. SELFU'.

SEELFUNESS, *s.* Complacency; sweetness of disposition; happiness of temper, Ang. *Ross's Helenore.*

SEENIL, *adj.* Rare; singular, Fife. V. SEYNDILL.

SEENILLIE, *adv.* Singularly; as, *seenillie gash*, remarkably loquacious, ibid.

To SEEP, *v. n.* To ooze, Gall. V. SIPE, *v.*

SEER, *s.* One who is supposed to have the *second-sight*, S. *Discipline.*

SEER, *adj.* Sure. *Skinner.*

SEERIE, *adj.* Weak; feeble, Fife. This seems radically the same with *Sary*, *Sairy*, q. v.

To SEETHE, *v. n.* To be nearly boiling, S. B.

To SEFOR, *v. a.* To save. *Priests Peblis.* V. SAFER.

To SEG, SEYG, *v. n.* 1. To fall down. 2. Metaph. applied to the influence of intoxicating liquor, S. B. *Morison.*—Su. G. Isl. *sig-a*, subsidere, delabi.

SEG, SEGG, *s.* The yellow Flower-de-luce, *Iris pseudacorus*, S. *Lightfoot.*—E. *sedge*, A. S. *secg*, Fland. *segge*, id. The word *Seg* is used as the general name for all broad-leaved rushes.

To SEG, *v. a.* To set the teeth on edge by eating any thing acid, Loth. S. A. Lanarks.

To SEGE, *v. a.* To besiege. *Acts Mary.* Spenser uses *siege* in the same sense.

SEGE, *s.* 1. A soldier. *Wallace.*—A. S. *secg*, id. 2. Man, in a general sense. *Douglas.*

SEGE, *s.* 1. A seat, properly of dignity. *Barbour.*—Fr. *siege.* 2. A see. *Acts Ja. V.* 3. The berth in which a ship lies. *Balf. Pract.*—It was used in O. E. "*Sege* or sete, sedes, sedile," Prompt. Parv.

SEGG, *s.* *Bull-seg*, an ox that has been gelded at his full age, S. *Monastery.*—Isl. *sag-a*, secare.

SEGGAN, *s.* The Flower-de-luce, Ayrs. *Picken.*

SEGG-BACKIT, *adj.* Applied to a horse whose back is hollow or fallen down, Mearns. E. *To Sag.*

SEGGY, *adj.* Abounding with sedges, S. ib.

SEGGING, *s.* The act of falling down, or state of being sunk, S.—O. E. *saggyn.*

SEGYT, *part. pa.* Seated. *Wyntown.*

SEGSTER, *s.* A term which frequently occurs in the Records of the City of Aberdeen as signifying a sexton.—Corr. from L. B. *segrestar-ius*, id. q. *segrester.*

To SEY, *v. a.* To assay. V. SAY.

SEY, SAY, *s.* 1. A trial. *Wallace.* 2. An attempt of any kind, S.

SEY, *s.* A shallow tub. V. SAY.

To SEY, *v. a.* To see; the pron. of Ettr. For.

SEY, *s.* The Coal-fish. V. SYE.

To SEY, *v. a.* To strain any liquid, S.—Isl. *sy-a*, A. S. *se-on*, percolare.

SEY, *s.* 1. The *sey* of a gown or shift is the opening through which the arm passes, S. 2. The back-bone of a beeve being cut up, the one side is called the *fore-sey*, the other the *back-sey.* The latter is the sirloin, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *sega*, portiuncula; Dan. *seje*, a muscle.

SEY, *s.* A woollen cloth, formerly made by families for their own use, S. *Ritson.*

SEY, *s.* The sea. *Douglas.*

SEYAL, *s.* "A trial," S. O. *Gl. Picken.*

SEIBOW, SEBOW, *s.* A young onion, S. *Calderwood.*—O. Fr. *cibo*, id.; Lat. *cepe.*

SEYD, *s.* A sewer, Ang.—Teut. *sode*, canalis; Su. G. *saud*, a well.

SEIDIS, SEEDS, *s. pl.* 1. That part of the husk of oats which remains in meal; as, "That meal's fow o' *seeds*," it is not properly cleaned, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. *Sowen-seeds*, the dust of oat-meal, mixed with the remains of the husks, used for making flummery, after being so long steeped as to become sour, S.

SEY-CLOUT, *s.* The cloth through which any liquid is strained.

SEY-DISH, *s.* The searce used for straining, S.—Isl. *sij*, Teut. *sijgh*, a strainer.

SEY-FAIR, *adj.* Seafaring. *Act. Sed.*

To SEYG, *v. n.* To sink. V. SEG.

SEIGNOREIS, *s. pl.* Supreme courts; applied, apparently in derision, to the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. *Life of Melville.*—Fr. *seigneurie*, "an assembly of great lords," Cotgr.

To SEIL, *v. a.* To strain. *Kelly.*—Su. G. *sil-a*, id. *sil*, a straining dish.

SEILDYN, SELDYN, *adv.* Seldom. *Wallace.*—A. S. *seldan*, Isl. *sialldan*, id.

SEILE, SEYLE, SELE, *s.* Happiness, S. B. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *saell*, happy; Isl. *sæla*, happiness. *Seil o' your face*, is a phrase still used in Aberd. expressive of a wish for happiness to, or a blessing on, the person to whom it is addressed. *Skinner.*

SEILFU', SELFU', SELFUL, *adj.* 1. Pleasant, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Happy; foreboding good, Ang. *Ross's Helenore.*

SEILY, SELY, *adj.* Happy. *Seely Wights*, and *Seely Court*, names given to the fairies. *Pop. Ball.*—Teut. *seelig*, *selig*, beatus. *Sely* is the form of the word in O. E. "*Sely* or happy, felix, fortunatus," Prompt. Parv.

SEILIS, *interj.* Expressive of admiration. *Colkelbie Sow.*—A. S. *sillice*, mirabiliter, from *sillic*, mirabilis.

SEIM, *s.* "Resemblance; likeness; appearance," Gl. Sibb.—Germ. *siem-en*, Isl. *sæm-a*, decere, convenire.

SEYME, *s.* The work at which a woman sews, S. *Nicol Burne.* V. SEAM.

To SEYN, *v. a.* To consecrate. V. SYND.

SEYNDILL, SEINDLE, SENDYLL, *adv.* Seldom. Pron. *sindle*, Loth. *senil*, S. O. *seenil*, S. B. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *saen*, *saender*, singulus.

SEINDLE, SINDLE, *adj.* Rare, S.; *seenil*, S. B. *Ram.*

To SEYNE, *v. a.* To see. *Wallace.*

SEYNE, *s.* A sinew. *Wallace.*—Germ. *sene*, id.

SEINYE, SENYE, SENYHE, SEINGNY, *s.* A synod; a consistory. *Knox.*—O. Fr. *sane*, A. S. *semath*, a synod; Teut. *seyne*, id. This, in O. E. is written *Seene*, also *Ceene.* "*Seene* of clerkes, synodus," Pr. Parv.

SEYNITY. L. *seynily*, signal. *Gawan and Gol.*

To SEJOYNE, *v. a.* To disjoin. *R. Bruce.*—Lat. *sejung-o.*

SEJOINED, *part. adj.* Disjoined; separate. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

To SEIP, *v. n.* To ooze; to leak. V. SIBB.

SEIPAGE, *s.* Leakage, S. B.

SEY-PIECE, SAY-PIECE, *s.* A piece of work performed by a craftsman, as a proof of skill, S. *Fergusson.*

SEIPIN, *part. adj.* Very wet; dripping, S.

SEIR, SERE, *adj.* Several. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *saer*, adv. denoting separation.

SEIR, *s.* Uncertain. *Gawan and Gol.*

SEYRICHT, *s.* The name of a book mentioned in Aberd. Reg.: "Tua buikis, viz. ane almanack, & ane callit the *Seyricht.*"—Belg. *seerecht*, marine laws.

SEIRIE, *adj.* Of distant, reserved, or cynical manners; suggesting the idea of some degree of *hauteur*, Moray.—Su. G. *saer*, a particle denoting separation, asunder; Isl. *sier*, seorsim, Verel.

SEIS, *pl.* 1. Seats. *Palice Honor.* 2. Thrones. *Lyndsay.* V. Se, *s.* 1.

SEIS, *s. pl.* Times. V. Sris.

SEY-SHOT, *s.* An opportunity given, in play, of regaining all that one has lost, Fife.

SEY-SOWENS, *s.* A searce used for straining flummery.

To SEISSLE, (Gr. ει,) *v. a.* 1. To confuse; to put in disorder, Berwicks. Roxb. 2. To trifle; to spend time unnecessarily. It is used as a part. to signify one who is inactive or unhandy; as, *a scisslin body*, ibid.

SEISSLER, *s.* A trifler, ibid.—C. B. *sisial-a*, to gossip, *sisialwr*, a gossiper.

SEISTAR, *s.* The sistrum. *Burel.*—Fr. *sistre*, a kind of brazen timbrel.

SEYSTER, *s.* A medley of edibles, Upp. Clydes. Synon. *Soss.*

To SEYSTER, *v. a.* To mix incongruously, Upp. Clydes. This district having belonged to the kingdom of Strathclyde, the word may be deduced from C. B. *saig*, a mess, *seig-iaw*, to mess.

SEITIS, *s. pl.* Plants or herbs. *Doug.*—A. S. *seten*, planta. *Sets*, S. slips of flowers.

SEKER, *adj.* Firm. V. Sicker.

SEL, Sell, *pron.* Self, S. A. Bor. *Ray.*

SELABILL, *adj.* Delightful. *Douglas.*

SELCHT, Selchie, *s.* 1. A seal, S. *selch.* *Compl. S.*—A. S. *selc*, *sealc*, phoca. 2. Used to denote what is otherwise called a *shilf-corn*, Gall. "*Sealch*, a *shillcorn* or small *bunyion.*" *Gall. Encycl.* *Selkhorn*, Dumfr.

SELCOUTH, *adj.* Strange. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *selcuth*, rarus, insolitus.

SELE, *s.* Happiness. V. Seile.

SELE, *s.* A yoke for binding cattle in the stall, S.—Su. G. *sele*, a collar, a yoke.

SELF, Selfe, Selwyn, *adj.* Same. *Barbour.*—A. S. *self*, Su. G. *sialf*, ipse.

SELFF-BLAK, *adj.* *Black* as the natural colour of the wool, *i. e.* the *same* which the animal wore. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SELY, *adj.* 1. Poor; wretched; S. *silly.* *Wallace.*—Su. G. *selig*, id. 2. Mean; paltry, *Rollock on II. Thess.*

SELY, *adv.* Wonderfully. *Maitland Poems.*—A. S. *sellic*, id.

SELKHORN, *s.* V. Shilfcorn.

SELKIRK BANNOCK. A cake baked with currants, &c. S. A. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

SELKIT, Selkith, *adv.* Seldom, Eskdale; corr. from *Selcouth*, q. v.

SELL, *s.* A seat. "Repairing of the puir folk *sellis* in the kirk." *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *selle*, a stool or seat; "any ordinary or country stoole, of a cheaper sort then the joyned or buffet-stoole," Cotgr. Lat. *sedile*, id.

SELLABLE, *adj.* Vendible. *Sellabill.* *Aberd. Reg.* *Acts Cha. I.*

SELLAT, *s.* A head-piece for foot soldiers. *Douglas.*—Fr. *salade*, Hisp. *celada.*

SELLIE, *adj.* Selfish, Clydes. Roxb.; from *sell*, self. V. the *s.*

SELLIE, *s.* A diminutive from *sell*, self. "*Sellie's aye sellie*, self is still for self." *Gall. Encycl.*

SELLOCK, *s.* A fish. V. Sillok.

SELLOUR, *s.* A cellar. *Aberd. Reg.*

SELWYN, *pron.* *The selwyn*, the same; the selfsame. V. Self.

To SEMBYL, *v. n.* To make a wry mouth, in derision or scorn, S. *to shamble.* *Douglas.*—Lat. *simul-are*, to counterfeit.

SEMBLAY, Semlay, Semble, Semele, *s.* 1. Meeting; interview. *Wallace.* 2. Act of assembling, id. 3. An assembly. *Wyntown.* 4. Hostile rencounter. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *saml-a*, Dan. *saml-er*, id.

SEMBLAND, *s.* An assembly. *Wyntown.*

SEMBLANT, Sembland, *s.* Appearance; show. *Doug.*—Fr. *semblant*, id.

To SEMBLE, *v. n.* To assemble. *Douglas.*

SEMBLE, *s.* The parapet of a bridge, Ettr. For.—Probably from A. S. *sceammel*, scamnum, a bench; Isl. *skemmill*, Dan. *skammel*, &c. id.

SEMBLING, *s.* Appearance. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Fr. *semblance*, id. from *sembl-er*, to seem, to make show of.

SEME, *s.* Vein, in relation to metal; a peculiar use of E. *seam.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

SEMEIBLE, Semeable, *adj.* 1. Like; similar. *Acts Ja. V.*—Lat. *similis.* 2. Becoming; proper; like E. *seemly.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

SEMPETERNUM, *s.* A species of woollen cloth. "Cottons, *sempeternums*, castillians," &c. *Acts Cha. II.*—Lat. *sempitern-us*, everlasting. V. Perpetuanae.

SEMPILNES, *s.* Low condition in life. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scott.* V. Sympill.

SEMPLE, *adj.* V. Sympill.

SEN, *conj.* Since; seeing, S. *Douglas.*

SEN, *prep.* Since, S. ibid.

SEN, *s.* Filth. *Douglas.*—Lat. *san-ies*, id.

SEND, *adv.* Then; thereafter. *Priests Peblis.*—Teut. *sind*, Su. G. *sendan*, deinde, the same with *Syne*, q. v.

SEND, *s.* 1. Mission, S. *Alp. Hamiltoun.* 2. A message; a despatch; also, in regard to the local situation of the sender, a *Send-down*, or *Send-up*, S. B. 3. The messengers sent for the bride at a wedding, S. B. *Discipline.* V. Sayvd.

SENDYALL, *adv.* Seldom. V. Seindle.

SENYE DAY. The day appointed for the meeting of a synod or assembly. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Seinye.

SENYEORABILL, *adj.* Lordly; seigneurial. *Rauf Coilyear.*—O. Fr. *seigneur-iable*, seigneurial, Roquefort.

SENYEOURE, *s.* Lord; prince. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *princeps*, Ital. *signore*, Fr. *seigneur*, id.

SENYHE, *s.* An assembly. V. Seinye.

SENYHE, *s.* Badge worn in battle. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *seingnie*, Lat. *sign-um.*

SENYIE-CHAMBER, *s.* The place in which the clergy assembled. *Martin's Reliq. D. Andr.*

SENON, *s.* A sinew, S. *Wallace.*—Belg. *senuwen*, Sicamb. *senen*, id.

SENS, *s.* Incense. *Bellenden.*—This is also O. E. "*Sence* or incence, incensum, thus," Prompt. Parv.

SEN'S. "Save us." *Gl. Shirr.* V. Same, *v.*

To SENSE, *v. n.* To scent. *Kelly.*

SENSYMENT, Sensement, *s.* Sentiment; judgment. *Douglas.*

SENSYNE, *adv.* V. Sen.

SEN, Sen-syne. Since that time. *Wallace.*—Contr. from A. S. *seoth-than*, Su. G. *sidan*, postea.

SENTHIS, *adv.* Hence, Gl. Sibb.

SENTRICE, *s.* Perhaps what has been latterly called the sentry-box. *Aberd. Reg.*

SEQUELS, *s. pl.* The designation of one species of duty exacted at a mill to which lands are astricted, S. "The *sequels* are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer; and they pass by the

name of *knaveskip*, and of *bannock* and *lock*, or gowpen." *Ersk.*—Du Cange gives L. B. *sequela*, as syn. with *Secta Molitae*, and *Secta ad Molendinum*.

SEQUESTER, *s.* *Forbes on the Revelation.*—Fr. *sequestre*, signifies "he into whose hands a thing is sequestered," Cotgr. But I suspect that the term is here used in the primary sense of Lat. *sequester*, a mediator or umpire.

SERD, *pret. v.* Served. *Wallace.* V. SAIR, *v.*

SERE, *adj.* Several. V. SEIR.

SERE, *adv.* Eagerly. *Doug.*—A. S. *sare*, id.

SERE, *s.* Sir; lord. V. SCHIR.

SEREACHAN-AITTIN, *s.* A bird. *Martin's West. Isl.* Perhaps the name should be read *screachan-aittin*, because of its *shrieking*.

SE REVARIS, *s. pl.* Sea robbers or pirates. *Aberd. Reg.* V. REWAR, and REVYPAR.

SERF, *s.* *Sowens* or flummery before the acetous fermentation commences, Moray.—Gael. *searbh*, (pron. *sarv*,) sour, may have been originally used to denote *sowens* in a more advanced state, and afterwards limited in its sense. *Searbhan* is given by Shaw as signifying oats.

To SERF, *v. a.* *Douglas.* V. SERVE.

SERGE, SERGE, *s.* A taper; a torch. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *cierge*, a large wax candle, a flambeau.

SERGEAND, *s.* 1. A squire. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. id. 2. An inferior officer in a court of justice. *Skene.*

SERYT, L. *cryt*, cried. *Wallace.*

SERK, *s.* A shirt, S. V. SARK.

SERKINET, *s.* A piece of dress. V. GIRKINET.

SERMONE, SERMOND, *s.* Discourse. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr. id.

SERPE, *s.* Apparently a sort of *fibula* made in a hooked form. *Pinkert. Hist. Scotl.*—Fr. *serpe*, *sarpe*, a hook or small bill; *Falx*, Dict. Trev.

SERPLATHE, *s.* Eighty stones of wool. *Skene.*—Fr. *sarpilliere*, E. *sarp-cloth*.

SERPLINS, *s. pl.* The soapy water in which clothes have been boiled, Lanarks. V. SAPPLES.

To SERS, SEIRS, *v. a.* To search. *Douglas.*

To SERVE, SERF, SERWE, *v. a.* To deserve. *Wallace.*

SERVETING, *s.* Cloth for making table napkins. *Rates.*

SERUIABLE, *adj.* Active. *Douglas.*

* SERVICE, *s.* 1. A term used at funerals in the country, to denote a round of wine or spirits, &c. to the company, S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Assistance given to masons and carpenters while building or repairing a house, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

SERVIN'-CHIEL, *s.* A man servant.

SERVITE, SERVYTE, SERVIT, SERVET, *s.* A table napkin, S. *Spalding.*—Fr. *serviette*, Teut. *servett*, id.

SERVITOUR, *s.* 1. In old writings it often signifies clerk, secretary, or man of business. 2. The designation formerly given to a writer's apprentice. *Waverley.* 3. It was also used, like the obsolete E. word, for a servant or attendant, in a general sense, and in the expression of duty or respect.

SERVITRICE, SERVITRIX, *s.* A female servant; a lady's maid. *Acts Cha. I. Servitrix. Aberd. Reg.*—O. Fr. *serviteresse*, servante, Roquefort; L. B. *servitrix*, famula.

SESING OX, SEISIN OX, SAISING OX. A perquisite formerly due to the sheriff, or to the bailie of a barony, when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands; now commuted into a payment of money, in proportion to the value of the property. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

SESSION, SESSIOWN, *s.* The consistory, or parochial *eldership* in Scotland, S. *Knox.*

SESSIONER, *s.* A member of the *session* or consistory. *Wodrow.*

SESSIONER, *s.* A member of the Court of Session; a senator of the College of Justice in S. *Acts Cha. I.*

SESTUNA, *interj.* Expressive of admiration; equivalent to, "Would you have thought it?" It is also used after refusing to grant a request, Orkn. It is evidently, *Seest thou, not?*

To SET, *v. a.* To lease, S. *Wyntown.*

SET, SETT, *s.* 1. A lease; synon. with *Tack*. *Spotswood.* 2. A sign or billet fixed on a house, to show that it is to be let, Aberd.

SET, *adj.* Cast down; distressed; afflicted, Aberd.—The only v. to which this seems allied in signification is Teut. *sett-en*, sidere ad ima vasa, q. quite sunk. V. SECT, *v. n.*

SET, SETT, *part. pa.* Wrought after a particular pattern, S. *Depred. on the Clan Campbell.*

SET, *part. pa.* Seated at a table for a meal, or for compotation, S. B. *Cock's Simple Strains.*

To SET, *v. a.* To disgust; to excite nausea; as, "The very sicht of that soss *set* my stammack," S.

To SET *up upon.* To lose one's relish for; to become nauseated with, S. B.

To SET *aff*, *v. a.* 1. To dismiss; to turn off, S.—Teut. *aff-sett-en*, abdicare, *afsetten van sijn ampt*, dimovere officio, Belg. *afgezet*, "turned out, deposed, dismissed from one's place," Sewel. The phrase is often used S. to denote the dismissal of a servant, or of any one in office. 2. To fob off; to shift off, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

To SET *aff*, *v. n.* 1. To go away; to take one's self off, S. 2. To loiter; to linger; to be dilatory, Aberd.; synon. *Put aff.*

* *To* SET *by*, *v. n.* To care; to regard. *Poems 16th Cent.* In E. it occurs in an active sense only.

To SET *by*, *v. a.* To give as a substitute, especially for something better; to make to suffice; as, "I'll *set* him *by* wi' a puir dinner the day, as I hae naething better to gie him," S.

To SET *out*, *v. a.* To eject; to put out forcibly; as, "I *set* him *out* of the house," S.

* *To* SET *up*, *v. a.* While this v. denotes honour or advancement, it is almost invariably used as expressive of contempt for a person, who either assumes some distinction, or receives some honour, viewed as unsuitable to his station or merit, S.; as, "*Set* you *up*, truly!" "She maun hae a new gown; *set* her *up!*"

To SET, *v. a.* 1. To beset. *Wyntown.* 2. To lay snares. *Douglas.*—Su. G. Isl. *saett-a*, insidias struere. 3. *To Sett the gait*, to beset the road or highway. *Acts Ja. V.*—Su. G. *sitt-a*, Isl. *sit-ia*, in insidiis sedere; Lat. *insid-ere*, id.

SET, *s.* A gin or snare. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *sate*, insidiae feris positae.

SET, *s.* 1. The spot in a river where stationary nets are fixed, S. *Law Case.* 2. The net thus set, S. ibid.—Su. G. *saett-a ut et naet*, to spread a net.

SET, *s.* Attack; onset, S. *Ross.*

SET, *s.* 1. Kind; manner, S.—Su. G. *saett*, id. 2. Shape; figure; cast; make, Aberd. 3. The pattern of cloth. It is said to be of this or that *set*, especially where there are different colours, according to the pattern followed in the weaving, S. *Col. Stewart's Sketches.* 4. The socket in which a precious stone is set. *Inventories.*

To SET, *v. a.* 1. To become one, as to manners, rank, merit, &c. S. *Barbour.* 2. To become, as to dress, S. *Bannatyne P.* 3. *Setting*, part. pr. Having a prepossessing appearance, or natural gracefulness of manner, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *saet-a*, convenire.

SET, *s.* 1. The chartered constitution of a borough, S. *Stat. Acc.*—A. S. *saet-an*, constituere. 2. The fixed quantity of any article with which a family is, according to agreement, supplied at particular times; as, "a *set* of milk," "a *set* of butter," &c. S.

To SET *after ane*, *v. a.* To pursue one, S.—Su. G. *saetta after en*, id.

SET, Sett, *conj.* Though. *Wallace.* Perhaps the imperative of the v.

* SET, *part. pa.* Disposed, S. *Douglas.* *Ill set*, cross-grained. *Ruddiman.*

SET-DOWN, *s.* An unexpected overwhelming reply; a rebuff, S.

SETE, *s.* Legal prosecution. *Act. Audit.* This term, as it is nearly synon. has a common origin with *soit*, *soyt*; L. B. *sect-a*, from *sequor.*

SETER, Seater, *s.* A local designation, Shetl. V. the term Ster.

SETH, *s.* Coal-fish. V. Seath.

SETHE-FOUL, *s.* The less blackheaded gull.—Dan. *sig*, gadus, Shetl.

SETHILL, *s.* A disease affecting sheep in the side, S. B.—A. S. *sidi-adl*, lateris dolor; or q. *side-ill.*

SETNIN, *s.* A motherless lamb, brought up by the hand, Shetl.

SET-ON, *part. adj.* A term applied to what is singed or slightly burned in the pot or pan; as, to broth when it bears the marks of the *Bishop's foot*; also *settin-on*, Teviotd.

SETS, *s. pl.* Corn in small stacks, Loth.—Isl. *sate*, Su. G. *saata*, cumulus foeni.

SET-STANE, *s.* A hone, or stone with a smooth surface; denominated from its being used for *setting*, or giving an edge to, a razor or other sharp instrument, S.; often simply *Set*, Roxb. *Rem. Nithsd. Song.*

SETT, *pret.* Ruled. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *sett-an*, disponere.

SETTE GEAR. "Money placed at interest," Nithsd. *Remains Nithsd. Song.* In Hogg's Ed. it is *Settle-gear.*

SETTER, *s.* 1. One who gives a lease of heritable property, S. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. One who lets out any thing for hire, S. *Baillie.*

SETTERDAYIS SLOP. A gap ordained to be left in the cruives for catching salmon, in fresh waters, from Saturday after the time of Vespers, till Monday after sunrise. *Acts Ja. I.*

SETTERTOUN, *s.* A term occuring in an act of Ja. VI. respecting Orkney and Zetland. Meaning not clear.

SETTING, Setten, *s.* A weight in Orkney, containing 24 marks. *Skene.*

SETTING-DOG, *s.* A spaniel, S.; *setter*, E.

* *To* SETTLE *a Minister*, *v. a.* To fix him in a particular charge, S.; synon. *to Place.* In the same sense a congregation is said *to get a settlement*, when the pastor is introduced to the discharge of the pastoral office among them, S.

SETTLE, *s.* A kind of seat. V. Lang-settle.

SETTLE-GEAR, *s.* *Jacobite Relics.*—A. S. *setl*, *setel*, sedes, sella. V. Sette gear.

SETTLIN, *s.* Often such a beating as brings one into a state of submission, S. "*To get a settlin*, to be frighted into quietness." *Gl. Shirrefs.*

SETTLINS, *s. pl.* The dregs of beer, S. "Them that seldom brew, are pleased wi' *settlins*," S. Prov. *Settling* is used in this sense in E.

SETTREL, Settrel, *adj.* Thickset, S. B. *Journal London.*

SETTRELS, *s. pl.* The name given to the young sprouts that shoot forth in spring from the coleworts planted in the beginning of winter, Stirlings. A dimin. from E. *set*, a plant or shoot laid in the ground.

SETTRIN, Set rent, *s.* The portion of a servant or cottager, consisting of different kinds of food, Ang. Perths. *Ruddiman.*

SEUCH, Sewch, *s.* 1. A furrow, S. *Doug.* 2. A gulf. *Pal. Hon.*—Sw. *sog*, colluvies, Lat. *sulc-us.* 3. A fosse connected with a rampart; a ditch surrounding a fortification. *Hist. James the Sext.*

To SEUCH, *v. a.* 1. To divide. *Douglas.*—Lat. *sulc-are.* 2. To plant by laying in a furrow. Thus the phrase, *sheughing kail*, occurs in an old Jacobite song. V. Sheuch, *v.*

SEVEN SENSES. A phrase used to denote one's wits; as, "Ye've fley'd me out o' my *seven senses*." You have frightened me out of all the wits I ever possessed, S.

SEUERALE, *adj.* Applied to landed property as possessed distinctly from that of others, or contrasted with a common. *Act. Audit.*

SEUERALE, *s.* *In seuerale*, in distinct possession, ibid.—L. B. *several-is.* *Separalis* is used in the same sense. *In separali*, Fleta.

SEUIN STERNES. The Pleiades, S. *Doug.*

SEW, *pret. v.* Sowed. *Douglas.*

SEWAN BELL. Perhaps, recollection-bell. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *souvient.*

SEWANE, *s.* Uncertain. *Douglas.*

SEWANS, L. *sewaris*, sewers. *Houlate.*

SEWIS, *s. pl.* Places where herons breed. V. Herons sew.

SEWSTER, *s.* A sempstress, S.—O. E. "*sewstar* or *sowstar*, sutrix," Prompt. Parv.

SEX, *adj.* Six. *Wynt.* V. Sax.

SEXTERNE, *s.* A measure anciently used in S. "The ald boll first maid be king Dauid contenit a *sexterne*, the *sexterne* contenit xij gallonis of the ald met," &c. *Parl. Ja. I.*—L. B. *sextar-ius*, *sextar-ium*, mensura liquidorum et aridorum; Du Cange.

SH. For words not found printed in this form, V. Sch.

SHA, Shaw, *interj.* The term of incitement used to a dog when called to give chase to any other animal, Gall.

To SHAB, *v. a.* "To smuggle; to send any thing away privately." *Gall. Enc.*

SHABLE, Shabble, *s.* 1. A crooked sword, or hanger. *Colvil.*—Su. G. Dan. Belg. *sabel*, id. 2. An old rusty sword, S. 3. Any little person or thing, Strathmore.

To SHACH, *v. a.* 1. To distort; pret. *shachi*, S.—Isl. *skag-a*, deflectere, *skack-ur*, obliquus. 2. Metaph. transferred to a female that has been deserted by her lover. She is on this account compared to a pair of shoes that have been thrown aside, as being so put out of shape as to be unfit to be worn any longer, S. *Bride of Lam.*

SHACH-END *of a web.* The fag-end, S. B.

To SHACHLE, *v. a.* To distort from the proper shape or direction. S. *Burns.* *Shachlin*, unsteady; infirm, S.

SHACHLE, *s.* 1. Any thing worn out, S. B. 2. *Shachle*, "a weak animal, all *shachled* or shaken." *Gall. Enc.* 3. A feeble, diminutive, half-distorted person, Dumfr. In the part. the vowel *o* is used, ibid. V. SHOCHLED.

To SHACHLE, SHOCHEL, *v. n.* To shuffle in walking, S. *Kelly.*

SHACKLE-BANE, *s.* 1. The wrist, S. *Ramsay.* Q. the bone on which shackles are fixed. 2. Used, perhaps ludicrously, to denote the pastern of a horse. *Franck's Northern Memoirs.*

SHAFT, *s.* A handle, S.—E. *haft*, Su. G. *skaft.*

SHAFTS, *s.* 1. A kind of woollen cloth, Aberd. *Stat. Acc.* 2. Pron. of *chafts*, jaws in Shetl.

SHAG, *s.* 1. The refuse of barley. S.—Su. G. *shaegg*, hair. 2. The term is sometimes applied to the refuse of oats, Strathm.

SHAGL, *v. a.* To cut raggedly.—Isl. *sagla*, id.

SHAIRN, *s.* The dung of cattle. V. SHARN.

To SHAK *a fa'.* To wrestle, S. *Ross.*

To SHAK *a foot.* To dance, S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

To SHAK *one's crap.* To give vent to one's ill humour, S. B. *Shirrefs.*

* *To* SHAKE, *v. a.* One is said to be *sair shaken*, when much emaciated by disease or long confinement, S.

SHAKE, *s.* Emaciation, as described above; as, *a sair shake*, S.

SHAKE-DOWN, *s.* A temporary bed made on the floor, S. *Pop. Ball.*

SHAKE-RAG-LIKE, *adj.* Resembling a tatterdemalion, South of S. *Guy Mann.*

SHALE, *s.* Alum ore, S.

SHALER, *s.* 1. A shade of gray, peculiar to the wool of Shetland sheep. 2. Hoar-frost, Shetl.

SHALL, *s.* The scale suspended from a balance for weighing, Aberd. — Teut. *schaele van de waeghe*, lanx; Belg. *schaal*, id.

SHALL, *s.* 1. A shell, Aberd.—Isl. and Su. G. *skal*, testa. 2. A shawl, ib.

SHALLOCH, *adj.* Plentiful; abundant, Mearns.—Isl. *skiol-a*, operire, tegere.

SHALLOCHY, *adj.* Shallow. "*Shallochy land*, land of a shallow nature." *Gall. Encycl.*

SHALT, *s.* A horse of the smallest size; *Shaltie*, dimin. Aberd.; the same with *Sheltie*. *W. Beattie's Tales.*

To SHAM, *v. a.* To strike, Loth.

To SHAMBLE, *v. n.* 1. To rack the limbs by striding, Ang. 2. To make a wry mouth, S. *Shamble chafts*, wry mouth, S. B. *Forbes.*

To SHAMBLE, *v. a.* To distort; to writhe; as, "He *shambled* his mou' at me," S. B.; synon. *Shevel*, *Showl*. Apparently from a common origin with the E. adj. *Shambling*, "moving awkwardly and irregularly;" but what this is seems very doubtful.

SHAMBO, SHAMBO-LEATHER, *s.* The leather called *shamoy*, S. From *chamois*, a kind of goat. *Watson's Collection.*

* SHAME, *s.* Used as a substitute for the devil's name; as, *Shame care*, S. B.; or in imprecation, as, *Shame on ye*, *Shame fa' ye*, *i. e.* befall you, S.; synon. with *Foul*, *Sorrow*, *Mischief*, &c. *Herd's Coll.*

SHAMLOCH, *s.* A cow that has not calved for two years, W. Loth.—Gael. *simlach*, id.

SHAMMEL-SHANKIT, *adj.* Having crooked legs, Teviotd. V. SHAMBLE, *v.*

SHAMS, *s. pl.* Legs.—Fr. *jambes*, id.

SHAN, *adj.* 1. Silly; paltry, Loth. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *scande*, Teut. *schande*, dedecus. 2. *Shan* would seem to be used in Ayrs. as signifying backward, averse. *Picken.*

SHAND, *adj.* The same with *Shan*, but apparently used in a stronger sense, as signifying worthless, South of S. "Base coin. Cant word." *Gl. Antiquary.*

To SHANE, *v. a.* To heal; to cure; properly used to denote the supposed effect of superstitious observances. *Gall. Encycl.*

SHANG, *s.* A sort of luncheon; "*shang o' bread and cheese*, a piece, a bite between meals." *Gall. Enc.*—Isl. *skan* signifies crusta, cortex.

SHANGAN, *s.* A stick cleft at one end, for putting the tail of a dog in, S. *Burns.* V. SHANGIE.

To SHANGIE, *v. a.* To enclose in a cleft piece of wood, S. A. *J. Nicol.*

SHANGIE, *s.* 1. A shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in the *byre*. 2. The chain by which dogs are coupled, Fife. Hence, it has been supposed, the term *Collieshangie*, q. "a quarrel between two dogs which are bound with the same chain." In Fife the term is used in a general sense as denoting a chain. Perhaps *shangie* is merely a modification of Fr. *chaine*, a chain.

SHANGIE, *adj.* Thin; meagre, S.—Gael. *seang*, small, slender.

SHANGINESS, *s.* The state of being slender; meagreness, S.

* SHANK, *s.* The handle; as, "the *shank o'* a spune," S.

To SHANK, *v. n.* To sink a coal-pit; as, "to *shank* for coals," Clydes. *Ann. Par.*

To SHANK *aff*, *v. n.* 1. To set off smartly; to walk away with expedition, S. *Tarras.* 2. To depart, in whatever manner, S. *A. Wilson's Poems.* V. SCHANK, *s.*

To SHANK *aff*, *v. a.* To send off without ceremony, S. *Antiquary.*

To SHANK one's self *awa*, *v. a.* To take one's self off quickly, S. *Antiquary.*

To SHANK, *v. n.* 1. To travel on foot, S. *Fergusson.* 2. To knit stockings, Aberd.

SHANK *of a coal mine.* The pit sunk for reaching the coals, S.—A. S. *senc-an*, to sink.

SHANK *of a hill.* The projecting point of a hill, S.

SHANKER, *s.* A female knitter of stockings, Aberd. Gl. Sibb.

SHANKS, *s. pl.* V. SCHANK.

SHANKS-NAIGIE, *s.* *To ride on Shanks Mare*, *Nag*, *or Nagy*, a low phrase, signifying to travel on foot, S. *Shirr. Galt.* London, "marrow-bone stage"—a pun upon Mary-le-bone?

SHANKUM, *s.* A man or beast that has long small legs, Orkn. V. SCHANK.

SHANNACH, *s.* A bonfire lighted on Hallow-eve, Perths.; also *shinicle*.—Gael. *samhnag*, *samh'-in*, the great festival observed by the Celts at the beginning of winter.

SHANNAGH, *s.* A word used in this form, "It is ill *shannagh* in you to do" this or that; *i. e.* "It is ill your part, or it is ungrateful in you to do so."

SHAP, *s.* A shop, Ettr. For.—Teut. *schap*, promptuarium. V. CHAP.

To SHAPE *away*, *v. a.* To drive away. *Godly Sangs.*—Germ. *schieb-en*, *schupf-en*, to drive.

SHAPINGS, *s. pl.* The small bits of cloth that are cut off with the scissors in *shaping* any piece of dress, S.

SHARD, *s.* A little despicable creature; used as a term of reproach. This term is often applied contemptuously to a child; generally to one that is puny or deformed, Aberd.; q. "a mere fragment." Either a figurative use of E. *shard*, A. S. *sceard*, a fragment; or allied to Isl. *skard-a*, minuere; Su. G. *skard*, fractura.

To SHARE, *v. a.* To pour off the lighter parts of a liquid from the heavier, Lanarks. Ettr. For.; the same with *Schire*, *v.*

To SHARE, *v. n.* Applied to liquids, when they separate in a vessel into two or more parts, ib.

SHARG, *s.* A contemptuous term, conveying the idea of the object being tiny, and at the same time mischievous, Kinross, Perths.—Ir. Gael. *searg*, dry, withered; *searg-am*, to wither, pine away, consume.

To SHARG, *v. a.* To tease; applied to language, Shetl.

SHARG, *s.* Petulant, unnecessary expostulation, ib. —Su. G. *skrock*, Dan. *skrauk*, fictio, commentum.

SHARGAR, SHARGER, *s.* 1. A lean person; a scrag. *Ross.*—Belg. *scraghe*, id. 2. A weakly child, S.; also *shargan*, ibid.—Gael. *seirg*, a consumption. V. SHARG, from which this is a dimin.

SHARGIE, *adj.* Thin; shrivelled, Ayrs.

SHARINS, *s. pl.* The useless or less valuable part of liquids, whether poured off or remaining in a vessel, Lanarks. Ettr. For.

SHARN, SHEARN, SHAIRN, *s.* The dung of oxen or cows, S. *R. Galloway.*—A. S. *scearn*, Fris. *scharn*, dung.

SHARNEY-FAC'D, *adj.* Having the *face* befouled with cow-dung. *Blythsome Bridal.*

SHARNY, *adj.* Bedaubed with cow-dung, S. *Rams.*

SHARNIE, *s.* A designation given to the person to whom the charge of the cows is committed in winter; from being employed in carrying off the dung, Roxb.

SHARNY-PEAT, *s.* A cake of cow-dung mixed with coal-dross, S.

SHARPING-STANE, *s.* A whetstone, S.

SHARRACHIE, *adj.* Cold; chill, Ang.

SHARROW, *adj.* 1. Bitter, in relation to the taste; also used in a general sense, Caithn. 2. Keen; as, *a sharrow craver*, one who acts the part of a dun, ibid.—Ir. and Gael. *searbh* signifies bitter, sharp, severe.

SHATHMONT, *s.* A measure of six inches. *Ritson.* V. SCHAFTMON.

To SHAUCHLE, *v. n.* To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait, S. V. SHACH.

SHAVE, SHEEVE, *s.* A slice, S. *Ramsay.*—Belg. *schyf*, a round slice. O. E. "*Shyue* of brede or other lyke, lesca, scinda," Prompt. Parv.

To SHAVE, *v. a.* To sow, Ab.; *shaw*, Buchan. [ING.

SHAVELIN, *s.* A carpenter's tool, Aberd. V. CHAVEL-

SHAVELIS, *s. pl.* *Poems 16th Cent.*—Teut. *schaev-en*, is rendered impudenter et inverecunde petere, Kilian. Perhaps depredatora, from L. B. *scavill-am*, praeda.

SHAVER, *s.* A wag, S. *Burns. Gl. Shirr.*

SHAUGHLIN', *part. pr. Reg. Dalton.* V. SHAUCHLE, *v.*

SHAVIE. 1. A trick or prank. *To play* one *a Shavie*, to play one a trick. It is used sometimes in a good, sometimes in a bad sense, Aberd. Perths. Fife. 2. To disappoint one, ibid. *To Work* one *a Shavie*, id. The origin is probably Dan. *skiaev*, Isl. *skeif-r*, oblique, awry, (E. *askew*;) q. to set one off the proper or direct course. V. SKAVIE.

SHAVITER, *s.* A term expressive of contempt; as, *a puir drunken shaviter*, Berw.

SHAVITER-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a blackguard, Ettr. For.

SHAUL, SHAWL, *adj.* Shallow, S. "*Shawl* water maks mickle din," Prov. V. SCHALD.

SHAULING, *s.* The act of killing salmon by means of a leister, S. A.; from E. *shallow*. *Stat. Acc.*

SHAUM, *s.* The leg or limb, Buchan. *Tarras's P.* Most probably by a slight change from Fr. *jambe*, the leg or shank; Ital. *gamba*, id.

SHAUP, *s.* 1. The husk, S. 2. An empty person. *Ramsay.* 3. Weak corn, Dumfr.—Teut. *schelp*, putamen, Isl. *skalp*, vagina.

SHAUPIE, SHAWPIE, *adj.* Lank; not well filled up; applied to the appearance; q. resembling an empty husk, Loth. Perth. S. O. *The Smugglers.*

SHAUPIT, *part. pa.* Furnished with pods; as, *weel-shaupit pease*, S. O.

SHAW, *s.* Show; appearance. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. SCHAW, *v.*

SHAW, *s.* A wood, Fife. V. SCHAW.

SHAW, *s.* A piece of ground which becomes suddenly flat at the bottom of a hill or steep bank, Teviotd. Thus *Birken-shaw*, a piece of ground, of the description given, covered with short scraggy birches; *Brecken-shaw*, a *shaw* covered with ferns.

SHAW, *interj.* A term of incitement addressed to a dog, Galloway. V. SHA.

SHAWL, *adj.* Shallow. V. SHAUL, SCHALD.

SHAWS, *pl.* The foliage of esculent roots, S. *Courant.* —Teut. *schaeve*, umbra.

SHEAD *of corn.* V. SHED.

SHEAL, SCHEALE, SHEIL, SHEALD, SHIELD, SHIELLING, SHEELIN, *s.* 1. A hut for those who have the care of sheep or cattle, S. *Clan Albin.* 2. A hut for fishermen, S. *Law Case.* 3. A shed for sheltering sheep during night, S. 4. A cottage for sportsmen, S. *Stat. Acc.* 5. *Wynter schelis*, winter quarters. *Bellenden.* 6. A nest for a field-mouse. *Henrysone.* —Isl. *sael*, domuncula aestiva in montanis; Su. G. *skale*, Isl. *skali*, a cottage.

To SHEAL, SHIEL, *v. a.* To put sheep under cover, S. *Ross.*

To SHEAL, *v. a.* To take the husks off seeds, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Belg. *scheel-en*, A. S. *sceal-ian*, to shell. *To Sheal Pease* is, I am informed, a phrase common in the midland counties of E.

To SHEAR, SCHEIR, *v. a.* 1. To cut down corn with the sickle, S. 2. To reap, in general, S. *Lyndsay.*

SHEAR, *s.* The act of *shearing* or reaping, S.

> And aye they tell that "a green *shear*
> Is an ill shake."—*The Har'st Rig.*

To SHEAR, SHEER, *v. n.* To divide; to part; to take different directions, Perths. *Trans. Antiq. Soc. for Scotl.*—A. S. *scer-an*, *scir-an*, dividere; Teut. *schier-en*, Su. G. *skaer-a*, partiri.

SHEAR *of a hill.* The ridge or summit, where wind and water are said to *shear*, Aberd.

SHEARER, *s.* 1. One employed in cutting down corn, S. *Hudson.* 2. In a general sense, a reaper, S. —Su. G. *skaer-a*, metere, falce secare.

SHEARIN, *s.* 1. The act of cutting down corn, S. *A. Doug.* 2. Harvest in general.

SHEAR-KEAVIE, *s.* The cancer depurator, Loth.

SHEARN, *s.* V. SHARN.

SHEAR-SMITH, *s.* A maker of *shears*. This is mentioned among the incorporated trades of Edinburgh. *Blue Blanket.* V. SHEERMEN.

SHEAVE, *s.* A slice, S. V. SHAVE.

SHED, *s.* A portion of land, as distinguished from that which is adjacent, S.—A. S. *scead-an*, Teut. *scheyd-en*, separare. *Shed of land* is used in the same sense, Orkn. *A shed of corn*, a piece of ground on which corn grows, as distinguished from the adjacent land on either side, S. *Lamont's Diary*. *Sick man's shed*, a battle-field, Ang.

SHED, *s.* 1. The interstice between the different parts of the warp in a loom, S. *Adam.*—Su. G. *sked*, Isl. *skeid*, pecten textorius, per quem stamen transit, quique fila discernit, must undoubtedly be viewed as a cognate term; as well as in the general sense of the S. term, *skede*, intervallum. 2. Used, in a general sense, for an interstice of any kind, Mearns. Thus, *shed-teeth*, and *shed of the teeth*, denote the interstices between the teeth.

To SHED, *v. a.* 1. To divide; to separate, S. 2. Particularly used to denote the separation of lambs from their dams; a pastoral term, Loth. Roxb. V. SCHED.

SHED *of the hair*. V. SCHED, SCHEDE, *s.*

SHEDDER SALMON. A female salmon; the male being denominated a *kipper*, South of S. Annandale.

SHEDDIN', *s.* The act of separating lambs from the parent ewes. *Hogg.*

SHEDE, *s.* A slice, S. B. *Sir Gawan.*

To SHEED, *v. a.* To cut into slices, S. B.

SHEELING, *s.* The same with *Shilling*. "The *Sheeling* is the thin substance containing the meal, and which, by the last operation of grinding, is separated into two parts, viz., *Meal*, and *Meal-seeds*." *Proof respecting Mill of Inveramsay.*

SHEELIN-HILL, *s.* The eminence near a mill, where the kernels of the grain were separated, by the wind, from the husks, S. "By every corn-mill, a knoll-top, on which the kernels were winnowed from the husks, was designed the *sheeling-hill*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

SHEEN, *s. pl.* Shoes, Aberd.

SHEEN *of the ee*. The pupil of the eye, S. B. In Fife called, "*the shine o' the ee*."

SHEEP-HEAD SWORD. The vulgar designation for a basket-hilted sword, S. *Lintoun Green.*

SHEEP-NET, *s.* An enclosure composed of nets hung upon stakes, for the purpose of confining sheep. *Surv. Renfrews.*

SHEEP-ROT, *s.* Butterwort, an herb, S. B. This is named *Sheep-root*, Roxb. Also *Clowns*. It is said to receive the former name, because, when turned up by the plough, the *sheep* greedily feed on it.

SHEEP'S-CHEESE, *s.* The root of Dog-grass, Triticum repens, Linn.; Loth. Roxb.

SHEEP-SHANK, *s.* "*To think* one's self *nae sheep-shank*, to be conceited," S. *Burns.*

SHEEP-SILLER, *s.* A certain allowance to ploughmen, Berwicks. *Agr. Surv. Berwickshire.*

SHEEP-SILLER, *s.* Common mica, S.

SHEEP'S-SOWRUCK. Triticum repens. V. SOWROCK.

SHEEP-TAID, *s.* A tick or sheep-louse, Clydes.; synon. *Ked*, *Kid*.

To SHEER, *v. n.* To divide; to part. V. SHEAR, *v.*

SHEER-FEATHER, *s.* A thin piece of iron attached to the plough-*share*, for the purpose of cutting out the furrow, Clydes. S. O.

SHEERMEN, *s. pl.* The designation of one of the corporations of Edinburgh. *Maitl. Hist. Edin.*—A. S. *scear-an*, to shear. Old Fraunces gives "*Schar-man* or *scherman*, tonsor, tonsarius," Prompt. Parv. This might have been used in the same sense with our *Sheerman*, for in Ort. Vocab. *tonsor* is rendered "a clypper."

To SHEET, *v. a.* To shoot, Aberd.; *Sheet styth*, shot dead. V. STITH, STYTH.

SHEEVE, *s.* A slice. V. SHAVE.

To SHEYL, SHYLE, *v. a.* To distort the countenance, Ettr. For. *Sheyld*, *sheylt*, distorted; used in a general sense, Dumfr. This is the same with *Shevel*, *v.*

SHEIMACH, *s.* A kind of bass made of straw or sprot-ropes plaited, on which panniers are hung, Mearns. Gl. Sibb.—Gael. *sumag*, a pack-saddle, A. S. *seam* sarcina jumentaria.

SHEIMACH, *s.* A thing of no value, S. B.

SHELKY, *s.* The seal, Shetl. V. SELCHY.

SHELL. *Scarcely out of the shell yet*; applied to young persons who affect something beyond their years, S.

To SHELL *down*, *v. a.* To expend, applied to money; as, "the gold is *shelled down*." *Sheeling out* is used as equivalent; borrowed from the act of taking grain out of the husks. V. ASH-KEYS.

SHELLYCOAT, *s.* 1. A spirit, supposed to reside in the waters, S. *Minstr. Bord.* 2. A bum-bailiff, Loth. *Fergusson.*

SHELL-SICKNESS. A disease of sheep, Shetl. *App. Agr. Surv. Shetl.*

SHELM, *s.* The pieces of wood which form the upper frame of a cart, into which the *starts* or posts in the sides are morticed, Lanarks.

SHELM, *s.* A rascal. *Melvil.*—Fr. id.

SHELMENTS, *s. pl.* V. SHILMONTS.

SHELTIE, *s.* A horse of the smallest size, S. *Martin.*—Perhaps corr. from *Shetland*, Dan. *Hialtland*.

SHEPHERD'S CLUB, or CLUBS. The Broad-leaved Mullein, Lanarks. "Verbascum thapsum, Broad-leaved Mullein, *Shepherd's Club*, Scotis." *A. Wilson.*

SHEPHROA, *s.* A piece of female dress. *Watson.*

SHERARIM, *s.* A squabble, Mearns. Of the same family with *Skirraglie*.

SHERIFF GLOVES. A perquisite which, it appears, belongs to the sheriff of the county of Edinburgh at each of two fairs. *Blue Blanket.*

SHERRA-MOOR, *s.* A designation for the rebellion in Scotland, A.D. 1715, S. V. SHIRRA-MUIR.

SHETH, SHETHE, *s.* 1. The stick with which a mower whets his scythe, Annandale. In Fife, a *strait*. 2. Applied to any object that is coarse and ugly; as, a coarse, ill-looking man is in derision termed "an ugly *sheth*," ib.—Isl. *skid*, lamina lignea.

SHEUCH, *s.* A furrow; a trench, S. V. SEUCH.

To SHEUCH, SHEUGH, *v. a.* To lay plants in the earth, before they are planted out, S.

To SHEUCH, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To distort, Mearns. This is merely a provincial variety of *Shack*, *v.* id.

To SHEVEL, *v. a.* To distort, S. *Shevelling-gabbit*, q. having a distorted mouth. *Ramsay.* V. SHOWL.

To SHEVEL, *v. n.* To walk in an unsteady and oblique sort of way, S.

SHEWARD, *pret.* Assured. *Sadler's Pap.*

SHEWE. The *pret.* of *Shaive*, *Shaw*, to sow, Buch. *Tarras.*—A. S. *seow*, seminavit.

To SHY, SHY *aff*, *v. n.* Applied to a horse, when it does not properly start, but moves to a side from an object at which it is alarmed, S.—Su. G. *sky*, Alem. *ski-en*, vitare, subterfugere; whence E. *shy*, *adj.*

SHIACKS, *s. pl.* Light black oats, variegated with gray stripes, having beards like barley, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *skaeck*, variegated.

To SHIAUVE, *v. a.* To sow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

To SHIEGLE, *v. n.* The same with *Shoggle*, to shake, to be in a joggling state, Gall.

SHIELING, *s.* V. SHEAL, *s.*

SHIEMACH, *adj.* Malignant; reproachful; as, "a *shiemach* hearsay," an injurious report, Ayrs.—Gael. *speamh-aim*, to reproach.

SHIFT, *s.* A rotation of crops, Stirlings. *Agr. Surv. Stirling.*

SHILBANDS, *s. pl.* Cart tops, Dumfr.; synon. with *Shilmonts*. *Laid-tree*, id. Ettr. For.

To SHYLE, *v. a.* To make wry faces. V. SHEYL.

To SHYLE, *v. n.* To look obliquely, Gall. "*Shyling*, not looking directly at an object, but out at a side." *Gall. Encycl.* V. SKELLIE.

SHILFA, SHILFAW, *s.* The chaffinch, S. *Mary Stewart.* The *Shilfa* has, perhaps, had its name in S. from its striking the notes called *sol-fa*, in old music books when chanting its pretty song.

SHILFCORN, SELKHORN, *s.* A thing which breeds in the skin, resembling a small maggot, S. *Colvil.*

SHILL, *adj.* Shrill, S. The S. and E. words seem to claim different origins; *Shill* being most nearly allied to Su. G. *skall-a*, vociferari, *skaell-a*, Isl. *skell-a*, tinnire; and *Shrill* to Su. G. *skraell-a*, fragorem edere (Seren.;) sonum streperum edere, Ihre.

SHILLACKS, SHILLOCKS, SHEELOCKS, *s. pl.* The lighter part of oats; the light grain that is blown aside in winnowing, Aberd. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*—Teut. *schille*, *schelle*, cortex, *schill-en*, *schell-en*, decorticare.

SHILLING, SCHILLING, SHILLEN, *s.* Grain that has been freed from the husk, S. *Dunbar.*

SHILLIN SEEDS, SHEALING SEEDS. The outermost husk of corn that is ground, after being separated from the grain, S.

SHILLY-SHALLY, *adj.* Weak; delicate, Ettr. For.; evidently transferred from the signification in E. to a dubious and frequently varying state of health.

SHILMONTS, SHELMENTS, *s. pl.* 1. The frame or rail laid on a common cart, for carrying a load of hay, S. 2. The longitudinal bars of the sides of a *muck-bodied* or close cart, Loth. V. BAUCHLES.

SHILPED, *adj.* Timid, Gall. "A *shilped* wretch, a heart stripped of manliness." *Gall. Encycl.*

SHILPETNESS, *s.* Faintness; tremor, ib.

SHILPIE, *s.* "A person trembling always." *Gall. Encycl.*

SHILPIE, SHILPIT, *adj.* 1. Insipid, applied to fermented liquors, S. *Waverley.*—Su. G. *skaell*, insipidus, aquosus. 2. Of a sickly colour, often *shilpit-like*, S. *Sibbald.* 3. Applied to ears of corn not well filled, S. B.—Teut. *schelp*, putamen.

SHILVINS, *s. pl.* Rails that fixed the *rungs* which formed the body of a cart, Ang.—Su. G. *skelwing*, paries intergerinus.

To SHIMMER, *v. n.* To shine. *Ritson.* V. SKIMMERIN.

SHIMMER, *s.* One of the cross bars in a kiln, for supporting the *ribs* on which the grain is laid for being dried, Loth. *Simmers*, q. v.

SHIN *of a hill.* The prominent or ridgy part of the declivity, with a hollow on each side; one of the many allusions, in local designation, to the form of the human body, S. *Edin. Mag.*

SHYND, SOIND, *s.* A court of law, Shetl.

SHYND OR SOIND BILL. A deed executed in a court, ibid.

SHINGLE, *s.* Gravel. *R. Gilhaize.* An improper orthography for *Chingle*, q. v.

SHINICLE, *s.* V. SHANNACH.

SHINNERS, *s. pl.* The refuse of a smith's stithy, Dumfr. *Dunders*, synon. Corr. from E. *Cinders.*

SHINNY, *s.* The game otherwise called *Shinty*, Aberd. S. A.

SHINNY-CLUB, *s.* The bat used for striking with in this game, Roxb.

SHINNOCK, *s.* The same with *Shinty*, q. v.

SHINTY, *s.* 1. A game in which bats, somewhat resembling a golf-club, are used, S. In *Shinty* there are two goals, called *hails*; the object of each party being to drive the ball beyond their opponents' *hail*. *Stat. Acc.* 2. The club or stick used in playing, S. —Ir. *shon*, a club. 3. The ball, or knot of wood, is called *Shintie*, Selkirks. *Shinnie*, Sutherl. Thus they speak of the *club* and *shinnie*. *Clan Albin.*

SHIOLAG, *s.* Wild mustard, Caithn. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.* V. SKELLOCH.

SHIPPER, *s.* A shipmaster. *Pitscottie.*

SHIRE, SHYRE, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of strait, or S. *scrimp*; as, *shire measure*, that sort of measurement which allows not a hair-breadth beyond what *mere* justice demands, Teviotdale. 2. Thin, S. B. "Thin cloth we call *shire*." *Gl. Shirr.* Q. pellucid, V. SCHIRE.

SHIREY, *adj.* "Proud; conceited." *Gl. Picken*, S. O.—Teut. *schier-en*, ornare; Su. G. *skyr-a*, lucidum reddere.

SHIRIE, SHYRIE, *adj.* Thin; watery; applied to liquids; as, *shyrie kail*, Fife. The same with *Schire*, q. v.

SHIRLES, *s. pl.* Turfs for fuel, Aberd. V. SCHERALD.

To SHIRP *away*, *v. n.* To shrink; to shrivel. *M'Ward's Contendings.*

SHIRPET, *part. adj.* Thin, and tapering towards a point; q. *sharped*, *i. e.* sharpened, Ayrs. *Annals of the Parish.*

SHIRRAGH, *adj.* Having an acrid taste, Renfr.—Su. G. *skarp*, sharp.

SHIRRAGLIE, *s.* A contention; a squabble, Loth.—Su. G. *skurigla*, increpare, to make a noise; to chide.

SHIRRA-MUIR, SHERRA-MOOR, *s.* 1. A designation used to denote the rebellion against government in the year 1715, from the name of the *moor* between Stirling and Dunblane, where the decisive battle was fought, S. *Burns's Hallowe'en.* 2. Transferred to a violent contest of any kind, S. *Gall. Encycl.* 3. A severe drubbing with the tongue; a *Shirra-meer. Tarras.*

SHIRROCHY, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Sour; having a haughty and penetrating look, Ayrs. This seems synon. with *Shirragh*. V. SHARROW.

SHIRROT, *s.* A turf or *divot*, Banffs. V. SCHERALD.

SHIRROW, *s.* A species of field-mouse, the *shrew*, Roxb. V. SKROW.

SHIRT, *s.* Wild mustard, Gl. Sibb.

SHIT, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a child, or puny person, S. *Polwart.*—E. *chit*; Ital. *citto*, puer, puella.

SHIT-FACED, *adj.* Having a very small *face*, as a child, Clydes.; q. *chit-faced?*

To SHITHER, *v. n.* To shiver, Fife; merely a provincial variety of *Chitter*, q. v. or a corr. of E. *shudder.*

SHITTEN, SHITTEN-LIKE, *adj.* Terms expressive of the greatest contempt, and applied to what is either very insignificant in appearance, or mean and despicable, S.—This exactly corresponds with Dan. *skidden*, dirty, foul, sluttish. Chaucer uses *shitten* in the sense of filthy.

SHITTLE, *s.* "Any thing good for nothing." *Gall. Enc.* Formed, perhaps, as expressive of the greatest contempt from Teut. *schitte*, stercus.

SHOAD, On-shoad, *s.* A portion of land; the same with *Shed*, Fife.—A. S. *scead-an*, separare; in pret. *sceod*.

To SHOCHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* and *n.* The same with *Shachle*. This term is often conjoined with another nearly synon. when applied to an object that is very much distorted; as, "She's baith *shochled* and *sheyld*," Dumfr.

SHOCHLES, *s. pl.* Legs; used contemptuously, Ab.; perhaps originally applied to limbs that were distorted. V. Shachle.

SHOCHLIN', *part. adj.* Waddling; wriggling, Aberd. *D. Anderson's P.* V. Shach.

SHOCHLING, *part. pr.* Used metaph. apparently in the sense of mean, paltry. *Ramsay.* V. Shachle.

SHODDIE, *s.* 1. A little shoe, such as that worn by a child, Dumfr. S. B. This diminutive retains the most ancient form of the Goth. word.—Moes. G. *skaud*, calceus. 2. The iron point of a pike-staff, or the pivot of a top, Fife.

SHODE-SHOOL, *s.* A wooden shovel, shod with iron, S. B. *Watson's Coll.*

To SHOE the MOSS. To replace the uppermost and grassy turfs, after peats have been cast, South of S. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

SHOEING the AULD MARE. A dangerous sport among children, Gall. "A beam of wood is slung between two ropes; a person gets on this, and contrives to steady himself until he goes through a number of antics; if he can do this, he *shoes the auld mare*; if he cannot do it, he generally tumbles to the ground, and gets hurt with the fall." *Gall. Encycl.*

SHOELIN, *part. adj.* Distorted, Renfr. *A. Wilson.*

SHOES, *s. pl.* The fragments of the stalks of flax, separated by the mill, or by hand dressing. *Shows* is perhaps a preferable orthography. Arthur Young writes *shoves*; whence it would seem that the term is used in E. as a provincial term, for I do not find it in any dictionary.

To SHOG, *v. a.* To jog; to shake. V. Schog.

To SHOG, *v. n.* To shake from corpulence.

SHOG-BOG, *s.* A deep mossy puddle, often that through which a spring takes its course, covered with a coating of closely matted grass, sufficiently strong to carry a light person, who, by giving a *shog*, produces a continued undulating motion, Fife.

SHOGGIE-SHOU, *s.* A game. V. Shuggie shue.

SHOGGLE, Shuggle, *s.* 1. A large piece of ice floating down a river, after the ice is broken up. 2. A clot of blood, Roxb.—Isl. *skoegull*, prominentia. Or shall we view our term as originally the same with A. S. *gicel*, *is-gicel*, whence E. *icicle*? V. Isechokill.

To SHOGLE, *v. a.* To jog. V. Schoggle.

SHOGLE, *s.* A jog, S. B.

SHOLMARKED, *s.* A calf wanting a piece of its ear at birth, Shetl.

SHOLMIT, *adj.* Having a white face; applied to an ox or cow, Shetl.

SHOLT, *s.* A small horse, Orkn.; also *Shalt*; the same with *Sheltie*, q. v.

SHONY, *s.* The name formerly given to a marine deity worshipped in the Western Isles. *Martin's West. Isl.*

To SHOO, *v. a.* 1. To produce a swinging motion, Ayrs. *The Entail.* 2. To backwater with an oar. V. Shue.

SHOOD, *s.* The distant noise of animals passing, Shetl.—Teut. *schudd-en*, quatere; vibrare, tremere; Su. G. *skuti-a*, excutere, cursitare; Isl. *skiot-r*, celer.

SHOOGLE, *s.* A jog; a shog, Ayrs. *The Entail.* V. Shoggle.

SHOOIE, *s.* A name given to the Arctic Gull, Shetl. "Larus Parasiticus, (Linn. Syst.) Scoutiallin, *Shooi*, Arctic Gull." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

SHOOL, *s.* A shovel, S. *Picken.*

To SHOOL, *v. a.* To shovel, S. This v. is used with different prepositions; as, *aff*, *frae*, *on*, *out*. 1. To Shool *aff*, to shovel off, S. *Marriage.* 2. To Shool *frae*, to remove from, by the act of shovelling, S. ibid. 3. To Shool *on*, metaph. to cover, as in a grave, S. *Walker's Remark. Passages.* 4. To Shool *out*, to throw out with violence, S. *Antiquary.*

SHOONE, *s. pl.* Shoes, S. *shune*, (Gr. *v.*) *Spalding.* V. Schone.

SHOOP, *pret.* of the v. *to Shape*, S. B. *Ross's Hel.*—A. S. *sceop*. *Sceop* nihte naman; Fecit nocti nomen, Caedm. V. Schape.

SHOOSTER, *s.* A seamster.

To SHOOT, *v. a.* To make a selection in purchasing cattle or sheep, S. A. and O. *Gall. Encycl.* V. Shott, *s.*

To SHOOT, *v. a.* To push, push out, S.; as, "I'll *shoot* him o'er the brae." "*Shoot* out your tongue." Pron. q. *shute*, like Fr. u.

Outshot, *s.* A projecting building, S. The origin is found in Sw. *skiut-a ut*, projicere. V. Outshot.

To SHOOT, *v. n.* To push off from the shore in a boat, or to continue the course in casting a net, S. B. *Law Case.*

* *To* SHOOT, Shute, *v. n.* To run into seed, S. The v. as used in E. simply signifies to germinate. *Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth.*

To SHOOT *by*, *v. a.* To delay. V. Schute.

To SHOOT *amang the Dows.* To exaggerate in narration; to fib. V. Dow, *s.* a dove.

To SHOP, *v. n.* To rap. *R. Bruce.* V. Chap.

SHORE, *s.* The prop used in constructing *flakes* for enclosing cattle, S. A. *Battle of Flodden.* Used in supporting a ship in building, or a boat when drawn upon the beach, Mearns. Aberd.—Teut. *schoore*, fulcimen, Isl. *skur*, suggrundia; syn. *shord*, Shetland.

To SHORE, *v. a.* To count; to reckon, S.—Su. G. *skor-a*, to mark.

SHORE, *s.* Debt. *Godly Sangs.*

To SHORE, *v. a.* 1. To threaten. 2. To offer, S. O. *Burns.* 3. This verb is sometimes used in a neuter and impersonal form, as denoting the appearance of rain being about to fall; as, *It's shorin*, Dumfr. 4. *To shore a dog to* or *till*, to hound a dog on cattle or sheep, Dumfr. 5. *To shore off* or *aff*, to recall a dog from pursuing cattle or sheep, ibid. *To stench*, synon. V. Schor, *v.*

SHOREMIL, *s.* The margin of the sea, Shetl.

SHORT, *adj.* Laconic and tart, S. *R. Bruce.*

To keep Short by the head. To restrict as to expenditure; to give narrow allowance as to money, S.; a metaphor borrowed from the short rein or halter given to an unruly animal. *Tales of My Landlord.*

To SHORT, *v. a.* To amuse; to divert; q. to make time seem short.

SHORTBREAD, *s.* A thick cake, baked of fine flour and butter, to which carraways and orange-peel are frequently added, S. It seems to have received its name from its being very friable. *Marriage.*

SHORTCOMING, *s.* Defect; deficiency; used in a moral sense, as, *shortcoming in duty*, S. *M'Ward's Contendings.* This term is evidently formed from the beautiful and truly philosophical description given of sin by the apostle Paul, Rom. iii. 23, "All have *sinned*, and *come short of* the glory of God."—In Isl. *skort-r* signifies defectus.

SHORT-GOWN, *s.* 1. A gown without skirts, reaching only to the middle, worn by female cottagers and servants, commonly through the day; sometimes with long, and sometimes with short sleeves, S. Synon. *Curtouch.* 2. Synon. with E. *bed-gown*, as worn by females of a higher rank, S. *Inventories.*

SHORTIE, *s.* Short-cake, Ang.

SHORTLIE, *adv.* Tartly. *Bruce's Sermons.*

SHORTS, *s. pl.* 1. The refuse of flax separated by the fine hackle, Aberd. The coarse hackle removes the *hards.* 2. The refuse of hay, straw, &c. Teviotd.—Isl. *skort-r*, defectus, Isl. and Su. G. *skort-a*, de-esse, deficere; A. S. *sceort*, brevis. The adj. as occurring in Su. G. and Teut. in the form of *kort*, has the appearance of greater antiquity; especially as obviously the same with Lat. *curt-us.*

SHORTSOME, *adj.* Amusing, diverting, Mearns. Opposed to *langsum.* V. SCHORTSUM.

SHORTSYN, SHORT SYNE, *adv.* Lately; not long ago, S. B.; opposed to *Lang syne.* *Ross's Helenore.*

SHORT-TEMPERED, *adj.* Hasty; irritable, S.

SHOT, SHOTT, *s.* Musketry. *Pitscottie.*

SHOT, *s.* The sternmost part of a boat, Shetl. Apparently a secondary use of Isl. *skott*, cauda, q. "the *tail* of the boat."

SHOT, *s.* A half-grown swine, Loth. V. SHOTT.

SHOT *on* seems a provinciality belonging to the So. of S. equivalent to E. *Shot of.*

O gin I were fairly *shot on* her, &c.
Remains of Nithsdale Song.

Syn. *Shot-* or *Scot-free.*

SHOT, *s.* *To begin new Shot, new bod*, to begin any business *de novo*, S. B.

SHOT. *To come Shot*, to succeed, S. *Shirr.*—Teut. *schot*, proventus.

SHOT, *s.* *Shot of ground*, plot of land, Loth.—Su. G. *skoet*, angulus. In Fife, *shod.*

SHOT, *s.* The wooden spout by which water is carried to a mill, S.

SHOT, *s.* A kind of window. V. SCHOTT.

SHOT, *s.* 1. The spot where fishermen are wont to let out their nets, S. B. *Law Case.* 2. The sweep of a net, S. B. ibid.—Teut. *schote*, jaculatio. 3. The draught of fishes made by a net, S.

SHOT, *s.* V. ELFSHOT.

SHOT, *s.* 1. A stroke or move in play, S. *Graeme.* 2. Aim; object in view. *Baillie.*

SHOT-ABOUT, *s.* An alternate operation; as, "Let's tak *shot-about*," Aberd.

SHOT-ABOUT, *adj.* Striped of various colours, S. A. from *shooting* shuttles alternately, Gl. Sibb.

SHOT-BLED, *s.* The blade from which the ear issues, S. *shot-blade.* *Z. Boyd.*

SHOT-HEUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* An acclivity, especially on the brink of a river, of which the sward or surface has fallen down, in consequence of being undermined by the stream, or loosened by the water from above, S. In this sense the *heuch* is said to *shoot.* Synon. *Scar, Scaur.*—Su. G. *skiut-a*, notat id, quod cum impetu prorumpit, Ihre.

SHOTS, *s. pl.* The buckets of a mill-wheel, into which the water falls, S. B.

SHOT-STAR, *s.* That meteoric substance often seen to *shoot* through the atmosphere, or appearing in a gelatinous form on the ground, S. *Shot-stern*, Ettr. For.—Sw. *stiern-skott*, id.

SHOTT, *s.* 1. An ill-grown ewe, S. O. *Stat. Acc.* 2. The sheep or lambs which are rejected by a purchaser, when he buys with the right of selection, Perths.—Teut. *schot*, ejectamentum, id quod ejicitur, Kilian. 3. The male and female sow are generally called *shots*, when about three months old, Teviotd.

SHOTTLE, *adj.* Short and thick, S. B.

SHOTTLE, *s.* A drawer. V. SHUTTLE.

SHOT-WINDOW, *s.* A projecting window, S. *The Pirate.* V. SCHOT, SCHOTE, *s.*

SHOUALD, *adj.* Shallow, Orkn.; a variety of S. SCHALD, q. v.

SHOVEL-GROAT, SHOOL-THE-BOARD, *s.* A game of draughts, S. V. SLIDE-THRIFT.

SHOUGHIE, *adj.* A term applied to a short bandy-legged person, Perths. Kinross. V. SHACH, *v.*

* **SHOULDER.** *To rub shoulders*, or *shouthers, with* one, to come as near as to touch another in passing, S. A thief is said to *rub shoulders with the gallows*, when he narrowly escapes being hanged, S. A bachelor is often advised to *rub shoulders with* a bridegroom, that it may produce an inclination for matrimony. In the same manner, an unmarried female jocularly says to a bride, "I must *rub shoulders with* you, it may help me to a husband," S.

SHOULDER *of a hill.* The slope of a hill, on the right or left hand side, as the *right*, or *left shoulder*, S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

SHOULFALL, *s.* The chaffinch, S. *Sibbald.* V. SHILFA.

SHOUPILTIN, *s.* A Triton, Shetl. *Pirate.*—*Shou*, seems corr. from Su. G. Isl. *sio*, mare. *Piltin*, may be from Norv. *pilt*, Isl. *pilt-r*, puer, or *piltung-r*, puellus; q. a sea boy, or little man of the sea.

To **SHOUT**, *v. n.* To be in the act of parturition; pron. like E. *shoot*, Lanarkshire, Roxb.

SHOUTHER, *s.* Shoulder. *To show the cauld Shoulder*, to appear cold and reserved. V. CAULD SHOUTHER.

SHOUTING, *s.* Labour in childbirth, Upp. Lanarks. Roxb. Dumfr. *Hogg.*

To **SHOWD**, *v. n.* To waddle. V. SCHOWD.

To **SHOWD**, *v. n.* and *a.* To swing, (on a rope) S. B.—Ir. and Gael. *siud-am*, to swing.

SHOWD, *s.* 1. A swing, or the act of swinging, S. B. 2. A swinging-rope, ibid.—Ir. and Gael, *siudadh*, id.

SHOWD, *s.* A rocking motion; applied sometimes to the motion of a ship tossed by the waves, S. B.

SHOWDING-TOW, *s.* A swinging rope, Moray.

SHOWERICKIE, SHOWERockie, *s.* A gentle shower, Kinross. A double dimin. from the E. word.

SHOWERS, *s. pl.* 1. Throes, S. *Rutherf.* 2. The pangs of child-birth. *Roll. on Thes.*

To **SHOWL**, *v. a.* *To showl* one's mouth, to distort the face, S. B. *Shevel*, S. O.—Su. G. *skaelg*, Germ. *scheel*, obliquus. V. SHEVIL.

SHOWLIE, *adj.* Deformed by being slender and crooked, Clydes.

SHOWS, *s. pl.* The refuse of hay, S. B. V. SHOSS.

SHREIGH, *s.* "Shriek," Roxb. *Gl. Antiq.*

SHRIG, *s.* Unexpl. *H. Blyd's Contract.*

To **SHUCK**, *v. a.* To throw out of the hand, Orkn. The same with *Chuck*, S.

SHUCKEN, *s.* Mill dues. V. SUCKEN.

SHUD, *s.* The coagulation of any liquid body, Ettr. For.

SHUD, Shudr, *s.* *Shud of ice*, a large body of ice, Ettr. For. *Shudes* of ice, broken pieces of ice, especially in a floating state, Lanarks. Synon. *Buird*, ibid.

To SHUE, *v. a.* To scare fowls, S.—Germ. *scheuch-en*, id. "*Shu*, a term to frighten away poultry." Lancashire, T. Bobbins.—Fr. *chou*, "a voice wherewith we drive away pulleine," Cotgr.

SHUE, *s.* The amusement in E. called *Tetteriotter*, S.

To SHUE, *v. n.* To play at see-saw, S.

SHUE-GLED-WYLIE. A game in which the strongest acts as the *gled* or kite, and the next in strength as the mother of a brood of birds; those under her protection keep all in a string behind her, each holding by the tail of another. The *gled* still tries to catch the last of them; while the mother cries *Shue, shue*, spreading out her arms to ward him off. If he catch all the *birds*, he gains the game, Fife. In Teviotd. *Shoo-gled's-wylie*. V. Shue, *v.*

SHUG, *s.* Mist; fog, Shetl.

SHUGBOG, *s.* A bog that shakes under one's feet, Loth.; from S. *Shog*, to jog or shake. V. Schog.

To SHUGGIE, *v. n.* To move from side to side; generally applied to what is in a pendant state, Ettr. For. V. Schog, *v.*

SHUGGIE-SHUE, *s.* A swing, S. from *shog* and *shue*. V. Showd.

To SHUGGLE, *v. n.* To shuffle in walking, Lanarks. V. Schoggle, Schog, *v.*

SHUGGLE, *s.* A shog. V. Schoggle, *s.*

SHUGHT, *part. pa.* "Sunk; covered." *Gl. Poems Buch. Dial.*

SHUIL, *s.* A shovel. V. Schuil.

SHUL, *s.* A mark cut in an animal's ears, Shetl.

SHULL, *s.* A shoal, Buchan. *Tarras.*

SHULLIE, *s.* A small shoal, from *Shull*, ib.

To SHULOCK, *v. a.* To sweep the stakes in a game, Roxb. probably from S. *Shool, Schule*, to shovel.

SHULOCKER, *s.* One who sweeps the stakes, ibid.

SHUNDBILL, *s.* "The decreet past by the Foud." *MS. Explic. of Norish words.* V. Shynd or Soind Bill.

SHUNERS, Shunners, *s. pl.* Cinders, Gall. Aberd.

SHURE, *pret.* Did shear; applied to the cutting down of grain, &c. S. *Herd.*

SHURF, *s.* A term expressive of great contempt for a puny insignificant person, a dwarf, Roxb. Synon. *Baggit. Hogg.*

SHURG, *s.* Wet, gravelly subsoil, Shetl.

SHURLIN, *s.* A sheep newly shorn, Teviotd.

SHURLIN-SKIN, *s.* The skin of a sheep taken off after the wool has been shorn, ibid. V. Schurlins.

SHUSIE, *s.* Diminutive of Susan.

To SHUTE A-DEAD. To die, S. B.

SHUTTLE, Shottle, *s.* 1. A small drawer, S. *Hamilton.* 2. A till in a shop, S. 3. A box in a chest, S. —Isl. *skutill*, mensa parva. 4. A hollow in the stock of a spinning-wheel, in which the first filled *pirn* or bobbin is kept, till the other be ready for being reeled with it, S.

SHUTTLE *o' Ice.* "The Scotch Glacier." *Gall. Encycl.* Formed most probably from the v. *to Schute*, to dart forth.—Su. G. *skiutt-a.*

SIB, Sibb, *adj.* 1. Related by blood, S. *Skene.*—A. S. *sib*, consanguineus. 2. Bound by the ties of affection, Roxb. 3. Possessing similar qualities; like; used metaph. S. *Epistle from a Taylor to Burns.* 4. Similar in state or circumstances. *Kelly.* 5. Having a right or title to; used in a legal sense, ibid. 6. *O'er sib*, too intimate; applied to unlawful connection between two individuals of different sexes, S. 7. "*To Mak Sib*, to make free." *Gl. Shirr.*

SIBBENS, *s.* V. Sivvens.

SIBMAN, *s.* A relation. *Barbour.*

SIBNES, *s.* 1. Propinquity of blood, S. *Rey. Maj.* 2. Relation, metaph. used, S. *Guthrie.*

SIC, Sick, Sik, *adj.* Such, S. *Douglas.* V. Swilk.

SIC and SICKLIKE. A phrase very commonly used to express strict resemblance; but, if I mistake not, always in a bad sense, S.

SICCAN, *adj.* Such kind of, S. *Waverley.*

SYCHT, *s.* 1. Sight, S. 2. Regard; respect. *Bellenden.* 3. A great quantity of objects *seen* at once; as, "What a *sicht* of cows,—of sheep," &c. S.

To SICHT, Sight, *v. a.* To inspect, S. *Baillie.*

SICHT *of the ee.* The pupil, S.

SICHTER, (*gutt.*) *s.* A great quantity of small objects seen at once; as, a *sichter of birds,—of motes*, &c. Upp. Lanarks. From *Sycht*, s. S.

SICHTY, *adj.* Striking to the sight. *Bellenden.*

SYCHTIS, *s. pl.* *Invent.* V. Foirsycht.

SICK, *s.* Sickness, S. B.—Su. G. *siuk-a*, Germ. *seuche*, id.

SICKER, Sikker, Sikkir, Sikkar, Seker, *adj.* 1. Secure, S. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. Free from care. *Douglas.* 3. Denoting assurance of mind. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 4. Denoting the effect. *Wallace.* 5. Cautious in mercantile transactions, S. *Pop. Ball.* 6. Possessing a solid judgment, S. B. *Ross.* 7. Denoting preciseness in speech, S.—Su. G. *seker, siker*, Isl. *seigr*, Germ. *sicher*, Belg. *seker*, C. B. *sicer*, id. Lat. *securus.*

* *To* SICKER, *v. a.* To make certain; to secure. *Mich. Bruce's Lectures.*—O. E. *Sikeryn*, or make sure. Assecuro, securo, Prompt. Parv.

SICKERLY, *adv.* 1. Surely, S. A. Bor. *Lett. Ja. II. Chart. Aberd.* 2. Firmly, S. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 3. Smartly, regarding a stroke, S. *Baillie.*

SICKERNESS, *s.* Security, S. B. *Burr. Laws.*

SICKIN, Sikkin, *adj.* Such kind of. *Maitland P.*

SICK-LAITH, *adj.* Extremely unwilling to do any thing; as, "I'll be *sick-laith* to do't," Roxb. In the West of S. *Sick-sorry*, is used in the same sense; q. *loth* or sorry even to sickness; or *sic*, so.

SICKLIKE, *adj.* Of the same kind, S.

SICKLIKE, *adv.* In the same manner. *Baillie.*

SICKNESS, *s.* A term appropriated to a disease in sheep, the most fatal to which they are liable, otherwise called *Braxy*, S. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

SICKRIFE, *adj.* Slightly sick, S.

SICK-SAIR'D, *part. adj.* Satiated to loathing, q. *served* so as to be *sick* of any thing, Aberd. Ang. *W. Beattie.*

SICK-TIR'D, *adj.* Fatigued to nausea. This is more generally expressive of mental than of bodily feeling, S.

SICWYSE, *adv.* On such wise. *Douglas.*

SID-FAST, *s.* Sit-fast, Moray.; *ononis arvensis*, Linn. E. *Rest-harrow.*

SIDE, Syde, *adj.* 1. Hanging low, S. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *sid*, Isl. *sidr*, demissus. 2. Late, S. B.—Moes. G. *seiho*, sero; A. S. *sidesta*, serissime. 3. *Side upon*, dealing hardly or severely with, Aberd.

* SIDE-DISH, *s.* A cant term for a person who is invited to an entertainment, that he may play off his humour at the expense of one or more of the company, S. *Peter's Letters.*

SIDE-FOR-SIDE, *adv.* Alongside, in the same line. *To gae side for side*, (*Sidie-for-sidie*, Dumfr.) to walk with another *pari passu*; syn. *Cheek-for-chow*. V. CHOL.

SIDE-ILL, *s.* *Pop. Ball.* V. SETHILL.

To SIDE-LANGEL, *v. a.* To tie the fore and hind foot of a horse together on one side, Ettr. For. V. LANGEL, *v.*

SIDELING, *adj.* 1. Having a declivity, S. 2. Oblique, as discourse, S. *Ross.*

SYDESMAN, *s.* One who takes part with another, an abettor. *Memorie of the Somervills.*

SIDE STAP. When one takes a *step* towards an object that is farther down than he imagined, and in consequence has his limbs wrenched, it is in Clydes. called a *side stap*. From S. *Side*, hanging low.

SIDY-FOR-SIDY, *adv.* On a footing with; in a line of equality; *Side for side*, Ayrs. *Annals of the Parish.*

SYDIS, *pl.* Cuts of flesh. *Douglas.*

To SIDLE, *v. n.* To move in an oblique sort of way, like one who feels sheepish or abashed, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

SYDLINGES, SIDELINS, SIDLIN, *adv.* 1. Side by side. *Lyndsay.* 2. Obliquely; not directly, S.

SIDS, SUDS, *s. pl.* The same with *Skillin-seeds*, *Sowen-sids*, Aberd.

SIDS, *s. pl.* The rind or integument of the kernels of grain, detached from the kernel, Nairn, Moray. *Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray.* *Sids* seems a corr. of *Seeds.*

SYE, *s.* The sea. *Douglas.*

SYE, *s.* A Coal-fish. *Stat. Acc.* V. SEATH.

SIE, *s.* A piece of tarred cloth between the overlaps of a clinker-built boat, Shetl.—Dan. *sej*, adhesive.

SIERGE, *s.* A taper. V. SERGE.

SYES, *s. pl.* The herb called in E. *chives*, or *cives*, S. Allium Schoenoprasum, Linn.—Fr. *sive*, *cive.*

* SIEVE, *s.* *To milk* one's *cow in a siere*, to lose one's labour, a proverbial phrase, S. *Picken.*

SIEVE AND SHEERS. A mode of divination. V. RIDDLE.

SYFF, *s.* A sieve. In S. it is generally pron. q. *siv.* *Macfarl. MS.*—O. E. *sife*, A. S. *syfe*, Alem. *sef*, Belg. *sif*, id.

SIGH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A seer; one who pretends to predict future events, Roxb.—Gael. Ir. *sighe*, a fairy or hobgoblin.

To SIGHT, *v. a.* V. SIGHT.

SIGHT, *s.* A station whence fishers observe the motion of salmon in a river, S. *Law Case.*

To SIGHT, *v. a.* To spy fish in the water from the banks, in order to direct the casting of the net, S. B. ibid.

SIGHTMAN, *s.* A fisherman who watches the approach of salmon, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SIGNIFERE, *s.* The Zodiac, Lat. *K. Quatr.*

SIGONALE, *s.* L. as in MS. *suponale*, perhaps a plate or basket. *Houlate.*—Lat. *suppon-ere.*

To SYILL, *v. a.* To ceil. V. SILE, *v.*

SYIS, SYISS, SYSS, SEIS, *s. pl.* Times; *fele syis*, *oft syss.* *Barbour.* V. SYITH.

SYISS, SYSE, *s.* Sice, at dice. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Fr. *six.*

SYISSTRIE, *s.* Apparently the measure used for the boll, *tree*, S. signifying a barrel. *Acts Cha. I.*

SYITH, SYTH, *s.* Times. *Douglas.*—A. S. *sithe*, Moes. G. *sintha*, vices.

SYKARIS. L. *synkaris*, *i. e.* his who *sinks* or cuts. *Acts Ja. V.*

SIKE, SYIK, SYK, *s.* 1. A rill, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *sic*, sulcus aquarius; Isl. *sijk*, rivulus. 2. A marshy bottom, with a small stream in it, S. B. *Wyntown.*

To SIKE, *v. a.* To cause to sigh. *K. Quair.*

SIKIE, *adj.* Full of rills, commonly dry in summer, Clydes.

SIKING, *s.* Sighing. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *sic-an*, id.; Su. G. *sikt*, a sigh.

SIKKIN, *adj.* V. SIC.

SYKKIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps sacks. *Aberd. Reg.*

SIL, SILL, *s.* A billet. *Douglas.*—A. S. *syl*, a post.

SILDER, *s.* Silver, Ang. *A. Nicol.*

To SILE, SYLE, SYLL, *v. n.* 1. To blindfold. *More.* 2. To hide; to conceal. *Godly Sangs.*—O. Fr. *cill-er*, *sil-ir*, *sill-er*, fermer les yeux; Lat. *cil-ium.* 3. To ceil; to cover with a ceiling. "To *syill* the kirk." *Syilled*, ceiled. *Aberd Reg.*

SILE, SYLE, *s.* A rafter, Ayrs. Roxb. *Couple*, syn.

To SYLE, *v. a.* 1. To circumvent. *Dunbar.* 2. To betray. *Maitl. P.*—A. S. *syl-an*, id.

SILE, *s.* The young of herring, Aberd.; Dan. *sild*, a herring.

To SILE, SYLE, *v. a.* To strain, Loth.—Su. G. *sil-a*, colare; *sil*, a strainer.

SILE-BLADE, *s.* The side of a *sile*, S. O.—A. S. *syl*, *syle*, *syll*, basis, fulcimentum, postis, columna, E. *sill.*

SYLERIN, *s.* The ceiling. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Suth.*

SYLING, *s.* Ceiling. *Z. Boyd.*

SILIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps given. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *syllan*, dare.

To SYLL, *v. a.* To cover. V. SILE.

SYLL, *s.* A seat of dignity. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *sylla*, a seat, a chair.

* SILL, *s.* A beam lying on the ground-floor, Dumfr. Such beams are also called *Sleepers*, S. *Sill*, as used in this sense, is retained in E. *Groundsel.*

To SYLLAB, *v. a.* To divide into syllables, S.—C. B. *silleb-u.*

SILLABE, *s.* A syllable, S. A. S. *R. Bruce.*

SILLAR SAWNIES. "Periwinkles, common shells on shores." *Gall. Encycl.*

SILLAR SHAKLE. The name of a plant, Gall. *Auld Sang.* Viewed as the Briza media, or Silvery cow-quakes.

SILLER, *s.* A canopy. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *ciele*, a canopy.

SILLER, SILDER, *s.* 1. Silver, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Money, in general, S. *Mary Stewart.*

SILLER, *adj.* Belonging to silver, or to money, S.

SILLERIE, *adj.* Rich in money, Lanarks.

SILLERIENESS, *s.* Richness in regard to money, ib.

SILLERLESS, SILVERLESS, *adj.* Destitute of money, S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

SILLER-MARRIAGE, *s.* The same with *Penny-Bridal* or *Penny-Wedding*, Aberd.

SILL-FISH, *s.* A milter, Shetl. *Sill*, the milt.

SILLY, *adj.* 1. Lean; meagre, S. 2. Weak, from disease, S. *Montgomerie.* 3. Constitutionally or accidentally weak in body, S. 4. Frail, as being mortal. *Z. Boyd.* 5. In a state which excites compassion, S. *Rutherford.* 6. Fatuous, S. *Wodrow.* 7. Timid; pusillanimous. *Spalding.* 8. Good; worthy; a sense peculiar to Liddesdale. V. SELY.

SILLIK, SILLAK, SILLOK, *s.* The fry of the Coal-fish, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*

SILLIK, *adj.* Such; similar. *Aberd. Reg.* From *sua* and *like.*

SILLY MAN. An expression of kindness and compassion, like E. *poor fellow*, Roxb. *Sairy Man*, synon. V. SARY.

SILIST, *adj.* Released from labour for a time, Perths. —Moes. G. *sill-an*, tranquillus esse.

SILLY WYCHTIS. A designation given to the fairies. V. SEILY, under SEILE.

SILLY-WISE, *adj.* Debilitated in some degree, whether corporeally or mentally, S. *Inheritance.*

SILLUB, *s.* A potion; a decoction of herbs. *Poems 16th Cent.* This seems originally the same with E. *sillabub.*

SYLOUR, *s.* Canopy. *Gawan and Gol.* V. SILLER.

SILVER-MAILL, *s.* Rent paid in money. V. MAILL.

To SILVERIZE, *v. a.* To cover with *silver-leaf*, S.

SYMER, SIMMER, *s.* Summer, S. *Tannahill. Bellend.*

SIMILABLE, *adj.* Like; similar. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

SYMION-BRODIE, *s.* Expl. "a toy for children; a cross stick." *Gall. Encycl.*

SIMMER, SYMMER, *s.* 1. The principal beam in the roof of a building, S. *Summer*, E. 2. One of the supports laid across a kiln, Loth. *Lament's Diary.* Trabs *summaria*, Skinner. V. SHIMNER.

To SIMMER AND WINTER. 1. To harp on the same string; or, to be very minute and prolix in narration, as referring to language, S. *Rothelan.* 2. To spend much time in forming a plan; to ponder; to ruminate, S. *Walker's Peden.* 3. Permanently to adhere to. *Rutherford.*

SIMMER-LIFT, *s.* The summer sky, Ayrs. *Picken.*

To SIMMERSCALE, *v. n.* Applied to beer when it casts up *simmerscales*, S.

SIMMERSCALES, *s. pl.* The *scales* which rise on the top of beer, &c. in *summer*, when it begins to grow sour, S.

SIMMER TREIS, *s. pl.* May-poles. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SIMMONS, SIMMUNDS, *s. pl.* Ropes made of heath and of empetrum nigrum, Orkn. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*—Isl. *sime*, funiculus.

SYMPILL, SEMPILL, SEMPLE, *adj.* 1. Low-born, S. *Wallace.* 2. Low in present circumstances. *Wynt.* 3. Not possessing strength. *Barbour.* 4. Mean; vulgar. *Henrysone.*—Fr. *simple*, common, ordinary. 5. A term exciting pity. *Chr. S. P.* 6. Mere; *sempill araill*, the bare value, excluding the idea of any overplus. *Acts Ja. VI.* It is also used to denote the exclusion of any thing in addition to that which is mentioned, ibid. *Simple* is still used in the sense of sole, Dumfr. and *simply* for solely.

SYMPYLLY, *adv.* Meanly. *Barbour.*

To SIMULAT, *v. a.* To dissemble; to hide under false pretences. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Lat. *simul-are.*

SIMULATE, *part. adj.* 1. Pretended; fictitious. *Acts Ja. V.* Lat. *simulat-us.* 2. Dissembling; not sincere. *Spalding.*

SIMULATLIE, *adv.* Under false pretences; hypocritically. *Spalding.*

SIN, *s.* The sun, S. *Picken.*

SIN, SYN, *ad. conj. prep.* Since, S.

SINACLE, *s.* A vestige, S. B. *Ross.*—Fr. id. from Lat. *signacul-um.*

* SINCERE, *adj.* Grave; apparently serious, Berwicks.

SYND, *s.* Appearance; aspect. *Burel.*—Su. G. *syn*, facies.

To SYND, SIND, SEIN, *v. a.* 1. To rinse, S. *Morison.* To SYND, or SYNDE *up Claise*, to rinse them, S. *Brown. of Bodsb.* 2. To wash; as to *synd down* one's *meat*, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

SYND, SYNE, *s.* 1. A slight ablution, S. *A. Scott.* 2. Drink, as washing the throat, S. *Ferguson.*

SYNDE, *adv.* Afterwards; used for *Syne. Poems 16th Cent.*

To SINDER, *v. a.* To sunder, S.

To SINDER, *v. n.* To part; to separate, S.—A. S. *syndr-ian*, separare.

SINDILL, *adv.* V. SEINDLE.

SYNDINGS, *s. pl.* Slops; properly what has been employed in rinsing dishes, S. *St. Ronan.*

SYNDRELY, *adv.* Severally. *Wyntown.*

SINDRY, *adj.* 1. Sundry, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *sindrig*, id. 2. In a state of disjunction, S.

SYNDRYNES, *s.* A state of separation or dispersion. *Wyntown.*

SYNE, *adv.* 1. Afterwards, S. *Barbour.* 2. Late, as opposed to *soon. Baillie.*—A. S. *saene*, tardus; Teut. *sind*, post.

SYNE, *conj.* Seeing, since, S. *Wyntown.*

SYNETEEN, *adj.* Seventeen, S. B. Fife, *sinteen.*

To SING, *v. a.* To singe. *Cleland.*—A. S. *saeng-an*, Germ. *seng-en*, id.

* *To* SING. *Neither sing nor say*, a proverbial phrase, signifying that the person to whom it is applied is quite unfit for any thing. *Gentle Shepherd.*

To SING DUMB, *v. n.* To become totally silent, S. *Gentle Shepherd.*

SINGIN-EEN, *s.* The last night of the year; from the carols sung on this evening, Fife. *A. Douglas.* This is the same by which children, in Angus, generally characterize what is elsewhere called *Hogmanay.*

SINGIT-LIKE, *adj.* Puny; shrivelled, S.

SINGLAR, *adj.* Unarmed. *Wallace.*

SINGLE, *adv.* V. SEINDLE.

SINGLE, *s.* A handful of gleaned corn, S.; also *sindle*, Gl. Sibb. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *sin*, singularis, and *del*, pars, or Lat. *singul-us.*

SINGLE, *adj.* *A single letter*, a small, not a capital, letter. *The Single Catechis*, the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, S. B. *Single soldier*, a private soldier; *single sailor*, a man before the mast, S.

SINGLE-HORSE-TREE, *s.* A *swingle-tree*, or stretcher of a plough, by which one horse draws, Roxb.; *Ae-horse-tree*, synon. Clydes. *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

SINGLE-STICK, *s.* Cudgelling, South and West of S. *Guy Mannering.*

SINILE, *adv.* Seldom, S. O. *G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays.* V. SEINDILL.

SYNING-GLASS, *s.* A looking-glass, Roxb.—Su. G. *syn*, inspectio, *syn-a*, inspicere; Isl. *syn-az*, videre; Dan. *syn-er*, id. *syne*, a view, a sight.

SINK, *s.* Ground where there is a superabundant moisture. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*—Su. G. *sank*, paludosus.

SINK, *s.* The pit of a mine, S. *Surv. Peeb.*

To SINK, *v. a.* To cut the die used for striking money.

SINKAR, *s.* The person employed in cutting dies. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SINKER, *s.* A weight to *sink* a fishing-line, Mearns.

SINKIL, *s.* L. *finkil*, fennel. *Compl. S.*

SYNLE, *adv.* Seldom. V. SEINDLE.

SINNIE, *s.* A small kiln for drying corn, Shetl.

SINNY, *adj.* Sunny, S. *Picken.*

SINNIE-FYNNIE, *s.* The Black Guillemot, Colymbus Grylle, Linn. Mearns. As this bird "may be seen fishing, even in the very worst weather in winter," (V. Barry's Orkn.) *Sinnie*, may be from Gael. *sian*, storm. *Finiche*, signifies jet.

SINNON, *s.* A sinew, Lanarks. V. SEWON.
SYNOPARE, *s.* Cinnabar. *Douglas.*
SINSYNE, *adv.* Since, S. *Burns.* V. SYNE.
SINWART, *adv.* Towards the sun, Ayrs. *Picken.*
SYOUR, *s.* A scion; a stem. *Forb. on Rev.*
To SIPE, SYPE, *v. a.* To distil; to shed, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.*
To SIPE, SEIP, *v. n.* 1. To ooze, S. Gl. Sibb. 2. To let out any liquid, S.; used of a leaky vessel. *Mago-pico.*—Teut. *sijpen*, id. stillare, manare.
SIPE, SYPE, *s.* 1. A slight spring of water, Perths. 2. The moisture which comes from any wet substance. *Balfour's Pract.* 3. A dreg of any liquid remaining, Dumfr.—Teut. *sype*, cloaca. V. SIPE, *v.*
SYPINS, *s. pl.* Liquor that has oozed from an insufficient cask, S.
To SYPYRE, SUPIR, *v. n.* To sigh. *Burel.*—Fr. *souspir-er*, id.
SYPLE, *s.* "A saucy, big-bellied person." *Gall. Enc.*
SIPLIN, SIPPLYNE, *s.* A young tree; as a *birk-siplin*, a young birch, Selkirks.; corr. from E. *sapling.*
To SIPPLE, *v. n.* To sip, S.; nearly synon. with E. *tipple*, and S. *sirple.* *Antiquary.* A dimin. from the E. v. *to Sip.*
SIRDONING, *s.* The singing of birds. *A. Hume.*—Fr. *sourdine*, the pipe of a trumpet.
To SIRDOUN, *v. n.* To emit a plaintive cry, as some birds do, Renfrews.
SIRDOUN, *s.* A cry of this kind, ibid. V. SIRDONING.
SYRE, *s.* V. SCHIR.
SYRE, *s.* A sewer, S. *Watson.* V. SYVER.
SIR JOHN. A close stool, S. *Knight*, synon.
SIRKEN, *adj.* 1. Tender of one's flesh, S.—*Gael. seirc*, affection, *seircin*, a darling. 2. Tender of one's credit; as, "Ye needna be sae *sirken* to pay juist now," Clydes.
To SIRPLE, *v. a.* To sip often, S.—Sw. *sorpl-a*, Germ. *schurfl-en*, id.
SIRS, *interj.* 1. A common mode of address to a number of persons, although of both sexes; often pron. q. *Sirce*, S. 2. *O Sirs!* an exclamation expressive of pain, or astonishment, S.
SISE, SYSS, *s.* 1. Assize, O. F. *Barbour.* 2. Doom; judgment. *Montgomerie.*
SYSE, *s.* Six at dice. V. SYISS.
SYSE, SYSS-BOLLE, *s.* A duty exacted at some harbours. *Acts Cha. I.*—Perhaps from Teut. *assijse*, vectigal; q. *assise-boll*, or "boll paid as duty."—L. B. *sisa*, Hisp. *sis-a*, tributum.
SISKIE, *interj.* Seest thou? Orkn.
To SIST, *v. n.* To stop; not to go farther. *Gulary's Mem.*
To SIST, *v. a.* To stop. *To sist procedure*, to delay judicial proceeding, S. *Pardovan.*—Lat. *sist-ere*, id.
SIST, *s.* A suspension of diligence; a forensic term, S. *Act. Sed.*
To SIST, *v. a.* 1. To cite; to summon, S. *Wodrow.* 2. To *Sist one's self*, to take a place, as at the bar of a court; generally used in regard to one's engagement in divine worship, S.
SISTER-BAIRN, *s.* A sister's child; used to denote the relation of a cousin. *Ja. Sixth.*—A. S. *sweostor-bearn*, sororis filius, nepos, Lye. V. BROTHER-BAIRN.
SISTER-PART, *s.* The portion of a daughter; half a brother's portion, Shetl. *Edmonstone's Zetl.*
* *To* SIT, *v. a.* *To sit a charge or summons*, not to regard it, to disobey it. *Spalding.*
To SIT *down.* To take hold of the lungs: Hence the phrase, *A sitten down cauld*, a cold or catarrh, which has fallen down, q. taken a *seat* upon the lungs, S. It is sometimes pron. *sutten down.* *Inheritance.*
To SIT, *v. n.* 1. To stop in growth, S. 2. To shrink, S. 3. Applied to the sinking of a wall, S. 4. To continue to inhabit the same house; as opposed to removing to another, S. Thus the question is asked, *Do you sit, or flit?*—A. S. *sitt-an*, habitare, manere.
SIT, *s.* The state of sinking, as applied to a wall, S.
To SIT *an offer.* 1. Not to accept of it, S. *Guthrie.* 2. *To sit a charge* or *summons*, not to regard it; to disobey it.
To SIT *to*, or *on*, *v. n.* Applied to food dressed in a vessel, when, from not being stirred, it is allowed to burn, S.
To SIT, SITT, *v. a.* To grieve. *Wallace.*
To SIT *ill to one's meat.* To be ill fed. "Nothing makes a man sooner old like, than *sitting ill to* his meat," S. Prov. *Kelly.*
To SIT *on one's own coat tail.* To act in a way prejudicial to one's own interest, S. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.*
To SIT *still*, *v. n.* To continue to reside in the same house, or on the same farm as before. *Balf. Pract.*
To SIT *up*, *v. a.* To become careless in regard to religious profession or duties, S. *M'Ward's Contendings.* V. UPSITTEN.
SITE, SYTE, *s.* 1. Grief, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *syt-a*, to mourn, *sut*, sorrow, *syting*, id. 2. Anxious care, Dumfr. 3. Suffering; punishment. *Douglas. Rose.*
SITFAST, *s.* Creeping Crowfoot, Ranunculus Repens, Linn. Lanarks. V. SITSICKER.
SITFAST, *s.* A large stone fast in the earth. *Agr. Surv. Berw.*
SITFASTS, *s. pl.* Restharrow, S.; Ononis arvensis.
SITFULL, SITEFULL, *adj.* Sorrowful. *Palice Honor.*
SITFULLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Wallace.*
SYTH. Times. V. SYITH.
SITH, *adv.* Used in the same sense with *Sithens*, although, Dumfr.
To SYTHE, *v. a.* To strain any liquid, Lanarks. *Sey*, *Sile*, synon.; from the same origin as SEY, q. v.
To SITHE, SYITH, *v. a.* V. ASSYITH.
SITHE, SYITH, *s.* 1. Satisfaction. *Sat. Invis. World.* 2. Atonement; compensation. *Psal.* lxxxiii. *Poems 16th Cent.*—This word had been used in O. E. "Makyn a *sythe*, satisfacio," Pr. Parv.
SITHEMENT, *s.* V. ASSYTHMENT.
SYTHENS, SITHENS, *conj.* 1. Although. *K. Hart.* 2. Since; seeing. *Balnaues.*
SITHE-SNED, *s.* The handle of a *scythe*, Loth. Teviotd. Mearns. Fife. "*Snedd*, *snethe*, handle, as of a scythe," Gl. Sibb.—A. S. *snaed*, falcis ansa, "the handle or staffe of a sythe," Somner.
SITHE-STRAIK, *s.* A piece of hard wood, pricked, and overlaid with grease and flinty sand, used for sharpening a *scythe*, Teviotd. Denominated from the act of stroking.—A. S. *strac-an.*
SYTHYN, *adv.* Afterwards. *Barbour.*
SYTHOLL, *s.* An instrument of music. V. CITHOLIS.
SIT-HOUSE, *s.* A dwelling-house, as distinguished from a house appropriated to some other purpose; as a barn, cow-house, &c. Loth. Fife. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*—From A. S. *sitt-an*, habitare, and *hus*, domus.
SITSICKER, *s.* Upright Meadow Crowfoot. Ranunculus acris, Upp. Clydes. Mearns. This name is given to the Ranunculus arvensis, Stirlings. It is denominated from the difficulty of eradicating it. *Agr. Surv. Stirl.*

SITTEN *en*, *part. adj.* Broth or soup which has been boiled too long, especially when burnt in the pot, is said to be *sitten on*, Roxb. Also *set-on*, *settin-on*.

SITTERINGIS, *s. pl.* *Inventories.* This appears to denote stones of a citron, or pale yellow colour.—Fr. *citrin*, id.

SITTIE-FITTIE, *s.* The Lady-bird, Ettr. For.

SITTREL, *adj.* Peevish; discontented, Perths.

SYV, Siv, *s.* The common pronunciation of the E. word *Sieve* in S.—O. E. *syfe*, cribrum, cribellum, Prompt. Parv.

SYVER, Siver, *s.* 1. A covered drain, S. also *syre*. *Stat. Acc.*—E. *sewer*. Teut. *suyer-en*, mundare. 2. A gutter, S. *Galt.*

Rumbling Syver. A drain filled with stones thrown loosely together. "*Rummlénsires.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

SYVEWARM, *s.* L. *Syvewarin*, the sovereign or first magistrate of a town. *Barbour.* *Sovereign*, quaestor, Kilian.

SIVVEN, *s.* The Raspberry, S. Gael.

SIVVENS, Sibbins, *s. pl.* 1. A disease viewed as of the venereal kind, S.; from its resembling a raspberry. *Pennant.*—Gael. *sivven.* 2. The itch, Orkn.; pron. *sibbens.*

SYWEILL, *adj.* For *civil*; apparently used in the sense of reasonable. "A *syweill* mendis." *Ab. Reg.*

SIXAREEN, *s.* A six-oared Norway skiff, Shetl.

To SYZZIE, *v. a.* To shake. "He never *syzzied* me, he never shook me." *Gall. Encycl.*

SKAAB, *s.* The bottom of the sea, Shetl.

SKAAG, *s.* Snuff, Shetl.

SKABIT, *part. pa.* Meaning not clear. *Act. D. Conc.* Perhaps it means distrained.

SKACLES, *s. pl.* Expl. "people disguised;" maskers, Shetl.—This would seem to be allied to Dan. *skalk*, a cheat; or Su. G. *skaek*, variegated.

SKADDERIZ'D, Scadderiz'd, *adj.* Dry; withered; applied to a person, Inverness. *Wizzen'd*, synon.

SKADDINS, *s. pl.* Turfs, Banffs.—Teut. *scadde*, cespes, gleba.

SKADDOW, *s.* Shadow, Ettr. For.—A. S. *scada*, id.; Gr. σκια, id.

To SKAE, *v. a.* To give a direction to; to take aim with, S. O. Synon. *Ettle.*

And we will *skae* them sure.—*Old Song.*

—O. Goth. *skaa*, to see, Ihre.

SKAFF, *s.* Provision. V. Scaff.

SKAFF, *s.* Fun; diversion, Roxb. This seems an oblique sense of *Scaff*, *s.* q. v.

To SKAFF, Skaiff, *v. a.* To collect by dishonourable means. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *skaff-a*, to provide food.

SKAFFAY, *adj.* Eager for gain. *A. Hume.*

SKAFFE, *s.* A small boat. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Lat. *scaph-a*, Gr. σκάφη, Armor. *scaff*, Fr. *esquif*, Germ. *schaff*, E. *skiff.*

SKAFFELL, *s.* Scaffold. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SKAFRIE, Scaffrie, *s.* 1. Extortion. *Acts Marie.* 2. The contents of a larder, Gl. Sibb.—Sw. *skafferi*, cella penuaria. 3. Claim of such perquisites as may be viewed as illegal exaction. *Aberd. Reg.*

SKAICHER, *s.* A term of gentle reprehension applied to a child, Ang.—Gael. *sgiogair*, a jackanapes.

SKAYCHT, *s.* Damage; for *Skayth*. "Requyrit hir to borrow in hir cow, & mend the *skaycht*." *Ab. Reg.*

To SKAIGH, Skeg, *v. a.* 1. To obtain any thing by craft or wiles, Clydes. 2. To obtain by any means, ibid. 3. To steal; to filch. This is the only sense in which it is used in Ettr. For. where it is viewed as a slang word.

SKAIGHER, *s.* One who obtains any thing by artful means; nearly the same with E. *thief*, Clydes.

To SKAIK, *v. a.* 1. To separate in an awkward or dirty manner, S. B. 2. To bedaub, ibid.—Isl. *skeeke*, dispar facio.

SKAIL, Skale, *s.* A shallow vessel for skimming the cream off milk, Teviotd. Syn. *Reamin'-dish.* V. Skeil, and Skul, *s.*

To SKAIL, Skaill, Skale, *v. a.* 1. To disperse. *Wyntown.* 2. To dismiss, S. *Acts Ja. III.* *To Skail the byke*, to disperse an assembly, S. 3. To diffuse; applied to rumours. *Douglas.* 4. To scatter; applied to the mind. *Wyntown.* 5. To spill; to shed, S. 6. Applied to birds; to scatter with their bills. *Davids. Seas.* 7. To unrip, S. B. *Ross.* 8. To leave the place formerly occupied. In this sense it is applied to vessels:—

Mony a boat *skail'd* the ferry;
Mony a boat, mony a ship.
The Drag-Song, Herd's Coll.

9. *To Skale doun*, to pour out. *Douglas.* 10. *To Skale doun*, to dishevel, ibid. 11. To *Skail house*, to disfurnish. *Rutherf.* 12. *To Skale a rig*, to plough ground so as to make it fall away from the crown of the ridge, S. 13. *To Skale a sege*, to raise a siege. *Poems 16th Cent.* 14. *To skail a proclamation*, to recall it. *Balfour.* 15. *To Skail a gun*, to empty it, S.—Su. G. Isl. *skil-ia*, separare; Gael. *scaoil-am*, id.

To SKAIL, Skale, Scale, *v. n.* 1. To part one from another. *Barbour.*—Isl. *skiliast*, unus ab altero recedere. 2. To be diffused. *Wallace.* 3. To depart from a place formerly occupied. Thus it is applied to the sailing of vessels, S. 4. To jut outwards; applied to a wall, S. O.

SKAIL, Scail, *s.* 1. A dispersion, S. 2. A scattered party. *Barbour.*

SKAILDRAIK, Skeldrake, *s.* The Shieldrake or Sheldrake. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SKAILER, *s.* A scatterer; a disperser, Clydes.

SKAILIN, Scailin, Scaling, *s.* Dispersion, S. *J. Nicol.*

SKAILLIE, Skailyie, *s.* Blue slate, S. B. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Belg. *schalie*, id.; Moes. G. *skal-jos*, tiles.

SKAILLIE-BURD, Skeilie-Brod, *s.* A writing-slate, S.

SKAILLIE PEN. A pencil of soft slate, S.

SKAILMENT, Scalement, *s.* The act of dispersing, or of driving away, Ettr. For.

SKAIL-WATER, *s.* The superfluous water that is let off by a sluice before it reaches the mill, Roxb. V. Skail, *v.*

SKAIL-WIND, *s.* That which causes dispersion, S. *M. Bruce.*

SKAYMLIS, *s.* A bench. V. Skamyll.

To SKAIR, *v. n.* V. Skar.

SKAIR, *s.* A share, Ang. Loth. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *skiaer*, id. *skaer-a*, dividere.

SKAIR, *s.* 1. One of the parts of a fishing-rod, S. B. 2. The slice at the end of each part, to which the sliced end of another is fastened, S. A.—Isl. *skar-a*, asseres reciproce adaptare.

SKAIR, *s.* A bare place on the side of a hill. V. Scar.

SKAIR FURISDAY. V. Skirisfurisday.

SKAIRGIFNOCK, Skerrigifnot, Skirgiffin, *s.* A girl just entering into the state of puberty; corresponding with *Hobbledehoy*, as applied to a male, Ayrs.

SKAIRS, Skars, *s. pl.* Rocks through which there is an opening, S.—Su. G. *skaer*, a rock, *skaer-a*, to divide.

SKAIR-SKON, *s.* A kind of thin cake, made of milk, meal or flour, eggs beaten up, and sugar, baked and eaten on *Fastien's-een* or Shrove-Tuesday, Aberd. Mearns. V. Sooty-Skon.

SKAIRTH, Scairch, *adj.* Scarce. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SKAIRTHTIE, *s.* Scarcity. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SKAITBIRD, *s.* The Arctic Gull. *Kennedy.*—Su. G. *skit-a*, cacare.

SKAITH, *s.* 1. Hurt; damage, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *skade*, Su. G. *skada*, id. 2. Injury supposed to proceed from witchcraft, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SKAITHIE, Skathie, *s.* 1. A fence or shelter made of stakes, or of bunches of straw, and placed before the outer door, towards the quarter whence the wind comes, Roxb. Banffs. 2. A wall of stone and turf, and sometimes of boards, erected on the outside of a door to ward off the wind, ibid.—Su. G. *skydde*, protection.

SKAITHLESS, Scaithless, *adj.* 1. Innocent; without culpability, S. *Bl. Dwarf.* 2. Uninjured; without hurt, S. In this sense Chaucer uses *scathelesse*; E. *scathless.*

SKAITLHLIE, *adj.* Injurious; hurtful, Ettr. For. Syn. with E. *Scathful.* *Hogg.*—From *skaith*, and *lic*, q. similis noxae; Teut. *schaedelick*, damnosus, noxius.

SKAIVIE, *adj.* Harebrained, S. Gl. Sibb.—Sw. *skef*, Dan. *skiaev*, obliquus; A. Bor. *scafe*, wild.

SKALD, *s.* A scold.

A skeg, a scorner, a *skald*.—Colkelbie Sow.

V. Scold, Scald.

SKALDOCKS, *s. pl.* Apparently the same with *Skellocks*, q. v. "Rapistrum arvorum, *skaldocks*," Wed. Vocab.

SKALE, Skail, *s.* "A skimming dish, or vessel of that form and size," Gl. Sibb. Generally *Reaming-skale*, Peebles. Selk. *Reamin-dish*, Fife.—Gael. *scala*, is expl. "a bowl or bason."

SKALIS, *s. pl.* Cups or goblets; articles for the royal household, A.D. 1511.—Isl. *skiola*, vas quo arida vel liquida metiri consueverunt, Verel. Ind.

SKALK, *s.* A bumper of whisky taken by the Hebrideans in the morning.—Gael. *sgailc*, id. V. Cawker.

SKALL, Skell, *s.* A right, in grinding, to the next turn of the mill, S. B.—O. Isl. *skal*; by Haldorson rendered Debeo.

SKALLAG, Scallag, *s.* A kind of bond-servant, West. Isl. *J. L. Buchanan.*—Gael. *sgallag*, a man-servant; Isl. *skalk*, servus.

SKALRAG, *adj.* Having a shabby appearance. Syn. with *Disjaskit*, Selkirks.—Probably compounded of *skail*, to scatter, and E. *rag*, as equivalent to *tatterdemalion*, q. "one who gives his rags to the wind."

SKALRAG, *s.* A tatterdemalion, ibid.

SKALV, *s.* The straw netting that contains fishing-lines, Shetl.

SKALVE, *s.* Snow in broad flakes, Shetl.—Sw. *skal-a*; Faroese, *skalo*, id.

SKAMYLL, Skamble, *s.* 1. A bench. *Wallace.*—A. S. *scamel*, id. 2. In pl. shambles; *skemmils*, S. B. *Maitland P.*

SKAMLAR, Scambler, *s.* *Bellenden. T. Liv.*—Lat. *lixae*, scullions, drudges. Johnson gives *Scambler* as "Scottish," signifying "a bold intruder upon one's generosity at table."

To **SKANCE**. V. Scance.

SKANES, *s. pl.* Scurf of the head appearing among the hair, or the exfoliation of the cuticle, Roxb.—C. B. *ysgen*, id. morphew, dandriff.

SKANT, Scanth, *s.* Scarcity. *Douglas.*—Dan. *skam-a*, parcere, or Isl. *skam-r*, brevis.

SKANTACK, *s.* A set line, with baited hooks on it, for catching fish by night, in a river, lake, or pond, Moray.

SKAP, *s.* Head, *scalp.* *Evergreen.*

SKAPTYNE, *s.* The practice of extortion. *Aberd. Reg.* From *Skaff*, *v.*

To **SKAR**, Skair, *v. n.* To take fright, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *skiar*, vitabundus; Su. G. *sky*, vitare.

SKAR, Scar, *adj.* 1. Timorous; *skair*, S. B. *Bannat. P.* 2. Shy; affectedly modest, S. *Pop. Ball.* 3. Scrupulous in religious matters. *N. Burne.*

SKAR, Skare, *s.* 1. A fright, S.; *skair*, S. B. *Shirrefs.* 2. A scarecrow. *Lyndsay.*

SKARALE, *s.* Squirrel. *Balf. Pract.*

To **SKARE**, *v. a.* To unite two pieces of wood by overlapping, Shetl. Dan. *skarre*, id.

SKARES, *s. pl.* Rocks in the sea, S. *Descr. Kingd. of Scotlande.* A variety of *Skairs*, q. v.

SKAR-GAIT, *adj.* Easily started; applied to a horse that *skars* on the road or *gait*, Renfr.

SKARMUSCHE, *s.* A skirmish. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—Fr. *escarmouche*, id. V. Scrym, *v.*

SKARRACH, *s.* 1. A flying shower; a blast of wind and rain, Ang. Fife.—Moes. G. *skurra*, procella magna. 2. A considerable quantity of drink, Loth.

SKARSMENT, *s.* Some kind of fortification. *Palice of Honor.*—Germ. *schaur-en*, to defend.

SKART, *s.* A cormorant. V. Scarth.

SKARTFREE, *adj.* V. Scart, *v.*

SKARTH, *s.* Puny creature; S. *Scart.* *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *skort-a*, deficere, *skard-a*, diminuere.

To **SKASHLE**, *v. n.* To quarrel; to squabble; to wrangle, Aberd. V. Scash, id.

SKASHLE, *s.* A squabble; a wrangle, ib.

SKATCHET, *s.* A skate. V. Sketchers.

SKATE, Skait, *s.* A paper kite; sometimes called a *Dragon*, Teviotdale.—A. S. *sceat*, jaculatus est, *scyt*, jactus.

SKATE, *s.* A contemptuous designation, S. B. *Chris. Ba'ing.* V. Bladderskate.

SKATE, Skaitie-purse, *s.* The ovarium of the skate, Mearns. *Crow-purse*, Orkn.

SKATE-RUMPLE, *s.* A meagre, awkward-looking person, S.; from the supposed resemblance to the hinder part of the fish that bears this name. Syn. *Skrae.*

SKATE-SHEERS, *s. pl.* A species of excrescences [appendages] on the lower part of the body of the *skate*, Firth of Forth. *Neill.* E. *claspers.*

SKATHIE, *s.* A fence. V. Skaithie.

SKATIE-GOO, *s.* The Skua Gull, Larus Cataractes, Linn. Mearns.

To **SKATT**, Scatt, *v. a.* To tax. *Henryesone.*—Teut. *schatt-en*, Su. G. *skatt-a*, taxare.

SKAU, Skew, *s.* A state of ruin or destruction, Aberd.—From Isl. *skag-a*, deflectere, or its root *sla*, a primitive particle denoting disjunction. *Skae* signifies noxa, to which we may trace S. *skaith*, E. *scath.*

To **SKAUDE**, *v. a.* To scald, S. *Douglas.*—Fr. *eschaud-er*, Ital. *scald-are*, id.

To **SKAUDE**, Skad, *v. n.* To be galled, from heat, S.

SKAVIE, *s.* Expl. "a laughable trick," Aberd. V. Shavie.

To **SKAVLE**, *v. a.* To put out of shape, Shetl. Syn. with S. *Shevel.*—From Dan. *skiaev*, askew, or Isl. *skaafull*, disconveniens.

To **SKAUM**, Scaum, *v. a.* To scorch; to singe; applied rather to clothes, &c. than to persons, S. *Spalding.*

SKAUM, *s.* 1. The act of singeing clothes. 2. A slight mark of burning, S.—Sw. *skamm-a*, a stain; Isl. *kaam*, id.

SKAUMMIT, Scamed, *part. adj.* Having a mark produced by fire or a hot iron, S. *Spalding.*

SKAUR-WRANG, *adj.* Quite wrong; totally out of the way; used in a moral sense, Loth.—Perhaps from *Sker*, *Skar*, laevus. V. Sker, Skar.

SKAW, *s.* A scall of any kind, S. *Bellenden.*

SKAWBERT, *s.* A scabbard. *Aberd. Reg.*

SKAWBURN, *s.* The same with *Skawbert. Borthwick's Brit. Antiq.* G. Douglas writes *scalbert.*

SKEAN, Skein, Skene, *s.* A dirk; a short dagger; a knife which serves either for stabbing or carving, S. *Nisbet's Heraldry.*—Ir. Gael. *sgian*, a knife.

SKEB, *s.* A large basket made of straw, containing about four caisies, Shetl.; Su. G. *scaepp-a*, a seed-vessel. V. Skep.

SKEBEL, *s.* A mean, worthless fellow, Roxb. *Brow. of Bodsbeck.* V. Skybald.

To SKECK, *v. a.* "To husband; to guide," Shetl.—Su. G. Isl. *skick-a*, ordinare, sese gerere.

SKEE, *s.* A small house; excrement. V. Skeo.

SKEEBRIE, *s.* Thin, light soil, Ang.

SKEEBROCH, *s.* Very lean meat, Gall.—Ir. *scabar*, thin, lean.

To SKEEG, *v. a.* To lash, S. B. *Minstr. Border.*—Celt. *skig-ia*, to strike; Arm. *skei*, to bang. *Skeg*, id. Aberd. Moray. V. Skeg.

SKEEG, *s.* *He played skeeg*, a phrase used of one who suddenly becomes bankrupt, Fife.—Su. G. *skygga*, subterfugere.

SKEEG, *s.* The smallest portion of any thing. *No a skeeg to the fore*, not a fragment remaining, Ang. Fife.—Isl. *skicke*, indumentum partiale, *skiki*, pars sequior lacerae vestis.

SKEEG, *s.* A stroke on the naked breech, Mearns.

SKEEGGERS, *s. pl.* A whip; properly one made of *sedges*, Ang.

SKEEL, *s.* A tub. V. Skeil, Skeill.

SKEEL, *s.* 1. Acquaintance with; knowledge of, S. *Antiquary.* 2. Generally applied to the medical art. *To get skeel*, to consult a medical gentleman, Roxb. V. Skill.

SKEELY, *adj.* Skilful. *Antiq.* V. Skilly.

SKEELIE-PEN, *s.* A slate pencil, Roxb. V. Skaillie.

SKEELING GOOSE. The Shieldrake, Orkn. *Sibbald.*

SKEENGIE, Skeenyie, *s.* Packthread; twine, S. V. Skiny.

SKEETACK, *s.* The Cuttlefish, Shetl. "Sepia Officinalis, (Linn. Syst.) *Skeetack*, Cuttlefish." *Edmonst. Zetl.*—Perhaps from Isl. *skyt-a*, jaculare, because of the dark substance which it ejects for obscuring the path of its pursuer.

SKEG, *s.* Not clear. Perhaps a *skemp.*

A skeg, a scornar, a skald.—*Colkelbie Sow.*

To SKEG, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand, Abend. Moray. *To Skeg*, "to flog with the palm of the hand." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* In Mearns, it is understood as referring to the breech as the recipient. Syn. *Skelp.*

SKEG, *s.* A blow with the palm of the hand, ibid. V. Skeg.

To SKEGH, *v. n.* To ease nature, Lanarks.—From Lat. *cacare*, or C. B. *cachu*, id. with *s* prefixed, according to the Gothic mode.

To SKEGH, *v. a.* To filch. V. Skaigh.

To SKEY *off*, *v. n.* To fly. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *sky*, Alem. *ski-en*, vitare.

SKEYB-HORN'T, (*ey* as Gr. *ει*,) *adj.* Having the horns far asunder, Clydes. — Isl. *skif-a*, Su. G. *skifw-a*, discindere, disecare.

SKEICH, Skeigh, *adj.* 1. Apt to startle, S. *Doug.* 2. Unmanageable; skittish, S. ib. 3. Shy; applied to women, S. *Ross.* 4. Proud; disdainful, S. *Burns.* 5. "Fierce-looking." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*—Germ. *scheuch*, shy; Su. G. *skygg*, startling.

To SKEICH, *v. n.* To startle. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *skygg-a*, meticulose recedere.

SKEICHNESS, *s.* The act or state of being *skeich*; used in the different senses of the adj. S.

SKEYF, *s.* A shrivelled dwarf, Upp. Clydes.—Teut. *scheef*, tortus, distortus.

To SKEYG, *v. n.* To move nimbly in walking, S. B. —Moes. G. *skeu-jan*, iter facere.

SKEYG, *s.* *At the skeyg*, in a quick motion, Ang.

SKEIGH, *s.* A round moveable piece of wood, put upon the spindle of the *muckle wheel*, used for spinning wool, to prevent the worsted from coming off the spindle, Upp. Clydes. — Probably from C. B. *ysgo*, guard, safeguard.

SKEIGH, *adv.* V. Skeich.

SKEIL, Skeill, (pron. *skeel*) *s.* 1. A tub for washing, S. *Dunbar.* Synon. *Queed.* 2. A wooden drinking-vessel with a handle, Orkn.—Isl. *skiola*, a milk-pail, mulctra, haustorium.

SKEYLD, *s.* The surf, Shetl.—Isl. *skell-r*, ictus cum sonitu; Dan. *skyll-e*, eluere.

SKEILKIN, *s.* Loud, wanton laughing, Shetl.—Ir. Gael. *sgol*, *sgolghaire*, loud laughter.

To SKEILL, *v. a.* To disperse; a northern variety of *Skail.* "On force man *skeill* his hous & familie, & lewe [leave] the toune." *Aberd. Reg.*

SKEYNDOAGER, *s.* A small peal of thunder, Shetl. —Isl. Su. G. *skin-a*, fulgere, splendere.

SKEIR, *adj.* Anciently, pure; holy. It is retained, in a corrupted form, in *Scarce-Thursday*, the name given to the fair held at Melrose on the Thursday before Easter. *Milne's Descript. Melrose.* V. Schire, *adj.* also Skirisfurisday.

SKEIR, Skeer, *adj.* Harebrained, S.—Isl. *skiar*, pavidus, id. It is rather against the etymon. here given, that, in Fife, instead of saying that one is *skeir* or *skeer*, the phrase is *skyre-mad*, *i. e.* quite insane. This may be q. *sheer-mad.*

To SKEITCH, *v. n.* To skate, S.

SKEITCHER, *s.* A skater, S.

SKEITCHES, *s. pl.* Skates, S.—Teut. *schaats.*

SKELB, Skelbe, *s.* A splinter of wood, &c. S. V. Skelve, also Scob.

SKELDOCKS, Skeldicks, *s. pl.* Wild mustard. V. Skellock, and Scaldricks.

SKELDRAKE, *s.* V. Skaildrake.

SKELDRYKE, *s.* A sort of small passage-boat. *Act. Conv. Royal Bor.*

SKELDROCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* Hoar-frost, Linlithgows. Synon. *Crandroch.*—Perhaps q. thin frost, from C. B. *ysgyl*, thin, and *rhew*, frost.

SKELET, Sorlet, *s.* Form; appearance. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*—Fr. *sceletc*, a skeleton.

SKELF, *s.* 1. A shelf, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *scelf.* 2. A wooden frame, containing several shelves, S. *Pennecuik.*

SKELLAT, *s.* 1. A small bell. *Dunbar.* 2. An iron rattle used by public criers, Loth.—O. Fr. *eschelette*, id.; Su. G. *skaella*, tintinnabulum.

SKELLAT, *s.* Expl. "an imaginary spirit," Buchan. *Tarras P.*

SKELLET, *adj.* 1. Used as synon. with *Yettlin*, *i. e.* as denoting cast-metal, Dumfr. 2. Elsewhere it signifies what is made of white or tinned iron, S.; as, "a *skellet-pan*."—Originally the same with E. *skellet*, "a small kettle or boiler; Fr. *escuellete*.

SKELLY, *s.* The Chub, a fish, Roxb. *Stat. Acc.*—Ital. *squaglio*, Lat. *squal-us*, id.

SKELLY, *s.* Slate. V. SKAILLIE.

SKELLIE, SKEELY, *s.* A squint look, S.—A. S. *sceol-age*, Isl. *skialg-ur*, id.

To SKELLIE, SCALIE, *v. n.* 1. To squint, S. *Herd.*—Isl. *skael-a*, Germ. *schiel-en*, limis intueri. 2. To perform any piece of work not in a straight line, but obliquely. One who does not write in a straight line is said to *skellie*, or to be "a *skellying* blockhead." The same language is used of a ploughman who draws irregular or unequal furrows, Dumfr. 3. To throw, or shoot, aside from the mark, ibid. This is synon. with the phrase "a *gley'd* gunner," S.

SKELLIE, *s.* The hand-bell used by public criers, Lanarks. V. SKELLAT.

SKELLIED, *adj.* Squinting. *Jac. Relics.*

SKELLIE-EE'D, *adj.* Having the eyes placed a little obliquely, Clydes.

SKELLIE-MAN, *s.* A bellman or public crier, Lan. V. SKELLAT.

SKELLYIS, *s. pl.* Rugged rocks. *Doug.* V. SKELVE.

SKELLOCH, SKELDOCK, SKELLIE, *s.* 1. Wild mustard, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Ir. *sgeallagach*, id.; E. *charlock*. 2. Sometimes wild radish, S. A. *Sinapis arvensis*, Linn.

To SKELLOCH, *v. n.* To cry with a shrill voice, S. B.—Isl. *skell-a*, clangere. V. YELLOCH.

SKELLOCH, *s.* A shrill cry, S. B.

To SKELP, *v. n.* 1. To beat, as a clock. *Ramsay.* 2. Denoting strong pulsation, S. B.—Isl. *skialf-a*, Dan. *skiaelv-e*, tremere. 3. *To skelp, to skelp on*, to move quickly on foot, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *skialf-a*, concutere, quatere. 4. Denoting quick motion on horseback, S. *Tales of my Landlord.* 5. Applied to the strokes of misfortune, S. *A. Scott.*

To SKELP, *v. a.* 1. To strike with the open hand, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To beat; to drub, S. *Fergusson.*—Isl. *skelf-a*, id. percello.

SKELP, *s.* 1. A stroke; a blow, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. A misfortune in trade or otherwise, S. *Burel.* 3. A severe blast; a squall; applied also to a heavy fall of rain, S. *St. Kathleen.* 4. A large portion, Ettr. For.

SKELP, *s.* A splinter of wood; as, "He's run a *skelp* into his finger," Loth. The same with *Skelb* and *Skelve*, q. v.

To SKELP, *v. a.* To apply splints to a broken limb, Ettr. For. *To Scob*, synon.—Isl. *skalp-az*, superimponi; Gael. *sgealp*, a splinter.

SKELPER, *s.* 1. One who strikes with the open hand, S. 2. A quick walker; as, "He's a *skelper* at gangin'," Clydes.

SKELPIE, *s.* Expl. "a little-worth person." *Gl. Picken.*

SKELPIE-LIMMER, *s.* An opprobrious term applied to a female, S. *Burns.*

SKELPIN', *s.* A beating with the open hand, S.

SKELPING, *adj.* 1. Making a noise; as, "a *skelpin'* kiss," a smack, S. O. *Burns.* 2. Clever; agile; active, S. *The Pirate.*

SKELP-THE-DUB, *adj.* A term applied in contempt to one who is accustomed to do low work; as, to act like a foot-boy, Ayrs. *The Entail.*

SKELT, *part. pa.* Unript. V. SKAIL, *v.*

To SKELVE, *v. n.* To separate in *laminae*, S. B.—Su. G. *skaell-a*, Isl. *skel-iast*, in tenues laminas dissilire, *skil-ia*, separare.

SKELVE, *s.* A thin slice, S. B.—Teut. *schelve*, segmen.

SKELVY, *adj.* 1. Having various *laminae*, S. B. *Minstr. Bord.* 2. Shelvy, S. *Burns.*

To SKEMMEL, SKEMBLE, SKAMMEL, *v. n.* 1. To walk as one that has not the proper command of his legs, Ettr. For. Loth. 2. To climb or walk over slight obstructions, such as tables or wooden benches, Roxb. 3. To climb over rocks or walls, ibid.

To SKEMMEL, SKAMMEL, *v. a.* To throw things hither and thither in a slovenly way, ibid.—This seems originally the same with E. *scamble*, defined by Phillips, to rove or wander up and down. *A scambling town*, a town wherein the houses stand at a great distance from one another.

SKEMMIL, *s.* A tall, thin person, Upp. Clydes.

SKEMMIL, *adj.* Having the feet thrown outwards, Loth.

SKEMMLING, *s.* "A foolish way of throwing the legs." *Gall. Encycl.* A variety in form of E. *scambling*.—Isl. *skaa*, disjunction or separation, is the root.

SKEMP, SKEMPY, *s.* A worthless fellow, Roxb. The same with *Scamp*. *Hogg.*

SKENE-OCCLE, *s.* A concealed dirk, Highlands. *Waverley.*—Perhaps *occle* is from the Lat. *occul-o*.

SKENYDOUGER, *s.* A slight peal of thunder, Shetl.—Isl. *skin-a*, fulgere.

SKEO, *s.* A hut for drying fish, Orkn. Shetl.—Isl. Norw. *skia-r*, id. pergula siccatoria. *Brand's Zetl.*

SKEP, SKEPPE, SCAPE, *s.* 1. A bee-hive made of twisted straw, S. *A. Hume.* 2. Transferred to industry. *Fergusson.* "*Scep*, cumera, a great vessel of wickers or of earth to keepe corne in," Cooperi Thesaur. Ray, among South and East country words, mentions "*bee-skip*, a bee-hive."—Su. G. *skaepp-a*, a seed-vessel; Gael. *sgeip*, a bee-hive.

To SKEP, *v. a.* To enclose in a bee-hive, S.

To SKEP *a Bike.* To carry off wild bees, with their combs, from their natural nest, and put them into a hive; a practice common among boys, Aberd.

To SKEP *in*, *v. n.* "To get into acquaintance with;" a metaph. borrowed from the conjunction of bees of different swarms in one hive, S. O. *Picken.*

SKEPLET, *adj.* *Skeplet hat.*

I'll leave some heirships to my kin;
A *skeplet* hat, and plaidan hose.—*Jac. Rel.*

This term is expl. as denoting "a hat out of shape," Aberd.—But perhaps rather from Fr. *chappé*, chipped, slashed, if not some designation formerly used, from *chapelet*, a hat. V. SCOOPIE.

SKEPPING, *s.* "The act of putting bees into their houses when they hive," S. *Gall. Encycl.*

SKER. A rock. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *skaer*, scopulus maris.

SKER, SKAR, *adj.* Left.

SKERDINS, *s. pl.* Mice, S. Shetl.

SKER-HANDIT, *adj.* Left-handed, Roxb. Loth.—Gael. *caerr*, id. Fife, *Car-handit*. V. KER, KAR.

SKERIE, *adj.* "Somewhat restive." *Gall. Encycl.* A variety of *Skear*, (S. B. *skair*,) easily affrighted or startled.

SKERR, *s.* A ridge or rock, Roxb. V. SKERRY, and SKAIRS.

SKERR, *s.* A bare precipice, ibid; used in the same sense with *Scar*.

SKERRY, *s.* 1. An insulated rock, Orkn. *Barry.* 2. A flat rock, over which the sea flows when the tide rises. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *skaer*, a rock, and *ey*, an island.

SKERTER, *s.* The sea-belt, a fucus, Orkn. *Neill.*

SKET. *Ful sket*, full hastily. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *on scyte*, in praecipiti; Isl. *skiot-ur*, celer.

To SKETCH, *v. n.* To skate, S.

SKETCHERS, *s. pl.* The vulgar name for skates, used on ice, S.—Belg. *schaats-en.*

SKETCHERS, *s. pl.* Two wooden legs with a cross-bar, for supporting a tree during the operation of sawing, Berwicks.—Flandr. *schaetse*, gralae; Teut. id. cantherii fulcrum, the prop of a joist.

To SKEUCH, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To distort. *Skeuch'd*, twisted to a side, Aberd. Mearns.

SKEUGH, *s.* A twist; a distortion, ibid. This differs merely in the guttural sound from *Skew*, inserted in E. Dict. by Mr. Todd. V. SHACH, *v.*

To SKEVREL, *v. n.* To move unsteadily in a circular way, Renfr.—This v. claims affinity to Su. G. *skef*, Isl. *skaef-r*, *skeif-r*, Dan. *skiaev*, Teut, *scheef*, whence E. *skew*, *askew*, obliquus.

To SKEW, *v. n.* To twist one's self in an affected manner, Aberd. *D. Anderson's Poems.* V. SKEUCH.

To SKEW, *v. a.* To shun; to seek shelter from, as, *To skew a shower*, to seek shelter from rain, Roxb. Synon. with *Skug*, q. v. and E. *Eschew.*

SKEW, *s.* A wooden machine put on the chimney-tops of country houses for preventing smoke, Mearns.

SKEW, SKEU, *s.* The oblique part of a gable, S. *J. Nicol.* V. SHACH.

To SKEW, *v. a.* 1. To build in an oblique form, S. 2. To cover gables with sods, Tweedd.

SKEW, *s.* *Skew and reskew*, q. "take and retake." *Wallace.*—Fr. *secou-er*, to move violently; O. Fr. *rescou-er*, to take again.

SKEW'D, *adj.* Acting like one deprived of reason, Perths. V. SKAIVIE.

To SKEWL, *v. a.* To distort, S. B. V. SHOWL.

SKY, *s.* Shadow. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *sky*, nubes, nebula; Gr. σκια.

SKY, *s.* A small board, used in the Shetland and Orcadian ploughs in place of a *mould-board.* *Stat. Acc.*

EAR-SKY, *s.* A part of the plough jutting out obliquely backwards, on the right side, a little above the *sky*, Orkn.—Norw. *ski*, is expl. a piece of wood, Hallager.

SKY, *s.* *The sky of a hill*, the ridge or summit, whence water runs equally to one side or another, Aberd.

SKY, *s.* The light at the eastern horizon before sunrise, or at the western after sunset. Thus, "Was ye up afore the sin the day?" "Ay, afore the *sky*," S. "The *sky* winna set this hour yet," S. B.

BETWEEN THE SUN AND THE SKY. A phrase used to denote the interval between daybreak and sunrise, Ang.

To LOOK, or To SEE an object, BETWEEN THE SUN AND THE SKY. To bow down the body, bringing the eye as much as possible along the horizon, S. B.

To SKY, *v. n.* Perhaps to skim along the horizon. *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *sky*, vitare, subterfugere. Or perhaps synon. with *Scove*, q. v.

To SKY *up*, *v. n.* To clear up; a phrase used concerning the atmosphere, when the rain seems to go off. *It's like to sky up*, Ettr. For. It is used impersonally, S. B. *It's skyin'*, the sky is appearing.

SKIACH, (*gutt.*) *s.* The berry of the hawthorn, Moray.—Ir. Gael. *sciog*, a hawthorn, *sgeach*, *sgeachog*, a haw.

SKIB, *s.* A stroke, Aberd. *Christmas Ba'ing.*—Allied perhaps to Germ. *schieb-en*, to shove, to push, to thrust.

SKYBALD, *s.* 1. A mean worthless fellow, S. *Knox.*—Dan. *skabbals*, a rascal, a base man. 2. A worn-out horse, or one that is lazy, Ayrs. where it is sounded *skybil.* 3. A gelded goat, Renfr.

SKYBALD, *adj.* 1. Mean; low. *Polwart.* 2. Tattered; in rags, Clydes.

SKIBE, *s.* A low or niggardly fellow, West and South of S. V. SKYBALD.

SKYBRIE, *s.* Thin, light soil, Aberd. The same with *Skeebrie*, Ang.

SKYBRIE, *adj.* *Skybrie* stuff, bad grain, Aberd.

SKICHEN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A disgust at food, from one's being too nice in the taste, Mearns. Allied, perhaps, to *Skeich*, q. v.

To SKID, *v. n.* To slide, Dumfr. V. SKYTE, *v.*

To SKID, *v. n.* To look obliquely at any object, to look asquint, Ang.—Su. G. *sked-a*, to divide, as when one squints, the eyes look different ways. The radical term is Isl. *skaa*, a primitive particle denoting disjunction. This is the root of a number of S. words bearing this sense; as, *Shach*, *Skaik*, *Skaivie*, *Skellie*, q. v.

SKIDDIE, *adj.* Squint; oblique, Ang. *A skiddie-look*, a squint look. Synon. *Skellie.*

To SKIFF, SKIFT, *v. n.* To move lightly and smoothly along, S. *Maitland P.* Q. to move as a *skiff*; or Isl. *skaf-a*, *skef*, radere, q. to graze.

To SKIFF, *v. a.* To cause a flat stone to *skip* along the surface of water, S.

SKIFFIE, *s.* The tub used for bringing up coals from the pit, S. *Stat. Acc.*

To SKIFT, *v. a.* To glide over, S. B.

SKIFT, *s.* A broad ridge of land, as distinguished from *Laing*, a narrow ridge, Orkn. *Shed* is nearly synon.—Su. G. *skift*, intervallum, a division.

SKIFT, *s.* A flying shower, S. B.—Su. G. *skifw-a*, mutare; *skift*, intervallum.

SKIFT, *s.* Facility in operation, S. B.—Moes. G. *ga-skaft*, making; *skap-an*, facere.

To SKIG, *v. a.* To flog; the same with *Skeeg* and *Skeg*, Aberd.

SKIG, *s.* A stroke on the breech, ibid.

SKIGGA, *s.* The sail of a vessel, Shetl.

To SKIGGLE, *v. a.* To spill. V. SKIDDLE.

SKY-GOAT, *s.* A name given in the Highlands to the Bittern. *Saxon and Gael.*

SKYLALUM. A wind-skew, Shetl. q. v.—Su. G. *skiul*, a screen.

SKYLAND, *part. pr.* Not retaining. *Dunbar.*—Dan. *skyll-a*, eluere.

SKYLD, *s.* A species of tax or land-rent. *Agr. Surv. Orkn.*—Dan. *skyld*, *landskyld*, merces praediorum; synon. with *landgilde*, Baden.

SKILDERIN, *s.* A glazed surface, Shetl.—Dan. *Skilder*, to paint.

SKYLE, *s.* Dispersion, Renfr. *A. Wilson's Poems.* V. SKAIL.

To SKYLE, *v. a.* To conceal. *Henrysone.*—Su. G. *skyl-a*, Dan. *skyl-er*, occultare.

SKILL, *s.* Return. *King Hart.*—Isl. *skill*, redditio.

SKILL, SKYL, SKYLL, *s.* 1. Reason. *Barb.* 2. Proof. *Wynt.*—Su. G. *skil*, ratio, probatio. 3. Approbation, or regard, S. B.

SKILLY, SKEELY, *adj.* 1. Intelligent; skilful, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *skaelig*, rational; Isl. *skiallig-r*, prudent. 2. Skilful in curing diseases in man or beast;

as, "He's an unco *skeely* body," S. 3 Signifying that kind of knowledge which was supposed to counteract the power of magic, South of S. *Edin. Mag.*

SKILLOCKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard, Renfrewshire. The same with *Skellock*, q. v. *Wilson's Renfrewshire.*

To SKILT, *v. n.* To drink copiously; to swill, with the prep. *at*, Gall. "Wine was dealt roun': I *skilted* at it; but had I drunk at it till yet, it wad na hae doitered me." *Gall. Encycl.*

SKILT, *s.* A draught. "*Skilts*, drinks of any thing," ibid.

To SKILT, *v. n.* To move quickly and lightly. *Cleland.* From the sound made.—Isl. *skell-a*, *skelldi*, verberando sonum edere.

SKILTING, *s.* The act of drinking deeply, ibid.—This seems merely a provincial variety of S. B. *skolt*, expl. by the learned Ruddim. pocula exinanire, and obviously formed from *skol*, *skul*, a drinking-vessel. Isl. *skol-a*, and Dan. *skyll-er*, probably having a common origin, signify to wash, eluere, lavare. V. SKUL, *s.* and SKOLE, SKOLT, *v.*; also SCOLD, SCOLL, id.

To SKYME, *v. n.* To glance or gleam with reflected light, Lanarks. It differs from *Skimmer*, which seems to have a common origin; as *Skimmer* is often applied to the luminous object itself.—A. S. *scim-an*, *scim-ian*, splendere, fulgere, coruscare, Lye; "to glister, glitter or shine," Somn.

SKIME, *s.* "The glance of reflected light," ibid. *Edin. Mag.*—A. S. *scima*, splendor.

To SKIMMER, *v. n.* 1. To flicker, as applied to light, S.—A. S. *scymr-ian*, Su. G. *skimr-a*, Germ. *schimmer-n*; radiare. 2. Used to denote the inconstant motion of the rays of light, when reflected from a liquid surface slightly agitated, Lanarks. 3. To have a flaunting appearance; applied to females, Ayrs. Lanarks. 4. To act or walk quickly, Roxb. Perhaps q. to move with the rapidity of a ray of light. 5. To glide lightly and speedily, as one does over boggy ground when afraid of sinking, Perths. 6. Applied to the flight of a swallow near the surface of smooth water, Fife.

SKIMMER, *s.* The flickering of the rays of light, Lanarks.

SKIMMERIN, *s.* A low flight, Fife.

SKIMMERIN, *part. adj.* Denoting that peculiar look which characterizes an idiot or a lunatic, S. B.—Germ. *schimmer*, a dim or faint glare.

SKIMP, *s.* Good humour, raillery, Shetl.—Isl. *skimp*, id.

SKIN, *s.* A particle; a single grain, Aberd. 2. A small quantity, ibid.—Allied to Su. G. *sken*, Teut. *schijn*, Germ. *schein*, forma, species.

SKIN, *s.* A term applied to a person, as expressive of the greatest contempt; as, "Ye're naething but a nasty *skin*," S.—Perhaps merely a figurative use of the E. word as denoting a husk. Isl. *skeini*, has a similar acceptation; homo nauci, Haldor.

SKINCHEON *o' Drink.* The same with *Skube*, Fife. Perhaps from the S. v. *to Skink.*

SKINFLINT, *s.* A covetous wretch; one who, if possible, would take the *skin* off a *flint.* *Antiquary.*

SKINY, *s.* Packthread, pron. q. *skeengyie*, E. *skain*, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

SKINK, *s.* 1. A shin of beef, Mearns. 2. Strong soup made of cows' hams, S. *Shirrefs.*—A. S. *scenc*, potus; *skenk*, Shetl.

GANE A' SKINK. Gone to shreds or tatters, Lanarks.

To SKYNK, *v. a.* 1. To pour out liquor for drinking, Lanarks. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *skaenk-a*, Franc. *skenken*, potum infundere. 2. To make a libation to the gods. *Douglas.* 3. To serve drink, ibid. 4. *To skink over*, to renounce. *Rutherford.* 5. To crush the sides of any thing, as of an egg, together. *Surv. Moray.* 6. "To break in pieces by weight or pressure," ibid.

SKINK, *s.* Drink, in general, S. A. *St. Ronan.*

SKINK-BROTH, *s.* The same with *Skink*; soup made of shins of beef, S. B.

SKINK-HOUGH, *s.* The leg-joint or shin of beef used in making the soup called *skink.*

SKINKLE, *s.* "Lustre; shining." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*

To SKINKLE, also SKIGGLE, *v. n.* To spill water in small quantities, Mearns. *Skinkle* is used in the same sense, Edin. *Scuttle*, synon. Probably a diminutive from the v. *Skynk*, to pour out liquor.

To SKINKLE, *v. a.* To sprinkle, Ayrs.

To SKINKLE, *v. n.* 1. To sparkle, S. *Burns.* 2. To make a showy appearance, S. O. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

SKINKLIN, *s.* 1. The sparkling of a bright irradiation, Ayrs. 2. A small portion, ibid. *Burns.*

SKINKLING, *s.* Applied to meat that is nearly cold, Mearns.

SKINK-PLAIT, *s.* A plate for holding soup. *Balfour's Practicks.*

SKIO, *s.* A hut in which fish are dried, Shetl. *The Pirate.* V. SKEO.

* *To* SKIP, *v. a.* To make a thin stone skim along the surface of water, Berwicks. Synon. *Skiff*, and *Squirr.*

SKIP, *s.* The person who, in *Curling*, plays the last of his party, and who is also the judge or director as to the mode of playing the game by all on his side, Dumfr. Gall.—Su. G. Isl. *skip-a*, ordinare.

SKIP. A termination denoting state or condition.—Su. G. *skap*, A. S. *scipe*, E. *ship*, id. from Su. G. *skap-a*, creare, &c.

SKYPE, *s.* A worthless fellow; apparently the same with *Skibe*, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* Sometimes pron. *Squeef*, Roxb.

SKYPEL, *adj.* *Skypel skate*, expl. "ugly fellow." *Christmas Ba'ing.* V. SKYBALD, *s.* and *adj.*

SKIPPARE, SKIPPER, *s.* 1. A ship-master, S. *Doug.*—Su. G. *skeppare*, anc. *skipare*, A. S. *scipar*, id. 2. Now generally appropriated to the master of a sloop, barge, or passage-boat, S. 3. In the fisheries, one of the men who superintends other four, having the charge of a *coble*, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SKIRDOCH, *adj.* 1. Flirting, Fife.—Isl. *skryd-a*, ornare; *skreitt-r*, ornatus; *skart-a*, magnifice vestiri. 2. Easily scared or frightened, ib. *Skeigh*, synon.—Isl. *skiar*, fugax, vitabundus.

SKYRE, *s.* A scirrhus. *Dunb.*—Fr. *scyre*, id.

SKIRE, *adj.* Pure; mere; as, "a *skire* fool," S. B. *Ruddiman.* V. SCHIRE.

To SKYRE, *v. n.* *Skyrit*, pret. *N. Burne.* Perhaps q. sheered off; or took fright.

To SKYRE, *v. n.* To be shy; to startle, Ettr. For. Perhaps the same with *Skar*, *Skair*, q. v. *Hogg.*

To SKIRGE, *v. a.* To pour liquor backwards and forwards from one vessel to another, to mellow it, Fife.

SKIRGE, *s.* A flash or dash of water; as, "I gat my kutes brunt wi' a *skirge* out o' the kail-pat," ibid. Synon. *Jilp*, and *Jilt.*—Gael. *sciord-am*, *squird-am*, to spirt, to squirt.

SKIRGIFFIN, *s.* A half-grown female. V. SKAIRGIFFOCK.

SKYRIN, *part. pr.* 1. Shining, S. B. *Poems. Buch. Dial.* 2. Making a great show, S. *Burns.*—A. S. *scir*, Su. G. *skir*, shining.

SKIRISPURISDAY, Skyirthurisdayis, *s.* The Thursday before Good-Friday. *Inventories. Acts Ja. VI.* —Su. G. *skaertors-day*, id. *skaer-a*, purgare. In Isl. *skyrsdag* and *skirdagr*, or Purification-day, from *skyr-a*, id. This day is, in England, called *Maundy-Thursday*.

To SKIRL, Skirle, *v. n.* To cry or sound shrilly, S. *Rams. Burns.*—Isl. *skrall-a*, sonum streperum edere.

SKIRL, *s.* A shrill cry, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *skrall*, Dan. *skraal*, vociferatus.

To SKIRL *up*, *v. a.* To sing vociferously. "Skirl up the Bangor." *Burns.*

SKIRL, *s.* Wind accompanied by rain or snow; as, "a *skirl* o' snaw," Aberd.—Isl. *skiaer*, sonorus, *skrial-a*, sonitum attactu edere; Dan. *skrall-er*, to sound, to make a noise; Su. G. *skraell-a*, sonum streperum edere.

SKIRL, *s.* Used as denoting the powerful influence of love, q. a stroke; S. a *dunt*. *Davids. Seas.*—Isl. *skraela*, torreo, arefacio, *skrael*, torridus. If akin to this, it must convey such an idea as that suggested by S. *scouther*, or *birsle*, q. the effect of toasting.

SKIRL-CRAKE, *s.* The Sand-piper, a bird, Shetl. "Tringa Interpres, (Linn. Syst.) *Skirl-crake*, Turnstone, Sea-dotterel, or Hebridal Sand-piper." *Edmon. Zetl.*

SKIRL-IN-THE-PAN. 1. The noise made by a frying-pan, when the butter is put in which prepares it for receiving the meat, S. 2. The dish prepared in this manner, S. *Tales of My Landl.* 3. A sort of drink, called also *Merry-meat*, made of oat-meal, whisky, and ale, mixed and heated in a *pan*, and given to the gossips at *inlyings*, Mearns.

SKIRL-NAKED, *adj.* Stark-naked, Roxb. Synon. *Mother-naked*, S.

To SKYRME, *v. n.* To make a feint. *Houlate.*—Isl. *skrum-a*, fingo.

To SKIRP, *v. a.* To mock. V. Scorp.

To SKIRP, *v. a.* To splash. Also used as *v. n.* "The pen *skirpe*," it throws the ink around, Aberd.—Su. G. *skrefw-a*, divaricare, or *skrap-a*, to scrape.

SKIRPIN, *s.* The *gore*, or strip of thin cloth, in the hinder part of breeches, Ayrs.; said to be more properly *kirpin*. According to the correction, it must be the same with *curpin*. V. Curpon.

To SKIRR, *v. a.* To scour, Ayrs. *Galt.*

To SKIRRIVAIG, *v. n.* To run about in an unsettled way, Ayrs. V. Scurryvage.

SKIRT, *s.* A large overall petticoat, used by females when they ride, Fife.

SKIST, *s.* Chest; for *kist*. Gl. Sibb.

SKIST, *s.* Perhaps *skift*, art. *K. Hart.*

SKIT, *s.* 1. A vain, empty creature, S. *Dancing skit*, a contemptuous designation for a female dancer on a stage. *G. Buchanan.*—Isl. *skiot-r*, celer, citus. 2. A piece of silly ostentation, S.

To SKIT, *v. n.* To flounce; to caper like a *skittish* horse, S. *Tannahill.*—Isl. *skiogt-a*, circumcursare.

SKIT, *s.* 1. An oblique taunt, S.—Isl. *skaeting-r*, dicteria acerba. 2. A kind of humbug, nearly allied to the modern cant term *Quiz*, S. *Guy Mannering.* 3. A kind of satire; something tending to expose one to ridicule, S.

SKYTCHERS, *s. pl.* Skates, Renfr. *A. Wilson's Poems.* V. Sketchers.

To SKITE, Skyte, *v. a.* 1. To eject any liquid forcibly, S.—Isl. *skvett-a*, id. Sw. *skiit-a*, exonerare ventrem. 2. To squirt; to throw the spittle forcibly through the teeth, S. Su. G. *squaett-a*, liquida effundere.

SKITE, *s.* The dung of a fowl, S. B. 2. The act of squirting, or throwing *saliva* forcibly through the teeth, S. 3. A squirt or syringe, Aberd. Mearns. 4. A smart and sudden blow, so as to make what strikes rebound in a slanting direction from that which is struck, Lanarks. Ayrs. Aberd. 5. A trick; as, "He's played me an ill *skite*," Buchan. *Tarras*

Humlock-Skite, *s.* A squirt made from the hollow stalk of hemlock, Aberd. Mearns.

SKYTE, *s.* 1. A nasty person, S. B.—Dan. *skyder*, sordidus. 2. A meagre person; one who has the appearance of starvation, Loth. 3. A strange-looking ugly person, Aberd.

To SKYTE, *v. n.* 1. To glide swiftly, S. *Ramsay.* —Su. G. *skiut-a*, id. 2. To "fly out hastily." *Gl. Shirr.* 3. To rebound in a slanting direction, in consequence of a smart stroke; applied to small objects, as hail, pebbles, &c. Lanarks.

SKITE *of rain*, *s.* A flying shower, S. B. Renfr.; the same with *Skift*, q. v.

To SKYTE, *v. n.* To slide in a slight degree; to slip; as when the feet of a horse slide from under him on a smooth street or road, S. It seems an oblique sense of A. S. *scyt-an*, Su. G. *skiut-a*, ejaculari; q. to be thrown out. V. Skid, id. Dumfr.

SKITE, *s.* The act of slipping or sliding in walking, Loth.

SKYTER, *s.* A squirt; a syringe, Aberd. Synon. *Scout.*—Su. G. *squaett*, id.

SKYTES, *s. pl.* Hemlock, from being used as *skyters*, Mearns.

SKYTIE, *s.* A small transient shower; a dimin. from *Skyte*, Aberd.

To SKYTLE, *v. n.* To move from side to side; applied to any liquid in a vessel thus moved in being carried, Upp. Clydes.—Dan. *skutl-er*, to shake; to agitate. V. the etymon of Scutle.

SKITTER, *s.* 1. Liquidum excrementum, S. 2. Applied metaph. to any thing impure or incongruous, which, when mixed with what is valuable, renders the whole useless, S. 3. With *the* prefixed, it denotes the diarrhœa, S. The O. E. name bears a close resemblance. "*Skytte* or flyx, fluxus, lienteria, dissentaria, dyaria," Prompt. Parv.—Isl. *skitr*, sordes ventris.

To SKITTER, *v. n.* Liquidum excrementum ejicere, S. It is used in a coarse but emphatical way in an old proverb. "A *skittering* cow in the loan would have as many marrows." "Spoken when ill people pretend that others are as bad as themselves." *Kelly.* The word in this form is a frequentative, or diminutive, from Isl. Su. G. *skyt-a*, cacare.

SKITTERFUL, *adj.* Under the influence of a diarrhœa. "If you was as *skitterful* as you are scornful, you would file the whole house," S. Prov. "A bitter return to those who are too liberal of their taunts." *Kelly.*

To SKIVE, *v. a.* To cut longitudinally into equal slices; applied to the modern plan of slitting leather, Loth. V. Skivers.

SKIVERS, Skevers, *s. pl.* The leather now generally used for binding school-books, which is sliced into two, S.—Su. G. *skif-va*, a slice, pl. *skif-var*.

SKIVET, *s.* A sharp blow, Ettr. For.—A. S. *scyft-an*, pellere.

SKIVET, *s.* The fire-shovel used in a smith's forge, Roxburgh, Ettr. For.—Isl. *skoefu-jarn*, a scraping iron.

SKIVIE, *adj.* V. Skaivie.

SKLAFFORD HOLES. Apertures in the walls of a barn, Ang.; perhaps corr. from L. B. *sclopet-um*, a harquebuss, as originally applied to the loopholes of a castle.

SKLAIF, *s.* A slave. *Bannatyne P.*

To SKLAIK, *v. a.* To bedaub; to besmear, Aberd. V. CLAIK, *v.* from which *sklaik* seems to be derived.

SKLAIK, *s.* A quantity of any smeary substance, Aberd.

SKLAIKIE, *adj.* Smeary, ibid.

SKLAIT, *s.* Slate, S. V. SCLAITE.

SKLANDYR, *s.* Slander. V. SOLANDYR.

SKLATER, *s.* A slater, S. *The Entail.*

To SKLAVE, *v. a.* To calumniate, Aberd.

To SKLAVE, *v. n.* To utter slander, ibid.—Su. G. *klaff-a*, calumniare, obtrectare (the servile letter *s* being prefixed.)

SKLEET, *adj.* Smooth; sleek, Aberd.—Su. G. *slaet*, laevis, politus, with *k* inserted.

SKLEFF, *adj.* 1. Shallow, Ettr. For. Gl. Sibb. 2. Thin and flat; as, "a *skleff* cheese," "a *skleff* piece of wood," &c. Berwick. 3. Applied to one who is not round in the shape of the body, Roxb. 4. Plain-soled, Renfr. *Skleff-fittit*, id. Roxb. Allied perhaps to Germ. *schlecht*, planus. V. SKELVE.

SKLEFFERIE, *adj.* Separated into *laminae*, Up. Clyd.

To SKLEY, *v. n.* To slide, Selkirks. V. SKLOY.

SKLENDRY, SKLENDERYE, *adj.* 1. Thin; slender; lank; as, "a *sklenderie* lad," Ettr. For. *Brownie of Bodsb.* 2. Faint; slight; like E. *slender*, ibid.

SKLENIE, *adj.* Thin; slender; applied to the form or shape, Fife.

To SKLENT, SKLENT *doun*, *v. a.* To tear; to rend, Aberd.—Sw. West. Goth. *slant*, a rag. V. SCLENT, *v.*

To SKLENT, *v. n.* V. SCLENT.

SKLETASKRAE, *s.* The dunlin, Shetl.

To SKLY, SKLOY, *v. n.* To slide, S. A. Gl. Sibb.

SKLY, *s.* The place on which one slides; a place used for sliding, Dumfr.; the act of sliding itself being denominated, *Sklyre.*

To SKLICE, *v. a.* 1. To slice, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. Denoting the abbreviation of time. *Z. Boyd.*

SKLICE, *s.* A slice, S.

SKLIDDER, *s.* A place on the side of a hill where a number of small stones are collected; expl. as syn. with *Scaur*, Ettr. For. V. SCLITHERS.

To SKLYDE, *v. n.* To slide, Dumfr.

SKLYDE, *s.* A slide, ibid.

To SKLINT, *v. a.* To dart askance. V. SCLENT.

To SKLINTER, *v. n.* To splinter; to break off in *laminae*, Ayrs. *Galt.*

SKLINTER, *s.* A splinter, ibid. *Galt.*

To SKLYRE, *v. n.* To slide, Loth.

SKLYRE, *s.* A slide, ibid.

SKLYTES, *s. pl.* Old worn-out shoes, Buchan. *Tarras.* V. SCLOITS.

To SKLOY, *v. n.* To slide on ice, Loth.—Fr. *escoul-er*, id. V. SCLOY.

SKLOY, *s.* A slide, Loth.

SKLOUT, SKLOUTER, *s.* Cow's dung in a thin state, Fife.—Gael. *scloid*, filth.

To SKLUFF, SKLOOF, *v. n.* To trail the shoes along the ground in walking, Ettr. For.; synon. *Skluite.*—Isl. *slidrpa*, hebetare. V. SCLAFF, *v.*

SKLUTE, *s.* 1. In *pl.* large clumsy feet, S. B.—Perhaps from *klute*, S. a hoof. 2. A lout, S. B.—Gael. *scleoid*, a silly fellow.

To SKLUTE, *v. n.* To set down the feet clumsily, or trail the shoes along the ground in walking, Et. For.

SKODGE, SKODGIE, *s.* A kitchen drudge, S. *Glenfergus.*—Su. G. *skoswen*, literally, a *shoe-servant.*

To SKODGE, *v. n.* To act as a drudge, S.

To SKOIT, *v. n.* To peep, Shetl.—Dan. *skott-er*, to egle. V. SKID, *v.*

SKOITER, *s.* A piece of wood set up in the bows of a boat, Shetl.

SKOLDIRT, SKOWDERT. V. SCOWDER.

To SKOLE, SKOLT, *v. n.* To drink hard, S. B. *Rudd.* V. SKUL.

SKOMER, *s.* V. SCOMER.

SKOMIT, *adj.* Pale and sickly-coloured, Shetl. This seems orgirally the same with *Skolmit*, q. v.

SKON, SCONE, *s.* 1. A thin cake of wheat or barley meal, S. *Douglas.* 2. Any thing round and flat, or resembling a cake, S. 3. Metaph. denoting a specimen, S. *Kelly.*—Isl. *skaun*, cortex lactis.

To SKONCE, *v. a.* To guard. *Evergreen.*—Su. G. *skans-a*, Teut. *schants-en*, munire.

SKONCE, *s.* A thin partition; a wall to defend from the wind, Fife. A shed for hewing stones, &c. Occasionally it is used instead of *Hallan.*—Teut. *schantse*, sepimentum militare ex viminibus, Kilian.

SKOODRA, *s.* The ling, a fish, Shetl.

SKOOI, *s.* A species of Gull, Shetl. "Larus Cataractes, (Linn. Syst.) *skooi*, *Bonxie*, Skua Gull," *Edmonst. Zetl.* V. SHOOI.

To SKOOK, SKUIK, *v. a.* To conceal, Buchan. *Tarras.* Syn. *Skug.*

To SKOOK, SKUIK, *v. n.* To hide one's self, S. B.

SKOOKIN-LIKE, *adj.* "A *skookin-like* loon," an ill-looking fellow, one who has a bad appearance, S. B. Perhaps originally the same with E. *sculk*, or Su. G. *skolk-a*, latebras quaerere.

SKOOKIN, SKOOPACKS, *s. pl.* Sheep, Shetl.

SKOORIE, *s.* The Coal-fish, full-grown, Shetl.

To SKOOT, SCOUT, *v. a.* To squirt any liquid, or throw it forcibly from a tube, S.

SKOOT, *s.* A squirt; a syringe, S.

To SKOOT, *v. n.* To eject excrement in a liquid state, S.—Su. G. *skiut-a*, jaculari.

SKORE, *s.* A line to mark the goal, S. *Douglas.*

SKORIT, *part. pa.* Wrecked, applied to a ship; broken. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Su. G. *skoer-a*, rumpere, diffringere.

SKORPER, *s.* A round kind of bread, Shetl. Syn. *cookie*, S.—Su. G. *skorpa*, pl. *skorper*, biscuits.

SKOUPER, *s.* V. SCOUPPAR.

SKOUR, *s.* A slight shower, Dumfr.

SKOUR *of wind.* A gust, S. *Callander.*—Isl. *skur*, nimbus, typhon.

SKOURDABOGGIE, *s.* The youngest of a family, Shetl. From Dan. *skur-er*, to cleanse, and *bug*, the belly. *Da* is used in Shetl. for *the*, corresponding with Dan. *de.* V. POCK-SHAKINGS.

SKOURICK, *s.* A thing of no value; as, "I care nae a *skourick*," Dumfr.—C. B. *ysgwr*, a splinter?

SKOURIOUR, *s.* V. SCURROUR.

SKOUT, *s.* The Guillemot, Orkn. "Guillem, guillemot, colymbus troile, Linn. Syst. Orc. *skout.*" *Low's Faun. Orcad.*

SKOUTT, *s.* A small boat. *A. Hume.*—Isl. *skuta*, Belg. *schuyt*, Ir. *scud*, id.

SKOW, *s.* 1. A small boat made of willows, &c. covered with skins, Moray. 2. A flat-bottomed boat, employed as a lighter in narrow rivers or canals, Lanarks.—Belg. *schouw*, "a ferry-boat; a flat-bottomed boat, a ponton," Sewel.

To SKOWEL, *v. a.* To twist; as, to *skowel* ane's mou, Ang.

SKOWIS, Skows, *s. pl.* Perhaps outside boards of trees. *Aberd. Reg. Surv. Shetl.*

SKOWTHER, *s.* A slight shower, Loth.; syn. *Skour.*

SKOWURAND, *part. pr.* Shuddering. *Barbour.*—Germ. *schaur-en*, tremere.

SKRAE, Skree, *s.* A searce made of wire for cleansing grain, Loth. Syn. *harp.*—Gael. *criathar*, a bolter; Su. G. *skraed-a*, to bolt, to sift.

SKRAE, *s.* A thin meagre person, S. *Minstr. Bord.*—Su. G. *skraf*, a skeleton, *skral*, scanty.

SKRAE-FISH, Scrae-fish, *s. pl.* Fishes dried in the sun without being salted, Orkn. *Neill.*—Isl. *skrael-a*, to dry; *skreid*, pisces indurati.

SKRAE-SHANKIT, *adj.* Having long slender limbs, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.*

To SKRAIK, Scraigh, *v. n.* 1. Denoting the cry of a fowl when displeased, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. To cry with importunity, and in a discontented tone, S.—Su. G. *skrik-a*, Isl. *skraek-a*, id.

SKRAIK, Scraik, *s.* 1. The screaking of fowls, S.; also *skraich. Douglas.* 2. A loud or shrill sound, caused by musical instruments. *A. Hume.*—Isl. *skraek-r*, clamor, ploratus.

SKRAN, Scran, *s.* 1. *Fine skran*, a promiscuous collection of eatables, Edin. S. B. *W. Beattie.*—Isl. *skran*, supellex leviusculus. 2. The offals or refuse of human food, thrown to dogs, Loth. 3. Daily bread, Fife. 4. Power or means for accomplishing any purpose, Roxb.

I'd blow them south, as far as Fife,
If I had *scrag.*—*Jo. Hogg's Poems.*

To SKRAN, *v. a.* To make a promiscuous collection of things, either by fair or by foul means, Edin.

To SKRAN, *v. n.* *To gang to skran*, to be *awa' skranning*, phrases used by boys when they go to spend money on sweetmeats, &c. of which others expect to be partakers, Loth.

SKRANKY, *s.* A coarse-featured person.

SKRANKY, *adj.* 1. Lank; slender, S. 2. Applied to an empty purse. *Ramsay.*—Germ. *schrank-en*, to confine; A. S. *scrunc-en*, contracted.

SKRAN-POCK, *s.* 1. A beggar's wallet, Loth. 2. A bag for receiving the spoil of those who may have fallen in battle, carried by the women who follow an army, S. O.

SKRAPIT, *pret.* Mocked. V. Scorp.

To SKRAUGH, *v. n.* To bawl; to cry; to speak loud, Selkirks. Radically the same with *Screigh*, *skreigh.*

SKREA, *s.* A post or prop used in forming a clay wall or one of wattles. *Mem. of Dr. Spottiswoode.*—Teut. *schraeghen*, canterii, *i. e.* rafts or props for supporting vines; *schraegh-en*, fulcire.

SKREE, *s.* A searce. V. Skrae.

To SKREED, *v. n.* To lie; to magnify in narration, S.—Su. G. *skryt-a*, jactare, Isl. *skreit-a*, fingere.

SKREED, *s.* A lie; a fabrication, S.

To SKREED, *v. n.* To cry; to scream. *Watson.*—Franc. *screiot*, Sw. *skrijt*, clamor. Gael. *sgread-am*, to screech, *sgread*, a screech.

SKREEK, Screak, Skreigh, *of day.* The dawn, S. B.; also *skriech. Ross.* V. Creek.

To SKREENGE, *v. a.* 1. To scourge, S. 2. To search for eagerly; to glean, Upp. Clydes.—This seems to have a common origin with Gael. *cruinnigh-am*, to glean.

SKREENGE, *s.* A lash; a stroke, Fife.

SKREENGE, *s.* A loose woman, Renfr. Ayrs.

SKREENGIN, *s.* A mode of fishing, with small nets, during the night, without the aid of torches, on the coast of Argyleshire, and in the vicinity of Ballachulish. Q. *scourging* the water.

SKREENGINS, *s. pl.* Gleanings, Clydes.

To SKREID, *v. n.* To be covered with vermin, Shetl.—Isl. *skrid-a*, serpere; q. "all creeping," as it is said in the same sense in S. *aw crawlin'.*

SKREIGH, *s.* 1. A shrill cry; a shriek, S. 2. An urgent and irresistible call. *Rob Roy.* V. Scriech, *v.*

SKREIGH, *s.* A cant term for usquebaugh, Loth. *Picken.*

SKREIGH *of day.* V. Skreek.

SKREW, *s.* A stack of corn or hay, Shetl.—Isl. *skruf*, parva strues piscium arefaciendorum, Haldorson.

To SKRY, *v. a.* To cry; to proclaim, S. B. *Ruddiman.*—Su. G. *skri-a*, vociferari, *skri*, clamor.

SKRY, Scry, *s.* 1. Noise. *Wallace.* 2. The crying of fowls. *Douglas.*

SKRIEVER, *s.* A clever fellow; one who goes through his work expeditiously, Bord.

SKRIFFIN. V. Striffan.

To SKRIFT, *v. n.* To fabricate; to fib.—Isl. *skraef-a*, fabulari, nugari, *skraef*, nugae. V. Scrift.

To SKRIFT, *v. n.* To rehearse from memory.

SKRIFT, Scrift, *s.* A recital from memory, S. *A. Nicoll's P.* V. Scrieve, *v.*

SKRILLES, *s. pl.* Shrieks. V. Skirl, *v.*

To SKRIM, *v. a.* To scud; to move quickly, S. E. *skim.*

To SKRYME, Skreim, *v. n.* To peer; to look with half-closed eyes, Shetl.—Goth. *scrama*, to vibrate.

SKRYMMORIE, *s.* Apparently, the name of a mischievous fairy. *Pal. Hon.*—Isl. *skrumari*, a braggart; O. Fr. *escrimour*, a good tugger.

SKRINE, *s.* Unboiled *sowens*, Ang. *Stat. Acc.*—Teut. *krinse*, purgamentum frumenti.

SKRINKIE, Skrinkyt, *adj.* 1. Lank; slender. 2. Wrinkled; shrivelled; *Skrinkie-faced*, having the face covered with wrinkles, Teviotd. "*Skrinkyt*, *Skrinkie*, as if shrunk, too little, contracted." Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *skrynk-a*, contrahi, *skrynka*, ruga. V. Skranky.

SKROPIT, *pret. v.* Mocked. V. Scorp.

SKROTTA, Skrottyer, *s.* Dark purple Dyer's lichen, the Lichen omphalodes, Linn. Shetl. *Cudbear*, S. also *Stanerax.* V. Crotal.

SKROW, *s.* The Shrew-mouse; also pron. *Skrew*, S. E. *Shrewmouse* is undoubtedly from A. S. *screawa*, id. mus araneus.

SKROW, *s.* A scroll. V. Scrow.

SKROW, *s.* A slight shower, S. B.—Isl. *skyr.* V. Skarrach.

SKRUDDACK, *s.* A crevice in a rock, Shetl.

SKRUFF, *s.* Wealth, acquired by parsimony or exaction. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Teut. *schrobb-en*, scalpere.

SKRUFF *of the neck*, *s.* The fleshy part of the neck behind, Buchan; *Cuff*, synon. S.

SKRUL, *s.* A loud roar, Shetl.; Dan. *skrall*, id.

SKRUMPILT, *part. pa.* Shrunk; shrivelled by means of the fire, Fife.—Teut. *schrompel-en*, rugis crispare, corrugare; Germ. *schrumpel-n*, id.

SKRUMPLE, *s.* A wrinkle. *Dunbar.*—Germ. *scorumple*, id.; *skrump-en*, to wrinkle.

SKRUNKIT, *part. adj.* Pinched; scanty, Mearns.—Su. G. *skrynk-a*, corrugare; A. S. *scruncen*, contractus, the pret. of *scrinc-an*, whence E. to *shrink.*

To SKRUNT, *v. n.* To produce a rough or harsh noise by rubbing or scratching on a board with a blunted point, Clydes.—Isl. *skrunning-r*, *skrudning-r*, strepitus.

SKRUNT, *s.* The sound so produced, ibid.
SKRUNTIN', Scrunтin', *s.* This sound continued, ibid.
SKRUNTY, *adj.* Meagre; raw-boned, Fife, Loth.—Su. G. *skrin*, dried, Dan. *skranten*, infirm.
SKUB, Scubb, *s.* A thick fog, Shetl.—Dan. *skodde*, "a mist, a fog."
SKUBBA, *s.* Milk, Shetl.
SKUBE *o' drink.* A hearty pull, Fife; syn. *Waucht.*—Su. G. *skopa*, haustrum, Arm. *scob*, E. *scoop.*
SKUBE, *s.* Any thing that is hollowed out, S. B.; allied to E. *scoop.*—Su. G. *skopa*, Arm. *scob*, haustrum.
SKUDDICK, *s.* A rick of corn or hay, Shetl.—Su. G. *skeet-a*, coagmentare; Isl. *skott*, collatio.
SKUDDIEVAIG, *s.* V. Skuryvagh.
SKUDLER, *s.* The manager of a feast; the master of ceremonies; the leader in a band of maskers, Shetl. *The Pirate.*—Su. G. *skutul*, Isl. *skutell*, *skotel*, a table; originally a plate for the table; L. B. *scutellar-ius*, O. Fr. *sculier*, one who had charge of the plates, vessels, &c.
SKUG, Scug, Scoug, *s.* 1. A shade; what defends from the heat, S. *Douglas.* 2. A shelter from storm, S. *Spalding.* 3. A shadow, or what causes partial obscurity. *Douglas.* 4. Protection, S. *Pop. Ball.* 5. Metaph. applied to ghosts, in relation to the place of their residence. *Douglas.* 6. A pretence; a cloak, S. *Melvill's MS.*—Su. G. *skugga*, umbra; *skygd*, tegmen.
To SKUG, *v. a.* 1. To shade, S. *Douglas.*—Su. G. Isl. *skygga*, obumbrare. 2. To shelter; to screen, S. 3. *To skoog a shower*, to seek shelter from it, S. B. 4. In a moral sense, to expiate. *Minstr. Bord.*
To SKUG, Scoug, *v. n.* To flee for shelter. *Fergusson.*
SKUGGY, *adj.* Shady. *Ruddiman.*
SKUGRY, *s.* *In skugry*, under covert. *Henrysone.*
SKUGWAYS, Skugwise, *adv.* In a clandestine way, with a design to hide one's self, Loth.
To SKUIK, *v. n.* To hide one's self, S. B. V. Skeok.
SKUIL, *s.* School. *Skinner.*
SKUL, Skull, Skoll, *s.* 1. A goblet or large bowl, for containing liquor. *Douglas.* 2. The salutation of one who is present, or the respect paid to an absent person, by expressing a wish for his health, when one is about to drink. *Cromarty.*—Isl. *skal*, *skaal*, Su. G. *skol*, Dan. *skaal*, a cup, a bowl, a drinking vessel. Su. G. *dricka skala*, bibere pateram, quando bibitur alicujus honori et memoriae; Loccen. *Dricka ens skol*, id. Ihre.
SKUL, *s.* A scullion. *Godscroft.*—Ir. *squille*, id. Su. G. *skoel-ja*, eluere.
SKULE, *s.* An inflammatory disease affecting the palate of a horse, S.—Teut. *schuyl*, Su. G. *skalla*, idem.
SKULE, Soule, Skull, *s.* A great collection of individuals, as of fishes, S. *Burel.*—A. S. *sceole*, coetus magnus, multitudo.
SKULES, *s. pl.* Stalls where cattle are fed, S. B.—Isl. *skiol*, Su. G. *skiul*, a covert.
SKULL, *s.* 1. A shallow basket of a semicircular form, S. *Dunbar.* 2. An oval basket deep at one end for containing the line, and shallow at the other, on which the baited hooks are laid, Mearns.—Isl. *skiola*, vas quo arida vel liquida metiri consueverunt.
SKULP, *s.* The sea-jelly.
To SKULT, *v. a.* To beat. Syn. *Skelp.* V. Soult.
To SKUNFIS, Skumfis, *v. a.* "To disgust; applied especially to smells," Aberd. The same with Scomfice.
SKUNIE, *s.* A large knife, Shetl. V. Skean.
SKUR, *s.* 1. A small horn, not fixed to the skull of an animal, but hanging by the skin, Ang. 2. The rough projecting part of a stone, ibid.—Su. G. *skoer-a*, rumpere.
SKUR, *s.* Perhaps a scar, Mearns.—Isl. *skor*, incisura.
SKURYVAGE, *s.* 1. A dissipated fellow; a lecher. *Douglas.* 2. A vagabond, Loth. In Roxb. a ragged vagrant.—Lat. *scurra* and *vag-or.* 3. A scullion; syn. *Scuddie-vaig*, Roxb.; from *Scud*, to pass quickly.
SKURM, *s.* The shell of an egg, Shetl.; Goth. *skurm*, idem.
SKURR, *s.* A small spot of fishing ground, Shetl. Goth. *skurr*, shelter.
SKURRIE, *s.* A cow with *skurs* or small horns, Aberd. V. Skur, *s.* 1.
SKURRIEMAN, *s.* A wandering fellow, Ayrs. V. Skuryvagh.
SKURRIOUR, *s.* A scout. V. Scurrour.
SKURROCK, Skurroch, *s.* Cash; a cant term, Loth.
SKUTE, Skoot, *s.* Sour or dead liquor, Aberd.; synon. *Jute.*—Su. G. *squaett*, a small quantity of any liquor, Wideg.
To SKUTE, Scuit, *v. n.* To walk awkwardly in consequence of having flat soles, Roxb.; the same with *Sclute*, *Skiute.*—Isl. *skut-a*, prominere; or Su. G. *skiut-a*, trudere.
SKUTOCK, *s.* The foolish Guillemot, S.
SKUWES, *s. pl.* Groves. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *scua*, umbra.
To SLA, *v. a.* 1. To strike. 2. To slay; to kill. *Wyntown.* Moes. G. *slahan*, Isl. *slaa*, Belg. *sla*, to strike. V. Slew.
To SLAB, Slab *up*, *v. a.* To *sup* greedily and ungracefully, Banffs. *Taylor's Scots Poems.* In Fife, *to slabber.*—Teut. *slabben*, lambere; sorbere et devorare.
SLABBER, *s.* A slovenly fellow, Dumfr. — Teut. *slabber-en*, E. *to slabber.*
SLABBERGAUCIE, *s.* A slovenly drivelling fellow, Banffs. Perhaps from Teut. *slabber-en*, to slabber, and *gheus*, a beggar, a mean fellow. [Shetl.
SLABBERY, *adj.* Applied to rainy, windy weather,
To SLACK *the fire.* To cover it up with dross; to *rest* it for the night, or *gather* it, Perthshire. From the E. s. *Slack*, small coal.
To SLACK, *v. n.* To cease; to be distended; to become flaccid, Loth. In this sense a tumour is said to *slack.*—Teut. *slaeck-en*, laxari, solvi.
SLACK, *s.* 1. An opening between hills. 2. "A hollow," Ettr. For. V. Slak.
* SLACK, *adj.* 1. Slow, S. B. 2. Transferred to money, when payments are made slowly, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.* 3. Not employed; or having little to do, S. 4. Thinly occupied, regarding place, S. 5. Not trustworthy; loose in conduct, S. 6. Reluctant to pay a debt, S.—A. S. *sleac*, Su. G. *slak*, remissus.
SLACK EWE, Slack Yow. A ewe which has given over bearing, S. A. *Crok*, *Crock*, synon.—Teut. *slack*, *slaeck*, laxus, remissus. V. Crok.
SLACK JAW. Frivolous talk, Aberd. Roxb.; sometimes implying the idea of indiscretion or rudeness. V. Jaw.
SLACKIE, *s.* A kind of sling, Loth. Fife. *Osell.*
SLADE, Slaid, *s.* A hollow; a den, S. B. *Doug.*—Isl. *slaed*, vallis; A. S. id. via in convallibus; Dan. *slet*, Isl. *sletta*, planities.

SLADGE, *s.* A sloven; one who abuses his clothes with mire or dirt. It is also expl. "a dirty coarse woman," Upp. Clydes. S. A.—Teut. *sladde*, *slets*, *sletse*, *slodde*, are used in the same sense, as applicable to a woman, Kilian.

To SLADGE, *v. n.* 1. To go with a lounging gait through every puddle that comes in the way, S. A. 2. To work in so slovenly a way as to bedaub one's self with mire, ib.

SLAE, SLA, *s.* The sloe, S. *Lightfoot.*—A. S. *sla*, Belg. *slee*, Germ. *schleh*, id. Lancash. *slaigh*, *sleawgh*, "the black thorn berry," T. Bobbins.

SLAE-BLACK, *adj.* Black as a sloe. *Tarras. Gl. Shirr.*

SLAEIE, *adj.* Abounding with sloes, or sloe-bushes, Clydes. [*Ross.*

To SLAG, SLAGG, *v. a.* To moisten; to besmear, S. B.

To SLAG, SLYAAG *up*, *v. a.* To gobble up voraciously, Ab.—Su. G. *slek-a*, lambere.

SLAG, *s.* A portion of any soft substance lifted up from the rest, S. B.—Isl. *slagi*, humiditas, *slagn-a*, humescere.

SLAG, SLOG, *s.* A gust. *Maitland P.*—Su. G. *slagg*, intemperies; Teut. *sleghe*, nebula.

SLAG-DAY, *s.* "With *Curlers*, a day on which the ice is thawing." *Gall. Encycl.*

SLAGGIE, *adj.* Soft; in a thawed state, ib.—O. E. "*Slag* or fowle wey, lubricus, limosus," Prompt. Parv.

SLAGGIE, *s.* A small portion of any soft substance, Kinross; a dimin. from SLAG, id. q. v.

To SLAY, *v. a.* To pulverise too much by harrowing, Upp. Lanarks.

SLAID, SLADE, *s.* An indolent person; one given to procrastination, Upp. Lanarks.—Isl. *sladd-a*, squalide grassari; *slot-a*, remittere, *slot*, remissio, relaxatio. V. SLAIT.

SLAID, *adj.* Slovenly and dirty, ibid. V. SLAIT, *adj.*

SLAID, *s.* A valley. V. SLADE.

To SLAIGER, *v. n.* 1. To waddle in the mud, S. Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *sleggerigh*, madidus; radically the same with *Laggery*. 2. To walk slowly; used contemptuously, Ettr. For.

To SLAIGER, *v. a.* 1. To besmear with mud, Upp. Clydes. 2. To beslabber, ib.

SLAIGER, *s.* 1. The act of bedaubing, Lanarks. 2. A quantity of some soft disgusting substance; as, "a *slaiger* o' dirt;" "a *slaiger* o' cauld parritch," ibid.

To SLAIGER, *v. a.* To take meat in a slow careless way; generally said of dogs, Ettr. For. V. SLAG *up*, *v.*

SLAIGERER, *s.* One who bedaubs, Lanarks.

SLAIGERIN', *s.* A bedaubing, ibid.

To SLAIK, *v. n.* To slacken. *Wallace.*

To SLAIK, SLAKE, *v. n.* 1. To carry off and eat any thing clandestinely, especially sweetmeats, &c. S. *Tannahill.*—Germ. *schleck-en*, ligurire, suavia et dulcia appetere. 2. To kiss in a slabbering way, S. *Lyndsay.* 3. To bedaub, S. *Glenburnie.* 4. To lounge like a dog, and be content to feed on offals, S. *Tannahill.*

SLAIK, SLAKE, *s.* 1. A small portion of any thing laid hold of clandestinely, S. 2. A small quantity of any thing rather in a fluid state, as conserves, &c. S. 3. A slight bedaubing, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.* 4. A small quantity of some soft substance, or of any unctuous matter applied to something else, S. *A. Scott's Poems.* 5. The act of bedaubing or besmearing, as with butter, &c. 6. A slabbering kiss, S. B. *Ross.* 7. A low, mean, sneaking fellow, Roxb.—Teut. *slick*, *slock*, helluo, vorax, *slick-en*, *slock-en*, vorare.

SLAIK, *s.* A stroke; a slap, Renfr. Ayrs. *The Ena tail.*—Teut. *slagh*, Su. G. *slag*, ictus. V. SLAKE.

SLAIKER, *s.* One who bedaubs, S.

SLAIN, SLANE, *s.* A wooded *cleugh* or precipice, Roxb.

SLAINES, SLAYANS. *Letters of Slaines*, letters subscribed, in case of slaughter, by the wife or executors of one who had been *slain*, acknowledging that satisfaction had been given, or otherwise soliciting for the pardon of the offender. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SLAINGE, *s.* One who clandestinely carries off any thing that seems palatable, Selkirks.; "a *slaiking* creature," synon.

SLAIPIE, SLAPIE, *s.* A mean fellow; a plate-licker, Roxb.—Isl. *slap-r*, homuncio sordidus. V. SLAUPIE.

SLAIRG, SLAIRK, SLERG, *s.* A quantity of any substance in a semi-consistent state; as, *a slerg o' parritch*, a large spoonful of porridge, S.—Dan. *slurk*, "a sup."

To SLAIRG, SLAIRY, SLARY, *v. a.* To bedaub, S. *A. Wilson's P.*—Teut. *sloore*, sordida ancilla; Belg. *sloria*, sordidus; O. E. *slorie*, sordidare.

SLAIRGIE, SLARGIE, *adj.* Unctuous; adhesive, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

SLAIRY, SLARIE, *s.* 1. Any thing that bedaubs, S. 2. A part of one's food, taken so carelessly as to dirty one's clothes, S.

To SLAIRT *about.* To go about sluggishly, S. B.—Teut. *sloordigh*, sordidus.

SLAIRT, *s.* A silly dastardly fellow; a term used by the fishers of Buckhaven; synon. *Coof*, *Ouse.*—Isl. *sliar*, hebes; or *slor*, sordes.

To SLAIRT, *v. a.* To outdo; to outstrip, ib.

To SLAISTER, SLYSTER, *v. n.* 1. To do any thing in an awkward and dirty way, S. *Antiquary.* 2. To work in any thing moist or unctuous, S. 3. To move clumsily through a miry road, S.—Su. G. *slask-a*, humorem sordidum effundere.

To SLAISTER, *v. a.* To bedaub, S. *Fergusson.*

SLAISTER, SLYSTER, SLAISTERY, *s.* 1. A heterogeneous mass, S. *Fergusson.* 2. The act of bedaubing, S. *St. Ronan.* 3. A dirty slut, Ettr. For.

SLAISTERY, SLAISTRY, *adj.* 1. Applied to what is unctuous or defiling; as, "That *slaistry* wark ye're at," S. 2. The weather is said to be *slaistry*, when one is exposed to rain, or has one's dress soiled by the miriness of the roads, S.

SLAISTERY, *s.* 1. Dirty work, S. 2. The offals of a kitchen, S. *Glenburnie.*

SLAISTER-KYTE, *s.* A foul feeder; a gormandizer; a belly-god, Teviotdale. V. SLAISTER, *v.* and KYTE, the belly.

SLAISTERS, *s.* A slovenly, dirty person, q. one who bedaubs himself, Roxb.

SLAIT, *s.* The track of cattle among standing corn, Ettr. For.—A. S. *slaeting*, id. V. SLEUTH-HUND.

SLAIT, *adj.* Slovenly and dirty, Roxb.—Su. G. *slaet*, rudis, inartificiosus; Teut. *sladde*, sordida et inculta mulier, Kilian.

SLAIT, *pret.* Slitted; cut. *Evergreen.*

To SLAIT, *v. a.* 1. To level.—Su. G. *sleet-a*, id. 2. To depreciate, W. Loth. 3. To abuse grossly; to maltreat. *Guthrie.* 4. To wipe, perhaps, to whet. *Ritson.*

SLAITIT, *part. pa.* Exhausted with fatigue. *Balnevis.*—Teut. *slete*, tritus, *slet-en*, atterere.

SLAYWORM, *s.* The slow-worm, or blind-worm, Galloway. *Ayr and Wigton Courier.*—A. S. *slaw-wyrm*, id. It has its name from *slaw*, tardus, piger.

SLAK, SLACK, SLAKE, *s.* 1. An opening in the higher part of a hill or mountain, where it becomes less steep, and forms a sort of pass, S. *Barbour.* 2. A gap or narrow pass between two hills or mountains. *Wyntown.* 3. A morass, Liddesd. *Guy Mannering.* 4. *The slack of the hass*, the narrowest part of the throat, Loth.—Su. G. *slak*, remissus; also, the hollow of the side.

SLAKE, SLAIK, SLEEGH, SLOKE, *s.* 1. The ooxy vegetable substance in the bed of rivers, S. B. *slauk. Stat. Acc.* 2. Navel laver, S. B. *Lightfoot.*—Su. G. *slak*, laxus; as being soft and flaccid.

SLAKE, *s.* A blow on the chops. *Kelly.*—A. S. *slaege*, Su. G. Belg. *slag*, ictus.

To SLAKE, *v. n.* To carry off clandestinely. V. SLAIK, *v.*

To SLAKE, *v. a.* To bedaub. V. SLAIK.

SLAKE, *s.* A slight bedaubing. V. SLAIK, *s.*

SLAM, SLAMMACH, *s.* A share of any thing acquired by forcible or artful means, S. B.—Su. G. *slam-a*, congerere; *slem*, craft.

To SLAMMACH, *v. a.* To seize, S. B.

To SLAMMACH, SLAMACH, *v. n.* To slabber, S. B. *Shirrefs.*—Su. G. *slem*, slime, *slemig*, slimy.

SLAMMACH, SLAWMACH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A large quantity of soft food, swallowed hastily and in a slovenly manner, Mearns. V. SLAMMACH, *v. n.*

SLAMMACHS, *s. pl.* The gossamer, Aberd.

SLAMMIKIN, *s.* A drab, Loth.—Su. G. *slem*, turpis, eluvies, faex, id.

SLAMP, *adj.* Pliant; flexible; supple, Moray. *Northern Antiq.*

SLANE IN THE SELF. Carrying in it the proof of its own invalidity. *Balf. Pract.*

SLANG, *s.* A species of cannon coinciding with the culverin. *Complaynt S.*—Teut. *slanghe*, serpens; bombarda longior.

To SLANGER, *v. n.* To linger, Berwicks.—Su. G. *slingr-a*, repere.

SLANK, *adj.* Thin; lank, Fife.—Belg. *slanck*, synon. with E. *lank*.

SLAP, *s.* 1. A narrow pass between two hills, S. *Gl. Shirr. Pennecuik.*—Su. G. *slapp*, remissus; Isl. *sleppi*, praecipitium convallis. 2. A breach in a wall, hedge, &c. S. *Law Case.* 3. A fracture in the edge of a knife, S.

To SLAP, *v. a.* To break into gaps, S. *Law Case.*

To SLAP, *v. a.* To separate threshed grain from the broken straw, &c. by means of a riddle, S. B.—Su. G. *slaepp-a*, to permit any thing to escape.

SLAP, *s.* A riddle for thus separating grain, S. B.

SLAPPER, *s.* Any large object; as a big salmon, Roxb.

SLAPPIN, *adj.* *A slappin chiel*, a tall fellow; synon. with *Strapping*, Roxb.

SLARGIE, *adj.* Unctuous. V. under SLAIRG.

To SLASH, *v. n.* To give a slabbering kiss, S.—Isl. *slefs-a*, allambo, alligurio.

To SLASH, *v. n.* To work in what is wet or flaccid, Lanarks.—Dan. *slask-er*, to paddle, to puddle.

SLASH, *s.* A great quantity of broth, or any other sorbillaceous food, Loth.

SLASHY, *s.* Applied to work that is both wet and dirty, S.—Sw. *slask*, wet.

To SLATCH, *v. n.* 1. To dabble among mire, Ettr. For.; a variety of *Slash*. 2. To move heavily, as in a miry road. Hence *a slatchin day*, i. e. a day when one has to drag the legs through mire, ib. This seems originally the same with SCLATCH, *v. n.* It is evidently allied to Su. G. *slask*, humor quicunque sordidus.

SLATCH, SLOTCH, SLODGE, *s.* A sloven; a slattern, Ettr. For.—Teut. *sletse*, mulier ignava.

SLATE, *s.* One who is slovenly and dirty, Loth. Border; *slaid*, Clydes. *Ramsay. Hogg.*—Isl. *sladde*, vir habitu et moribus indecorus. V. SLAIT, *adj.*

To SLATE, *v. a.* To let loose; applied to dogs in hunting. *Pal. of Honor.*—A. S. *slactinge*, vestigia ferarum.

SLATE-BAND, *s.* Schistus, Gall. Called by English miners, *shiver. Surv. Gall.*

SLAVERMAGULLION, *s.* A contemptuous term for a foolish lubberly fellow, Ayrs. Perhaps from E. *slaver*, or S. *slabber*, and *Gullion*, q. v.

SLAUGHT BOME. A bar used in fortification. *Monro's Exped.*—Belg. *slagboom*, a bar, a winding-post.

SLAUKIE, *adj.* 1. Flaccid; unctuous, S. B. 2. Slimy; covered with *slake*, S. 3. Slow, whether in speech or motion, Ang.—Isl. *slacki*, foemina pigra. V. SLAKE.

SLAUPIE, *adj.* Indolent and slovenly, S. B.—Su. G. *slapp*, remissus; Isl. *slap-r*, homuncio sordidus.

SLAW, *adj.* Slow, S. *K. Ja. VI.*—O. E. "*slawe* in meuyng, [moving] tardus, piger, torpidus," Prompt. Parv.

SLAWK, *s.* "A slimy plant, which grows in *burns* and springs." *Gall. Encycl.* V. SLAKE.

SLAWLIE, *adv.* Slowly, Clydes.

SLAWMIN, *s.* Slabbering, Aberd.—Teut. *slemm-en*, Su. G. *slemm-a*, grecari.

SLAWNESS, *s.* Slowness, Clydes.

SLE, SLEE, SLEY, *adj.* 1. Sly: S. *slee. Herd. Doug.* 2. Skilful; dexterous. *Barbour.* 3. Ingenious. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *sloeg*, Isl. *slaeg-r*, id.

SLEB, *s.* The under lip projected, as in pouting, Shetl.—Dan. *laep*, id.

SLED, A-SLED, *adv.* Aslant, Ettr. For.—O. E. "*Sleet* or *aslete*, oblique, aduerbium," Prompt. Parv.—A. S. *aslid-an*, labi, *aslad*, labat. V. SLYPE.

SLEDDER, *s.* One who drives goods on a sled. *Acts Cha. II.*

SLEDERIE, *adj.* V. SLIDDERY.

SLED-SADDLE, *s.* That which is borne by a horse yoked in a cart, S.; from *sled*, a sledge. Synon. *Car-saddle.*

To SLEE, *v. a.* 1. *To slee the head*, to slip the head out of the noose which confines cattle in the stall, Lanarks. 2. To escape from a task, ibid.—Su. G. *slaa*, to slip.

To SLEE *awa*, *v. a.* To carry off any thing in a crafty way; as, "What's cum o' the buke I gae you?" "Tam has *sleed* it *awa* from me," Banffs. V. SLY, *v.*

SLEEBAND, *s.* A band of iron which goes round the beam of a plough, to strengthen it at the place where the coulter is inserted, Lanarks. "*Sleeband*, the ancient muzzle of the plough." *Gl. Surv. Moray.*—Su. G. *slaa*, lamina ferrea aut lignea, quae vel rhedis suppingitur, vel aliis instrumentis ligneis *in firmamentum* subditur, Ihre.

To SLEECH, *v. n.* To coax; to cajole. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Germ. *schleich-en*, reptare, sese insinuare.

SLEECH, *s.* Slime, S. V. SLIK.

To SLEEK, *v. n.* Probably, to lie concealed; to place smoothly. *Tarras.*—Su. G. *slick-a*, clanculum abire, Teut. *sleych-en*, id.

SLEEK, *s.* A measure of fruits, roots, &c. containing forty pounds, S. Perhaps originally a measure of liquids.—Germ. *schlauch*, a jack, a leathern bottle.

SLEEK, *s.* Perhaps, not heaped; synon. *struik*, used in measuring grain, &c. S. A.

SLEEK, *s.* Mire; slime, S. V. SLEK.

SLEEK, *s.* Snow and rain mixed; sleet, Fife.—Sax. *slakke*, Belg. *sleggc*, Su. G. *slagg*, id.

SLEEKIE, *adj.* Of or belonging to sleet; as, *a sleeky day*, a sleety day, Fife.

SLEEKIE, *adj.* Fawning and deceitful, Roxb. Dumfr. Aberd.; *Sleekit*, synon. *Remains of Nithsdale Song.*

SLEEKIT, SLEKIT, *adj.* 1. Smooth and shining; applied to the face or skin, S.; *sleek*, E. 2. Parasitical; deceitful, S. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *sleker*, homo blandus; Isl. *slikiare*, parasitus.

SLEEKIT-GABBIT, *adj.* Smooth-tongued, S. *The Har'st Rig.*

SLEEKITLY, *adj.* Artfully; in a cajoling manner, S. *Saint Patrick.*

SLEEKITNESS, *s.* Wheedling; fair appearance, S.

SLEELIE, *adv.* Slily, S.

SLEENESS, *s.* Slyness, S.

To **SLEENGE**, *v. n.* The same with *Slounge*, Lanarks.—Isl. *slens-a*, ignavo otio frui.

SLEENGER, *s.* A lounger, ibid.

SLEENIE, *s.* A guinea, Aberd. *Skinner.*—A. S. *slean*, to strike, *slaegen*, struck.

* *To* **SLEEP**, *v. n.* A top is said to *sleep*, when it spins so smoothly as to appear motionless, Roxb.; and the foot, when the circulation is partially suspended.

SLEEP-DRINK, *s.* A soporific potion. *Society Contendings.*

SLEEPER, *s.* The Dunlin, a bird, "Tringa Alpina, (Linn.)" *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

SLEEPERY, *adj.* V. SLIPPERY.

SLEEPERS, *s. pl.* The beams next the ground, which support the first floor of a house, S. *Surv. E. Loth.*

SLEEPIES, *s. pl.* Field brome grass, from its supposed soporific quality, S.

SLEEPY-MAGGY, *s.* A sort of rude humming-top, Aberd.

SLEETCH, *s.* "A kind of fat mud, taken from shores to manure land." *Gall. Enc.* V. SLAKE, SLIK, and SLEETCH.

SLEETH, SLIETH, *s.* A sluggard, Aberd. *Forbes.*—A. S. *slaewth*, sloth; Isl. *sliar*, hebes, *sleita*, torpor animi.

To **SLEIF**, *v. n.* To slip. *K. Hart.*—Alem. *sliaf-an*, to glide.

SLEITCHOCK, *s.* A flattering woman, Perths.—Dan. *sledsk-er*, to wheedle. V. SLEECH, *v.*

SLEKIT, *adj.* Deceitful. V. SLEEKIT.

SLENK, *s.* A piece of low craft. *Sir Gawan.*—Germ. *schlaenke*, doli; Isl. *slungin*, callidus; E. *sleight.*

SLEPERYE, *adj.* *Douglas.* V. SLIPPERY.

To **SLERG**, *v. a.* 1. To bedaub, Loth.—Belg. *slorig*, sordidus. 2. To gobble. *Ramsay.*

To **SLERK**, *v. a.* To lick up greedily and with noise, Dumfr. Evidently allied to Dan. *slurk-er*, to sip, to sup up, to swallow; and originally the same with *Slerg*, *v.* although the latter is falsely expl. "to bedaub."

SLERP, *s.* A slovenly female, Fife.—Su. G. *slarf*, homo nauci, proprie pannis obsitus.

SLESTERIN, *adj.* Untidy; besmeared with food, Sheti.—Dan. *slastevorn*, slovenly.

SLETCH, SLEECH, *s.* Slime, particularly that in the beds of rivers, or on the sea-shore, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

SLETT, *s.* L. *flet*, q. v. *Kelly.*

SLEUG, *s.* 1. "An ill-behaved man." *Gall. Enc.* 2. "One not good looking," ibid.

SLEUTH, *s.* Sloth. *Doug.*—A. S. *slewth.*

SLEUTH, SLUBTH, *adj.* Slothful. *Diallog.*

To **SLEUTH**, SLOTH, *v. a.* To neglect, or to do work carelessly, S. B. *Pitscottie.*

To **SLEUTH**, *v. n.* To linger. *Douglas.*

SLEUTH, *s.* The tract of man or beast, as known by the scent. *Barbour.*

SLEUTH-HUND, SLOUTH-HUND, SLOITH-HUND, SLOTH-BRACHE, SLOUGH-DOG, *s.* A blood-hound. *Barbour.*—Isl. *slod*, semita, vestigia; Ir. *sliocht*, a tract.

SLEUTHUN, *s.* A lazy, good-for-nothing person, Upp. Clydes.; viewed as a corr. of *Sleuth-hund*; synon. *Slughan*, Roxb.

To **SLEW**, *v. a.* "To lean [incline] any thing to a side, off the perpendicular." *Gall. Encycl.*

SLEW FYR. Struck fire. *Barbour.*—Teut. *vier-slaen*, excutere ignem.

SLEW-FIRE, *s.* A designation for lightning, S. A. "Fyir-flawcht, lightning; also termed *slew-fire.*" *Leyden's Gl. Compl. S.*

SLEWIT, *part. pa.* Having sleeves, q. sleeved. *Inventories.*

SLEWYT, *pret.* Slipped. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *slaa knut*, nodum nectere. Ihre.

To **SLY**, *v. n.* 1. To go or approach silently and slily, Aberd. 2. To look in a sly manner; with the prep. *at* added, ibid.

To **SLY**, *v. a.* To place or remove slily, Aberd. *Slee*, Banffs. q. v.—Isl. *slaeg-r*, versutus; Su. G. *slug*, callidus, vafer; Dan. *slue*, crafty.

SLIBBIE, *adj.* Slippery, Loth.—Teut. *slibberigh*, id.

SLIBRIKIN, *adj.* A fondling term; analogous, perhaps, to E. *sleek* or *glossy.* *Herd's Coll.*—Teut. *slibberigh*, lubricus.

To **SLICHT**, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To jilt; applied to a man's conduct towards a female whom he has courted, S.

SLICHT, *s.* *To gie* one *the slicht*; to jilt one.

To **SLICHT**, *v. a.* To contrive. *Douglas.*—Isl. *slaegd*, fraus, dolus.

SLICHT, SLIGHT, *adj.* Worthless, S. *Spalding.*—Su. G. *slact karl*, homo flocci.

SLICK-WORM, *s.* A worm bred in the ooze of rivers, S. *Stat. Acc.* V. SLIK.

SLID, SLYD, SLIDE, *adj.* 1. Slippery, S. *Douglas.* 2. Mutable; uncertain. *Pal. of Honor.* 3. Cajoling; wheedling, S.—A. S. *slith*, sliddery.

To **SLIDDER**, *v. n.* To delay; to defer without any proper reason, Mearns.—Teut. *slidder-en*, serpere.

SLIDDER, *adj.* Unstable; variable. *Lyndsay.*

SLIDDER, *s.* Slipperiness. *Pal. of Hon.*

To **SLIDDER**, *v. a.* To pronounce indistinctly, S.—Teut. *slidder-en*, celeriter tendere; Isl. *slodr-ar*, balbutio.

SLIDDER, *adj.* Slow; inactive. *Maitl. Poems.*—Isl. *slidra*, torpor, *slidrulegr*, tardus, lentus.

SLIDDERY, SLILDRY, SLEDERIE, (pron. *slithry*), *adj.* 1. Loose and flaccid; a term applied to food, S. B. *Gluthrie* has the same sense.—Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccescere, *slodder*, laxus. *Slauky*, synon. 2. Slippery, S. *Doug.* 3. Escaping one's grasp, S. *Abp. Ham.* 4. Deceitful, S. 5. Uncertain; changeful; used in a moral sense. *Kelly.*

* *To* **SLIDE**, *v. n.* To fib, S.

SLIDERNES, *s.* Slipperiness. *Henrysone.*

SLIDE-THRIFT, *s.* A game at draughts, in which the victor is he who is first off the board; also called *Shovel-groat* and *Shool-the-board*, Roxb.

SLIDLING, *adv.* Secretly. *Legend Bp. St. Androis.* An errat. either for *sidling*, or for *hidling*.

SLIDNESS, *s.* 1. Slipperiness, S. 2. Smoothness of versification. *Ramsay.*

SLIECK, *s.* A measure of fruits or roots. V. SLEEK.

SLIETH-LIKE, *adj.* Expl. "idiot-like, sottish," Buchan. *Tarras.* *W.* SLEETH.

SLIEVE-FISH, *s.* The Cuttle-fish, Loth. *Sibbald.*

SLIGGY, *adj.* Loquacious; sly; deceitful, Roxb. *A. Scott's P.* Perhaps merely a variety of *Sleekie*, q. v.

SLIGHT, *adj.* Worthless; as, *He's a slight lad that.* V. SLIGHT, *adj.*

To SLIGHT, *v. a.* To dismantle. *Wodrow.*—Teut. *slicht-en*, solo aequare, diruere.

SLYGOOSE, *s.* The Shieldrake or Sheldrake, Orkn. *Pennant.*

SLYIRES. *Acts Ja. VI.* The same with *Slyre*, q. v.

SLIK, SLIKE, *s.* 1. Slime; S. *sleek.* *Barbour.* 2. The slimy shore. *Douglas.*—Teut. *slyck*, Germ. *schlick*, coenum, lutum. Lancash. *slutch*, mud.

SKIP. Perhaps, slipped. *Sir Gawan.*—Su. G. *slink-a*, slip, from *slik-a*, to creep.

SLIM, *adj.* 1. Slight; not sufficient, S. 2. Naughty; worthless, S. *Ross.*—Isl. *slaem-r*, vile; Dan. *slem*, bad, naughty.

To SLIM *o'er*, *v. a.* To do any thing carelessly and insufficiently, S.

SLIMMER, *adj.* Delicate; easily hurt. *Ayrs. Legat.*—Germ. *schlimmer*, paltry.

To SLING, *v. n.* To walk with a long step, S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*—Su. G. *slaeng-a*, jactare, valide movere.

SLING, *s.* A long walk, Loth.

To SLINGE, *v. n.* To sneak; to slink away, Lanarks.—Isl. *sling-ur*, crafty.

To SLINGER, *v. n.* To move unequally; to reel; to be in danger of being overset, Aberd. *Meston's P.*—Dan. *slingr-er*, "to reel, to stagger, to totter, to joggle." Wolff.

SLINK, *adj.* Lank; slender, S. A. *Rob Roy.*

SLINK, *s.* 1. A greedy starveling; one that would slily purloin, and devour every thing, Dumfr. 2. A cheat.—Su. G. *slinck-a*, clanculum et furtim abire; Teut. *slinck*, sinister, Isl. *sling-r*, callidus, Dan. *slink*, id.

To SLINK *one*, *v. a.* To gull, to deceive one, Fife.

SLINK, *s.* 1. The flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. Ill-fed veal, in general, S.—Sw. *slyn-a*, carrion; Germ. *schlenk-en*, abjicere. 3. A tall, limber person; generally preceded by the adj. *Lang*, and expressive of contempt; as, "Ah! ye lang *slink*," S. 4. A worthless character, S. *Antiquary.*

SLINK, *adj.* Not fed. *Stat. Acc.*

SLINKIE, *adj.* Tall and slender; lank, S.—Dan. *slunken*, lank, scraggy.

SLINKIN, *s.* Deceit, Fife. *A. Douglas.*

SLINKIN, *part. adj.* Deceitful, ibid.—A. S. *slinc-an*, to creep. V. SLEEK, *s.*

SLIP, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, as it comes from the reel, containing twelve *cuts*, S. Synon. *Hasp.*

SLIP, SLYP, *s.* 1. A low draught carriage; a dray without wheels. *Wallace.*—Germ. *schleife*, traha, *schleif-en*, to draw. 2. A wooden frame set on the top of a cart, for enlarging its size, S. B.

SLYP, SLYPE, *s.* A coarse fellow, Aberd. *Gl. Skinner. Journ. Lond.*—Isl. *slap-r*, homuncio sordidus, *slaep-a*, longurio.

SLIP, *s.* 1. An upper petticoat, Loth. 2. A loose frock, worn by a child for protecting its dress, S.

SLIP, *s.* A girl in her teens; as, "She's but a mere *slip* of a girl," Roxb. A metaph. use of E. *slip*, as denoting a shoot or twig.

SLIP-AIRN, *s.* An oval ring which connects the plough with the *swingle-trees*, Clydes.—Teut. *slippe*, crena, incisura.

To SLYPE, *v. a.* 1. To strip off; as the feathery part of a quill, a twig from a tree, &c. Roxb. "To *Slype*, to peel the skin off the flesh." *Gall. Encycl.* This is also A. Bor. "*To slype off*, to strip off the skin or bark of any thing, North." Grose. 2. To press gently downward; as, "to *slype* a leech," to make it part with the blood, Roxb.

SLYPE, A-SLYPE, *adv.* Aslant; aslope. When a sheep, or any other object, is marked by a line drawn across it, the operator is said to come *a-slype* over it, Ettr. For. *A-sled*, synon.—Sw. *slaep-a*, oblique et indirecte ferri, Seren.

To SLYPE, *v. n.* To move freely, as any weighty body which is dragged through a mire, Ettr. For.—Teut. *slipp-en*, Su. G. *slipp-a*, elabi.

To SLYPE, *v. n.* To fall over, as a wet furrow from the plough, Ayrs. *Burns.*—E. *slip*, Teut. *slipp-en*, delabi.

SLYPER, *s.* *Sword slyper*, a cutler; one whose principal work was to whet *swords.* *Acts Ja. VI.*—Teut. *slipp-en*, acuere; Belg. *slyper*, a whetter.

SLYPER, *s.* One who appears to wish to sneak away, from fear of detection, Lanarks. *Slouper* is used in a sense nearly connected, ibid.

SLYPER, *s.* One who is tawdry and slovenly in dress, Dumfr. V. SLYP, SLYPE, *s.*

SLIP-ON, *s.* A great-coat thrown over the shoulders loosely like a cloak, W. Highlands. *Clan-Albin.*—A. S. *slep-an on*, induere; E. to *Slip on.* V. TODD'S JOHN'S.

SLIPPAR, *adj.* Slippery; used metaph. as signifying deceitful. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Su. G. *slipper*, lubricus.

SLIPPERY, SLEPERYE, SLEEPERY, *adj.* 1. Causing sleep. *Doug.* 2. Overpowered with sleep, S. *Minstr. Border.*—Teut. *slaeperigh*, somnolentus.

SLYPPIES, *s. pl.* Roasted pease, eaten with butter, Roxb.; probably a cant term.

* SLIPSHOD, *adj.* Having shoes on the feet, but no stockings, Ettr. For.

SLYRE, *s.* A kind of fine lawn. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Germ. *schleyer*, a scarf, a veil.

SLYRELAND, *s.* The same with *Slyre*, a species of lawn; q. *slyre-lawn.* *Acts Cha. II.*

To SLYSTER. V. SLAISTER.

To SLYTE, *v. n.* To move easily or smoothly, Loth.—Isl. *slitta*, aequare, planum reddere.

To SLYTE, *v. a.* To sharpen an edged tool, Lanarks. Loth. V. SLAIT, *v.* sense 4.

To SLITE, SLYTE, *v. a.* To rip up any thing sewed, Roxb.; a slight variety from E. *to Slit.*

SLYTE, *s.* The act of ripping up, Roxb.

* SLIVER, *s.* "*Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off; as, He took a large *sliver* of the beef," Johns. It is very commonly used, Berwicks. Tyrwhitt expl. it, as used by Chaucer, "a small slice or piece."—A. S. *slif-an*, findere.

SLIVERY, *adj.* Slavering, Buchan. V. SAUCHIE.

SLO, *s.* The porous bone in the horns of cattle. Dan. *slo*, id. E. Flint.

To SLO, *v. a.* To slay. *Maitl. Poems.*

SLOAN, *s.* A rallying or scolding match, Roxb. *St. Ronan.* Supposed to be corr. from *Slogan*, q. v.

SLOAN, *s.* A covetous person; often, "a greedy *sloan*," Berwicks.

SLOAP, *s.* A lazy and tawdry person, generally a female, Stirlings. V. SLAUPIE.

SLOAT, *s.* A voracious fellow, Roxb.

SLOATCH, SLOTCH, *s.* An idle, lazy sloven, Roxb. Ettr. For.

To SLOATCH, *v. n.* To go about in a lazy and slovenly manner, ibid. V. SLATCH, *s.*

To SLOCH *over*, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To do any thing carelessly, Fife. Synon. *Sloth*, *Sleuth*. This may be allied to the O. E. v. "*Sluggyn*, desideo, torpeo, pigritor," Prompt. Parv.

SLOCHAN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A lubberly sort of fellow, Roxb. V. SLUGHAN.

SLOCHER, *s.* "A person careless in dress, particularly about the feet." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *slok*, ignavus; *slok-a*, pendulum esse. V. SLOGGER, *s.*

SLOCK, *s.* Intoxicating drink, Buchan. *Tarras.*

SLODGE, *s.* A sloven. V. SLATCH.

SLOGAN, *s.* 1. War-cry, or gathering-word of a clan, S. *Minstr. Bord.* 2. A kind of by-name or *sobriquet* denoting an individual, used to distinguish him from others of the same name, Fife. Pron. *Slugon*. V. SLUGHORN.

SLOGG, SLAGG, *s.* A slough, Gl. Sibb.—A. S. *slog*, id.

To SLOGGER, *v. n.* To take food with a spoon in a dirty and voracious manner, Fife.—Sicambr. *slocke*, gula, *slockerigh*, gulosus; Isl. *slok-a*, deglutire, *slokari*, lurco; Dan. *slug-er*, to eat greedily; *slug*, a glutton.

SLOGGER, *s.* One who is slovenly and dirty, particularly in the under garments; his stockings frequently hanging down about his ankles, Upp. Clydes.—Sw. *slugger*, homo sordidus et negligens, *sluggig*, sordidus, Seren.

To SLOGGER, *v. n.* To go about in a slovenly way, ibid.

SLOGGERIN, *part. adj.* Slovenly; as, "a *sloggerin* hash," Clydes. Roxb.

SLOGGY, *adj.* Slimy; marshy. *Douglas.*

SLOGGIS, *s. pl.* Blasts. V. SLAG, SLOG.

SLOGIE, *s.* A loose bed-gown, hanging down to the knees, Selkirks.—Su. G. *slok-a*, pendulum esse.

SLOGY RIDDLE. A wide riddle, used for riddling onions, potatoes, or any large kind of produce; sometimes simply called *Slogy*, Roxb. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

SLOIT, *s.* A lazy, stupid, and dirty fellow; a sloven, Renfrews.; synon. *Sluiter*.—Isl. *slott-r*, corpus rude, magnae molis. V. SLUTE, *adj.*

To SLOIT *awa'*, *v. n.* To pass on in a careless manner, Ang. Allied to Isl. *slot-a*, remittere, or *slodr-a*, aegre iter emetiri.

To SLOITER, *v. n.* To be engaged in any wet and dirty work. "A *sloiterin'* creature," one who takes pleasure in work of this description, Lanarks.—Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccere, flaccescere, *slodder*, homo sordidus.

SLOITER, *s.* A sloven; a slattern, Lanarks. V. SLUITER.

SLOITH, *s.* V. SLEUTH-HUND.

SLOKE, *s.* V. SLAKE.

To SLOKIN, *v. a.* 1. To quench, in regard to fire, S. *Douglas.* 2. To allay thirst, S. *Hudson.* 3. To assuage heat of passion. *Dunbar.* 4. To extinguish the claims of an opponent; used in a forensic sense. *Balfour.*—Su. G. *slocka-a*, extinguere, from *slaeck-a*, idem.

SLOMIE, *adj.* Flaccid; blown up, Gall. "An ox is said to be *slomie*, when it has on a false appearance of flesh." *Gall. Encycl.* Probably the same with *Sloomie*.

SLONG, SLOUNG, *s.* A sling; *slung*, S. B. *Bellend.*—Isl. *slunga*, *sloengwa*, Su. G. *slinnga*, id.

SLONK, *s.* A mire; a ditch. *Wallace.*—Belg. *sleyncke*, lacuna, fovea.

To SLONK, SLUNK, *v. n.* 1. To wade through a mire, S. *Rams.* 2. To sink in mud, S. O.

SLONK, SLONKING, *s.* "The noise our feet make when sinking in a miry bog; also, when walking with shoes full of water." *Gall. Encycl.* V. SLONK, *v.*

To SLOO, *v. a.* To spread in layers, Shetl.

To SLOOM, *v. n.* 1. To become powerless; applied to the human body, Ettr. For. *Wint. Even. Tales.* 2. To become flaccid; applied to flowers and plants touched by the frost, ibid. 3. To waste or decay, Ettr. For. Said of such plants as abound with sap, and become glutinous in rotting. *Farmer's Mag.*—Isl. *slum-a*, vultum simul et animum demittere.

To SLOOM, *v. n.* To slumber, S. B. *Pop. Ball.*—Teut. *sluym-en*, leviter dormire.

SLOOM, *s.* A slumber; an unsettled sleep, S. B.

SLOOMY CORN. Grain which is not well filled, S.; q. what slumbers in the growth. *Callender.*

SLOOMIE, *adj.* 1. Relaxed; enfeebled; used in relation to animals, Ettr. For. 2. Damp, and in an incipient state of putrefaction; applied to vegetables, ibid.

SLOOMIN, *part. adj.* Slinking; sneaking, Shetl.; Su. G. *slem*, craft.

To SLOOP *doun.* To descend in an oblique way, Roxb. Undoubtedly from the same origin with E. *slope*; Sw. *slop-a*, oblique et indirecté ferri.

SLOOT, *s.* A sloven; a low fellow, Dumfr. V. SLOIT, and SLUTE.

SLOP, *s.* A gap. *Barbour.* V. SLAP.

To SLOP, *v. a.* 1. To make a gap. *Douglas.* 2. To hew down, ibid. 3. *To Slop throw*, to pierce. *Bellenden.*

SLOP, *s.* A compact body. *Wallace.*—Teut. *slepp*, agmen.

SLOPED GAW. An open drain, Renfr. V. GAW.

To SLORK, *v. n.* To walk through snow in a state of dissolution, Nithsdale. It respects the sound made in consequence of the regorging of water in one's shoes. Allied perhaps to Isl. *slark*, via lutosa, *slark-a*, per difficultates eluctari.

To SLORK, *v. n.* To make a disagreeable noise in eating; to eat up in large mouthfuls, Ettr. For.; *Slorp*, syn.—Isl. *slurk-a*, deglutire; Dan. *slurk-er*, to swallow.

To SLORP, *v. a.* 1. To swallow ungracefully; making a noise with the mouth or throat, S. A.—Isl. *slupra*, id. or O. Teut. *slorpe*, vorago. 2. To bungle, Ettr. For.

SLORP, *s.* 1. A sop; as much as one swallows at once of food taken with a spoon, Selkirks. 2. A spoonful taken hastily and ungracefully, Roxb. 3. A sloven, Ettr. For. *Jacobite Relics.*

To SLORP, *v. n.* *To Slorp and Greet*, to cry bitterly, so as to draw in the breath, and almost to swallow the tears as they fall, Roxb.—Teut. *slorp-en*, ligurire; q. "to slabber up one's tears."

SLORPIE, *adj.* Slovenly, Roxb. V. SLORP, *v.* and SLERP, *s.*

SLORPING, *adj.* Tawdry, Roxb. Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *slurfwig*, incuriosus, sordidus.

To SLOT, *v. a.* To fasten by a bolt, S. *Ruddiman.*—Belg. *sluyt-en*, Su. G. *slut-a*, claudere.

SLOT, *s.* 1. A bar; a bolt, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *slot*, Belg. *sluyt*, sera, obex. 2. Applied to the mind. *Rutherford.* 3. A cross spar fastening the *bulls* of a harrow, Ang. 4. *Slots* in a cart are not only the long cross spars, as in a harrow, but also the short upright bars which support the *Sheilments*, and to which the boards, called the *Cleeding*, are nailed. They are distinguished from *Rungs*, as being square, whereas *rungs* are round, Lanarks.

SLOT, *s.* 1. *Slot of a hill*, a hollow in a hill, or between two ridges, S.—Isl. *slod-r*, res humilis et depressa. 2. *Slot of the breast*, pit of the stomach, S. 3. The hollow in the throat above the breast-bone, Ettr. For.

SLOT, *s.* Uncertain. *Barbour.*

SLOT, *s.* A sum of money, S. B.

SLOT, *s.* A preparation of the roe and liver of fish with meal, Shetl.

To SLOTH, *v. a.* V. SLEUTH, *v.*

To SLOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To pass time sluggishly, S. *Douglas.* 2. To act in a slovenly manner, Loth. ibid.—Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccescere,

To SLOTTER, *v. n.* To make a noise in swallowing food, like a duck gobbling; to slabber up, Roxb. Berwicks. Teviotd. *Sludder*, synon.; also *Slorp.*—O. E. "*Sloteryng* or done fowly, [foully,] deturpo," Prompt. Parv.

SLOTTER, *s.* The noise so made, ib.

SLOTTERHODGE, *s.* A nasty beastly fellow, taking pleasure in feeding in a filthy way, Roxb. *Hodge* is the vulgar E. abbreviation of *Roger*, used as a cant term for a country booby.—Teut. *slodder*, homo sordidus.

SLOTTRY, *adj.* Drowsy; inactive, Loth. *Douglas.*

SLOUAN, SLUAN, *s.* "Abbrev. of *Sleugh-hound*, blood-hound," Roxb. Gl. Sibb. V. SLOUN, *s.*

SLOUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A deep ravine or gully, Mearns.—A. S. *slog*, locus concavus; Ir. *slochd*, Gael. *sloc*, a pit, a hollow.

SLOUCHED, *part. pa.* "Drenched." *Gall. Encycl.* "*Slouching*, a wetting," ibid.

* SLOUGH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A husk, S. a petticoat. A. Bor. In the north of E. it is, however, pron. *sluffe.*

SLOUGH, SLUGH, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. A voracious eater and drinker, Upp. Clydes. 2. A person of mean character, who would do any thing for his own interest; pron. *Slugh*, Dumfr.

SLOUM, *s.* The green scum that gathers on stagnant pools, Roxb.—Teut. *sluyme*, cortex, siliqua. Syn. *sly*, Shetl.

SLOUN, *s.* An indolent, worthless person, Upp. Clydes.; perhaps merely a shorter mode of pronouncing *Slughan*, or *Slouan*, a slow hand. V. SLOAN.

To SLOUN, *v. a.* To idle away one's time, ib.

SLOUNG, *s.* A sling. V. SLONG.

To SLOUNGE, *v. n.* To make a noise in falling into water, Upp. Lanarks.—This term may be allied to Germ. *schlund*, vorago.

SLOUNGE, *s.* 1. The splash made by a heavy body falling into water, Clydes. 2. A great fall of rain; *a slounge o' weet*, ibid. *Blad o' weet*, synon. 3. The state of being completely drenched, ibid.

To SLOUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To go about in an indolent way, especially as catering for a dinner, S. *Sleenge*, id. Upp. Lanarks. 2. To hang the ears; to look sour, Ettr. For.—Dan. *sleng-er*, "to saunter," Wolff. Germ. *schlungel-n*, to saunter about.

SLOUNGE, SLUNGE, (pron. *sloonge*,) *s.* 1. "A greedy *slounge*," a dog that goes about hanging his ears, and prying for food, Roxb. 2. A sneaking fellow, S. *Saxon and Gael.* 3. A skulking vagabond, Roxb.—Isl. *slungins*, astutus. 4. A glutton; as, "He's a great *slounge* for his guts," ibid.—Dan. *slughals*, a glutton. 5. A stupid, dull-looking fellow, Ettr. For. V. SLUNG, which is nearly synon.

SLOUNGER, *s.* One who goes about in an indolent way, especially as a plate-licker, S. V. the *v.*

SLOUNGIN-LIKE, *adj.* Having a downcast look, or moving like one much fatigued, S.

SLOUPE, *s.* A stupid, silly fellow, S. A. *Gl. Complaynt.*—Isl. *sliov-r*, *sliof*, hebes, or the same with *Slyp*, q. v.

SLOUPER, *s.* A knavish sloven. Clydes.—Teut. *sluyper*, insidiator latens.

SLOUSSIS. L. *flousis*. *Barbour.* V. FLOUSS.

SLOUSTER, *s.* 1. Food ill prepared, Ettr. For. Syn. *Slaister*, *Slyster*, q. v. 2. A sloven, ibid.

To SLOUSTER *awa*, *v. n.* Synon. *Slaister.*

To SLOUTH, *v. a.* To neglect.—A. S. *slæwth*, id.

SLOUTHFU', *adj.* Slothful; inactive; idle.

SLOUTH-HUND, *s.* V. SLEUTH-HUND.

SLOWAN, *s.* A sloven, Roxb. V. SLOUAN.

SLOW-THUMBS, *s.* A person who goes on slowly with work, Teviotd.

SLUB, *s.* Slime, Shetl.—Belg. *slob*, mire.

SLUBBER, SLOBBER, *s.* Half-twined, or ill-twined woollen thread, Teviotd.—Teut. *slobber-en*, laxum sive flaccidum esse.

To SLUBBER, *v. a.* 1. To swallow, so as to make a noise with the throat, S. 2. To do any thing carelessly. *Z. Boyd.*—Su. G. *slabbr-a*, avide deglutire; Isl. *slupr-a*, Dan. *slubr-e*, mollia ingurgitare; E. *slabber.*

SLUBBER, *s.* 1. The act of swallowing as described above, S. 2. Food over-boiled, particularly that of a flaccid nature, Upp. Clydes.

SLUBBERY, *adj.* Applied to flaccid food, in swallowing which a noise is made, S.—Teut. *slobber-en*, flaccidum esse.

SLUD, *s.* The interval between squally showers, Shetl.

To SLUDDER, *v. a.* To articulate indistinctly, S. B. V. SLIDDER, *v.*

To SLUDDER, (pron. *sluther*), *v. a.* S. The same with *Slubber*, sense 1.

SLUDDERY, *adj.* Soft; flaccid, Fife.—Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccescere.

SLUG, *s.* A loose wrapper, or upper covering, worn for dirty work, Fife. *Jupe*, synon. Upp. Clydes. V. SLOGIE.

SLUG, SLUG-ROAD, *s.* A road through a narrow defile between two hills, Mearns. V. SLOUGH, *s.*

SLUGGIED, *pret.* Swallowed greedily, Moray. *Pop. Ball.*—Teut. *slock-en*, Su. G. *sluk-a*, Dan. *slug-e*, deglutire.

SLUGH, *s.* A mean fellow. V. SLOUGH.

SLUGHAN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A lazy, good-for-nothing person, Roxb. V. SLEUTHUN, syn.

SLUGHORNE, SLOGGORNE, *s.* 1. The watchword used by troops in the field, S.; *slogan*, S. A. *Doug.* 2. Hereditary designation; appellation of a tribe. *Bellenden.*—Ir. *sluagh*, an army, and *corn*, a horn. 3. A peculiar quality viewed as inherent in those of one family or race. *Ruddiman.*

SLUIP, SLYPE, *s.* A lazy, clumsy fellow. Syn. *Sluie*, Fife.—Teut. *sloef*, lentus, squalidus.

SLUIST, *s.* A large, heavy person, Teviotd.—Su. G. *slusk-ig*, inelegans.

SLUIT, Sluyt, (like *Guid*, good,) *s.* 1. A big, clumsy, indolent fellow, Fife. 2. A glutton, Lanarks.—Isl. *slút-a*, prominere.

SLUITER, *s.* A male sloven; corresponding with *Slut*, a female, Roxb.—As E. *slut* seems to be from Teut. *slodde*, sordid et inculta mulier; this resembles *slodder*, homo sordidus.

To SLUMMISH, *v. n.* To trifle away one's time, Upp. Clydes.—Radically the same with *sloom*, S. B. to slumber; Teut. *sluym-en*, dormitare.

SLUMP, *s.* A marsh; a swamp, Berwicks. Ettr. For.

To SLUMP, *v. n.* 1. To sink in a mire, ib. 2. To go down as a person through ice, or in a bog, Roxb. 3. To stick in the mire, Clydes.

SLUMP, *s.* A remnant, S. B.—Sw. id.

SLUMP, *s.* A large quantity of any thing, Aberd. Synon. *Slumpert*. *By slump*, altogether, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *slump*, totum aliquod.

SLUMP, *adj.* Taken in gross, S. *Wodrow*.

SLUMP, *s.* A dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, Roxb. — Germ. *schlamme*, a mire.

SLUMPERT, *s.* A large quantity; properly what is not measured, S. B.

SLUMPIE, *adj.* Marshy; swampy, Roxb.

SLUNEOCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A brutish person who would do all the harm he could. *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *slundi*, servus infidus.

SLUNG, *s.* 1. A tall, lank booby, Aberd. Defined by a north-country man "a lang teem [tume] haivrelly kind o' a chiel." 2. A low fellow, Aberd. *W. Beattie's Tales.*—Isl. *slanr*, longurio imbecillis.

SLUNG, *s.* A sling, S. B. V. Slong.

SLUNGE, *s.* A sneaking fellow. V. Slounge.

SLUNK, *s.* A slough; a quagmire, Ettr. For. V. Slonk.

SLUNK, *s.* The veal of a calf cut out of the mother, Teviotd. V. Slink, *s.*

SLUNK, *s.* A tall, awkward fellow, Shetland. V. Slunken.

SLUNKEN, Slucken, *part. adj.* Having a lank and empty appearance, like a horse after a long journey on which it has not been duly fed, Teviotdale.—Dan. *Slunken*, lank, scraggy.

SLUNKIE, *s.* A tall, thin person. V. Slinkie.

SLUPE, *s.* A sloven, Fife. V. Sluip.

To SLURE, *v. a.* To swallow ungracefully, Mearns.; synon. *Slorp*.

SLURICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* Flaccid food, in swallowing which a noise is made, ibid.—Teut. *sloriqh*, sordidus.

SLUSCH, Slush, *s.* 1. Plashy ground, S. *Rudd.* 2. Snow in a state of liquefaction, S. *Gl. Complaynt.*—Su. G. *slask*, humor quicunque sordidus.

SLUSH, *s.* A person kept about farm-houses to do all the dirty jobs, Roxb.

SLUSHIE, *adj.* Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction; as, "The streets are very *slushie*," S. V. Slusch, Slush.

SLUST, *s.* A sluggish person, S. A. V. Sluist.

* SLUT, *s.* A dirty worthless woman, S.

To SLUTCH, *v. n.* To move heavily, as in a deep road, Fife. V. Slatch, *v.*

SLUTCH, *s.* A hanger on; a parasite, Roxb. V. Sloatch.

SLUTE, *s.* A slow, lazy animal; either man or beast, Loth.

SLUTE, *adj.* Slovenly. *Dunbar.* — Teut. *slodde*, sordida et inculta mulier; E. *sluttish*.

SLUTHER, *s.* A quagmire, S. A.

To SLUTHER, *v. a.* To do work in a careless and hurried manner, S. A.—Teut. *slodder*, homo sordidus, negligens.

To SLUTTER, *v. n.* To spill or slabber in cooking or eating victuals, Dumfr. V. Sludder, *v.*

SLUTTERIN, *part. pr.* Making an interrupted noise through the nostrils, when one is half asleep, Perths.

SLUTTRIE, *adj.* Slovenly, Loth.

SMA, *adj.* 1. Small, S.—Alem. *sma*, Su. G. *smaa*, tenuis. 2. In a state of childhood, S. *Petticoat Tales*. "*Sma' Family*, a family of young children." *Gall. Encycl.*

SMACHRY, *s.* Trash; a hodge-podge, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Isl. *smaelke*, quisquiliae.

SMACK, *s.* A smart stroke, S. — Teut. *smacke*, collisio, concussus, *plaga*.

SMACLE, *s.* As much, Roxb.; corr. from *as mickle*.

To SMAD, *v. a.* To stain; to discolour, S. B. *Houlate.*—Su. G. *smet-a*, Belg. *smett-en*, to soil. V. Smot.

SMAD, *s.* A stain, S. B.—Belg. *smette*, id.; Teut. *smadde*, convitium.

SMA' DRINK. *Nae sma' drink*, not to be despised, no mean person; often used of one who has a high estimation of himself, S. *Glenfergus*. This alludes to the low account made of weak beer.

SMA-EVENS, *s.* A very small quantity, Shetl.

SMA-FAIRNS, *s. pl.* The guts, South of S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*—Corr. from A. S. *thearm*, or E. *Sharm*, the intestines.

SMAICHER, (*gutt.*) *s.* A fondling term for a child, S. B.—Su. G. *smek-r*, blandiri.

To SMAICHER, *v. n.* To eat clandestinely, especially what is agreeable to the palate, Ang.—Alem. *smecharе*, delicatus, *smak-a*, gustare.

SMAICHERY, *s.* Confectionery, Aberd.

SMAIK, *s.* A mean fellow, S. *Chr. Kirk.*—Isl. *smelk-r*, pusillanimis.

SMAIK, *adj.* Small; puny. *Dunbar*.

SMAIKRIE, *s.* 1. Pusillanimity. *Poems 16th Cent.* 2. Roguery. *Leg. St. Androis*.

SMAIR-DOKEN, *s.* Common dock, S. B. — Teut. *smaer*, Isl. *smyr*, unguentum. V. Smear-Doken.

To SMAIRG, *v. a.* To bedaub. V. Smerg.

To SMAIRIE, *v. a.* To besmear, S. B.—Teut. *smeer-en*, linere, unguere.

SMALE FOLK, Sma' Folk. Those of the lower class. *Wyntown*.

SMALIE, *adj.* Little; puny, S. B. — Isl. *smalig*, Germ. *smalich*, id.

* SMALL, *adj.* Low in rank; inferior in station; contrasted with *greit*. *Acts Mary*. The phrase *sma' folk*, is still used in the same sense, S. V. Smale Folk.

SMALL DRINK. Beer of the weakest quality, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SMALLIS, *s. pl.* *In Smallis*, in small quantities; in *smaws*, S. "Sauld in *smallis*," retailed. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To SMASH, *v. a.* 1. To shiver, S. *Tennant*. 2. To hew down in battle, S. *Burns*. 3. To beat severely. S.—Germ. *schmeiss-en*, to beat.

SMASH, *s.* 1. The state of being shivered, S. *Journ. Lond.* 2. The shreds of any thing broken, S. 3. The sound of breaking, S.—Gael. *smuais*, broken in shivers.

SMASHING, *adj.* Large; as, "a *smashin'* chield," a strapping fellow, Ettr. For. V. Smash, *v.*

SMA' STILL, *s.* Usquebaugh of a superior quality, as distinguished from that which is the product of a large still, S. *Lights and Shadows*.

SMATCHET, SMATCHED, SMATCHER, *s.* 1. A contemptuous term for a man of small stature, equivalent to scurvy fellow. *Leg. St. Androis.* 2. Applied in the same sense to a mischievous child, S.; perhaps from *small* and *chit*. *Montgomerie.*

To SMATTER, *v. n.* 1. To be busily engaged about trivial matters, S. 2. To deal in small wares, S. 3. *To Smatter awa'*, to spend in a trifling way, S. 4. *To Smatter awa'*, to consume victuals, by eating often, and little at a time, S.—Teut. *smedder-en*, liguire, comessari.

SMATTER, *s.* A heap of small objects in motion, Fife; synon. *Howdie.*

SMATTERS, *s. pl.* 1. Trifles, S. 2. Small sums, S.

SMATTIS, *s. pl.* New ale. *Maitland P.*—Teut. *smets*, praeduleis, mulseus. V. SWAITS or SWATS.

* *To* SMEAR, *v. a.* To apply a liniment of tar and grease to the skins of sheep, for defending them from the cold, S.—A. S. *smer-an*, Isl. *smyr-ia*, illinere, ungere.

SMEAR, *s.* The mixture used in *smearing*, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

SMEAR-DOKEE, *s.* An herb; denominated from a salve being made of it for sores, S. B. In Mearns. called *Mercury-doken.*

SMEARY, *s.* 1. A sheep that has been *smeared* or salved, Ettr. For. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 2. Also explained, "a person all besmeared," ibid.

SMEARING, *s.* The act of anointing sheep, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

SMEARING-HOUSE, *s.* The hut in which sheep are *smeared*, S. A. *Waverley.*

SMEARING-STOOL, *s.* A stool with a spoked bottom, so as to admit the legs of sheep, to keep them steady during the operation of smearing, South of S.

SMEDDUM, *s.* 1. The powder of ground malt, Ang. 2. Powder, of whatever kind, S. O. *Burns.* 3. Quickness of apprehension, S. *Morison.* 4. Spirit; mettle, S. *Skinner.* 5. Good sense and spirit united, S. B. *Gl. Moray.*—A. S. *smedma*, similago, pollen, the finest part of grain; thence transferred to the mind. 6. Vigour and liveliness as an author. *Galt.*

SMEDY, *s.* A smithy; a smith's shop, S. *smiddie. Smedy coill*, the small coal used by smiths, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SMEEG, *s.* A kiss, Roxb.; synon. *Gaberosie.*—Isl. *smeck-r*, gustus; Dan. *smag*, a taste; analogous to the S. phrase *to pree the mou.* V. SMACK.

SMEEK, SMEIK, *s.* Smoke, S. *Burns.*—A. S. *smec*, id.

To SMEEK, *v. n.* To smoke; to emit smoke.

SMEEKY, *adj.* Smoky, S. B. also South of S. *Jacobite Relics.*

SMEERIKIN, *s.* V. SMIRIKIN.

* SMEERLESS, *adj.* Pithless; simple; silly; insipid. V. SMERGH.

SMEETH, *adj.* Smooth, S. B. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *smethe*, id.

SMEETHLY, SMETHELY, *adv.* Smoothly, S. B. *Wyntown.*

SMEETHNESS, *s.* Smoothness, Clydes.

To SMEIK, SMEEK, SMEAK, *v. a.* 1. To smoke, S. *Fergusson.*—A. S. *smec-an.* 2. To dry by smoke, S. B. 3. To kill by smoke, S. *The Pirate.*

SMELT, *s.* The fry of salmon, S. V. SMOLT.

To SMERG, SMAIRG, *v. a.* 1. To bedaub or smear; often applied to the salving of sheep, Roxb.—A. S. *smyrig-an*, illinere.

SMERGH, *s.* 1. Marrow, S. B. 2. Vigour of body in general, S. B. 3. Transferred to the mind, S. B. *Beattie.*—Gael. *smior*, id.; Isl. *smior*, pinguedo; Teut. *merghe*, with the sibilation prefixed.

SMERGHLESS, SMERARLESS, *adj.* 1. Pithless, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Insipid; languid, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 3. Senseless, S. B. *Shirrefs.*

SMER-KERIEN, *s.* The spinal marrow, Fife. *Merkerin*, Angus. In Fife it is pron. *smair-caryin.* The meaning is, the *marrow* or brain *carried* down the spine.

SMERVY, *adj.* Savoury, S. B. *Ross.*—Dan. *marv*, marrow; *s* prefixed.

SMETH, *adj.* Smooth. *Wyntown.*—Sax. *smeth*, aequus, planus, S. O.

SMETH, *s.* A smith. *Doug. Virg.* Probably a *smith* is so called from his smoothing iron. V. SMIDDY.

SMEUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* Fume; smoke, Aberd.—Germ. *schmauch*, id. This has been traced to Gr. σμύχ-ειν, cremare, because smoke is from something that is burning.

SMEWY, *adj.* Savoury, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.*—Dan. *smag*, savour, *smag-e*, to taste.

SMY, *s.* Perhaps, flatterer. *Dunbar.*—Dan. *syn-er*, to fawn, to flatter.

SMICK, *s.* Expl. "a shot; a tincture," S. B. *Gl. Tarras. Shot* seems an error for *spot.*—Germ. *schmach*, nota, contumelia, ignominia; as an adj. vilis.

SMIDDY, *s.* A smith's work-shop, S. *Ruddiman.*—Sw. *smedia*, A. S. *smiththe*, fabrile; from Su. G. *smida*, A. S. *smith-ian*, to strike.

To SMIDDLE, *v. a.* To conceal; to smuggle. *St. Patrick.*

To SMIDDLE, *v. n.* To work by stealth, Ayrs.—Su. G. *smyg-a*, Isl. *smeig-a*, sensim penetrare; whence E. *smuggle.*

SMIETH, *s.* A bird. *Franck's Northern Memoirs.* Probably an errat. for *Snyth*, q. v.

To SMIKKER, *v. n.* To smile in a seducing manner. Gl. Sibb.—Sw. *smikr-a*, Dan. *smigr-e*, blandiri.

SMYLLEACK, *s.* A fowling-piece, Shetl.

SMIOK, *s.* "A dish of good food." *Gall. Encycl.*

To SMIOK, *v. n.* "To feast on the best," ib.—Teut. *smaecken*, sapere, gustare.

SMIRCELIN, *s.* The Mya truncata, a shell-fish, Shetl. *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

To SMIRD, *v. a.* To gibe, Ayrs.—Isl. *sma*, parvus, and *ord*, verbum; q. to use small or contemptuous language.

SMIRIKIN, SMEERIKIN, *s.* A hearty kiss, S.; *smurachin*, Fife.—Su. G. *smirk-a*, to caress.

To SMIRK, *v. a.* To beat; to swinge, Aberd.

* *To* SMIRK, *v. a.* To smile, S. "To look affectedly soft or kind," Johns.—A. S. *smerc-ian*, subridere.

SMIRKIE-FACED, *adj.* Having a good-natured, smiling countenance, S. A.

To SMIRKLE, SMIRTLE, SMURTLE, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, S. *Knox.*—A. S. *smerc-ian*, subridere.

SMIRKLE, *s.* A smile; a suppressed laugh, S. *Donald and Flora.*

SMIRL, *s.* A roguish or mischievous trick; as, "I'll play him a *smirl* for that yet," Teviotd. Nearly syn. with *Pliskie. T. Scott's Poems.*—A dim. from Germ. *schmier-en*, illudere.

SMIRR, *s.* Butter, Shetl.—Isl. Su. G. and Dan. *smior*, butyrum. The root is probably *smearg*, medulla. V. SMERGH.

To SMIRTLE, *v. n.* To smile. *Burns.*

SMIRTLE, *s.* A smile, Aberd. *W. Beattie's Tales.* V. SMIRKLE.

To SMYSLE, *v. a.* To sear, Upp. Clydes.

SMYSTERIN', *part. adj.* *To sit smysterin'*, to sit brooding over the fire, idly, or triflingly, Clydesdale. "What are ye sittin' *smysterin'* at?" *Smeisterin*, Roxb. Perhaps from *smuist*, a smouldering smell.

SMIT, *s.* A clashing noise. *Minstr. Bord.*—Teut. *smete*, ictus, concussio.

To SMIT, SMYT, *v. a.* 1. To stain. *Wyntown.* 2. To infect, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S. *smitan*, Su. G. *smiti-a*, inquinare.

SMIT, SMYT, *s.* 1. A stain. *Bannat. P.* 2. Used in a moral sense. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *smitta*, Belg. *smette*, macula.

SMITCH, *s.* 1. A stain; a speck, Clydes. Ettr. For. 2. Used in a moral sense; a slur, ibid.—From the same origin with *Smit*, or immediately from Su. G. *smuts-a*, contaminare.

SMYTCH, *s.* A little impudent boy, Ayrs. Synon. *Smatchet. Sir A. Wylie.*—Su. G. *smaket*, signifies contemptus.

SMITCHCOCK, *s.* A grilled or broiled chicken, Aberd.

SMYTCHER, *s.* A contemptuous term for a child. *The Entail.* V. SMATCHET.

SMYTE, *s.* A small bit; a particle, Moray. Aberd. Hence *Smytrie*, q. v.—*Smatt*, is the neut. of the Lal. adj. signifying small.

* SMITH, *s.* A blacksmith, S.

SMYTRIE, *s.* A numerous collection of small individuals, Ayrs. *Burns.* V. SMATTERS.

To SMIT THOUMS. To ferm a contract by each party wetting the fore-part of his thumb with the point of his tongue, and then *smiting* or pressing the thumbs together, Fife, Perths. In some parts of Fife, the phrase, "*Weet* (*i. e.* wet) *thumbs*" is used.

SMIT-THUMBS, *s.* An ancient pledge for the fulfilment of a bargain, Fife. The same with *thumb-licking*, q. v.—Su. G. *smiti-a*, illinere; q. anoint or besmear thumbs.

SMITTIN', *adj.* Infectious, Aberd.; synon. *Smittle.*

SMITTLE, *adj.* Infectious, S. *Ramsay.*—Belg. *smettelick*, id. "To *smittle*, to infect," Ray.

SMITTLENESS, *s.* Infectiousness, S.

SMITTRAL, *adj.* Infectious, Fife. The same with *Smittle*, q. v.

SMLEFANGER, *s.* Avis anate domestica minor, piscibus victitans. *Sibbald.*

SMOCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* The smoke that comes from the burning of wet rotten wood, Roxb.

To SMOCH, *v. n.* To burn and smoke like rotten wood, Roxb.—Dan. *smoeg-er*, to smoke.

To SMOCHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To breathe with difficulty; as, "*Smocherin* wi' the cauld," having a great struggle in breathing, in consequence of a severe cold, Aberd. Synon. *Smore*, S.

SMOGHIE, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Close, smoky, and sultry, Fife.—Isl. *mugga*, aer succidus et nubilo humidus.

SMOIT, *s.* One who talks obscenely. *Gall. Encycl.* Allied to E. *smutty.*

SMOITY, *s.* A woollen night-cap, Shetl.

SMOKE, *s.* An inhabited house, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SMOLT, SMOUT, *adj.* Clear; mild; applied to the weather. *Douglas.*—A. S. *smolt*, Su. G. *smylter*, serenus.

SMOLT, SMELT, SMELTS, *s.* 1. The fry of salmon, S. *smout. Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *smol-a*, to crumble; *smotti*, frustulum. 2. Used to denote a child, S.

To SMOO, *v. n.* To smile in a placid or benignant manner, Fife. *Smue*, Loth.

SMOO, *s.* A smile of this description, Fife.

To SMOOK, SMUIK, *v. a.* To suffocate by burning sulphur; a term applied to the mode of destroying bees in order to gain their honey; synon. to *put them doun*, Teviotd.—Teut. *smoock-en*, *smuyck-en*, fumare; Germ. *schmeuck-en*, fumo necare.

To SMOOK *about*, *v. n.* To go from place to place, in a clandestine manner, in order to pilfer any thing that is exposed, Mid-Loth.

SMOOK, *s.* A drizzling rain, driving before the wind, Orkn.

SMOOKIE, *adj.* Pilfering; addicted to petty thieving, Mid-Loth.—Su. G. *smug-a*, sensim penetrare, reptando se penetrare; Isl. *smiug-a*, penetrare, repere; furtim perreptare.

To SMOOL, SMYLE, *v. a.* To secure by underhand means; to filch, Ettr. For.—A. S. *smeal*, subtilis.

To SMOOST, *v. n.* To burn gradually away without blazing, Roxb. V. SMUIST.

To SMOOT, *v. a.* To hide stealthily, Shetl.; Dan. *smutte*, secret entrance.

SMOOTRIKIN, *adj.* Tiny and active. *Old Song.* Allied perhaps to *smiadr-a*, adulari.

SMOR'D THOW. V. THOW.

To SMORE, SMURR, SMOIR, *v. a.* 1. To smother with smoke, S. *Journ. Lond.* 2. To choke; to suppress. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 3. To extinguish, Aberd. 4. To conceal; to hide, S. *Douglas.* 5. To prevent legal prosecution. *Balfour.*—A. S. *smor-ian*, Teut. *smoor-en*, suffocare, extinguere.

To SMORE, SMURR, SMOOR, *v. n.* To suffocate, S. *Lynd.*

SMORE *of rain*, *s.* Close small rain, without wind, Fife; the same with *Smurr*, q. v.

SMORIE, *adj.* *A smorie day*, a day distinguished by close small rain without wind, a close atmosphere, Fife.

SMOT, SMOTE, SMOIT, *s.* 1. A stain, in general, S. B. *Bannatyne Poems.* 2. The mouldiness which gathers on what is kept in a damp place, ibid. 3. The distinguishing mark put on sheep, S. A. 4. A certain number of sheep bearing the same mark. 5. Moral pollution. *Knox.*—Su. G. *smuts*, Germ. *schmuts*, macula.

To SMOT, *v. a.* 1. To stain. *Douglas.* 2. To mark with ruddle, tar, &c. S. V. SMAD.

SMOTTRIT, *part. pa.* Besmeared. *Douglas.* V. BESMOTTRIT.

SMOUPSIE, *s.* A stripling, S. B.

To SMOUSTER, *v. n.* To eat clandestinely, Fife.

SMOUT, *adj.* Clear; fair; mild; applied to the weather. V. SMOLT.

SMOUT, *s.* 1. The fry of salmon. 2. A small trout of the speckled kind, Fife. 3. Any small creature, S. V. SMOLT, *s.*

To SMOUTTER, *v. n.* To eat often, although little at a time, S. B.—Su. G. *smutt-a*, pitissare, from *smae*, parvus.

SMUCK, *s.* A shoe made of several folds of woollen cloth, Shetl.

SMUDDOCH, *s.* "A bad burning fire, more smoke than blaze." *Gall. Encycl.*—Gael. *smuid*, vapour, smoke; *smuid-am*, to smoke.

SMUDGE, *s.* A suppressed laugh, Loth. Roxb. Clydes. often "a *smudge* o' a laugh."

To SMUE, or SMUDGE, *v. n.* 1. To laugh in one's sleeve, Loth.—Germ. *schmuts-en*, subridere. 2. To sneak off, Shetl.—Dan. *smyge*, id.

To SMUG, *v. n.* Expl. "to toy amorously; to embrace, as if smuggling enjoyment." *Picken's Gl. Ayrs.*—A. S. *smeag-an*, serpere, "to creep by little and little;" Isl. *smiug-a*, id. Su. G. *smyg-a*, sensim penetrare, reptando se insinuare.

SMUGLY, *adj.* Amorous; sly; being at the same time well dressed. Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *smyck-a*, Belg. *smyck-en*, ornare.

To SMUIL, *v. n.* To sneak; *to smuil awa'*, to sneak away, Loth.—Isl. *smiug-a*, Su. G. *smyg-a*, to sneak into corners.

SMUIN, *part. adj.* Sly; sneaking. Orkn. V. Smus.

To SMUIST, Smooer, *v. n.* 1. To be in a smouldering state; as, "to *smuist* and burn," Clydes. Ectr.. For. *Hogg*. 2. To emit smoke; "*Smuisted*, smoked." *Gall. Encycl.*—Ir. *smuid-im*, to smoke.

SMUIST, Smooer, *s.* 1. The act of burning in this way, Roxb. 2. A smouldering smell, Clydes. 3. A smell that threatens suffocation, as of smoke in a kiln, of sulphur, &c. Roxb. 4. "Disagreeable smoke." *Gall. Encycl.*—Ir. Gael. *smuid*, vapour, smoke.

To SMUISTER, *v. a.* To smother; applied to air, Clydes. *Edin. Mag.*

To SMUKE, Smuik, *v. a.* and *n.* To smoke, Roxb.; as, "to *smuik* bees." V. Smook, *v.*

SMUKE, *s.* Smoke, Roxb.

SMULACHIN, *adj.* Puny; looking poorly, S. B.—Gael. *smeilag*, a pale puny female.

To SMULE *in*, *v. n.* To use wheedling or cajoling means. One who curries favour with another, is said to *smule in wi' him*, S.—Sw. *smil-a*, to curry favour.

To SMULT, *v. a.* To crop very short; as, "to *smult* a tree," to cut off the branches above the cleft; "to *smult* the *head* of a bairn," to cut the hair of a child's head too close, Ayrs.—Su. G. *smal-a*, comminuere.

SMURACHIN, *s.* V. Smirrikin.

SMURACK, *s.* A slight summer shower, Mearns.; a dimin. from *Smurr*, q. v.

SMURAGH, *s.* Peat dust, S. B.—Ir. *smeur*, *smeurach*, "dust, dross."

To SMURE, *v. a.* V. Smore.

SMURLIN, *s.* The Mya truncata. *Neill.*

SMURR, *s.* A drizzling rain, Ayrs. Lanarks.—Tent. *smeor*, fumus, vapor.

It's Smurrin, *v. impers.* It rains slightly, Ayrs. Renfr.

To SMURTLE, *v. n.* V. Smirkle.

SMUSH, *s.* 1. A sulphurous smell, from smoke and dust, Fife.—Germ. *schmutz*, dirt, nastiness. 2. Dirt; filth, Aberd. *W. Beattie's Tales.*

SMUSH, *adj.* *Z. Boyd.* This may either signify filthy, Germ. *schmutz*, sordes; or bruised. V. Smush, *v.* and *s.*

SMUSH, *s.* A slight drizzling rain, Ayrs.—Dan. *smusk-er*, to drizzle.

To SMUSH, *v. a.* To bruise; to grind to powder, Roxb.; synon. *Smash*, q. v.

SMUSH, *s.* *Gane to smush*, reduced to a crumbled state, like potatoes too much boiled, &c. Roxb.—Gael. *smuais*, broken in shivers.

To SMUSH, *v. a.* To devour any thing clandestinely, which has been come by in an improper manner, Roxb.—Belg. *smuyg-en*, "to do underhand, to eat secretly."

SMUSHAGH, *s.* A suffocating smell from a smothered fire, Ang. The same with *Smush*. *Stushach*, syn.

To SMUSHLE, *v. n.* To drizzle, Ayrs. From *Smush*, *s.* drizzling rain, q. v.

SMUSTER, *s.* A large cluster of things, Fife; synon. *Muther*.

SMUTCHACK, *s.* A designation for a child; synon. with *Smatchet*, Aberd. *W. Beattie's Tales.*

SNAB, *s.* 1. The projecting part of a rock or hill, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Belg. *snabbe*, a beak or snout. 2. The bank, rock, or hill itself, which projects; "the brow of a steep ascent."

SNAB, *s.* A shoemaker's or cobbler's boy, S. A. *snob*, S. B.—Teut. *snipp-en*, to cut.

SNACHEL, (*gutt.*) *s.* Synon. *Snaggerel*, q. v. Dumfr. V. Snauchle, *s.* sense 2.

SNACK, *adj.* 1. Quick in action. *Semple.*—Isl. *snogg*, celer, citus. 2. Quick of apprehension, S. *Ramsay*. 3. Applied to the product of genius, id.

SNACK, Snaker, A slight repast, S. *Ramsay*. Synon. *Chack*. V. Snak.

To SNACK, *v. n.* To snap as a dog. Gl. Sibb.

SNACKIE, *adj.* Full of tricks and quirks. *Pop. Ball.*

SNACKLY, *adv.* 1. Cleverly, S. 2. With intelligence, S. *Ramsay*.

SNACKUS, *s.* A fillip, Mearns. Probably from *Snack*, q. v. as denoting what is done with celerity. Synon. *Penty*.

SNAG, *s.* A branch broken from a tree, S. O. and A. *Train's Mountain Muse.*

To SNAG, *v. a.* To cut off branches with an axe or bill, Dumfr. V. Snick, Snee, *v.*

Aik-Snag, *s.* The broken bough of an oak, S. *Rob Roy*.

To SNAG, *v. a.* To chide in a taunting way; to reprehend with severity, Ang.

To SNAG, *v. n.* To snarl; to banter, Fife.—Teut. *snack-en*, latrare, gannire; Isl. *snagg-a*, litigare.

To SNAGGER, *v. n.* To snarl. *Ruddiman.*

SNAGGEREL, *s.* A puny, contemptible bantling; synon. *Snachel*, Dumfr. From *Snag*, a broken branch, or *Sneg*, v. to cut off.

SNAGGER-SNEE, *s.* "A large knife, first introduced from Germany." *Gall. Encycl.* The first part of the word must be from S. *sneg*, to cut.—I know not if *snee* be from Belg. *snee*, acies; q. "a knife with a sharp edge."

SNAGGY, *adj.* Sarcastical, Fife. *A. Douglas.*

SNAGGIN, *s.* Raillery. *A. Douglas.*

SNAIG, *s.* 1. An old flash word, used to denote the obtaining of money, whether by fair or by foul means, Fife. 2. A worthless fellow, ibid. *MS. Poem.* Perth. allied to E. *sneak*, v. q. a sneak, or sneaking fellow.

SNAK, *s.* The gnashing of a dog's teeth, when he aims at his prey, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *snack-en*, hianti ore captare.

To SNAM, *v. n.* "To snap at any thing greedily." *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *snemma*, cito.

To SNANG, *v. n.* To twang! *Gall. Encycl.* vo. *Sned.* I have not met with any one who is acquainted with this word.

SNAP, *s.* A small brittle cake of ginger-bread, S. So denominated from its being easily *snapped*, or broken. *St. Ronan.*

SNAP, *adj.* Quick; smart; eager to find fault, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.*—Perth. from Su. G. *snabb*, celer, agilis.

To SNAP *up*, *v. a.* 1. To eat hastily, S. 2. To lay hold of suddenly, S. *Baillie.*—Su. G. *snapp-a*, to catch hastily.

To SNAP, *v. n.* To make a hasty attempt to speak. *A. Nicol.*—Belg. *snapp-en*, to tattle impudently.

SNAP. *In a snap*, in a moment, S. B. *Ross.*—Belg. *met een snap*, id.

SNAP DYKE. A stone fence, from four to six feet in height, strong and firmly locked together at the top, S. O. *Stat. Acc.*—Teut. *snap*, interceptio.

SNAPGUN, *s.* Apparently a gun or fire-lock that *snaps*, as opposed to one with a matchlock. *Acts Cha. I.* V. SNAP-WORK.

SNAP-HAUNCE, *s.* A firelock; the same with *Snap-gun*. *Nigel.*—An O. E. word, from Germ. *schnaphahn*, id. Su. G. *snapp-hane*, bombarda; compounded of *schnapp-en*, *snapp-a*, to snap, and *hahn*, a cock.

SNAPLY, *adv.* Hastily, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *snap*, raptus.

To SNAPPER, *v. n.* 1. To stumble, S. *Kelly.* 2. To get into a scrape, S. *Maitland Poems.*—Su. G. *snafw-a*, titubare; *snabb*, celer.

SNAPPER, *s.* 1. A stumble, S. 2. A failure as to morals, S. *R. Bruce.* 3. A perplexity; an entanglement; a snare, S. *Perils of Man.* 4. "An unforeseen accident; a misfortune." *Gall. Encycl.*

SNAPPERT, *adj.* Tart; hasty, S. B.—Isl. *snaefur*, tart, Teut. *snapper*, loquacious.

SNAPPY, *adj.* Keen in business; disposed to take the advantage of another, Ang.—Su. G. *snapp-a*, arripere, cito auferre. V. SNAP *up*, *v.*

SNAPPOUS, *adj.* Hasty in temper; testy, Aberd. E. *snappish*.

SNAPSY, *adj.* Tart, S. B. *A. Nicol.*

SNAP-WORK, SNAPWARK, *s.* A firelock. *Cleland.*—Belg. *snaphaan*, a *cock* that *snaps*.

SNARE, *adj.* Prudent and diligent; as, "a *snare* wife," a good housewife, one who manages her family well, Dumfr. Perhaps another sense of *Snarre*, S. B. tart, severe.

SNAR-GAB, *s.* Acrimonious prating; or rather the mouth from which it is emitted; as, "Haud your *snar-gab*," Lanarks.; syn. *Snashgab*, from *Snarre*, tart, severe.

SNARRE, *adj.* 1. Tart; severe, S. B. 2. Rigid; firm to the grasp, S. B.—Isl. *snar*, acer; Belg. *snar*, snarling. 3. So sharp in one's dealings as to indicate a disposition to overreach, Ayrs.; written *Snaur*.

To SNASH, *v. n.* To talk saucily, S.—Su. G. *snaes-a*, verbis asperioribus corripere.

SNASH, *s.* Abuse, Billingsgate, S. *Burns.*

SNASH, *adj.* Pert; saucy, S. *Morison.*

SNASH-GAB, *s.* 1. Prating; petulant talking, S. 2. A prattling forward boy or girl, S. In Teviotd. a girl of this description is called *Nashgab*, also by inversion *Gabnash*.

SNASHTER, *s.* Trifles, Ayrs. Perhaps from *Snash*, *v.*

SNASTRY, *s.* "Low chat." *Gall. Encycl.*

SNATCH, *s.* A hasty repast. *Boswell.* V. SNACK, *s.*

To SNAUCHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To walk in a slow and lingering mode, Upper Lanarks.

SNAUCHLE, *s.* 1. One of a weak habit of body, Upp. Lanarks. 2. A dwarf; synon. *Nauchle*, ibid. Dumfr.

SNAW, *s.* Snow, S. *snauw*, S. B. *Minstr. Bord.*—A. S. *snaw*, id. Belg. *sneeuw*.

To SNAW, *v. n.* To snow, S. Used as an impers. v.; *It's snawin'*.

SNAW-BIRD, *s.* The same with *Snaw-fowl*. *Gall. Encycl.*

SNAW-BRACK, *s.* "A thaw." *Gall. Encycl.*

SNAW-BRUE, SNAW-BROO, SNAW-BREE, *s.* Snow-water, S. *Burns.*

SNAWDOUNE HARRAT, SNOWDOUN HERALD. "Alex. Guthre *Snawdoun Harrat*." *Aberd. Reg.* As *Snawdoun* was either a part of the castle of Kildrummy, or in its immediate vicinity, it has been improperly placed in Ross; for Kildrummy was in Garioch.

SNAW-FLAIGH, SNAW-FLECK, *s.* Synon. *Snow flake*, the Snow-bunting, Aberd. *Tarras's Poems.* V. SNOW-FLAKE.

SNAW-FOWL, *s.* The Snow-bunting, Shetl. "Emberiza Nivalis (Lin. Syst.), *Snaw-Fowl*, Snow-bunting, or Snow-flake." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*—Norw. *sneefugl*, id.

SNAWIE, *adj.* Snowy, S. *Burns.*

SNAW-POWTHER, *s.* "Fine snow." *Gall. Encycl.*

SNAW-WRIDE, *s.* V. WREATH.

To SNEAR, *v. n.* 1. To emit a hissing sound, Clydes. *Mary o' Craignethan, Ed. Mag.* 2. To snort, Ayrs. V. SNEER.

To SNECK, SNEG, *v. a.* 1. To cut with a sudden stroke of a sharp instrument, S. *Rob Roy. Ramsay.* 2. *To Sneg off at the web's end*, to cut off one's hopes, S. *Ramsay.*—Germ. *schneck-en*, scindere. 3. *To Sneck* with lime, to make indentations in a wall, filling the blanks with lime; or, in building, to insert a small quantity between the stones on the outer side, S. Synon. *To Sneck-harl.*

SNECK, SNEG, *s.* A small incision; a cut suddenly given, S. *Ross.*

SNECK, SNICK, *s.* 1. The latch of a door, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *snack-en*, captare. 2. A small bolt, S. 3. A portion of a wall built with single stones, or stones which go from side to side. *Surv. Gall.* V. THROUGH-BAND.

To SNECK, *v. a.* To secure by a latch or bolt, S. *Antiquary.*

To SNECK *the door*. To fix it by a latch, S. *Ross.*

SNECK-DRAWER, SNICK-DRAWER, *s.* *Auld sneck-drawer*, one who from long experience has acquired great facility in doing any thing; generally used in a bad sense, S. *Pop. Ball.*

SNECK-DRAWIN, *adj.* Crafty, S. *Burns.*

SNECKER, *s.* A sharper, Roxb.

To SNECK-HARL, *v. a.* V. SNECK, *v.* sense 3.

To SNECK-PIN, *v. a.* To put in small stones between the larger ones in a wall, and daub the seams with lime, S. B. Aberd.; synon. *Sneck*, *v.* sense 3. *Surv. Aberd.*

SNED, SCYTHE-SNED, *s.* The shaft or pole of a scythe, Roxb. Mearns.; A. Bor. id. V. SITHE-SNED.

SNED, *s.* The name given in Upp. Lanarks. to the link of hair, to which a hook is tied, that is fastened to a cord-line, or *set line*. *Snood*, synon.

To SNED, *v. a.* 1. To prune; S. *snath*, S. Bor. *Rudd.* 2. To lop off, S. *Burns.* 3. To hew or polish stones with a chisel, S. B. 4. To remove excrescences. *Z. Boyd.* 5. To emasculate, S.—Teut. *snijd-en*, secare; castrare.

SNED, *s.* A branch pruned off, Lanarks.

SNEDDER, *s.* A person who prunes, ibid.

SNEDDINS, *s. pl.* Prunings, or twigs lopped off, S.—Teut. *snede*, a slice.

SNED-KAIL, *s.* Colewort or cabbages, of which the old stalks, after they have begun to sprout, are divided by a knife, and set in the earth for future product.

To SNEEL, *v. n.* "To snivel; to speak through the nose." *Gall. Encycl.*

SNEEP, *s.* The glitter of a white colour. V. SNIP.

To SNEER, *v. n.* 1. To inhale by the nostrils, Fife. 2. To snort, Ayrs. 3. To hiss; the term used in Clydes. to denote the hissing of the adder.—Goth. *snirra*, sternutatio. V. SNEAR.

SNEER, *s.* 1. The act of inhalation by the nostrils, Fife. 2. A snort, S. *Minstr. Bord.* 3. The act of a horse, when colded, in throwing the mucus from his nostrils, S. 4. The hiss of an adder, Clydes.

SNEESHIN, Sneezing, *s.* 1. Snuff, S. *Ritson.* 2. A pinch of snuff, S. *Meston.*

SNEESHIN-HORN, *s.* A horn for holding snuff; synon. a *Snuff-mill*, S.

SNEESHINIE, *adj.* Snuffy, S. B. The root to which *sneel*, *sneer*, and *sneeshin* are traced, is *naesa*, Lat. *nasus*, the nose. [*Colvil.*

SNEESHIN-MILL, Snishin-box, *s.* A snuff-box, S.

SNEESHIN-PEN, *s.* A small spoon for conveying snuff to the nostril.

To SNEEST, Sneyst, *v. n.* To treat contemptuously by word or action. *He sneystit at it*, Loth. *Herd's Coll.* V. Sneisty.

SNEEST, *s.* 1. "An air of disdain:" *Gl. Herd.* 2. Impertinence, Ettr. For. This seems the same with *Sneist*, q. v. [snuff.

SNEEVELACK, *s.* A snuff-box, Shetl.; Dan. *sniive*, to

SNEG, *s.* A low term for gain, Fife; apparently parallel to the E. phrase, *to go snacks*. Probably from *Sneck*, *Sneg*, to cut, q. v.

To SNEG, *v. a.* 1. "To interrupt; to check," &c. *Gall. Enc.* This seems the same with *Snag*, Ang. as expl. above. 2. "To invite a broil," ibid. This appears to correspond with *Snag*, as signifying to snarl, to banter.

To SNEG, *v. a.* To cut. V. Snock.

SNEYCHT, *part. adj.* Apparently smoothed. "To by thair hyddis, roche or *sneycht*." *Ab. Reg. t. c.* "To buy their skins, rough or smooth."—Sw. *snygg-a*, to dress, to clean, Wideg.

SNEILL, *s.* An indolent, inactive person, Aberd.; the northern pron. of *Snool*.

To SNEIR, *v. n.* Perhaps move swiftly. *Bann. P.*—Isl. *snar-a*, celeriter auferre.

SNEIRLY, *adv.* In derision. *Burel.*

SNEIST, *s.* A taunt, Loth. V. Snyst.

To SNEYSTER, *v. a.* To sear; to scorch, Ayrs. Synon. *Scaum.*

SNEISTY, *adj.* Sneering, Loth. V. Snisty.

SNEITH, *adj.* Smooth; polished, Roxb. *Not sneith*, applied to language that is tart and acrimonious, ibid. *A. Scott's Poems. Sneith* seems to be a variety of A. Bor. *Snathe*, "to prune trees." Perhaps this is the meaning of *Sneith*, as used by G. Douglas. V. Sned.

SNEITH, *adj.* Uncertain. *Douglas.*

SNELL, *adj.* 1. Keen; severe, S. *Wallace.* 2. Sharp; piercing; applied to the air, S. *Doug.* 3. Sarcastic; transferred to language. *Ross.* 4. Firm; determined, S. *Ramsay.* 5. Acute; in relation to mind, S. ibid. 6. Applied to losses in trade, S. *Rob Roy.*—A. S. *snel*, Su. G. Teut. *snell*, acer, alacer.

SNELLY, *adv.* 1. Sharply, S. *Shirrefs.* 2. Keenly; applied to the weather, S. *Ferg.*

To SNERE, Sneer, *v. a.* To breathe forth. *Doug.*—Isl. *snerri*, sternutatio.

SNET. L. *suet*, q. v. *Barbour.*

To SNIAUVE, *v. n.* To snow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

To SNIB, *v. a.* To geld, S.—Teut. *snipp-en*, secare.

SNIB, *s.* "A smart stroke." *Gl. Tarras.* Buchan; probably from Teut. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, the beak of a bird.

* *To* SNIB, *v. a.* *Poems 16th Cent.* Given in Gloss. as not understood. But it is merely the E. v. used in the sense of *check*.

SNIB, *s.* A small bolt for fastening a door, S.

To SNIB *a door.* To fasten it with a small bolt, S. E. and S. *snib*, q. to put a *check* on it.

To SNIB *a candle.* To snuff it, Loth.—Su. G. *snopp-a*, emungere, de candela.

SNIBBIT, Snibble, Snibbelt, *s.* A wooden knob put on one end of a rope, which goes into an eye on the other end, for fastening it; used for retaining a tether, Roxb. *Gall. Enc.* Perhaps from S. *Snib*, to fasten.

SNIBLICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A collar of plaited rushes, by which a cow was in former times bound to the stake, Roxb. V. Baikie.

To SNICHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To titter; to laugh in one's sleeve; also pron. as in E. *snicker*, Aberd.

To SNIFFLE, *v. n.* To be slow in motion or action, S.—Belg. *snefel-en*, to hesitate.

SNIFFLER, *s.* A trifler; a driveller, Lanarks.

SNIFFLES, *s. pl.* That difficulty of breathing through the nostrils, which is caused by a cold, Selkirks. Synon. *Snifters.*—Teut. *snoffel-en*, *snuffel-en*, naribus spirare.

SNIFTER, *s.* 1. A severe blast, S. *Ross.*—Isl. *snaefur*, frigidus, austerus. 2. Any sudden reverse of fortune, S. 3. A cutting repartee, S. B. 4. The effect of a strong purgative, S. B.

To SNIFTER, *v. n.* To sniff; to draw up the breath audibly by the nose; as generally implying that it is stopped by mucus, or from cold, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *snyfst-a*, id.

SNIFTERS, *s. pl.* Stoppage of the nostrils from cold, S.

SNIGGERT, *s.* One chargeable with guileful malversation, Ayrs.—Su. G. *snugg-a*, clanculum subducere. V. Art, Ard, *terms.*

To SNIP, *v. n.* To stumble slightly, Loth. Less forcible than *Snapper*, q. v.

SNIP, Sneep, *s.* 1. The dazzling of something white; as of snow. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. A white streak down the face of a horse, Ang. *Aberd. Journ.* V. Snippit.

SNIP, Sneep, Sneep-white, *adj.* Of a bright colour, South and West of S. *Remains of Nithsd. Song.* From *snio*, snow.

To SNYP, *v. n.* To nip. *Douglas.*—Belg. *snipp-en*, id.

SNIPE, *s.* A sarcasm, Loth.—Isl. *sneipa*, convitium; *sneip-a*, contumelia afficere.

To SNIPE, *v. a.* To check; to reprimand; to snib, Aberd.; nearly the same with the E. v. in another form, *to Sneap*, properly traced by Mr. Todd to Isl. *sneip-a*, contumelia afficere.

SNYPE, *s.* 1. A smart blow, S. B. *Skinner.* 2. A fillip, Roxb.

To SNYPE, *v. a.* 1. To give a smart blow; as, "I think I've *snypit* ye," Aberd. 2. To fillip, Roxb.

SNIPIE-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a nose resembling a *snipe's neb* or bill, Roxb.

SNIPPY, *adj.* Tart in speech, S.—Isl. *snaef-ur*, acer, austerus.

SNIPPY, *s.* One who, in using the scissors, gives too short measure, Ang.—Teut. *snipp-en*, secare.

SNIPPY, *s.* A horse or mare with a white face, S.

SNIPPILTIN', *part. adj.* *Hogg's Tales.* Perhaps smelling like a dog, S. *Snooking*, Dan. Teut. *snabel*, a beak, a snout; Belg. *snuffel-en*, to search.

SNIPPIN, *part. adj.* Dazzling, as "the *snippin* snow," Mearns.

SNIPPIT, *adj.* Applied to a horse with a streak or stripe of white running down its face, S. B. V. Snip, Sneep.

SNIPPIT, *adj.* *A snippit nis*, a snub nose, Ang.—Isl. *snoppa*, rostrum.

To SNIRK, *v. n.* To draw up the nose in contempt or displeasure. *Gall. Encycl.*—Germ. *schnurch-en*, naribus follicare, ut solent iracundi.

To SNIRL, *v. n.* 1. To sneeze, Roxb. 2. To laugh in an involuntary and suppressed way; synon. *Snirt*. Probably from Goth. *snirre*, sternutatio, to which Serenius traces E. *Sneer*.

To SNIRT, *v. n.* 1. To breathe sharply, in a jerking sort of way, through the nostrils, Roxb. Dumfr. *Herd*. 2. To breathe strongly through the nostrils, as expressive of displeasure or indignation, Loth. 3. To burst out into an irrepressible laugh, Roxb. Ettr. For.

SNIRT, *s.* A suppressed laugh, with a snorting noise from the nostrils, ibid.

SNIRT, *s.* An insignificant, diminutive person, Upp. Clydes.—Su. G. *snart*, gracilis; Isl. *snirt*, comptus, nitidus.

SNISH, Snishan, *s.* Snuff. *Gl. Shirr.* "*Snush*, or *sneesing* powder," Kersey. V. Sneeshin.

SNYST, *s.* Perhaps the same with *Sneest*, q. v. *Saint Patrick*.

SNISTER, *s.* A severe blast in the face, Ang. Synon. *Snifster*, S. *Sneyster*, Fife.

SNISTY, *adj.* Saucy in language or demeanour, S. B.—Su. G. *snaes-a*, Isl. *snefs-a*, to chide severely.

To SNITE, *v. a.* 1. To snuff; applied to a candle, S.—Su. G. *snyta liuset*, emungere lucernam. 2. To clear the nose by a snort.

SNYTE, *s.* A smart blow, Ettr. For.—Isl. *snid-a*, secare.

To SNYTE, *v. n.* To walk feebly, Buchan. *Tarras*.—Isl. *snaut-a*, labi; item, incertus ferri, Haldorson. G. Andr. renders it nuto.

SNYTH, *s.* The Coot, Orkn. *Barry*.—Su. G. *snoed*, bald, from its head. Lat. *nudus*.

* *To* SNIVEL, *v. n.* 1. To breathe hard through the nose, S. 2. To speak through the nose, S. A. Bor.; E. *to Snuffle*.—Teut. *snuffel-en*, *snuffel-en*, naribus spirare.

To SNOCKER, *v. n.* To snort, S. *Minstr. Bord.*—Dan. *snarck-er*, Belg. *snerk-en*, id.

SNOCKER, *s.* A snort, S.

SNOCKERS, *s. pl.* A stoppage of the nostrils from cold, S. B.; synon. *Snifters*.

SNOD, *adj.* 1. Lopped; pruned, S. *Hudson*. 2. Neat; regarding the shape. *Douglas*. 3. Trim, S. Synon. *trig*. *R. Galloway*. 4. Transferred to literary compositions. The pret. of the v. *Sned*, ibid.

To SNOD, Snoddr, *v. a.* 1. To prune, S. 2. To put in order, S. *Fergusson*.

SNODDIE, *s.* A neatly dressed person; almost invariably applied to a female, Clydes.

SNODDIE, *s.* A thick cake or bannock baked among hot ashes, Orkn.—Isl. *snad*, food.

SNODDIE, *s.* A stupid fellow; a ninny, Roxb.—Teut. *snoode*, vilis, turpis; Germ. *schnod*, *schnoede*, vanus, despicatus.

To SNODGE, *v. n.* To walk deliberately, Roxb.—Dan. *snig-er*, "to sneak, to slink, to creep, to tread easily, to go softly."

SNODLY, *adv.* Neatly; trimly, S. *Galt*.

SNOG, *adj.* Snug, Mearns.

To SNOG, *v. a.* To jeer; to flout, Aberd.—Isl. *snugg-a*, increpare. V. Snag, *v.*

SNOICK, *adj.* 1. In a virgin state; applied to young women, as expressive of their purity, South of S. 2. Water-tight; a sea phrase, ibid.—Su. G. *snygg*, concinnus, elegans. *En snygg piga*, a neat girl.

To SNOIF, *v. a.* To whirl; applied to the spindle. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *sno*, contorquere. V. Snoove.

SNOIT, *s.* "A young conceited person who speaks little." *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *snot-r*, modestus.

SNOIT, *s.* Mucus from the nose. *Watson*.—A. S. *snote*, id. E. *snot*.

To SNOIT, *v. a.* To blow one's nose with the finger and thumb, S.; Johns. gives *Snite* as simply signifying "to blow the nose."—A. S. *snyt-an*, emungere.

To SNOITER, *v. n.* To breathe strongly through the nose. *He's asnoiterin and sleepin*, Ang.; a phrase used of an old or infirm person. V. Snotter.

To SNOKE, Snook, Snowk, *v. n.* 1. To smell at objects like a dog, S. *Douglas*. 2. To range; prying into every corner, S.—Su. G. *snok-a*, insidiose scrutari.

SNOKER, *s.* 1. One who smells at objects like a dog, S. 2. Often used in a bad sense, as denoting a rake, Roxb.

SNOOD, *s.* A short hair-line, to which a fishing-hook is tied, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *snod*, funiculus; *sno*, to twist.

SNOOD, Snoid, Snude, *s.* A fillet with which the hair of a young woman's head is bound up, S. *Penn.*—A. S. *snod*, vitta.

To Tyne *one's* Snude. A phrase applied to a young woman who has lost her virginity, S. It is singular that the ancient Romans had the same figure. *Mitram solvere*, metaphorice significabat cum virgine concumbere. Montfaucon.

To SNOOD, Snood *up*, *v. a.* To bind up the hair with a fillet, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SNOOFMADRUNE, *s.* A lazy, inactive person, Fife. Perhaps from the S. v. *Snoove*, and E. *Drone*.

To SNOOK, *v. n.* V. Smoke.

To SNOOL, *v. a.* To subjugate by tyrannical means; pron. *snule*. S. *Ramsay*.—Dan. *snoel-er*, to snub.

To SNOOL, *v. n.* 1. To submit tamely. *Burns*. 2. To act in a mean and spiritless manner, S. O. *Blackw. Mag.*

SNOOL, *s.* One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another. *Ramsay*.

To GAE *about* Snoolin'. To go from place to place with an abject appearance, S.

To SNOOVE, (pron. *snuve*,) *v. n.* 1. To move smoothly and constantly, S. 2. To walk with an equal and steady pace, S. *Burns*. 3. *To Snuve awa'*, to sneak off, S.—Ir. *snoimh-im*, nare, torquere. 4. To walk with the head bent towards the earth; to walk in a slovenly manner, Roxb. Clydes.

To SNOOZE, *v. n.* To sleep, Roxb.—Teut. *snuyv-en*, Su. G. *snyfst-a*, naribus spirare.

To SNORK, *v. n.* 1. To snort, Roxb. Dumfr. *Hogg*. 2. A person is said to *snark*, when he attempts to clear away any huskiness in the throat, Dumfr. Syn. *Hawgh*, E. to hawk.—Dan. *snarck-er*, Belg. *snork-er*, to snore, to snort; Germ. *schnarch-en*, to snore; Su. G. *snark-a*, to snort.

SNORK, *s.* "The snort of an affrighted horse." *Gall. Encycl.*

SNORL, *s.* A difficulty; a scrape, S. B.—Su. G. *snoere*, Teut. *snoer*, funis.

SNORT *of Thread*. A hank of entangled thread, Aberd.; Isl. *snurda*, ruga, also inaequalitas; *snurd-a*, to ravel. The root seems to be *snar*, Dan. *snor*, a line, a thread. V. Snurl, *s.*

SNOSH, Snush, *adj.* Fat and contented; applied to a healthy, chubby child, Dumfr.—Dan. *snadsk*, "pleasant, merry, jocund," &c. Wolff.

SNOT, Snottie, *s.* A dunce; a dolt, Roxb.; synon. *Dulbert.*—A. S. *snote*, Teut. *snot*, mucus; whence E. *snotty-nosed*. V. Snoddie.

SNOTTER, *s.* 1. Snot at a child's nose, S. 2. Any thing of no value. *Oicland.*—Fland. *snotter*, rheuma, catarrhus.

To SNOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils. *Ramsay.* 2. To snotter; to blubber, S. "To *snotter* and *sniool*, to blubber and snuffle." *Gl. Antiq.* "To *snoter*, to sob or cry, North," Grose.

SNOTTER, *s.* "The proboscis of a turkey-cock," S. *Gl. Antiq.* "*Snotergob*, the red part of a turkey's head, North," Grose. This corresponds with the S. designation, *Bubblie-jock.*

To SNOTTER and LAUGH. To laugh in a good-natured way, Fife.

SNOTTER, *s.* A laugh of this description, ib.

SNOTTER-BOX, *s.* "A cant term for the nose," Aberd. *Gl. Shirr.*

SNOTTER-CAP, *s.* A dull, stupid, boorish fellow, Roxb. Q. a *cap*, or *bowl*, filled with *snotter*, or the mucus from the nose.

* SNOUT, *s.* 1. Metaph. impudence. *Herd.* 2. Formerly used in S. to denote the beak of a ship. "Rostra, the *snout* of a ship." *Wedder. Vocab.*

SNOUTHIE, *adj.* Drizzly, dark, and rainy, Tweedd. —Gael. *sneachda*, snowy.

SNOW-FLAKE, Snow-flight, Snow-fowl, *s.* Snow-bunting, S. *Stat. Acc.*

To SNOWK, *v. n.* To smell about, Clydes. Ettr. For. A variety of Smoke, q. v.

SNOWK, *s.* A smell; used in a ludicrous way, ibid.

SNUAIN, *s.* A sea-weed, Orkn.

SNUBBERT, *s.* 1. A loose knot or lump, Aberd. 2. The nose, in contempt; the snout, ibid.—O. Teut. *snabbe*, Fris. *snebbe*, rostrum avis.

SNUDE, *s.* V. Snood, *s.* 2.

SNUFFE, *s.* A disorder in the nostrils. *Watson.*—Teut. *snuf*, defluxio capitis ad nares.

SNUFFIE, *adj.* Sulky; displeased; often *Snuffie-like*, Clydes.

SNUFFILIE, *adv.* In a sulky manner, ib.

SNUFFINESS, *s.* Sulkiness, ibid.—Germ. *schnauf-en*, or *schnaub-en*, per nares spirare; fremere. Teut. *snuff-en*, *snoff-en*, naribus spirare, follium more reciproco spiritu nares agitare.

To SNUG, *v. a.* 1. To push with the head or horn, Ang. 2. To reprimand with severity, Ang.—Isl. *snaegg-ia*, duris et asperis verbis excipere.

SNUG, *s.* A stroke; a push, Ang.

SNUGS, *s. pl.* Small branches lopped off from a tree, S. B. V. Sneck.

SNUIFIE, *adj.* Sheepish; awkward, Berw.

To SNUIST, *v. n.* To sniff, S. *St. Patrick.*—Su. G. *snyfst-a*, anhelitum per nares crebro reducere.

To SNUISTER, or Snuitter, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, through the nostrils, Fife.—Teut. *snoff-en*, *snuff-en*, *snuyv-en*, naribus spirare. V. Snotter, *v.*

SNUISTER, Snuitter, *s.* A laugh of this description, ibid.

To SNUIT, (like Gr. *v.*) *v. n.* To move in a careless and inactive manner, with the appearance of stupor; as, "He was gaun *snuittin* doun the street," "He cam *snuittin* in," Fife.—Teut. *snuyte*, nasus.

SNUITTIT, *part. adj.* Having the foolish, glimmering look of one half-drunk, Loth.—Dan. *snotted*, snotty.

SNUK, Snuck, *s.* A small promontory. *Wallace.*—Teut. *snoecke*, nasutulus.

To SNURKLE, *v. n.* To run into knots, as a hard-twisted thread, Ettr. For.; immediately allied to Isl. *snerk-ia*, ringi, *snerkiar*, s. pl. rugae, and *snorkiun*, rugosus.

To SNURL, *v. a.* To ruffle or wrinkle. *Ramsay.*—Dan. *snurd-a*, ruga.

To SNURL, *v. n.* To contract like hard-twisted yarn, S. O. Gl. Sibb.—Isl. *snurd-a*, id.

SNURLIE, *adj.* Knotty, S. B. Roxb.

SNUSH, *s.* Snuff; a term still used by old people, Aberd.; also *Sneesh.* *Meston.*

SNUSH, *adj.* Fat and contented. V. Snosh.

SNUSH, *s.* A spiked instrument, fastened to the head of a calf to prevent the mother from suckling it. Dan. *snuse*, to snuff.

To SNUVE, *v. n.* V. Snoove.

To SO, *v. a.* To smooth the water by oily substances, in order to raise small fishes to the surface, Shetl.

SOAKIE, *adj.* Plump; in full habit, Loth. The pron. of Clydes. is *Sukie* or *Sookie*. "A *sookie* lassie," a plump sweet girl.

SOAKIE, *s.* A ludicrous designation for a lusty female, Loth. Perhaps from E. *soak.*

SOAM. "*Herring soam*, the fat of herrings." *Gall. Encycl.* Originally the same with E. *seam*, lard; C. B. *saim*, grease.

SOAPER, *s.* A soap-boiler, Aberd.

SOAPERIE, *s.* A place where soap is made, S. *Surv. Kincard.*

* *To* SOB, *v. n.* This E. v. is applied, by singular obliquity of signification, to the palpitating motion of green wood, or of any moist body, in the fire, S. *Burns.*

SOB, *s.* A land storm, S. B. V. Summer-sob.

To SOBER, *v. n.* To become less boisterous; to grow more calm, Aberd.

To SOBER, Sobyr, *v. a.* To compose; to keep under, S. *Wallace.*

SOBERLY, *adv.* Sparingly; frugally, S.—Teut. *sober*, parcus, continens, frugalis; *soberheyd*, parcitas; *soberlick*, parcè.

SOBERSIDES, *s.* "A creature of *sober* habits." *Gall. Encycl.*

SOBIR, Sobyr, Sober, *adj.* 1. Poor; mean, S. *Douglas.*—Belg. *sobere*, id. 2. Small, S. *Rollock.* 3. Weak; feeble. *Bannatyne Poems.* 4. In a poor state of health, S. 5. Sometimes denoting a moderate state of health, S. 6. Applied to a person or thing that does not merit commendation, S.

SOC, Sock, Sok, *s.* The right of a baron to hold a court within his own domains, S.—A. S. *soc*, curia, jurisdictio.

SOCCOMAN, Sockman, *s.* 1. One who holds lands by soccage. *Reg. Mag.* 2. A tenant subjected to certain restrictions, and bound to perform certain services, Aberd. *Statist. Acc.*

To SOCHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To make much of one's self; to live delicately; particularly by the use of palatable draughts, S.—Gael. *socair*, ease, rest; *sogh*, delicacy.

SOCHER, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Lazy; effeminate; inactive from delicate living, North of S.

SOCHT, *part. pa.* of *Seek.* Exhausted; wasted; drained, S. *Maitl. Poems.*

SOCY, *s.* "A person who walks with a manly air." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *swass-a*, to walk loftily. V. Swash.

SOCK, Sok, *s.* A ploughshare, S. *Pal. Hon.*—Fr. *soc*, id.

SOCKIN-HOUR, *s.* The portion of time between daylight and candle light, Teviotd. This is also called *Gloamin-shot.*

SOCKIN OF THE TIDE. The last of a tide, either of the ebb or flood, Shetl.—Goth. *saukva*, to sink.

SOCK-MANDRILL, *s.* A *fac-simile* of a plough-head cast in metal, Teviotd.

SOD, *adj.* 1. Firm; steady. *To lay Sod*, to make secure; *to lie Sod*, to lie secure, or on a solid foundation, Fife. 2. As applied to the mind or conduct, synon. with *Douce* and *Canny*, ibid.

SOD, *adj.* "Singular; odd; unaccountable; strange." *Gl. Surv. Moray.*

SOD, *s.* 1. A species of earthen fuel larger than a peat, used for the back of a fire on the hearth, S. The word is used in Yorks. in the same sense. 2. A heavy person, or any dead weight, Roxb.

SOD, *s.* A species of bread, Ayrs. *Picken.*—Isl. and Su. G. *sod* denotes pottage, jus, jusculum, from *siud-a*, coquere.

SODDIS, Sodds, *s. pl.* A sort of saddle used by the lower classes, made of cloth stuffed, S. *Maitland P.*—A. S. *seod*, pl. *seodas*, a sack. Synon. *sunks.*

To SODGERIZE, *v. n.* To act as soldiers; to be drilled, Dumfr. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*

SODGER-THEEFD, *part. adj.* A low term, signifying that one has little or no money; q. having the *thigh* of a *soldier.*

SODICK, *s.* A dull, clumsy, heavy woman, Shetl.—Isl. *sodi*, homo sordidus; *sod-az*, sordere. V. Soudie, *s.*

SODIOUR, *s.* A soldier. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *sodoier*, id.

SODROUN, Sudroun, Sothroun, *s.* 1. Englishmen. *Wallace.* 2. The English language, as distinguished from the Scottish. *Doug.* Q. *southern*, A. S. *sutherne.*

SODROUN, Sothroun, *adj.* Of or belonging to England, S. *Wallace.*

To SOFT, *v. a.* To assuage. *Bellenden.*

* SOFT, *adj.* Wet; rainy; *a soft day*, a rainy day, South of S. Loth.

SOY, *s.* Silk. *Ritson.*—Fr. *soie.*

SOILYIE, *s.* Soil. V. Sulye.

To SOILYE, *v. a.* To solve; to resolve. *Bellend. T. Liv.* From Lat. *solv-ere*, or O. Fr. *sol-er*, id.

SOYME, *s.* A rope. V. Sowme.

SOIND, *s.* A court, Shetl. V. Shynd.

To SOYNDA, *v. a.* To see, Shetl.—Su. G. *syn*, Isl. *sion*, the power of vision.

SOYNDECK, *s.* The eye, Shetl.

SOYNE, *s.* A son. *Aberd. Reg.*

To SOIRNE, *v. a.* To quarter; to lodge forcibly. *Acts Ja. I.* V. Sorn, Sornis.

To SOIR, *v. n.* To complain. *Colkelbie Sow.*—Su. G. *soer-ja*, dolere.

SOIT, Soyt, *s.* 1. An assize. *Stat. Rob. II.* 2. Attendance on an overlord by his vassals, in the court held by him. *Skene.*—Fr. *suite*, sequela.

SOITH, *s.* Truth. *Douglas.*—A. S. *soth.*

SOITHFAST, *adj.* V. Suthfast.

SOYTOUR, Soyter, Suitar, *s.* 1. One appearing in a court as the vassal of another. *Skene.* 2. One employed by another to manage his business in court. *Quon. Att.* 3. Sometimes used as equivalent to *Dempster*, because it was part of the office of a *Suitar* to pronounce the judgment of court. *Balf. Pract.*—L. B. *sectator* is used in the second sense, *Du Cange.* Skene expl. it in sense first.

To SOKE, *v. n.* To slacken, Pink. *K. Hart.*—Teut. *swijck-en*, to subside.

SOLACE, *s.* Sport. *Douglas.*

SOLACIOUS, *s.* Cheerful. *Barbour.*

SOLAND, Soland Goose, *s.* The Gannet, S. *Houlate.*—Norw. *sule*, Isl. *sula*, id.

To SOLD, *v. a.* To solder. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *sould-er*, Ital. *sold-are*, id.

SOLD, *s.* 1. A weight, ingot, S. *sould. Douglas.* 2. Money in general. *Wallace.*—Teut. *solt*, *sould*, stipendium; A. S. *seod*, a purse.

SOLDATISTA, *s.* Soldiery. *Spalding.*—Ital. *soldatesca*, *soldato*, L. B. *soldates*, a soldier.

SOLE, *s.* A potato-basket, Liddesdale; pronounced like E. *soul.*—Flandr. *scule*, *suele*, *suyle*, situla; modiolus; a bucket; also, a small bushel or corn measure.

SOLE-CLOUT, *s.* A thick plate of cast metal attached to that part of the plough which runs on the ground, for saving the wooden heel from being worn, Roxb. *The Pirate.*—A. S. *sul*, a plough.

SOLEFLEUK, *s.* The sole, a sea fish, Dumfr. *Symson's Descr. Gall.*

SOLESHOE, Solshun, *s.* A piece of iron on that part of a plough on which the share is fixed, Fife.—Su. G. *sko* denotes whatever strengthens the extremity of any thing.

SOLE-TREE, Soal-tree, *s.* A beam reaching from the one wall of a cow-house to the opposite, into which the under end of each stake or post is mortised; and which, resting on the ground, forms the crib or manger, Teviotdale; q. forming the *sole.*

SOLICIT, Sollicit, *adj.* Solicitous. *Knox.*

* SOLID, Solide, *adj.* Sane; in possession of one's mental faculties; used in a negative form; as, "He's no very *solid*," He is not quite sound in his mind, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SOLYEING, *s.* The act of solving. *Priests Peblis.*—O. Fr. *sol-er*, solvere.

SOLIST, *adj.* Careful; anxious. *Compl. S.*—Lat. *solicit-us.*

To SOLIST, *v. a.* To solicit. *Douglas.*

SOLISTARE, *s.* A solicitor. *Acts Ja. V.*

SOLISTATIOUN, *s.* Legal prosecution; management in courts of law. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

SOLVÊ, *s.* That member of college who exacts the fines.—L. Solve, pay. *Shirrefs.*

SOLVENDIE, *adj.* 1. Sufficient to pay one's debts; solvent, Ang.—Lat. *Solvendus. Solvendo* is also used, Aberd. 2. Worthy of trust; to be depended on, Aberd.; changed to *Sevendle* or *Sevensil*, Roxb. 3. Firm; strong, Ang. Aberd. *Solvendier* in the comparative, and *solvendiest*, are used, Aberd.

SOLVENDINESS, *s.* A state of trustworthiness, ib.

SOLUTE, *adj.* General; not close; declamatory, Lat. *M'Ward.*

SOLUTIOUNE, *s.* Payment. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *solution.*

SOME. A termination of adjectives. V. Sum.

SOME, *adv.* 1. In some degree; somewhat, S. B.; as, "Are ye sair hurt wi' that fa' ye got?" "I'm *some* hurt." *Piper of Peebles.* 2. *And some*, a phrase used in Aberd. Mearns. &c. as denoting preeminence above that which has been mentioned before. *Ross.* Thus, "She's as benny as you, *and some*," she is as pretty as you, and much more so.

SOMEGATE, *adv.* Somehow; in some way; South of S. *Tales of My Landlord.*

SOMMAR, *adj.* Summary. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *sommaire.*

SON, *s.* The sun. *Douglas.*—Belg. *son*, id.

SON-AFORE-THE-FATHER, *s.* Common Coltsfoot, Tussilago farfara, Linn. Moray. Mearns. Clydes. This plant has been often designed in botanical Latin, Filius-ante-pater.

SONCE, *s.* Prosperity. V. Sons.

SONDAY, Sonneday, *s.* The old orthography of Sunday, the Christian Sabbath. *Knox's Hist.*

SONELIE, *adj.* Filial. *Acts Ja. V.*—Sw. *sonlig*, and Dan. *soenlig*, id.

SONE PLEUCHT. A ploughgate or division of land exposed to the solar rays. "The haill *sone pleucht*," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

SONIE HALF. That part of lands which lies to the south, or is exposed to the *sun*; *Sunny side*, synon. This is opposed to the *Schaddow half*, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SONYHE, Sunyie, *s.* 1. Care. *Wallace.* 2. Anxiety. *Priests Peb.* 3. Pains; industry. *Montgom.*—Fr. *soign*, care, diligence.

SONYIE, *s.* Excuse; improperly printed *Sonsie*. *M'Ward's Contendings.* Abbreviated from *Essonyie*, q. v.

To SONYIE, Sunyie, *v. n.* 1. To care; to regard. *Bannatyne Poems.* 2. To be anxious, as implying a fearful apprehension of the future. *Wallace.* 3. To be diligent. *Lyndsay.* 4. Denoting hesitation, in consequence of anxious thought. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *soign-er*, to care, to be diligent.

To SONK, *v. n.* To drivel; to loiter. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *sunk-a*, to sink; *sink-a*, tardere.

SONK, *s.* 1. Such a seat as may be used as a couch. *Douglas.*—A. S. *song*, Su. G. *saeng*, a couch. 2. A grassy seat, S. ibid. 3. A wreath of straw, used as a cushion, or a load-saddle. *Godscroft.* V. Soddis.

SONKIE, *s.* "A man like a *sonk*, or a sackful of straw." *Gall. Encycl.*

SONOUNDAY, *s.* Sunday. *Barbour.*—A. S. *sunnan-daeg*, id. V. Sonday.

SONS, Sonce, *s.* 1. Prosperity; felicity, Loth. *Dunbar.* 2. Abundance. *Wyntown.*—Gael. Ir. *sonas*, prosperity, happiness.

SONSY, Sonsie, Sonse, *adj.* 1. Lucky; fortunate, S. B. *Lyndsay.* 2. Good-humoured; well-conditioned, S. *Pop. Ball.* 3. Having a pleasant look, S. *Burns.* 4. Plump; thriving, S. *Ramsay.* 5. Denoting fulness, conjoined with cordiality in the host. *Kelly.*

To SOO, *v. n.* To smart. V. Sow, *v.*

To SOOCH, (*guit.*) *v. n.* To swill, S.—E. *swig*; Isl. *siug-a*, sorbeo.

SOOCH, *s.* A copious draught, S.

To SOOGH, *v. n.* V. Souch, *v.*

To SOOK, *v. a.* To suck, S. V. Souk, *v.*

SOOKER, *s.* A horseleech, Loth.; from the v. *Sook*, to suck, S.

SOOKERS, *s. pl.* An instrument used by children for suction and noise. *Blackw. Mag.*

SOOKIN' TURKEY. A designation among the vulgar for a fool or ninny, Roxb.

SOOLACK, *s.* A reel for a hand-line, Shetl.

SOOLEEN, *s.* The sun, Shetl.—Dan. *solen*, id. Ihre views Gr. ἥλιος as originally the same word.

To SOOM, *v. n.* To swim, S.

* SOON, *adj.* Near; an oblique used of the E. term, which, in its application, is thus transferred from time to space. *The soonest gait*, the nearest road.

To SOOP, *v. a.* To sweep, S. *Cottagers of Glenburnie.*

SOOPER, *s.* A bunch of feathers for sweeping. *Gall. Enc.*—Sw. *sopare*, a sweeper.

SOOPING, *s.* The act of sweeping, S. *St. Ronan.*

SOOR-DOOCK, *s.* Buttermilk, Loth.

SOORLONG, *s.* A noted liar, Shetl. The last syllable is from Dan. *logn*, a lie, or contr. from *logner*, a liar. The first may be from Su. G. *swaar*, gravis, *swaara*, valde, q. a great liar, a very liar.

To SOOSH, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to flog, Ayrs. Often, "to *soosh and skreenge*." 2. To tease one with taunting language, ib.

SOOSHIN', *s.* 1. A beating, Ayrs. 2. Abusive language, ibid. Probably corr. from the E. v. *to Switch*.

SOOTH, *adj.* True, S. *Kelly.* V. Sothe.

SOOTHFOW, *adj.* Honest; worthy of trust. *A soothfow servant*, Loth. V. Suthfast.

SOOTIE, *s.* "An old term for the devil," Aberd. *Gl. Shirr.* Evidently from E. *soot*.

SOOTIE, *adj.* Black with soot. *Burns.*

SOOTIPILLIES, *s.* "A moss plant which grows on a thick stalk, like a willow-wand. The head is about half a foot long, and of a *sootie* colour." *Gall. Enc.*

SOOTY-SKON, *s.* A cake baked with *soot*, to be used on Fastern's e'en, S. B.

SOP, *s.* A slight meal. *Barbour.* V. Soup.

SOP, *s.* Juice; moisture. *Doug.*—Teut. *sop*, liquamen, liquor.

SOP, Sope, *s.* 1. A crowd. *Barbour.* 2. Any body, consisting of a variety of parts or particles conjoined. *Douglas.*—Isl. *sopp-ur*, pila, sphaera.

To SOPE, Soup, *v. n.* To become weary; to faint. *Douglas.*—Moes G. *swaif*, cessavit; A. S. *swaef-ian*, deficere.

SOPHAM, Sophime, *s.* A sophism. *Wallace.*—Fr. *sophisme.*

SOPITE, *part. pa.* Set at rest, S. *M'Ward.*

SOPITING, *s.* Setting at rest; quashing; a forensic term, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.*—Lat. *sop-ire*, (*sopit-um*,) to set at rest.

SOPPES DE MAYN. Some restorative cordial. *Sir Gawan.*

SORD, *s.* Apparently filth. V. Suddill, *adj.*

SORD, *s.* A cross bar in a *Liggat* or reclining gate. "The long bar which crosses the others obliquely." *Gall. Encycl.*

SORDANE, *adj.* Perhaps private. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *sourdine*, id.

SORDES, *s.* Filth, S. B. *Law Case.*—Lat. *sordes*, id.; Isl. *saurd-a*, to defile.

SORDID, *pret.* Defiled. *Barbour.*

SORE, *adj.* A sorrel or reddish colour. *Douglas.*—Fr. *saure*, id.

SORY. L. *scry*, cry. *Wallace.*

SORING, *part. pr.* Bewailing. *Burel.*—A. S. *sorg-ian*, lugere.

SORIT, *adj.* Of a sorrel colour; as, "a *sorit* horse," Clydes.

To SORN, Sorne, *v. n.* 1. To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board, S. *Macbean.* 2. Denoting the depredations made by an invading army. *Muse's Thren.*—O. Fr. *sejourn-er*, commorari.

SORNARE, Sorner, *s.* One who takes free quarters, S. *Acts Ja. II.*

SORNE, *part. pa.* Sworn. *Aberd. Reg.*

SORNING, *s.* The act of exacting free lodgings, S. "*Sorning*, sponging, and playing the unwelcome guest." *Antiq.*

To SORPLE, *v. a.* To scrub with soap and water, Roxb.—Su. G. *sorp-a*, to moisten

SORPLINS, *s. pl.* Soap-suds, Roxb.

SORROW, *s.* A term unwarrantably used in imprecations, or strong asseverations, equivalent to E. *plague, pox*, &c. or *fiend, deil. Leg. St. Androis.* 2. Applied to a troublesome child, as causing sorrow. *Antiquary.*

Muckle Sorrow. The Devil, S. *D. Anderson's Poems. Dr. Beattie.*

SORROW-RAPE. A rope or strap slung across the shoulders of persons carrying a hand-barrow, and attached to the *steels* or *frames* of it, to relieve the arms of those who carry the load, Teviotd.

To SORT, *v. n.* To depart; to go forth. *Bannatyne's Journal.*—*Fr. sort-ir.*

* SORT, *s.* A term applied to persons or things, when the number is rather small, Roxb. Berwicks. S. *Wheen* seems nearly synon.; as, "Was there mony fouk at the kirk the day?" "Ou, there was a *sort* at it," S. A.

To SORT, *v. a.* To supply or furnish to one's satisfaction; to fit; to suit; as, "I can *sort* ye wi' a knife now," I can now supply you with a knife to your mind.—Used in the sense of O. E. *assort.* Fr. *assort-ir*, to suit, to furnish, &c. *Sortir* also signifies "to assert, to furnish or fit with," Cotgr.

To SORT, *v. n.* To agree; to come to a bargain, S. *Walker's Peden.*

* *To* SORT, *v. a.* To chastise; to correct by stripes, S.; q. to put one to *sorts. Monastery.*

SORTING, *s.* Correction with the hand or the tongue, S. *St. Ronan.*

SORTS, Sort, *s. pl. That's your sorts!* an exclamation used when one is highly pleased with an action or thing, Aberd.

SOSH, *adj.* 1. Addicted to company and to the bottle. *A sosh companion*, expl. "social and sappy," S. A. 2. Frank; conversable; not reserved, Loth. 3. Expl. "*canny*; sober; quiet, though implying cheerfulness," Teviotd. 4. Snug; comfortable, as applied to the external situation. Synon. *Cosh. Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* 5. Lazy; indolent, Lanarks. Ayrs. 6. Plump; broad-faced, Loth.

SOSHERIE, *s.* Social intercourse, Ayrs.

SOSS, *s.* The flat sound caused by a heavy but soft body, when it comes hastily to the ground, or squats down, S.; *souse*, E. *Ramsay.*

To SOSS, *v. n.* To fall down as a dead weight; to come to the ground, as it were, all in a piece, S.

SOSS, *s.* 1. A mixture of incongruous kinds of food, S.—O. Fr. Teut. *sausse*, condimentum, *sauss-en*, condire. 2. Applied to a child whose clothes are dirty and disordered. E. *Mess.*

To SOSS, *v. a.* To mix in a strange manner, S.

To SOSS, *v. n.* To use incongruous aliments or medicines mixed together, S.

SOSSING, *s.* Mixing up in an incongruous way, S. *St. Ronan.*

SOSS-POKE, *s.* A low word used to denote the stomach, Fife.

SOT, *s.* A fool, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

SOTHROWN, *s.* A collective term for Englishmen. V. Sodroun.

SOTTER, *s.* An indefinite number of insects, or other small animals, collected together; as, "a great *sotter*," Roxb.—Isl. *siot*, multitudo.

To SOTTER, *v. n.* To cluster closely, as the small-pox, or any cutaneous eruption, Roxb. *A' sotterin*, is a phrase very commonly used in this sense; q. "all in a cluster."

To SOTTER, *v. a.* To saturate. *Gall. Encycl.*

To SOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To boil slowly, S.—A. S. *seoth-an*, Isl. *sied-a*, to boil. 2. Used to denote the bubbling noise made by any thing in boiling, S. 3. "The crackling and bubbling noise which any piece of flesh, or greasy substance, makes before the fire," Clydes. *Edin. Mag.* Syn. *Sotter.*

SOTTER, *s.* The act of boiling slowly, S.

To SOTTER, *v. a.* 1. To scorch any part of the body, any piece of flesh, fat, or greasy substance before the fire, Upp. Clydes. *Edin. Mag.* 2. To burn slightly. Thus, one is said to *sotter* the fingers by touching hot embers, &c. ibid. Probably a variety of *Scouder, Scouther*, q. v.

To SOTTLE, *v. n.* A term expressive of the sound emitted by any soft substance, as broth, porridge, &c. when boiling, Ayrs. From the same origin with *Sotter*, *v.*

To SOUCH, Sooch, Sweven, (*guttural.*) *v. n.* 1. To emit a rushing or whistling sound, S. *Douglas.* 2. To breathe long as in sleep, S. *Ramsay.*

SOUCH, Seven, Sowch, Such, Swough, *s.* 1. A rushing or whistling sound, S. *Burns.* 2. The sound emitted during profound sleep. *Douglas.* 3. A deep sigh, S. O. *Burns.* 4. A whining tone, E. *cant*, S. *Mactan.*—A. S. *sweg, swege*, sonus, clangor. 5. A flying report; a vague rumour, S. *Cottagers of Glenburnie.* 6. *Auld seugh.* When a person or thing retains the same character, temper, or mode, without variation, it is said, *He*, or *It, has aye the auld seugh yet*, S.

SOUCH, *adj.* Silent; quiet, S. *To keep souch*, to be silent.—A. S. *swig-an, swug-an*, id.

SOUCH, *s.* Silence, S.—A. S. *swig*, id. *Keep a calm souch*, be silent. *Rob Roy.*

SOUCH, *pret. v.* Deserted. *Barbour.*—A. S. *swic-an*, to deliver up; or Su. G. *swig-a*, loco cedere.

SOUCHT, *pret.* Assailed by arms. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *sock-a*, violenter invadere.

SOUCYE, *s.* The heliotrope, S. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *souci, soulsie*, a marigold, a heliotrope, q. *solem sequens.*

SOUD, *s.* A quantity, S. B. *Stat. Acc.* V. Soild.

To SOUDER, *v. a.* 1. To solder; S. *Souther.*—Teut. *souder-en*, ferruminare, consolidare metalla. 2. To unite; to combine, S. *Davids. Seas.* 3. To make up a variance, or to unite those who have been alienated, S. *M'Ward's Contend.*

To SOUDER, *v. n.* To unite, ibid.

SOUDERING, *s.* An act of union, ibid.

SOUDY, *s.* A heterogeneous mixture; a hodge-podge. *Jacobite Relics.*

SOUDIE, *s.* 1. A gross, heavy person, S.—Isl. *sodi*, homo sordidus. 2. "*Soudie*, a dirty woman, partaking much of the nature of a sow." *Gall. Encycl.* V. Sodick.

SOUDLAND, *s.* One who comes from the south country, S. B.

SOUDLY, *adj.* Soiled. *Wallace.* V. Suddle.

SOUDOUN LAND. The land of the *Soldan* or Sultan. *Bannatyne P.*

SOVER, Sovir, *adj.* Secure. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *sur.*

SOUERANCE, *s.* 1. Assurance. *Wallace.* 2. Safe conduct, ibid.

SOVERANIS, *s.* L. *severanis*, difference. *Dunbar.*—O. Fr. *sever-er*, to separate.

SOVERTIE, *s.* Surety. *Vpon sovertie*, on security. *Bannatyne's Transact.*

To SOUF, Souff, *v. n.* 1. To sleep in a disturbed manner, S. B.—Su. G. *sofw-a*, A. S. *swef-an*, id. 2.

To breathe high in sleep, S. B.—Teut. *soeff-en*, spirare; A. S. *seof-ian*, to moan. 3. To whistle in a low tone, S. A. *Fergusson*. 4. To con over a tune on an instrument. *Ramsay*. 5. To sing; used in a general sense, Roxb. *M. Scott's Poems*.

SOUF, Souff, *s.* 1. A disturbed sleep, S. B. 2. High breathing in sleep, S. B. 3. Low whistle, S. *Shirr*. 4. Strain; humour, S.

To SOUFF, *v. n.* To strike, S. B.—Isl. *sueip-a*, percutere.

SOUFF, Sowff, *s.* A stroke, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing*.—Su. G. *swepa*, Isl. *svepa*, scutica, a scourge.

To SOUFF, *v. a.* "To quaff." *Surv. Moray*.—Teut. *soeff-en*, *soff-en*, sorbere.

SOUFFLE, *s.* A stupid, lazy, drunken fellow, Mearns.—Teut. *suff-en*, delirare, hallucinare; Isl. *sueiff-a*, agitare, gyrare.

SOUFLET, *s.* "A stroke; a blow," Buchan.—Fr. *soufflet*, "a box, cuff, or whirret on the ear," Cotgr.

SOUFT, *part. pa.* Exhausted, Loth. Bord. Apparently a corr. of the part. *Sopit*. V. Sopz, *v.*

To SOUGH, *v. a.* To conn over a tune, S. A. *J. Nicol*.—A. S. *swog-an*, sonare, tinnire; part. pr. *swogend*, S. *souchand*.

To SOUGH *out*, *v. a.* To utter in a whining tone, S. *Antiquary*.

SOUGH, *s.* A stroke; a blow, Buchan. Shall we refer it to the *sough* or sound made by a blow?

To SOUGH, *v. n.* To emit a rushing sound, &c. V. Souch.

SOUGH O' THE SEA. "The sound of the sea; as the sea begins to speak before the sky. When the sea thus doth growl, farewell to fair weather for a while." *Gall. Encycl.*—Eng. *ground-swell*. *N.* Souch, *s.*

To SOUK, Sook, *v. a.* 1. To suck, S.; as, *a sookin bairn*, a sucking child; pron. as *oo* in E. 2. Figuratively used to denote the power of wheedling or flattery in the old S. Prov. "He has a tongue in his head that could *souk* the *lavrocks* out of the lift."

SOUKIT, *part. adj.* Fatigued; exhausted, Fife.—Teut. *swac*, infirmus, enervus, languidus, *swack-en*, debilitare, deficere; Dan. *svakk-er*, to waste.

SOUKKYR, Succour, *s.* Sugar. *Ab. Reg. Succur* is still the pron. of Fife.—Fr. *sucre*, Lat. *saccharum*.

SOUKS, Soukies, Soukie-clover, *s. pl.* The flower of red clover, S. from being *sucked* by children. V. Suckies.

SOULDER CRAB. The Cancer Bernardus. *Sibbald*.

SOULE, *s.* A swivel. *Lyndsay*. V. Sule.

To SOUM, *v. a.* To surmise, Aberd.

SOUM, Sowme, *s.* The relative proportion of cattle or sheep to pasture, or *vice versa*, S. 1. *A soum of sheep*, five sheep, in some places ten, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. *A soum of grass*, as much as will pasture one cow, or five sheep, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Sw. *sum* is equivalent to *tal*, number.

To SOUM *land*. To calculate and fix what number of cattle or sheep it can support, S. *Stat. Acc.*

To SOUM and ROUM. To pasture in summer, and fodder in winter, S. *Stat. Acc.* V. Rowme, *v.*

To SOUME, *v. n.* To swim; pron. q. *Soom*, S. *Belland. T. Liv.* V. Soom.

SOUME, *s.* A load. V. Sowme.

SOUMS, *s. pl.* The *sounds* of the cod dried for food, Shetl.—Dan. *svomm-e*, to swim.

SOUN', *adj.* Smooth; level. *A soun' road*, a smooth road; *a soun' stane*, a smooth stone, &c. S. *Soun'* is pron. like E. *soon*.

SOUN, *s.* Son. "His *soun* & apperand air." *Ab. Register*.

To SOUND, *v. n.* To swoon, Loth. *Law's Memorialls*.—A. S. *swind-an*, Sw. *swind-a*, Germ. *schwind-en*, deficere.

SOUND, *s.* A swoon; a faint, Loth.

To SOUND, *v. a.* To spin a top, Aberd.

To SOUND, *v. n.* To spin, as expressive of the motion of a top, ibid.

SOUNDS (*of a fish*), *s. pl.* The swimming bladder, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *sund*, natatio.

To SOUNYE, *v. n.* To concern one's self about; to take interest in. *Bann. MS. Chron. S. P. V.* Sonye, *v.*

To SOUP, *v. n.* "To sob; to weep with convulsive heaves." *Gl. Lyndsay*.

To SOUP, *v. n.* To become weary. V. Sopz.

To SOUP, Soop, *v. a.* To sweep, S. *Lyndsay*.—Su. G. *sop-a*, id.

SOUP, Sup, *s.* 1. The quantity of spoon-meat taken into the mouth at once, S. 2. A mouthful of liquor, S. *Dunbar*. 3. A considerable quantity of drink, or of any thin food, S. *Forbes*.—Isl. *sope*, a draught, *soup*, spoon-meat. 4. A small portion of sustenance, such as is taken with a spoon, S. *A bite and a soup*, S. slender support, both as to meat and drink, *Old Mortality*.

SOUPAND, *part. pr.* Sobbing, or groaning. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *seof-ian*, ingemiscere,

SOUPIE, *s.* A sling, Teviotd.—Isl. *sveif*, vibratio; Su. G. *svaefwa*, in aura librari.

SOUPLE, *adj.* 1. Flexible; as E. *Supple*, S. *Gl. Shirr*. 2. "Cunning," ibid. S.

SOUPLE, *s.* 1. The part of a flail which strikes the grain, S. *Pop. Ball.*—Isl. *sveip-a*, to strike. 2. A piece of wood, used as a cudgel, South of S. *Guy Mannering*.

SOUPLE TAM, or JOCK. A child's toy, placed against a wall, which, being pulled by a string, shakes its limbs, and seems to dance, S. E. *Peter-Waggy*.

SOUP-THE-CAUSEY, *s.* A scrub; one who would do the meanest thing for money, Fife.

SOUR, Soure, *adj.* 1. Bitter, S. *Kelly*. "It is a *soure* reek, where the goodwife dings the goodman," S. Prov. 2. Frequently applied to a cold, wet soil, S. *Ure's Rutherglen*.

SOUR, Soure, *s.* Any thing acid in a metaph. sense. *M. Bruce's Lectures*.

SOUR CAKES. A species of cakes baked with great ceremony in Rutherglen for St. Luke's Fair. *Ure's Rutherglen*.

SOURCEANCE, *s.* Cessation. *Bannatyne's Journal*.—Fr. *surceance*, *surseance*, "a surceasing or giving over; a pause, intermission, delay," Cotgr.

SOURD, *s.* Sword. *Aberd. Reg.*

SOUR-DOOCK, *s.* Buttermilk, S.

SOUR-GRASS, *s.* Sedge-grass, a species of Carex, Lan. Ayrs. V. Blue-grass.

SOUR-KIT, *s.* A dish of coagulated cream, S. *Compl. S.*

SOUR-LAND, *s.* Land which, when left untilled, either becomes swardless from too much moisture, or produces nothing but sedge-grasses and other worthless aquatic plants, S. O. *Surv. Ayrs.*

SOURMILK, *s.* Buttermilk, S.—Sw. *sur mioelk*, id.

SOUR-MOU'D, *adj.* Having a sulky look; q. a *sour mouth*, Aberd.—Teut. *suer-muyl*, homo tetricus, acerbum os.

SOUROCK, Sourack, *s.* Sorrel, S. *Light-foot*.—Germ. *saurach*, Teut. *suerick*, id.

SHEEP'S SOURACK. A species of sorrel, id.

To SOURSE, *v. n.* To rise. *Doug.*—Lat. *surgo, -ere*, id.

SOUR-SKON, *s.* A thin cake made of oatmeal steeped in water till it become *sour*, used at Yule, Moray.

SOUSE, *s.* A French sol. *Evergr.*—O. Fr. *sols, sous.* From Lat. *solidus.*

* *To* SOUSE, SOOSE, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to drub; as, "He *soos't* him weel," he thrashed him soundly, S.; pron. *sooce.* 2. To punish severely, in a legal way. Thus, one who is subjected to a heavy fine, is said to be *weel soost*, S.

SOUST FEET. Cow-heel, S. *Shirrefs.*

SOUT, *s.* The start or bounce of a plough when it meets with a stone, Galloway.—Fr. *sault, saut*, a leap, bound; ship.

To SOUTAR, SOUTER, *v. a.* To obtain so complete a victory, in any game, as to leave the opposite party without one favourable move or stroke, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

SOUTAR, SOUTER, *s.* 1. A shoemaker, S. *Evergreen.*—A. S. *sutere*, Lat. *sutor.* 2. One who makes *brogues* or shoes of horse leather, Ang.

SOUTER-CLOD, SOUTER'S-CLOD, *s.* A kind of coarse brown wheaten bread used in Selkirk and some parts of Fife. V. CLOD.

SOUTER'S BRANDY. A cant phrase for buttermilk, Aberd. *Shirrefs.*

SOUTH, *s.* A whistling sound. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *sucht*, a sigh; or a corr. of *Souch.*

To SOUTHER, *v. a.* To solder, S. V. SOUDER.

SOUTHLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to the south; southern, S. *Southland men*, inhabitants of the South of S. *Spald.*—A. S. *suth land*, australis regio.

SOUTHRON, SOTHERON, SOUDRON, *s.* A contemptuous designation for an Englishman, a corr. of *Southern. Minstr. Bord.* V. SODROWN.

SOUTRIE, *s.* A miscooked liquid dish, Upp. Lanarks.

To SOUTT, *v. n.* To sob, S. B.—Teut. *sucht-en*, suspirare, gemere.

SOW, *s.* A military engine anciently used in sieges, for covering those who were employed to undermine walls. *Barbour.*—Isl. *graf-svin*, q. the *digging sow*, as meant to cover those who dig under the wall.

SOW, HAY-SOW, *s.* A large stack of hay erected in an oblong form, S. pron. *soo. L. Hailes.*—Teut. *soeuw*, gleba qua agger conficitur.

To SOW, SOO, *v. a.* To stack, S.

SOW, *s.* 1. One who makes a very dirty appearance, S. B.—Teut. *souwe*, a common shore. 2. Any thing in a state of disorder, S. B. 3. A great cluster of objects in a disordered state, S.

To SOW, *v. a.* To pierce; to gall. *Barbour.*

To SOW, *v. n.* To smart; to feel tingling pain, S. *Wynt.*—Sw. *swid-a*, to smart; Dan. *svi-e*, smart.

SOW, SOW-IK-THE-KIRK, *s.* A game played by young people in Lothian. This is said to be the same game with *Church* and *Mice*, Fife.

SOW-BACK, *s.* A head-dress worn by old women, Ang. probably denominated from its curved shape.

SOW-BROCK, *s.* The Badger, Fife.

SOWCE, *s.* Flummery; such as *brose, sowens*, or oatmeal pottage. Gl. Sibb.

SOWCHT, *s.* The South. *Aberd. Reg.*

SOW-DAY, *s.* The name given to the 17th of December, in Sandwick, Orkney, from the custom of killing a *sow* on that day, in every family that has a herd of swine. *Statist. Acc.*

SOWDEN, *s.* The South, Shetl.—Isl. *sud-r*, Su. G. *sued-r*, Dan. *sud, syden*, id.

SOWE, *s.* A winding-sheet. *Second Sight.*—Gael. *soadh*, a bed.

SOWEN, *s.* The paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working, S.—A. S. *seave*, Belg. *sogh*, paste.

SOWEN-BOAT, *s.* A barrel used for preparing flummery, S. *Herd.*

SOWEN-BOWIE, *s.* 1. A vessel for making flummery, Ang. 2. *Deil's Sowen-bowie*, a play among children, ibid.

SOWEN-KIT, *s.* The same with *Sowen-tub*, S. *Herd.*

SOWEN-MUG, *s.* A dish for holding *sowens* when made ready, ibid.

SOWENS, *s. pl.* Flummery, S. *Stat. Acc.*

BLEARED SOWENS. Sowens that are made too thin, Roxb.

SOWEN-SEEDS, *s. pl.* V. SEEDIS.

SOWENS-PORRIDGE, *s.* Pottage, made of cold *sowens*, by mixing meal with them while on the fire, Ang.

SOWEN-TUB, *s.* A tub or cask in which *sowens* are prepared before being cooked, S. O. *Surv. Ayrs. Sween-tub*, Clydes.

SOWER-BREAD, *s.* Expl. "a flitch of bacon," Dumf.

SOWERIT, *part. pa.* Assured. *Wallace.*

SOWFF, *s.* A stroke; a blow, Aberd. V. SOUFF.

SOWING, *s.* The act, or effect, of piercing or galling, S. *sooin;* tingling pain. *Barbour.*

SOWING-BROD, *s.* The board employed by weavers for laying their *sowen*, or dressing, on the web, S. *A. Wilson's Poems.* V. SOWEN.

To SOWK, *v. a.* To drench, Ettr. For.—E. *soak*, Isl. *s-eck-va*, demergi.

SOW-KILL, *s.* A kiln dug out of the earth, in which lime is burnt, Fife.

SOW-LIBBER, *s.* A sow-gelder. V. LIB, *v.*

SOWLIS, *s. pl.* Swivels. *Lyndsay.*

SOWLLIT, *pret. v. Poems 16th Cent.* "Swelled," Gl. Perhaps rather sullied. V. SULL, *v.*

SOWLOCHING, *part. pr.* "Wallowing in mire like a sow." *Gall. Encycl.*

SOWLPIT. Drenched. V. SOWP.

To SOWME, *v. n.* To swim, S. *Philotus.*

SOWME, *s.* Number. *Wyntown.*—E. *sum.*

SOWME, *s.* A load carried by a horse. *Wallace.*—Teut. *somme*, A. S. *seom*, onus.

SOWME, SOYME, *s.* The chain that passes between the oxen, by which the plough is drawn, S. *soame*, Fife. *Douglas.* The traces for dragging ordnance, and the ropes by which hay is fastened on a cart.—Su. G. *soem*, that which conjoins two bodies.

FOOT-SOAM, *s.* An iron chain extending from the muzzle of the plough to the yoke of oxen next the plough, Loth. Roxb.

FROCK-SOAM, *s.* The chain reaching from the hindermost yoke of oxen to that before them, ibid.

SOWMIR, *s.* A sumpter-horse. *Wallace.*—Fr. *sommier*, id.

SOWMONDS, *s.* A summons, LL. pass.—Fr. *semonce*, id. *semond-re*, to summon.

SOWMPES, *s. pl. Inventories.* Perhaps the same with *Sowmes*, traces for drawing. V. SOWME.

SOWNIS, *s. Acts Cha. I.* Perhaps bran; or it may denote *Sowen-seeds*, q. v.

SOWP, *s.* A term used by washerwomen. *Gall. Encycl.* Synon. *Graith*, q. v. V. SOWP, *v.*

To SOWP, *v. a.* 1. To drench, S. *Doug.* 2. Metaph. in reference to grief. *Houlate.* 3. Applied to one who is much emaciated, S.—Teut. *sopp-en*, intingere.

SOWPH. V. Souvv.

SOWRCHARGIS, *s.* Additional charge. *The Bruce.* —Fr. and E. *surcharge.*

SOW'S-COACH, *s.* The game called in E. *Hot Cockles,* Loth.

SOWSE, *s.* 1. "A swinging, heavy blow." *Gall. Encycl.* This seems only a slight variation from E. *souse,* "violent attack." 2. "Sometimes a load," ibid. V. Soss, *s.*

SOW-SILLER, *s.* Hush money; the lowest kind of secret-service money; a *douceur* for inducing one to pervert justice, Roxb.—Probably *Sough-siller,* from A. S. *swig,* silentium, and *seolfer,* argentum. S. *Souch,* (q. *v.*) still signifies silence.

SOW'S-MOU, *s.* A piece of paper rolled upon the hand, and twisted at one end, to hold small quantities of groceries, Aberd. Syn. *a wig.*

SOWSSEIS, *s. pl.* "To laubour at the *sowsseis* of this towne." *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps cares, from Fr. *soucie.*

SOWT, *s.* An assault in war. *Poems 16th Cent.* Also written *Sawt.* V. Salt, *s.*

To SOWTH, *v. n.* To whistle in a low tone, S. O. *Burns.* V. Souch.

SPAAD, *s.* A spade, Aberd.—Dan. *spaad.*

To SPACE, *v. a.* 1. To measure by spaces, S. 2. To take long steps with a solemn air. *Knox.*—Belg. *pass-en,* to measure; with *s* prefixed.

SPACE, *s.* A pace, S. B. *Law Cases.*

SPACE, *s.* Kind; *species. Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *espece,* id.

To SPACIER, *v. n.* To walk, S. *Compl. S.*—Belg. *spacier-en,* id.

To SPAE, Spay, *v. n.* 1. To foretell, S. *The Pirate. Shirrefs.* 2. To foretoken. *Douglas.* 3. To bode; to forebode. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *spa,* Dan. *spaa-er,* to foretell.

SPAE-BOOK, *s.* A book of necromancy. *Minst. Bord.*

SPAE-CRAFT, *s.* The art of foretelling, S. *Ramsay.*

SPAE-ER, *s.* A fortune-teller, S. *Blackw.*

SPAEING, *s.* Act of prophesying. *Galt.*

SPAE-WARK, *s.* Prognostication, S. *Guy Manner.*

SPAEWIFE, Spaywife, *s.* A female fortune-teller, S. *Fergusson.*—Isl. *spakona,* Dan. *spaakone,* q. a *spay-queen.*

SPAIG, *s.* 1. A skeleton, Clydes.—Teut. *spoocke,* Su. G. *spok,* phantasma. 2. A tall, lank person; also *Spaigin,* Upp. Lanarks.

SPAIK, Spake, *s.* 1. The spoke of a wheel, S. *Doug.* 2. A bar (or lever) of wood. *Acts Ja. III.*—Teut. *spaecke,* vectis; radius rotae. 3. In pl. the wooden bars on which a dead body is carried to the grave, S. *Spalding.* Sometimes called *Hand-spaiks.* 4. Metaph. a personal designation, S. *Lyndsay.*

SPAIL, *s. Gawan and Gol.* V. Spale.

SPAYMAN, Spaeman, *s.* 1. A prophet; a diviner. *Bellenden.* 2. A male fortune-teller, S. *Kelly.*—Isl. *spamadr;* Dan. *spaamand,* vates.

To SPAIN, Spane, Spean. To wean, S. *Monroe.*—Germ. *spen-en,* Belg. *speen-en,* ablactare.

To SPAYN, Span, *v. a.* To grasp. *Barbour.*—Isl. *spenn-a,* amplecti, arripere.

SPAINYIE, *s.* The name given to a cane imported from the West Indies, and used in forming the reeds used in bagpipes, hautboys, and other wind instruments. Weavers' reeds are also made of it; syn. *bamboo,* Aberd. Lanarks. This designation has originated from its being brought at first from the Spanish (S. *Spainyie*) West India Islands.

SPAINYIE-FLEE-PLAISTER, *s.* A cantharidian plaster, S. The phrase, "Cantharidian plaisters" is used by Burns.

SPAINYIE FLEES. Spanish flies; cantharides, S. V. Spainyie.

SPAINING, *s.* The act of weaning; also the time when a child has been weaned, S.—O. E. "*Spanynge* or wenynge of children, ablactacio, *spanyn* or wanyn chylder, ablacto," Prompt. Parv.

SPAINING-BRASH, *s.* A disorder of children, in consequence of being weaned, S.

To SPAIRGE, *v. a.* 1. To dash; to strike aslant, applied to liquids, S. *Burns.* 2. To bespatter by dashing any liquid, S. 3. To sully by reproach, S. *Burns.*—Lat. *sparg-ere,* Fr. *asperg-er,* to besprinkle. 4. To cast a wall with lime. *Lamont's Diary.* This, in Fife, Aberd. and elsewhere, is called to *haurl.*

SPAIRGE, *s.* 1. A sprinkling, S. 2. The liquid that is sprinkled or squirted, S. 3. A dash of contumely, S. E. *sparge.*

SPAIT, Spate, Spreat, *s.* 1. A flood, S. *Douglas.* 2. A great fall of rain; "a *spait* o' rain," S. 3. Any thing that hurries men away like a flood. *More.* 4. Fluency of speech, S. *Ruddiman.*—Gael. *speid,* a great river flood; perhaps from *spe,* froth.

To SPAIVE, Spreave, *v. n.* To bear the operation of *spaying. Gall. Encycl.*

SPAIVER, *s.* One who *spays* or castrates animals, S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Flap in front of small clothes, Mearns.

SPALD, Spauld, Spawl, *s.* 1. The shoulder. *Polwart.* 2. A joint; as, *lang spauls,* long limbs, S. *Douglas.*—Fr. *espaule,* C. B. *yspolde,* the shoulder.

Black Spauld. A disease of cattle, S. Synon. *Quarter-ill,* q. *v. Ess. Highl. Soc.*

SPALDING, *s.* A small fish split and dried, S. *Herd.* V. Spelding.

SPALE, Spail, Speal, *s.* 1. A lath used in wooden houses for filling up the interstices betwixt the beams, S. B.—Su. G. *spiaell,* segmentum, lamina. 2. A chip. *Douglas.*—Sw. *spiaela,* id. 3. A shaving of wood, S.—Fr. *spolia,* the shavings of wood.

SPALLIARD, *s.* Espallier, S.

SPALE-HORN'T, *adj.* Having the horns thin and broad, Clydes.—Su. G. *spiaell,* lamina. V. Spale, *s.*

SPALEN. *Man of spalen. Sir Ja. Balfour's Papers.* Can this signify "man of defence," from L. B. *spalion,* a kind of gallery woven with twigs in the form of a roof, and made so solid as to repel every weapon that falls on it? Du Cange.

To SPALLER, *v. n.* To sprawl, Berwicks.—Su. G. *sprall-a,* id.

SPALLIEL, *s.* A disease of cattle, Lanarks. *Ure's Rutherglen.* Q. if the same with the *Black Spauld,* q. *Spaul-ill?*

To SPAN, *v. a.* To put horses before any sort of carriage; a Belg. term, Sewel. *Monro's Exped.*

SPAN, Spann, *s.* A dry measure in Orkn. *Rentall Book of Orkney.* Su. G. *spann,* mensura aridorum, continens dimidiam tonnae partem. V. Lesh Pund.

To SPAN, *v. a.* To grasp. V. Spayn.

SPANG, *s.* The act of grasping, Roxb.

To SPANG. 1. *v. n.* To leap with elastic force; to spring, S. *Douglas.* 2. *v. a.* To cause to spring, ibid. 3. *To spang o'er,* metaph. to overleap. *Rams.* —Isl. *spenn-a,* Germ. *spann-en,* to extend.

SPANG, *s.* 1. The act of springing, S. *Douglas.* 2. A fillip. *Ruddiman.*

SPANGIE, *s.* "An animal fond of leaping." *Gall. Encycl.*

SPANGIE, *s.* The game in E. called *Base and Span.*

SPANGIE-HEWIT, *s.* A barbarous sport of boys to young Yellow-hammers, S.

SPANGIS, *s. pl.* Spangles. *K. Quair.* — Teut. *spanghe*, Isl. *spaung*, lamina.

SPANG-NEW, *adj.* "Quite new. *Spang-fire-new*, the same." *Gall. Encycl.* E. *span-new.* "*Spang-new*, quite new, North." Grose.

SPANG-TADE, *s.* A cruel sport among children with toads. *Gall. Encycl.*

To SPANHEW, *v. a.* To place any thing on one end of a board, the middle of which rests on a wall, and strike the other end smartly, so as to make it start suddenly up, and fling what is upon it violently aleft, Ettr. For. A barbarous sport of children with toads and yellow-hammers. V. SPANGIE-HEWIT.

SPANYE, *adj.* Spanish, S. *Inventories.*

SPANYEART, *s.* A Spaniel. *Douglas.*

SPANYIE, *s.* Spain. *Nicol Burne.*—Ital. *Spagna.*

To SPANYS, *v. n.* To blow fully. *Wyntown.*—*Fr. espanouissement*, full blow of a flower.

To SPANK, *v. n.* To sparkle or shine, Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *spange*, lamina.

To SPANK, *v. n.* To move with quickness and elasticity, S. *St. Patrick.*—From *Spang*, v. or Isl. *spink-a*, decursitare.

To SPANK *aff*, *v. n.* To move or set off in this manner, S. *Tarras.*—C. B. *ysponciaw*, to bound sharply.

SPANKER, *s.* 1. One who walks with a quick and elastic motion, S. 2. "A tall, well-made woman." *Gall. Encycl.* 3. A fleet horse, S. A. *Waverley.* 4. *Spankers*, in pl. long and thin legs, S.

SPANKERING, *adj.* Nimble; agile. A "*spankering hizzie*, a tall, nimble girl." *Gall. Encycl.*

SPANKER-NEW, *adj.* Quite new, Teviotd. Synon. *Spang-new.*

SPANKY, *adj.* 1. Sprightly; frisking, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* 2. Dashing; gaudy, Ettr. For. ibid.

SPAR, A-SPAR, *adv.* In a state of opposition, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *sperr-a*, distendere, repagulis munire.

A SPAR-WAIES, *adv.* The same with *A-spar. Rollock on II. Thes.*

To SPAR, SPER, *v. a.* To shut; to fasten a door with a bar of wood called a bolt, S. A.—O. E. "*sperye* or shyttyn, claudo," Prompt. Parv.

SPARE, *s.* 1. An opening in a gown or petticoat. *Skene.* 2. The slit or opening in the forepart of breeches, S.; *Spaiver*, S. B. Fife.

SPARE, *adj.* 1. Barren. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. Lean; meagre. *Morison.*—A. S. *spaer*, parcus.

To SPARGE, *v. a.* To dash, &c. V. SPAIRGE.

To SPARGEON, *v. a.* To plaster. *Wisyet.* From *Spairge*, q. v.

SPARGINER, SPARGITER, *s.* A plasterer. *Acts Cha. I.*

* SPARK, *s.* A small particle of fire. S. Prov. "The smith has aye a *spark* in his haise [*r.* hawse]." *Kelly.* A mode of accounting for want of sobriety from the nature of one's occupation. Of a woman addicted to intemperance, it is said, "She's the smith's dochter; she has a *spark* in her throat," Loth.

CLEAR SPARK. A *clear spark* on the wick of a candle is supposed to signify the speedy arrival of a letter to the person to whom it points, Teviotd.

To SPARK, *v. a.* 1. To bespatter, S. *Doug. Virg.* 2. To soil by throwing up small spots of mire; as, "You're *sparkin'* a' your white stockings," S. 3. To scatter thinly; often applied to seeds; as, "Shall I *spark* in some of thai grass seeds?" *Moray.*—Lat. *sparg-ere.*

Ir's SPARKIE, *v. impers.* It rains slightly, Ibid. Syn. with *It's spitterin.*

SPARK, *s.* A very small diamond, ruby, or other precious stone, S. *Inventories.*

SPARK, *s.* 1. A small spot of mire, S. 2. A small portion of any thing. *Wife of Auchtermuchty.* 3. The spot on clothes, produced by mud, &c. S. 4. A particle of any liquid, S. *Bannatyne Poems.*

SPARKLE, *s.* A spark. *Kirke of Christ in Scotlande.*

SPARKLET. V. SPRINCKLED.

SPARLING, SPIRLING, *s.* A Smelt, S. *Sib.*—Germ. *spierling*, Lat. *sperlan-us*, id.

To SPARPELL, SPERPAR, *v. a.* To disperse. *Doug.* —Fr. *esparpill-er.*

SPARROW-BLASTET, *part. pa.* Sense not clear. *The Buttail.*

SPARROW-DRIFT, *s.* The smallest kind of shot, Roxb.; q. "what men let *drive* at *sparrows.*"

SPARROW-GRASS, *s.* Asparagus, a plant, S.

To SPARS, *v. a.* To spread; to propagate. *Knox.*—Lat. *sparg-o*, *spars-um*, id.

SPARS, SPARSE, *adj.* Widely spread, as "*Sparse* writing" is open writing, occupying a large space, S. V. the v.

To SPARTLE, *v. n.* 1. To move with velocity and inconstancy, S. B. *Buddiman.* 2. To leap; to spring; to splutter, Gall. *Davids. Sess.* 3. To kick, Gall.—Belg. *spartel-en*, "to shake one's legs to and fro, to kick to and fro," Sewel. V. SPRATTLE.

SPARWORT, *s.* *Borthwick's Brit. Antiq.* Cloth for covering the *spars* of a cradle.

SPASH, *s.* Said to signify the foot, S. B. *Taylor's F.*

SPAT, *s.* Spot; place, S. *Edin. Mag.*

SPAT, *s.* The span of Oysters, Loth. *Statist. Acc.*—Sw. G. *spad*, jus, humor.

SPATCH, *s.* A large spot; a patch or plaster, St. A.; *s* being prefixed after the Goth. form.

SPATE, *s.* A flood; an inundation. V. SPAIT.

SPATHIE, *s.* A spotted river-trout, Perths. Kinross; S. *spat.*—Teut. *spotte*, macula, *spott-en*, aspergere maculis.

SPATRIL, *s.* 1. Gaiters or *spatterdashes*, Roxb. 2. Marks used in music, ibid. *A. Scott's Poems.*

SPATS, *s. pl.* 1. *Spatterdashes*, S. 2. *Black spats*, a cant term for irons on the legs, Ang. *St. Kathleen.*

SPATTILL, *s.* Spittle. *Acts Mary.*—A. S. *spatl*, *spatl*, saliva, sputum.

SPATTLE, *s.* Apparently a slight inundation; q. a little *spait*, Dumfr. *Surv. Dumfr.*—A. S. *spatl-ian*, *spatti-an*, signifies spumare.

To SPAVE, *v. a.* To *spay*, or castrate, animals of the female kind, Gall. *Statist. Acc.*—Lat. *spad-o*, C. B. *dyspaddu*, id.

SPAVER, *s.* Flap in front of small clothes. Mearns. V. PEEVER.

SPAUL, *s.* A limb. V. SPALD.

To SPAUL, *v. n.* To push out the limbs feebly, as a dying animal, Clydes.

SPAUL, *s.* Such a feeble motion of the limbs, Ibid. V. SPALD.

SPAWLDROCHIE, *adj.* "Long-legged." *Gall. Encycl.*

* SPEAK, *imperat.* Attend; hearken; q. give me speech with you, S.

To SPEAK *in*, *v. n.* To make a short call for one in passing; as, "I *spak in*, and saw them, as I cam by," S.

To SPEAK with. To meet in a hostile manner; to give battle to. *Guthry's Mem.*

SPEAKABLE, *adj.* Affable, Aberd.

SPEAK-A-WORD-ROOM, *s.* A small parlour, S.

SPEAL, Spel, *s.* Play; game, S. A. *Davidson's Seasons.* V: Bonespel.

SPEAL-BONE, *s.* The shoulder-bone of mutton. *Pennant.*

To Read the Speal-Bone. To pretend to divine by looking through such a bone.

SPEANLIE, *adv.* Uncertain. *Houlate.*

SPEARMINT, *s.* A species of Mint; peppermint, Mearns, Fife.

SPEAT, *s.* A flood. V. Spait.

SPECHT, *s.* A Woodpecker, S. *Houlate.*—Germ. *specht*, Sw. *specka*, id.

SPECIALITIE, *s.* Favour; partiality. *Acts Ja. IV.* —L. B. *specialit-as*, amitie particuliere, Du Cange.

SPECIALL, *s.* A particular or principal person. *Spalding.*

SPECIALTE, *s.* Peculiar regard. *Barbour.*

SPECK, *s.* Blubber; the fat of whales, S.—Su. G. *speck*, id.; Teut. *speck*, bacon.

SPECK, *s.* Perhaps *spectre*. *Blackw. Mag.*

SPECKS, Specrs, *s. pl.* Vulgar abbrev. of *Spectacles*, S. *Hogg.*

SPECTACLES (of a fowl,) *s. pl.* The Merry-thought, S. In Fife, *Sprentacles.*

SPEDDART, *s.* "A tough old creature tight as a wire." *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *spade*, serus, tardus; q. one who lives long?

SPEDDIS, *s. pl.* Spades. *Inventories.*

To SPEDE, *v. n.* To speed, E. *Lynds.*—A. S. *spedian*, Alem. id. Belg. *spoed-en.*

SPEDE, *s.* *To cum spede*, to have success, S. *Doug.*

SPEDLIN, *s.* A term applied to a child beginning to walk, Dumfr. Quasi *Speedling*, one that makes *little speed*, or rather a *little* one that makes *speed.*

SPEEDART, Spreddard, *s.* The Spider. *Gall. Encycl.* —Teut. *spieder*, *be-spieder*, speculator?

To SPEEL, *v. n.* To take the amusement of sliding on ice, Dumfr.—Teut. *speel-en*, *spel-en*, Germ. *spil-en*, ludere.

SPEEN, *s.* Spoon, Aberd.

SPEEN-DRIFT, Spindrift, *s.* 1. The snow when drifted from the ground by the wind, S. B.; *Spoondrift*, S. A. *Journ. Lond.* Q. *spinning* drift, from its whirling motion. 2. Spray, Ayrs. Gall. *The Entail.*

SPEER, *s.* Inquiry. V. Spere.

To SPEER, *v. n.* 1. To inquire, S. 2. To squirt, Shetl.

To SPEER the *Price* of a young woman. To ask her in marriage, S. *The Entail.*

SPEERE, *s.* A hole in the wall of a house, through which the family received and answered the inquiries of strangers. *Ritson.* V. Spire, *s.*

SPEER-WUNDIT, *part. pa.* Out of breath with exertion, Loth. Fife. V. Spire, also Spirewind.

SPEG, *s.* A pin or peg of wood, Loth.—Dan. *spiger*, a nail; A. S. *spicyng*, Su. G. *spik*, id. *specka*, acuminare.

SPEICE, *s.* Pride. *Dunbar.* V. Spice.

SPEIDFUL, *adj.* Expedient. *Barbour.*—From A. S. *sped*, success.

SPEIK, *s.* Speech. V. Spek.

SPEIKINTARE, *s.* Supposed to be the Sea-swallow. *Stat. Acc.*

To SPEIL, *v. n.* To climb. V. Spele.

SPEIL, *s.* "Any sort of play or game." *Gall. Encycl.* V. Bonespel, and Spele.

SPEIR, Spere, *s.* Inquiry, Ayrs. *Galt.*

To SPEIR, *v. a.* To ask, S. V. Spere.

To SPEIR *about.* To make inquiry concerning; often as indicating interest, anxiety, or affection, S. *Lizzy Liberty.*

SPEIRINGS, Speirins, Sperins, Sperrings, *s. pl.* 1. Inquiry; interrogation; investigation; used with the addition of different prepositions, as *after*, *at*, and *of*, S. *The Pirate.* 2. Prying inspection of conduct, Fife. *MS. Poem.* 3. Intelligence; tidings, S. A. *Antiquary.*

SPEIRINS, *s. pl.* Inquiry, also information. V. Spere, Speir, *v.*

SPEK, Sprik, *s.* Speech. *Barbour.*

To SPELD, *v. a.* To expand; to lay open, as fish.—Germ. *spelt-en*, Su. G. *spial-a*, to divide.

To SPELDER, *v. a.* 1. To spread open, S. 2. To rack the limbs in striding, S.

To SPELDER, *v. n.* To toss the legs awkwardly in running, Ettr. For. Apparently a derivative from *Speld*, *v.* q. v.

SPELDING, Spelden, Speldrin, *s.* A small fish, split, and dried in the sun, S. *Boswell.*

To SPELE, Speil, *v. n.* To climb, S. *Douglas.*

SPELING, *s.* Instruction. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *spellian*, docere.

To SPELK, *v. a.* To support by splinters, S. *Rutherford.*—A. S. *spelc-an*, Su. G. *spialelk-a*, id.

SPELK, *s.* 1. A splint of wood applied to a fracture, S. A. Bor. 2. A splinter of iron. *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *spalcke*, lamina.

SPELKED, *part. adj.* A term applied to "ragged wood," ibid.

To SPELL, *v. n.* To asseverate falsely, Roxb.—A. S. *spell-ian*, fabulari, "to mock or delude with a false tale," Cooper.

To SPELL, *v. a.* To tell; to narrate. *Houlate.*—A. S. *spell-ian*, Isl. *spial-a*, narrare.

To SPELL, *v. n.* To discourse. *Pop. Ball.*

SPELL, Spele, *s.* Narrative. *Wyntown.*—Alem. *spel*, a discourse, a history.

SPENCE. V. Spens.

To SPEND, *v. n.* 1. To spring, Loth. 2. To gallop, Loth. V. Spyn.

SPEND, *s.* A spring; an elastic motion, ib.

To SPEND, *v. n.* Perhaps to urge; to persuade. *Bannat. Poems.*

SPENDRIFE, *adj.* Prodigal; extravagant, Clydes.

SPENDRIFE, *s.* A spendthrift, ibid. From *Spend*, *v.* and *Rife*, abundant.

To SPENN, *v. a.* To button, or to lace one's clothes; as, *To spenn the waistcoat*, to button it, Fife.—Germ. *spange*, a clasp or hook.

SPENS, Spence, *s.* 1. The place where provisions are kept, S. *Henryesone.*—Fr. *despense*, id. 2. The interior apartment of a country-house, S. *Burns.* 3. The place where the family sit at meat, S. B. *Pop. Ballads.*

SPENS, Spensar, Spenser, *s.* The clerk of a kitchen. *Wyntown.*

SPENSE-DOOR, *s.* The door between the kitchen and the *spence*, or apartment which enters from the kitchen, S. O.

SPENTACLES, *s. pl.* The vulgar name of *Spectacles*, S. *Tannahill's Poems.* In Fife called *sprentacles.*

To SPERR, Speir, Spyrr. 1. *v. a.* To search out. *Barbour.*—A. S. *spyr-ian*, investigare. 2. To investigate, ibid. 3. To ask; to inquire, S. *Douglas.* —A. S. *spyr-ian*, Isl. *spyr-ia*, to inquire. In this

general sense it is used in various forms. *To Speir at*, to interrogate, S.—Isl. *spyr-ia ad*, id. *To Speir after*, to inquire for, S.—A. S. *spyrian after*. *To Speir for*, especially as denoting an inquiry concerning one's welfare, S. 4. To scrutinize any article; as to investigate any legal deed, by applying it in the way of comparison with matters of fact libelled. *Acts Ja. IV.*

SPERE, *s.* V. SPEIRE.

SPERE, SPEIR, *s.* A sphere. *Doug.*—L. B. *spaer-a*, id.

To SPERFLE, *v. a.* To squander money, goods, &c. for no valuable purpose, Loth. Ayrs. V. SPARPALL.

SPERYNG, *s.* Information in consequence of inquiry. *Barbour.*—Teut. *speuringhe*, indagatio.

SPERK-HALK, *s.* A Sparrow-hawk. *Houlate.*—A. S. *spaer-hafoc*, id.

To SPERPLE, *v. a.* To disperse, S. V. SPARPALL.

SPERTHE, *s.* A battle-axe. *Minst. Bord.*—Isl. *sparda*, spatha, securis genus.

SPES, *s.* Species; synon. with *Kynd. Acts Ja. VI.* V. SPACE.

SPETIT, *part. pa.* Pierced. *Douglas.*—Isl. *spiot*, hasta; Teut. *spet-en*, fodicare.

SPEUG, *s.* A tall, meagre person, Upp. Clydes. Renfr.; synon. *Spaig.*—Su. G. *spok*, *spoeke*, Germ. *spuk*, Belg. *spook*, a spectre.

SPEUGLE, *s.* An object that is extremely slender; a diminutive from the preceding, ibid.—Fris. *spoochsel*, and Sw. *spoekelse*, id.

SPEWEN, *s.* Spavin. *Montgomerie.*

SPY-ANN, *s.* The "game of Hide-and-Seek." *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *yspi-o*, speculari. *Spy-ann* nearly resembles Fr. *espion*, a spy. V. Ho-SPY.

SPICE, *s.* A blow; a thwack, Aberd.

To SPICE, *v. a.* To beat; to thwack, ibid. Probably a figurative use of the E. v. in the same manner in which *to Pepper* is used.

SPICE, *s.* 1. Pepper, S. *Baillie.* 2. Metaph. pride; from the stimulating effect of strong spices. V. SPRICE.

SPICE-BOX, *s.* A pepper-box, S.

SPICE-BUST, *s.* The same with the preceding. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. BUIST.

SPICY, *adj.* Proud; testy, S. *L. Halles.*

SPIDER. When spiders creep on one's clothes, it is superstitiously viewed as betokening good luck, Teviotd.

SPIK, *s.* Whale's blubber, Shetl.—Isl. *spik*, id.

SPYLE. A palisado. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *spiale*, lamina lignea.

SPYLE-TREE, *s.* A long pole stuck into the side of a house, or supported horizontally, on which the fishing lines, after having been used, are gathered in order that they may be *redd*, Mearns.

SPILGIE, *adj.* Long and slender, Ang.

SPILGIE, *s.* 1. A tall, meagre person, S. 2. A long limb, S.—Isl. *spilk-ur*, assulae, laths, splinters; Gael. *spealg*, a splinter.

To SPILK, *v. a.* To shell pease; to take green pease out of the pod, Aberd. Moray. In Moray, at least, *Pilk* is used as synon. with *Spilk.*

SPILKINS, *s. pl.* Split pease, ibid.—Gael. *spealg-am*, to split, *spealgach*, splinters.

To SPILL, SPYLL, *v. a.* 1. To destroy, in whatever way, S. 2. To mar, S. 3. To kill. *Douglas.*—A. S. *spyll-an*, consumere, interficere. 4. To defile; to deflower. *Wallace.*—A. S. *spill-an*, corrumpere, vitiare.

To SPILL, SPILLE, *v. n.* 1. To perish. *Sir Tristrem.* 2. To corrupt; to putrefy, S. 3. To be galled, as the effect of heat, S.

To SPYN, *v. n.* To glide, S. *Douglas.*

SPYNDILL, *adj.* Thin; slender. *Maitland.* Q. resembling a *spindle.*

SPYNDLE, SPINDLE, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, including four *hanks*, S.; pron. *spynle. Stat. Acc.*—Perhaps q. *spin-del*, A. S. *spinn-an*, to spin, and *del*, a portion.

SPINDLE-SHANKS, *s. pl.* 1. Thin limbs, S. *Gl. Shirr.* This phrase, however, occurs in the *Tatler.* 2. A person with very thin legs, S.; q. having legs like a *spindle.*

SPINDRIFT, *s.* Spray. V. SPRENDRIFT.

SPYNIST, *part. pa.* Fully spread. *Dunbar.* V. SPANYS.

SPINK, *s.* 1. The Maiden Pink, S. 2. Denoting Pinks, in general, S. *A. Douglas.*

SPINK, *s.* The goldfinch, Buchan; synon. with *Goudspink. Tarras.*

SPINKIE, *s.* A glass of ardent spirits, Fife.

SPINKIE, *adj.* Slender, and at the same time active, ibid.—Su. G. *spinkog*, gracilis.

SPINLY, *adj.* Tall and slender, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* Perhaps q. *Spindly*, from E. *Spindle.* V. SPINDLE, *v.*

To SPYNNER, SPINNER, *v. n.* 1. To run or fly swiftly, S. *Douglas.* 2. To ascend in a spiral form, S. B. From the motion of the distaff.

SPINNIN-JENNY, SPIN-MARY, *s.* The long-legged fly, said to be produced from the grub, Fife. In other places it is called *Spinnin Maggie.*

To SPINNLE, *v. n.* To shoot out. "Grain is said to be *spinnling*, when it is shooting." *Gall. Encycl.*

SPINTIE, *adj.* Lean; thin, Loth.

SPIRE, *s.* 1. The stem of an *earth-fast couple*, reaching from the floor to the top of the wall, partly inserted in, and partly standing out of the wall, S. B. *Pop. Ball.* 2. A wall between the fire and the door, with a seat on it; also called the *spire-end*, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *spira*, tigillum; C. B. *ysgyr*, the chimney-post. 3. The lower part of a *couple* or rafter, Roxb.

To SPIRE, *v. a.* To wither; denoting the effect of wind or heat, Loth.

SPIRE, *s.* A small tapering tree, commonly of the fir kind, of a size fit for paling, Moray.—Norw. *spire*, a long small tree.

SPIRE, *s.* *Sea-spire*, the spray of the sea, Renfr.—Su. G. *spyor*, vomitus.

SPIREWIND, SPEARWIND, SPELLWIND, *s.* "A violent gust of passion; a gust of rage," Fife. Allied perhaps to *Spire*, v. to wither, q. v.

SPIRY, *adj.* Warm; parching, Loth.—O. Fr. *espir-er*, Lat. *spir-are*, to blow.

SPIRIE, *adj.* Slender; slim, Dumfr.; syn. *Spirley*, q. v.—Dan. *spire*, a shoot, a scion, a slip; Gael. *speireach*, slender-limbed.

SPIRITY, *adj.* Lively; full of life; spirited; S. *Galt.*

To SPIRL, *v. n.* To run about in a light lively way, Ettr. For.

SPIRLIE, SPIRLEY, *adj.* Slender; slim (gracilis), S.; *Spirie*, synon. *Davidson's Seasons.*

SPIRLIE, *s.* A slender person; often, "a lang *spirlie*," S.

SPIRLIE-LEGGIT, *adj.* Having thin legs, Roxb.

SPIRLING, *s.* 1. A smelt. 2. A small burn trout. *Gall. Encycl.* V. SPARLING.

SPIRLING, *s.* A broil, Perths.

SPIRRAN, *s.* "An old female of the nature of a spider." *Gall. Encycl.*—Gael. *spairn-am*, to wrestle.

To SPIT, *v. n.* To rain slightly, and not closely, S. *Marriage.*

* *To* SPIT. Among boys, in the West of S. he who has given another what is called *the Coucher's blow*, follows it up by *spitting* in his own hand, and then rubbing his spittle on the buttons of his antagonist's coat. This is understood as placarding him for a poltroon.

To SPIT in confirming a *Bargain.* It is a common practice among children, when two or more have pledged their faith in any engagement, to follow this up by each party *spitting on the ground*, Loth. This is accounted a very solemn confirmation of the agreement.

To SPIT AND GIE OUER. A vulgar expression, addressed to one when it is supposed that his exertion in argument, combat, or otherwise, is vain, S.

*SPITE, *s.* A vexation; as, "a great *spite*," something that gives much vexation, Ettr. For.—Teut. *spijt-en*, pigere.

To SPITE, *v. a.* To provoke, S. *Kelly.*

SPITHER, *s.* Spume; foam? S. A. *Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager.* Perhaps equivalent to spittle or phlegm; A. S. *sped*, pituita.

SPITTAL. L. *Pitall. Barb.* V. PETTAIL.

SPITTEN, *s.* A puny worthless creature, Aberd.

SPITTER, *s.* 1. A very slight shower, S. 2. In pl. snow, in small particles, driven by the wind, S. A. *A. Scott.*

IT'S SPITTERIN, *v. impers.* A few drops of rain are falling, S.; from *spit*, spuere.

SPITTERIE, *adj.* Denoting what spurts or flies out irregularly and without connection of parts, S. A. *A. Scott's Poems.*

SPITTIE, *s.* A designation for a horse, Clydes.—L. B. *spad-a*, *spad-o*, equus castratus. V. SPAVE, *v.*

SPITTINS, *s. pl.* Spittle, S. B.—Dan. *spitten*, a spitting.

SPLAE-SEAM. *s.* What in E. is called a hem-seam, one side only being sewed down, S.

DUTCH-SPLAY, *s.* The same with *Splay-seam*, S. Perhaps corr. from Fr. *esploy-er*, to spread out.

SPLAY, *s.* A squabble; as, "There was a great *splay* in the fair," Roxb.—Gael. *spleadh*, exploit.

To SPLAY, *v. a.* Apparently synon. with E. *Flay. He has splayed the skin off his leg*, Selkirks.

SPLAY, SPLAE, *s.* A stroke; as, "She hat [did hit] him a *splae* o'er the fingers," Roxb. Perhaps from Lat. *plaga*, ictus.

To SPLAY, SPLAE, *v. a.* After two pieces of cloth have been run up in a seam, to sew down the edges, S. *Petticoat Tales.*

SPLAY, SPLAE, *s.* The hem thus made, S.

To SPLAIRGE, *v. a.* 1. To bespatter; to bedaub, Fife, Ettr. For. Upp. Clydes.; syn. *Spairge*, in sense 2. 2. To besprinkle, Upp. Clydes.

SPLASH FLUKE, *s.* The plaice, a flat fish, Pleuronectes Platessa, Linn. Banffs. Syn. *Plash-fluke.*

To SPLATCH, *v. a.* To bedaub; to splash, S. corr. from the E. word.

SPLATCH, *s.* 1. *A splatch o' dirt*, a clot of mud thrown up in walking or otherwise, S. *Splatchin*, Aberd. 2. Any thing so broad or full as to exhibit an awkward appearance; as, "What a great *splatch* of a seal there's on that letter!"

To SPLATTER, *v. n.* To make a noise among water, Ettr. For.

SPLATTER-DASH, *s.* An uproar; a splutter, Ettr. For.

SPLECHRIE, *s.* 1. Furniture of any kind, S. 2. More generally, the clothes and furniture provided by a woman, in her single state, or brought by her to the house of her husband, when married, S. 3. The executory of a defunct person, S.—Lat. *supellex*, *supellectilis*, household goods.

To SPLEET, *v. a.* To split, S. It is also used as a *v. n.* as, "I was just like to *spleet* wi' laughin'." *Brand's Orkn.*—Teut. *spleit-en.*

SPLENDIS, *s. pl.* Armour for the legs. *Aberd. Reg.* V. SPLENTIS.

SPLENDRIS, *s. pl.* Splinters. *Wallace.*—Belg. *splenters*, Dan. *splinde*, id.

To SPLENNER, *v. n.* To strike, Gall.—Perhaps from Teut. *splinter-en*, secare in assulas; or from the same origin with *Splendris.*

SPLENTIS, *s. pl.* Armour for the legs; so denominated from their being applied as *splints. Acts Ja. I.*

SPLENTS, *s. pl.* As applied to a gown, hanging sleeves, loose cloth used instead of sleeves, sometimes called *tags. Inventories.*

SPLEUCHAN, *s.* 1. A tobacco pouch, S. Gael. *Davidson.* 2. Used in a ludicrous sense for a fob. *Waverley.*

To SPLINDER, *v. n.* To be shivered; to splinter, S. B. *Meston.* V. SPLENDRIS.

SPLINKEY, *adj.* Tall and lank, Ayrs. Perhaps corrupted from *Spinkie*, q. v. *Galt.*

SPLINT COAL. A species of coal, S. *Stat. Acc. P. Lasswade.* Denominated from its breaking into *splinters*, when put on the fire. V. SPLENDRIS.

SPLIT, *s.* A term used by weavers, denoting one thread in plain linen work, S. B. *Dent. Peddie's Weaver's Assistant.*

SPLIT-NEW, *adj.* That which has never been used or worn, S. *Persec. Ch. Scotl.*—Germ. *splitter-neu*, *new* as a *splinter* from the block. E. *span-new.*

SPLOY, *s.* A frolic, Renfr. Synon. *Ploy. T. Scott's Poems.*—The word seems to claim affinity to O. Fr. *esploit*, an exploit.

To SPLOIT, *v. n.* 1. To spout; to squirt, Gall. *Davidson.* 2. To splash, ibid.—Perhaps from Lat. *explod-ere*, to drive out violently.

SPLOIT, *s.* A little liquid filth. *Gall. Encycl.*

To SPLORE, *v. n.* To show off; to make a great show, Upp. Clydes.

SPLORE, *s.* 1. A frolic, S. O. *Burns.* 2. A quarrel ending in blows, S. A. *Antiq.*—Ital. *esplor-are*, q. to search for sport.

To SPLUNG, *v. a.* To carry off any thing clandestinely; to filch, Upp. Clydes. This seems a variety of *Spung*, v.

To SPLUNT, *v. n.* To court under night, S. A. *J. Nicol.*

SPLUNTING, *s.* "Running after girls under night." *Gall. Encycl.*

To SPLUTE, *v. n.* To exaggerate in narration. Syn. *to Flaw*, Clydes.—O. Fr. *esploit-er*, to execute, to perform; q. to boast of one's *exploits.*

To SPO, *v. n.* To foretell, Shetl. Synon. *Spae*, q. v. —Su. G. *spo*, vaticinari.

SPOACHER, *s.* 1. A poacher, Roxb. Berwicks. 2. One who spunges about for food, &c. ibid.

To SPOATCH, SPOACH, SPOTCH, *v. n.* 1. To poach, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.* 2. To lounge about for meat or drink, ibid. From E. *Poach*, with *s* prefixed.

SPODLIN, *s.* A child learning to walk, Dumfr. Perth. from πους, ποδ-ος, the foot, with *s* prefixed, q. a child beginning to use his feet. V. SPEDLIN.

SPOIG, *s.* Qu. if ludicrously used for hand? *Herd's Coll.*—Gael. *spag*, a paw.

To SPOILYIE, *v. a.* To plunder; to despoil. *Spald.* V. SPULYE.

SPOYN, *s.* A spoon. *Wallace.*

SPOKESHAFE, SPOKESHAVE, *s.* A kind of plane, formed for working on wood that is hollow or curved, S. Synon. with *Chaveling*, *Shavelin*; supposed to be named from being principally used in making wheels and putting *spokes* in them.

SPON, *s.* Shavings of wood. *Sir Trist.*—A. S. *spon*, Isl. *sponn*, id. assula.

SPONK, *s.* Spark, &c. V. SPUNK.

SPONNYS, *pl.* Spoons. *Aberd. Reg.*

SPONSEFU', *adj.* The same with *Sponsible*. *Saint Patrick.*

SPONSIBLE, *adj.* 1. Admissible as a surety, S. *Wodrow.*—Lat. *spond-eo*, *spons-um*, to be surety. 2. Respectable; becoming one's station, S. *Sax and Gael.*

SPOONGE, *s.* 1. A low sneaking fellow; one who employs any means, however despicable, to get his belly filled, Roxb. Synon. *Slounge*. 2. A wandering dog that prowls about for food, ibid. 3. A person disposed to filch, ibid.

To SPOONGE, *v. n.* To go about in a sneaking or prowling way; so as to excite suspicion; as, "There he's gaun *spoongin'* about," ibid. This may be viewed as the same with the E. v. *to Sponge*, "to hang on others for maintenance." There can be no doubt that this is from the idea of a *sponge* licking up every liquid to which it is applied.

SPOOTRAGH, *s.* Drink of any kind, Loth.—Gael. *sput*, bad drink.

SPORDERINE, *s.* Unexpl. *Acts Cha. I.*

SPORNE, *part. pa.* of the v. *to Spare*; as, "It canna be *sporne*," it cannot be wanted, or given away; equivalent to, "I cannot do without it," Moray.

To SPORNE, *v. n.* To stumble. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *sporn-an*, to stumble at.

SPORRAN, *s.* The leathern pouch, or large purse, worn before, by Highlanders in full dress, S. *Rob Roy.*—Gael. *sporan*, *sparan*, id.

SPOURTLIT. V. SPRUTILLIT.

To SPOUSE, *v. a.* "To put out one's fortune to nurse." *Sir A. Wylie.*

SPOUSING, *part. adj.* Of or belonging to a bride. "Cestus—cingulum sponsae nubentis, a *spousing* girdle," Despaut. Gram.

SPOUT, *s.* The Razor-fish, S. *Sibbald.*

SPOUT, *s.* A boggy spring in ground, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SPOUTY, *adj.* Marshy; springy, S. ibid.

SPOUTIE, *adj.* Vain; foppish, Clydes. Apparently from E. *spout*; q. one who squirts forth his folly.

SPOUTINESS, *s.* State of having many boggy springs; applied to land, S. *Surv. Invern.*

SPOUTROCH, *s.* Weak thin drink, Gall.—Gael. *sput*, "hog wash, a word of contempt for bad drink," Shaw. Ir. *spliutrach*, "bad beer," O'Reilly.

SPOUT-WHALE, *s.* A name given to the Porpoise. *Brand's Orkn.* V. PELLACK, syn.

SPRACK, *adj.* Lively; animated, S. A. *Waverley.* "This may be the same with *Sprag*. Still used by the common people in the neighbourhood of Bath, where it signifies *ready*, *alert*, *sprightly*, and is pronounced as if it was written *sprack*," Steevens. A. Bor. "*sprag*, lively, active," Grose.

To SPRACKLE, *v. n.* To clamber, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *sprikl-a*, membra concutere. V. SPRATTLE.

SPRAG, *s.* A braggart, Shetl. Sw. *sprag*, vivacious.

SPRAICH, SPRACH, SPREICH, *s.* 1. A cry; a shriek, S. B. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *sprak-a*, strepere. 2. A multitude; as, a *spraich of bairns*, Ang.

To SPRAICH, *v. n.* To cry with a voice of lamentation, ibid.

To SPRAICKLE, *v. n.* To clamber, S. *Nigel.*—Isl. *sprikl-a*, membra concutere; *sprikl*, concussio membrorum. V. SPRACKLE.

SPRAYGHERIE, SPRAGHERIE, SPRECHERIE, *s.* Movables of an inferior description; such, especially, as have been collected by depredation, S. *Waverley.*—Gael. *spreidh*, cattle. V. SPREITH.

SPRAYNG, SPRAING, *s.* 1. A long stripe, including the idea of variegation, S. *Douglas.* 2. A ray. *Spalding.*—Teut. *spreng-en*, spargere, variare. 3. A tint. "*Sprainges*, tints; shades of colour." *Pink.* *Sprain*, Shetl.

SPRAING'D, SPRAINGIT, *part. adj.* Striped; streaked, S. *Journ. Lond.*

To SPRAINT, *v. a.* "To run, or rather spring forward," Buchan. *Tarras.* Formed from *Sprent*, the old pret. or part. pa. of the v. *to Spring*.

To SPRANGLE, *v. n.* To struggle to spring away, Roxb.—A dimin. from Dan. *spraeng-er*, Isl. *sprang-a*, Su. G. *spring-a*, &c. salire, dirumpere.

SPRAT, SPRAAT, SPRATT, SPRIT, *s.* Jointed-leaved Rush, S.; *sprot*, S. B. *Lightf.*—Isl. *sproti*, a reed.

To SPRATTLE, *v. n.* To scramble, S. *J. Nicol.*—Belg. *spartel-en*, to shake one's legs to and fro.

SPRATTLE, *s.* A scramble; a struggle; a sprawl, S. *Redgauntlet.*

SPRAUCH, *s.* A sparrow, Loth. V. SPRUG.

To SPRAUCHLE, SPRAUGHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* 1. To climb with difficulty, Renfr. The same with *Sprackle*. *Saint Patrick.* 2. To force one's way through underwood, or any similar obstruction, Ayrs. 3. To sprawl, S. Synon. *Spreul*, Upp. Clydes. *Gall. Enc.*

To SPREAD *bread.* To make bread and butter, according to the E. expression, S.

SPRECHERIE, *s.* V. SPRAYGHERIE.

SPRECKL'D, *adj.* Speckled, S. *Fergusson.*—Sw. G. *sprecklot*, id.

SPRECKLY, *adj.* Speckled, South of S. *A. Scott's Poems.* V. SPRECKL'D.

SPREE, *s.* 1. Innocent merriment, Loth. S. B.—Fr. *esprit*, spirit, vivacity. 2. Sport, a little disorderly or riotous; an uproar, Loth, S. O. Aberd. *Galt.*

SPREE, *adj.* Trim; gaudy; spruce, S. *A. Douglas.*—Sw. *spraeg*, formosus.

SPREITH, SPREYTH, SPRAITH, SPREATH, SPREICH, *s.* Prey; booty. *Douglas.*—Lat. *praeda.*

To SPREITH, SPREYTH, *v. a.* To plunder. *Wyntown.* V. SPRAYGHERIE.

To SPREND, *v. n.* To spring forward, Kinross. V. SPRENT.

To SPRENT, *v. n.* To spring, still used in all its tenses, Aberd. V. SPRAINT, *v.*

SPRENT, *pret. v. to Sprend.* 1. Sprung. *Doug.* 2. Ran; darted forth. *Barbour.* 3. Rose up; ascended. *Douglas.*—A. S. *spring-an*, to spring.

SPRENT, *s.* 1. A leap. *Douglas.* 2. The elastic force of any thing, S. 3. Any elastic body, as of a reel, S. 4. The clasp of iron that fastens down the lid of a chest or trunk, S. *Trans. Antiq. S. Edin.* The backbone is called the *back-sprent*, S.

SPRENT, *s.* A hole. *Collection of Receipts.*—It seems allied to Su. G. *spraeng-a*, diffindere.

SPRENT, *part. pa.* Sprinkled. *Douglas.*—A. S. *spreng-an*, spargere.

SPRET, *s.* Jointed-leaved rush. V. SPRAT.

SPRETE, *s.* Spirit. *Douglas.*

SPRETY, *adj.* Sprightly; S. *spirity*, ibid.

SPRETIT, *part.* Spirited; inspired. *Bellenden.*

SPRETT, *s.* V. SPRAT.

To SPREUL, *v. n.* To sprawl. *Douglas.*

To SPREWL, *v. n.* To sprawl; to struggle.

SPREWL, *s.* 1. A struggle, Roxb. 2. One, who is not to be overcome with difficulties, is in Clydes. said to be "an unco *sprawl* of a body." It also implies that the person is of a diminutive size.

SPRIG, *s.* A thin nail without a head, S. The original designation seems to have been *sprig nail*. *Rates.*

To SPRIG, *v. a.* To fix with nails of this description, S. *Maxwell.*

To SPRIKKLE, *v. n.* To flounce; to flounder about, Shetl.—Nearly allied to *Sprauchle*, and the same with Isl. *sprikl-a*, membra concutere.

SPRING, *s.* A quick and cheerful tune on a musical instrument, S. *Lyndsay.*—O. Fr. *espring-ier*, to dance. 2. The music of birds. *Picken.*

SRINGALD, SPRINGEL, *s.* A stripling, S. B. *Rollock. Douglas.* From *spring*, germinare, q. viri germen.

SPRYNGALD, *s.* 1. An ancient warlike engine, used for shooting large arrows, pieces of iron, &c. *Barb.* 2. The materials thrown from this engine. *Wallace.*—Fr. *espringalle*, L. B. *springald-us*, id.

SPRINGALL, *adj.* Belonging to the state of adolescence. *Life of A. Melville.*

To SPRINKIL, SPRYNKIL, *v. n.* To move with velocity and unsteadiness, or in an undulatory way. *Doug.*—Teut. *sprenckel-en*, variegare.

SPRIT, *s.* Joint-leaved rush, Roxb. S. B. *Essays Highl. Soc.* V. SPRAT, SPREAT, &c.

SPRITHY, *adj.* Full of *sprats* or *sprits*. Synon. *Spritty*, Roxb.

SPRIT-NEW, *adj.* Entirely new, S. V. SPLIT-NEW.

To SPRITT, *v. n.* To leap; to run off suddenly and quickly, Shetl. Dan. *spruiten.*

SPRITTY, *adj.* Full of *sprats*, S. *Burns.*

SPRITTL'T, *part. pa.* Speckled, S. V. SPRUTILLIT.

SPROAGING, *s.* Courtship under the shade of night, Gall. Synon. *Splunting.*

SPROAN, *s.* Dung, Shetl.—Isl. *spraen-a*, scaturire?

To SPROG, SPROAG, *v. n.* To make love under the covert of night. *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *spreec-an*, loqui; Su. G. *sprak*, colloquium.

SPROO, *s.* An aphtheous appearance in the mouths of infants, although distinguished from what is properly called the Thrush, Loth. — Teut. *spruwe*, aphthae.

To SPROOZLE, *v. n.* "To struggle; sometimes *Stroozle.*" *Gall. Encycl.*—Germ. *spreiss-en*, niti, Su. G. *strid-a*, certare.

SPROSE, *s.* 1. Ostentatious appearance, S. O. 2. A bravado, ibid. *The Provost.*

To SPROSE, *v. n.* 1. To make a great show, S.—E. *spruce.* 2. To commend one's self ostentatiously, Fife, Ayrs. 3. To magnify in narration, Fife.

SPROSIE, *adj.* Ostentatious in language, much given to self-commendation, Loth.

SPROT, *s.* 1. The withered stump of any plant, broken and lying on the ground, S. The word, as thus used, agrees more closely with the northern term, mentioned under *Sprat*, than *Sprot* itself does. 2. The end of a grain, or branch blown from a growing tree, in consequence of high winds, Roxb. 3. A chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter, ibid.—A. S. *sprote*, a sprig or sprout, Isl. *sproti*, virgi baculus.

SPROT, *s.* V. SPRAT.

SPROTTEN, *adj.* Made of *sprots*, Aberd.

SPRUCE, *s.* The name given to Prussia, by our old writers. *Monro's Exped.*

SPRUD, *s.* A spud for removing limpets from the rock, Mearns.

SPRUG, *s.* "A sparrow." *Gl. Antiq.* South of S. *Guy Mannering.*

To SPRUNT, *v. n.* To run among the stacks after the girls at night, Roxb. Synon. *Splunt.*

SPRUNTIN', SPLUNTIN, *s.* The act of running as above described, ibid.—*Fr. s'espreind-re*, "to take, seize, catch hold," Cotgr.

SPRUSH, *adj.* Spruce, S. *Shirrefs.*

SPRUSSE, *adj.* Of or belonging to Prussia. *Skene.*

SPRUTILL, *s.* A speckle. *Douglas.*

SPRUTILLIT. SPOURTLIT, *part. pa.* Speckled; S. *sprittilt. Douglas.*—Fland. *sprietel-en*, spargere.

SPUDYOCH, *s.* 1. Any sputtering produced by ignition, Lanarks. 2. A small quantity of moistened gunpowder formed into a pyramidal shape, for the purpose of being ignited. *Peacy*, synon. ibid. 3. One of diminutive size who speaks or acts with rapidity, ibid.—Gael. *sput-am*, to spout; Su. G. *spott-a*, spuere, *spott*, sputum.

SPUG, *s.* A Sparrow, S. B. V. SPRUG.

SPULE, SPOOL, *s.* A weaver's shuttle, S. — Su. G. *spole*, Isl. *spola*, Ir. *spol*, id.

SPULE-BANE, *s.* The shoulder-bone, S. V. SPALD.

SPULE-FITTIT, *adj.* Splay-footed; not as Dr. Johns. defines the E. term, "having the foot turned inwards," but the reverse, Loth. q. twisted out like a weaver's spool.

To SPULYE, SPULYIE, *v. a.* 1. To lay waste, S. 2. To carry off a prey, S. *Doug.*—Fr. *spol-ir*, Lat. *spol-iare.*

SPULYE, SPULYIE, *s.* 1. Spoil, S. *Doug.* 2. Illegal intermeddling with movable goods, S. *Balfour.*

SPULYEAR, *s.* A depredator. *Acts Mary.*

SPULYIEMENT, *s.* Spoil. *Blackw. Mag.*

SPULPER, SPULPIE, *s.* A collector of scandal; a busybody; an eavesdropper, Teviotd.

SPULPIN, *adj.* Habituated to this practice; as, "He's a *spulpin* rascal," Teviotd.—Ir. *spailpin*, a mean fellow, a rascal.

SPULT, *s.* "Ane *spult* of leyd." *Aberd. Reg.*

To SPUNDER, *v. n.* To gallop, Orkn. Radically the same with S. *Spynner*, q. v.—Dan. *spaend-e*, to strain, to exert to the utmost.

SPUNE, *s.* A spoon, S. "He'll either mak a *spune*, or spoil a horn," a S. prov. applied to an enterprising person, to intimate that he will either have signal success, or completely ruin himself. *Rob Roy.*

SPUNE-DRIFT, *s.* Snow drifted from the ground by a whirling wind, South of S. V. SPREN-DRIFT.

SPUNE-HALE, *adj.* In such health as to be able to take one's usual diet, Fife. Synon. *Parritch-hale*, *Cutty-free.* *Meat-hale*, is also used in Fife.

SPUNG, *s.* 1. A purse with a spring, S. *Bann. P.* 2. A fob, S. *Ramsay.*—Moes. G. *pugg*, A. S. Su. G. *pung*, a purse.

To SPUNG, *v. a.* To pick one's pocket, S. *R Galloway.*

SPUNGE, *s.* The putrid moisture which issues from the mouth, nostrils, eyes, ears, &c. after death, South of S. Syn. *Dise*, S. B.

To **SPUNGE**, *v. n.* To emit this moisture, ib.

SPUNGIT, *adj.* Mottled.—Goth. *spang*, a spangle, Shetl.

SPUNK, Spunke, Sponk, *s.* 1. A spark of fire, S. *Godly Sangs*. 2. A small fire, S. *Burns*. 3. A match, S. *Johnson*. 4. Spirit; vivacity, S. *Antiq*. 5. *A mere spunk*, a lively creature, S. 6. A small portion of any principle of action or intelligence, S. *More*. 7. A very slender ground. *Bellenden*.—Ir. Gael. *sponc*, tinder or touchwood; Teut. *sonck*, or Germ. *funck*.

To **SPUNK** *out*, *v. n.* To be gradually brought to light, S. *Steam-Boat*.

SPUNKIE, *s.* 1. A small fire, S. *A. Scott*. 2. An *ignis fatuus*, S. *Burns*. 3. A lively young fellow, S. *J. Nicol*. 4. An erroneous teacher. *Walker*. 5. One of an irritable temper, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie*.

SPUNKIE, *adj.* 1. Applied to a place haunted by the *ignis fatuus*, Renfrews. *Tannahill*. 2. Mettlesome, S. *Burns*. 3. Fiery; irritable, Ayrs. *The Provost*.

To **SPUR**, *v. n.* To scrape, as a hen or cock on a dunghill, Teviotd.—From A. S. *spur-ian*, quaerere, or Isl. *sper-a*, calcare.

SPUR-BAUK, *s.* A cross beam in the roof of a house, Moray, Aberd.—Germ. *sparr*, a rafter, and *balken*, a beam. V. Bauk, sense 1.

SPURD, *s.* The lobe of a fish's tail, Shetl.

SPURDIE, *s.* Any thin object nearly worn out, S. B. —Su. G. Isl. *spiaur*, a worn-out garment.

To **SPURE**, *v. a.* To investigate. *Douglas*.—A. S. *spurian*, id. Perhaps this, and *spur*, to scrape, are the same. V. *To* Spur.

SPURE, *pret.* of the v. Spere, Speir. Asked; inquired; as, "He never *spure* after me;" "I *spure* at his wife if he was alive," Loth.

SPURE-CLOUT, *s.* A piece of cloth laid in a rivlin, Shetl.

SPURGIE, *s.* A sparrow, Aberd. V. Sprug.

SPURGYT, *pret.* Spread itself. *Wallace*. The same with S. *Sparge*, q. v.

SPUR-HAWK, *s.* The Sparrow-hawk, Loth.—Dan. *spurve-hoeg*, id.

SPURINS. V. Sperrikos, Shetl.

SPURKLE, *s.* A sort of spattle. "*Scutching spurkle*, a stick to beat flax." "*Thacking spurkle*, a broad-mouth'd stick for thatching with." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps *Spurkle* is merely a variety of *Spurtle*, q. v.

To **SPURL**, *v. n.* To sprawl, Ettr. For. This seems a transposition from the E. v.

SPURMUICK, *s.* A particle; an atom, Aberd.—The first syllable may be allied to Isl. *spor*, vestigium; q. a trace.

SPURTILL, Spurtle, Spirtle, *s.* 1. A wooden or iron spattle for turning bread, Ang. *Knox*. *Spurtle*, Fife. 2. A stick with which pottage, broth, &c. are stirred when boiling, S. *Ritson*. In Fife it is called a *Theedle*. In Ang., Mearns., Aberd. &c. *Theivel*.—A. S. *sprytle*, assula. V. Tervil.

SPURTLIT, *part. adj.* Speckled, Roxb.; the same with *Sprutillit*, q. v.

SPUR-WHANG, *s.* The strap or *thong* with which a spur is fastened, Ettr. For. *Cloud of Witnesses*. In Fife, *spur-leather*.

SQUABASH, *s.* A splutter, S. O. *Galt*.

SQUACH, Squagh, (*gutt.*) *s.* "The noise a hare makes when a-killing." *Gall. Encycl.* Corr. perhaps from E. *squeak*. V. Squaigh, *v.*

SQUAD, Squade, *s.* 1. A squadron, S. *Wodrow*. 2. A party, S.—Teut. *gheswade*, cohors, turma.

SQUAICH, Squaigh, *s.* A scream, Upp. Clydes. V. Squach.

To **SQUAIGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* 1. To scream; used ironically, Ettr. For. 2. To cry as a duck or hen, Upp. Clydes. Elsewhere, as in E. *to quack*.

To **SQUALLOCH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To scream, Buch.; a variety of *Skelloch*, q. v. *Tarras*.

SQUARE-MAN, *s.* A carpenter, Dumfr. *Mayne's Siller Gun*.

SQUARE-WRICHT, *s.* A joiner who works in the finer kinds of furniture, Lanarks. V. Wright, *s.*

SQUARTE, *adj.* "Those that are *squarte* or bruised by falling from above," &c. *MS. Book of Surgery*. It seems to signify, thrown out, or thrown to some distance.—O. Fr. *esquart-er*, *escart-er*, to scatter; *escarte*, "thrown abroad," Cotgr.

To **SQUASH**, *v. n.* To plash; to dash as water, Lanarks.

SQUASH, *s.* 1. The act of plashing, ibid. 2. A dash of water, ibid. Probably the same with E. *Swash*; from O. Fr. *esquach-er*, ecraser. Cotgr. renders *escras-er*, "*squash* downe."

To **SQUAT**, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand, particularly on the breech, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Skelp*.

SQUATS, *s. pl.* Strokes of this description, ib. *Scots*, Mearns.—Ital. *scuot-ere*, to shake; or perhaps rather from the *flatness* of the stroke.

To **SQUATTER**, *v. n.* To squander; to act with profusion, Renfr.; Su. G. *squaettr-a*, dissipare. It seems allied to E. *scatter*, or spread, and is used in this sense, Buchan.

To **SQUATTER**, *v. n.* To flutter in water, as a wild duck, &c. S. V. Swatter.

To **SQUATTLE**, *v. n.* To sprawl, S. O. *Burns*.—Su. G. *squalt-a*, moveri motu inequali.

SQUAW-HOLE, *s.* A broad, shallow, muddy pond, Upp. Clydes. V. Qcaw.

SQUEEF, *s.* A mean, disreputable fellow; one who is shabby in appearance and in conduct, Dumfr. Roxb.; *Skype*, syn. perhaps from Fr. *esquive*, shunned, eschewed.

SQUEEL, *s.* 1. School, Aberd. *W. Beattie*. 2. A great number of people, ib. V. Skule.

SQUEEM, *s.* The motion of a fish as observed by its effect on the surface of the water, Ayrs.

SQUESHON, *s.* A scutcheon. *Rauf Coilyear*.—Fr. *escusson*, id.

To **SQUIBE**, *v. n.* A top is said to *squibe*, when it runs off to the side, and ceases to spin, Upp. Clydes.; Isl. *skeif-r*, obliquus, curvus.

To **SQUILE**, Squeil, Squoil, *v. n.* The same with the E. v. *to Squeal*, S. B. *Gl. Tarr*.

SQUILE, *s.* The act of squealing, S. B. *Tarras*.

SQUINACIE, *s.* The quinsey or squinancy. *Z. Boyd*. —O. E. *squinancy*, *squynsy*.

SQUINTIE, *s.* A kind of cap worn by women, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Cresie*, q. v.

SQUIRBILE, Squrbuile, *adj.* Ingenious, S. B. *Cant*. —O. Fr. *escoriable*, courant, fluunt; q. versatile.

To **SQUIRR**, *v. a.* "To skim a thin stone along the water." *Gall. Encycl.* Syn. *Skriff*.

To **SQUISHE**, *v. a.* To squash. *Dunbar*.

To **SQUISS**, *v. a.* To beat up; applied to an egg. *Z. Boyd*.—Fr. *escousse*, shaken.

SRAL, Stones of Sral. *Sir Gawan*.

STA', *pret.* Stole; for *staw*. *Skinner*.

STAB, *s.* 1. A stake. *Tusmahill.* 2. A stool, Shetl. V. Stob.

STAB AND STOW, *adv.* Completely, S. *Hamil.* Syn. *Stick and Stow. Stab*, a stake.—Su. G. *stuf*, the remaining part of the stock. Syn. *Stoop and Roop.*

STAB-CALLANT, *s.* A short thick fellow, Roxb.—Dan. *stabbe*, a log, or *stub*, a stump; a stock.

STAB-GAUD, *s.* A set line for catching fish, fixed to a small stake that is pushed into the bank to preserve the line from being carried off, Lanarks. From *stab*, a stake, and *gad*, pron. *gaud*, a fishing-rod; q. a stake-rod.

STABLE, *s.* "That part of a marsh, in which, if a horse is foundered, he is said to be *stabled* for the night," S. A. *Antiq.*

STABLE, *s.* Station where hunters placed themselves. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *establies*, companies appointed to a certain station.

STABLER, *s.* A stable-keeper, S.—L. B. *Stabular-ius*, qui stabularum vel equorum curam habet, Du Cange.

STACK, *s.* An insulated columnar rock, Caithn. Orkn. *Pennant.*—Teut. *staeck*, columna; Gael. *stuaic*, a round promontory.

To STACKER, Stakker, *v. n.* To stagger; S. *stacher*, (*gutt*). *Dunbar.*—Sw. *stagr-a*, Isl. *stak-a*, id.

STACKET, *s.* The palisades which surround a town. *Monro.*—Dan. *stakket*, a palisade.

To STACKET, *v. a.* To palisade, ibid.

STACKYARD, *s.* The enclosure in which stacks of corn or hay are erected, S.

STADDLE, *s.* A frame on which a stack is built. *Surv. Berw.* V. Strassel, Stathel, id.

STADGE, *s.* A pet; a fit of ill-humour, Clydes.—Isl. *stygg-r*, iratus, *stygg-ia*, offendere, irritare, *stygd*, offensa.

STAFF. *To set up one's Staff*, to take up one's residence in a place, Roxb.

STAFF AND BATON. A symbol of the resignation of property or feudal right into the hands of another, according to the laws of S. *Erskine's Inst.*

STAFF AND BURDON. *To be at the Staff and the Burdon* with one, to quarrel, or come to an open rupture, with one, Roxb. V. Burdon.

STAFF AND STING. *To pay with staff and sting*, to beat severely, to give a complete cudgelling. *Winyet.* V. Sting, Streng, a pole, &c.

STAFFAGE, Staffisch, *adj.* 1. Obstinate; unmanageable. *Douglas.*—Ital. *staffegiare*, to lose the stirrup. 2. Not easily swallowed, S. A. Gl. Sibb.

STAFFY-NEVEL, *s.* "Staff in hand," Gl. cudgelling, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.* From *staff*, and *nevel*, a blow with the fist.

STAFFISH, *adj.* Roxb. V. Staffage, sense 2.

STAFF SWERD. A sword for thrusting. *Wallace.*—Teut. *staf-swaerd*, sica, dolon.

STAG, *s.* A young horse; synon. *Staig*, q. v.

* *To* STAGE, *v. a.* To accuse without formal trial; the prep. *with* being subjoined. *Fountainhall.*

To STAGE *about*, *v. n.* To saunter; to walk about, rather in a stately or prancing manner, Fife; perhaps q. to walk on the *stage*. V. Dock, *v. n.*

STAGE, *s.* A step. *Douglas.*—Germ. *steg*, Isl. *stigi*, gradus, scala.

STAGGERIN' BOB. The flesh of a newly dropt calf, or the animal itself, Teviotd. When cut out of the mother, it is called *slunk*, ibid. *Grose's Class. Dict.* V. Slunk.

STAGGERS, *s. pl.* A disease of sheep, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

STAGGIE, *adj.* A term applied to grain when it grows thin, Gall. V. Stog, *s.* and Stuggy.

STAGGREL, *s.* "A person who staggers in walking." *Gall. Enc.*

To STAGHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To stagger, S. V. Stacker.

* *To* STAY, *v. n.* To lodge; to dwell; to reside, S. *Capt. Burt's Letters.*

STAY, Stey, *adj.* 1. Steep, S. *Barbour.*—Teut. *steygh*, *steegh*, acclivus; A. S. *stig-an*, ascendere. 2. Lofty; haughty. *Maitl. P.*

STAY-BAND, *s.* Where a door is formed of planks reaching in one piece from the top to the bottom, those planks which are nailed across, to fasten the upright ones, are called *stay-bands*, Ettr. For. 2. A narrow band of linen brought round the tie of an infant's cap, and pinned to its frock, to prevent the head from being thrown too far back, S.

STAID, Stade, *s.* A furlong. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *stade*, Lat. *stad-ium.*

STAIG, Stag, *s.* A horse; one, two, or three years old, not yet broken for riding or work, S. *Forr. Law.* 2. A riding horse. *Montgomerie.* 3. A stallion; sometimes a young one, S. *Pop. Ball.* 4. A young courtier. *Cleland.*—Isl. *stegg-r*, the male of birds, and of most wild beasts.

To STAIG, Staug, *v. n.* To stalk where one should not be found, Upp. Lanarks.—Isl. *stag-a*, tendere, extendere; also, saepius iterare, Haldorson.

To STAIK, *v. a.* To accommodate, S. *Acts Mary.*—Teut. *steck-en*, figere.

STAILL, *s.* V. Stalk.

STAING, *s.* The mast of a boat, Shetl.—Isl. *stang*, a pole.

STAINYELL, *s.* The Wagtail. *Burel.*—Dan. *sten-gylp*, id.

To STAIRGE *doun*, or *away*, *v. n.* To walk very magisterially; to prance, Roxb. V. *To* Stage *about.* The one seems a corr. of the other.

STAIT, *s.* Obeisance. *Dunbar.*

STAIT AND SESING. A forensic term.

To STAIVE, *v. a.* 1. To sprain; as, "to *staive* the thoum," *i. e.* thumb, Clydes. Perhaps q. to render *stiff*; Teut. *stijv-en*, rigere, rigescere. 2. To consolidate iron instruments, by striking them perpendicularly upon the anvil, when they are half-cooled, ibid.

STAIVE, *s.* A sprain, ibid.

To STAIVE, Staiver, Staver, *v. n.* 1. To go about with an unstable and tottering motion, S. *Farmer's Ha'.*—Germ. *staubern*, to range as a dog. 2. To stagger, S. B.; *staivell*, Loth. *Journ. Lond.*

STAIVELT, *s.* A stupid person, Roxb. Perhaps one who goes about staggering, from the v. *to Stevel*, q. v.

STAKE AND RISE. V. Rise.

STAKIT-AND-STED. "Or [*i. e.* before] the towne was *stakit & sted.*" *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to signify, "staked out and built."—Su. G. *stak-a ut*, determinare.

To STAKKER, Staker, Stacher. V. Stacker.

STALE, Staill, Steill, Stall, *s.* 1. A body of armed men stationed in a particular place; such especially as lie in ambush. *Wallace.*—Germ. *stell-en*, Su. G. *staell-a*, collocare. 2. The centre of an army, as distinguished from the wings. *Pitscottie.* 3. Any ward of an army in battle array. *Wallace.* 4. A compact body of armed men. *Barbour.* 5. *In Stale*, in battle array. *Douglas.* 6. The principal body employed in the chase. *Bellenden.* 7. *Staill*, the mother-hive, also *Staill-skep*, S.

STALE, *s.* A prison. *King's Quair.*—A. S. *horsa steal*, carceres.

STALE, STAIL, STELL, *s.* 1. The foundation on which a rick or stack is placed, Loth.; as, "Tak care of that strae; and dinna throw away thae whins; they'll serve for the *stells* o' the stacks."—Teut. *stal*, sedes; *stelle*, statio. 2. The under part of a stack, ibid. "What hae you led in the day?" "Twa stacks and a *stell*; we hadna time to put the head on the last ane." This, in Fife, is named *staithle*. The root is Lat. *sta-re*, to stand.

To STALE *a stack.* To set the sheaves forming the bottom or foundation, in their proper order, S. *Surv. Mid-Lothian.*

STALE FISHING, *s.* Fishing with a *stell-net*, q. v. S. *Stat. Acc.*

STALE-SHEAF, *s.* A sheaf which has been employed in forming the bottom of a stack, S.

STALF-HIRDIT, *part. pa.* Applied to a flock or herd under the care of a shepherd; q. *herded* by a *staff*. *Balf. Pract.*

STALKAR, STALKER, *s.* 1. A huntsman. *Douglas.* 2. One who illegally kills deer. *Acts Ja. I.* From the use of a *stalking* horse.

STALL, *s.* Main army. V. STALE.

STALL, *pret. v.* Stole. *Douglas.*

STALL, STA', *s.* This E. term is often in S. transferred from the place in which a horse stands to the manger.

STALLANGER, *s.* 1. One who sets up a stall for selling his goods during a market.—L. B. *stallangiar-ius*, id. 2. This word, in Dumfries, denotes a person, not a freeman, who is allowed to carry on business, for a small consideration to the corporation to which he belongs, for the term of a year, in the same manner as freemen do.

STALLARIE, *s.* The prebend or stall of a dignified clergyman. *Acts Ja. VI.*

STALLENGE, *s.* Duty paid for liberty to erect a *stall* during a market. *Skene.*

STALLINGER SYLVER. Money payable for the privilege of erecting a stall in a market. *Ab. Reg.*

STALLYOCH, *s.* "A thick stalk of grain standing by itself." *Gall. Encycl.* From A. S. *stele*, caulis, a stalk, or perhaps *staele*, columna, from its resemblance to a pillar.

STALLIT, *part. pa.* Set. *King's Quair.* V. STELL.

STALWART, *adj.* 1. Brave. *Doug.*—A. S. *stal-ferhth*, chalybei animi homo. 2. Strong; powerful, ibid. 3. Strong; applied to inanimate objects. *Barbour.* 4. Hard; severe. *Wyntown.* 5. Stormy; tempestuous. *Lyndsay.*

STALWARTLY, *adv.* Bravely. *Barbour.*

To STAM, *v. n.* To strike down the feet with violence in walking. "To gang *stammin'*, to walk forward in a furious manner," Ettr. For.—Su. G. *staemm-a*, tendere, cursum dirigere.

STAMFISH, STAMPHISH, *adj.* 1. Strong; robust; coarse, Roxb. 2. Unruly; unmanageable, W. Loth.—Teut. *stamp-en*, to kick, or perh. the same with *Stumfish*.

STAMMACK, STAMMA, *s.* The stomach, S.

STAMMAGER, *s.* "A busk; a slip of stay-wood used by females," S. *Gall. Enc.* Corr. from E. *stomacher*.

STAMMAGUST, STAMMAGAST, *s.* 1. A disgust at food, S. B. S. *stamma*, and *gust*, q. v. 2. Metaph. a disagreeable surprise, Mearns.

STAMMAREEN, *s.* The helmsman's seat in a boat, Shetl.

STAMMEL, *adj.* "A coarse kind of red." *Gl. Narez. The Abbot.*

To STAMMER, *v. n.* To stagger, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*—Isl. *stumr-a*, collabi.

STAMMERAL, *s.* One who falters in speech, Ayrs.

STAMMEREL, *s.* Friable stone, S. B.

STAMMERERS, *s. pl.* Detached pieces of limestone, Renfrw. Lanarks. *Ure's Rutherglen*, q. staggerers.

STAMMYNG, *adj.* Of or belonging to taminy. *Aberd. Reg.* V. STEMING.

To STAMMLE, *v. n.* To stumble into a place into which one ought not to have gone; as, "I *stammilt* in upon them when they were courtin'," Roxb. Perhaps a corruption of the E. v.—Su. G. *stombl-a*, has the same meaning.

STAMP, *s.* A trap, S. *Picken.*—Su. G. *stampa*, Dan. *stomp*, id.

STAMP, *s.* 1. The cramp, Aberd. 2. Metaph. a qualm of conscience; remorse. *Spalding.*—Belg. *stomp-en*, sistere.

To STAMP *out*, *v. a.* To bring any business to an issue. *Spalding.*

STAMP-COIL, *s.* A small rick of hay, Dumfr.

To STAMPLE, *v. n.* To walk in a tottering way, like a horse among stones, Ettr. For. *Brownie of Bodsb.*—Sw. *stombl-a* is synon.; as well as E. *stumble*.

STANC'D, *part. pa.* Stationed. *Ritson.*

STANCE, *s.* 1. A site; a station, S. Fr. *Muses' Thren.* 2. An area for building, S. 3. A pause; a stop, S. *Cleland.*

To STANCHE, *v. a.* To assuage. *Douglas.*—Fr. *estanch-er*, id.

STANCHELL, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Dunbar.* Apparently the *Steingal* of Turner.

STANCH-GIRSS, STENCH-GIRSS, *s.* Perhaps Yarrow or Millfoil, Achillea Millefolium, Linn. *Ross.*

STAND, *s.* 1. The goal. *Douglas.*—Teut. *stand*, statio. 2. A stall, as in a market, S. *Burr. Lawes.* 3. The goods exposed for sale, S.

STAND, *s.* A barrel set on end, S.

To STAND *one*, *v. a.* To cost, S.

STAND, *s.* An assortment, consisting of various articles, necessary to make up a complete set in any respect. 1. Applied to a set of armour. *Act. Audit.* 2. A complete suit of clothes, S. *Hay's Scotia Sacra.*

STAND *of claiss.* A complete suit, S.

To STAND *at*, *v. a.* To feel such disgust at any food, as not to be able to taste of, or to swallow, it; as, "I ne'er saw sic a soss; my stammack *stude* at it," S.; synon. *Scunner*, *Ug.*

To STAND, *v. n.* To cost, S. *Lamont's Diary.*

To STAND *our*, or *o'er*, *v. n.* 1. To remain unpaid, or undetermined, S. 2. To go on without adjournment; used in relation to a court. *Acts Ja. V.*

To STAND *up*, *v. n.* 1. To hesitate; to stickle; to be irresolute, Roxb. 2. To trifle; to spend time idly, ibid.

To STAND *yon*, or *yont*, *v. n.* To stand aside; to get out of the way, S. *Mayne.*

STAND, *s.* *To Have Stand*, to continue; to remain. *Bellend. T. Liv.*

STANDAND STANE. Any stone obelisk, whether in a rude or ornamented state, S. *Reg. Aberd.*

STANDAST, *adj.* Perhaps standing upright. *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *standastigh*, stabilis.

STAND BED, STANDAND BED, STANDING BED. A bed with posts, distinguished from one that might be folded up. *Inventories.*

STAND BURDE. A standing table, as opposed to a folding one. *Inventories.*

STANDFORD, *s.* Perhaps one of mean extraction. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *stand-an feoran*, stare procul.

STANDFULL, *s.* A tubful of any thing, S. *Poems 16th Century.*

STAND HARNES. Perhaps armour of mail. *Pitscottie.*

STANE, *s.* A stone, S.; *steen*, S. B. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *stan*, Su. G. *sten*, Isl. *stein*, id.

STANE-BARK, *s.* Liverwort, Roxb.

STANE-BITER, *s.* The cat-fish, Shetl. "Anarchichas Lupus," (Lin. Syst.) *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

STANE-CAST, *s.* The distance to which a stone may be thrown, S.—Isl. *stein-kast*, id.

STANE-CHAKER, STONE-CHECKER, STANE-PECKER, *s.* 1. The Stone-chatter, S. *Stat. Acc.* Called in Fife the *Clochret* (ch *gutt.*) 2. The Wheat-ear, S.; the *Chack* or *Check* of Orkn. *Fleming.*—Sw. *stens-quette*, Germ. *steinsch-waker*, the Wheat-ear.

STANE-CLOD, *s.* A stone-cast, Roxb. *Hogg.* From *stane*, and *clod*, to cast or throw, properly applied to lumps of earth or hardened mire.

STANE-DEAD, *adj.* Quite dead; as dead as a stone, S.—Dan. *steen-doed*, exanimis, Teut. *steen-doed*, emortuus, atque rigidus instar lapidis.

STANE-DUMB, *adj.* Totally silent, Roxb. *Jo. Hogg's Poems.*

STANEDUNDER, *s.* A cant term, used to express the explosion of fire-arms; supposed to refer to the *thundering* noise made by a heap of stones falling, Clydes.

STANEGRAZE, *s.* "A bruise from a stone." *Gall. Encycl.*

STANE OF PILLAR. V. PILLAR.

STANERAW, STEINRAW, *s.* Rock-Liverwort, S. B. and Orkn. *Neill.*—A. S. *stan*, Isl. *stein*, stone, and *rasse*, hair.

STANERIE, *adj.* V. STANNERY.

STANERS, STANIRS, STANRYIS, *s. pl.* 1. The small stones and gravel on the margin of a river or lake. *Compl. S.* 2. Those within the channel of a river, which are occasionally dry, S. *Spalding.*—Su. G. *stenoer*, gravel, glarea, locus scrupulosus; Norw. *steinur*, sand and stones together, *oer*, *ur*, signifying gravel.

STANE-STILL, *adj.* or *adv.* Totally without motion, S. *Stone-still*, as motionless as a stone. Shakspeare's K. John.

STANEWARK, *s.* Building of stone; masonry, S. *Tennant.*

STANE-WOD, *adj.* Stark mad, Upp. Clydes. Hence it has been remarked that *stane* is used as a term giving additional force to that with which it is conjoined.

To STANG, *v. a.* To sting, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stanga*, pungere.

To STANG, *v. n.* To thrill with acute pain, S.

STANG, *s.* 1. The act of stinging, S. 2. The sting of a bee, S. *Douglas.* 3. An acute pain. *Sir Egeir.* 4. The beard of grain, S. B.

To STANG, *v. a.* To subject a person to the punishment of the *stang*, by carrying him on a pole, S. B. "This word is still used in the university of Cambridge; *to stang* scholars, in Christmas-time, being so cause them to ride on a colt staff, or pole, for missing of chapel." *Gl. Grose.*

STANG, *s.* A long pole, S. *Antiquary.*—Isl. *staung*, Dan. *stang*, Belg. *stange*, id.

To RIDE THE STANG. He who beats his wife is sometimes set astride on a long pole, which is borne on the shoulders of others. In this manner he is carried about from place to place. *Ramsay.* A henpecked husband was also sometimes subjected to this punishment. *Meston.*—Goth. *nidstaeng*, the pole of infamy; Sw. *stong-hesten*, the roddle horse.

STANG *of the trump.* The best member of a family; the most judicious or agreeable person in a company, S. B.

STANG, or STING, *s.* The shorter Pipe-fish. *Sibbald.*

STANGILLANE, *s.* The name of some saint anciently honoured in S. "Sanct *Stangillane's* day." *Aberd. Reg.*

STANGRILL, *s.* An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, Ang.

STANIRAW, *adj.* A term used to denote the colour produced by dyeing with *Rockliverwort*, in Ettr. For. called *Stanieraw*. *Hogg.* V. STANE-RAW, and STANE-BARK.

To STANK, *v. a.* To fill; to satisfy; to sate with food, Aberd.—Su. G. *stinn*, *stind*, distentus, inflatus.

To STANK, *v. n.* To ache smartly, Fife.

STANK, *s.* 1. A pool or pond, S. *Doug.*—Su. G. *staang*, Arm. *stanc*, id. 2. The ditch of a fortified town. *Dunbar.*

To STANK, *v. n.* To gasp for breath, S. B.—Isl. Su. G. *stank-a*, id.

To STANK, *v. n.* V. STANG, *s.* 2.

STANKED, *part. pa.* Surrounded with a ditch. *Spalding.*

STANK-HEN, *s.* A species of water-fowl, that breeds about *stanks* or ponds, Ettr. For.; supposed to be the Common Water-Hen, Fulica Chloropus, Linn.

STANK-LOCHEN, *s.* A stagnant lake. *Gall. Encycl.* V. LOCHAN.

STANNER-BED, *s.* A bed of gravel, S. B.

STANNERS, *s. pl.* The gravelly shores of a river. *G. Beattie.*

STANNERY, STANERIE, *adj.* Gravelly, S. *Pal. Hon.*

STANNYEL, *s.* A stallion, Roxb. Perhaps from A. S. *stan*, testiculus, and *gal*, lascivus.

STANNIN GRAITH. V. GAIN GEAR.

STANSSOUR, *s.* An iron bar for defending a window; S. *stendhin*. *Wallace.*—Fr. *estançon*, a prop.

STANT, *s.* A task. V. STENT.

To STANT, *v. n.* To stand. *Douglas.*

STAP, STEFFE, *s.* A stave, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *staaf*, id. A. Bor. "*Stap*, the stave of a tub," Gl. Brocket.

To STAP, *v. a.* 1. To stop, S. 2. To thrust; to insert, S. 3. To cram; to stuff, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *stopp-a*, obturare; Isl. *stappa*, farcire.

To FA' A' STAPS. To become extremely debilitated, q. to fall to pieces, like a vessel made of staves when they lose their adhesion to each other, S.

To STAP, *v. n.* To step, S. *Tennant.*

To STAP *forward.* To advance. *Pitsc.*

STAPALIS, *s. pl.* Fastenings. *Gawan and Gol.*—Teut. *stapel-en*, stabilire.

STAPPACK, *s.* Syn. *Drammach*, or meal mixed with cold water. *Ascanius.*

STAPPIL, *s.* A stopper or stopple, S.

STAPPIN, *s.* The stuffing for filling crappit heads, Aberd.—Isl. *stappa*, cramming, stuffing, minutal; Sw. *stoppning.*

STAPPIN-STANE, *s.* A stepping-stone. *To stand on stepping-stanes*, to hesitate, especially on trifling grounds, S.

STAPPIT-HEADS. Syn. *Crappit Heads*, Aberd. Mearns.

STAPPLE, *s.* A handful of thatch, S. O. *Gall. Enc.* —Teut. *stapel*, caulis, stipes; *stapel-en*, stabilire, firmare.

STAPPLE, STAPPLICK, *s.* The stalk of a tobacco-pipe, Roxb. Ettr. For.; *Pipe-stapple*, synon.

STARE, *adj.* Stiff; rough. *Douglas.*—Su. G. Germ. *starr*, rigidus, durus.

STARF, *pret.* Died. V. STERVE.

STARGAND, *adj.* Perhaps startling. *Sir Gawan.*

STARGLINT, *s.* A shot star, Perths. *Donald and Flora.* Q. the *glance* of a star. V. GLENT, *v.*

* STARK, *adj.* Potent; applied to liquors, S. "*Stark* mychty wynis, & small wynis." *Aberd. Reg.*—Sw. *stark*, id.

To STARK, *v. a.* To strengthen. *Wallace.*—Sw. *staerk-a*, Teut. *starck-en*, id.

STARN, STERRE, *s.* 1. A star, S. B. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *stairno*, Isl. *stiorn-a*, Su. G. *stierna*, Dan. *stierne*, id. 2. A single grain; a particle, S. *Bellenden.* 3. A small quantity, S. 4. The outermost point of a needle, S. B.

STARNY, STERNY, *adj.* Starry, S.

STARNIE, *s.* 1. A little star, S. 2. A very small quantity; as, "a *starnie* o' meal," "a *starnie* o' saut," S. B. Not used of liquids.

STARN-LIGHT, STERN-LIGHT, *s.* 1. The light of the stars, S. 2. Metaph. the flash of light seen in darkness, when the eye receives a slight stroke, S.

STARNOTING, *part. pr.* Sneezing. *Burel.*—Lat. *sternut-are*, id.

STARR, *s.* Carex caespitosa, Linn. a sedge. "Turfy-pink-leav'd Carex, Anglis; *Starr*, Scotis." *Lightfoot.* In Sw. *starr* is the generic name for Carex.

START, *s.* 1. An upright post mortised into the shafts of a cart, and into which the boards of the side are nailed, Lanarks. 2. In pl. the pieces of wood which support the *axe* of a mill-wheel, Mearns.

* START, *s.* A moment; as, "Ye mauna bide a *start*," You must be back immediately. *In a start*, in a moment, S. This was *Styrt* in O. E. "*Styrt* or lytell while, momentum." Prompt. Parv.

STARTY, *adj.* Apt to start; skittish; "a *starty* horse," S. B.

* *To* STARTLE, *v. n.* 1. To run wildly about, as cows do in hot weather, S.; as, "I saw the foolish auld brute, wi' her tail o' her riggin, *startling* as fast as ony o' them." Syn. *tig.* 2. To be in a mighty bustle, S. "It will be a hot [het] day that will make you *startle*," S. Prov.; spoken to settled, sober, grave people, who are not easily moved. *Kelly.*

STARTLE-O'-STOVIE, JOCK-AN-STARTLE-O'-STOVIE. The exhalations seen to rise from the ground, with an undulating motion, in a warm sunny day, Ettr. For.; syn. *Aifer* and *Summer-coats.*

STASHIE, *s.* Uproar; disturbance; a quarrel, Aberd. Banffs. Perhaps from O. Fr. *estase*, an ecstasy of passion.

STASSEL, STATHEL, *s.* 1. A prop for a stack of grain, to raise it above the ground, S. B. Fife. 2. The corn which lies undermost in a stack, S. B.—Belg. *stutsel*, a support, *stathel*, a foundation.

STATE AND SESING. V. STAIT.

STATERIT. L. *stakerit*, staggered. *Gawan and Gol.* V. STACKER.

STA'-TREE, *s.* The stake in a cow-house, to which an ox or cow is bound, *i. e.* the *stall-tree*, Mearns.

To STATUTE, *v. a.* To ordain. Used in our legal deeds, S. *Statute*, part. pa. ordained. *Acts Ja. V.*

To STAVE, *v. n.* To push; to drive, S. *St. Patrick.* Perhaps from Teut. *stave*, baculus.

STAVE, *s.* A push; a dash, S. ibid.

To STAVE, *v. a.* To thrust. *Dunbar.*

To STAVEL, *v. n.* To stumble, Ettr. For.—Su. G. *stapl-a*, Germ. *steppel-n*, id. titubare, cespitare.

To STAVER, *v. n.* To saunter, S. *Saint Kathleen.*

To STAVER. V. STAIVE.

STAVERALL, *s.* Expl. "a bad walking foolish person." *Gall. Encycl.*

STAUMREL, *adj.* Half-witted. *Burns.* V. STUMMER.

To STAUN, *v. n.* To stand.

STAUP, STAWP, *s.* A stave, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.* V. STAP, STEPPE.

To STAUP, STAWP, *v. n.* 1. To take long awkward steps, Roxb. 2. To walk as a person does in darkness, when uncertain where he is going to place his footsteps, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

STAUP, *s.* 1. A long awkward step, Roxb. 2. A tall awkward person; *es*, "Haud aff me, ye muckle lang *staup*," ibid.—A. S. Teut. *stap*, gradus, passus.

STAUPIN', *part. pr.* 1. Stalking awkwardly, ibid. 2. Awkwardly tall, ibid. "*To Staup*, to lift the feet high, and tread heavily in walking, North," Grose.

To STAW, *v. a.* To surfeit, S. *Fergusson.*—Belg. *het tegen me staat*, I am disgusted at it.

STAW, *s.* A surfeit, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

STAW, *pret. v.* Stole, S. *Wallace.*

STAW, *s.* Stall in a stable, S. *Dunbar.*

STAWN, *s.* A stall in a market, Dumfr. S. O. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* V. STAND, *s.*

* STEAD, *s.* *To Mak Stead*, to be of use, S. B. E. *to stand in stead.*

STEAD, STEADING, STEDDYNG, *s.* 1. The ground on which a house stands, or the vestiges of a former building, S. *Ruddiman.* 2. A farm-house and offices, S. *Complaynt S.*—A. S. *sted*, Su. G. *stad*, locus, situs. 3. A farm itself. *Diallog.*

STEADABLE, *adj.* Available. *Rollocke.*

To STEAK, *v. a.* To shut; to close. V. STEIK, *v.* sense 2.

STEAK-RAID, STEIK-RAIDE, *s.* That portion of the live stock, taken in a predatory incursion, which was supposed to belong to any proprietor through whose land the prey was driven, S. *Shaw's Moray.* —Gael. *staoig*, a steak; Su. G. *stek*, Isl. *steik*, id.; from *steik-ia*, to roast. Perhaps *raide* signifies inroad, hostile expedition, q. the *steak* due on a *raid.*

STEAL, *s.* 1. A theft, Aberd. 2. The thing stolen, ibid.—A. S. *stael-thing*, furtiva res, furtum.

STEAL, *s.* "*Steals*, the shafts of a barrow, as if *stays.*" *Gl. Surv. Moray.*—Belg. *steel*, a helve, a handle; Teut. *steele*, scapus, stipes, scapulus, manubrium, Kilian.

STEAL-WADS, or STEAL-BONNETS. A game, Teviotd. The same with *Wadds*, q. v.

To STECH, STEGH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* 1. To puff; to be out of wind, as when one goes up hill, Roxb.; *Pech*, syn. 2. "To groan when overcharged with food." *Surv. Ayrs.*—Teut. *stick-en*, strangulare, suffocare?

To STECH, STEGH, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* 1. To cram, S. *Burns.* —O. Teut. *staeck-en*, stipare, to cram. 2. To confine one with a great quantity of body clothes, S. B. 3. To confine one's self in a very warm room, S. B.—Germ. *stick-en*, suffocare, suffocari. 4. *v. n.* To loiter; to *steck in bed*, to indulge sloth in bed, S. B.

To STECH, *v. n.* To gormandise, S.

STECH, *s.* 1. A heap or crowd, S. B. 2. A confused mass, S. B.; *stechrie*, id. 3. It often conveys the idea of heat, as connected with that of a crowd, S. B.

STECHIE, (*gutt*). *adj.* Stiff in the joints, and lazy, Fife.—Teut. *steegh*, pertinax, obstinatus. 2. Descriptive of one who does nothing but *stegh* or cram his belly, ibid.

To **STED**, *v. a.* 1. To place. *Wyntown.* 2. To establish, ibid.—Su. G. *stad-ga*, id. 3. To furnish; to supply. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **STEDDY**, *v. a.* To make steady; to preserve from moving, S. This v. was anciently used in E. "I *stedye*, I sattell or set faste a thing," Palsgr.

STEDDYNG, *s.* V. STEAD.

STEDE, *s.* 1. Place. *Balfour.* 2. *Fute sted*, a footstep. *Douglas.*

To **STEEK**, *v. a.* To shut. V. STEIK.

To **STEEK**, *v. n.* To push; to butt, as a cow, Teviotd.; synon. *Punce.*—Teut. *stek-en*, pungere, lancinare.

STEEK, *s.* A stitch. V. STEIK.

STEEL, *s.* 1. A wooded *cleugh* or precipice; greater than a *Slain*, Roxb. 2. The lower part of a ridge projecting from a hill, where the ground declines on each side, Liddesdale.—Isl. *steyl-ur*, Dan. *stetle*, via praerupta.

STEEL, *s.* The handle of any thing; as, of a handbarrow, &c. Roxb. *Stele*, E. V. STEAL.

STEEL, FINGER-STEEL, *s.* A covering for a sore finger, Roxb. Ang. V. THUM-STEIL.

STEEL, Stool, Aberd. *To won the steel*, to be entitled to the stool of repentance, ibid. *Tarras.*

STEELBOW GOODS. Those goods on a farm, which may not be carried off by a removing tenant, as being the property of the landlord, S. *Erskine.*—Corresponding with Alem. *stahline viehe*, q. immovable goods.

STEELRIFE, *adj.* Overbearing. *Hogg.*—A. S. *staelen*, furari, and *ryfe*, abundans, or perhaps *reaf*, spolia.

STEEN, *s.* A spring, Aberd.; *Stend*, S. *D. Anderson's Poems.*

STEEP-GRASS, Butterwort, S. *Lightfoot.*

STEEPIL, *s.* The staple or bolt of a hinge, Ettr. For.

To **STEER**, STIR, *v. a.* 1. To meddle with so as to injure, S. 2. To give ground a slight ploughing, S. *Stat. Acc.* 3. To plough ground a second time, when it is to be ploughed thrice, S.—A. S. *styr-ian*, to stir. 4. *To steir up*, to excite; to stimulate. *Acts Cha. I.* 5. *To steer my sturdy*, to trouble my head. *Skinner.*

STEER, *s.* Disturbance; commotion, S. *Stir.* E. *Ross's Helenore.* V. STEER.

STEERY, STEERIE, *s.* 1. Disturbance; bustle; tumult; a diminutive from *Steer*, South of S. *Herd's Coll.* 2. A tumultuous assembly, Roxb. 3. A mixture, ibid. V. STEER, and STEER.

STEERIE-FYKE, *s.* Bustle; commotion, with confusion, Fife, Perths. V. FIKE.

STEERING-FUR, *s.* A slight ploughing, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

STEER-PIN, *s.* A pin connecting the handle of the plough with the convexity of the curve where the wooden work of the plough begins to descend perpendicularly towards the part on which the share is fixed, Orkn.

STEER-TREE, *s.* The *still* or handle of a plough. It *steers* or regulates the plough in its motion, Lan.

STEET, *s.* A shoar for a boat, &c. Mearns. V. STUT.

STEETH, STEED, *s.* The bottom; the foundation, Orkn.—Isl. *stytta*, fulcrum, pedamen; Su. G. *stod*, id.

STEEVE, STIEVE, STIVE, *adj.* 1. Firm; stiff; as, *A steeve grup*, a firm hold. *Haud stieve*, hold firmly, S. 2. Applied to trade; *a steeve bargain*, S. 3. Compacted, as applied to the frame of an animal, S. *Burns.* *Steeve*, stout, Shetl. 4. Steady; strict in adherence to principle; applied to the mind, S. "He's a *steeve* ane that." 5. Trusty; as, *a steeve friend*, S. 6. Obstinate, S.—Dan. *stiv*, stiff; hard, not flexible; *stiv-e*, Teut. *stye-en*, firmare, Germ. *steif*, firm.

To **STEEVE**, STEIVE, *v. a.* To stuff or cram, Loth. It is used in the proverbial phrase, "*Steeving* hands out storming;" addressed to those who are about to expose themselves to bad weather, as an incitement to them to eat and drink freely. *M. Bruce's Soul Confirmation.*—Goth. *staeff-a*, constipare.

STEG, *s.* A gander. *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *stegge*, the male of birds, as of *geese* and ducks.

To **STEG**, *v. n.* To stalk. *Gall. Encycl.*

STEGGIE, *s.* A sprain, or sharp pain in the back, Shetl.

To **STEGH**, *v. a.* To cram. V. STECH, *v*

STEY, *adj.* Steep. V. STAY.

STEID, *s.* A place. V. STEDE.

To **STEID**, *v. a.* To provide; to supply. *Aberd. Reg.* Nearly the same with the first sense of the E. v. *to Stead*, "to help, to advantage," &c.

STEIDDIS, *s. pl.* States. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *stad*, *stede*, urbs.

STEIDHALDER, *s.* "*Steidhalderis* to the justeis generalis of our souerane lord." *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps persons who acted as deputies for the Justices General; from *sted*, place, and *hald*, to hold.—Teut. *stad-houder*, legatus vicarius; vice et loco alterius substitutus.

To **STEIGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To groan or pant from violent exertion, Roxb. A variety of *Steech*, *Stegh*, q. v.

STEIGH, *s.* A stifled groan, as if from one in distress, or bearing a heavy load, Roxb.; synon. *Peigh*, S. *Pegh.*

To **STEIGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To look big, Roxb. *Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager.* — Teut. *steygh-en*, elevare, in altum tollere.

To **STEIK**, STEEK, *v. a.* 1. To pierce with a sharp instrument. *Barbour.*—A. S. *stic-an*, Teut. *stick-en*, pungere. 2. To stitch, S. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *stick-a*, acu pingere. 3. To fix; to fasten. *Douglas.*—Germ. *steck-en*, Teut. *stick-en*, figere.

STEIK, STEEK, STYK, *s.* 1. The act of stitching with a needle, S. *Fergusson.* 2. The threads in sewed work. *Burns.* 3. A small portion of work, S. *N. Burne.* 4. *To the steeks*, completely. *A. Douglas.*

STEIK, *s.* A piece of cloth. *Acts Ja. V.*—A. S. *stiece*, a piece; Su. G. *staeck-a*, decurtare.

To **STEIK**, STEAK, *v. a.* 1. To shut; to close, S.; as, "*Steik your nieve, or een.*" *Douglas.* 2. To stop; to choke up. *Barbour.*—Teut. *steck-en*, claudere ligneis clavis.

To **STEIK** *the gab.* To shut the mouth; to be silent, S.; a low phrase. *Tarras.*

To **STEIK**, STEEK, *v. n.* The verb is used in a neuter form, in the familiar expression of "a' thing that opens and *steeks*," *i. e.* every thing without exception, S.

To **STEIK**, *v. a.* To accommodate; used for *Stalk.* "Bying of hydis, &c. mair nor *steikis* thame selffis." *Aberd. Reg.*

STEIK-AND-HIDE, *s.* The play of *Hide-and-Seek*, in which one or more *shut* their eyes, while the rest *hide* themselves, Aberd.

STEIKING-SILK, *s.* Sewing silk. *Chalmers's Mary.* —Belg. *stikk-en*, to stitch, Su. G. *stick-a*, to sew.

STEIKIS, *s. pl.* Money. *Poems 16th Century.*—A. S. *styc*, *styca*, a small brass coin.

STEIKYT, *part. pa.* Stitched. *Inventories.*

STEIL, *s.* Handle, as of a plough.—Teut. *steel*, caudex.

STEILBONET, *s.* A kind of helmet. *Acts Ja. V.*

STEILD, *part. pa.* Set. V. STELL.

STEILL MIRROUR. A looking-glass made of steel. *Inventories.*

STEIN, *s.* A stone. V. STANE.

STEIN-BITER, *s.* The Lump-fish, Oskn. *Stat. Acc.* —Sw. *stenbit*, id.

STEING, *s.* A pole. V. STING.

STEINIE, *adj.* Stony.

STEINIEGATE, *s.* The place where stones, gathered off the fields, are collected, Aberd.

STEINRAW, *s.* V. STANERAW.

To STEIR, *v. a.* To govern. V. STERE.

STEIR, *adj.* Stout. *Priests Peblis.*—Su. G. *starr*, rigidus.

To STEIR one's *Tail.* To bestir one's self, or, at any rate, to make advances towards exertion. *Knox's Hist.*

To STEIR the *Tyme.* To lay hold on the opportunity, q. to lose no time in fulfilling what one has in view. *Pitscottie's Cron.* One sense of A. S. *stir-an* is corripere; q. "snatched," or "laid hold of the proper season."

STEIT, *pret.* V. STOTT.

STEKILL, *s.* 1. A latch. *Peblis Play.* 2. The trigger of a musket, S. *Stichle*, Lanarks.—A. S. *sticcel*, Teut. *stekel*, aculeus.

To STELL, STEIL, STILE, *v. a.* 1. To place; to set. *Wallace.* 2. To *Stell* or *Still a cannon*, to plant, to mount it. *Pitscottie.* 3. *To stell a gun*, to take aim with it, Loth. 4. To fix. *His een war stell'd in his head*, his eyes were fixed, he did not move them, Loth. 5. To fix; to make firm or stable. "*Stell* your feet, fix your feet so as not to fall." *Gall. Encycl.* 6. *To stell to the horne*, to put to the horn; to declare one a rebel. *Act. Sed.*—Belg. *stell-en*, Su. G. *staell-a*, to place.

STELL, STILL, STOLL, *s.* 1. A covert; a shelter, S. A. *Stat. Acc.* 2. An enclosure for cattle, higher than a common fold, S. A. *J. Nicol.*—Teut. *stelle*, locus tutus.

STELL, *s.* "A prop; a support. The *stell o' the stack*, the stick which props the stack." *Gall. Encycl.*

STELL, *s.* A deep pool, in a river, where nets for catching salmon are placed. *Ald stell*, a place appropriated of old for salmon-fishing. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. STELL-NET.

STELL, *adj.* Steep, Stirlings.—Dan. *steil*, steep; Su. G. *stel*, praeruptus; Alem. and Germ. *steil*, id.; Teut. *steyl*, praeceps.

To STELL, *v. a.* To distil. *Acts Ja. VI.*

STELL, *s.* A still, S.

STELLAGE, *s.* Apparently, the ground on which a fair or market is held. *Earl of Galloway Title Deeds.* From L. B. *stallag-ium*, the money paid for a *stall*. *Stallage*, in the E. law, denotes either the right of erecting stalls in fairs, or the price paid for it.

STELLAR, *s.* A distiller. *Acts Ja. VI.*

STELL-FISHING, STALE-FISHING, *s.* Fishing with a *stell-net*. *Stat. Acc.*

STELLFITCH, STELLVITCH, *adj.* Dry; coarse; applied to rank grain, Fife.—Teut. *staei*, *stele*, caulis, stipes herbae.

STELLIFYIT, *part. pa.* Converted into a star. *King's Quair.*—From Lat. *stella*, and *fio*.

STELLIONATE, *s.* A forensic term applied to crimes not specified or defined in our common law, but including the general idea of fraud. "*Stellionate*, from *stellio*, a serpent of the most crafty kind." *Ersk. Inst.*

STELL-NET, STILL-NET, *s.* A net stretched out by stakes into, and sometimes quite across, the channel of a river, S. *Statist. Acc.*

STELLS, *s. pl.* The indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in *curling*, Dumfrs.; synon. *Hacks.*—Teut. *stelle*, situs; locus tutus.

STELL-SHOT, *s.* A shot taken by one who rests his gun on some object, for greater accuracy of aim, S.

STEM, *s.* The utmost extent of any thing, Loth.—Su. G. *staemm-a*, cohibere.

To STEM, *v. a.* To stanch, as, to *stem blude*, S.—Su. G. *staemm-a bloden*, id.

STEM, *s.* The name given in Caithn. to a sort of enclosure made with stones on the side of a river, into which salmon are driven. *Brand's Orkn.*

STEMING, STEMYING, *s.* The cloth now called tamine or taminy. *Inventories.*—Fr. *estamine*, Teut. *stamijne*, Ital. *stamagna*, L. B. *staminea*, id.

STEMPLE, *s.* A plug; a term used by the miners in Leadhills, which seems merely a corr. of *Stapple*, id. q. v.

To STENCH, *v. a.* 1. A term used with respect to a dog that is called off from pursuing cattle or sheep, Dumfr. This is merely E. *Stanch* used in a peculiar sense. The immediate origin is Fr. *estancher*, id. This seems to have been formed from Ital. *stagn-are*, id. Stiernhelm refers to old Goth. *stagn-a*, cohibere, as the radical term. 2. To satisfy with food, Upp. Clydes.

STENCHEL, STANCHEL, *s.* An iron bar for a window, Ettr. For. Loth.; the same with *Stenchen*. "*Stanchels*, *stanchions*, iron bars for securing a window." *Gl. Antiq.*

STENCHEN, *s.* V. STANESOUR.

To STEND, *v. n.* 1. To spring, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To rise to elevation, ib. 3. To walk with long elastic steps. *Ross.*—Fr. *estend-re*, Ital. *stend-ere*, to extend. Lat. *extend-ere.*

STEND, *s.* 1. A spring, S. *Douglas.* It is sometimes written *Sten*, as it is generally pronounced. *Burn's Tam Glen.* 2. A long step or stride, S. *Ruddiman.*

STENDERIS, *s. pl.* Standards. "Four *stenderis* of fedderis for the toppis of beddis." *Inventories.*

STENDLING, *s.* The act of springing with great force. *Complaynt S.*

To STENGLE, *v. a.* To enclose, Shetl.

To STENYE, *v. a.* To sting, Gl. Sibb.

STENLOCH, STENLOCK, *s.* An overgrown seath or coal-fish, Dunbartons. West. Isl. *Surv. of the Hebrid.*

STENNERS, *s. pl.* Gravel or small stones on the margin of a river, Ayrs. Clydes. V. STANNERS.

STENNYNG, STENING, *s.* A species of fine woollen cloth anciently worn in Scotland. *Regist. Counc. Edin.* This is perhaps only a variety of *Stemming*, q. v. We find not only O. Fr. *estaim*, but *estain* used for fine woollen cloth, Cotgr. Roquefort; and L. B. *stanum*, which Du Cange expl. by Fr. *estamine.*

To STENNIS, *v. a.* To sprain, E. Loth.

STENNIS, *s.* A sprain, E. and Mid-Loth. Probably from A. S. *stun-ian*, impingere, allidere, obtundere, whence E. *to Stun*. It seems exactly synon. with the term used in the north of S. *to Stungle*, to sprain slightly.

To **STENT**, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, S. *Barbour*. 2. To straiten; *stent*, at full stretch, S. 3. To restrain; to confine, S. *Ramsay*. 4. To erect. *Douglas*.—*Fr. estend-re*, from Lat. *extend-ere*.

STENT, *adj.* Stretched out to the utmost; fully extended, S. *Davidson's Seasons*.

To **STENT**, *v. n.* To stop; to cease, S. *Doug.*—O. Sw. *stynt-a*, Isl. *stunt-a*, abbreviare.

STENT, *s.* Aperture for receiving a bar. *Wallace*.

To **STENT**, *v. a.* To assess, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *extend-ere*, aestimare, appretiare.

STENT, Stant, *s.* 1. A valuation of property, in order to taxation. *Bellenden.*—L. B. *extent-a*, aestimatio. 2. A taxation, S. ib. 3. A task, S. *stint*, E. *Rudd.*

STENTMASTERS, *s. pl.* Those appointed to fix the quota of any duty payable by the inhabitants of a town or parish, S. *Act Sed.*

STENT-NET, *s.* A net stretched out and fixed by stakes or otherwise, S. B. *L. Case.*

STENTOUR, *s.* The same with *Stentmaster*. *Acts Ja. VI.*

STENT-ROLL, *s.* Cess-roll, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

STEP-BAIRN, *s.* A step-child, S. *Galt.*

STEP IN AGE. Advanced in years. *Douglas.*—Teut. *stap*, climacter, scalae gradus.

STEPPE, *s.* A stave. V. Staf.

STER. The termination of various names of trades, as *Baxter*, *Webster*, &c.—Germ. id.

STER. A termination of many names of places in Caithness and Shetland. *Ster*, is said to signify an estate. *Stat. Acc.*

STER, Steir, Steir, Stering, *s.* 1. Government. *Douglas*. 2. The helm. *Barbour.*—A. S. *steor*, Su. G. *styre*, gubernaculum.

STERAGE, *s.* 1. Stir; motion. *Douglas*. 2. Commotion caused by a throng, id.

STERAND, *part. pr.* Active; lively. *Douglas*.

STERDE, Sterdy, *adj.* Strong. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *starr*, Isl. *styrd*, rigidus.

To **STERE**, Steir, *v. a.* To govern; to rule. *Henrysone.*—Teut. *stier-en*, Su. G. *styr-a*, id.

To **STERE**, Steir, *v. n.* To stir, S. *steer*. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *styr-ian*, id.

STERE, Steir, *s.* Commotion, S. *Douglas*.

STERK, *adj.* Strong. *Barbour.*—Isl. *sterk-ur*, Germ. *stark*, robustus.

STERK, *s.* A bullock. V. Stirk.

STERLING, Steiueling, *adj.* A term used to denote English money. *Bellenden*. *Esterling*, a name given to those Germans who are said to have been the first that brought the art of refining silver into England. Called *Esterlings*, as having come from the East.

STERLING, *s.* The name of a fish; apparently for *spirling*, a smelt. *St. Acc.*

STERMAN-FEE, *s.* The wages of a steersman. "To pay vij. sh. *of stermanfee*." *Ab. Reg.*

STERN, *s.* A star. V. Starn.

STERN o' the ee. The pupil of the eye, Ettr. For.—Teut. *Sterre dir oogke*, pupilla, acies oculi. The *Sheen o' the Ee*, S. B. q. v.

STERNYT, *part. adj.* Starry. *Doug.*

To **STERT**, *v. n.* To start, S. B. One of the old forms of the E. v. *Stert*, pret. started. *Doug. Virg.*

STERT, *s.* A leap; a spring, ibid. V. Start, *s.*

STERTLIN, *adj.* 1. A term primarily used to denote the restlessness of cattle, in consequence of the bite of the *cleg* or gad-fly, or of their even hearing the sound of its approach, as they immediately run for shelter. "Ma kye are aw *stertlin* the day, that I canna keep them i' the park," Roxb. 2. Transferred to females, who, although somewhat antiquated, have not lost hopes of the connubial state; as, "She has na gi'en owre her *stertlin* fits yet, the great gowk she is!" ibid. V. Startle.

STERTLIN, *s.* 1. Applied, as in sense 1 of the adj. to cattle, ibid. 2. To females. "She may gie owre her *stertlin*, for she'll die the death of Jinkam's [Jenkin's] hen," ibid.

To **STERUE**, Sterf, *v. n.* To die. *Wallace.*—Belg. *sterv-en*, Germ. *sterf-en*, id.

To **STERUEN**, *v. a.* To kill. *K. Quair.*—A. S. *steorf-an*, Germ. *sterb-en*, id.

STEVEL, *adj.* Firm; substantial; as, "*Stevel* brose," Perths. V. Steeve.

To **STEVEL**, *v. n.* To stagger into a place into which one ought not to go; to walk as one who, at every step, is on the point of stumbling, Roxb. Leth. *Hogg*. V. Stave.

STEUEN, *s.* Judgment. *Sir Tristrem.*

STEUG, Strug, *s.* 1. A thorn; any thing sharp-pointed, S. B.—Germ. *stich*, punctum; *stech-en*, pungere. 2. A rusty dart, Aberd. *P. Buch. Dial.* 3. A hasty stitch with a needle, S. B.

To **STEUG**, *v. a.* To sew slightly and coarsely, S. B.

STEUIN, Steven, *s.* 1. The voice, S. B. *Douglas*. 2. Sound; a note, ib.—Moes. G. *stibna*, A. S. *stefne*, vox.

STEUIN, *s.* The prow of a ship. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stafn*, *stefn*, Belg. *steven*, prora. "Prora, the *steven* of the ship, or the forecastle." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

To **STEUIN**, *v. a.* To direct the course of a ship towards a certain point. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stefn-a*, proram aliquo dirigere.

To **STEW**, Stew *on*, *v. n.* To rain slightly; to drizzle, Aberd. From *Stew*, *s.* q. v.; q. a rain so thin that it resembles a vapour.

STEW, Stewe, *s.* 1. Vapour, S. *Barbour*. 2. Smoke, S. *Charteris*. 3. Dust. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stufa*, vapour; Su. G. *stoef*, dust. 4. Used like *Stour*, to denote spray, Aberd. 5. Also, like its synon. applied to battle, fight, ibid.

Mill-stew, *s.* The dust which flies about a mill, S. Germ. *muhlstaub*.

STEWART, Steward, *s.* 1. "In the strict sense, a magistrate appointed by the king over special lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction with that of a regality." *Ersk. Acts Ja. I.* 2. The deputy of a lord of regality, ibid. 3. *Steward of Scotland*, a chief officer of the crown. "This officer was in ancient times of the highest dignity and trust; for he had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief over-sight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in the day of battle. Some antiquaries affirm, that he had the hereditary guardianship of the kingdom in the sovereign's absence; for which reason he was called *steward*, or *stedeward*, from *ward*, guardianship, and *sted*, vice, or place. From this the royal house of Stuart took its surname; but the office was sunk on their advancement to the crown, and has never since been revived." *Erskine*. This distinguished officer is by our writers generally denominated "high stewart,"

or "steward." V. *Crawford's Hist. Fam. of Stewart.* M. Casaubon deduces the term from A. S. *stow*, locus, and *ward*, custos; A. S. *stiward* signifies dispensator, economus; Isl. *stiward-r*, from *stia*, opus, and *vardur*, custos, q. praefectus operis.

STEWARTRIE, *s.* 1. A jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same with that of a *Regality*, S. *Ersk.* 2. The territory over which this jurisdiction extends, S. ibid. "Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land, which were only parts of a county, as Strathern, Menteith, &c.; but the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright, and that of Orkney and Zetland, make counties by themselves, and therefore send each of them a representative to Parliament." *Erskine.*

STEWATT, *s.* One in a state of violent perspiration. Gl. Sibb. V. Stuvat.

STEWYN, *s.* Doom. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *stauan*, to judge; Isl. *stef-na*, an action at law.

STEWLE, *s.* The foundation of a rick or haystack, Ettr. For.; from A. S. *stol*, Alem. *stul*, Teut. *stoel*, sedes; or softened from A. S. *stathel*, fundamentum, basis, E. *stool.*

STAY, *adj.* Steep; as, Set a stout heart to a *stay brae.*

STEYAG, *s.* An enclosure for geese, Shetl.; Dan. *gaasesti.*

STY, *s.* A strait ascent. *Sir Tristrem.*—Su. G. Isl. *stig*, A. S. *stiga*, semita.

STIBBLART, *adj.* Well-grown; plump, Aberd. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

STIBBLE, *s.* Stubble, S. *Kelly.*

STIBBLER, *s.* 1. A horse turned loose, after harvest, to feed among the stubble, S. 2. One on the harvest-field, who goes from one ridge to another, cutting and gathering the handfuls that are left by those who, in their reaping, go regularly forward, S. 3. A ludicrous designation given to a *Probationer*, as having no settled charge, S. *Ramsay.*

STIBBLE-RIG, *s.* 1. The reaper in harvest who takes the lead, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. A field from which the corn has been reaped, S.

STIBBLERT, *s.* A young fellow; a stripling, Aberd. *W. Beattie.* V. Stibblart.

To STIBBLEWIN, *v. a.* Applied to a ridge of corn cut down before another, the one cut down being between that other and the standing corn, Roxb.

STIBBLY, *adj.* Covered with stubble, S. *Davidson's Seasons.*

To STICHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To rustle, S. *Pal. Hon.*

STICHLES, *s. pl.* The hot embers of the fuel of a kiln, Mearns.

STICHLIE, *adj.* Filled with fibres. "A *stichlie* peat," a peat having large vegetable roots interspersed through it, Mearns. The same with *Stickle*, q. v.

To STICK, *v. n.* *Let that flee stick to the wa'*, give yourself no trouble about that business, S. Prov.

To STICK *Pease.* To prop them by *sticks*, S.

To STICK, *v. a.* 1. To bungle, S. *Hamilton.*—Germ. *steck-en*, impedire. 2. Not to be able to go on with; as, "Puir lad, the first time he tried to preach, he *stickit* his sermon," S. "A speech is *sticket* when the speaker is unable to proceed." *Gall. Encycl.*

STICK, *s.* A temporary obstacle. *Baillie.*

STICK AND STOWE. Completely, S. *Burns.* V. Stab and Stow.

STICKAMSTAM, or Stickumstam, *s.* *It's no worth a stickamstam*; a phrase used in W. Loth. to denote any thing of no value. This term is supposed to signify half a penny Scots, or the twenty-fourth part of an English penny.—A. S. *stycce*, a part, a fraction.

STICKIE, *s.* A piece, as of cloth. *Inventories.*

STICKIE-FINGERED, *adj.* Applied to one to whose fingers the property of others is apt to adhere, Roxb.; *Tarry-fingered*, synon.; also *Pickie-fingered.*

STICKIT, *part. pa.* Embroidered. *Inventories.* V. Stikkit.

STICKIT, *part. pa.* Denoting the relinquishment of any line of life from want of means, of bodily or mental ability to go on with it, or in consequence of any other impediment; as, "a *stickit* minister."

STICKLE, *s.* V. Strekill.

STICKLE, *s.* "Bustle." *Surv. Ayrs.*—Isl. *stick*, motus, tumultus.

STICKLE, *s.* The *cabirs* or spars of a kiln, for supporting the hair-cloth, or straw, on which the grain is laid, are called *stickles*, S. B. *Edin. Ev. Cour.*—Teut. *steghel*, fulcrum.

STICKLY, *adj.* Applied to soil which is intermixed with stems of trees. *Surv. Banffs.*—Germ. *stick-en*, figere, because they *stick* or impede one's labour.

STICKS, *s. pl.* *To Fa' aff the Sticks*, to die; a phrase borrowed from a bird when it drops down in its cage, Fife.

STICKS AND STAVES. *Gane a' to Sticks and Staves*, gone to wreck; a metaph. phrase, used in relation to bankrupts, &c. and borrowed from the state of a tub, which, when the hoops lose their hold, falls to pieces. *Inheritance.*

To STYE, *v. a.* To climb. *Hudson.*—Moes. G. *steig-an*, A. S. Alem. *stig-an*, id.

STYEN, *s.* A tumor on the eyelid, S. B. *Sty*, E. *Law's Memor.*—Belg. *stijghe*, hordeolum. It appears that it had received its Lat. denomination from its resemblance to a grain of (*hordeum*) barley.

To STIEVE, *v. a.* To cram; to stuff. V. Steeve.

STIEVE, *adj.* Firm, &c. V. Steeve.

STIEVELIE, *adv.* Firmly, S. *J. Nicol.*

STIFE, Stoif, *s.* A sulphurous smell, Tweedd. In Dumfr. it is expl. "the smell of a chimney without fire, or that which is caused by the smoke of an adjoining vent."—O. Fr. *estouff-er*, to stifle, to suffocate.

STIFF-BACK, *s.* A kind of game, Clydes.; the same with *Sweir-tree*, q. v.

STIFFENIN, *s.* Starch; linens, &c. being *stiffened* by it, S.—Belg. *styffel*, Isl. *stivelsi*, id.

STIFFING, Stiffen, *s.* Starch; synon. *Stiffenin*, S. *Stiffen* is still used in Angus. and Mearns. *Piper of Peebles.*

STIFFT, *s.* A duchy, Germ. *Monro's Exp.*

STIGGY, *s.* A stile, or passage over a wall, Shetl.—Norw. *stig*, a stair; Isl. *stig*, Su. G. *steg*, a flight of steps.

STIGIL, *s.* A clownish fellow, Aberd.—Isl. *styggileg-r*, immitis, austerus.

STYK, *s.* A stitch. V. Steik.

STIKE RAIDE. A raid collop. V. Streak raid.

STIKKIS, *s. pl.* Pieces. *Invent.*—Teut. *stik*, frustum.

STIKKIT, *part. pa.* Embroidered. *Invent.*—Teut. *stick-en*, pingere, acu plumare.

STILCH, *s.* "A young, fat, unwieldy man." *Gall. Enc.*

To STILE, *v. a.* To place; to set. *To stile cannons*, to plant them. V. Stell, *v.*

To STILE, *v. a.* To give a person the title that belongs to his rank, S.

STILE, Style, *s.* A sparred gate, S. *P. Buchan Dial.*

STYLIT, *part. pa.* Honoured. *Lyndsay.*

To STILL, *v. n.* To be at rest, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *still-en*, sistere.

* STILL, *adj.* This term is in S. used in a sense unknown in E.; as combining the ideas of taciturnity and moroseness. It is often conjoined with another term expressive of obstinacy; thus, *He's a still, dour chield.*

STILL, *adv.* *Still and on*, without intermission; nevertheless, S.

STILLATOUR, *s.* An alembic; a vessel for distillation. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—E. *stillatory*, id.; Fr. *stillatoire*, distilling.

STILL-STAND, *s.* A cessation of arms. *Monro.*—Dan. *stilstand*, Sw. *stillstande*, id.

To STILP, *v. n.* 1. To go on crutches, S. B.—Su. G. *stolpe*, a prop, a support. 2. To stalk, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*

STILPER, *s.* 1. One who has long legs, and, of course, a long step, S. B. 2. *Stilpers, stilperts*, pl. crutches, ibid. 3. Poles for crossing a river dry-shod, ibid.

To STILT, *v. n.* 1. To go on crutches, S. 2. To halt; to limp, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *stylt-a*, grallis incedere. 3. To cross a river on poles or stilts, S. *Stat. Acc.*

STILT *of a plough*, *s.* The handle of it, S. *Brand.* "Stiva, the *stilt.*" *Wedd. Vocab.*

To STILT *the Water*, *v. a.* To cross it on poles, Roxb.

STILTS, *s. pl.* Poles for crossing a river.

To STYME, *v. n.* 1. To look as one whose vision is indistinct, S. B. 2. Denoting the awkward motions of one who does not see well, S. B.

STYME, *s.* 1. The faintest form of any object, S. *Peblis Play.*—Su. G. *stomm*, the elementary principle of any thing; C. B. *ystum*, form, figure. 2. The slightest degree perceptible or imaginable; as, "I coudna see a *styme*," S. 3. A glimpse; a transitory glance; as, "There's no a *styme* o' licht here," S. *Herd's Coll.* 4. A moment, Ayrs. *Picken.* 5. Improperly, a disease of the eye. *Gl. Surv. Moray.*

STYMEL, *s.* A name of reproach given to one who does not perceive quickly what another wishes him to see, Clydes. The same with *Stymie.*

STYMIE, *s.* One who sees indistinctly, S. B.

STIMIKET. Perhaps for *stinket*, stunk. *Dunb.*

STIMMA, *s.* Strength, ability; Lat. *stamina.* Syn. *Virr*, Shetl.

To STIMMER, *v. n.* To go about in a confused manner, S. B. V. STAMMER.

STIMPART, *s.* 1. The fourth part of a peck, Ayrs. *Burns.* Syn. *forpet.* 2. A young person who reaps the fourth part of a ridge instead of a half, which is the work of one full grown, ibid. 3. As much ground as will produce the fourth part of a peck of flax-seed, ibid.

STING, STEING, *s.* 1. A pole, S. *Wallace.*—Isl. *stanga*, Su. G. *staeng*, fustis, pertica. 2. A pike or spear. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stang, steing*, hasta. 3. An instrument for thatching, S. *Pennecuik N.* 4. The mast of a vessel, Shetl.—Su. G. *staang*, id. 5. The pole used for shoving a boat from the beach, &c. S. A.

STAFF AND STING. V. STAFF.

To STING, *v. a.* To thatch, Clydes.; q. to fix on thatch by means of a *sting*, Ayrs.

To STING *a boat*, *v. a.* To push it forward, or across a river by means of a pole, S. A. Peiths.

STING AND LING. 1. *To carry sting and ling*, to carry with a long pole, resting on the shoulders of two persons, S. *Bann. Journ.* 2. *To carry off sting and ling*, to do so entirely, S. Gl. Sibb. 3. The use of both pole and rope, especially in managing unruly horses or cattle. *Watson.* 4. By force, S. "*Vi et armis.*" *Gl. Antiquary.* V. LING.

STINGE, *adj.* 1. Stiff; forbidding, Aberd. 2. Hard; difficult, ib.—Su. G. *stinn*, rigidus, robustus; Isl. *stinn-r*, non facile flexilis.

STINGER, *s.* A mender of thatched roofs, S.

STINGIN' SPURTLE. An instrument used in thatching for pushing in the straw, Clydes. V. STING, *v.* and SPURTLE.

STINGISDYNT, *s.* A stroke with a baton. *Burr. Laws.*

STINKARD, *s.* A term used in the play of English and Scots, Loth. *Blackw. Mag.*—Teut. *stinckaerd*, homo foetidus, from the disgrace attached to his captivity.

STINKIN, *adj.* Saucy, S. This term always suggests, to a Scotsman, the idea of one looking at another with such an expression of countenance as if he perceived the smell of some *offensive* object under his nose.

STINKING DAVIES. The name of the common Ragweed in the western part of Fife. *Stinkin Willies*, id. Moray.

STINKING ILL. A species of what is called the sickness among sheep, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

STINKING WEED, STINKING-WILLIE, *s.* Common ragwort, S. *Lightfoot.*

STINKLE, *s.* The stone-chat, Shetl.—Dan. *stenkiel*, id.

STINNELL, *s.* Sting, or perhaps thrilling pain. *Lett. Bp. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow.*—Perhaps a dimin. from *Sting*, q. *stingel*; or an error for Fr. *stimule*, a goad, prick, or sting.

To STYNT, STIRT, *v. n.* To stop; to pause. *Doug.*

STYPE, *s.* *Fount. Dec.* Qu. if an error for *Slypes?* V. SLIP, SLYP, a low kind of draught-carriage.

To STIR, *v. a.* To injure. V. STERE, *v.*

To STIR, *v. a.* To plough slightly. V. STERE.

STIRK, STERK, *s.* 1. A bullock or heifer between one and two years old, S. *Dunb.* 2. A stupid fellow, S. *Ramsay. Burns.*—A. S. *styrc, styric*, juvencus, juvenca. 3. A stout man, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

To STIRK, *v. n.* To be with calf, S. B.

STIRKIE, *s.* A little *stirk*, S. B.

STIRKIE'S-STA, *s.* 1. The place in a cow-house appropriated to a *stirk*, S. B. 2. *To be put in the stirkie's-sta*, a phrase applied to a child who receives less attention than formerly from the mother, in consequence of her bringing forth another, S. B. In Fife, the *Stirk's sta.*

STIRKIN, *part. pa.* Wounded; *stricken* or struck. *Douglas.* [Rudd. considers it equivalent to *stirk-kynd.*]

STIRLIN, *s.* A silver coin, apparently ascribed to David I. of Scotland. *Stat. Rob. III.* V. STERLING.

STIRLING, STIRLENS, STERLIN, *s.* The starling or stare, S. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *sterlinck*, sturnus.

STIRRAH, STIRRA, *s.* 1. A stout boy, S. *Ross.* 2. A young fellow. *Fergusson.*—Isl. *strak-r*, pussio, puellus; *smastrak-r*, a boy who is beginning to run.

STIRRING, STIRRING-FURROW, *s.* A slight ploughing, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* The general, if not the invariable, pronunciation among those who retain their ancient language, is *steering.* V. STEERING-FUR.

STIRRUP-DRAM, STIRRUP-CUP, *s.* A glass of ardent spirits, or draught of ale, given by the host to his guest when about to depart, S. *Guy Mannering.*

* STITCH, *s.* A furrow or drill, as of turnips, potatoes, &c. Dumfr.

To STITE *aff*, *v. n.* 1. To stumble, so as to go to one side, S. A. *Hogg*. 2. To move about in a stiff and unsteady way. It is said of an old man who still moves about, that "he's aye *stytin* about," Loth. V. STOIT, *v.*

STYTE, *s.* 1. Absurd prating; nonsense." *Gl. Surv. Moray*. Aberd. Mearns. *Buff*, synon. 2. A person who talks in a foolish way. *D. Anderson's Poems*.—Perhaps allied to Teut. *stuyt-en*, to boast.

STITH, STYTH, *adj.* 1. Steady, S. *Barbour*. 2. Strong. *Wyntown*.—A. S. *stith*, *styth*, durus, rigidus. 3. Stiff, in consequence of being stretched; applied to a rope, Upp. Clydes. 4. Dead; having the stiffness of death, Aberd. *Ross*.

STYTHE, *s.* Place; station. *Minstr. Bord.*—A. S. *styde*, *styth*, locus.

STITHILL. Perhaps eagerly. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *stithlice*, strenuè.

STIVAGE, *adj.* Stout; fit for work, Aberd. *Ross*. Perhaps q. *stiffish*, or *stiffen*.

STIVE, *adj.* Firm. V. STRIVE.

STIVEY, STREVIE, *s.* A quantity of thick food; as, "a *stivey* of parritch," Fife.—Germ. *steife*, stiffness; Teut. *styv-en*, firmare.

STIVERON, *s.* "Any very fat food, such as a *haggis*." *Gall. Encycl.*

STIVET, *s.* 1. A short, stout-made man, Roxb.—Teut. *stijfte*, rigor. 2. A stubborn, wilful person, ibid. Ettr. For.—Dan. part. *stivet*, "starched, stiffened." *Stiv*, "hard, not flexible," Wolff.

To STOAN, *v. n.* To give out suckers; applied to plants, Upp. Lanarks. *Stool*, syn.

STOAN, *s.* A quantity of suckers springing from the same root, ibid.—Isl. *stofn*, a stem or stalk.

STOB, *s.* 1. A prickle, or small splinter of wood, S. *Rutherford*. Syn. *Slog*. 2. The puncture made by a prickle, S.—Germ. *stupf*, *stipp*, punctum. 3. A coarse nail, Ettr. For. 4. A boring instrument, Mearns.

To STOB, *v. a.* 1. To pierce with a pointed instrument, S. E. *stab*. *Z. Boyd*. 2. To point with iron. *Chr. S. P.*

STOB, *s.* 1. Stump of a tree. *Lyndsay*. 2. A palisade, S.; also *stab*. *Douglas*. 3. A pole; a stake. *Spalding*.—A. S. *stubb*, Belg. *stobbe*, stipes, truncus.

STOR, *s.* The stump of a rainbow; viewed as a prognostic of an approaching storm, S.—Su. G. *stubb*, a part of any thing broken off. Syn. *teeth*.

STOB AND STAIK. *To hald Stob and Staik* in any place, to have one's permanent residence there. *Aberd. Reg.* V. STAB and STOW.

STOBBED, STOB-FEATHER'D. 1. Unfledged, S. 2. Having no provision or furniture; applied to a young couple, S.

STOBBIE, *s.* A trustworthy person, Shetl.; Belg. *stobbe*, stipes.

STOB-FEATHERS, *s. pl.* 1. The short, unfledged feathers which remain on a plucked fowl, S. 2. Those which appear first on a young bird, S.

STOB-SPADE, *s.* An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, Angus. Synon. *Stangril*, and *Sting*.

STOB-THACKER, *s.* One who forms or mends thatched roofs with a *stob*, or stake, S. B.

STOB-THACKING, STOB-THATCHING, *s.* The act of thatching in this way, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*

STOB-THACKIT, STOB-THATCHED, *adj.* Thatched as described above, S. *Stat. Acc.*

To STOCK, *v. n.* To become stiff, S.—Su. G. *stock-a*, to harden.

STOCK, *s.* One whose joints are stiffened by age or disease, S.—Belg. *stok-oud*, decrepid.

STOCK, *s.* The hardened stem of a plant, as *a kail-stock*, S. *Burns*.—Su. G. *kaalstock*, id.

STOCK, BED-STOCK, *s.* The forepart of a bed. *Z. Boyd*.—Su. G. *stock*, pars lecti anterior.

To STOCK, *v. n.* To branch out into various shoots immediately above ground; applied to plants, S.—O. Teut. *stock-en*, concrescere, conglobari, densari, Kilian.

STOCK AND BROCK. The whole of one's property, including what is properly called *Stock*, and that which consists of such articles as are not *entire*, S. V. BROK.

STOCK AND HORN. A toast given by farmers; including sheep-*stock* and black cattle, Roxb. Another toast is, "Corn, Horn, Wool, and Yarn."

STOCK AND HORN. A musical instrument composed of the *stock*, which is the hind thigh bone of a sheep, or a piece of elder, with stops in the middle; the *horn*, the smaller end of a cow's horn; and an oaten reed. *Ramsay*.

STOCK-DUCK, *s.* The mallard, Orkn. *Barry*.—Germ. *stock-ent*, Kramer; Norw. *stok-and*.

STOCKERIT, *pret.* V. STACKER.

STOCKET, *part. pa.* Trimmed, or perhaps stiffened. *Anderson's Coll.*—Teut. *stock-en*, firmare, stabilire.

STOCK-HORNE, *s.* A horn anciently used by foresters in S. *Skene*.

STOCKIE, *s.* A piece of cheese, or a bit of fish, between two pieces of bread, Fife.

STOCKING, *s.* The sending forth of various stems, S. *Surv. Banffs*.

STOCKING, *s.* The cattle, implements of husbandry, &c. on a farm, in contradistinction from the crop, S. "*Stock*, live stock," Yorks. Marsh.

STOCK-OWL, *s.* The eagle owl, Orkn. *Barry*.

STOCK-STORM, *s.* Snow continuing to lie on the ground, Aberd.—Isl. *stakastormur*, id. V. STORM.

STODGE, *s.* A pet, Ayrs. V. STADGE.

STODGIE, *adj.* Under the influence of a pettish or sulky humour, ibid.

STOER-MACKREL, *s.* The tunny fish, S. *Sibbald*.—Sw. *stor*, great, and *makrill*, mackerel.

To STOG, *v. n.* To walk heedlessly on with a heavy, sturdy step, Ettr. For. *Hogg*. *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *stig*, gradus, via; Su. G. *steg*, passus, gradus.

STOG, *s.* "One with a stupid kind of gait," ibid.

To STOG, *v. n.* A term used in turning, chipping, or planing wood, when the tool goes too deep, Berwicks. V. STOK.

STOG, *s.* A term applied in reaping, to the stubble which is left too high, or to an inequality thus produced, S. V. STUGGY.

To STOG, STUG, *v. a.* To cut down grain so as to leave some of the stubble too high, Loth. Pron. *Stug*, Ettr. For.

To STOG, *v. a.* 1. To push a stick down through the soil, in order to ascertain its depth, Ettr. For.—Fr. *estoqu-er*, to thrust or stab. 2. To search a pool or marsh, by pushing down a pole at intervals, ibid. 3. To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking, as aged or infirm persons do, ib.

STOG, *s.* 1. Any pointed instrument; as, "A great *stog* o' a needle," or "o' a preen," S. 2. A prickle, or a small splinter of wood fixed in the flesh, S. V. STOK, STOG SWORD.

STOGGIE, *adj.* 1. Rough in a general sense. Upp. Clydes. 2. As applied to cloth, it denotes that it is both coarse and rough, ibid.

STOG SWORD. V. STOK.

To STOICH, *v. a.* To fill with bad or suffocating air; as, "the house is *stoicht* wi' reek," *i. e.* filled with smoke, Lanarks.

STOICH, *s.* Air of this description; as, "There's a *stoich* o' reek in the house," ibid.—Germ. *stick-en*, suffocari.

STOICHERT, *part. adj:* 1. Overloaded with clothes; as, "She's a *stoichert* queen," or "He's *stoichert* up like a Dutchman," Ayrs. 2. Overpowered with fatigue, Renfr.

STOIFF, *s.* A stove. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. STOW.

STOYLE, *s.* A long vest, reaching to the ankles. E. *Stole*. *Inventories*.—Fr. *stole*, Lat. *stol-a*, id.

STOIP, *s.* A measure, V. STOUP.

STOIT, *s.* A springing motion in walking, S. V. STOT, *s.*

To LOSE or TYNE *the* STOIT. Metaph. to lose the proper line of conduct, S.

To STOIT, STOT, STOITER, *v. n.* 1. To stagger; to totter, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. To stumble, S. *Sir Tristrem.* 3. Applied to public affairs. *Fergusson.*—Su. G. *stoet-a*, allidere, offendere. 4. To skip about; to move with elasticity, S, O. *Reg. Dalton.*

STOITER, *s.* The act of staggering, S.

STOIT, *s.* Nonsense. V. STYTE.

To STOITLE O'ER, *v. n.* To fall over in an easy way, in consequence of infirmity, without being much hurt.

To STOK, *v. a.* To thrust. *Douglas.* V. STUG.

STOK, STOCK SWERD, STOG SWORD, *s.* A long small sword. *Bellenden.*—Teut. *stocke*, sica, ensis.

STOKEN, *part. pa.* Enclosed. V. STEIK, *v.*

STOKIT MERIS. Apparently breeding mares. *Act. Audit.* *Stockin Mare* is a phrase still used in Fife for a brood mare, *i. e.* one kept for increasing the *stock* of horses.—Teut. *stock*, genus, progenies.

STOLE, STOWL, *s.* A stalk of corn, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*—"E. *stool*, a shoot from the trunk of a tree," Todd; Su. G. *stol*, basis, fulcrum.

To STOLL, *v. a.* To place in safety, or in ambush. *Douglas.*—Teut. *stell-en*, ponere.

STOLL, *s.* A place of safety, Gl. Sibb.

STOLLING, STOLLIN, *s.* The act of stowing a cargo on shipboard. *Acts Ja. III.*—O. Teut. *stouw-en*, acervare.

STOLTUM, *s.* A good cut or slice, as of bread and cheese, Roxb. Synon. *Stow*, *Whang*.

STOLUM, *s.* 1. A large piece of any thing broken off another piece, Upp. Lanarks.—Teut. *stolle*, frustum. 2. A large quantity of any thing; as, "Ye've a gude *stolum* o' cheese and bread there, my lad!" Roxb. 3. A supply; a store, Ettr. For.

STOLUM, STOLM, *s.* As much ink as a pen takes up for writing, S.

STOMATICK, *s.* A medicine good for the *stomach*, S.; *Stomachic*, E.

STOMOK, *s.* That part of female dress called a *Stomacher*. *Borth. Brit. Antiq.*

STOMOK, *s.* A shred. *Evergreen.*—Su. G. *stumpig*, mutilated, id.

To STONAY, STUNAY, *v. a.* 1. To astonish. *Barbour.* 2. To be afraid of; to be dismayed at the appearance of. *The Bruce.*

STONE-BAG, *s.* A skin filled with stones; a contrivance employed by our ancestors for driving away beasts from their flocks or pastures. *Monro's Exped.*

STONE CELT. V. CELT.

STONE-CHECKER, *s.* V. STANE-CRACKER.

STONE COFFINS. The name given to those repositories of the dead which consist of six flat stones, placed in form of a chest; one forming the bottom, four standing on end as the sides, and a sixth employed as a lid, S. *Camden.*

STONE-FISH, *s.* The spotted blenny, S. *Sibbald.*

STONE-RAW, *s.* V. STANERAW.

STONERN, *adj.* Of or belonging to stone. *Maitl. Hist. Edin.*—Germ. *steinene*, also *steinern*, id. Hodie *steinern*, says Wachter.

STONES. *To go to the Stones*, to go to church, Highlands of S. For the origin of this phraseology, V. CLACHAN.

STONKERD, STONKARD, STUNKART, *adj.* Silent and sullen, S. *stunkart*. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *stygg-r*, id.; Belg. *stug*, surly; Dan. *stenkerd*, litigator.

To STOO, *v. a.* To crop. V. STOW.

STOOD, *s.* A mark; half the ear cut off across, Shetl.

STOOINS. V. STOWINS.

STOOK, *s.* A sort of wedge anciently used in sinking coal-pits in S. *Bald.*—*Stook* may be allied to Germ. *stocke*, a stake, a peg, or *stick-en*, pungere.

STOOK, STOUK, *s.* A shock of corn, consisting of twelve sheaves, S. *Courant.*—Teut. *stock*, meta, a heap.

STOOK, *s.* A shoulder-strap, Shetl.

To STOOK, *v. a.* To put into shocks, S. *R. Galloway.*

STOOKER, *s.* One who puts corn into shocks, S. O. *Lights and Shadows.*

STOOKIE, *s.* A bullock that has horns like those of a goat, Moray.

STOOKIT, *part. adj.* Having such horns, ib.

STOOKS, STUGS, *s. pl.* Small horns pointing irregularly, but for the most part backwards, like those of a goat, Moray.

STOOK-WAYS, *adj.* After the manner in which shocks of corn are set up, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

To STOOL, (pron. *Stule*) *v. n.* To shoot out a number of stems from the same root, S. *Stoan*, synon.—Belg. *steel*, a stalk, a stem; Teut. *stele*, caulis.

To STOOL *out*, *v. n.* The same with the preceding v.

STOOL, STULE, *s.* 1. A bush of stems from the same root, S. 2. A place where wood springs up of its own accord after having been cut down, S. B. *Surv. Argyles.* V. STOLE, STOWL.

STOOL, *s.* *To* DRAW IN *one's* STOOL, to marry a widow, or a female who has a furnished house. "He has naething to do but, *draw in* his *stool and sit doun*," S. A.

STOOL-BENT, *s.* Moss-rush, S. *Lightfoot.*

To STOOM, *v. n.* To frown, S. B.—Su. G. *stumm*, Belg. *stom*, dumb.

STOOP, STOUPE, *s.* 1. A post fastened in the earth, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. A prop; a support, S. *Balfour.* 3. One who supports another, S. *Knox.*—Su. G. *stolpe*, columna, fulcrum. 4. It is used in a ludicrous sense in relation to the limbs of an animal. Thus, in describing a lean worn-out horse, he is said to consist of "four *stoups* and an o'ertree," Loth.

STOOP-BED, *s.* A bed with posts, S.

FOUR-STOOPIT BED, *s.* A four-posted bed, S. V. STOOP, STOUPE.

STOOPS OF A BED. The bed-posts or pillars, S. *Inventories.*

STOOP AND ROOP. V. STOUP and ROUP.

STOOR, *s.* A stiff breeze, Shetl.—Su. G. *stoor*, strong.

STOOR, *adv.* Avast; get away, S.

To STOOR, *v. n.* To move swiftly. V. STOUR, *v.*

STOOR, *adj.* Strong; austere, &c. V. STURE.

To STOOR, *v. a.* "To pour leisurely out of any vessel held high." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* Often to *Stoor up* liquor.—Teut. *stoor-en*, turbare, irritare, q. to raise the froth.

To STOOT, *v. n.* To stutter. V. STUTE.

To STOOTH, *v. a.* To lath and plaster a wall, Ettr. For. Ayrs.

STOOTHED, *part. adj.* Apparently studded. "Balteus vel balteum, a sword-belt or *stoothed* belt," Despaut. Gram.

STOOTHIN, *s.* Lathing and plastering, Ettr. For. Ayrs.—A. S. *stuthe*, palus, a pale or stake. Teut. *stutte*, id. *stutt-en*, fulcire; Isl. *studd-r*, suffultus.

To STOP *to*, *v. a.* To cram; to stuff. *Rollocke.*—Dan. *stopp-e*, Sw. *stopp-a*, to stuff, to cram. In the same sense it is now vulgarly said, *To stap in*, S.

STOP, *s.* A stave. *Acts Ja. VI.*

STOP COMPTOUR. *Act. Dom. Conc.* This phrase might signify a board or bench for holding *stoups* or vessels for measuring liquids.

STOPPED, *adj.* Apparently used for *stupid*. *Rollocke.*

STOR, *adj.* Severe. V. STERE.

STORARE, STOROUR, *s.* One who has the charge of flocks of sheep, &c. *Douglas.*

STORE, *s.* Applied to sheep or cattle, S.

STORE FARM. A farm principally consisting of a walk for sheep, S.

STOREY-WORM, *s.* A slug, Shetl. This might be q. "the large worm," from Isl. *stor*, magnus, and *orm*, vermis. But perhaps it is merely a variety of *Torrie-worm*, q. v.

STOREMASTER, *s.* The tenant of a sheep-farm, S. *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*

STORG, *s.* "A large pin." *Gall. Encycl.* Corr. perh. from *Stog*, *s.* q. v.

STORGING, *s.* "The noise a pin makes, rushing into [the] flesh," ibid.

* STORY, *s.* A softer term for a falsehood, S.

STORY-TELLER, *s.* A softer name for a liar, S.; nearly synon. with E. *Romancer*.

* STORM, *s.* A fall of snow, Aberd. *Spald.* "*Storm*, a fall of snow," Yorks. Marshall.

FEEDING-STORM, *s.* Fall after fall of snow, without dissolving, S.

STORMING, S. Tempestuous weather. It is used in the proverbial phrase, "Stuffin' hands out *stormin'*;" *i. e.* a well-filled belly is the best antidote to the effects of a severe blast, Roxb.

STORM-STEAD, STORM-STAID, *adj.* Stopped, or stayed, in a journey, by reason of a storm. *Spalding.* STORMSTED. *Douglas.*

STORM-WINDOW, *s.* A window raised from the roof, and slated above and on each side, S.; anciently *storme-windoik*. *Aberd. Reg.*

STOT, *s.* 1. A young bull or ox, S. *Douglas.* 2. A bull of any age, S. B.—Su. G. *stut*, juvencus; Dan. *stud*, a bull. 3. A male of the *Bos* species that has been castrated, S.

To STOT, *v. n.* To take the bull, S. B.

To STOT, *v. n.* 1. To rebound from the ground, S. *Homer's Sisyphus Paraph.* 2. To bounce in walking, S.—Belg. *stuyt-en*, to bounce; S. *stutt-a*, to rebound.

To STOT, *v. a.* To cause to rebound; as, *to stot a ball*, S.

STOT, *s.* 1. The act of rebounding, S. *Monro.* 2. A bounce or spring, in walking, S. 3. Quick or sudden motion. *Rutherford.* 4. A leap, or quick motion in dancing, S. *Herd's Coll.* *A stot o' the spring*, a movement of the tune.

To STOT, *v. n.* To stumble. V. STORR.

To STOT, *v. a.* To stop. *Barbour.*—Belg. *stuyt-en*, impedire.

To STOT, *v. n.* To stop; to cease; pret. *stotit*. *Gawan and Gol.*

STOT'S-MILK, *s.* Unboiled flummery; Lanarks.; humorously so denominated, because it is merely a substitute for milk, when this is scarce.

To STOTTER, *v. n.* To stumble; to be ready to fall, Ettr. For. V. STOIT, STOITER, STOUTER.

To STOVE, *v. a.* To stew, S. *Ramsay.*—Germ. *stov-en*, Su. G. *stufv-a*, id.

STOVE, STOUR, *s.* A vapour. *Douglas.* "*Stove o' sickness*," Aberd. V. STEW.

STOUND, *s.* A small portion of time, a moment, sudden pain. *Douglas.*—A. S. Su. G. Isl. Teut. *stund*, tempus, momentum.

To STOUND, *v. n.* To ache, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *styn*, doleo, *stunde*, dolui.

STOUND, STOUR, *s.* 1. An acute pain, affecting one at intervals, S. 2. Transferred to the mind, denoting any thing that causes a smarting pain, S. *Douglas.*

STOUP, STOIP, *s.* 1. A deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids, S. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *stoppa*, a pot or flagon; Teut. *stoop*, urna. 2. A pitcher or bucket used for carrying water, narrower at the top than at the bottom. This is denominated a *water-stoup*, S. *Spalding.*

STOUP, *adj.* Stupid. V. STUPE.

STOUP AND ROUP, *adv.* Completely, S. *i. e. stump* and *rump*. *Ramsay.* The same mode of expression is common in Lancash. "*Steeap en reeap*, all, every part," Gl. Tim. Bobbins.

STOUPE, *s.* A prop. V. STOOP.

STOUPFULL, *s.* As much as fills the vessel called a *Stoup*, of whatever size, S. *Pref. Law's Memor.*

STOUR, STOURE, STOWR, STURE, *s.* 1. The agitation of any body, the parts of which are easily separable. *Doug.* 2. Dust in motion, S. pron. *stour*. *Burns.* 3. Used improperly, with respect to dust that is laid, S. *A. Douglas.* 4. A gush of water, Aberd. 5. The spray driven, in consequence of the agitation of a body of water. *Doug.* 6. Trouble; vexation; *To raise a stour*, to cause disturbance, S. *Ross.* 7. Battle; fight, S. *Barb.*—Isl. *styr*, pugna, praelium; O. Fr. *estour*, id. 8. Perilous situation; hardship, S. *Wallace.* 9. Force; violence. *Bellenden.* 10. A paroxysm of rage. *Douglas.* 11. Severe reproof, S. B. *Ross.*—A. S. *steore*, reproof, correction. 12. A fright, Dumfr.—Belg. *stoor-en*, Teut. *steer-en*, A. S. *styr-an*, turbare, E. to *stir*.

To THROW STOUR *in one's Een.* To blind one; to impose upon one by false appearances, S. *R. Gilhaize.*

To STOUR *about*, *v. n.* To move quickly from place to place; implying the idea of great activity, and often of restlessness of mind, S. *Tournay.*

To STOUR *off*, *v. n.* To move off quickly, Clydes.

To STOUR, *v. a.* To sprinkle, Aberd.

STOUR, *adj.* Tall; large; great; stout, Shetl. V. STURE, sense 3.

STOUR, *adj.* Austere. V. STURE, STUR.

STOUR, STOURE, *s.* A stake; a long pole, Dumfries. *Douglas.*—Su. G. Dan. *stoer*, *staur*, id.

To STOUR, STOWR, STOOR, *v. n.* 1. To rise in foam or spray. *Douglas.* 2. To move swiftly, making the dust or water fly about, S. *Watson.* 3. To gush, Aberd.

STOURAGE, *s.* Apparently, the direction or management. V. the v.

To STOURE, *v. n. Sadler's Papers.* This may perhaps signify, to have the command, to govern.—Teut. *stuer-en, stuyr-en*, regere, dirigere.

STOURIE, *adj.* Dusty, S. *R. Gilhaise.*

STOURIN, *s.* A slight sprinkling of any powdery substance; as, "a *stourin* o' meal," Clydes.

STOUR-LOOKING, *adj.* Having the appearance of sternness or austerity, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*

STOUR-MACKEREL, *s.* Expl. as denoting the Scad, in the Frith of Forth. *Neill.* Sibbald makes this to be the Tunny. V. STORR-MACKEREL.

STOURNE, *adj.* Stern; used as a *s. Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *styrne*, id.

STOURNESS, *s.* Largeness; bigness, Shetl.

STOURREEN, *s.* A warm drink, ibid. A. Bor. *stoorey*, denotes "a mixture of warm beer and oatmeal with sugar," Gl. Brocket. V. STOURUM.

STOURUM, STOORUM, *s.* What is otherwise called *Brochan*, Aberd. V. STUROCH.

STOUSHIE, *adj.* Squat; *a stoushie man*, one who is short and thick, Fife. Evidently the same with *Stoussie.*

STOUSSIE, *s.* A strong healthy child, S.—Corr. from *stout*, or Germ. *stuts-en*, to support.

To STOUTER, *v. n.* To stumble; to trip in walking, Fife.—Teut. *stuyt-en*, to stop.

STOUTH, *s.* 1. Theft, S. *Bellenden.* 2. Stealth. *Doug.*—Su. G. *stoeld*, id.

STOUTH AND ROUTH. Plenty; abundance, S. *Antiq.*

STOUTHREIF, STOUTHRIE, *s.* 1. Theft accompanied with violence; robbery. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. *Stouthrie*, now denotes theft merely, S.

STOUTHRIE, *s.* Provision; furniture, Fife.—Teut. *stow-en*, acervare; and *ryck*, A. S. *ric*, rich.

STOUTLYNYS, *adv.* Stoutly. *Barbour.* V. LINEIS.

STOVE, *s.* "A *stove* o' sickness;" a fit of illness, accompanied with heat, Aberd.

To STOW, STOWE, STOO, *v. a.* To crop; to lop, S. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *stufw-a*, amputare.

STOW, *s.* A cut or slice, pron. *stoe*; S. B. Roxb. the same with *Stoltum*; from *Stow*, v. to crop, to lop. *Gl. Shirr.*

STOW, *interj.* Hush; silence, Orkn.—Perhaps from Su. G. *sto*, Isl. *staa*, to stand; q. stop, cease; or *hist thou.*

STOW, *s.* A stove. Pl. *stowis*, stoves. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *stufwa*, anc. *stuw*, A. S. *stofa*, hypocaustum.

STOWEN, *s.* A gluttonous fellow; as, "He's a great *stowen* for his guts," Teviotd.—O. Teut. *stouw-en*, acervare, accumulare, cogere; Dan. *stuv-er*, to stow, *stuver*, a stower.

STOWIK, *s.* A shock of corn; the same with *Stook. Aberd. Reg.*

STOWINS, *s. pl.* The tender blades or sprouts nipt from colewort or any other vegetable, S. *Picken.*

STOWLINS, *adv.* Clandestinely, from *stouth*, stealth, S. *Morison, Burns.*

STOWN, STOWIN, *part. pa.* Stolen. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*

STOWNLINS, *adv.* Clandestinely; thievishly, Ayrs. *Picken.*

STOWP, *s.* A post, as that of a bed; the same with *Stoop. Inventories.*

STRA, STRAY, *s.* 1. A straw, S. *strae. Douglas.* 2. A thing of no value, ibid. 3. *To draw a strae before ane*, to attempt to deceive one, S. *Godscroft.*—Su. G. *draga straa for gamla kattor*, to deceive an old cat. 4. *To Bind or Tie with a Strae*, applied to one who is so overcome with laughter, as to be incapable of the slightest exertion or resistance, S. *Annals of the Parish.*

STRAA. To SAY STRAA *to one*, to find fault with one, to lay any thing to one's charge. Of a man who is acquitted from any imputation, or who has paid all his creditors, it is a common phrase in Angus, *Nae body dare say Straa to him.*—The term is probably allied to Teut. and Germ. *straffe*, Dan. *straf*, poena, supplicium; animadversio, correptio.

STRABBLE, *s.* Any thing hanging loosely; a tatter, S. B.—Germ. *straublein*, a fritter.

STRABS, *s. pl.* Expl. "any withered vegetables, loosely scattered abroad; or any light rubbish blown about by the wind, or lying about in a dispersed state," Aberd. *A. Beattie's Tales.*

STRABUSH, *s.* Tumult; uproar, S.—Ital. *strabalsare*, to hurry up and down, to abuse; *strapass-are*, id. O. Fr. *strapass-er*, quereller.

STRACK, *adj.* Strict, S. B.—A. S. *strac*, id.

STRACUMMAGE, *s.* The same with *strabush*, Fife.—Ital. *stracciamento*, pulling to pieces.

STRADDLE, *s.* The small saddle, or furniture, put on the back of a carriage-horse, for supporting the shafts of the carriage, Sutherl. *Car-saddle*, synon. It seems thus denominated from its, as it were, *bestriding* the horse.

STRAE, *s.* Straw. V. STRA, STRAY.

STRAE-DEAD, *adj.* Quite dead, S. *Glenfergus.*

STRAE-DEATH, *s.* A natural death on one's bed, as opposed to a violent or accidental one, S. *Skinner.*—Su. G. *straadoe*, morte sioca obire.

STRAEIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to straw, S.

STRAFF, *s.* A difficulty or strait, Shetl.; Isl. *straf*, punishment.

STRAG, *s.* "A thin growing crop, the stalks straggling." *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *straeg-an*, to scatter.

STRAGGER, *s.* A straggler, Ettr. For.

STRAY. *On stray, adv.* Astray. *Gawan and Gol.* E. *astray.*

STRAICIEK, *s.* A stroke. *Compl. of S.* It is probable that the word had been written *straikis*, or *straickis*, *i. e.* strokes or blows.

STRAICT, STRAYTE, *s.* A narrow pass. *Wyntown.*

STRAIFFIN, *s.* That thin filmy substance which is made of the secundine of a cow, and used in the country for covering vessels or the mouths of bottles, to keep out the air, Sutherl.

To STRAIGHT, *v. a.* To lay out a dead body, S. O. Synon. *Streik*, S. B. and *Straughten. Annals of the Parish.*

STRAIGHT, *s.* A straight line, S. *L. Cass.*

To STRAIK, STRAYK, *v. a.* 1. To stroke, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *strac-an*, Germ. *streich-en*, molliter fricare. 2. To anoint with any unctuous substance, S. *To straik bread*, to put butter on it. 3. Applied to the measurement of grain, S.

STRAIK, *s.* 1. The act of stroking, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. The act of anointing, S. 3. A piece of hard wood, with straight edges, used for stroking off all that is above the legal measure of grain, salt, &c. in the vessel used for measurement, S. 4. The quantity of grain that is stroked or rubbed off from the top of the bushel, in the act of measurement, S. *The Pirate.*

STRAIK, STRAKE, *s.* 1. A blow, S. *Douglas.*—Germ. *streich*, Sw. *streck*, ictus. 2. Metaph. remorse. *R. Bruce.* 3. Engagement in the field of battle. *Wallace.* 4. Coinage. *Acts Ja. II.* 5. The sound of the clock, like E. *Stroke. Parl. Ja. I.*

REDDING-STRAIK, *s.* V. RED, REDD. To clear

STRAIK, *s.* 1. *Upo' straik*, in a state of activity, S. B. 2. An extent of country, S. B. 3. Ground travelled over, S. B.—Belg. *streek*, Germ. *strecke*, a tract. 4. An excursion; the act of travelling over a considerable tract, S. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.*

STRAIK, *pret. v.* Struck. *Gawan and Gol.*

To STRAIK, *v. n.* To take an excursion, Fife. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.*

STRAIKEN, *s.* Linen made of coarse flax, S. O. *R. Galloway.*—Isl. *stryge*, linum rarum et vile, linum vilissimum.

STRAIKER, *s.* That with which corn is stroked, for levelling it with the bushel, S. *Strickle, Strichel*, E.—From Su. G. *stryk-a*, palpare, to stroke.

To STRAIK HANDS. To join hands. *Herd.* I hesitate whether to view the term as from *Straik*, to stroke, or to consider the phrase as expressing the idea of *striking hands.*

To STRAIK TAILS *with one.* To make an exchange of goods, without boot on either side, Fife.

STRAIT BIELDS. Shelter. V. BIELD, *s.*

To STRAIT, *v. a.* To straighten; to tighten, Aberd.—O. Fr. *stret, streit, stroit*, resserré, etroit; Lat. *stringere, strict-us.*

STRAITIS, *s. pl.* Coarse woollen cloth or kersey. *Chr. Kirk.*

STRAITIT, *part. pa.* Constrained. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *estroict*, id.

STRAK, *adv.* Straight. *Barbour.*—A. S. *strac*, right, direct.

STRAKE, *pret.* Struck; perhaps more properly *strack*, S. "For my own pleasure, as the man *strake* his wife," S. Prov.; "a foolish answer to them who ask you why you do such a thing." *Kelly.*

STRAM, *adj.* Stupid. Buchan.

STRAMASH, *s.* Disturbance; broil, Loth. *Stramash*, Ayrs.—Fr. *estramaçon*, a blow; Ital. *stramazz-are*, to beat, to strike down.

STRAM YULLOCH. A battle; a broil; given as syn. with *Stramash. Gall. Encycl.* This must be viewed as a variety of *Stramulleugh.*

STRAMMEL, *s.* A cant word for straw; *Strommel*, Grose's Class. Dict. *Guy Mannering.*—O. Fr. *estramier*, id.

To STRAMP, *v. a.* To trample, S. *Lynds.*—Germ. *stampf-en*, id.

STRAMP, *s.* The act of trampling, S. *Pitsc.*

STRAMPER, *s.* One who tramples, Teviotd.

STRAMULYERT, *part. adj.* Confounded; panic-struck, Angus. *G. Beattie.*

STRAMULLEUGH, *adj.* "Cross; ill-natured; sour," S. O. *Gl. Picken.*

STRAMULLION, *s.* 1. A strong masculine woman, Fife. 2. A fit of ill humour, Clydes. S. B.—Gael. *sraoin* is rendered "a huff," Shaw.

STRAND, *s.* 1. A rivulet. *Douglas.* 2. A gutter, S. *Wallace.*

STRANG, *adj.* 1. Strong. *Minst. Bord.*—A. S. *strang*, Alem. *streng*, robustus. 2. Harsh to the taste; bitter, S. B.—Germ. *streng*, id. Isl. *straung*, asper.

STRANG, *s.* Urine long kept, and smelling *strongly*; otherwise called *Stale Master*, Aberd. Gall. Dumfr. *Gall. Encycl.*

To STRANGE, *v. n.* To wonder, S. *Shirr.*

STRANG PIG. The earthen vessel in which urine is preserved as a lye, S. O. *Gall. Encycl.*

To STRAP, *v. n.* To be hanged, S. *Jacobite Relics.* From E. *Strap*, a long slip of cloth or leather. It is also used as an active v. *St. Ronan.*

STRAPIS, *s. pl.* Given as not understood. *Gl. Poems 16th Cent.*

STRAP-OIL, *s.* A cant term, used to denote the application of the shoemaker's *strap* as the instrument of drubbing. The operation itself is sometimes called *anointing*, Roxb.; synon. *Hazel-oil*, from the use of a twig of *hazel* for the same purpose, S.

STRAPPING, STRAPPAN, *part. adj.* Tall and handsome, S. *Burns.*

STRAPS, *s. pl.* Ends of thread from the *dish-clout*, sometimes left in cleaning vessels for food, and thus found in victuals, Kinross.—Teut. *strepe*, stria, striga, linea.

STRATH, *s.* A valley of considerable extent, through which a river runs, S. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *srath*, a country confined by hills on two sides of a river.

STRATHSPEY, *s.* A dance in which two persons are engaged, otherwise called a *twasum dance*, S. Denominated from the country of *Strathspey* in S. as having been first used there.

To STRAVAIG, *v. n.* To stroll; to go about idly, S. *Fergusson.*—Ital. *stravag-are*, Lat. *extravag-are*, to wander abroad.

STRAVAIGER, *s.* 1. One who wanders about idly; a stroller, S. *Strayvayger, Stravauger. Perils of Man.* 2. One who leaves his former religious connection, S. *Annals of the Parish.*

STRAVAIGING, *s.* The act or practice of strolling, S. A. Bor. *Stravaiging*, strolling about; generally in a bad sense, *Gl. Brockett.*

STRAVALD, *s.* A foreign measure. "Sax hundreth *stravald*, is ane tun." *Balfour.*

STRAUCHT, *pret.* Stretched. *Douglas.* Now *Straughtit*, S. *Heart Mid-Lothian.*

STRAUCHT, *adj.* Straight, S.—A. S. *straecc*, Germ. *streck*, rectus.

STRAUCHT, *s.* 1. A straight line, S. B. 2. A district, S. B.

STRAUCHT, STRAWCHT, *adv.* 1. Straight. *Wynt.* 2. Directly; immediately. *K. Quair.*—Germ. Belg. *strack*, cito.

To STRAUCHT, *v. a.* 1. To make straight, S. 2. To stretch a corpse on what is called the *Dead-deal*, S.; synon. *Streik*, S. B. *Bride of Lam.* V. the *adj.*

To STRAUGHTEN, *v. a.* To stretch a corpse, Dumf. Syn. *Streik, Straight*, and *Straucht. Blackw. Mag.*

STRAWN, *s.* A gutter, West of S. *Tannahill.* V. STRAND.

STRAWN, *s.* *A strawn of beads*, a string of beads, Mearns.—Teut. *strene*, is synon. with *stringhe*; E. *string.*

STREAH, *s.* "A round;" a term used to denote the mode of drinking formerly observed in the Western Islands. *Martin's West. Isl.*—Gael. *sreath*, is by Shaw rendered, "a row, rank," &c.

To STREAMER, *v. a.* To streak; to cover with straggling flashes of light, resembling the *aurora borealis*, S. A. *Hogg.*

STREAMERS, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis, S. *Minstr. Bord.*

STREAPE, *s.* V. STRIPE.

STREASE, *s. pl.* Straws. *Leg. St. Androis.*

STREAUW, *s.* Straw, Ettr. For.

STREAW, STROW, *s.* The Shrew-mouse, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.*

To STREEK *down.* To lie down flat. V. STRIK.

To STREEL, *v. n.* To urine forcibly, Fife. V. STRULL.

STREEN. *The streen*, the evening of yesterday. V. STRIN, and YESTREEN.

STREENGE, *s.* A stroke, Fife.—A variety of *Skreenge*, or from Lat. *string-ere*, to strike.

To STREENGE, *v. a.* To beat, Fife.

To STREEK *doun*, *v. n.* To lie down flat; to stretch one's self at full length, S. *Waverley.*

STREICH, *adj.* Stiff and affected in speaking. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *estreché*, contracted, restrained.

To STREIK, STRAIK, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, S. *Davidson's Seasons.* 2. To lay out a dead body, S. *Pop. Ball.* 3. To engage in any work, S. B. *Morison.*—A. S. *strecc-an*, expandere.

To STREIK, *v. n.* To extend. *Doug.*

To STREIK, STRAIK, *v. n.* To go quickly, S. B. *Ross.*—Su. G. *stryk-a*, currere, vagari.

STREIK, *s.* 1. Speed, S. B.—Isl. *strok-a*, fuga. 2. Exertion in whatever way, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.* 3. Bustle; tumultuous noise, S. B.

STREIK, *s.* 1. Extent, S. A. V. STRAIK, *Upo' Straik.* 2. The longitudinal direction of a stratum of coal in a mine, or a district of country. *Sinclair's Hydrost. Misc. Obs.* 3. Expl. "opinion;" as, "Tak your ain *streik*," i. e. take your own way, Clydes.—A. S. *strec*, extensio; Teut. *streck*; *streke*, *strijck*, tractus, from *streck-en*, tendere.

STREIK, *s.* 1. A handful of flax, Lanarks. 2. Also a small bundle of flax into which flax-dressers roll what they have already dressed, ibid.—O. E. "*Streke* of flax, limpulus," Prompt. Parv. V. STRICK.

STREIKIN, *part. adj.* Tall and agile; as, "A *streikin'* hizzie," a tall, tight, active girl, Teviotd.

STREIKING-BURD, STRETCHING-BURD, *s.* The board on which a dead body is *stretched* before the animal heat is gone, S. A. V. STREIK, *v. a.*

STREIN, STREEN, *s.* *The strein*, yester-night. *Sir Egeir.* V. YESTREEN.

To STREIND, STREEND, *v. a.* To sprain, Roxb. Berw.

STREIND, STREEND, *s.* A sprain, ibid.—This must be merely a slight deviation from E. *strain*, or Fr. *estreind-re*, id. *estreinte*, a sprain. V. STRYNE.

STREIPILLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently stirrups. "Ane sadill wtih *streipillis*." *Aberd. Reg.*—A dimin. from the E. word.

STREK, *adj.* Tight; strait. *Maitland P.*—Germ. *strack*, tensus, intensus.

To STREK A BORGH. V. BORGH, *s.*

To STREKE, STRYKE, *v. n.* To extend. *Parl. Ja. I.* V. STREIK.

STREMOURIS, *s. pl.* Streams of light. Q. resembling *streamers* or flags. *Douglas.* Aurora borealis, S.

STRENEWITÉ, *s.* Fortitude; stoutness. *S. P. Repr.*—Lat. *strenuit-as.*

STRENIE, *adj.* Lazy; sluggish, Kinross; given as synon. with *Stechie.*—Apparently q. bound from O. Fr. *estren-er*, contraindre, comprimer, Roquefort.

STRENYEABILL, *adj.* 1. Applied to one who is possessed of so much property, that he can relieve his bail by being distrained. *Quon. Att.*—O. Fr. *estren-er*, *straind-re*, to force. 2. Applied to goods that may be distrained; synon. *Poyndabill. Aberd. Reg.*

To STRENYIE, *v. n.* 1. To strain; to sprain. *Doug.* 2. To constrain. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *estraind-re*, Lat. *string-ere.* 3. To distrain. *Act. Audit.*

To STRENKEL. V. STRINKIL.

To STRENTH, *v. a.* To strengthen. *Bellenden.*

STRENTHIE, *adj.* Strong; powerful. *J. Tyrie's Refutation.*

STRENTHIT, *part. pa.* Corroborated; supported; strengthened. *N. Winyet.*

STRENTHLY, *adv.* By main strength. *Barbour.*

STRESS, *s.* 1. An ancient mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts. *Ersk.* 2. The act of distraining. *Acts Ja. II.*—A. S. *strecs*, violentia; or O. Fr. *straind-re.*

To STRESS, *v. a.* To put to inconvenience. It often denotes the overstraining effect of excessive labour or exertion, S. It is used in an emphatical S. prov. meant to ridicule those who complain of great fatigue, when they have done nothing that deserves the name of work. "Ye're sair *strest* stringin' ingans," i. e. forming a rope of onions.—The origin is probably O. Fr. *straind-re*, mettre à l'étroit; Lat. *string-ere.* Fraunces gives O. E. *streynyn* as syn. with "gretly *stressen*, distringo."

STRESTELY, *adv.* Perhaps for *trestely*, faithfully. *Wallace.* V. TRAISE.

To STRETCH, *v. n.* To walk majestically; used in ridicule, Ettr. For. Q. to expand one's self.

To STRY, *v. a.* To overcome. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *estri-er*, presser, empêcher d'échapper.

STRIAK. *Striak of the swesch*, sound of the trumpet. *Stat. Gild.* Perh. for *straik*, q. stroke; or like STREIK, *s.* sense 2.

STRIBBED, *part. pa.* "Milked neatly." *Gall. Encycl.* V. STRIP, *v.*

To STRICK *lint.* To tie up flax in small handfuls, for being milled, S. B.—Teut. *strick-en*, nectere, connectere; Isl. *strik-a*, lineam ducere.

STRICK, STRIKE, *s.* A handful of flax knit at the end, in order to its being milled, S. B.—Teut. *strick*, *vinculum.* A *strike* of flax. Chaucer.

STRICK, *s.* *Strick o' the watter*, the most rapid part of any stream, S. O. V. STRICT, *adj.*

STRICKEN, STRIKEN. The part. pa. of *Stryk*, as referring to a field of battle. "The battle was *stricken* in the year of God 1445." *Pitscottie.*

STRICT, *adj.* Rapid; applied to a stream, S. *Z. Boyd.*—Sw. *streke*, main current of a river.

To STRIDDLE, *v. n.* To straddle, S.—Dan. *stredt-a*, pedibus divaricare.

STRIDE, *s.* The same with *Cleaving*, Ayrs. *Picken.*

STRIDE-LEGS, *adv.* Astride, S. *J. Nicol.*

STRIDELINGIS, *adv.* Astride. *Lyndsay.*

STRIFE RIGS. "Debateable ground; patches of land common to all." *Gall. Encycl.*

STRIFFAN, *s.* "Film; thin skin. *Striffan o' an egg*, that white film inside an egg-shell." *Gall. Enc.* *A striffan o' snaw*," Aberd.—Perhaps allied to *stry*, res rarefactae, G. Andr.

STRIFFEN'D, *part. pa.* Covered with a film. *Gall. Enc.*

STRIFFIN, *s.* Starch, Sheth. The letter *r* seems inserted by corruption. It probably was originally like S. *Stiffen.*

To STRIFFLE, *v. n.* To move in a fiddling or shuffling sort of way; often applied to one who wishes to appear of importance, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

STRIFFLE, *s.* Motion of this description, ibid.—Flandr. *strobbel-en*, *strubbel-en*, cespitare, titubare, vacillare, gressu.

To STRYK *a battle*, or *field.* To fight. *Wyntown.*

To STRYKE, *v. n.* To extend. V. STREKE.

STRIKE, *s.* A handful of flax. V. STRICK.

STRYNCHT, *s.* Strength. "Sic *strynchi*, fors & effect." *Aberd. Reg.*

STRYND, STREIND, STRYNE, *s.* 1. Kindred; race. *Wyntown.*—E. *strain*, id. A. S. *strynd*, stirps, genus; *strin-an*, gignere. 2. A particular cast or disposition of any person, who in this respect is said to re-

semble another, generally used as to those related by blood, S. *Ruddiman.*

STRYND, *s.* A spring; shallow run of water. *Doug.* Syncn. *strype.*

To STRYNE, *v. a.* To strain or sprain. "*Stryn'd* legs, sprained legs." *Gall. Encycl.* V. STRAIND, *v.*

To STRING, STRANG *awa.* To move off in a line. *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *string*, linea. *String*, s. is used in the same sense with E. *row;* as, "a *string* of wull geese."

To STRING, *v. n.* To hang by the neck, S. *Burns.*

To STRING, *v. n.* To be hanged, S. *Carmeath.*

STRINGIE, (*g* soft) *adj.* Stiff; affected, Loth.—O. F. *estreng-ier*, difficult of access; Lat. *extrane-us.*

STRING-OF-TIDE, *s.* A rapid tideway, Shetl.—Goth. *streingr*, a cataract.

STRINGS, *s. pl.* An inflammation of the intestines of calves, Roxb. Syn. *Livercrook. Surv. Roxb.*

To STRINKIL, STRENKEL, *v. a.* 1. To sprinkle, S. *Douglas.* 2. To scatter; to strew, S. *Sir Gawan.*—Teut. *strekel-en*, leviter tangere.

STRINKLING, *s.* A small portion of any thing; q. a scanty dispersion, S. *Strinklin*, a small quantity, Shetl. *Mus. Sci. Trans.*

STRINN, *s.* 1. Water in motion; smaller in extent than what is called a *Strype*, Banffs. 2. The run from any liquid that is spilled, as water on a table, ibid. Obviously the same with *Strynd*, *s.*—The origin is Isl. *strind*, stria, a groove, furrow or gutter.

STRYNTHT, *s.* Strength. *Aberd. Reg.* [Roxb.

STRIP, *s.* A long, narrow plantation or belt of trees,

To STRIP, *v. n.* To draw the after-milkings of cows, S. A. Bor. This, in Galloway, is pron. *Strib.*

STRIP, STRYPE, STREAPE, *s.* A small rill, S. *Belland.*—Ir. *sreav*, rivus, Lhuyd.

To STRIPE, *v. a.* To cleanse, by drawing between the finger and thumb compressed, Ettr. For.—Apparently a variety of the E. v. *to Strip.*

STRYPIE, *s.* A very small rill, S. B. *Ross's Helenore.*

STRIPPINGS, *s. pl.* The last milk taken from the cow; evidently from the pressure in forcing out the milk, Roxb. "*Stribbings*, (corr.) the last milk that can be drawn out of the udder." *Gall. Enc.*

STRIPPIT, *part. adj.* Striped, S.

STRITCHIE, *adj.* Lazy; sluggish, Kinross. Given as synon. with *Stechnie* and *Strenie.*

STRIUELING MONEY. V. STERLING.

STRIVEN, *part. adj.* On bad terms; not in a state of friendship, Aberd.—O. Fr. *estriver*, debattre.

To STRODD, STRODGE, *v. n.* 1. To stride along; to strut, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* 2. "To walk fast without speaking," Roxb.—Germ. *stross-en*, *strots-en*, to strut.

STRODIE, STROINT, *s.* A narrow garment, Shetl.

STRODS, *s.* A pet; a fit of ill-humour, Roxb.—Isl. *striug*, animus incensus, also fastus.

To STROY, *v. a.* To destroy. *Wyntown.*—Ital. *strugg-ere*, id.

STROKOUR, *s.* A flatterer. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *striuk-a*, to flatter.

To STROMMEL, *v. n.* To stumble. Gl. Sibb. V. STRUMMAL.

STRONACHIE, *s.* A stickleback, S. *Sibbald.*

To STRONE, STROAN, *v. n.* 1. To spout forth as a water-pipe, S. Gl. Sibb. 2. To urine; to stale, S. syncn. *strule. Burns.*—Isl. *streing-r*, cataracta; *stroningum*, sparsim.

STRONE, *s.* The act of urining copiously, S.—Dan. *stroening*, spreading, strewing, sprinkling. Fr. *estron* signifies evacuation of another kind; merda, stercus, Cotgr.

STRONE, *s.* A hill that terminates a range; the end of a ridge, Stirlings. *Hogg.*—Gael. *sron*, the nose, a promontory.

STRONTLY, *adv.* Strictly, *S. P. Repr.*—Fr. *estreinct*, *estreint*, id.

STROOD, *s.* A worn-out shoe. *Gall. Encycl.*—Q. what is wasted, from Gael. *streidh-am*, to waste.

STROOSHIE, STROUSSIE, *s.* A squabble; a hurly-burly, Roxb.—Either from the same source with *Stress*, s. or from O. Fr. *estruss-er*, synon. with *Battre*, to beat.

STROOT, *adj.* Stuffed full; drunk. V. STRAUTH.

To STROOZLE, *v. n.* To struggle, Gall. V. STRUGGLE and STRUISSLE, v. also STRUSSEL, *s.*

STROP, STROAP, *s.* Treacle.—Belg. *stroop*, id. *Sirup?*

STROTHIE, STRUDIE, *s.* An avenue betwixt two parallel dikes or walls, Shetl.—Dan. *struede*, a lane, a narrow street.

STROUDS, *s. pl.* V. STROWN.

STROUL, *s.* Any stringy substance found among sorbile food, Fife.—Isl. *strial*, rarum quid; *strigl-ast*, dispergere; Gael. *strabil-am*, to draw after.

STROUNGE, STROONGE, STRUNGE, *adj.* 1. Harsh to the taste; as, "Strounge bitters," S. Gl. Sibb. 2. Surly; morose, S.—Isl. *striug-r*, asper; O. Fr. *truang-er*, indignum in modum excipere.

To STROUNGE, *v. n.* To take the pet, Roxb. V. the adj.

STROUP, STROOP, *s.* The spout of a pump, tea-kettle, &c. S.—Su. G. *strupe*, Isl. *strup*, guttur; Dan. *strube*, a gullet.

STROUPIE, *s.* A tea-pot, Shetl.

STROUTH, *s.* Force; violence, Aberd.

To STROUTH, *v. a.* To compel; to use violent measures with, ibid.—A. S. *strud-an*, spoliare, vastare, diripere.

STROW, *s.* A Shrew-mouse, Dumfr. Gall. V. STRAW.

STROW, (pron. *stroo*) *s.* 1. A fit of ill-humour; a tiff, Ang. 2. A quarrel; a state of variance, S. *Hogg.* 3. Bustle; disturbance, S. A. *A. Scott.*—Su. G. *strug*, *stru*, displeasure, secret hatred; O. Fr. *estrois*, fracas, bruit eclatant.

STROW, *adj.* Hard to deal with. *Kelly.*

STROWBILL, *adj.* Stubborn. *Wallace.*—Germ. *streubel*, *strobel*, id.

STROWD, *s.* A senseless, silly song, S. B.

STRUBBA, *s.* Milk coagulated, and then whipt.—Goth. *storreuppp*, to stir up, Shetl.

To STRUBLE, *v. a.* To trouble; to vex.

STRUBLENS, *s.* Disturbance; still sometimes used. *Aberd. Reg.*

STRUCKEN UP. *To be strucken up*, to be turned into an inanimate object; to be metamorphosed into stone; a transformation believed, by the superstitious, to have been, in former ages, not unfrequently effected by the power of evil spirits, Aberd. Similarly to Lot's wife.

STRUCKLE, *s.* A pet; a fit of ill-humour, Mearns. Perhaps, a dimin. from S. *Stroan*, q. v.

To STRUD, *v. n.* To pull hard, Shetl.—Isl. *streit-a*, niti, *strit-a*, laborare; Su. G. *strid-a*, certare.

To STRUISSLE, STRUISLE, STRUSSLE, *v. a.* To struggle, W. Loth. *Saint Patrick.*

STRUISSLE, *s.* A struggle, ibid.

To STRULE, *v. n.* 1. To urine, S. 2. To pour water from one vessel into another; to emit any liquid in a stream, S.; *streel*, Fife.—Fris. *struyl-en*, *trull-en*, *streyl-en*, reddere urinam, mejere.

STRUM, *s.* A pettish humour, S. B. Loth.

STRUM, *adj.* Pettish; sullen, S. B.—From *strow*, q. v. or Isl. *strembinn*, difficilis, superbus. *Strummy* is used in the same sense, Aberd.

To **STRUM**, *v. n.* To be in a pettish humour, Buchan. *Tarras.*

STRUM, *s.* The first draught of the bow over the fiddle-strings, S.—Teut. *stroom*, *strom*, tractus.

To **STRUM**, *v. n.* To play coarsely on a musical instrument, S. *Thrum*, E.

STRUMMAL, **Strummil**, *adj.* Stumbling, S. *stumral*. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *striemelen*, cespitare, nutare gressu.

STRUMMEL, **Strumbell**, *s.* A person so feeble that he cannot walk without stumbling. *Dunbar.*

STRUMMEL, *s.* The remainder of tobacco, left, with ashes, in the bowl of a pipe, Peeblesshire, Roxb.—Dan. *strimmel*, Isl. *strimill*, a shred?

STRUMMING, *s.* 1. A thrilling sensation, sometimes implying giddiness, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.* 2. A confusion, ibid.—Teut. *stram*, strigosus, rigidus, *stramme leden*, membra rigida.

STRUMMING, *s.* A loud murmuring noise, Ettr. For.

STRUNGIE, *adj.* Sulky; quarrelsome, Ayrs. The same with *Strounge*, sense 2.

To **STRUNT**, *v. a.* To affront; as, "He *strunted* the puir lass," he affronted the poor girl, Teviotdale.—O. Fr. *estront-oier*, attaquer, injurier.

STRUNT, *s.* A pet; a sullen fit. *Ramsay.*—O. Fr. *estront-oier*, attaquer, injurier; or, in contempt, from *estrouen*, L. B. *strunt-us*, stercus humanum.

To **STRUNT**, *v. n.* 1. To walk sturdily, S. *Burns.* 2. To walk with state; to strut, S. *Old Song.*

STRUNT, *s.* Spirituous liquor of any kind, S. O. *Burns.*

STRUNTAIN, *s.* A species of tape less than an inch broad, made of coarse worsted. *Stow Struntain. Stat. Acc.*—Sw. *strunt*, trash, refuse.

STRUNTY, *adj.* 1. Short; contracted, Ang.—Fr. *estreint*, pinched, shrunk up. 2. Pettish; out of humour, S.; as *Short* is used in the same sense.

STRUNTING, *part. pr.* Not understood; perhaps strutting. *Gall. Encycl.*

STRUNTIT, *part. adj.* Under the influence of a pettish humour, Roxb.

STRUSHAN, *s.* A disturbance; a tumult, Roxb. V. Strooshie and Strussel.

STRUSSEL, *s.* A brawl; a squabble, Upp. Clydes.—O. Fr. *estrois*, fracas, bruit eclatant, or *estruss-er*, battre, striller, frotter, Roquefort. V. Struissle, *v.*

STRUTE, **Stroor**, *adj.* 1. Stuffed full; crammed, S. 2. Drunken, S. *Ramsay.* 3. Metaph. vainglorious.—O. E. *strout*, to protuberate, Germ. *strots-en*, turgere.

STRUTE, **Strutt**, *s.* Stubbornness; obstinacy, Fife.; synon. *Dourness.* V. Strunt and Strow, *s.*

STUBBLIN', *adj.* Short, and stoutly made; as, "He's a little *stubblin'* fellow," Roxb.—Isl. *stobba-leg-r*, firmus, crassus, (Haldorson), from *stobbi*, *stubbi*, Su. G. *stubb*, truncus.

STUBIE, *s.* A large bucket or pitcher, narrower at top than at bottom, with an iron handle, used for carrying water, Dumfr. This seems to have a common origin with *Stoup.*

STUCHIN, (*gutt.*) **Stuckin**, *s.* 1. A stake, generally burnt at the lower part, driven into the ground, for supporting a paling, Roxb. In Ettr. For. *Stuggen.* 2. Applied also to the stakes used for supporting a sheep-net, Teviotd.—A. S. *stacunge*, staking, fixing with stakes.

STUDY, **Stuthy**, **Stythy**, *s.* An anvil; *stiddie*, S. *studdie*, S. B. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stedia*, incus; E. *stithy.*

STUDINE, **Studden**, *part. pa.* Stood, S. *Acts Cha. I.*

STUE, *s.* Dust, S. B. V. Strew.

To **STUFF**, *v. n.* To lose wind; to become stifled from great exertion. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *estouff-er*, "to stifle, smother, choke, suffocate, stop the breath," Cotgr.

To **STUFF**, *v. a.* 1. To supply; to provide. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *estoff-er*, id. Germ. *stoff*, apparatus. 2. To supply with men; referring to warfare. *Doug.*

STUFF, *s.* 1. Corn or pulse of any kind, S. *Burns.* 2. Vigour, whether of body or mind; mettle, S.—O. F. *gens d'estoffe*, gens de courage. 3. The men placed in a garrison for its defence. *Wynt.* 4. A reserve in the field of battle. *Wallace.*

STUFF, *s.* Dust, Ang.—Teut. *stuyve*, *stof*, pulvis.

STUFFET, *s.* A lackey; a foot-boy. *Dunbar.*—O. Fr. *estaffier*, id. Ital. *staffetta*, a courier.

STUFFIE, *adj.* 1. Stout and firm, Loth. Clydes.; as, "He's a *stuffie* chield," a firm fellow. 2. Mettlesome; a term applied to one who will not easily give up in a fray; one of good stuff, Fife.

STUFFILIE, *adv.* Toughly; perseveringly, Clydes.

STUFFINESS, *s.* Ability to endure much fatigue, Clydes.

STUFFING, *s.* A name given to the disease commonly denominated the *Croup*, S. O. V. Stuff, *v.* from which this *s.* seems to be formed.

To **STUG**, *v. a.* 1. To stab; to prick with a sword. *Wodrow.*—O. Belg. *stocke*, sica, ensis. 2. To jag; one who is jagged by long stubble is said to be *stuggit*, Fife, Mearns. V. Stok, *v.*

STUG, *s.* 1. A thorn or prickle; as, "I've gotten a *stug* i' my fit," I have got a thorn in my foot, Lanarks. 2. Any clumsy, sharp pointed thing, as a large needle is called "a *stug* of a needle," Ang. Fife. 3. Applied to short, irregular horns, generally bent backwards. In this sense frequently pronounced *Stook*, S. B. V. Stog.

To **STUG**, *v. n.* To shear unequally, so as to leave part of the stubble higher than the rest, Fife, Mearns.

STUG, *s.* 1. A piece of a decayed tree standing out of the ground, S. B. 2. A masculine woman; one who is stout and raw-boned, Fife. 3. In pl. *Stugs*, stubble of unequal length, Mearns.—A. S. *stoc*, Su. G. *stock*, stipes.

STUGGEN, *s.* An obstinate person, Ettr. For.—Belg. *stug*, surly, resty, heady, *stugheyd*, surliness.

STUGGEN, *s.* A post or stake. V. Stuchin.

STUGGY, *adj.* Applied to stubble of unequal length, in consequence of carelessness in cutting down the corn, S. B.—Germ. *stucke*, pars a toto separata; Isl. *stygg-r*, asper.

STUGHIE, *s.* What fills very much; as food that soon distends the stomach, Loth.

STUGHRIE, *s.* Great repletion. V. Strech.

STUHT, *s.* The permanent stock on a farm; equivalent to *Steelbow Goods. Cartular. Kelso.*—Gael. *stuth*, "stuff, matter, or substance, corn,"

STULE of EYSE. A night-stool, i. e. stool of ease. *Inventories.*

STULT, *adj.* Having the appearance of intrepidity, or of haughtiness. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *stolt*, Isl. *stollt-ur*, magnificus, fastuosus.

STUMFISH, *adj.* Strong; rank; applied to grain when growing, Loth. Tweed.—Germ. *stumpf*, blunt, denoting a trunk wanting the top.

To STUMMER, *v. n.* To stumble.—A. Bor. *Douglas.* —Isl. *stumr-a*, cespitare.

STUMP, *s.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a dunderhead; as, "The lad was aye a perfect *stump*," Roxb. Ettr. For.—A. Bor. "*Stump*, a heavy, thick-headed fellow," Gl. Brockett.—Teut. *stomp*, hebes, obtusus; Germ. *stumpf*, id.

To STUMP, *v. n.* 1. To go on one leg, S.—Teut. *stompe*, mutilatum membrum. 2. To go about stoutly; at times implying the idea of heaviness, clumsiness, or stiffness in motion, S. *Burns.*

STUMPIE, STUMPY, *adj.* 1. Squat; short on the legs, S. *Ayrs. Legatees.* 2. Mutilated, S.—Su. G. *stumpig*, curtus, mutilatus.

STUMPIE, *s.* 1. A short, thick, and stiffly-formed person, S. *Glenfergus.* 2. A bottle, Shetl. 3. Any thing that is mutilated, S. Burns calls a much-worn pen, *stumpie.*

"An' down gaed *stumpie*.i' the ink."

STUMPISH, *adj.* Blockish, Ettr. For. Roxb.

To STUMPLE, *v. n.* To walk with a stiff and hobbling motion, S. A. Renfr. *A. Scott's Poems.* A frequentative from the v. *to Stump*, q. v.

STUMPS, *s. pl.* A ludicrous term for the legs; as, "Ye'd bètter betake yoursel to your *stumps*," S. B. A. Bor. *Stumps*, legs. "*Stir your stumps*," Gl. Brockett.

To STUNAY, *v. a.* V. STONAY.

STUNCH, *s.* "A lump of food, such as of beef and bread." *Gall. Encycl.*

To STUNGLE, *v. a.* Slightly to sprain any joint or limb, S. B.—E. *stun*, or Fr. *estonn-er.*

STUNK, *s.* The stake put in by boys in a game; especially in that of *Taw.* It is commonly said, "Hae ye put in your *stunk?*" or "I'll at least get my ain *stunk*," *i. e.* I will receive back all that I staked, Loth. Syn. *Lak.*

To STUNK, *v. n.* To be sullen and silent, Mearns.

STUNKARD, *adj.* V. STONKERD.

STUNKEL, *s.* A fit of ill-humour, Mearns. Synon. *Dorts.* V. STUNKARD.

STUNKS, *s. pl.* *The Stunks*, pet; a fit of sullen humour, Aberd.

STUNKUS, *s.* A stubborn girl, Roxb. Selkirks. V. STUNKARD.

STUNNER, *s.* "A big, foolish man. *Stunner o' a gowk*, a mighty fool." *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *stunian*, obstupefacere.

STUPE, *s.* A foolish person, S. B.—Teut. *stuype*, defectio animi.

STUPPIE, STOUPIE, *s.* "A wooden vessel for carrying water," S. O. *Gl. Picken.* A dimin. from *Stoup*, q. v.

STURDY, *s.* 1. A vertigo; a disease to which black cattle, when young, as well as sheep, are subject, S. *Stat. Acc.*—O. Fr. *estourdi*, dizzy-headed, Su. G. *stort-a*, to fall or rush headlong. 2. A sheep affected with this disease, S. A. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

STURDY, *s.* "A plant which grows amongst corn, which, when eaten, causes giddiness and torpidity." *Gall. Encycl.*

STURDY, *s.* "*Steer my sturdy*, trouble my head," *Gl. Aberd. Skinner.*

STURDIED, *part. adj.* Affected with the disease called the *Sturdy*. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

To STURE *at*, *v. n.* To be in ill humour with. *Pitsc.*

STURE, STUR, STOOR, *adj.* 1. Strong; robust, S. *Barbour.* 2. Rough in manner; austere, S. *Minstr. Bord.* 3. Rough; hoarse, S. *Gl. Shirr.*—Su. G. *stor*, anc. *stur*, ingens, Isl. *styrdr*, asper.

STURE, *s.* A penny, Shetl.—Dan. *styver.*

STURIS, *s. pl.* "The waring of xxij. *sturis*." *Ab. Reg.* Probably stivers.

To STURKEN, *v. n.* To become stout after an illness; generally applied to females recovering from childbirth, Roxb.—Dan. *styrkning*, strength.

STURKEN, *part. adj.* Congealed; congulated, Shetl. The same with A. Bor. "*storken*, to congeal or coagulate like melted wax; *sturken*, id." Grose.—Isl. *storkn-a*, congelare.

STURNE, *s.* Trouble; vexation. *Barb.*—Belg. *stoor-en*, to trouble, *stoorenis*, disturbance.

STURNILL, *s.* "An ill turn; a *backset.*" *Gall. Enc.* Apparently a corruption and inversion of *ill turn.*

STUROCH, *s.* Meal and milk, or meal and water *stirred* together, Perths. *Crowdie*, syn.—Teut. *stoor-en*, to stir. V. STOURAM.

To STURT, *v. a.* To vex; to trouble, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *stoert-a*, Germ. *sturz-en*, praecipitare, deturbare.

STURT, *s.* 1. Trouble; vexation, S. B. *Douglas.*—2. Wrath; indignation, S. B. *Chr. Kirk.*—Dan. *stird*, *styrt*, strife.

To STURT, *v. n.* To startle, S. *Burns.*

STURTIN-STRAIGIN, *s.* Coarse thread, formed of blue and red worsted.

STURTY, *adj.* Causing trouble, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

STURTSUMNES, *s.* Crossness of temper. *Maitland Poems.*

STUSHAGH, *s.* A suffocating smell, arising from a smothered fire, Strathmore. *Smushack*, synon.—Su. G. *stufw-a*, Belg. *stoof*, Germ. *stube*, a stew.

To STUT, *v. a.* To prop; to support with stakes or pillars, S.; *steet*, Aberd. *Pop. Ball.*—Isl. *styd-ia*, *stod-a*, id.

STUT, *s.* A prop; a support, S.—Belg. *stut*, A. S. *studu*, Isl. *stud*, id.

To STUT, STUTE, STOOT, *v. n.* To stutter, Roxb. Ettr. For. *Hogg.*—A. Bor. "*stut*, to stutter; an old word still in general use," Gl. Broc.—Sw. *stot-a*, id. balbutire.

STUTER, *s.* A stutterer, Roxb.

STUTHERIE, *s.* A confused mass, S. B. perhaps the same with STOUTHERIE, *s.* 2.

STUTHIS, STUYTHIS, *s. pl.* Studs; ornamental nails. *Inventories.*

STUVAT, STEWAT, *s.* A person in a state of violent perspiration. *Lyndsay.*—O. Fr. *estuv-er*, to stew; Ital. *stufat-o*, stewed.

SU, *pron.* She, Shetl. Syn. *She*, S.

SUADENE BUIRDIS. Swedish boards. *Aberd. Reg.* The vulgar pron. of Sweden in S. is *Swadden.*

To SUALTER, SWALTER, *v. n.* To flounder in water. The same with *Swatter*, *v.* q. v.

SUASCHE, *s.* A trumpet. *Keith's Hist.* V. SWESCH.

SUAWE, SWAY, *conj. adv.* So. *Barbour.* V. SA.

SUBASMONT, *s.* The lower pane of a bed. *Invent.* —Fr. *soubassement de lict*, "the bases of a bed; that which hangs down to the ground at the sides and feet of some stately bed," Cotgr.

SUBCHETT, SUBDITT, *s.* A subject. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *soubject*; Lat. *subdit-us.*

SUBDANE, *adj.* Sudden. *N. Winyet.*—O. Fr. *soubdain*, id.; Lat. *subitaneus.*

SUBERBYLLIS, *s. pl.* Suburbs. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr. *suborbies*, id.

To SUBFEU, *v. a.* V. FEW, *v.*

SUBJECT, *s.* Property; estate, whether heritable or moveable, S. *Sax. and Gael.*

SUBITE, *adj.* Sudden. *Fountainhall.*—*Fr. subit, -ite*, Lat. *subit-us.*

SUBMISSE, *adj.* Submissive. *Godscroft.*—O. Fr. *soubmis*, Lat. *submissus.*

SUBPAND, *s.* An under curtain for the lower part of a bed. Synon. *Subbasmont. Invent.* V. PAND.

To SUBSCRIVE, *v. a.* To subscribe, S. *pret.* subscrivit.

* *To* SUBSIST, *v. n.* To stop; to cease; to desist. *M'Ward.*—Lat. *subsist-ere*, to stop, to stand still.

SUBSTANCIOUS, SUBSTANTIOUS, *adj.* 1. Powerful; possessing ability. *Keith's Hist.* 2. Substantial, as opposed to what is slight or insufficient. "To gar byg an *substantious* dyk." *Aberd. Reg.* 3. Effectual. *Keith's Hist.*—"Fr. *substantieux, -euse*, substantial, stuffie," Cotgr.

SUBSTANTIOUSLIE, *adv.* Effectually. *Acts Ja. VI. Substantiuslie. Aberd. Reg.*

SUCCALEGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Shetl. Syn. *Moggans.*—Isl. *sock-r*, soccus, caliga, and *legg-r*, Su. G. *laeg*, tibia, crus.

SUCCAR-SAPS, *s. pl.* A sort of pap rendered palatable by the abundant use of *sugar*, S. *Herd's Coll.*

To SUCCRE, *v. a.* To sweeten with sugar, S. *Z. Boyd.*

SUCCUDERUS, *adj.* Presumptuous. *Rauf Coilyear.*

SUCCUDROUSLY, *adv.* Arrogantly, ibid. V. SUCKUDRY.

SUCCUR, SUCCURE, SUCCRE, SUCCAR, *s.* Sugar, S. *sucker. Complaynt S.*—*Fr. sucre*, Dan. *sucker*, id.; Ital. *zúchero.*

SUSK, *s.* Loose straw; rubbish, Orkn.

SUCKEN, *s.* The territory subjected to a certain jurisdiction, Orkn. Shetl. *MS. Expl of Norish Words.*

SUCKEN, *adj.* Legally astricted. Those who are bound to have their corn ground at a certain mill, are said to be *sucken* to it, S. 2. Used with greater latitude in relation to any tradesman, shopkeeper, &c. "We're no *sucken* to ane by anither," S.

SUCKEN *of a mill*, *s.* 1. The jurisdiction attached to a mill, S. *Erskine.* 2. The dues paid at a mill, S.; shucken, Moray. *Pop. Ball.*—A. S. *soc*, Su. G. *sokn*, exactio, jurisdictio. 3. The subjection due by tenants to a certain mill. *Aberd. Reg.*

SUCKENER, *s.* One who is bound to grind his grain at a certain mill, S.

SUCKY, *adj.* Untidy, Orkn.

SUCKIES, SUCKIE CLOVER, *s. pl.* The flowers of clover, S. *A. Douglas.* The sing. *Sucky* is also used. V. SOUKS.

SUCKUDRY, SUKUDRY, SUOQUEDRY, *s.* Presumption. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *surcuiderie, surquiderie*, id. from *surcuid-er*, presumer.

SUD, SOOD, *s.* The South, Shetl.—Dan. *sud*, id.

SUDDAINTY, *s.* 1. Suddenness, S. *R. Bruce.* 2. *Slauchter of suddantie*, accidental homicide. *Acts Ja. III.* 3. Mishap; harm; mischief, Aberd.

SUDDARDE, SUDDART, *s.* A soldier. *Bellhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI. Anderson's Coll.*—O. Fr. *soudart*, soldat; L. B. *solidat-us;* Roquefort. The term in L. B. also assumes the form of *solidar-ius, soldar-ius, soldar-ius*, &c. all, I need scarcely add, from *solid-us, sold-us*, pay.

To SUDDIL, SUDDLE, *v. a.* To sully; to defile, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *sodel-en*, Germ. *sudel-en*, inquinare; Lat. *udus*, wet, Gr. ὕδωρ, water.

SUDDIL, *adj.* Perhaps defiled. *Colkelbie Sow.* V. SUDDILL, *v.*

SUDEREYS, *s. pl.* A name given to some of the Hebudae. *Pennant.*—Isl. *sudreyia*, id.; from *sudr*, south, and *ey*, island; as lying to the south of the point of Ardnamurchan.

SUDGE, *adj.* Subject to, Shetl.—A corr. of Fr. *sujet.*

SUDROUN, *s.* The English language. This name is given by the Highlanders. V. SODROUS.

SUEFIS, SWEFIS, *s. pl.*

—How the Empriour dois dance.
Suefis in Suavia syne.—Colkelbie Sow.

The meaning seems to be, that the Emperor danced to a tune denominated "the Swevi," or "Swevians in Suabia."—A. S. *Swefas*, Suevi.

SUELLIEG, *s.* Burning ague. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *swael-an*, urere, to burn, and *ece*, dolor.

SUENYNG, *s.* Dreaming. V. SWEVIN.

SUERD, SWERD, *s.* A sword. *Wallace.*—Su. G. Belg. *swaerd*, Isl. Dan. *sverd*, id.

SUESCHER, *s.* A trumpeter. V. SWESCHER.

SUET, SWETE, *s.* Life. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *swett*, sudor; also sanguis.

* *To* SUFFER, *v. n.* To delay. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *se soufr-ir*, to forbear.

SUFFER, *adj.* Patient in bearing injurious treatment. *Wallace.*

SUFFISANCE, *s.* Sufficiency, Fr. *K. Quair.*

SUFFRAGE, SUFFERAGE, *s.* A prayer for the dead. It is more generally used in the pl. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *suffragia*, orationes, quibus Dei Sanctorum *suffragia*, seu auxilia imploramus. Appellantur etiam orationes, quae pro defunctis dicuntur, quod pro iis Sanctorum *suffragia* invocentur, Du Cange. *Suffraiges*, prieres pour le morts, Requefort.

SUFRON, *s.* Sufferance. *Houlate.*—Fr. *soufr-ir*, to suffer.

SUGARALLIE, *s.* The vulgar name for sugar of liquorice, S. *Sugarellis*, Fife.

To SUGG, *v. n.* To move heavily, somewhat in a rocking manner, S.—Su. G. *swig-a*, loco cedere. It seems probable, however, that this is the same with O. E. *Swagge.* "I *swagge*, as a fatte person's belly *swaggeth* as he goth: *Je assouage.*" Palsgr.

SUGGAN, *s.* A thick coverlet. *Gall. Enc.*

SUGGIE, *adj.* "Moist *suggie* lan', wet land." *Gall. Encycl.*—O. E. *sug*, juice, sap, *sug-an*, to imbibe, to fill with juice; Isl. *soegg-r*, humidus. E. *Soak*, claims a common origin.

SUGGIE, *s.* A young sow, S. B. 2. A person who is fat, S. B.—A. S. *sugu*, Su. G. *sugga*, a sow.

To SUGGYRE, *v. a.* To suggest. *Rollock.*—Lat. *sugger-ere*, Fr. *suggér-er*, id.

SUGH, *s.* Whistling sound. V. SOUGH, *s.*

SUILYE, SULYE, *s.* The same with *Sulye*, soil. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To SUIT, *v. a.* To sue for. *R. Bruce.* V. SOYT.

SUITAR *of Court.* V. SOYTOUR.

SUITH, *adj.* Credible; honest. *Montgomerie.*—A. S. *soth*, true.

SUKERT, *adj.* Sweet; sugared; fondled; caressed. *Dunbar.*

SUKUDRY, *s.* V. SUCKUDRY.

SULDEART, *s.* Soldier. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *souldart.* V. SUDDARDE.

To SULE, *v. a.* To soil. V. SUDDILL.

SULE, *s.* A ring with a *swivel*, S. B. Fife.—Isl. *svevif*, volva; Su. G. *svelia*, a ring into which a thong is put.

SULE, *s.* Perhaps for *scule*, school. *Kennedy.*

SULFITCH, *adj.* Suffocating; applied to smell, Ang.—Isl. *svael-a*, fumigare, suffocare.

SULYE, SOILYIE, *s.* Soil; ground; country. *Doug.*—O. Fr. *soille.* V. SUILYE.

SULYBART, *adj.* Clear; bright. *Douglas.*—Fr. *soillier*, splendens, rutilus.

To **SULK** *it.* To be in a sullen humour. *Law's Mem.* We use the term *sulks*, *in the sulks*, S. in the same sense. It is singular that, as far as I have observed, *Sulky* did not appear in an English dictionary, till admitted by Todd.

SULLIGE, *s.* Soil. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* From the Fr. "*Solage*, soyle, or good ground," Cotgr.

SUM. A termination of adjectives. 1. Denoting conjunction; as, *threesum*, three together, S. *Compl. S.*—Su. G. *sam*, plurium unitas. 2. Signifying similitude; as, *lufsum*, amiable, S.—A. S. *sum*, id. *sibsum*, pacificus, paci similis. 3. In some degree, S.—A. S. *sum*, Su. G. *sam*, id. *lang-sum*, diuturnus aliquantum.

SUM, *adj.* Some; used distributively. *Bellenden.*—A. S. id.

SUM, *adv.* In some degree; as, "That pin's *sum* muckle," *i. e.* somewhat large, S. B. V. Some.

SUMDELL, **Sumdale**, *adv.* 1. Somewhat; in some degree. *Barbour.* 2. Respecting quantity or number, ibid.—A. S. *sum dael*, aliqua parte, partim.

SUMER, *s.* A sumpter-horse. *Barbour.*—O. Fland. Fr. *sommier*, id. The origin is *somme*, onus, sarcina.

SUMLEYR, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* It seems to denote an officer who had the charge of the royal household-stuff.—L. B. *Summularius.*

SUMMER, *adj.* Summary. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *sommaire.*

To **SUMMER**, *v. a.* To feed cattle, &c. during summer, S. *Agr. Surv. Dunbart.* V. Simmer.

SUMMER-BLINK, *s.* 1. A transient gleam of sunshine, S. 2. Used metaph. in relation to religious feelings. *Rutherford.* V. Blink.

SUMMER-COUTS, **Simmer-Couts**, *s. pl.* 1. The exhalations seen to ascend from the ground in a warm day, S. B. *Ross. Sustmer-clocks*, Shetl. 2. The gnats which dance in clusters on a summer evening, Lanarks.; pron. *simmer-couts.* 3. In sing. a lively, little fellow; synon. with R. *Grig.* "He's a perfect *simmer-cout*," Lanarks. Perhaps q. *summer-colts*, in allusion to the frisking of young horses. *Landtide*, synon.

SUMMER-FLAWS, *s. pl.* Synon. with *Summer-couts*, Angus.

SUMMER-GROWTH, *s.* V. Sma-growth.

SUMMER HAAR, *s.* A slight breeze from the east, which rises after the sun has passed the meridian. It receives this name from the fishers of Newhaven, though not accompanied with any fog.

SUMMER-SOB, *s.* A summer storm, Ang. *Ross.*—Teut. *soeff-en*, flare; Gael. *siob-am*, id. *siob-an*, drift, blast. In Aberd. the term denotes frequent slight rains in summer.

SUMMYN, *adj.* Some. *Douglas. All and summyn*, all and every one.—A. S. *sumne*, aliquot.

SUMP, *s.* The pit of a mine. *Stat. Acc.*

SUMP, *s.* A sudden and heavy fall of rain, S. A.; synon. *Plump. Gall. Encycl.*

SUMPAIRT, *adv.* Somewhat. *Nicol Burne.*

SUMPED, *part. adj.* Wet; drenched, Gall.

SUMPH, *s.* A soft, blunt fellow, S. *Ramsay.*—Germ. *sumpf*, Teut. *sompe*, a marsh, or Su. G. *swamp*, a sponge, also a mushroom.

To **SUMPH**, *v. n.* To be in a state of stupor. *Cleland.*

SUMPHION, *s.* A musical instrument, Gl. Sibb.—O. Fr. *symphonie.*

SUMPHISH, *adj.* Stupid: blockish, S. *Ramsay.*

SUNCK-POCKS, *s. pl.* The bags tied to the *Sunks* or *Sods* on the back of an ass, in which the children and goods of tinkers are carried, Roxb. V. Sonk, s.

SUNDAY'S CLAISH. Dress for going to church in, S. *Fergusson.*

SUNGIE, *s.* A hermaphrodite, Shetl.

SUN-DEW WEBS. A name given in the South of S. to the gossamer. Synon. *Moose-webs.*

SUN-DOWN, *s.* Sunset, South of S. *Tales of My Landlord.* This word is used in the United States. *Lionel Lincoln.*

SUN-FISH, *s.* The Basking Shark, S. *Stat. Acc.*

To **SUNGLE** *Lint*, *v. a.* To separate flax from the core; the pecu. of *Swingle*, S. B. *Piper of Peebles.* V. Swingle.

To **SUNYE**, *v. a.* To care. V. Sonyie.

SUNYIE, *s.* An excuse. *Ye mak aye sae mony sunyies*, you have always so many excuses, Roxb. Evidently an abbrev. of the old law term, *Essonyie*, q. v.

SUNK, *s.* **Sunks**, *s. pl.* V. Sonk.

SUNKAN, *part. adj.* "Sullen; sour; ill-natured." Gl. *Picken.* This seems merely *Sunken*, the old participle of the v. *to Sink*, q. dejected in spirit.

SUNKET, *s.* A lazy person, Roxb. S.—A. S. *swenc*, desidiosus, from *swenc-an*, fatigare.

SUNKETS, *s. pl.* Provision, of whatever kind, S. A. *Ramsay.* In Gl. Herd, *sunkets* is expl. *something.* The etymon is uncertain. Also used in the sing. *Blackw.*

SUNKET-TIME, *s.* Meal-time; the time of taking a repast, Dumfr. *Blackw. Mag.*

SUNKIE, *s.* "A low stool." Gl. *Antiq.* South of S.; a dimin. from *Sunk.* V. Sonk.

SUNKS, *s. pl.* A sort of saddle made of cloth, and stuffed with straw, on which two persons can sit at once; synon. *Sods*, S. V. Sonsie.

SUNNY-SIDE. A description of the position of land; denoting its southern exposure, as contradistinguished from that which lies in the shade, S. V. Sonn half.

To **SUOUFF**, *v. n.* To slumber. *Burel.* V. Soup.

To **SUP**, *v. a.* To take food with a spoon, S. *Rutherford.*—Su. G. *sup-a*, sorbillare; usurpatur de cibis jurulentis; Sw. *supna-mat* is rendered by Widegren "spoon-meat."

SUP, *s.* A small quantity of any liquid or sorbile substance; as, "a *sup* water;" "a *sup* porridge," &c. Aberd. V. Sour, *s. s.* 3.

To **SUPERBEXPEND**, *v. a.* To overrun in disbursement; to run in arrears. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To **SUPERBEXPONE**, *v. a.* To expend, or lay out, over and above. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—From Lat. *super*, and *expon-ere*, used in a literal sense, not warranted by classical authority.

SUPERFLEW, *adj.* Superfluous. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *superflu*, -*us*, id.

* **SUPERINTENDENT**, *s.* An office-bearer in the Church of Scotland, who for some time after the Reformation, was appointed, when there was a scarcity of fixed pastors, to a particular province, which he was regularly to visit, preaching, planting churches, ordaining elders, and taking cognizance of the doctrine and life of ministers, and of the manners of the people; being himself subject to the censure and correction of the pastors and elders of the said province. *First Buik of Discipline.*

SUPERINTENDENTRIE, *s.* The province or district in which a superintendent exercised his office. *Life of Melville.* This termination *rie*, as in *Bishopry*, is from A. S. *rice*, jurisdictio.

SUPERSAULT, *s.* The somersault, or somerset; *Cat-maw*, synon. *Melville MS.*—Fr. *soubresault*, id.

To SUPIR, Syppr, *v. n.* To sigh. *Burel.*—Fr. *soupir-er*, id.

SUPPABLE, *adj.* What may be supped; as, "Thai kail are nae saut they're no *suppable*," S.

SUPPE, *v. a.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* It seems an errat. for *suppedite*, *i. e.* supply, or maintain.

To SUPPEDIT, *v. a.* To supply. *Compl. S.*—Lat. *suppedit-o.*

SUPPIN-SOWENS, *s.* Flummery boiled to such a consistency that it must be *supped* with a spoon. "Suppin-sowens an' sowens to them," is such flummery *kitchened* with raw sowens instead of milk, Mearns.

To SUPPLIE, *v. a.* To supplicate. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *supplí-er.*

SUPPOIS, Suppose, *conj.* Although, S. *Douglas.*

SUPPOIST, Suppost, *s.* 1. A supporter; an abettor. *Knox.*—Fr. *suppost*, one put in the room of another. 2. A scholar in a college. *Spotsw.*—L. B. *suppositus*, id.

SUPPONAILLER, *s.* A supporter. *Chart. at Panmure.*

SUPPONAND, *part. pr.* of *Suppone*; used as a *conj.* Supposing; although. *Acts Ja. V.*

To SUPPONE, *v. n.* To suppose. *Pitscot. Chron.*—Lat. *suppon-ere.*

To SUPPONE, *v. a.* Apparently, to expect; to hope. *Pitscot. Chron.*

To SUPPOSE. To substitute; in a suppositious way. *Spotswood.*—Fr. *suppos-er*, to suborn, to forge.

SUPPOSE, *conj.* or properly *imper.* Although. *Shirreff.*

SUPPOWALL, *s.* Support. *Barbour.*

To SUPPOWELL, *v. a.* To support. *Pinkerton's Scotl.*

To SUPPRISE, *v. a.* To suppress; to bear down. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*

SUPPRISE, *s.* Oppression; violence. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *souspris* is rendered, impot extraordinaire, Gl. Roquefort. But both this and the v. may be from Fr. *supprim-er*, to suppress; part. *suppris.*

SUPRASCRYVED, *part. pa.* Superscribed. *Acts Cha. I.*

SURCOAT, *s.* An under-waistcoat, S. *Ross.*—O. Fr. *surcot*, changed in meaning.

SURFET, *adj.* 1. Extravagant in price. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *surfaire*, to overprise. 2. Superabundant; extraordinary. *Acts Ja. II.* 3. Oppressive in operation. *Bellend.* 4. Excessive in any respect; as in regard to violence or severity. *Pitscot. Chron.*

SURGENARY, *s.* The profession of a surgeon. *Seal of Cause.*

SURGET, *s.* Perh. a debauched woman. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *surjet*, id.

* SURLY, *adj.* Rough; boisterous; stormy, S.

SURNOWME, Surnowne, *s.* Surname. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *surnom.*

SURPECLAITHE, *s.* A surplice. *Keith's Hist.*—The Fr. term *surplis*, is evidently from L. B. *superpellic-eum*, id. But *surpeclaithe* has been formed, as if *claith* or *cloth* constituted the latter part of the word.

SURPLES, *s.* Apparently the same as E. *Surplice*; as Chaucer writes *surplis. Regalia Scotiae.*

* *To* SURPRISE, *v. n.* To be surprised; to wonder, Aberd.

SURRIGINARE, *s.* A surgeon. *Acts Ja. V.*

SURS, *s.* A hasty rising upwards. *Doug.*—Lat. *surg-o*, *surr-um*, to rise.

To SUSH, *v. a.* To beat; to flog, Ayrs. Perhaps corrupted from the E. v. to *Swish.*

SUSH, Sushie, *s.* A rushing sound, applied to the wind, S.—Dan. *vindens susen*, fremitus venti prorumentis, Haldor. Teut. *suys-en*, sibilare; Gael. *siusan*, a humming or buzzing noise.

To SUSHIE, *v. n.* To shrink, W. Loth.

SUSKIT, *adj.* Much worn; threadbare, S. B.—Dan. *siaske*, nastiness, *siasket*, nasty, negligent.

SUSPEK, *part. adj.* Suspected. "Ony *suspek* place," any suspected place. *Ab. Reg.*

SUSSY, Sussie, *s.* 1. Care, S. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. *souci*, id. 2. "Hesitation." *Gl. Ross's Rock and Wee Pickie Tow.*

To SUSSY, *v. n.* To care, S. B. *Chr. S. F.*

SUSSIE, *adj.* Careful; attentive to. *Maitland P.*

To SUSSIE, *v. a.* To trouble. *I wadna sussie myself*, I would not put myself to the trouble, Aberd.

SUSTER, *s.* Sister. *Aberd. Reg.* This approaches more nearly than the E. word to the sound of A. S. *swuster*, Teut. *suster*, Moes. G. *swistar*, Alem. *suester*, Su. G. *syster*, id. (*y* pron. *u.*)

SUTE, *s.* Perspiration; sweat. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—Lat. *sudor*, Isl. *susit*, id.

SUTE, *adj.* Sweet; pleasant. *Wyntown.*

SUTE, *s.* A company of hunters. *Douglas.*—Fr. *suite*, a chase, pursuit.

SUTE HATE. V. Furs Hate.

SUTH, *s.* Truth; verity, E. *sooth. Barbour.*—A. S. *soth*, veritas.

SUTHFAST, *adj.* True. *Barbour.*—A. S. *sothfaest*, id.; O. E. *sothfast.*

SUTHFASTNES, *s.* Truth. *Barbour.*

SUTHROUN, *s.* A collective term for the English. *Wallace.* V. Sodroun.

SUTTEN *on*, *part. adj.* Stunted in growth, Ettr. For.—A. S. *on-sitt-an*, insidere, incumbere; q. having sat down so as to make no further progress. *Sitten*, is often used by itself in the same sense; *Sitten-like*, having the appearance of being stunted; and I think also *Sitten-down*, S.

SUWEN, 3 *pl. v.* Attend; wait on. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *suivent*, id.

SWA, Swav. V. Sa. [wagging?

SWAAGIN, *part. pr.* Fluttering as a bird's wing; S.

SWAB, *s.* The husk of the pea; *pease swabs*, Dumfr. *Swaups* means in Fife, "pease in the husks," V. Swap, Swaup.

SWAB, *s.* A loose idle fellow. "A drucken *swab*" is a phrase very common, Roxb. This seems to be merely Su. G. and E. *swab*, (a mop,) used metaphorically; q. a fellow that is constantly drinking up; one who sucks up liquor like a mop; synon. with *Spunge*, *Sandbed*, &c.

SWABBLE, *s.* A tall, thin person, Ettr. For. Upp. Clydes. *Perils of Man.*

SWABBLIN', *s.* "A gude *swabblin'*," a hearty drubbing, Roxb.

SWABBLIN'-STICK. A cudgel, ibid.—Dan. *svoebe*, a whip, a scourge; Teut. *swoepe*, id.; *swoep-en*, flagellare; A. S. *swebb-an*, verrere, flagellare, Benson.

SWABIE, *s.* The great black and white gull, Shetl. *Swarthback*, synon. "Larus Marinus, (Linn. Syst.) *Swabie, Bawgie.*" *Edmonstone's Zetl. The Pirate.*

To SWABLE, Swabble, *v. a.* "To beat with a long stick," Gl. Sibb. Roxb. S. O. *Swablin*, part. pr. *A. Scott's Poems.*

SWACK, *adj.* 1. Limber; pliant, S. *Ross.* 2. Clever; active; nimble, S. B.—Teut. *swack*, flexilis; Isl. *sweigia*, incurvare. 3. Weak; used in regard to a slight bar of iron, or piece of wood, Loth.

SWACK, *s.* A large quantity, S. O. *The Har'st Rig.*—Isl. *swack*, turba, motus.

SWACK, *adj.* Abundant, S. O. "*Swack*, plenty and good." *Gall. Encycl.*

To SWACK, *v. a.* To drink deep, and in haste; to drink greedily; to swill, Ayrs. *Picken's Poems.*—E. *Swig*, id.; Su. G. *sug-a*, sugere.

SWACK, *s.* A large draught of liquor, Banffs.; syn. *Swauger*, *Scoup*, *Wauchi*, *Swaig*.

SWACK (*of wind,*) *s.* A gust; a severe blast, Ettr. For.

To SWACK, *v. n.* To blow suddenly and severely, ibid. This is distinguished from a *Sob*, which denotes a blast that is less severe, ibid.—It may be allied to Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare, or Isl. *swack-a*, inquietus esse, *swack*, turba, motus. A. S. *swog-an* signifies intonare, "to thunder, to make a rumbling noise," Somner.

To SWACKEN, *v. a.* To make supple or pliant, Aberd. Mearns.—Teut. *swack-en*, debilitare, et debilitari. V. the *adj.*

To SWACKEN, *v. n.* To become supple, ibid. *Beattie's John o' Arnha.*

SWACKING, *adj.* Clever; tall; active, Dumfr. V. SWACK, *adj.*

SWACKING, *adj.* Of a large size, Gall. "*Swacking neut*, fat large animals," ibid.

SWAD, *s.* A soldier; a cant term, S. B. *Taylor's S. Poems.* "*Swad*, or *swadkin*, a soldier. *Cant.*" Grose's Class. Dict.

SWADRIK, *s.* Sweden. *Bannat. P.*—In Sw. *Sverike*, from *Swea rike*, i. e. the kingdom of the Suiones.

SWAG, *s.* A festoon, used for an ornament to beds, &c. Loth.; q. what hangs loose, as allied to Teut. *swack*, quod facile flectitur, flexilis.

SWAG, *s.* A large draught of any liquid, S. V. SWACK, *v.*

SWAG, *s.* 1. Motion, Roxb. Gall. 2. Inclination from the perpendicular, S. 3. A leaning to; as, "a *swag* in politics," S.

To SWAG, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, ibid. "*Swag*, to swing; *swagging*, swinging." *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *swak*, fluctus lenis.

SWAGAT, *adv.* So; in such way. *Barbour.*—A. S. *swa*, so, and *gat*, a way.

To SWAGE, *v. a.* To quiet; to still; to retain. *Ross.* Apparently abbreviated from E. *Assuage*.

SWAGERS, *s. pl.* Men married to sisters, Shetl.—A. S. *sweger*, Su. G. *swoger*, socer.

To SWAGGER, *v. n.* To stagger; to feel as if intoxicated, Moray. It is not known in the sense given in E.—Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare; Isl. *sveig-ia*, flectere, curvare.

SWAGGIE, *s.* The act of swinging, or the game of *Meritot* in E. Roxb. "At *swaggie*, waggie, or shouggie-shou." *Urquhart's Rabelais.*

To SWAY, SWEY, (pron. *swey*) *v. n.* 1. To incline to one side, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *sveig-ia*, Su. G. *swig-a*, inclinare. 2. To swing. S. A. Bor. "*sweigh*, to play at see-saw, or titter-totter," Grose.

SWAY, *s.* 1. A moveable instrument of iron, of a rectangular form, fastened to one of the jambs of a chimney, on which pots and kettles are suspended over the fire, S. 2. A swing, S. *In the swey-swav*, in a state of hesitation or uncertainty, Loth. Syn. *In the Wey-bauks*, q. moving backwards and forwards. V. SWEN.

SWAIF, *v.* Perhaps, ponder. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Isl. *sveif-a*, librari.

SWAIF, SUAIF, *s.* A kiss. *Chr. S. P.*—Lat. *suavium*, id.

To SWAYL, *v. a.* To swaddle, S. B.; *sweal*, S. *Ross.*—A. S. *swaethil*, fascia, *swed-an*, vincire.

SWAILSH, *s.* A part of a mountain that slopes much, or any part on the face of a hill which is not so steep as the rest, Ettr. For.

SWAINE, *s.* The country of Sweden. *Hist. James the Sext.*

SWAIP, *adj.* Slanting, Ettr. For.

SWAIPELT, *s.* A piece of wood, in form nearly resembling the head of a crosier, put loosely round the fetlock joint of the fore leg of a horse, when turned out to grase in open country. When the horse goes slowly, he suffers nothing from it; but when he runs off, this, striking the other leg, causes pain, and impedes his progress, Roxb.

SWAISH, SWASH, *adj.* A term applied to the face, which, while it implies fulness, chiefly conveys the idea of suavity and benignity, South of S.—A. S. *swaes*, *swes*, "sweet, alluring, courteous," (Somner); Alem. *suas*, *suassi*, dulcis, suavis.

SWAITS, *s.* New ale or wort; S. *sweats*. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *swats*, ale, beer.

SWAYWEYIS, *adv.* Likewise. *Acts Ja. I.*

To SWAK, SWAKE, *v. a.* 1. To cast with force. *Doug.* 2. To strike, S. B.—Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare.

SWAK, SWAKE, *s.* 1. A throw. *Ruddiman.* 2. A hasty and smart blow. *Wyntown.* 3. A violent dash. *Douglas.* 4. Metaph. a little while, ibid.

To SWAK *away*, *v. n.* To decay; to waste. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Dan. *swakk-er*, to waste; Teut. *swack-en*, to fail.

SWAK, *s.* Errat. for *Snuk*, q. v. *Wallace.*

SWALD, *part. pa.* Swelled, S. *The Pirate.*

SWALE, *part. pa.* Fat; plump. *Douglas.*—Isl. *swell-r*, tumidus.

To SWALL, SWALLY, *v. a.* To devour. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *swaelg-a*, A. S. *swelg-an*, devorare; E. *swallow*.

* SWALLOW, *s.* In Teviotd. this harmless bird is reckoned *uncanny*, as being supposed to have a drop *o' the de'il's bluid*; in other places it is held a lucky bird, and its nest is carefully protected; and the *uncanniness* is attributed, for the same potent reason, to the beautiful *yorlin*.

SWALME, *s.* A tumour; an excrescence. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *swam*, Teut. *swamme*, tuber, fungus.

SWAM, *s.* A large quantity; as, "a *swam o'* claise," a great assortment of clothes, Upp. Clydes. Corr. perhaps from Teut. *somme*, L. B. *summa*, onus, sarcina.

SWAMP, *adj.* 1. Thin; not gross, S. 2. Not swelled, S. "An animal is said to be *swamped*, when it seems *clung*, or *clinket*, or thin in the belly." *Gall. Enc.* "*Swamp*, slender." *Gl. Picken.*

* SWAMPED, *part. adj.* Metaph. used in the sense of imprisoned; a Gipsy word, South of S.

SWAMPIE, *s.* A tall thin fellow, Dumfr.

SWANDER, SWAUNDER, *s.* A sort of apoplectic giddiness which seizes one on any sudden emergency or surprise, Fife.

To SWANDER, SWAUNDER, *v. n.* 1. To fall into a wavering or insensible state, ibid. 2. To want resolution or determination, ibid.—Su. G. *swind-a*, *swinn-a*, deficere, tabescere, evanescere; E. *swoon* is obviously from a common origin.

SWANE, SWAYN, *s.* 1. A young man, S. E. *swain*. 2. A man of inferior rank. *Douglas.*—Isl. *sueinn*, Su. G. *swen*, juvenis, servus.

SWANGE, *s.* Perhaps, groin. *Sir Gawan.*—Su. G. *swange*, ilia.

SWANK, *adj.* 1. Slender; not big-bellied, S. 2. Limber; pliant; agile, S. *Fergusson.*—Dan. *swang*, lean, meagre; Germ. *schwank-en*, mutitare.

SWANK, *s.* A clever young fellow, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.* V. SWANK, *adj.*

SWANKY, *s.* An active or clever young fellow, S. *Douglas.* A. Bor. "*swanky*, a strapping, young country-man," Brockett.

SWANKY, *adj.* 1. Perh. empty; hungry. *Dunbar.* 2. Applied to one who is tall, but lank, Fife. [*Sow.*

SWANKYN, *part. pr.* Meaning not clear. *Colkelbie*

SWANKING, *part. adj.* Supple; active, South of S. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

SWANKLE, *s.* 1. A term used to express the sound when the liquid in a vessel is shaken. 2. The sound produced by the motion of fluids in an animal's bowels, Shetl.; apparently syn. with S. *Clunk.* — Teut. *swanckel-en*, nutare, vacillare.

To SWAP, *v. a.* To exchange S. *The Pirate.*—Isl. *skipt-a*, mutare.

SWAP, *s.* A barter; an exchange, S. *Bride of Lam.*

To SWAP, SWAUP, *v. n.* 1. A term applied to peas and other leguminous herbs, when they begin to have pods, S. *Whaup*, S. B. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* 2. Metaphorically transferred to young animals of every description, Roxb. V. SHAUP.

SWAP, SWAUP, *s.* 1. The husk of peas before the peas are formed, S. 2. The peas themselves, in the pod, while yet in an immature state, S.

To SWAP, *v. a.* 1. To draw. *Barbour.* 2. To throw with violence, ibid. 3. To strike. *Wallace.*—Isl. *swip-a*, vibrare, *sweip-a*, percutere. The term, in this sense, occurs in Palsgrave. "I *swappe*, I stryke, je frappe. He *swapped* me on the shoulder with his hande."—Teut. *sweep-en*, flagellare.

SWAP, *s.* A sudden stroke. *Sir Gawan.*—Ettr. For. Roxb. *Hogg.*

SWAP, SWAUP, *s.* The cast or lineaments of the countenance, S. *Saxon and Gael.*—Isl. *swip-ur*, imago apparens, *swipad-r*, vultu similis.

SWAPIT, *part. adj.* Moulded. *Dunbar.*

SWAPPIS. Perhaps, Sedges. *Palice of Hon.*—Teut. *schelp*, carex.

SWAPPYT, *part. pa.* Rolled or huddled together. *Wallace.*—Isl. *sweip-a*, Su. G. *swep-a*, involvere.

SWAR, *s.* A snare. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *swer-an*, insidiari.

SWARCH, SWARGH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A rabblement; a tumultuous assembly, S. B. *Tarras.*—O. Teut. *swarcke*, *swercke*, nubes, perhaps, like E. *cloud*, as signifying a crowd, a multitude.

SWARE, SWIRE, SWYRE, *s.* 1. The neck. *Douglas.* 2. The declination of a mountain or hill, near the summit, S.; corr. *squair.* *Dunbar.* 3. The most level spot between two hills, Loth. *Poems 16th Cent.* —A. S. *sweor*, a pillar, cervix, the neck.

To SWARF, *v. n.* 1. To faint; to swoon, S.; *swarth*, Ang. *Ross.* 2. To become languid. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *swoerfw-a*, in gyrum agitari.

To SWARF, *v. a.* To stupify. *Gall. Encycl.*

SWARFE, *s.* The surface. *Rollock.* Fergusson (*The Rivers of Scotland*) uses *swrf* for surface.

SWARFF, SWERF, *s.* 1. Stupor; insensibility. *Wallace.* 2. A fainting fit; a swoon. *Swarth*, Ang. *Cleland.* 3. Faintness; dejection of spirit. *Belhaven MS.*

SWARGH, *s.* V. SWARCH, SWARGH.

SWARYN, *s.* V. SYVKWARM.

SWARRA, *s.* 1. Worsted underclothing, Shetl. 2. A long worsted tippet or cravat, Mearns. Suwarrow?

SWARRACH, *s.* 1. A large, unseemly heap, Ang. 2. A great number, Buchan.—Su. G. *swaer*, gravis.

SWARRIG, *s.* A quantity of any thing, Shetl.; a variety of *Swarrach.* V. SWARCH.

SWARTATEE, *interj.* Black time; an ill hour, Shetl. Also expl. "expressing contempt or surprise."—From Su. G. Isl. *swart*, black, and *tid*, time; or perchance q. *swart to ye*, "black be your fate!"

SWARTBACK, *s.* The Great Black and White Gull, Orkn. *Barry.*—Norw. *swart-bag*, id.

SWARTH, *s.* A faint. V. SWARF.

SWARTH, *s.* Sward, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

SWARTH, *s.* *In swarth o'*, in exchange for, Roxb. I can form no conjecture as to the origin, unless it be A. S. *sweorth*, Su. G. *waerd*, &c. worth, price, value, with the sibilation prefixed.

SWARTRYTTER, *s.* A black horseman; properly one belonging to the German cavalry. *G. Buchanan.* —Teut. *sweerte ruyters*, milites nigri.

To SWARVE, *v. n.* To incline to one side, E. *Swerve.* *Nigel.*—Teut. *swerv-en*, deerare, divagari, fluctuare.

SWASH, *s.* 1. The noise made in falling upon the ground, S.; *squash*, E. *Ruddiman.* 2. The noise made by a salmon when he leaps at the fly. *Davids. Seas.*

SWASH, *s.* A trumpet. *Aberd. Reg.* V. SWESCH.

To SWASH, *v. n.* To swell. *Z. Boyd.*—Su. G. *swassa*, to walk loftily.

SWASH, *s.* 1. One of a corpulent habit, S. *Inheritance.* 2. A large quantity viewed collectively, S.

SWASH, SWASHY, *adj.* 1. Of a broad make, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.* 2. Fuddled; q. swollen with drink, S. *Ramsay.*

SWATCH, *s.* 1. A pattern, S. *Sir J. Sinel.* 2. A specimen, of whatever kind, S. *Wodrow.* 3. Metaph. a mark, S.

SWATHEL, *s.* A strong man. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *swithlic*, ingens, vehemens.

SWATS, *s. pl.* The thin part of sowens or flummery, Shetl.—Isl. *svade*, lubricies.

SWATS, *s. pl.* New ale, S. V. SWAITS.

To SWATTER, SQUATTER, *v. n.* 1. To move quickly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. To move quickly in an awkward manner. *Wats.*—Teut. *swadder-en*, turbare aquas, fluctuare; Su. G. *squaettr-a*, spargere. 3. In Galloway, "to swim close together in the water, like young ducks." *M'Taggart.* "*To swatter*, to spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking and feeding," Yorks. Marshall.

SWATTER, *s.* A large collection, especially of small objects in quick motion, Loth.

SWATTLE, *s.* The act of swallowing with avidity, Stirlings.

To SWATTLE, *v. a.* To beat soundly with a stick or wand, Aberd.; *Swaddle*, E. to beat, to cudgel.

SWATTLIN, *s.* A drubbing, ibid. It may be a dimin. from Isl. *svada*, cutem laedere.

SWATTROCH, *s.* "Strong soup; excellent food." *Gall. Encycl.*

To SWAVER, *v. n.* To walk feebly, as one who is fatigued, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *sweyv-en*, vacillare, nutare, *sweyver*, vagus.

SWAUGER, (*w* hard.) A large draught, Banffs.; synon. *Scoup*, *Swack*, *Waucht*, S. and E. *Swig.* *Taylor's S. Poems.*—Isl. *siug-a*, Su. G. *sug-a*, sugere, E. *to swig.*

SWAUKIN, *part.* Hesitating. V. HAUKIN and SWAUKIN.

To SWAUL, *v. n.* To increase in bulk; to swell, Gall. *Swall* is the common pron. of S. *Song, Gall. Encycl.*

SWAUL, *s.* "A large swell," ibid.

SWAULTIE, *s.* "A fat animal," ibid.; q. one that is *swollen.*

To SWAUNDER, *v. n.* To become giddy, &c. Fife. V. SWANDER, *v.* and *s.*

To SWAUP, *v. a.* Used to denote the act of a mother or nurse, who first puts the spoonful of meat in her own mouth which she means to put in the child's; that she may cool, soften, and bring it to the point of the spoon, Berwicks.

To SWAW, *v. a.* 1. To produce waves; to break the smooth surface of the water, ibid. 2. To cause a motion in the water; applied to that produced by the swift motion of fishes, ibid.

SWAW, *s.* 1. A wave, Roxb. 2. The slight movement on the surface of water, caused by a fish swimming near the surface; also, that caused by any body thrown into the water, ibid. *Adder*, although synon. is applied only to the motion of a fish, and is understood as denoting a feebler undulation. Perhaps *jaw*, S. a wave, is of the same origin.

SWAWIN *o' the Water.* The rolling of a body of water under the impression of the wind, ibid. — Teut. *swaey-en*, vagare, fluctuare; Germ. *schweiff-en*, id.; Dan. *svaev-e*, to wave, to move; Isl. *svif-a*, ferri, moveri; Su. G. *svaefw-a*, motitari, fluctuare.

To SWEAL, *v. a.* To swaddle, S. V. SWAYL.

To SWEAL, *v. n.* To whirl; to turn round with rapidity, Berwicks. Syn. *Swirl.*

SWEAL, *s.* The act of turning round with rapidity; often applied to the quick motion of a fish with its tail, ibid. — Isl. *sveif-a*, agitare, circumagere, gyrare.

To SWEAL, *v. n.* To melt away hastily, S. "Dinna let the candle *sweal.*" *Tales of My Landlord.* "*Sweal*, to waste away, as a candle blown upon by the wind," Yorks. Marshall.

To SWEAL, *v. a.* To carry a candle so as to make it blaze away; as, "Ye're *swealin'* a' the candle," S. *Swall* or *swall* is the E. orthography of this old word. V. Todd.

SWEAP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Banffs. This must be merely a variety of *Swipe*, q. v.

To SWEAP, *v. a.* To scourge, S. *Ruddiman.* — Isl. *sveipa*, a scourge.

SWECH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A trumpet. *Aberd. Reg.* V. SWESCH.

SWECHAN, (*gutt.*) *part. pr.* Sounding; always applied to the noise made by water, while the v. *Sough* is used of the wind, Upp. Lanarks. *Mermaiden of Clyde.* — A. S. *sweg-an*, sonare.

SWECHYNGE, *s.* A rushing sound, as that of water falling over a precipice; or a hollow whistling sound, as that made by the wind, South of S.

SWECHT, *s.* 1. The force of a body in motion. *Douglas.* — Su. G. *sweigt-a*, vacillare. 2. A multitude; a great quantity, Berwicks. Synon. *Swack.* *Sweg*, q. v.

SWEDGE, *s.* An iron chisel with a bevelled edge, used for making the groove round the shoe of a horse, Roxb. — Isl. *sweig-ia*, flectere, curvare, *sveigia*, curvatura, flectio.

To SWEDGE, *v. a.* To make a groove in a horse-shoe for receiving the nails, Roxb.

To SWEE, *v. a.* 1. To move any object to one side, Roxb. Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.* 2. To move backwards and forwards, S. *Marriage.* V. SWAY, SWEY.

To SWEE, SWEY, *v. a.* 1. To incline to one side. *Swey, s.* 2. To move backwards and forwards, as a tree, from the action of the wind, Roxb. 3. To be irresolute, ibid. V. SWAY, SWEY, *v.*

To SWEE *aff*, *v. a.* To give a slanting direction, as to a stroke, S. A. *Hogg.*

SWEE, *s.* 1. An inclination to one side, S. *Hogg.* Isl. *sveigia*, curvatura, flectio. 2. Used in a moral sense, as transferred to the mind, S. ibid. 3. A chimney crane, for suspending a pot over the fire, S. O. Roxb. V. SWAY, *s.* also KIRN-SWEE.

SWEE, *s.* A line of grass cut down by the mower, S. *Swath*, E.

To SWEE, *v. n.* To smart with pain, Orkn.; synon. *Gall, Sew*, S. — Dan. *svid-e*, to smart, *svie*, a smart; Isl. *svid-a*, Su. G. *svid-a*, dolere, angi.

To SWEE, *v. a.* To singe, Orkn. — Dan. *svi-e*, "to singe, to scorch, to parch," Wolff.

SWEED, *s.* A sheep's head singed, Shet.

SWEEK, *s.* The art of doing any thing properly, S. B. — Su. G. *swik*, *swek*, dolus; Isl. *svik*, ultra meas vires.

To SWEEL, *v. n.* To drink copiously, S.; *swill*, E.

To SWEEL, SWEAL, *v. a.* To wash anything in a stream, pond, or superabundant quantity of water, by dashing the thing washed to and fro, or whirling it round, S. This seems originally the same with E. *swill*, as signifying "to wash, to drench." A. S. *swil-ian*, lavare, Lye. Synon. *Synd.*

To SWEEL, *v. a.* To swallow, S. B. Dumfr.; *Swill*, E. *Dominie Deposed.* — A. S. *swilg-an*, *swylg-an*, *swelg-an*, to swallow, to swill.

To SWEEL, SWEAL, *v. a.* To wind round; as to *sweal* a rope round a post, Upp. Clydes.; softened from A. S. *swaethil*, *swathil*, fascia.

SWEELER, *s.* A bandage; that which *sweels* or winds round, Kinross. V. SWILL, *v.*

SWEEP, *s.* A chimney-sweeper, S.; also dimin. *Sweepie*, Aberd.

SWEER, SWEERT, *adj.* Slow. V. SWERE.

SWEE-SWAY, *adj.* In a state of suspense or hesitation, W. Loth. Probably allied to E. *see-saw.*

SWEER-ARSE, *s.* The same amusement as *Sweir-tree*, q. v. Fife, S. A.

* SWEET, *adj* 1. Not salted, S. *A. Douglas.* 2. Fresh; not putrid. "Fysche reid & *sweit.* *Aberd. Reg.*

SWEETBREAD, *s.* The pancreas of the calf, S. *Antiquary.*

SWEETIE-BUN, SWEETIE-SCON, *s.* A cake baked with sweetmeats, S. *Pop. Ball.* E. *seed-cake.*

SWEETIE-LAIL, *s.* A Christmas loaf, or one baked with raisins, &c. in it, S. B.

SWEETIE-MAN, *s.* 1. A confectioner, S. 2. A man who sells confections or sweetmeats at a fair, S. *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

SWEETIES, *s. pl.* Sweetmeats, S. *Rams.*

SWEETIE-WIFE, *s.* A female who sells sweetmeats, S. *The Provost.*

SWEET-MILK CHEESE. Cheese made of milk without the cream being skimmed off; Dunlop cheese, S. *Agr. Surv. Perths.*

SWEET-MILKER, *s.* The day on which sweet-milk cheese is made. *Gall. Enc.*

SWEG, SWEGG, *s.* A quantity; a considerable number, Loth. This seems merely a variety of *Swack*, q. v.

SWEY, *s.* A long crow for raising stones, Ang.—Isl. *sweig-ia*, inclinare.

SWEIG, *s.* A large draught of liquor, Banffs. This is merely E. *Swig*.

SWEIG, Sweeg, *s.* A very bad candle, Roxb. Synon. *Water-wader*, q. v. Allied perhaps to Dan. Su. G. *swag*, weak, feeble, faint.

SWEIL, *s.* 1. A swivel, or ring containing one; also *Sowle*, S. A. and O.; synon. *sule*, S. B. 2. "*Sweil*, any thing which hath a circular motion." *Gall. Enc.*

To SWEILL, *v. n.* To move in a circular way. *Gall. Encycl.*

SWEYNGEOUR, Swyngeour, Swingeb, *s.* A drone; a sluggard, S. *Rollock*.—A.-S. *swenig*, lazy, *swengernes*, torpor.

SWEIR, Sweer, Sweer, Swear, *adj.* 1. Lazy; indolent, S. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *swaer*, *swere*, piger, deses. 2. Reluctant; unwilling, S. *Ramsay*. 3. Niggardly; unwilling to part with any thing, S. O.

Dead-Sweir, *adj.* Extremely lazy, S. *Rutherford*.

SWEIR-DRAUCHTS, *s. pl.* The same with *Sweir-tree*. The amusement is conducted in Tweeddale by the persons grasping each other's hands, without using a stick.

SWEIR-DRAWN, *part. pa.* *To be swear-drawn*, to hesitate or be reluctant about any thing, Roxb.

SWEIR-JINNY, *s.* An instrument for winding yarn; the same with *sweir-kitty*, Aberd.

SWEIR-KITTY, *s.* An instrument for winding yarn; S. B. *Sweir*, and *Kitty*, a contemptuous term for a woman.

SWEIR MAN'S LADE, Sweir man's lift. The undue load, taken on by a lazy person, in order to avoid a repetition of travel, S.

SWEIRNE, *part. pa.* Sworn. *Aberd. Reg.*

SWEIRNES, *s.* Laziness, S. *Dunbar*.

SWEIRTA, Sweirtie, *s.* Laziness; sloth, Aberd.; formed like *Purtye*, *Dainta*, &c. *A. Beattie's Tales*.

SWEIR-TREE, *s.* 1. An amusement, in which two persons are seated on the ground, and holding a stick between them, each tries who shall first draw the other up, Fife. 2. The stick used in this amusement, S. A. 3. The same kind of instrument that is also called *Sweir-Kitty*, Teviotdale.

SWEIS, *s. pl.* Apparently cranes, or instruments of this description. *Inventories*. V. Swey, and Swee.

SWELCHIE, *s.* A seal. *Brand*. V. Selch.

SWELCHIE, *s.* A whirlpool, Orkn. V. Swelth, *s.*

SWELL, *s.* A bog, S. B. V. Swelth.

To SWELLY, *v. a.* To swallow, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *swelg-an*, Su. G. *swael-ja*, vorare.

To SWELT, *v. n.* To die. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sweolt-an*, *swelt-an*, mori.

To SWELT, *v. n.* To have a sense of suffocation, especially from heat, S. *Ross*.—Isl. *swael-a*, *swaelt*, suffocare.

To SWELT, Swelt, *v. a.* To swallow greedily, Shetl.—Isl. *swelta*, esurire.

SWELTH, *adj* Voracious. *Doug*.—A. S. *swelgth*, devorat, q. that which *swalloweth*; Isl. *swaelt-a*, esurire.

SWELTH, *s.* A gulf; a whirlpool. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *swalg*, Teut. *swelgh*, a gulf; Isl. *swelg-r*, Dan. *svaelg*, vorago, gurges.

SWENGEOUR, *s.* V. Swengour.

SWERD, *s.* A sword. V. Sukan.

SWERF, *s.* A swoon. V. Swarf.

SWERTHBAK, *s.* The great black and white gull. *Houlate*.—Isl. *swarthak-ur*, the smaller guillemot. V. Swarfback.

SWESCH, *s.* A trumpet. *Stat. Gild*.—A. S. *sweg*, pl. *swegas*, sound, in general, any musical instrument; Moes. G. *swiga-jon*, to pipe.

SWESCHER, Suescher, *s.* A trumpeter. "The commoun *suescher*." *Aberd. Reg.*

SWEUIN, Swevine, Swevynyng, Swenyng, *s.* A dream; the act of dreaming. *Douglas*.—A. S. *swef-en*, Isl. *sueffn*, id. from *swaef-a*, dormire.

SWYCHT, *adj.* Perhaps from *wicht*, powerful, with *s.* prefixed. *Barbour*.

SWICK, *adj.* Clear of any thing, Banffs.—Su. G. *swig-a*, loco cedere.

To SWICK, *v. a.* 1. To deceive; to illude, Fife. 2. To blame, Ang.—A. S. *swic-an*, decipere, also offendere.

SWICK, Swyk, *s.* 1. Fraud, S. B. *Wyntown*.—Su. G. *swik*, anc. *swick*, id. 2. A trick, of whatever kind; as, "He played them a *swick*," Fife. 3. Blamableness. *I had nae swick o't*, I had no blamableness in it, S. B.—A. S. *swica*, *swic*, offensa. 4. A deceiver, Fife.—A. S. *swice*, deceptor.

SWICKY, *adj.* 1. Deceitful, Ang. 2. Sportively tricky, ibid. V. Swik.

To SWIDDER, *v. n.* To hesitate; pron. *swither*, S. *Ross*.—A. S. *swather*, which of the two; Su. G. *swaefw-a*, fluctuare.

To SWIDDER, *v. a.* To cause to be irresolute. *Douglas*. V. *v. n.*

SWIDDER, Swiddering, Swither, *s.* Doubt; hesitation, S. *Ross*.

SWIFF, *s.* 1. Rotatory motion, or the humming sound produced by it, Loth.—Isl. *swef-ast*, Su. G. *swaefw-a*, circumagere. 2. Any quick motion producing a whiffing sound; as, *It past by me wi' a swiff*, Fife. Used as synon with *Souch*, *Sough*. 3. A sound of this description, ibid. Synon. *Souch*, *s.* V. Swift.

To SWIFF, *v. n.* A term used to denote the hollow melancholy sound made by the wind, Roxb. Berwicks. Synon. *Souch*, *v.*

To SWIFF *asleep*, *v. n.* A phrase used to denote that short interval of sleep enjoyed by those who are restless from fatigue or disease, South of S.

SWIFF *of sleep*, *s.* A disturbed sleep, ibid.—Isl. *swaef-a*, sopire. V. Souf, *v.* and *s.*

To SWIFF *awa*, *v. n.* To faint; to swoon, S. A. *St. Johnstoun*. *Swuff*, id. Ettr. For.

To SWIFT, *v. a.* To reef, as a sail, Shetl.—Dan. *svofte*, id.

SWIFT, *s.* A reeling machine used by weavers, S.—Isl. *sveif*, volva, instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur, ansa rotatilis, verticillum. V. Swift.

To SWIG, *v. n.* To turn suddenly, S. A.

SWIG, *s.* The act of turning suddenly, S. A. *Gl. Complaynt*.—Isl. *sweig-a*, to bend.

To SWIG, *v. n.* To wag; to move from side to side; to walk with a rocking sort of motion, S. B. *Tarras's Poems*.—Isl. *sweig-ia*, flectere; Su. G. *swig-a*, loco cedere. Ihre seems to view this and *waeg-a*, to have an inconstant motion, E. *to Wag*, as originally the same; and the idea has every appearance of being well founded.

To SWIK, *v. a.* To assuage pain or grief, by fixing the attention upon some interesting object. *Doug.*—A. S. *swic-an*, cessare.

SWYK, *s.* Fraud; deceit. V. Swick.

To SWYKE, *v. a.* To cause to stumble. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal*.—A. S. *swic-an*, facere ut offendat.

SWIKFUL, *adj.* Deceitful. *Wyntown*.

SWIKFULLY, *adv.* Deceitfully. *Wynt.*

SWIL, *s.* The swivel of a tedder, Shetl. V. SULE and SWEIL.

SWILE, *s.* A bog in a meadow, Buchan.

SWILK, SUILK, *adj.* Such. *Barb.*—A. S. *swilk*, talis; Moes. G. *swaleik*, id. from *swa*, so, and *leik*, like.

To SWILL, *v. a.* To swaddle; S. *sweal*. *Montgomerie.* V. SWAYL.

SWILL, *s.* "Thre sh. for sax huikis in hervest, xiiij d. for ilk *swill* of viij pultre." *Aberd. Reg.* This term relates to a duty for which money was taken in exchange. The *cain* due for each plough-gate might be eight fowls.—A. S. *sul* denotes a plough.

SWINE. *The swine's gane through't*, a proverbial phrase, used when an intended marriage has gone back, S. *Kelly.*

SWINE-ARNOT, *s.* The same with *Swine's Mosserts*, Banffs. "*Swine-arnot* is clown's allheal, Stachys palustris." *Surv. Banffs.*

SWINE-FISH, *s.* The wolf-fish, Orkn. *Barry.*

SWINE'S ARNUTS, *s.* Tall oat grass, with tuberous roots, S. V. MURRICK.

SWINE'S MOSSCORTS, *s.* Clown's all-heal, S.—Sw. *svin*, swine. V. SWINE ARNOT.

SWINE'S-SAIM, *s.* Hog's lard, S. *Seam*, lard, E.

SWING, *s.* A stroke. *Barbour.*—A. S. id.

SWINGER, *s.* V. SWEYNGEOUR.

SWYNGYT. L. *fwyngyt*, foined, pushed. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *foine*, a sword.

To SWINGLE *lint.* To separate flax from the core, by beating it, S. *A. Scott.*—Teut. *swinghel-en het vlas*, id.; A. S. *swing-an*, flagellare.

SWINGLER, *s.* The instrument used for beating flax, Dumfr.

SWINGLE-TREE, *s.* The stock over which flax is scutched, Dumfr.; synon. *Swingling-stock.*

SWINGLE-TREE, *s.* 1. One of the moveable pieces of wood put before a plough or harrow, to which the traces are fastened, S. 2. Used improperly for the pole of a coach. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *swinghel-en*, to move backwards and forwards.

SWINGLE-WAND, *s.* The instrument with which flax is *swingled*, S. B.

SWINGLING-HAND, *s.* A wooden lath or sword, brought to a pretty sharp edge, for dressing flax, Roxb.; synon. with *Swingle-wand.*

SWINGLING-STOCK, *s.* An upright board, about three feet in height, mortised into a foot or *stock*, over which flax is held while undergoing the operation performed by means of the *swingling-hand*, ib. These instruments are now gone into desuetude, lint-mills having superseded them.

SWING-LINT, *s.* An instrument used for breaking flax, Roxb. —Teut. *swinghe*, id. baculus linarius. *Swingle-hand* and *Swingle-wand*, synon.

To SWINK, SWYNK, *v. n.* To labour. *Henrysone.*—A. S. *swinc-an*, laborare.

SWINK, *s.* Labour. *Sir Tristrem.*

To SWIPE, *v. n.* 1. To move circularly, Lanarks. 2. To give a stroke in a semicircular or elliptical form, as when one uses a scythe in cutting down grass, S.—Isl. *swip-a*, vibrare, to brandish, to move backwards and forwards.

SWIPE, SWYPE, *s.* 1. A circular motion, Lanarks. 2. A stroke fetched by a circular motion, ibid. Aberd. *Christm. Ba'ing.*

SWYPES, *s. pl.* Brisk small beer. *Redgauntlet.* This term might originate from C. B. *swyf*, spuma, cremor, (Davies, Boxhorn;) or, according to Owen, *swyv*, yeast; q. beer that carries a good deal of foam, "a *reesin'* bicker," S.

SWIPPER, *adj.* 1. Nimble; S. B. *swippert.* *Doug.* 2. Sudden, S. B. *Ross.* 3. Hasty; tart, S. B.—A. S. *swip-an*, Isl. *swip-a*, cito agere; Isl. *swipr*, subita apparentia.

SWIPPERLIE, SWIPPERTLY, *adv.* Swiftly. *Douglas.*

SWYRE, *s.* The neck, &c. V. SWARE.

To SWIRK, *v. n.* To spring with velocity. *Dunbar.*—Allied perhaps to E. *jerk*, or Belg. *schrikk-en*, to start.

To SWIRL, *v. n.* 1. To whirl like a vortex, S. 2. To be seized with giddiness, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* 3. Used improperly to denote the motion of a ship in sailing. *P. Buch. Dial.*—Su.G. *swarfw-a*, Isl. *swirr-a*, to be hurried round.

To SWIRL, *v. a.* To carry off as by a whirlwind, S. O. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

SWIRL, *s.* 1. The whirling motion of a fluid body, S. *Douglas.* 2. A whirling motion of any kind, as that caused by the wind, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.* 3. The vestiges left of a motion of this kind. "*Swirl*, the remaining appearance of such a motion," Gl. Sibb. S. 4. A twist or contortion in the grain of wood, S. 5. The same with *Cowlick*, a tuft of hair on the head which naturally turns up, &c. Upp. Clydes.

SWIRLIE, *adj.* 1. Full of twists; contorted; applied to wood, S. *Burns.* 2. Entangled; applied to grass that lies in various positions, S. 3. Inconstant, ever in a state of rotation, Roxb. *Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager.*

SWIRLING, *s.* Giddiness; vertigo, Ettr. For.

SWIRLON, SWIRLIE, *adj.* Distorted, S. O.; applied to the human body, West of S. *Tannahill.*

SWISK, *s.* A whisk, Shetl.—Dan. *visk*, id.

SWITH, SWYTH, SWYTHE, *adv.* 1. Quickly; *als swyth*, as soon. *Douglas.* 2. Equivalent to "be gone," "avast," S. *Shirrefs.*—Isl. *svey*, apage; Su. G. *swig-a*, loco cedere.

SWYTH, *s.* Used for *Suth*, E. *Sooth*, truth. *Barbour.*

To SWITHER, *v. n.* To hesitate. *Swither*, *s.* Hesitation. V. SWIDDER, *v.* and *s.*

To SWITHER, *v. n.* 1. To swagger, Roxb. 2. To talk or act as assuming a claim of superior dignity or merit, as E. *swagger* is used; to hector, South of S. 3. To exert one's self to the utmost, Roxb. *Swingling of the Lint, Jo. Hogg's Poems.*

SWITHER, *s.* A severe brush, like one who is made to swagger, or becomes giddy from his situation, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.* 2. A trial of strength; applied to mental or tongue exertion, ib. *Ruickbie.*

To SWITHER, *v. a.* To make to fall; to throw over, Tweeddale.

SWITHER, *s.* The act of throwing down, or over, ib.

To SWITHER, *v. n.* To whiz. *Hogg.*

SWYTHIN, *adj.* Swedish; or, from Sweden. *Ab. Reg.*

SWITHNES, *s.* Swiftness. *Bellenden.*

SWIVVLE or WIND. A strong current of wind sweeping round a corner, Shetl.—Ger. *sweifeln*, to turn.

SWOFTLY, *adv.* Swiftly. *Aberd. Reg.*

To SWOICH, SWOUCH, *v. n.* To emit a hollow whistling sound. V. SOUCH, *v.*

SWONCHAND, *part. pr.* Vibrating. *Houlate.*—Germ. *swenck-en*, motitare.

SWOND, *s.* A faint; a swoon. *Relation of a Hellish Monster, Law's Memor.*

SWOON, *s.* Corn is *in the swoon*, when, although the strength of the seed is exhausted, the plant has not fairly struck root, S. B. In this state, the blade appears sickly and faded.—A. S. *swinn-an*, to decay.

SWORD-DOLLAR. A large silver coin of James VI. V. JAMES RYALL.

SWORDICK, *s.* Spotted blenny; so denominated from its form, Orkn. *Barry.*—Dan. *sort*, black; *Gobius niger.*

SWORDSLIPERS, *s. pl.* Sword-cutlers. *Knox.*—Teut. *slyp-en*, acuere, exterere aciem ferri; Su. G. *slip-a*, id.

SWORL, *s.* A whirling motion. *Douglas.* V. SWIRL.

SWOUN, *s.* A swooning; a fainting fit. *Douglas.*

SWOURN. L. *smoryt*, smothered. *Wallace.*

SWOW, *s.* "The dull and heavy sound produced by the regurgitations of the dashing waves of a river in a flood, or of the sea in a storm, Clydes."—A. S. *swoeg*, sonus, bombus. *Swow* is thus originally the same with *Souch*, q. v. and with O. E. *Swough*, sound, noise, used by Chaucer.

To SWOW, *v. n.* "To emit such a sound," ibid. *Edin. Mag.*

To SWOWM, *v. n.* To swim. *Aberd. Reg.*

To SWUFF, *v. n.* 1. To breathe high in sleep, Ettr. For.; pron. *Swoof. Perils of Man.*—A. S. *swef-ian*, sopire; *swefod*, "fast or sound asleep," Somner. 2. To whistle on a low key, or under the breath, ibid. 3. To move past in a whissing way, Ettr. For. V. SOUF, *v.*

SWUFF, SWOOF, *s.* The act of whissing, ib.

T.

TA, *article.* The, Dumfr. *Te*, Gall. Most probably this is merely a provincial corruption. It must be observed, however, that by Norm.-Sax. writers *te* is used as the article in all the cases; as *te king*, rex, *the* king; *te eorl*, comes, *the* earl, &c. V. LYE, in vo.

To TA, *v. a.* To take. *Barbour.*

TA, *adj.* One, used after *the*, to avoid the concourse of two vowels, ibid.

TA AND FRA. To and fro, ibid.

TAA, *s.* A thread, Shetl.—Isl. *tae*, filum; Dan. *tave*, a filament, a string.

TAAND, *s.* A burning peat, Shetl.—Su. G. *tanda*, to kindle.

TAANLE, *s.* V. TAWNLE.

To TAAVE, TYAAVE, *v. n.* 1. To make tough, by working with the hands, Moray, Banffs.—Dan. *tave*, a filament, *taved*, stringy; or a variety of *Taw*, v. 2. 2. To touse. *Gl. Surv. Mor.* A. Bor. "*Teave*, to paw and sprawl about with the arms and legs," Grose. 3. To entangle, ibid. 4. To caulk, Shetl.

TAAVE, TYAAVE, *s.* Difficulty, Banffs. V. TAWAN.

TAAVE-TAES, *s. pl.* Pitfir split into fibres for making ropes, Moray. V. TAAVE, *v.*

TAAVIN, TAWIN, *s.* Wrestling; tumbling. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *touw-en*, agitare.

TABBERN, *s.* A kind of drum. *Sadler's Papers.* V. TALBRONE.

TABBET. *To Tak Tabbet*, to take an opportunity of having any advantage that may come in one's way; a word borrowed from the games of children, Ayrs.—Fr. *tabut-er*, to butt or push.

TABBIT, *adj. Tabbit mutch*, "a cap with corners folded up," Gl. *Skinner.*

TABEAN BIRBEN. A designation given to a comb, in what are called "the original words" of the old Scotch song, *Lord Gregory. Urbani's Scots Songs.* The first word seems to denote the place where these combs were made. — Fr. *Tabian*, denotes of, or belonging to Tabia in Italy. Shall we suppose that *birben* is a corr. of *evour-bane*, the term used by Gawin Douglas for ivory? If so, *Tabean birben kame* must denote, "an ivory comb made at Tabia."

TABELLION, TABELLIOUN, *s.* A scrivener; a notary; a word introduced into our laws from Lat. *tabellio*, id. *Parl. Ja. III.*

* TABERNACLE, *s. To keep up the Tabernacle.* 1. To continue in a full habit of body, not to lose flesh; as, "For a' the sair wark he speaks about, he aye *keeps up the tabernacle.*" 2. To use means for keeping in full habit, S.

TABERNER, *s.* One who keeps a tavern. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. E. *taverner*, "*tauarnere*, tabernarius, caupo," Pr. Parv. O. Fr. *tabernier*, aubergiste, cabaretier, Roquef.

TABETLESS, TAPETLESS, TEBBITLESS, *adj.* 1. Benumbed, S. B. *Teppitless*, Fife, Loth. 2. Heedless, S. O. *Burns.*

TABETS, TEBBITS, *s.* Bodily sensation, S. B. Pron. *Taipit*, or *Teppit*, Fife, Loth.—C. B. *tyb-io*, *tyb-ygio*, to feel.

TABILLIS, *s. pl.* Boards for playing at draughts or chess. *Inventories.*—From Lat. *tabula*, corresponding with Germ. *taefel*, a very ancient word. A. S. *taefel*, signifies a die, and also the game of chess, and *taefel-mon*, a chessman; *taefl-ian*, to play at dice or tables, Somner.

TABIN, *s.* A sort of waved silk, E. *Tabby. Rates.*—Ital. *tabin-o.*

TABLE, TABLES. The designation given to the permanent council held at Edinburgh for managing the affairs of the Covenanters during the reign of Charles I. *Spalding.*

TABLE-SEAT, *s.* A square seat in a church, S.; so denominated from the *table* in the middle of it.

TABLET, TABILLET, *s.* A small enclosure for holding reliques. *Invent.*—Du Cange gives L. B. *tabulet-a* as denoting a small square box for holding the pix; and *tabulet-us*, for one in which reliques were kept.

TABLET, *part. pa.* Also TABLIT A FACE. *Inventories.* In the parallel inventory, it is *tallie a face.* Ce lapidaire sçait fort bien *tailler* les diamans *en facettes*, en *tables*, au cadran, Dict. Trev. This is certainly the same with *Fast*, *Fassit*, q. v.—Fr. *facetté*, cut in angles.

TABLIT A FACE. V. TABLET.

TABOURS, *s. pl.* A beating; a drubbing, Upp. Clydes. V. TOOBER.

TABRACH, *s.* Animal food nearly in a state of carrion, Fife.—Dan. *tab-e*, to lose; or corr. from *Cabrack*, q. v.

TABURNE, *s.* A tabor. V. ROBIN-HOOD.

To TACH, TATCH, *v. a.* To arrest. *Wallace.*—Fr. *attach-er*, id. Isl. *tak-a*, *tak-ia*, to take.

TACHT, *adj.* Tight, S. B.—Sw. *tact*, id.

TACK, TAK, *s.* Act of seizure. *Acts Ja. IV*

TACK, *s.* A slight hold, S. E. *tack*, v.

TACK, *s.* 1. Act of catching fishes, S. *Monro.*—Isl. *tek-ia*, captura. 2. The quantity caught; draught.

TACK, TAKK, TACKE, *s.* 1. A lease, S. *Acts Ja. II.* 2. Possession for a time, S.

TACKET, *s.* A nail for the shoe, S. B. *tack*, id. *Morison.*

WHISKY-TACKET, *s.* A pimple, supposed to proceed from intemperance, S.

TACKIT. *Tongue-tackit, adj.* 1. Having the tip of the tongue fastened by a small film, S. 2. Tongue-tied, S.

TACKLE, *s.* An arrow, S. B. V. TAKYLL.

TACKSMAN, *s.* 1. One who holds a lease, S. *Bruk.* 2. In the Highlands, a tenant of the higher class. *Stat. Acc.*

TADE, SHEEP-TADE, *s.* The sheep-louse; the tick, Gall.; synon. *Ked. Gall. Encycl.*

TAE, *s.* 1. The toe, S. A. Bor.—A. S. Isl. *ta*, Dan. *taa*, Su. G. *taa*, (pron. *to*,) id. 2. Prong of a fork, &c. S.

TAE, *adj.* One, S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* "A. Bor. *Tea*, the one; as, *tea hand*, the one hand, North," Grose. V. TA, *adj.*

THREE-TAE'D, *part. adj.* Having three prongs, S. *Burns.*

TAE, *s.* Applied to the branch of a drain. *Surv. Aberd.*—Isl. *tae*, stirps, ramus.

TAE, *prep.* To; written in this manner to express the pronunciation, S. O. *Writer's Clerk.*—Teut. *te*, id.; ad, a, in.

TA'EN *about, part. pa.* V. TAEN.

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

TAENING, *s.* The act above described. *Gall. Encycl.* It seems to be merely a barbarism, formed from the abbreviated part. pa. of the v. to *Take.*

TAE'S-LENGTH, *s.* Used to denote the shortest distance, S. *Redgauntlet.*

TAFF-DYKE, *s.* "A fence made of turf." *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *tef-ia*, Su. G. *toefwa*, impedire.

TAFFEREL, *adj.* 1. Thoughtless; giddy, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.* 2. Ill-dressed, ibid. Perhaps q. *taivrel*, from S. *Taiver*, to wander.

TAFFIE, *s.* Treacle mixed with flour, and boiled till it acquire consistency; a sweetmeat eaten only on Hallowe'en, Dumfr. "A. Bor. *taffy*, a sort of candy made of treacle," Gl. Brockett. E. *Toffie.*

TAFFIL, TAIFLE, *s.* A table, S. B. *Spalding.*—Germ. *tafel*, tabula cujuscunque generis.

To TAFFLE, *v. a.* To tire; to wear out; *Taffled*, exhausted with fatigue, Fife.—Isl. *tefl-a*, morari, also impedire.

TAFT, *s.* Thaft, q. v. Shetl.

TAFT, TAFTAN, *s.* A messuage, S. B.—Su. G. *toft*, Isl. *topt-r*, area domus.

TAFTEIS, *s.* Taffeta. *Inventories.*—Fr. *taffetas*, id.

TAG, *s.* A disease in sheep, affecting the tail, Loth. *Essays Highl. Soc.*—Fr. *tac*, "a kind of rot among sheep," Cotgr.

To TAG, *v. n.* To wane, applied to the moon; as, "The mune's *taggin'*," she is on the wane, Peebles-shire.—Sw. *aftag-a*, or *tag-a af*, to wane.

TAG, *s.* The white hair on the point of the tail of a cow or *stot*, Moray.

TAG, *s.* 1. A latchet, S. 2. Any thing used for tying, S. *Balfour.* 3. A long and thin slice, S. 4. In pl. Trumpery. *Chron. S. P.* 5. Any little object hanging from a larger one, being slightly attached to it; as, "There's a *tag* o' clay hingin' at your coat," S. O. It is always applied to something disagreeable and dirty.

To TAG, *v. a.* To tie, Dumfr. Formed perhaps from A. S. *tig-an*, vincire. If not immediately from *Tag*, any thing used for tying.

* TAG AND RAG. This E. phrase is used as denoting the whole of any thing, every bit of it; as equivalent to *Stoup and Reap*, Aberd.

TAGRATIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, cups. *Acts Dom. Conc.*—Corr. from Fr. *tasse*, a little cup; a dimin. from *tasse*, a bowl or cup.

TAGGIE, *s.* A cow which has the point of the tail white, S. O. Moray.

TAGGIT, TAGGED, *part. adj.* A term applied to cattle, signifying that they have the lower end or point of the tail white, Loth. Roxb. Moray. Ayrs.; syncop. with *Taigit. Aberd. Reg.* V. TAIGIE.

TAGGIT, *part. pa.* Confined. *Priests of Peebles.*

TAGGLIT, *adj.* Harassed; encumbered, S. B. V. TAIGLE.

TAGHAIRM, *s.* A mode of divination formerly used by the Highlanders. *Lady of the Lake.*

TAGHT, TACHT, *part. adj.* Stretched out; tightened, S. *G. Beattie.* This seems properly the old part. pa. of the v. *to Tie*, or that of A. S. *ti-an*, vincire. V. TEAR.

TAY, TAE, *s.* A toe, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *ta*, id.

To TAY, *v. a.* Perhaps to lead. *Law's Mem.*—A. S. *te-on*, ducere.

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

TAID, TED, *s.* 1. A toad, S. *Lynds.*—A. S. *tade.* 2. Transferred to a person, as expressive of dislike, aversion, or disgust, S. *Lizzy Liberty.* 3. A term of fondness for a child, both in the north and south of S.

TAIDIE, TEDDIE, *s.* The diminutive from *Taid*, used as in sense 3, S. B. as, "a bonny *teddie.*"

TAIDREL, *s.* A puny creature. *Poltwart.*—A. S. *tedre*, imbecillis.

TAID-STULE, *s.* A mushroom, S. B.; syn. *Puddock-stool.*—In O. E. it was not named the seat, but the covering of the toad. "Muscheron *todys hatt*, boletum, fungus," Prompt. Parv.

TAIFFINGOWN, *s.* "Ane pair of *taiffingeounis.*" *Aberd. Reg.* It is also spelled *Taffyngeounis.* Perhaps a corr. of *Tabin*, a species of silk formerly imported into S. V. TABIN.

TAIGIE, TRAGIE, TYGIE, *s.* A cow with some white hairs in her tail, Fife; also *taigit. A. Douglas.*

To TAIGLE, *v. a.* 1. To detain, S. *Pettiesat Tales.*—Sw. *taagig*, slow of motion; Isl. *tougl-a*, tardiore instare alicui rei. 2. This term occurs as denoting fatigue, which is certainly not its proper or usual meaning. *Waverley.*

To TAIGLE, *v. n.* To tarry; to delay; to procrastinate. "Now, dinna *taigle*," "I winna *taigle*," S. *Tannahill.*

TAIGLESUM, *adj.* What detains or retards; as, "a *taiglesum* road," a road which is so deep, or so hilly, that one makes little progress, S.

TAIKIN, *s.* A token, S. B. *Piper of Peb.* V. TAKYN.

TAIKNE, TACKNE, *s.* An odd ridiculous person, Shetl.—Isl. *tacki*, instrumenta magica; or from Su. G. *tok*, fatuus, *tok-as*, ineptire; unless it be merely *tekn*, prodigium.

TAIKNING, *s.* A signal. V. TAKYNYNG.

TAIL, TALE, *s.* Account. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *tael-ia*, A. S. *tel-an*, to reckon.

* TAIL, *s.* The retinue of a chieftain, Highlands of S. *Waverley.*

* TAIL. *He's gotten his tail in the well now*, a proverbial phrase used to denote that one has got one's self entangled in some unpleasant business, S.

* **TAIL**, *s.* 1. Denoting the termination of any particular portion of time; as, "The *tail* o' har'st," the end of harvest, S. "*Tail* of May, end of May." *Gl. Shirr.* 2. The extremity or train of a garment, usually in pl.; as, "ye'r drabbling a' ye'r *tails*," Ab.

TAIL-BOARD, *s.* The door or *hind-end* of a close-cart, S.

To **TAILE**, *v. a.* To flatter one's self. *Barbour.* V. TEAL.

TAILE, *s.* A tax. *Barb.*—Fr. *taille.*

TAILE, TAILYE, TAILYIE, TAILLIE, TAYLYNE, *s.* 1. A covenant. *Barbour.* 2. An entail, S. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *taillier*, id. Du Cange.

To **TAILYE**, TAILIE, *v. a.* 1. To bind by a bond or indenture. *Wyntown.* 2. To entail, S. *Bellend.*—L. B. *talli-are.*

To **TAILYEVÉ**, *v. n.* To reel; shake. *Doug.*

TAILYIE, TELYIE, *s.* A piece of meat, S. *Douglas.*—Fr. *taillier*, Su. G. *taelia*, to cut.

TAIL-ILL, *s.* An inflammation of the *tail* of cattle, Loth. *Gall. Encycl.*

TAILLES, *s. pl.* *Acts Cha. I.* This cannot well admit of the sense of taxes, from Fr. *taille.* But the same Fr. term is given by Du Cange, when illustrating its synon. L. B. *tall-ia*, as signifying Territorium urbis.

TAIL-MEAL, *s.* An inferior species of meal, made of the *tails* or points of the grains, Ayrs.

TAIL-RACE, *s.* V. RACE.

TAIL-SLIP, *s.* A disease affecting cows, from cold, Lanarks. *Ure's Rutherglen.*

TAIL-TYNT. 1. *To Ride Tail-tynt*, to stake one horse against another in a race, so that the losing horse is lost to his owner, or, as it were, *tines* his *tail* by being behind, Fife 2. *To play Tail-tynt*, to make a fair exchange, ibid. 2. *To Strak Tails*, synon.

TAILWIND, *s.* *To Shear wi' a Tailwind*, to reap or cut the grain, not straight across the ridge, but diagonally, Loth. V. BANDWIND.

TAIL-WORM, *s.* A disease affecting the *tails* of cattle, S. B. *Surv. Aberd.*

TAINCHELL, *s.* *Tainchess*, *pl.* A mode of catching deer. *Monroe.* V. TINCHELL.

TAING, TYANG, TANG, *s.* 1. That part of an iron instrument which is driven into the handle; as, "the *taing* o' a graip," "the *taing* o' a fow," or pitchfork, &c. Aberd.; *Tang*, Clydes. id. 2. The prong of a fork, &c. ibid.—Isl. *tange* is used in this very sense. V. TANG, *s.*

TAING, *s.* A flat tongue of land, Shetl. *Edmonst. Zetl.* The word is purely Norw. *Tange*, en pynt of landet, et naess; *i. e.* "a point of land, a ness" or promontory, Hallager.

To **TAYNT**, *v. a.* 1. To convict. *Wynt.* Legally to prove. *Acts Ja. I.*—O. Fr. *attaind-re.*

TAINT, *s.* Proof. *Acts Ja. I.*—O. Fr. *attaint*, L. B. *attaynt-um.*

TAYNTOUR, *s.* One who brings legal evidence against another for conviction of some crime. *Parl Ja. II.* V. TAYNT, *v.*

TAIP, *s.* A piece of tapestry. *Inventories.*—Fr. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings, a carpet.

To **TAIR**, *v. n.* To bray. *Compl. S.*—Teut. *tier-en*, vociferare.

TAIRENSIE, *s.* A fury; violent behaviour, Shetl. E. *Tyranny? Taranes* was the evil principle among the Celts. *Brande.*

TAIRD, *s.* A term expressive of great contempt, applied both to man and beast, W. Loth. Expl. a "slovenly *hash*," Lanarks. I know not whether allied to Su. G. *taer-a*, Teut. *teer-en*, terere, consumere; or to Gael. *tair*, contempt.

TAIRD, TERD, *s.* A gibe; a taunt; a sarcasm; as, "He cast a *taird* i' my teeth," Loth.; synon. *Sneist.*

To **TAIRGE**, *v. a.* To rate severely. V. TARGE.

TAIRGIN, *s.* Severe examination or reprehension; as, "I'll gie him a *tairgin*," Roxb.

To **TAIS**, *v. a.* To poise. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *tes-er*, to bend a bow.

TAIS, TAS, TASSE, *s.* A cup, S. Alem. *Douglas.*—Fr. *tasse*, id.

TAISCH, *s.* The voice of a person about to die, Gael.; also improperly written *Task*, q. v. *Boswell's Journ.*

To **TAISSLE**, *v. a.* 1. Applied to the action of the wind when boisterous; as, "I was mair *taisslit* wi' the wind," S. 2. To examine with such strictness as to puzzle or perplex the respondent; as, "He *taisslit* me sae wi' his questions, that I didna ken what to say," S.—A. S. *tysi-ian*, exasperare, "to vex, to tease," Somner.

TAISSLE, TASSEL, TASSLE, TEASLE, *s.* 1. The fatigue and derangement of dress produced by walking against a boisterous wind, S. *Ross.* 2. A severe brush, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*—A. S. *taes-an*, to tease, whence *taesl*, (E. *teasel*) fuller's thistle.

To **TAIST**, *v. n.* To grope. *Barbour.*—Belg. *tast-en*, Su. G. *tast-a*, id.

TAIST, *s.* A sample. "And send one *taist* of the wyne to the yerll of Rothes." *Aberd. Reg.* *Taste* E. is occasionally used in this sense.

TAISTE, *s.* The black guillemot. V. TYSTE.

TAISTRILL, TYSTRILL, *s.* A gawkish, dirty, *thowless* sort of woman; often applied to a girl who, from carelessness, tears her clothes, Roxb. Probably from Dan. *taasse*, a silly man or woman, a booby, a looby.

TAIT, TYTE, *adj.* Gay. *Douglas.*—Isl. *teit-r*, hilaris, exultans.

TAIT, *s.* A small portion. V. TATE.

To **TAIVER**, *v. n.* 1. To wander. 2. To rave as mad, S. Synon. *haver.*—Teut. *toover-en*, incantare. V. DAUBEN.

TAIVERS, *s. pl.* Tatters; as, boiled to *taivers*, Fife. *The Steam-Boat.*—Dan. *tave*, fibre.

TAIVERSUM, *adj.* Tiresome, S.

TAIVERT, *part. adj.* 1. Fatigued, S. 2. Stupid; confused; senseless, S. O. *The Entail.* 3. Stupified with intoxicating liquor, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.* 4. Over-boiled, Ettr. For. Tweedd.

To **TAK**, *v. a.* Used as signifying to give; as, "I'll *tak* you a blow;" "I'll *tak* you ower the head wi' my rung," S.—Teut. *tack-en*, to strike.

To **TAK** one's self to do anything, *v. a.* To pledge one's self. "He *tuik him* to preif," he engaged himself to prove. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **TAK** *about one*, *v. a.* 1. To take care of one in his last illness, and of his body after death, S. 2. To kill one, Shetl.

To **TAK** *back* one's *word.* To recall one's promise; to break an engagement, S.

To **TAK** *in*, *v. a.* 1. Applied to a road; equivalent to *cutting* the road, or getting quickly over it, S. *Ross's Helenore.* 2. To get up with; to overtake, Aberd.

To **TAK** *in*, *v. n.* To be in a leaky state: to receive water, S. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.* It is also used actively in the same sense; as, "That boat *taks in* water," S.

To TAK *in*, *v. n.* To meet; as, "The kirk *taks in* at twal o'clock," the church meets at twelve, Lanarks.

To TAK *in* one's *ain hand*. To use freedom with; not to be on ceremony with; to make free with; applied both in relation to persons and things, S. *Walker's Peden.*

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

To TAK *in o'er*, *v. a.* Metaph. to take to task, S.

To TAK, *o'*, or *of*, *v. n.* To resemble; as, "He disna *tak o'* his father, who was a gude worthy man," S.

To TAK *on*, *v. n.* A phrase applied to cattle, when they are fattening well; as, "Thai stots are fast *takin on*," S.

To TAK *one's sell*, *v. a.* 1. To bethink one's self; to recollect one's self; to recollect something which induces a change of conduct, S. *Ross's Hel.* 2. To correct one's language in the act of uttering it; to recall what one has begun to say, S.

To TAK *to* or *til* one. To apply a reflection or censure to one's self, even when it has no particular direction, S.

To TAK *out*. V. TA'EN *out*.

To TAK *up*, *v. a.* To comprehend; to understand; to apprehend the meaning of, S. *Guthrie's Trial.*

To TAK, *v. a.* To take, S.

To TAK *upon*, *v. a.* To conduct one's self.

To TAK *in hand*, *v. a.* To make prisoner. *Barbour.*

To TAK *on*, *v. a.* To buy on credit, S.

To TAK *on*, *v. n.* To enlist, S. *Spalding.*

To TAK *on hand*, *v. n.* 1. To affect state. *Wallace.* 2. To undertake. *Barbour.*

To TAK *the fute*, *v. a.* To begin to walk, as a child, S.

To TAK *the gate*, *v. n.* To set off on a journey, S.

To TAK *with*, *or wi'*, *v. n.* To catch fire, as fuel of any kind, S. *Steam-Boat.*

To TAK *up*, *v. a.* To raise a tune, applied especially to psalmody; as, "He *tuke up* the psalm in the kirk," he acted as precentor, S.—Sw. *tag-a up en Psalm*, to raise a psalm.

To TAK VPONE HAND, *v. n.* To presume; to dare. *Acts Mary.*

To TAK *up wi'*, *v. n.* To associate with; to get into habits of intimacy, S.

To TAK *with*, or *wi'*, *v. a.* 1. To allow; to admit; as, "I was not drunk; I'll no *tak wi'* that," S. 2. To own; to acknowledge for one's own; as, "Naebody's *taen wi'* that buke yet," S. B. 3. To brook; to relish; to be pleased with, &c. the sense depending on the use of the adv. expressing either satisfaction or dislike, conjoined with the v. 4. It denotes the reception given to a person, or the feeling that the person received has; used without any additional word for determining whether this be friendly or unfriendly, pleasant or ungrateful, S.; as, *I didna tak wi' him.*

To TAK *wi*, *v. n.* as applied to the vegetable kingdom. 1. To begin to sprout, or to take root. It is said that corn has not *tane wi'*, when it has not sprung up; a tree is said to be beginning to *tak wi'*, when it begins to take root, S. 2. To begin to thrive, after a temporary decay, S. The phraseology seems elliptical; as the expression, *to Tak wi' the grund*, is sometimes used instead of it, S.

To TAK *wi'*, *v. n.* To give the first indication of having the power of suction. It is said that a pump is going to *tak wi'*, when it is judged by the sound, &c. that it is on the point of beginning to draw up water, S.

To TAK one's *Word again*. To recall what one has said, S.

TAK-BANNETS, *s.* A game in which *wads* or pledges are deposited on both sides, which are generally *bonnets*; and the gaining party is that which carries off, one by one, all the *wads* belonging to that opposed to it, Kinross.

TAKE, *s.* Condition of mind; as it is said of a person when in a violent passion, "He's in an unco *take* the day," Roxb.; nearly resembling the use of E. *Taking.*

TAKE-IN, *s.* A cheat; a deceiver, S. *Gall. Encycl.* The form of the term is also inverted. V. IN-TACK.

TAKENNAR, *s.* A portent. *Douglas.*

TAKET, *s.* A small nail. *Rates.* V. TACKET.

TAKE-UP, *s.* The name given to a tuck in female dress, Dumfr. Gall.

TAKIE, *adj.* Lasting; applied to victuals, Clydes.

TAKYL, TACKLE, *s.* An arrow. *Douglas.*—C. B. *tacel*, id.

TAKIN, *s.* A token, S. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *taikns*, Isl. *tákn*, id. V. TAIKIN.

To TAKIN, *v. a.* To mark. *Acts Ja. II.*—Isl. *teikna-a*, Su. G. *tekn-a*, signare.

TAKIN (of Snuff,) *s.* A pinch, Aberd.; q. as much as one *takes* at once.—Ital. *presa.*

TAKIN, *s.* Agitation; distress of mind. "She was in a terrible *takin*," Aberd.—E. *Taking.*

TAKYNNYNG, *s.* A signal. "*Takynings* are given to forewarn people of the approach of the enemy." *Dict. Feud. Law.*

TAKYNNYNG, *s.* Notice. *Barbour.*

TALBART, TALBERT, TAVART, *s.* A loose upper garment, without sleeves. *Doug.*—Chanc. *tebard*, Fr. *tabarre*, Ital. *tabarro.*

TALBRONE, TALBERONE, *s.* A kind of drum. *Acts Marie.*—Fr. *tabourin*, a small drum.

TALE, *s.* Account. V. TAIL.

* TALE, *s.* This word is used in a mode of expression that seems peculiar to S.; *Wi' his tale*, *Wi' your tale*, &c. It seems nearly synon. with E. *Forsooth*; and is always meant to intimate derision, contempt, or some degree of disbelief; as, "He's gaun to tak a big farm, *wi' his tale*." "Puir silly taupie, she's gaun to get a gryte laird, *wi' her tale*," &c.

TALENT, *s.* Desire; purpose. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *talent*, id.

TALE-PIET, *s.* A tale-bearer, S. *The Abbot.* Perhaps from *piet*, the magpie, because of its chattering. Syn. *Clash-piet.*

TALER, TALOR, *s.* State; condition, S. B. Fife.—O. Fr. *taillier*, disposition, état, pouvoir.

TALESMAN, *s.* The person who gives any piece of news, S. *Ross's Hel.*

TALLIATION, *s.* Adjustment of one thing to another. *The Entail.*—L. B. *talliatio*, mensurarum adaequatio, Du Cange.

TALLIE AFACE. Cut in angles; applied to precious stones. V. TABLIT A FACE.

TALLIWAP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Perths. *Donald and Flora.* The last part of the word seems to be S. *wap*, a smart blow.

TALLOUN, *s.* Tallow, S. *Acts Ja. V.*

To TALLON, *v. a.* To cover with tallow or pitch; to caulk.

TALLOW-LEAF, *s.* "That *leaf* of fat which envelops the inwards of animals;" the caul or omentum. *Gall. Enc.*

TALTIE, *s.* A wig, Angus. *Douglas.*

TAMMACHLESS, *adj.* 1. Applied to a child that does not eat with appetite, Fife. 2. Tasteless; insipid, ibid. This seems to be merely q. *stamochless*; *stamock* being the vulgar pronunciation of *Stomach*, S.

TAMMEIST, L. *rammeist*. *Montgomerie*. V. RAMMIS.

TAMMIE, *s.* Dimin. of the name *Thomas*.

TAMMIE-CHEEKIE, *s.* The puffin, alca arctica, Linn. Mearns.

TAMMIE-NORIE, *s.* 1. The puffin, (alca arctica, Linn.) Orkn. Bass. 2. The razor-bill, (alca torda, Linn.) Mearns. V. NORIE and TOMMY NODDIE.

TAMMY-HARPER, *s.* The cancer araneus, Loth.

To **TAMMIL**, *v. a.* 1. To scatter from carelessness, Loth. 2. To scatter from design; as money amongst a crowd, as candidates often do at an election, Roxb.

TAMMOCK, TOMMACK, *s.* A hillock, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons*.—Ir. *tom*, a small heap, *toman*, a hillock.

TAM-O'-TAE-END, *s.* A ludicrous designation for the largest kind of pudding. *Gall. Enc.* Syn. *haggis*.

TAM-TAIGLE, *s.* A rope by which the hinder leg of a horse or cow is tied to the fore leg, to prevent straying, Upp. Clydes. V. TAIGLE.

TAM-TARY. *To hold ane in tam-tary*, to disquiet him, S. B. *Ruddiman*. Perhaps originally a military term, q. to keep on the alert; from Fr. *tantarare*, a word formed to represent a certain sound of the trumpet.

TAMTEEN, *s.* Meant as the corr. pron. of *Tontine*, as *Hottle* of *Hotel*. *St. Ronan*.

TAM-TROT, *s.* A cant term for what is commonly called *London Candy*, Roxb.

TANDLE, *s.* A bonfire, S. O. *Picken's Poems*. V. TAWNLE.

TANE, *part. pa.* Taken, S. *Douglas*.

TANE *about*. *Weel ta'en about*, kindly received and hospitably entertained, Ang. *Ross's Helenore*.—Sw. *taga wael emot*, to receive kindly, to give a good reception.

TANE *doun*. 1. Emaciated or enfeebled in consequence of disease; as, "He's sair *tane doun* wi' that host," S. 2. Reduced in temporal circumstances, S. B.

TANE *out*. *Weel tane out*, receiving much attention, S. This must be viewed as primarily denoting the attention paid to one in the way of frequent invitations.

TANE, TAYNE, *s.* and *adj.* One, after *the*; as, "*the tane*," S. *Douglas*.

TANE-AWA, *s.* 1. A decayed child, S. 2. A child that exhibits such unnatural symptoms, as to suggest the idea that it has been substituted by the fairies, in the room of the mother's birth, S. *The Entail*. This in E. is called a *Changeling*.

TANEHALF. One half. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

TANG, *s.* Large *fuci*, Orkn. Shetl.—Su. G. *tang*, Isl. *thang*, id. Syn. *Tangle*.

TANG, *adj.* Straight; tight; *Pang*, synon. Ettr. For.; to be traced, perhaps, to Dan. *twang*, constraint, coaction, a pressing.

TANG, *s.* 1. The prong of a fork, &c.—A. Bor. "*Tang*, a pike. *Tang* also signifies a sting, North," Grose. 2. A piece of iron used for fencing any thing else, S. A. This seems to be formed from *teing-ia*, constringere, Verel, Haldorson. V. TAING.

TANG-FISH, *s.* The seal, Shetl. *Edmonst. Zetl.* So named from being supposed to live among the *Tang*, or larger fuci that grow near the shore. *Hibb. Shetl.*

TANGHAL, *s.* A bag; a satchel. V. TOIGHAL.

TANGIE, *s.* A sea-spirit which, according to the popular belief in Orkney, sometimes assumes the appearance of a small horse, at other times that of an old man; apparently the same with *Sea-trow*.

TANGIS, *s.* A pair of tongs. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. TANGS.

TANGIT, *part. pa.* Fenced with iron; having a rim of iron. *Inventories*.

TANGLE, *adj.* 1. Tall and feeble; not well-knit in the joints; as, "a lang *tangle* lad," Fife, Ettr. For. 2. Applied to one when relaxed in consequence of fatigue, or when so much wearied as scarcely to be able to stand up, Ettr. For.

TANGLE, *s.* 1. The same with *tang*. 2. A tall lank person, S. B. *Ross*.

TANGLE, *s.* An icicle, S.—Isl. *dingull*, id.

TANGLENESS, *s.* Apparently, indecision, fluctuation, or pliability of opinion; from the looseness of *tangle*, (a sea-weed.) *Jacobite Relics*.

TANGLEWISE, *adj.* Long and slender, Clydes.

TANGS, TAINGS, *s. pl.* Tongs, S.—A. S. *tang*, Belg. *tanghe*, forceps.

TANG-SPARROW, *s.* The Shore Pipit, Orkn. and Shetl.

TANG-WHAUP, *s.* The Whimbrel, Orkn.

TANMERACK, *s.* A bird about the size of a dove, which inhabits the tops of the highest mountains, Perth. *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl.*

TANNE, TANNY, *adj.* Tawny. *Inventories*.

TANNER, *s.* 1. The part which goes into a mortice, S. 2. In pl. small roots of trees, Loth.—Isl. *tannari*, laths, chips.

TANNERIE, *s.* A tan-work.—Fr. id.

TANTERLICK, *s.* A severe stroke, Fife, &c.

TANTONIE BELL, *s.* A small bell.—Fr. *tinton-er*, to resound. *Godly Sangs*.

TANTRUMS, *s.* High airs, S. Cant E.—Fr. *tantran*, nick-nack.

TAP, *s.* 1. The top, S. *Turnbull*. 2. Head, S. *Gl. Shirrefs*. 3. Crest of fowls, S. 4. The quantity of flax or tow put upon the distaff at one time, S. *Annals of the Parish*. *Tap o' tow*, a very irritable person, Ayrs. ib. 5. A playing top. *Colvil*.

To BE ON ONE'S TAP. 1. To assault, literally; especially by flying at one's head, or attempting to get hold of the hair, S. 2. Metaph. to attack in the language of sharp reprehension or abuse, S.

TAP OF LINT. The quantity of flax put on a rock, S. *The Steam-Boat*.

To TAK one's TAP in one's LAP, AND SHUT AFF. To truss up one's baggage and be gone, Teviotd. Loth.; borrowed from the practice of those females, who, being accustomed to spin from a rock, often carried their work with them to the house of some neighbour. An individual, when about to depart, was wont to wrap up, in her apron, the flax, or *lint-tap*, together with her distaff. *Heart Mid. Loth*. The phrase is often used to express a hasty departure; as, "She *took* her *tap in* her *lap*," she went off in a great hurry, Ettr. For.

AFF *one's* **TAP**. A phrase generally used in a negative form; as, of a scolding wife, in regard to her husband, it is said, "She's never *aff* his *tap*," S.; apparently borrowed from the mode in which dunghill fowls carry on their broils.

TAP, *adj.* Excellent. V. TOP.

TAP, *s.* *To Sell by Tap*, understood as signifying to sell by auction or outcry. *Sell of Caus*.

TAP, TAIL, nor MANE. This phrase is used in the following form, concerning an unintelligible account of any thing; "I didna ken *tap, tail, nor mane* o't," S. *Walker's Passages.*

TAP-COAT, *s.* A great-coat; one that goes uppermost, q. on the *top* of others, Dumfr. *Blackw. Mag.*

To TAPE, *v. a.* To use sparingly, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *tept-r*, restrained; Su. G. *taeppa*, to stop up.

To TAPE *out*, *v. a.* The same with *Tape*. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

TAPEE, *s.* 1. The name given a few years ago to the fore-part of the hair when put up with pins, S. 2. A small cushion of hair worn by old women, in what is called the *open* of the head, for keeping up their hair, Ayrs.—Isl. *topp-r*, crista.

TAPEIS, *s.* Tapestry. *Maitland Poems.*—Fr. *tapis.*

TAPER-TAIL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, South of S. *T. Scott's Poems.* Apparently q. *tap*, *i. e.* top, *o'er tail.*

TAPESSARIE, *s.* Tapestry. *Inventories.*—Fr. *tapisserie.*

TAPETLESS, *adj.* Heedless. V. TABETS.

TAPETTIS, *s. pl.* Tapestry. *Douglas.*—Lat. *tapetes.*

TAPISHT, *part. pa.* In a lurking state. *A. Hume.*—Fr. *tappis-ant*, lurking.

TAP-KNOT, *s.* A knot of ribbons, worn in a woman's cap or bonnet, S. *Muirland Willie.*

TAPLOCH, TAWPLOCH, *s.* "A giddy-brained girl," given as the same with *Tawpie*. *Gall. Encycl.*—Dan. *taabelig*, foolish. V. TAUPIE.

TAPONE-STAFF, *s.* The stave in which the bung-hole is. *Acts Cha. II.* Q. *tapping-staff.*

TAPOUN, *s.* A long fibre at a root, S. B. *Baillie.* "The *tapoun* o' a neep."—Belg. *tappen*, to draw out.

TAPPENIE. A term used in calling a hen, Gall. *Blackw. Mag.* Apparently a corr. of *tap-kennie*, q. *tappit-hen.*

TAP-PICKLE, *s.* The uppermost grain in a stalk of oats, S. *Donald and Flora.*

TAPPIE-TOURIE, *s.* 1. Any thing raised very high to a point, S.; synon. with *Tappi-tourie, Tappie-tour-ock*, Ayrs. *Petticoat Tales.* 2. The plug of paste which fills the opening in the top of a pie. *Galt.*

TAPPIE-TOUSIE, *s.* A play among children, S. exhibiting a memorial of the ancient feudal mode of receiving a person as a bondman, by taking hold of the hair of his forehead. "*Tappie, tappie-tousie*, will ye be my man?" From *tap*, and *tousie*, dishevelled.

TAPPILOORIE, *s.* Any thing raised high on a slight tottering foundation, S.—Teut. *tap*, extremitas rotunda et acuta, and *loer-en*, speculari.

TAPPIN, *s.* 1. A crest, S. O. *Falls of Clyde.* Dimin. from *tap*, top. 2. The bunch of feathers on the head of a cock or hen, Dumfr. 3. Expl. "head," ibid. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*

TAPPIT, TAPPIET, *part. adj.* Crested, S. The latter perhaps properly belongs to the South of S.

TAPPIT HEN, *s.* 1. A crested hen, S. 2. A measure containing a quart, S. A. *Ritson.* 3. It has been expl. as still of a larger size. "Their hostess appeared with a huge pewter measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-hen.*" *Waverley.* 4. This term denoted a large bottle of claret, holding three *Magnums* or Scots pints, Aberd.

TAP-ROOTED, *adj.* Deep rooted. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

TAPSALTEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, S. *Burns.*

TAPSIE-TEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy; the same with *Topsalteerie*, Ayrs.

TAPSMAN, *s.* A servant who has the principal charge, other servants being subjected to his orders; as, "the *tapsman* of a drove," Dumfr.

TAP-SWARM, *s.* 1. The first swarm which a hive of bees casts off, S. 2. Applied metaph. to a body of people who are the first to leave their former connection. *Surv. Ayrs.*

TAPTEE, *s.* A state of eager desire. "What a *tap-tee* he is in!" how eager he is! Lanarks. Perhaps it is merely a corruption of S. *t'ptoe*, q. "standing on *tiptoe*," in a state of eager expectation.

TAPTHRAWN, *adj.* Perverse, S. Q. having the *tap*, or *top*, *thrawn*, or distorted.

TAPTOO, *s.* 1. A gaudy ornament on the head, Ayrs. 2. *To Put* one *into a Taptoo*, to excite one's wrath; to produce violent passion, ibid.

TAP-TREE, *s.* A solid and rounded piece of wood, resembling the shank of a besom, put into the bung-hole of a masking-vat or cask, formerly used for drawing off the liquor; q. "that by which the *tree* or barrel is *tapped*;" or from *tap*, a faucet. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

* *To* TAR, *v. a.* To besmear with tar. This v. is often used metaph. in the phrase, "A' *tarr'd* wi' ae stick," all of the same kidney, or all characterised by the same spirit; in allusion to the bit of wood used as a brush for putting the *tar*-mark on sheep, S. *St. Johnstoun.*

To TAR, *v. n.* *Balnavis.* Perhaps allied to Isl. *taera*, donare; Su. G. nutrire.

TARANS, *s. pl.* Souls of unbaptised children. *Pennant.*—Gael. *taran*, id.

TAR-BUIST, *s.* The box in which the *tar* is kept with which sheep are marked, Roxb. Tweedd. V. BUIST.

TARDIE, TAIRDIE, *adj.* Peevish; ill-humoured, sulky, and sarcastical, Kinross. V. TAIRD, TERD.

TARETATHERS, *s. pl.* What is torn to shreds; as, "Tam got naething for his fechtin', but his coat into *taretathers*," Teviotdale, *i. e.* torn; from *tear*, and *tatters.*

TARGAT, TERGET, *s.* *Inventories.* A sort of ornamental blazon worn in the royal bonnet or hat. V. TARGAT, s. 2.

To TARGAT, *v. a.* To border with tassels. *Knox.*—Su. G. *targ-a*, lacerare.

TARGAT, *s.* 1. A tatter, S. *Fergusson.* 2. A tassel. *Minstrelsy Border.* 3. A long thin slice of dried fish. Ang.—Su. G. *targ-a*, to split by light strokes.

To TARGE, TAIRGE, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to strike, Perths.—A. S. *therse-an*, "verberare, to strike, to knock, to beat, to thump," Somner.; Teut. *derack-en*, Su. G. *troesk-a*, id. 2. To keep in order, or under discipline; used metaph. S. *Waver.* 3. To rate severely; to reprehend sharply, Roxb. 4. To cross-question; to examine accurately, Loth. *Saxon and Gael.*

TARGE, *s.* Metaph. used in the sense of protection or defence. *Pitscottie.*

TARGED, *part. adj.* Shabby in appearance; tattered, Upp. Clydes.

TARY, *s.* Delay. *Douglas.*

To TARY, *v. a.* To distress. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *targ-a*, lacerare.

TARYE, *s.* Vexation. *Maitland P.*

To TARYE, *v. a.* To impede; to hold back; to keep at bay. *Knox's Hist.*

TARYSUM, *adj.* Lingering. *Douglas.*

TAR-LEATHER, *s.* A strong slip of a hide, salted and hung, used for uniting the staves of a flail, S. B.—Perhaps from Isl. *tarf-r*, taurus, q. a *bull's* hide.

TARLIES, *s.* A lattice, S. *tirlass. Hist. Ja. Sext.*—Fr. *tre lis.*

TARLOCH, *s.* Perhaps a begging friar. *Philotus.*—A. S. *thearflic*, poor.

TARLOCH, *adj.* Slow at meat; squeamish, Clydes. V. TARROW.

TARLOCH, TARLOGH, *s.* 1. This term is used in Upp. Lanarks. for a sturdy, brawling woman, generally giving the idea of a female tatterdemalion; it also includes that of filth. 2. A silly, inactive girl, Aberd. —C. B. *tarll-a*, signifies a slattern.

TARLOCH, TARLOGH, *adj.* 1. Weak, Ayrs. 2. Peevish, ibid. Both these senses are given in Gl. Surv. Ayrs. 3. Stormy; as, "a *tarlogh* day," Linlithg.—Gael. *doriaghlighte*, ungovernable.

TARN, *s.* A mountain lake, S. A. *Lay of Last Minstr.*—Isl. *tiorn*, stagnum, palus.

To TARRAGAT, *v. a.* To question, Fife. Abbrev. from E. *interrogate.*

TARRAN, *s.* A peevish, ill-humoured person, Roxb. A variety of *Tirran.*

* TARRY, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to *tar*, S. Admitted by Mr. Todd as an E. word. 2. Applied to those whose hands resemble *tar* in its adhesive power; light fingered, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

TARRY-BREEKS, *s.* A sailor, S. *Burns.* A low word. It is frequently used in a proverbial phrase, intimating that those of the same profession should be exempted from expense by their brethren.

—*Tarry-breeks* should aye go free.
Dominie Deposed.

TARRIE, *s.* "A terrier-dog," Ayrs. Renfr. *Gl. Picken.*

TARRICROOKE, *s.* A pitchfork, whose prongs are at right angles to the shaft, used for sea-weed, Shetl.; Dan. *tarre*, seaweed, and *crog*, crook, q. sea-weed crock.

TARRY-FINGERED, *adj.* Light-fingered, S. From *tarry*, adj. belonging to tar.

TARRY-HANDIT, *adj.* The same with *Tarry-fingered*, S. *Picken.*

To TARROW, *v. n.* 1. To delay. *Henrysone.* 2. To haggle in a bargain. *Bann. P.* 3. To feel reluctance. *Ross.* 4. To complain, Clydes.—A. S. *teor-ian*, to fail, to tarry. 5. Applied to "springing-corn, turned sickly, and not advancing." *Surv. Moray.*

TARSIE-VERSIE, *adv.* A term applied to walking backwards, Roxb.—Fr. *tergiverser*, to turn the back.

TARTAN, *s.* Cloth checkered with stripes of various colours, S. *Chr. S. P.*—Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey.

TARTAN, *adj.* Of or belonging to tartan, S. *Ritson.*

TARTAN-PURRY, *s.* A pudding of red colewort mixed with oatmeal. *Forbes.*—*Tartan*, q. particoloured colewort, and Teut. *purreye*, jus, sive cremor pisorum.

TARTER, *s.* Apparently used in the same sense with *tartan. Invent.*—O. Fr. *tartaire*, however, is expl. Sorte d'étoff de Tartarie, Roquefort.

To TARTLE, *v. a.* To recognise; to observe; as, "He never *tartled* me," Roxb.

TARTLE, *s.* Hesitation in recognising a person or thing, Loth.

To TARTLE *at ane*, *v. n.* 1. To view as not recognising with certainty, Loth. Perth. 2. To boggle, Loth. 3. To hesitate as to a bargain. *Ramsay.* 4. To scruple. *Gleland.*—Perhaps allied to Isl. *tortal-lat*, difficult to reckon.

TARTUFFISH, *adj* Sulky; stubborn, Renfrews.—Fr. *tortu*, perverse, or *tartuffe*, a hypocrite, *tartuffier*, to assume a false appearance.

To TARVEAL, *v. a.* 1. To fatigue, S. B. *Ross.* 2. To vex, Gl. Sibb.—Fr. *travaill-er*, to vex, to trouble.

TARVEAL, *adj.* Fretful, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*

TASCAL MONEY. The money formerly given, in the Highlands, to those who should discover cattle that had been driven off, and make known the spoilers. *Burt's Letters.*—Perhaps from Gael. *taisceall-am*, to view, observe, Shaw.

To TASH, *v. a.* 1. To soil, S. *Ritson.*—Fr. *tacher*, id. 2. To injure by calumny, S. 3. To upbraid, S. B. 4. To fatigue; as, *to tash dogs*, to weary them out in hunting, Roxb.

TASH, *s.* 1. A stain, S.—Fr. *tache.* 2. An affront, S. *Wodrow.*

To TASH *about*, *v. a.* To throw any thing carelessly about, so as to injure it, Aberd.

TASK, *s.* Angel or spirit of any person, Ross-shire. *Stat. Acc.*—Gael. *taisc*, ghosts.

TASKER, *s.* A labourer who receives his wages in kind for a certain task, E. Loth. *Statist. Acc.*

TASKIT, *part. adj.* Fatigued with hard work, S. B. Fife.

TASKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being greatly fatigued, S. B. *Tarr.*

TASS, TASSIE, *s.* A cup, S. V. TAIS.

TASSEL. *Sair tassel.* V. TAISSLE.

TASSES, *s. pl.* *Sir Gawan.* V. TISHE.

TASSIE, *s.* A cup, S. O. *Burns.*

TASTER, *s.* A sea-fowl. *Sibbald.*

TASTIE, *adj.* 1. Having an agreeable relish; palatable, S. *A. Scott's Poems.* 2. Displaying taste, as applied to dress, &c. S.

TATCH, *s.* A fringe; a shoulder-knot, Ettr. For. Tweed.—Fr. *attache*, "a thing fastened on, or tyed unto, another thing," Cotgr.

To TATCH, *v. a.* To drive a nail so far only as to give it a slight hold, Aberd.

To TATCH *in*, *v. a.* To fix slightly by a nail, ibid.

To TATCH *thegither*, *v. a.* To join together in a slight manner, by *tatching in* a nail, as carpenters do, to try their work, ib.—I would trace the v. to *Tache*, the ancient form of E. *tack*, a nail with a round head, or Teut. *taetse*, id. clavus umbellatus.

TATE, TAIT, TEAT, TATTE, *s.* 1. A small portion of any thing not liquid, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Lock; applied to hair. *Douglas.* 3. Division; applied to a precept. *Skene.* — Isl. *taeta*, lanugo, minimum quid; Sw. *tott*, *totte*, handful of lint or wool.

TATELOCK, *s.* A small *lock* of hair, wool, &c. matted together, Clydes.

TATH, TAITH, TAITHING, *s.* 1. Cow's or sheep's dung, dropped on the field, S.—Isl. *tada*, dung, manure. 2. The luxuriant grass arising from the application of manure, S. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

To TATH, *v. n.* To dung, S.

To TATH, *v. a.* To make a field produce grass in rank tufts by the application of any manure, S. *Stat. Acc.*

TATH-FAUD, *s.* A fold in which cattle are shut up during night, for the purpose of manuring the ground with their dung, S.

TATHIL, *s.* A table, Fife. Apparently corr. from *Taffil*, q. v.

TATHING, *s.* A raising of rank grass by manure, S. *Statist. Acc.*

TATHIS, *s. pl.* Fragments. *Sir Gawan.*—Isl. *taet-a*, lacerare, *tet-r*, tatters, shreds.

TATHT, *s.* The same with *Tath*, the dung of cattle, dropped on the field. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

TATY, *adj.* Matted. V. TATTY.

TATSHIE, *adj.* Dressed in a slovenly manner, Roxb. —Allied perhaps to Isl. *taet-a*, lacerare, Haldorson.

TATTER-WALLOPS, *s. pl.* Fluttering rags, S.

TATTY, TATTIT, TAWTED, *adj.* 1. Matted. *Douglas.* —Isl. *taatt-a*, to tease wool. 2. Rough and shaggy, without conveying the idea of being matted; as, "a *tatty* dog," S.

TATTREL, *s.* A rag, Roxb. *A. Scott's P.*—A dimin. either from E. *tatter*, or from Isl. *tetr*, Goth. *totrar*, id.

TAVART, *s.* A short coat without sleeves. V. TALBART.

TAUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* The threads of large ropes, Clydes. —Isl. *taug*, fibra, funis; Su. G. *toga*, trahere.

TAUCHEY, *adj.* Greasy, S. V. TAULCH.

TAUCHEY-FACED, *adj.* Greasy-faced. [*Reliq.*

TAUCHT, *s.* Tallow that has been melted. *Martine's*

TAUCHT, *pret. v.* Gave; committed. *Barb.* S. *Betaucht*, abbreviated, q. v.

TAUDY, TOWDY, *s.* 1. A child, Aberd.—Isl. *tata*, a baby or puppet. 2. Podex, Perths. *Gl. Evergreen.*

TAUDY-FEE, *s.* Fine paid for having a child in bastardy. *Forbes.*

TAVERNRY, *s.* Expenses in a *tavern*. *Spalding.*

TAULK, *s.* Conversation; talk. *Aberd. Reg.*

TAULCH, TAUGH, *s.* Tallow; S. *tauch*. *Acts Ja. I.* —Belg. *talgh*, Su. G. Germ. *talg*, id.

TAUPIE, TAWPIE, *s.* A foolish woman; generally as implying the idea of inaction and slovenliness, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *tapig*, simple, foolish; Dan. *taabe*, a fool.

TAUPIET, *part. adj.* Foolish, Loth.

TAW, LANG-TAW, *s.* A game, among boys, played with marbles.

TAW, (pron. *Tyauw*), *s.* 1. Difficulty; much ado, Aberd. 2. Hesitation; reluctance, ib.

To TAW, *v. n.* To suck greedily and with continuance, as a hungry child at the breast, Roxb.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *teig-r*, a draught, haustus, amystis, *teig-a*, haurire, or Su. G. *tog-a*, O. Teut. *toghen*, to draw.

To TAW, *v. n.* To lay hold of; to tumble about, Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *tae-ja*, Isl. *tae-a*, carpere lanam.

To TAW, *v. a.* 1. To make tough by kneading, Ang. 2. To work, like mortar, ibid.—Teut. *touw-en*, depsere. 3. To spoil by frequent handling, Berwicks.

TAW, *s.* The point of a whip, S. V. TAWIS.

TAWAN, *s.* Reluctance; hesitation, Ang.—Isl. *tauf*, *toef*, mora, *tef-ia*, morari, impedire.

TAWBERN, TAWBURN, *s.* The tabor or tabret. *Doug.* V. TALBRONE.

TAWCHT, *s.* Tallow. "Scheip *tawcht* & nolt *tawcht*." *Aberd. Reg.* V. TAULCH.

TAWBAL, *s.* "Fatigue, perhaps from *travail*." *Gl. Shirr.* also Gl. Sibb.

To TAWEN, *v. a.* To disfigure by handling? *Cock's Simp. Strains.* V. TAW, *v. s.* 2.

TAWEROINE, *s.* A tavern. *Aberd. Reg.*

TAWIE, *adj.* Tame; tractable, S. O. *Burns.*—Su. G. *tog-a*, trahere, ducere, q. allowing itself to be led.

TAWIS, TAWES, TAWS. 1. A whip; a lash. *Douglas.* —Isl. *taug*, *tag*, vimen, lorum. 2. The ferula used by a schoolmaster; S. *tawse*. *Montgomerie.* 3. An instrument of correction of whatever kind, S. *Rams.* —Ir. Gael. *tas*, a whip, scourge, ferula; Pers. *taasia*, *taastan*, a lash or thong.

TAWM, *s.* A fit of ill-humour, so as to render one unmanageable, S.—Gael. *taom*, a fit of sickness, madness, or passion.

TAWNEY, *s.* The vulgar name for a mulatto, S.; from the complexion.

TAWNLE, TAANLE, *s.* 1. A large fire kindled at night, about the time of Beltein, S. O. *Stat. Acc.*—C. B. *tanial*, to set on fire, *tannid*, a fire glow, *tanlleyth*, a flame. 2. A large fire, Renfr. *A. Wilson.*

TAWPY, *s.* A foolish woman. V. TAUPIE.

TAWPA, *adj.* Foolish and slovenly, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

TAWRDS, *s.* The ferula, Aberd.—C. B. *tar-a*, *tar-aw*, to strike.

TAWSY, *s.* A cup or bowl. *Everg.* V. TAIS.

TAWTIE, TAWTED, *adj.* Shaggy. *Tannah.* V. TATTIE.

TAWTIE, TATIE, *s.* The vulgar name for a potato, S. *Gl. Picken.*

TAWTIE-BOGLE, *s.* A scarecrow, S.

TAWTIE-KRO, *s.* A corner of the house boarded off for the preservation of potatoes, Shetl.

TAXATIVE, *adj.* Having the power of deduction from the force of an argument or plea, as enfeebling it. *Fountainhall.*

TAXATOUR, *s.* An assessor; one who apportions a tax according to the supposed ability of individuals. *Parl. Ja. J.*—L. B. *taxator*, qui *taxam* imponit pro uniuscujusque facultate, Du Cange.

TAXED-WARD, TAXT-WARD, *s.* A forensic term, denoting the wardship of a minor, in which a limited sum is accepted in lieu of the whole casualties. *Brak.*

TAXT, *s.* A tax; an impost. *Aberd. Reg.*

TAZ, *s.* The instrument of correction used by schoolmasters. *Ramsay.*

To TAZ, *v. a.* To whip; to scourge; to belabour, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.* V. TAWIS.

TAZIE, *s.* A romping, foolish girl, Roxb. *Hallick*, synon. *A. Scott.*—Dan. *taasse*, a woman, *taase-e*, to play the fool.

TCHICK, *interj.* 1. A sound used for quickening a dull horse, S. 2. An expression of surprise or of contempt. *Q. Durw.*

TEAGIE, *s.* A designation for a cow. V. TAIGIE.

TEAK, *s.* An otter, Shetl.—Isl. Su. G. *tik*, canicula.

TEA-KITCHEN, *s.* A tea-urn or vase, S. V. KITCHEN.

TEAL, TEIL, *s.* "A busy-body; a mean fellow," Buchan. *Gl. Tarras.*

To TEAL, TILL, TOLE, *v. a.* To wheedle; to inveigle by flattery, Ang. *Chr. S. P. Beaumont.*—Su. G. *tael-ja*, Isl. *tael-a*, pellicere, decipere.

TEALER, TEALER *on*, *s.* One who entices, Ang.

To TEAR, *v. n.* To labour stoutly; to work forcibly, Aberd.

TEARIN', *part. adj.* Active; energetic; as, "a *tearin'* worker," a "*tearin'*, throwgain fallow," Roxb.

TEASICK, *s.* A consumption; E. *phthysick*, id. *Montgomerie.*

TEAZ, *s.* The prop on which a golf-ball is placed when first struck off. Synon. *Tee.* *Teaz* is probably S. B.; perhaps originally the plural of *Tee*, Wedderb. Vocab.

To TEAZ, *v. a.* To prop a golf-ball, ibid.

To TEAZLE, *v. a.* To tease; to vex, Loth.

TEAZLE, *s.* A severe brush. V. TAISSLE.

TEBBITS, *s. pl.* Sensation. V. TABETS.

TECET, *s.* A ticket. "To subscrif a *tecet*." *Aberd. Reg.*

TECHEMENT, *s.* Instruction. *Winyet.*

TED, *s.* V. TAID.

To TED, *v. a.* "To scatter; to spread," Ayrs. *Picken's Gl.*

TEDD, *adj.* Ravelled; entangled, S. B.—Su. G. *tudd-a*, intricare.

TEDDER, Tweder, *s.* A rope with which a horse, cow, or sheep is tied at pasture, E. I mention this E. word merely in reference to a common S. Prov. "He wants only a hair to make a *tedder o'*;" applied to those who seek for some ground of complaint or accusation, and fix on any thing, however trivial.—Su. G. *tiuder;* Isl. *tidor*, id.

To **TEDDER, Tether,** *v. a.* 1. To bind by a stake at pasture, S.—Isl. *tiodr-a*, Su. G. *tiudr-a*, pecus hoc modo alligare. 2. To be entangled in an argument. *Winyet.*

TEDISUM, *adj.* Tedious, S. B.; *Teidsome*, Roxb.

TEE, *s.* *To a tee,* to a tittle; exactly, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* This is the same with A. Bor. *Tiv-a-Tee*, "just the thing," Gl. Brock. for he expl. *tiv* as signifying *to*.

TEE, *s.* 1. A mark set up in playing at quoits, &c. S. B.—Isl. *ti-a*, demonstrare; Teut. *tijgh-en*, indicare. 2. The nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole, in the play of golf, S. *Rams.* 3. The mark made in the ice, in the amusement of *curling*, towards which the stones are pushed, Loth. Gall. Elsewhere it is called the *Cock*, q. v.; this is generally a cross surrounded by a circle. *Davids. Seas.* In Loth. it is also called the *Tozee.* V. Teaz.

To **TEE,** *v. a.* *To tee a ball,* to raise it on a nodule of earth, giving it the proper direction, S. *Ramsay.*

TEE, *adv.* Too; also, Aberd.

TEEDY, *adj.* Peevish; cross-humoured, Berw. Perhaps from *Tid*, a gust of passion or ill humour.

To **TEEDLE,** *v. n.* To sing without words; to hum a tune. *Gall. Encycl.* It is only a variety of *Deedle*, q. v.

TEELIE, *adj.* Encouraging, Shetl.—Su. G. *todja*, to allure.

To **TEEM,** *v. a.* To pour out, S. B. Ayrs. *Picken.* E. *beteem*, Shak. V. Teym, and Tume.

To **TEEM,** *v. n.* To rain heavily, Dumfr.

TEEMS, *s.* A piece of fine crape or muslin tightened on a circular rim of wood, resembling the head of a drum, used for sifting or dressing flour for pastry, &c. Roxb.—*Fr. tamise*, a searce, bolter, or strainer, *tamisé*, searced or boulted; Teut. *teme*, *temst*, cribrum; Mod. Sax. *taemis.*

TEEN. Used as if it signified evening, S. *Picken.* This, however, cannot be viewed as a word: it is merely the abbreviation of *at een*, i. e. "in the evening." Pron. of *tune*, Aberd.

The Teen. This evening, S. *Saint Patrick.*

To **TEEN,** *v. a.* To provoke. V. Teyne.

TEE-NAME, *s.* An additional name, a nick-name.

TEENGE, *s.* A colic in horses, S.; perhaps from E. *twinge.*

TEEP, *s.* A ram; the north. pron. of *Tup.*

TEEPIT, *part. pa.* Stinted in allowances, Lanarks.; evidently the same with *Taipit.* V. Tape.

TEEPLE, *s.* A slight touch or stroke, Aberd.

To **TEEPLE,** *v. a.* To touch or to strike lightly, ibid. This may be a dimin. from the E. v. *to Tip*, id.—Seren. and Wideg. give Sw. *tipp-a*, as used in the same sense; leviter tangere, "to tap, to tip," to strike gently, to touch lightly.

TEERIBUS and TEERIODIN. The war-cry of the town of Hawick. This, according to tradition, was the cry of the band which went from Hawick to the battle of Flodden; and it is still shouted by the inhabitants when they annually ride the marches. It is probable that this phrase is of high antiquity.—A. S. *Tyr*, Isl. Dan. *Tir*, denotes one of the deities of the Goths. The first word might make tolerably good A. S. *Tyr haebbe us*, "May *Tyr* have us in his keeping!" The other seems to conjoin the names of *Tyr* and *Odin*, as supplicating their conjunct aid.

TEES, *s. pl.* Perhaps cords. *Sir Egeir.*

TEES, *s. pl.* Apparently for *taes*, toes. *Leg. St. Andr.*

TEESIE, *s.* A gust of passion, Fife.—Teut. *tees-en*, vellicare.

TEET, *s.* A stolen glance, S. *Keek*, syn. *Campbell.*

To **TEET,** *v. n.* To peer; to peep out. V. Tete.

TEET-BO, *s.* 1. Bo-peep, S. *Fergusson.* 2. Used metaph. to denote inconstancy or infidelity. *Morison.*

To **TEETH,** *v. a.* To indent a wall with lime on the outside, S. *Stat. Acc.*

TEETH, *s.* The fragment of a rainbow appearing on the horizon; when seen in the North or East, viewed as indicating bad weather, Banffs. Aberd. This is also denominated *an angry teeth;* in Fife a *water-gaw.* Because of its broken appearance, it is elsewhere called a *Stump.*

To **TEETHE** *upon,* *v. a.* To make an impression upon, Aberd. Probably from the use of the *teeth* in fastening on food.

TEETHY, *adj.* Crabbed; ill natured, S. Q. to show the *teeth.*

TEETHRIFE, *adj.* Palatable, Teviotd. *Mouthachty*, synon. Ang.; *Toothsome*, E.

TEETICK, *s.* The tit-lark, Shetl. "Alauda Pratensis," Linn. *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

TEETLE, *s.* The old mode of pronouncing the E. word *Title*, S. i. e. right. *Entail.*

TEEVOO, *s.* "A young man who dashes about with ladies, but never feels the genuine throbs of love;" a male flirt. *Gall. Encycl.*

TEEWHOAP, *s.* The lapwing, Orkn.

To **TEHEE,** *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, Ayrs. Syn. *to Tigher. Siller Gun.*

TEHEE, *s.* 1. A loud derisive laugh, S. *Ross.* 2. *interj.* Expressive of loud mirth. *Watson. Ti-he* is used as a v. in O. E. Ben Jonson.

TEICHEMENT, *s.* Instruction. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Techement.

To **TEICHER, Ticher,** (*gutt.*) 1. To distil almost imperceptibly. The skin, slightly cut, is said to *teicher and bluid*, when the blood effused is scarcely sufficient to form a drop, S. A. 2. Used to express the appearance of a fretted sore, Roxb.—O. T. *tijgh-en*, indicare.

TEICHER, *s.* A very small drop.

TEICHER, *s.* A dot; a small spot; S. *ticker.*—Teut. *tick*, a point, or Belg. *tikk-en*, to touch lightly.

TEIDSOME, *adj.* Tedious. V. Tedisum.

TEIGHT, *part. pa.* Fatigued, Lanarks.

TEIL, *s.* A busy-body; a mean fellow, S. B. V. Teal, *s.* and *To* Teal, *v.*

To **TEIL,** *v. a.* To cultivate the soil, S. *Chart. Ja. V.* A. S.—*til-ian*, to labour, to cultivate.

To **TEYM, Teme,** *v. a.* To empty; *teem*, S. B. *Wallace.*—Isl. *taem-a*, evacuare. V. Tume.

TEYND, *s.* Uncertain. *Gawan and Gol.*

To **TEIND, Tynde, Tine,** *v. n.* To kindle, S.—A. S. *tend-an*, *tynan*, Su. G. *taend-a*, accendere.

TEIND, Tynd, Tine, *s.* 1. A spark of fire, S. B. 2. A spark at the wick of a candle, ib.

To **TEIND, Teynd,** *v. a.* To tithe, S. *Godly Sangs.*—Sw. *tiend-a*, Belg. *teind-en*, decimare.

TEIND, Teynd, *s.* Tithe, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Moes. G. *taihund*, the tenth part; Belg. *teind.*

TEYNDFRIE, *adj.* Free from paying tithes, S. *Acts Ja. VI*

TEINDIS, Teinds, *s. pl.* Tithes, S.

TEIND-MASTER, *s.* One who has legal right to lift tithes. *Dict. Feud. Law.*

TEIND-SHEAF, *s.* A sheaf payable as a tithe, S. *Sedit. Counc.*

TEIND-WHEAT, *s.* Wheat received as tithe, S. *Keith's Hist.*

To TEYNE, Tene, Teen, *v. a.* To vex; to irritate. *Charteris.*—A. S. *teon-an*, Belg. *ten-en*, irritare.

TEYNE, Tene, *adj.* Mad with rage. *Wallace.*

TEYNE, Tene, *s.* 1. Anger; rage; as, "*in a gay tene*," in great wrath, S. *Barbour.* 2. Sorrow; vexation, S. E. *teen.* *Wallace.*—A. S. *teon*, injuria, irritatio.

TEYNFULL, *adj.* Wrathful. *Lyndsay.*

TEIR, *adj.* Tiresome. *Rauf Coilyear.*

TEIR, *s.* Fatigue. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *teor-ian*, *tir-ian*, to *tire*.

TEIRFULL, *adj.* Fatiguing. *Gawan and Gol.*

TEIS, *s. pl.* Ropes, by which the yards of a ship hang; q. *ties.* *Douglas.*

TEIST, *s.* A handful, Aberd.—Su. G. *tast-a*, attrectare, apprehendere, q. as much as one can grasp or lay hold of?

To TELE, *v. a.* To cultivate. *Maitland Poems.* V. Teil.

TELELAND, *s.* Arable land, q. that which is *tilled*. *Chart. Aberd.*

TELYIE, *s.* A piece of meat. V. Tailyie.

TELISMAN, *s.* A husbandman; a farmer. *Sedit. Counc.*—Fr. From A. S. *tilia*, "a tiller of the ground." Tusser uses *tilman* for a husbandman, Johnson.

TELLABLE, *adj.* What may be told, S.

TELLYEVIE, *s.* A violent or perverse humour. *Semple.* It seems to be a corr. of *tirrivee*, q. v.—Fr. *tal-er*, to take an oblique direction; or O. Fr. *taillier*, disposition, and *vif*, lively, spurting.

TELLIN', *s.* *To Tak Tellin'.* 1. To need to be frequently reminded of what ought to be done; as, She's a clever servant in a house, but she *taks tellin*," S. 2. To listen to admonition; as, "He wadna *tak tellin*," he would not be advised, S. A.

TELLIN', *adj.* Well or good for; beneficial to; as, "It was *tellin'* him that he did as he did;" "It had been muckle *tellin'* ye that ye had bidden at hame," *i. e.* it was, or it had been, to his or your advantage, &c. S. *Corspatrick.*—A. S. *teala*, *taela*, and *tela*, signify bene, recte, probe.

To TEME, *v. a.* To empty. V. Teym.

TEMED, *pret.* Enticed. *Sir Tristrem.*—Isl. *tem-ia*, assuefacere.

TEMERARITE, Temerarytie, *s.* Rashness in judgment. *Acts Ja. III.*—From Fr. *temeraire*, rash.

TEMMING, *s.* V. Timming.

To TEMPER, *v. a.* To put such parts of a machine as immediately perform the work, into proper trim; as, *To Temper a wheel*, to stretch or relax the string which regulates the motion of the *pirn*. *To Temper a pleuch*, to arrange the coulter and share, so that the furrow may be cut and turned according to the ploughman's mind, S. *Surv. Peebles.*

TEMPER-PIN, *s.* The wooden pin used for *tempering* a spinning wheel, S. *Ritson.*

TEMPLARIE, *s.* A foundation originally belonging to the *Knights Templars*; otherwise denominated *Temple Lands*, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

TEMPLELANDS, *s. pl.* The lands which belonged to the Knights Templars, S. V. Templarie, and Preceptorie.

TENANT-STED, *adj.* Occupied by a tenant. *Fountainh.*—The latter part of the word may be traced to A. S. *sted*, locus.

TENCHIS, *s. pl.* Taunts; reproaches. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *tence*, *tance*, *tenche*, querelle, dispute; Fr. *tenson* had its origin from L. B. *intentio*, a controversy. V. Intent.

TEND, *adj.* The tenth. *Wyntown.* V. Tenth.

To TEND, *v. a.* To intend. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *tend-re*, id.

TENDALE KNYFF. "Twa beltis, a *tendale knyff*, a horss came, [comb] & byrnyng irne," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.* Shall we suppose that knives, celebrated for their temper, had been formerly made somewhere in the *dale* or valley of *Tyne*, in England? It might, however, be the maker's name, like *Jockteleg.*

* TENDER, *adj.* 1. Sickly, S. *Baillie.*—Fr. *tendre*, puling, delicate. 2. Circumspect; avoiding all appearance of evil, S. 3. Having a scrupulous mind, S. *Heart of Mid-Loth.* 4. Dear; beloved. *Acts Ja. III.*—Fr. *tendre*, is often used to denote warmth of friendship. As a *s.* it signifies love, a *tenderness* for one. 5. Nearly related. *Pitscottie.*

To TENDER, *v. a.* To make delicate, Roxb. *Rec. Highl. Soc.*

TENDERLY, *adj.* Denoting that warmth of regard which persons owe to their kindred. *Acts Ja. VI.*

TENDERNESS, *s.* Scrupulosity in religious matters, S. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

TENDIR OF BLUDE. Nearly related; standing in near consanguinity. *Keith.*

TENE, *s.* Anger. V. Teyne, *s.*

To TENE, *v. a.* V. Teyne, *v.*

TENEMENT, *s.* A house; often denoting a building which includes several separate dwellings, S.—L. B. *tenementum.* *Ruddiman.*

TENENDAS. "That clause of a charter which expresses what way and manner the lands are to be holden of the superior." *Dict. Feud. Law.*

TENE-WARYIT, *part. adj.* "Oppressed with affliction," Gl. Sibb. V. Teyne, *s.*

TEN-HOURS, *s.* Ten o'clock, S. V. Hours.

TEN-HOURS-BITE, *s.* "A slight feed to the horses while in the yoke in the forenoon," S. O. *Gl. Burns.*

TENNANDRIE, Tenantry, *s.* 1. The tenants on an estate, or those who pay rent, viewed collectively, S. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. The possessions held by tenants, ibid.

TENOR, *s.* The cross bar between the legs of the chair, Shetl. Tenor-bar, Mearns. E. *tenon?*

* TENT, *s.* A square pulpit erected in the fields, and supported by four posts which rest on the ground, rising three or four feet from it; with a trap leading up to the door, which is behind, and a projection in front, meant to protect the speaker from the sun and rain, as well as to serve for a sounding-board, S. *Tent-preaching* has been long in use in S.; occasionally, at least, from the year 1630. *Livingston's Life.* The practice is now almost entirely disused about cities and towns. *Burns.*

To TENT, *v. a.* To stretch out. *Douglas.*—Fr. *tend-re*, id.

TENT, *s.* Care; attention. 1. *To tak tent*, to be attentive, S. *Barbour.* 2. *To tak tent to*, to exercise concern about, S. B. Jonson. *Lyndsay.* 3. *To tak tent of*, to be on one's guard against, S. *Herd.*

TENT, *adj.* 1. Watchful; attentive, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* 2. Intent; keen, Gall. ib.

To TENT, *v. n.* To attend, generally with the prep. *to*, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *attend-re*, or Lat. *attend-ere.*

To TENT, *v. a.* 1. To observe; to remark, S. *Burns.* 2. To put a value on, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To watch over; to take particular care of, S.; *to tend*, E. *Ross.* It is used as v. n. to denote the care of a flock, ibid.

TENTIE, *adj.* 1. Watchful; attentive, S. *Maitland Poems.*—Fr. *attentif.* 2. Cautious; careful, S. *Ross.* 3. Intent; keen, Galloway. *Davidson.*

TENTILY, *adv.* Carefully, S. *Ross.*

TENTLESS, *adj.* Inattentive, S. *Burns.*

TEPATE, *s.* Some piece of dress anciently worn by men, though obviously the same with E. *tippet.* *Act. Dom. Conc.*

TEPPIT, *s.* Sensation, feeling, Fife.

TEPPITLESS, *adj.* 1. Insensible; benumbed so that no impression can be made, Fife. 2. Applied to the mind; as, "The laddie's gane *teppitless*," Loth. V. TABETS.

TER, *s.* Tar. *Barbour.*—Teut. *terre*, Su. G. *tiaera*, id.

TERCE, *s.* A liferent competent by law to widows who have not accepted of a special provision, of the *third* of the heritable subjects in which their husbands died infeft. *Erskine.*—Lat. *tertia*, Fr. *tiers.*

TERCER, *s.* A widow who enjoys a *terce*, S. *Balfour.*

TERCIAN, *s.* A cask. *Ab. Reg.* V. TERTIAM.

TERE, *s.* Perhaps, expense. *Douglas.*—Teut. *teer*, sumptus.

TERE, *adj.* Tender; delicate. *Pal. Hon.*—Teut. *tere*, tener, delicatus.

TERGAT, *s.* A blazon. V. TARGAT.

TERLISS, *s.* A lattice or grate. V. TIRLESS.

TERLYST, TIRLYST, *part. pa.* Grated. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *trellicié*, id.

TERMAGANT, *s.* The ptarmigan, Gl. Sibb.

TERMIN. "It will last *termin* life," it will last for ever, Loth.—O. Fr. *termine*, terme, tempa.

TERNE, TERNED, *adj.* Fierce; choleric. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *toornig*, wrathful, *toorn*, anger.

TERNYTE, *s.* Corr. of *Trinity.* *Wynt.* Syn. *Tarntie.*

TERRETOR, *s.* Territory. *Aberd. Reg.*

TERSAILL, *s.* The third part of a pipe; a tierce. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *tercière*, id.

TERSE, *s.* A debate; a dispute, S. B.

To TERSE, *v. n.* To debate; to contend, S. B.—Teut. *trots-en*, irritare, instigare.

TERSEL, *s.* Table companion. *Montgomerie.*—Teut. *teer-ghe-selle*, id. from *teer*, sumptus, and *selle*, *ghe-selle*, socius.

TERSEL, *s.* *Tersel of a tade.* Meaning not clear. *Montgomerie.*

TERTIAM, *s.* A cask containing the *third* part of a butt or pipe of wine; E. *terce.* *Aberd. Reg.*

TERTIAN, *s.* A student in his third session, Aberd.—L. *tertius*, third.

To TERTLE, *v. a.* To take notice of; as, ".He never *tertled* me," Roxb. V. TARTLE.

TESLETTIS, *s. pl.* Armour for covering the thighs. *Acts Ja. VI.*

TESMENT, *s.* 1. A latter will, S. B.; corr. from *Testament.* *To mak one's tesment in a raip*, (*i. e.* rope), to be hanged. *Ross.* 2. The thing bequeathed; a legacy, Aberd.

To TEST, *v. a.* To put to trial, Ayrs. *Blackw. Mag.*

TESTAMENT, *s.* Apparently another name for a *Testoon*, q. v. *Acts Ja. VI.* [ibid.

TESTANE, *s.* Apparently the same with *Testoon*, q. v.

TESTEFIE, *s.* A testimony, ibid.

TESTIFICATE, *s.* 1. A passport. *Crookshank.* 2. The attestation given by a minister, or more strictly by the Session, of the moral character of a church-member, when about to leave the district, or for another necessary purpose, S. This is also called a *Testimonial*, which is the term used in the Acts of the church.

TESTIT, *part. adj.* Testamentary; given by will. *Act. Dom Conc.*

TESTOON, TESTONE, *s.* A Scottish silver coin, varying in value. *Cardonnel.* "You will never make a Mark of your *Testan* by that bargain," "the bargain is so bad that you will not gain by it." *Kelly.*—O. Fr. *teston*, capitatus nummus. From *tête.*

TESTOR, *s.* The cover of a bed, E. *Tester.* *Bride of Lam.*—O. Fr. *testiere*, any kind of head-piece, from *teste*, now *tête*, the head. L. B. *tester-ium*, *testr-um*, and *testur-a*, lecti supernum tegmen, Du Cange.

To TETE, TEET, *v. n.* 1. To peep out; to look in a sly or prying way, S. *teet.* *Ruddiman.* *Toote* is used in the same sense by Patten. *Toten* is used by a very old E. writer, as signifying to spy. 2. *v. a.* To cause to peep out. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *titt-a*, inspicere, per transennam veluti videre.

TETH, *s.* Temper; disposition. *Ill-teth'd*, ill humoured, Fife.—A. S. *tyht*, instructio, *teting*, disciplina.

TETHERFACED, *adj.* Having an ill-natured aspect, S.—Isl. *teit-a*, rostrum beluinum.

TETHER-STAKE, *s.* 1. The pin fixed in the ground, to which the tether is tied, S. 2. Metaph. applied to any object which restricts one, in whatever way; as, "A man that's married has a *tether-stake*," S. V. TEDDER.

TETTIE, *adj.* Having a bad temper, Roxb. The same with *Titty*, q. v.

TETUZ, *s.* 1. "Any thing tender." *Gall. Enc.* 2. "A delicate person," ibid. Allied perhaps to Isl. *teit-r*, pullus animalis; *tita*, res tenera, tenerrima.

TEUCH, TEUGH, TEWCH, *adj.* 1. Tough, S. *Teuch*, Yorks. *Douglas.*—A. S. *toh*, id. from Moes. G. *tioh-an*, to draw. 2. Tedious; lengthened out, S. 3. Dry as to manner; stiff in conversation, S. *Bannatyne Poems.* 4. Pertinacious, S. *A. Douglas.* 5. *To make any thing teuch*, to do it reluctantly. *Gawan and Gol.*

TEUCH, *s.* A draught of any kind of liquor, S.—Su. G. *tog*, haustus, potantium ductus; from *tog-a*, trahere; Teut. *teughe*, haustus.

TEUCHIT, (*gutt.*) *s.* The lapwing, S. *John o' Arnha'.* "*Tewfet*, a lapwing, North." *Tufit*, id. Grose.

To HUNT THE TEUCHIT. To be engaged in any frivolous and fruitless pursuit; a proverbial phrase, S. B.; equivalent to *hunting the Gowk.* *Dominie Deposed.*

TEUCHIT-STORM, *s.* The gale, in the reckoning of the vulgar, conjoined with the arrival of the green plover, S. V. TUQUHEIT.

TEUD, *s.* A tooth, Fife.

TEUDLE, *s.* The tooth of a rake or harrow, Fife.

To TEUDLE, *v. a.* To insert teeth. *To teudle a heuk*, to renovate the teeth of a reaping-hook, Fife.—Gael. *deud*, "a set of teeth, a jaw."

TEUDLESS, *s.* Toothless, Fife.

TEUG, TUG, *s.* A rope; a halter, Loth.—Su. G. *tog*, *taug*, id.; in pl. thighs of a pair of breeches, Shetl.

TEUK, TUIK, TOOK, *s.* A bye-taste. *That meal has a teuk*, it has a disagreeable taste. When meal is made from corn that has been heated in the stack, the peculiar taste is denominated the *het tuik*; Lan.

Loth. Roxb.—Allied perhaps to Teut. *tuck*, a touch; as it is said in E. of meat which is slightly tainted, that it is *touched* a little.

TEUKIN, *adj.* 1. Quarrelsome, including the idea of fraud, S. B.—Teut. *tuck*, fraus; Isl. *tuik-a*, pellicere. 2. Variable; applied to the wind when still shifting, S. A.

To TEVVEL, *v. a.* To put into disorder, Dumfr. V. TUFFLE.

To TEW, *v. a.* To make tough, S. O. V. TAAVE and TAW, *v.* 1.

To TEW, *v. n.* Grain is said *to tew*, when it becomes damp, and acquires a bad taste, S. B.—Su. G. *taef*, odour, *taefk-a*, gustare.

TEW, *s.* A bad taste, S. B. V. TEUK.

To TEW, *v. a.* To fatigue; to overpower. *Sair tew'd*, much fatigued. It is often used in regard to sickness; as signifying that one is much *toused*, or, as vulgarly expressed, *tostit*, by it, Dumfr.; *Foryaw'd* synon. Mactaggart gives *Tue* as well as *Tued*, in this sense.

To TEW, *v. n.* 1. To be eagerly employed about any thing, Border. 2. To toil; to work constantly, Ettr. For. "*To tew*, to work hard; also to taise, [tease,] North." Grose.

TEW, *s.* 1. An engagement of this kind, ibid. This term is always conjoined with an adj. as, *sair tews*, great difficulties, Border. It exactly corresponds with the phrase used in the north of E. "*Sare tues*, great difficulty in accomplishing any thing," Gl. Brockett.—Fr. *tuer*, "originally to kill," is "used also for to fatigue or weary. *Il se tue*, he wearies himself; or, in North country language, he *tues* himself. *Tuing on*, toiling away," ibid. 2. Iron hardened with a piece of cast iron. V. LEW ARNE BORE.

To TEW, *v. n.* To struggle; to strive, Dumfr.

TEW, *pret.* of the v. *to Tiave*, expl. "to amble." *Tarras.*

TEWEL, *s.* 1. A tool of any kind. This is the pron. of Shetl. *Tewl*, is that of the North of S. in general. 2. A ship, Shetl.

TEWELLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently for *tools*, applied to military furniture. *R. Coilyear.*

THA, THAE, THAY, THEY, *pron.* These, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *thaeye*, id.

THACK, *s.* Thatch. V. THAK.

THACKER, *s.* A thatcher, S. *Blackw. Mag.*—O. E. id. "*Thacker*, couureur de chaume," Palsgr.

THACK-GATE, *s.* The sloping edge of the gable-tops of a house, when the thatch covers them; in contradistinction from the *Wind-skews*, that are raised higher than the thatch, Roxb.

THACKLESS, *adj.* 1. Not roofed; without thatch, S. *Rem. of Nithsd. Song.* 2. Metaph. uncovered; without a hat. *Tarras.*

THACK-STONE, *s.* Stone fit for covering houses. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THAFTS, *s. pl.* The benches of a boat, on which the rowers sit, S.—Isl. *thopte*, trabs seu sedile in nave.

THAI, THAY, *pron.* Pl. of *he* or *she*. *Gawan and Gol.*

THAIN, *adj.* Not sufficiently roasted or boiled, S. V. THANE.

THAINS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, gossamer. *A. Hume.*—A. S. *than*, madidus, humidus.

THAIR. Used, in composition, like E. *there*; originally the genit. dat. and abl. of the A. S. article, *thaere*; Isl. dat. and abl. *theirre.*

THAIR, *v. impers.* Used as expressive of necessity; generally with the negative affixed; as, "Ye *thair* n' fash," you need not put yourself to the trouble, Dumfr. V. THARF.

THAIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning that. *Acts Sed.*

THAIRATTOUR, *adv.* Concerning that. *Priests Peblis.*

THAIRBEFOR, THARBEFOR, *adv.* Before that time. *Barbour.*

THAIRBEN, THERE-BEN, *adv.* In an inner apartment of a house; sometimes *the-ben*, S. *Acts Sed.*

THAIRBY, THARE-BY, *adv.* 1. Thereabout, as to place. *Barbour.* 2. Thereabout, regarding time, S. *Wynt.* 3. Denoting number or quality, S. *Bannatyne.*—Belg. *daerbey*, ad hoc, penes, prope. 4. Respecting size or quantity, S. *Anderson's Coll.*

THAIR-BUT, *adv.* In an outer apartment; also, *the-but*, S. *Many.*—Teut. *daer-binnen*, intro, intus. Belg. *daar-buyten*, without that place.

THAIR-DOUN, THER-DOUN, *adv.* Downwards, S. *Dunbar.*

THAIR-EAST, *adv.* In the east; towards the east, S. *Baillie.*

THAIRFRA, THERFRAE, *adv.* From that place; therefrom, S. *Pitscottie.*

THAIRFURTH, *adv.* In the open air, S. *Bellenden.*

THAIRIN, THERREIN, *adv.* At home; within doors, S. *Perils of Man.*

THAIRINTILL, *adv.* Therein. *Acts Sed.*

THAIRM, THERM, THAIRN, *s.* 1. The belly or gut of man, S. "He that has a wide *therm*, had never a long arm." S. Prov. "Gluttonous people will not be liberal of their meat." *Kelly.* 2. The gut of a beast. *Burns.* 3. Intestines twisted, like E. *Tharm*, especially catgut, S.

THAIRM-BAND, *s.* A string or cord of catgut for turning a spinning wheel, S.

THAIROUR, THAR OUR, *adv.* On the other side, in relation to a river. *Wallace.*

THAIROWT, THAROUT, *adv.* Without; denoting exclusion from a place, S. *Wallace. To lie thairout*, to lie in the open air during night, S.

THAIRTILL, THERTYLL, *adv.* Thereto. *Douglas.*

THAIRUP, *adv.* Out of bed. *G. Buchanan.*

THAIRVPOUN, *adv.* Thereupon. *Aberd. Reg.*

THAK, *s.* 1. Thatch; a covering of straw, rushes, &c. *thack*, S. *Douglas. Thack and rape*, the covering of a stack, S. *Burns. In thack an' rape*, in order, ibid. *Out of aw thack and raip*, applied to one who acts quite in a disorderly way, S. 2. The covering of a roof, whatever be the materials. *Acts Ja. V.*—A. S. *thac*, *thaec*, Isl. *thak*, Lat. *tect-um.*

To THAK, THACK, *v. a.* To thatch, S.

THAKBURD, *s.* The thatch-board; the roof. *Barb.*

THAN, *adv.* Then; at that time, S. *Barbour.*—Moeso-Goth. *Be than*, by that time; *Or than*, before that time. V. BE THAN.

THAN, OR THAN, *conj.* Else; otherwise, S. B.; as, "Come hame sune, *or than* I'll be angry," *i. e.* If you do not return soon, my displeasure will be the consequence.

THANE, THAYNE, *s.* 1. A title of honour, used among the ancient Scots, which seems to have been at first equivalent to Lat. *comes*, as denoting presidency in a county, and sometimes in a province; as well as the command of the forces, and collection of the royal revenues raised in the district. *Wyntown.* 2. An officer, not superior in rank to a knight, who has been viewed as serving under the superior *Thane.*

Stat. Alex. II.—A. S. *thegen, thegn*, primarily a servant. *Cyninges, thegen*, Thanus regius; *medmera thegen*, mediocris vel inferior Thanus. Isl. *thegn*, dominus.

ABTHANE, *s.* A title of honour, the meaning of which is uncertain. *G. Buchanan.*

ABTHANRIE, *s.* The jurisdiction of an *Abthane*. *Harl. MS.*

THANE, *s.* Apparently, a fane. *Pal. Hon.*

THANE, THAIN, *adj.* 1. Not thoroughly roasted; rare, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*—A. S. *than*, moist, humid. 2. Moist, applied to meal, &c. when in a damp state, Lanarks. Loth. "I dinna like *thain* meal;" *i. e.* made of oats that have not been much dried on the kiln.

THANEDOM, THANAGE, THANRIE, *s.* The extent of the jurisdiction of a *Thane*. *Wyntown.*

* THANKFULL, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of thankworthy; praiseworthy. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. Denoting what ought to be sustained as sufficient and legal. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THARETHROW, *adv.* By that means; thence. *Acts Ja. V.*

To THARF, *v. n.* To need; to require. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *thearf-an*, indigere, opus habere. V. THURST.

THARTH, *impers. v.* *Me tharth*, it behoves me. *Rauf Coilyear.* *Thar* is used in the same sense by Chaucer.—A. S. *theaf-an*, to have need. V. THARF, and THAIR, *v.*

* THAT, *pron.* Often improperly used instead of *This*, S. *Walker's Peden.*

THAT, *adv.* or *conj.* 1. So; to such a degree; as, "Is he *that* frail that he canna rise?" Is he *so* frail that he cannot get out of bed? S. 2. Often used nearly in the same sense with E. *very*, but understood as rather weaker. *Waverley.* It almost invariably has the negative preceding; as, "Nae *that* ill," not very bad. 3. It sometimes serves like E. *So* or *Such*, to return the sense of a word or sentence going before; as, "He was ance a thief, and he'll aye be *that*," S.

THAUT, *s.* A sob; or a beat. *Gl. Ross.*

THE. Used instead of *To* or *This*; as, *the day, the night, the year*, to-day, to-night, this year, S. *Antiq.*

THE, THEY, *s.* Thigh. *Douglas.*—A. S. *theo, theoh*, id.

To THE, *v. n.* To thrive; to prosper. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *the-an*, proficere, vigere. It is sometimes written *Thee.*

THEATS, *s. pl.* Ropes or traces. V. THETIS.

THEDE, *s.* 1. A nation; a people. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. Su. G. *thiod, thiud*, populus. 2. A region; a province. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *theod*, gens; provincia. 3. Species; kind. *Sir Tristrem.*

THEEDLE, *s.* The name, in the counties of Kinross and Fife, for the stick with which porridge is stirred; also called the *Parritch-stick.* Synon. *Theivil*, and S. O. *Spurtle.*

To THEEK, *v. a.* To thatch, S. *Picken.*—A. Bor. *Theak*, to thatch, Grose. V. THEIK.

THEEKER, *s.* A thatcher, ibid.

THEEKING, *s.* "Thatch; thatching," S. *Gl. Antiq.*

THEET, *s.* One of the traces by which horses draw, Aberd. *A. Beattie's Tales.* V. THETIS.

THEETS, *s. pl.* V. THETIS.

THE-FURTH, *adv.* Out of doors; abroad, S. *Ross.*

THEGITHER, *adv.* Corr. of *together*, S. *Ross.* *A' thegither*, altogether. *Macneill.*

THEI, *conj.* Though. *Sir Tristrem.*

To THEIK, THEK, *v. a.* 1. To give a roof, of whatever kind, S. *Wyntown.* 2. To cover with straw, &c. to thatch, S.—A. S. *theco-an*, Alem. *thek-en*, Isl. *thaeck-a*, id.

THEIKIT, *pret.* or *p. part.* Thatched.

THEYRS, *s. pl.* "Tiers or yard-arms of a vessel." *Gl. Compl.*

THEIVIL, THEIVEL, *s.* A stick for stirring a pot; as in making porridge, broth, &c. Ayrs. *Ross.* S. B. *thivel*, A. Bor. *theil*, Fife, *theedle.*—A. S. *thyfel*, stirps, a stem or stalk. V. THEEDLE.

THEIVIL-ILL, *s.* A pain in the side, S. *Theivil-shot*, Ang. It probably received its name from the idea that it is owing to the stomach being overcharged with that food which is prepared by means of the *Theivil.*

THEME, THAME, *s.* 1. A serf; one attached to the soil. *Wyntown.* 2. The right of holding servants in such a state of bondage, that their children and goods might be sold. *Skene.*—A. S. *team*, offspring; or from Isl. *thi-a*, in servitutem reducere.

THEN, *conj.* Than, S.

THEN-A-DAYS, *adv.* In former times, S. B.; like E. *Nowadays.* *Ross.*

THE NOW, I' THE NOW. Just now; at present, S. *Reg. Dalton.* *I' the now* also means presently; immediately, S.

THE-PESS, *s.* Thigh-piece, or armour for the thigh. *Wallace.*

THEREAWAY, THEREAWA, *adv.* 1. About that quarter, thereabout. *Out o' there-away*, from about that quarter, S. Synon. *Thairby.* The term is used indefinitely when it is not meant to specify the particular spot. *Guy Mannering.*

Hereawa, *thereawa*, wandering Willie. *Old Song.*

2. That way; to that purpose. *Guthrie's Trial.* 3. As far as that; to that distance; often *There-and-away*, Aberd.

THERE-BEN, *adv.* V. THAIRBEN.

THEREFRAE, *adv.* V. THAIRFRA.

THEREIN, *adv.* V. THAIRIN.

THEREOUT, *adv.* Without; a-field. V. THAIROWT.

THERM, THARME, *s.* 1. The intestines, S. E. *tharm* is restricted to the intestines in a prepared state, Johns.—A. S. *thearm*, intestinum, "an entraill, or inward part, either of man or any living thing, a gut, a bowell," Somner. 2. A gut prepared, especially as a string for a musical instrument. Corr. into *Fearn*, Roxb. Fife.

THERNA, THURTNA. Modes of expression equivalent to "need not," or "should not;" as, "You *thurtna* stop," you should not stay, Dumfr. V. THARF, and THARTH.

THESAURARE, *s.* Treasurer; the term invariably used in our old statutes and writings. *Balf. Pract.*—O. Fr. *thesaurier*, id.; L. B. *thesaurar-ius.*

THESAURARE, *s.* Treasury. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THESAURE, THESSAURE, *s.* A treasure.—Lat. *thesaur-us.* *Balfour's Pract.*

THESELF, *pron.* Itself. V. SELF, SELFE.

THESTREEN, *s.* Yesternight, Lanarks. Fife. Either a corr. of *Yestreen*, id. or q. *the yestreen.* *Edin. Mag.*

THETIS, THETES, *s. pl.* 1. The ropes or traces by which horses draw in a carriage, plough, or harrow, S. *Douglas.* 2. *To be quite out of the thetes*, to be quite disorderly in one's conduct, S. *Rudd.*—Isl. *thatt-r*, a thread, cord, or small rope. 3. *Out of thete*, is a phrase applied to one who is rusted, as to any art or science, from want of practice, Aberd.

THEVIS-NEK, Thevis-nek, *s.* An imitative term formed to express the cry of the lapwing. *Houlate.* It is used as an *equivoque* in reference to the *neck* of a *thief.*

THEW, *s.* Custom; manner; quality. *Wyntown.* —A. S. *theaw*, mos, modus.

THEWIT, *part. pa.* Disciplined; regulated. *Pal. Hon.*—A. S. *theaw*, institutum.

THEWLES, Thowless, Thievless, *adj.* 1. Unprofitable. *Douglas.*—A. S. *theow*, a servant, or *theowian*, to serve, and the privative particle *les*, less. 2. Inactive; remiss, S. *Ramsay.* 3. Not serving the purpose; as, *a thieveless excuse*, S. 4. Cold; forbidding; spiteful, S. *Burns. To look thieveless* to one, to give one a cold reception, S. O. 5. Shy; reserved, Renfrews. 6. Applied to weather in an intermediate or uncertain state, Renfrews. 7. Feeble. *J. Nicoll.* 8. Insipid; destitute of taste, S. *Rams.*

THEWTILL, Thewittel, *s.* A large knife. *Wallace.* —E. *whittle*, A. S. *hwitel*, id.; *thwitan*, cultello resecare.

THIBACK, *s.* A stroke or blow, S. B. Perhaps a corr. of E. *thwack.*

THICK, *adj.* 1. Intimate; familiar, S. *Burns.* 2. With *over* or *ower* preceding, used to denote criminal intimacy between persons of different sexes, *ower thick*, S.; synon. *Ower thrang. Antiquary.* 3. Used in relation to consanguinity, S. "Ye ken his was sib to mine by the father's side, and blood's *thicker* than water ony day." *Entail.* This is a proverbial phrase, intimating that a man feels more affection to his own kindred than to others. 4. *Thick and thin.* To follow one *through thick and thin*, to adhere to one in all hazards, S. *Redgauntlet.*

To Mak Thick wi'. To ingratiate one's self with, Clydes.

THIEF, *s.* Often used, when it is not meant to exhibit any charge of dishonesty, with a vituperative adj. exactly in the sense of E. *Hussy*; as, "She's an ill-faur'd *thief*;" Satan is called "the foul *thief*," S.

THIEF-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of a blackguard, S. 2. Affording grounds of an unfavourable impression, whether as to actual conduct or design; as, "If ye binna thief, binna *thief-like*," S. Prov. 3. Plain; hard-looking; ugly, S. 4. Unbecoming; not handsome; applied to dress; as, "That's a *thief-like* mutch ye've on," S. In the comparative, there is an anomaly of which I do not recollect any other instance. It occurs in two proverbial phrases very commonly used; "The *thiefer-like* the better soldier;" "The aulder the *thiefer-like*;" or "Ye're like the swine's bairns, the aulder ye grow, ye're aye the *thiefer-like*," S.

THIEVELESS, *adj.* V. Thewles.

THIFTBUTE, *s.* "The crime of taking money or goods from a thief, to shelter him from justice." *Bell's L. Dict.* V. Bote.

THIFTDOME, Thiftdome, *s.* The commission of theft. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S. *thyfth*, *thiefthe*, furtum, and *dom*, status, conditio.

THIFTEOUS, *adj.* Dishonest; thievish. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THIFTOUSLY, *adv.* By theft. "*Thiftously* stoune & tane," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

To THIG, Thigg, *v. a.* 1. To ask; to beg. *Wallace.* —Alem. *thig-en.* Su. G. *tigg-a*, petere. 2. To go about receiving supply, not in the way of common mendicants, but rather as giving others an opportunity of manifesting their liberality, S. *Rudd.*—Isl. *thygg-ia*, gratis accipere, dono auferre. 3. To beg; to act the part of a common mendicant, S. *Henrysone.* 4. To borrow; used improperly. *Ramsay.*

THIGGAR, *s.* One who draws on others for subsistence in a genteel sort of way, S. *Gall. Enc.* 2. A beggar; a common mendicant. *Acts Ja. I.* Tiggar, Shetl.—Su. G. *teggare*, id.

THIGGING, *s.* 1. The act of collecting as described above, S.—O. E. "*Thiggynge* or begging, mendicacio," Prompt. Parv. 2. The quantity of grain, &c. collected in this manner, Perths.

TWIGHT, *adj.* Close, so as not to admit water, Orkn. E. *tight.*

THIGSTER, *s.* Synon. with *Thiggar. Dict. Feud. Law.*

THILSE, *adv.* Else; otherwise, Buchan. *Tarras.* This seems a contr. for *the else.*

THIMBER, *adj.* Gross; heavy. *Ritson.*—Isl. *thungber*, gravis.

THINARE, *s.* A title of honour, apparently equivalent to *Lady. Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *the-on*, vigere, pollere; *theond*, potens; *theonden*, dominus; *theonest*, potentissimus. *Thinare*, q. *theonare*, the comparative.

THINE, Thyne, Fra thyne, *adv.* Thence. *Barbour. Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *thanon*, inde, illinc.

THINE-FURTH, *adv.* Thenceforward. *Wyntown.* —A. S. *thanon furth*, deinceps.

THING, *s.* Affairs of state. *Barbour.* 2. It seems to signify a meeting, or convention, concerning public affairs. *Wall.*—Isl *thing*, Su. G. *ting*, a meeting of the citizens concerning public affairs; hence *althing*, high court.

* THING, *s.* 1. As conjoined with *Ain*, applied to a person; denoting property or exclusive interest in the object referred to, as well as tender affection, S.

An thou wer't my *ain thing*,
I would lue thee, I would lue thee.—*Herd.*

2. With *the* preceding, negatively used to express disapprobation; as, "I doubt he's no *the thing*," I fear he is not what he pretends to be, S. 3. *The thing*; often put before the relative, instead of *that* or *those*; as, "Send me mair bukes; I've read *the thing* that I hae," Aberd.

THINGS, *pl.* 1. *He's nae great*, or *gryte things*, a phrase used concerning a person, as intimating that one has no favourable opinion of his character, S. *Writer's Clerk.* 2. Applied also to things, as intimating that they are not much to be accounted of, S.; synon. with the phrase, *Naething to mak a sang o'. Mod. Athens.*

* *To* THINK, *v. n.* To wonder; used only in the end of a clause; as, "Fat's that, I *think*," S. B.

To THINK LANG. To become weary; to feel *ennui*, S. *Ross.*

To THINK SHAME. To feel abashed; to have a sense of shame, S. *Priests Peblis.*

THIN-SKINNED, *adj.* 1. Possessing great sensibility, S. *Entail.* 2. Apt to take offence; touchy, S. *Tournay.*

THIR, *pron. pl.* These, S. *Barbour.*—Isl. *theyr*, illi; *thaer*, illae.

To THIRL, Thyrl, *v. a.* 1. To perforate; to drill, S. *P. Buck. Dial.* 2. To pierce; to penetrate. *Wynt.* 3. To pierce; to wound. *Bannatyne Poems.*—A. S. *thirl-ian*, perforare.

To THIRL, *v. a.* To thrill; to cause to vibrate, S. *Burns.*

To THIRL, Thirle, *v. n.* To pass with a tingling sensation, S. *Ramsay.*

To THIRL, *v. a.* To furk. *Complaynt S.*—Teut. *drill-en*, *trill-en*, gyrare, conglomerare.

To THIRL, THIRLL, *v. a.* 1. To enslave; to thrall. *Bellend.*—A. S. Isl. *thræl*, a bond-servant. 2. To bind or subject to, S. *Bar. Courts.* 3. To bind, by the terms of a lease or otherwise, to grind at a certain mill, S. *Erskine.*

THIRL, *s.* The term used to denote those lands, the tenants of which are bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill, S. *Erskine.* Properly the jurisdiction attached to a mill.

THIRLAGE, *s.* 1. Thraldom, in a general sense. *Douglas.* 2. Servitude to a particular mill, S. *Ersk.* 3. Used in regard to the mortgaging of property or rents. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THIRLDOME, *s.* Thraldom. *Barbour.*

THIRLE-MULTER, *s.* The duty to be paid by *thirlage* for grinding. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THIRLESTANE-GRASS, *s.* Saxifrage. "Saxifraga, *thirlestone grass.*" *Wedd. Voc.* The Sw. name corresponds; *sten-braecka.*

THIRL-HOLE, *s.* The *hole* into which the coulter of a plough is inserted, Lanarks.

THIRLING, *part. adj.* Piercingly cold, S. B.

THIVEL, *s.* A cylindrical piece of wood for stirring pottage, &c. in cooking, Mearns.

THO, *adv.* Then; at that time. *Douglas.*—A. S. Isl. *tha*, Su. G. Dan. *da*, id.

THO, *pron. pl.* These. *Pal. Hon.*—Moes. G. *tho*, nom. and acc. pl. of the article.

THOCHT, THOUGHT, *conj.* Although. *Wallace.* V. ALLTHOCHT.

THOCHT, *s.* 1. A very little of any thing, Tweedd.; synon. *Kennin.* 2. A moment. V. THOUGHT.

THOCHTY, *adj.* 1. Thoughtful. *Wynt.* 2. Given to reflection; attentive, S. *Petticoat Tales.*

THOF, *conj.* Although, Loth.; Provincial E. *Fergusson.*

THOILL, TOLL, *s.* Ancient privilege of a baron; denoting either an immunity from payment of custom in buying, or the liberty of buying and selling on his own lands. *Reg. Maj.*

THOLANCE, *s.* Sufferance; toleration. *Chart. Aberbroth.*

To THOLE, THOILL, *v. a.* 1. To bear; to suffer, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *thol-ian*, Moes. G. *thul-an*, Isl. *thol-a*, id. 2. To bear with; not to oppose. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 3. To bear patiently, S. *Douglas.* 4. To restrain one's self; as a v. n. *Wallace.* 5. To tolerate, in relation to heresy. *Knox.* 6. To exempt from military execution. *Barbour.* 7. To permit; to allow, S. *Wallace.* 8. To wait; to expect, S. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 9. To THOLE *the law*, to be subjected to a legal trial. *Acts Ja. I.* Sometimes it is called *tholing an assise. Pitscottie.* 10. To require; to stand in need of; as, *He wad thole a mends*, he would require a change to the better, S. 11. To THOLE *off*, (1.) To admit of a part being taken off; to bear the ademption of, Aberd. (2.) To account one's self sufficiently warm without some particular part of dress, ib. 12 To THOLE *on*, to admit of any thing being put or laid on, ibid. 13. To THOLE *to*, (1.) To admit the addition of, ib. (2.) To admit of the door, &c. being shut, ib.

To THOLE, *v. n.* To endure; to exercise patience under suffering, S.

THOLEABLE, *adj.* Tolerable; what may be suffered, S.

THOLE-PIN, *s.* The thowl of a boat, Ayrs. "The boatmen rattled their oars between the *thole-pins.*" *Spaewife.* V. THOWEL.

THOLESUM, *adj.* Tolerable; what may be suffered, S.

THOLMUDE, THOILMUDE, *adj.* Patient; *tholemoody*, S. B. *Douglas.*—A. S. *tholemode*, *tholmoda*, patiens animi.

THOLNIE, *s.* Toll; duty. *Acts Cha. I.*—O. Fr. *tolin*, the duty payable for the right of exposing goods to sale; L. B. *tholne-um*, id.; Lat. *telon-ium*, the place of receiving custom.

THOMICOM THRAMUNUD. A gift conferred on ecclesiastical persons, apparently at the celebration of funerals. *Cartular. Aberdon.*

THON, THONE, *pron.* Yonder, Loth. Fife.; *yon*, S.—Moes. G. *thana*, id.; O. Su. G. *thoen*, ille, iste. In Fife, they say *thonder* for *yonder*; used as an adv.

THOR, *s.* Durance; confinement, Gl. Sibb.—Sw. *thor*, carcer.

THORLE, *s.* The fly of a spindle, Roxb.; synon. with *Whorle.*

THORLE-PIPPIN, *s.* A species of apple, in form resembling a *whorle*, ibid.

THORNY-BACK, *s.* The Thornback, a fish, Frith of Forth. *Neill.*

THOROUGH. *To be thorough*, to be sane or sound in mind, Teviotd. Apparently an ellipsis for "thoroughly in one's mind."

THOROW-GO-NIMBLE, *s.* An old term for the diarrhoea, S. A Bor. id. Brockett.

THORROWS, *s. pl.* Troubles. *Burel.*—A. S. *threowian*, pati.

To THORTER, *v. a.* To oppose; to thwart, S. *Calderwood.* 2. To cross the furrow in ploughing, S. A. 3. To harrow a field across the ridges, Clydes. 4. To go backwards and forwards on any thing, as in sewing, when a person sews a piece of cloth first one way, then another, S.; q. to go *athwart.* 5. Metaph. applied to an argument. *He thortour'd it weel*, he tried it thoroughly, Ang. V. *To* ENDLANG, *v.*

THORTER, *prep.* Across; athwart, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THORTER-ILL, THWARTER-ILL, *s.* A kind of palsy to which sheep are subject, Tweedd. *Stat. Acc.*

THORTER-KNOT, *s.* Expl. "the knarry end of a branch," Moray. *Northern Antiq.*

THORTER-OWER, *prep.* Across; a pleonastic term, Roxb.

To THORTER-THROW, *v. a.* To pass an object backwards and forwards, Roxb.

THORTYRLAND, *s. Aberd. Reg.* This seems to be *land* lying *across*, in relation, perhaps, to the house attached to it.

THORTOUR, THWORTOUR, *adj.* Cross; transverse. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *twerlocfwer*, transverse; Dan. *twerlover*, transversely.

THORTOUR, *s.* Opposition; resistance, S. *Bellenden.*

THORTRON, *adj.* Having a transverse direction. *Balfour's Pract.*

THOUGHT, THOUGHTE, *s.* 1. A moment, as respecting time, S. *Monastery.* 2. At a little distance, in respect of place, S. B. *Ross.* 3. A small quantity of any thing, Ang. Aberd. 4. In some degree; somewhat, S. *Steam-Boat.* 5. *A wee thought*, in a small degree, S. *Tournay.*

THOUGHT-BANE, *s.* The merrythought of a fowl, Abeid. V. BRIL.

THOUM, THOWME, *s.* The thumb; pron. q. *thoom*, S. *Ab. Reg.*

To THOUM, *v. a.* To feel with the thumb, as if to ascertain whether the object be smooth. *Ross.*

THOUM-RAPE, *s.* A rope made by twisting straw on the *thumb*, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

THOUM-SYME, *s.* "An instrument for twisting ropes," given as synon. with *Thraw-cruk*. *Gall. Encycl.* The last syllable is probably allied to Isl. *svima*, vertigo; q. "the instrument which, in twisting, is *whirled* round by the *thumb*."

THOURT, THOURTOUR. V. THORTOUR.

To THOUT, *v. n.* To sob, S. B. *Shirr.* Radically the same with *Thud*, q. v. V. THAUT.

THOUT, *s.* A sob, S. B. *Ross.*

To THOW, *v. a.* To address in the singular number, as a token of contempt. *Wall.*—E. *To thou.*

To THOW, *v. n.* To thaw, S.

To THOW, *v. a.* To remove the rigour produced by cold, S. *Ramsay.* E. *thaw.* "*To thow one's thoum*," to warm the hands.

THOW, THOWE, *s.* Thaw, S. *Burns.*

SMORE THOW. A heavy snow, accompanied with a strong wind, which, as it were, threatens to *smore*, or smother one, Ang.

THOWEL, *s.* The hollow in which the oar of a boat acts, Loth.—A. S. *thole*, scamnus a quo pendet remus; E. *thowl.*

THOWES, *s.* Pins in the gunwale of a boat between which the oar works; tholes.

THOW-HOLE, *s.* "A name for the South;" as, "the wind generally blows out of this quarter" in the time of a thaw. *Gall. Encycl.*

THOWLESNES, THOWLYSNES, *s.* Inactivity. *Wynt.*

THOWLESS, *adj.* Inactive. V. THEWLES.

THOWRROURIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps *skorrouris*. *Wallace.* V. SOURROUR.

THRA, THRO, *adj.* 1. Eager; earnest. *Sir Tristrem.* 2. Brave; courageous. *Wallace.* 3. Obstinate; pertinacious. *Barbour.* 4. Reluctant; averse. *Douglas.*—Isl. *thra*, pertinacia, *thraa-r*, *thra*, pertinax.

THRA, *s.* 1. Eagerness. *Wallace.* 2. Debate; contention. *Douglas.*—Isl. *thrae*, rancor.

THRA, THRAW, THRALY, *adv.* Eagerly. *Houlate.*

THRAE, *adj.* Backward; reluctant to do any thing, Perths. V. THRA.

THRAE, *prep.* From, Tweedd. This must be viewed as a corruption of S. *Frae*, id.

THRAFF, *adj.* *Thraff drink*, E. of Fife.

THRAFTLY, *adv.* In a chiding or surly manner. *Pitscottie.*—A. S. *thraf-ian*, increpare; Isl. *thref-a*, sublitigare.

THRAIF, THRAVE, THREAVE, THRIEVE, *s.* 1. Twenty-four sheaves of corn, including two shocks, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A considerable number, S. *Dunbar.*—Sw. *trafwe saad*, strues segetum *viginti quatuor* fascibus constans.

To THRAIN, REAN, *v. n.* To be constantly harping on one subject, Fife.—Su. G. *traegen*, assiduus. V. RANE, and THRENE.

To THRAIP, *v. n.* Apparently to thrive; to prosper. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *thrif-ast*, Su. G. *trifw-a*, id.

To THRALL, THRILL, *v. a.* 1. To enslave; to thrall. 2. To subject to any sort of servitude; applied to heritable property; an old forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

THRALL, *adj.* Enslaved. This word has been introduced as an O. E. word by Mr. Todd. It was also used in S. *Anderson's Coll.*

To THRAM, *v. n.* To thrive, Aberd. Moray. *Shirr. Ross.*—Isl. *thro-a*, incrementum capere, *throan*, *throtte*, incrementum.

To THRAMLE, THRAMMLE *aff*, *v. a.* To wind; to reel, Buchan. *Tarras.*

THRAMMEL, *s.* *Meal and Thrammel*, properly, a little meal put into the mouth of a sack, at a mill, having a small quantity of water or ale poured in, and stirred about. At times it is made up in the form of a bannock, and roasted in the ashes, Banffs. *Taylor.*

THRAMMEL, *s.* The rope which forms part of an ox's binding, fastened at one end to the *bakie* or stake, at the other to the *sele* or yoke, which goes round the neck, having a swivel at the end which joins the *sele*, Mearns. Ab. Banffs. Moray. *Thrammit*, Angus.—Isl. *thremill*, signifies a knot.

THRANG; *pret.* and *part. pa.* Pressed. *Colkelbie Sow.* V. THRING.

To THRANG, *v. a.* To throng, S.—Sw. *traang-a*, to crowd; A. S. *thring-en*, to press.

To THRANG, *v. n.* To crowd towards a place, S. *Tarras.*

THRANG, *adj.* 1. Crowded, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*—Isl. *thraung-ur*, Su. G. *traang*, arctus. 2. Intimate; familiar, S. *Morison.* 3. Busily engaged; busy, S. *Hutcheson.* 4. The term is often applied to the time or season of busy engagement, S. *Tales of My Landlord.* 5. It is transferred to the engagement or work itself.

THRANG, *s.* 1. A throng; a crowd, S. *Ross.* A. Bor. "*Thrang*, s. a crowd; a throng, pure Sax." Gl. Brock. 2. Constant employment, S. *Ramsay.* 3. State of hardship or oppression. *Wallace.* 4. Pressure of business, S.—A. S. *thrang*, turba; Isl. *thraong*, angustia. 5. Intimacy, S. B. *Ross.* 6. Bustle; confusion, ibid.

THRANGERIE, *s.* A bustle, Ayrs. *Entail.*

THRANGITY, *s.* The state of being throng, Fife. It also means great *chiefness* or intimacy, ibid.

THRAPPLE, *s.* The windpipe, S. Johns. Dict. V. THROPILL.

To THRAPPLE, *v. a.* To throttle or strangle, S. *Cock.* V. THROPILL.

To THRAPPLE *up*, *v. a.* To devour in eating; to gobble up, Ang.

To THRAPPLE, *v. a.* To entangle with cords, Berw.

THRASH, *s.* A rush, Loth. Ayrs. *Picken.* In Fife a rush is called a *threshie*. V. THRUSH.

To THRATCH, *v. n.* To gasp convulsively, as in the agonies of death, S. B. *Pop. Ball.*—Isl. *threyte*, certo, laboro, *thraute*, labor.

THRATCH, *s.* The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the last agonies, S. B. *Bp. Forbes.*

THRAVE, *s.* V. THRAIF.

To THRAVE, *v. n.* To work by the *thrave* in harvest; to have wages in proportion to the number of *thraves*, Aberd. Mearns.

THRAVER, *s.* One who works according to this ratio, ibid. V. THRAIF.

To THRAW, *v. a.* 1. To wreathe; to twist, S. *Ferguson.* 2. To wrench; to sprain, S. *Gl. Shirr.* 3. To wrest, metaph. used. *Crosraguell.* 4. To oppose; to resist. *Hist. Ja. Sext.* 5. *To thraw out*, to extort. *R. Bruce.*—A. S. *thraw-ian*, torquere. 6. *To Thraw with*, to contend; to be in bad humour with. *Pitscottie.* 7. To *Thraw* the *mow*, literally to distort the face; metaph. to express dissatisfaction, Roxb. *Blackw.*

To THRAW, *v. n.* 1. To cast; to warp, S. 2. To twist from agony, Ang. *John o' Arnha'.* V. THRATCH, *v.*

THRAW, *s.* One turn of the hand in twisting any thing, S.

To THRAW, *v. a.* To cast; to throw. *Douglas.*—A. S. *thraw-an*, jacere.

To THRAW up, *v. n.* To grow hastily; to make rapid increase in stature, Loth.—Isl. *thro-a*, crescere facio, augeo.

THRAW, *s.* A pang; an agony, S.; *throe*, E. *Doug.*—A. S. *threa*, poena, inflictio, *threow-an*, agonizare. *Thraw in the belly*, belly-ache; gripes. *Wed. Vocab.*

THRAW, *s.* Anger; ill humour, S. *R. Galloway.* V. THRA, *s.*

THRAW, *s.* A little while; a trice. *Douglas.*—A. S. *thrah*, Isl. *thrauge*, cursus temporis.

THRAW, *s.* Perhaps, favour. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *traa*, Isl. *thra*, desiderium.

THRAW, *adv.* V. THRA.

THRAWART, THRAWARD, *adj.* 1. Froward; perverse; obstinate. *Balnavis.* 2. Backward; reluctant, S. *Baillie.*—Isl. *thrayrdi*, pervicax contentio.

THRAWART, *prep.* Athwart; across. *Douglas.*

THRAWART-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of crossness; or of great reluctance, S. *Ross.*

THRAWARTNES, THRAWARDNESSE, *s.* Perverseness, S. *Poems 16th Cent.*

THRAW-CRUK, *s.* An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, hair, &c. S. *Bannatyne Poems.*

THRAWEN-DAYS, *s.* A "name for a petted child; sometimes, *Auld thrawen-dayes.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

THRAWIN, *part. adj.* 1. Distorted, S. 2. Having the appearance of ill-humour; applied to the countenance, S. *Douglas.* 3. Cross-grained; of a perverse temper; stiff, S. *Anderson.* 4. Expressive of anger or ill-humour, S. *Ramsay.* "I'll be as *thrawn's* you, though you were as *thrawn's* the woody." *Donald and Flora.* This is a proverbial phrase, S.

THRAWYNLYE, *adv.* In a manner expressive of ill-humour. *Douglas.*

THRAWIN-MOWIT, *adj.* Twisted in the mouth. *Inventories.*

THRAWINNESS, *s.* Perverseness; obstinacy, S.

THRAW-MOUSE, *s.* The shrew-mouse, Sorex araneus, Linn. Mearns.

THRAWN-GABBIT, *adj.* Peevish; ill-tempered, Roxb.; from the addition of *Gab* to *Thrawn*, q. expressing ill-humour by the distortion of the mouth. *Ramsay.*

THRAWN-MUGGENT, *adj.* Having a perverse disposition, Ang. V. ILL-MUGGENT.

THRAWS-SPANG, *s.* A rod of iron attached by the one end to the beam of the plough, immediately before the insertion of the handle, and having the other end fastened to that part of the plough which descends perpendicularly to the *merkie-pin*, Orkn. The use of the *thraws-spang*, is to prevent the plough from being straightened by the draught.

THREAD O' BLUE. A phrase used to denote any thing in writing or conversation that is smutty. *Gall. Encycl.* "*Blue thread*," whisky, Mearns.

THREAVER, *s.* One who in harvest is paid according to the number of *threaves* he cuts down, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

THREAVING, *s.* The mode of payment mentioned above, S. B. ibid.

THREEFAULD, *adj.* Threefold, S.

THICK and THREEFAULD. A phrase applied to a number of objects which are placed near one another, or follow each other in close succession; as, "Ills come *thick and threefauld* on him," misfortunes befal him in close succession, S. *Hutcheson.*

THREE-GIRD, *adj.* Surrounded with three hoops, S. *Burns.* V. GIRD.

THREE-NEUKIT, *adj.* Triangular, as *Four-neukit* signifies square, S.

THREEP, *s.* V. THREPE.

THREEPLE, *adj.* Triple, Aberd. This must be a corr. either of the E. word, or of A. S. *thriefeald*, triplex.

THREEPTREE, *s.* The beam of a plough, Clydes.—Isl. *threp*, abacus, abscessus; *threif-a*, contrectare, tangere.

THREE-TAED, *adj.* "Having three prongs," S. *Gl. Burns.* V. TAE.

THREFT, *adj.* Reluctant; perverse, Loth. This is probably the same with A. Bor. *tharf*. "*Tharf and threa*, unwilling," Grose. *Threa* must be viewed as merely a variety of our *Thra*, sense 3, obstinate. V. THRAFTLY.

THREISHIN, *s.* Courting, S. B. But this must be the same with *Treeshin*, q. v.

THRELL MULTURE. Multure due at a mill by *thirlage.* V. THRILL, *adj.*

THRENE, *s.* A traditionary and vulgar adage or assertion, often implying the idea of superstition, Perths. Synon. with *Rane*, *Tronie*, and nearly so with *Freit.* I suspect that *Threne* is a proverbial corr. of *Rane*, if not of *Tronie*, q. v.

To THREPE, *v. n.* 1. To aver with pertinacity, in reply to denial, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *threap-ian*, redarguere. Dr. Johnson mentions *Threap* as "a country word." 2. To contend; to quarrel. *Rauf Coilyear.* 3. To urge with pertinacity, S. A. *St. Ronan.*

THREPE, THREAP, *s.* 1. A pertinacious affirmation, S. *Ross.* 2. Expl. "contest." *Lord Hailes.* 3. Applied to traditionary superstition, Roxb. Dumfr. *Guy Mannering.*

To KEEP one's THREEP. To continue pertinaciously in any assertion or course, S. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

AN AULD THREEP. A superstition obstinately persisted in of old. *Antiquary.*

THRESHWART, THRESHWORT, *s.* The name given to the threshold, Fife.

THRESUM, THREESOME, *adj.* Three together. *Burns.* V. SUM.

THRESWALD, *s.* Threshold. *Douglas.*—A. S. *threscwald*, id. *thresc-an*, ferire, and *wald*, lignum.

THRETE, *s.* 1. A throng; a crowd. *Douglas.* 2. *In thretis*, in pairs, ibid.—A. S. *threat*, caterva, *on threate*, in chore.

To THRETE, *v. n.* To crowd; to press. *Douglas.*—A. S. *threat-an*, urgere.

THRETE. *In threte*, in haste; eagerly. *Douglas.*—Isl. *threyte*, certo, labore, *thraa*, *thratt*, assiduus.

THRETTEINT, *adj.* Thirteenth. *Crosrag.*

THRETTENE, *adj.* Thirteen, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *threottyne*, Isl. *threttan*, id.

THRETTY, *adj.* Thirty, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *thrittig*, Isl. *thriatio*, id.

THRETTY PENNIES. A denomination of money, formerly very common in S. now nearly obsolete. *Village Fair.* "Twopence halfpenny British," N.

THREW, *pret. v.* Struck. *Wallace.*—Isl. *throg-a*, premere, vim inferre.

THRY, *adj.* 1. Cross; perverse, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Reluctant, S. B. V. THRA.

THRID, *adj.* Third, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *thridda*, Isl. *thridie*, id.

To THRID, *v. a.* To divide into three parts. *Acts Ja. II.*

THRID, *s.* The third part, S. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

THRID AND TEIN. "A method of letting arable ground for the *third* and *tenth* of the produce," Roxb. Gl. Sibb. *Tein* is a corr. of *Teind*, a tithe.

THRIEST, *s.* Constraint. "He will not give an inch of his Will for a span of his *Thriest*," S. Prov. *Kelly*. It signifies that a little that goes with one's inclination, seems preferable to a great deal, or what is in itself far better, if forced on one. It is undoubtedly the same with *Thrist*, q. v.

THRIEVE, *s.* Two shocks, or twenty-four sheaves of corn. V. THRAIF.

THRIFE, *s.* Prosperity; like E. *Thrift*. *Acts Ja. VI.* —Isl. *thrif*, 1. Bona fortuna, felicitas; 2. Diligentia domestica; 3. Bonus corporis habitus, Haldorson.

To THRYFT, *v. n.* To thrive. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *thrifast*, Su. G. *trifw-as*, proficere.

THRYFT, *s.* Prosperity. *Douglas.*—Isl. *thrif*, nutritio.

* THRIFTLESS, *adj.* The only sense given of this word in E. is "profuse, extravagant," Johns. In S. however, it also signifies unprofitable, unprosperous. Caxton's Chron. of England.

THRILL, THRELL, *adj.* Astricted. *Thrill multer*, the fee for grinding at a certain mill, which tenants are bound to pay according to the custom of *thirlage*. *Act. Audit.*

To THRYLL, *v. a.* To enslave; to enthrall. *Bellend.* V. THRALL, *v.*

THRYLL, THRIL, THRELL, *s.* A slave. *Barbour.*—A. S. Isl. *thrael*, Su. G. id.

THRILLAGE, *s.* Bondage. *Wallace.*

THIRLWALL, *s.* The name of the wall between Scotland and England, erected by Severus. *Fordun.*—Lat. *murus perforatus*, because of the gaps made in it.

Making a THRIM-THRAM *for a goose bridle.* An evasive answer as to what one is doing, Mearns. V. FRIM-FRAM or TRIM-TRAM.

To THRIMLE, THRIMBLE, *v. a.* 1. To press; to squeeze. *Doug.* 2. To handle, Gall. Dumfr. Ettr. For. *Duvids. Seas.*

To THRIMLE, THRIMMEL, THRUMBLE, *v. n.* To press into, or through, with difficulty and eagerness, S.—*Bruce.*—Teut. *drommel-en*, premere. V. next word.

To THRIMLE, *v. n.* To wrestle; to fumble, S. B. *Muse's Threnodie.* A. Bor. "*thrimple*, to fumble," Grose.—Isl. *eg thrumme*, certo, pugno.

To THRIMP, *v. a.* To press. V. THRUMP.

THRYNFALD, *adj.* Threefold. *Doug.*—A. S. *thrynen*, trinus.

To THRING, *v. a.* To press; to thrust. *K. Quair.* —A. S. *thring-an*, Isl. *threing-ia*, urgere.

To THRING, *v. n.* To press on, or forward. *Barb.*

THRINTER, *s.* A sheep of three years old, Lanarks.; q. *three winters*. V. THRUNTER.

THRISSEL-COCK, *s.* The missel-thrush or shrite, turdus viscivorus, Gesner. The *throstle-cock* of the North of E. *Sibbald.* Syn. *Shreitch.*

THRISSILL, THRISLE, *s.* The thistle, S. *Lyndsay.*

THRISSLY, *adj.* Testy; crabbed, S. B.—Germ. *verdriesslich*, fretful, uncivil, rude.

To THRIST, *v. a.* 1. To thrust. *Doug.* 2. To oppress; to vex, ib.—Isl. *thrijst-a*, *thriost-a*, trudere, premere.

THRIST, *s.* 1. Difficulty; pressure. *Doug.* 2. A push, Roxb. 3. The action of the jaws in squeezing the juice from a quid of tobacco, ibid. *A. Scott.*

To THRIST, *v. n.* To spin; often *to thrist a thread*, S. B.—A. S. *thraest-an*, to wreathe, to twist.

To THRIST, *v. a.* To trust; to give on credit. *Bur. Laws.*

THRYST, *s.* An engagement. *Gall. Encycl.* A provincial variety of *Tryst*.

THIRIST, *s.* Thirst, S. *Bellen.* Chaucer uses *thurst* in the same sense. The common S. word is *Dreuth*.

To THRIST, *v. n.* To thirst, S. The common S. phrase is, *to be dry*, which is also E.

THRISTER, *s.* One who thirsts for. *Pitscottie.*

THRISTY, *adj.* Thirsty, S. *Dominie Depoosed.* A. Bor. "*thrusty*, thirsty, a word used by Chaucer," Gl. Brockett.

THRISTINESS, *s.* The same with *Thrist*, *s.*

THRO, *adj.* Eager, &c. V. THRA.

THROCH, THROUCHE, THRUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. A sheet of paper. *Pitscottie.* 2. A small literary work; as we now say *a sheet*. *Lady Scotland.*

THROCH-AND-THROUGH, *adv.* Completely through, Aberd. This is the pron. of the phrase as still retained, S. B. V. THROUCH, *prep.*

To THROCK, *v. a.* To throng, Tweedd.

THROCK, *s.* A crowd; a throng, ibid.—Isl. *throek-a*, urgere, *throk*, ursio, G. Andr.

THROLL, *s.* A hole; a gap. *Doug.*—A. S. *thyrel*, foramen. V. THIRL, *v.*

THROOK, *s.* An instrument for twining ropes. Synon. with *Thraw-cruik* and *Wyle*. *Gall. Encycl.* —A. S. *threap-an*, torquere.

THROOSH, *pret.* of the *v. to Thresh*, Ettr. For. Fife; pron. q. *thruish*, (Gr. *v.*) Trush, Shetl.

THROPILL, *s.* 1. The windpipe; S. *thrapple*. *Barb.* 2. Used improperly for the throat, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* —A. S. *throt-boll*, id.; q. the throat-bowl.

To THROSTLE, *v. n.* Perhaps, to warble. *Davidson's Seasons.*

THROUCH, *s.* Faith; credit. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *trogen*, *trygg*, faithful.

THROUCH, (*gutt.*) *prep.* Through, S. *Douglas.*

To THROUCH, THROUGH, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* 1. To carry through. *Baillie.* 2. To pierce through; to penetrate. *Law's Mem.*

THROUCH, THRUCH, *adj.* Active; expeditious; as, *a throuch wife*, an active woman, S. B.; from the prep.—Isl. *thrug-a*, however, signifies vim inferre.

THROUCHE-FAIR, *adj.* Of or belonging to a thoroughfare. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THROUCHLIE, *adv.* Thoroughly. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THROUGA'IN, THROWGAUN, *part. adj.* 1. Active; pushing, S.; q. "going through" any business. *Blackw. Mag.* 2. Prodigal; wasting property, Clydes.—A. S. *thurhgan*, ire per, permeare.

To THROUGH, *v. n.* To go on, literally. *To mak to through*, to make good, S. *Burns.*

THROUGH, *adj.* Thorough. *Melv. MS.*

THROUGH-ART, *s.* 1. Perhaps equivalent to *Beal*, a small aperture. *H. Blyd's Contract.* 2. A narrow passage or close between the barn and byre of a farm-steading, Ang.

THROUGH-BAND, THROUGH-BAN', *s.* A stone which goes the whole breadth of a wall. *Sussex. Gall.* "*Through-bands*, the long stones which bind dykes." *Gall. Encycl.*

THROUGH-BEARIN', *s.* A livelihood; the means of sustenance, S.

THROUGH-GANGING, *part. adj.* Active; having a great deal of action; a term used by jockeys, S. *Waverley.*

THROUGH-GAUN, *s.* A severe philippic, entering into all the minutiæ of one's conduct, S. *Rob Roy.*

THROUGH OTHER, THROW ITHER, *adv.* Confusedly; promiscuously; S. *throuther*. *Pitscottie.*

THROUGHPIT, *s.* Activity. *Throughpit of work.* *Through* and *put.*

THROUGH-PITTIN', *s.* A bare sustenance, S.; as much as *puts* one *through*. 2. A rough handling, Upp. Clydes.

THROUGH-STONE, *s.* A stone which goes through a wall, S. O. *Through-band*, synon. *Lights and Shadows.*

THROUGH-STONE, *s.* V. THRUCH-STANE.

THROUGH THE NEEDLE E'E. The name of a game among young people, S. It is played differently in different parts of the country. For a particular account, see the Sup. to the large Dictionary.

THROU'THER, *adj.* 1. Confused in regard to mind or manner; as, "He's but a *throuther* kind o' chiel," S. 2. Used as denoting that confusion which flows from distemper, S. *Picken.*

To THROW, *v. a.* To twist. V. THRAW.

THROWE, THROU, *prep.* 1. By; not merely signifying "by means of," as sometimes in E. but denoting a personal agent, one acting officially. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. By authority of. *Parl. Ja. I.*

THROWGANG, *s.* A thoroughfare, S. *Douglas.*—Belg. *doorgang*, a passage.

THROWGANG, *adj.* Affording a thoroughfare, S.

THROWLIE, *adv.* Thoroughly. Conv. of Boroughs.

THRUCH-STANE, *s.* A flat grave-stone, Loth. Ayrs. *Satchels.*—A. S. *thruh*, *thur-ruc*, sarcophagus, a grave, a coffin; Isl. *thro*, id. Alem. *steininer druho.*

To THRUM, *v. n.* To pur as a cat, Lanarks.; A. Bor. id. Grose.—Sw. *drumm-a*, mutum sonum edere.

THRUMMER, *s.* A contemptible musician, Lanarks.; an itinerant minstrel, Roxb. From the E. v. *to Thrum*, which seems formed from A. S. *theorm*, intestinum; the strings of various instruments being made of *therm*, or the gut of animals.

THRUMMY-TAIL'D, *adj.* A contemptuous epithet applied to women who wear fringed gowns or petticoats, Ang. From E. *Thrum. Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.*

To THRUMP, *v. a.* 1. To press, Upp. Clydes.; also pron. *Thrimp.* 2. To press, as in a crowd; as, "I was *thrumpit* up," ibid. 3. To push; especially applied to schoolboys, when they push all before them from the one end of a form to another, ibid. Roxb.

THRUMP, *s.* The act of pushing in this manner, ib.—Teut. *drumm-en*, Flandr. *dromm-en*, premere, pressare, protrudere; A. S. *thrym*, multitudo, turba.

THRUNLAND, *part. pr.* Rolling; tumbling about. E. *trundling. Poblic. Play.*—A. S. *trendled*, orbiculatus.

THRUNTER, *s.* A ewe in her fourth year, Roxb.; synon. *Frunter*, q. v.—A. S. *thri-winter*, *thry-wintre*, trinus, triennis, "of three years old," Somner. V. THRINTER.

To THRUS, THRUSCH, *v. n.* 1. To fall, or come down with a rushing or crashing noise. *Wallace.* 2. To cleave with a crashing noise, ib.—Isl. *thrusk-a*, strepere.

THRUSCHIT, *part. pa.* Thrust; forcibly pressed.—Isl. *thryst-a*, trudere.

THRUSH, THRUSH-BUSH, *s.* The rush; Loth. *thrush. Cleland.*

THUA, *adj.* Two. *Aberd. Reg.*

To THUD, *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter, Loth.

THUD, *s.* The act of wheedling or flattering, ibid.—Perhaps C. B. *hud-o*, to wheedle.

THUD, *s.* 1. The forcible impression made by a tempestuous wind, as including the idea of the loud but intermitting noise caused by it, S. *Burel.* 2. Impetus, resembling that of a tempestuous wind. *Doug.* 3. Any loud noise, as that of thunder, cannons, &c. *Polwart.* 4. A stroke causing a blunt and hollow sound. *Doug.* 5. A violent assault of temptation. *Rollock.*—A. S. *thoden*, turbo, noise, din; Isl. *thyt-r*, fremitus venti prorumpentis.

To THUD, *v. n.* 1. To rush with a hollow sound. *Montgomerie.* 2. To move with velocity, S. *Rudd.*

To THUD, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to strike, S. *Ruddiman.* 2. To drive with impetuosity, S. *Ramsay.*

THULMARD, *s.* A polecat; in some places *thumart*, S. *Law's Mem.* V. FOWMARTE.

* THUMB, *s.* It is introduced into a variety of proverbial phrases. Of any thing supposed to be a vain attempt, it is said, *Ye needna fash your Thoum*, S. Of any thing viewed as not attainable by the person who is addressed, it is said, *That's aboon your Thoum*, S. *Ross.*

To PUT OR CLAP THE THOUM ON any thing. To conceal it carefully; as, *Clap your Thoum on that*, keep it secret; I mention that to you in confidence, S.

RULE of THOUM. *To do a thing by Rule of Thoum*, to do it nearly in the way of guess-work, or at haphazard, S. V. RULE-O'ER-THOUM.

To LEAVE *one* TO WHISTLE ON *one's* THUMB. To leave one in a state of complete disappointment; to give one the slip, S. *Heart M. Loth.* V. THOUM.

To THOW *one's* thoum. To warm the hands, Mearns.

To THUMB, *v. a.* To wipe any thing by applying the *thumb* to it, or rather to ascertain its smoothness, S. *Ross.*

THUMBIKINS, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture, applied as a screw to the thumbs, S. *Stat. Acc.*

THUMBLES, *s. pl.* Round-leaved bell flowers, S. Campanula rotundifolia, Linn. V. WITCH-BELLS, and BLAWORT.

THUMBLICKING, *s.* An ancient mode of confirming a bargain, S. *Erskine.*

THUMMERT, *s.* A term to denote a person of a singular and awkward appearance, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie.* A corruption of S. *Fowmarte*, a polecat.

THUMPER, *s.* 1. A large individual of any species; as, a *thumper* of a trout, S. 2. Any thing large, S. Of a gross falsehood, it is often said, "That is a *thumper!*" E. a *stunner.*

THUMPIN', *adj.* 1. Great, in a general sense, S. *Picken.* 2. Large, as including the idea of stoutness, S.

THUM-STEIL, *s.* "A covering for the *thumb*, as the finger of a glove," Roxb. Gl. Sibb. *Thoum-stule*, id. Lanarks. Probably from A. S. *stael*, Su. G. *staelle*, locus. Q. a place for a thumb or finger.

THUM-STOULE, *s.* A covering for the thumb. V. THUM-STEIL.

THUNDERBOLT, *s.* 1. The name commonly given to a stone hatchet, otherwise called a *stone celt*, S. Ork. Shetl. *Edmonst. Zetl.* 2. A tapering fossil, called *belemnite.*

THUNNER, *s.* The vulgar pron. of *thunder*, S. O. *Thunner*, id. A. Bor.

THUNNERIN, *adj.* *A thunnerin drouth*, a strong drought, S. B. Apparently expressing that which is viewed as the effect of electric vapour in the air.

THUNNER-SPEAL, *s.* A shaving or speal of wood, notched on both sides, with a string in the end; when whirled round in the air, it causes a *thundering*

sound. *Gall. Encycl.* It is named in Fife a *wunner-speal*, a *bum-speal*, and also a *bummer*. Syn. *whither-speal*.

THURCH. Uncertain. Perh. needed. *Barbour.*

THURST, *v.* Could; needed. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *troesta*, valere, posse. V. THARF.

THUS-GATE, *adv.* In this manner. *Wyntown.*

THWAYNG, *s.* A thong; S. *whang*. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *thwang*, Isl. *thweing*, id.

THWANKIN', *part. adj.* Applied to clouds which mingle in thick and gloomy succession, Ayrs.—Isl. *thwing-a*, Alem. *thwing-an*, Su. G. *twing-a*, cogere; Isl. *thwingan*, Dan. *twang*, coaction, pressing.

THWARTER-ILL. V. THORTER-ILL.

To THWRICKEN, *v. n.* To be choked by thick smouldering smoke, Teviotd. "*Whirkened*, choaked, strangled, North," Grose. The root seems to be Isl. *querk*, the throat, whence *kyrk-ia*, suffocare.

TYAL, *s.* Any thing used for trying; a latchet, S. B.—Isl. *tigill*, ligula.

To TYAUVE, *v. n.* This, pronounced as one syllable, gives the proper sound of the v. *Taave*.

To TIAWE, *v. n.* Expl. "to amble." *Gl. Tarras.* V. TEW, *pret.*

TYAWEN SKATE. Skate wrought with the hands until separated into filaments, Mearns.—Dan. *taae*, a fibre. V. TAAVE.

TIBBE, TIBBIE. Corruptions of the name Isabel, S.

Tibbie Fowler o' the glen.—*Old Song.*

And so in O. E. *Gl. Lynds.*

TIBBET, *s.* One length of hair, in a fishing line; a link, Fife. Syn. *Snood*. V. TIPPET.

TYBER, *s.* Perhaps, warrior. *Sir Gawan.*—Isl. *tifar*, viri alacres.

TIBRIC, TIBRICK, *s.* The young of the coal-fish, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*

To TYCH, *v. n.* To move slowly and cautiously, Aberd. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*—Su. G. *tass-a*, to walk softly.

TICHEL, TICHIL, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. A number, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.* 2. Any article kept secretly, Upp. Clydes.—Su. G. *tig-a*, Isl. *theg-ia*, tacere, silere.

TICHER, *s.* A small fiery pimple. *Gall. Enc.* V. TICKER.

To TICHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To laugh clandestinely, Ayrs.—Su. G. *tig-a*, silere; C. B. *tech-u*, to lie hidden.

To TICHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* 1. To join hands; a term used in various games of children, in which every one takes hold of the hand of his neighbour, when their object is, either to form a circle, or to extend like a chain, Fife. 2. It is applied to any thing that is attached to another, whether from design or by accident, ibid.—Isl. *tigill*, funiculus. In Fife and Edin. the word is not pron. gutturally, but as *tickle*. Perhaps from Belg. *tikken*, to touch lightly. V. TEICHER.

To TICHT, *v. a.* To make close, S. *Acts Cha. II.*—Belg. *dicht*, Su. G. *tact*, tight; E. *tighten*.

TICHT, *pret.* Tied. V. TIGHT.

TICK, *s.* *Upon tick*, in a state of activity, Aberd.

TICK, *s.* A game, allied to burry. E. *tag*.

To TICK, *v. n.* To click, as a watch, S. *Train.*—Belg. *tikk-en*, id.

TICK, *s.* Beat, as of a watch; thus, "Foo [how] mony *ticks* does a watch gie in a minute?" S. B.—Belg. *ge-tik*, clicking.

TICK, TICKER, *s.* 1. A dot of any kind, S.—Teut. *tick*, punctum. 2. A very small spot on the skin, S. B. V. TEICHER.

TICKER, *s.* 1. A dot or small spot, S. 2. Used to denote the dots or tubercles in a very small eruption on the skin, resembling shagreen, S. *Ticher*, Gall. V. TICK, and TEICHER.

TICKET, *s.* A pat; a slight stroke, S.—Belg. *tik*, a pat, *tikk-en*, to pat.

To GET *one's* TICKETS. 1. To be subjected to a scolding match, Fife. 2. To get a drubbing, ibid.

TICKING, *s.* Clicking. "*Ticking*, the noise of a watch," S. *Gall. Encycl.*

* *To* TICKLE, *v. a.* To puzzle; to gravel, Aberd. V. FICKLE, FICKLY, and KITTLE, *v.*

* TICKLER, *s.* Any thing puzzling, ibid.

TICKLES, *s. pl.* Spectacles, Banffs.; apparently a mere abbreviation.

TICKLE-TAILS, *s.* V. NEEDLE-ER, and TICKLER.

TICKLY, *adj.* Puzzling; difficult, Aberd.

TID, *s.* 1. Proper time; season, S. 2. The proper condition of the soil for the purposes of agriculture; as, "The grund's no in *tid*," Loth. 3. Humour, S.; as, *I'm just in the tid. Fergusson.*—A. S. Su. G. *tid*, time, season.

To TAK THE TID. To be seized with a perverse or ungovernable humour, S. B. *Taylor's S. Poems.*

To TID, *v. a.* To choose the proper season, S.

TID, TYD, *v. impers.* Happened. *Douglas.* Hence *to betide.*—A. S. *tid-an*, Su. G. *tid-a*, contingere.

TID-AND-QUID. A term used by old farmers to denote a farm in a state of thriving rotation, Fife; as, "He has *tid-and-quid*, and fu' bein."—Su. G. *tid* denotes not only time, season, but also the increase of the field. *Quid* may refer to the increase of the stall, or to the thriving of cattle on a farm; from Isl. *quid-r*, venter; Su. G. *qued*, A. S. *cwith*, id. Thus, one might be said to "have *tid-and-quid*," who was in a thriving way both as to grain and cattle.

TIDDIE, *adj.* 1. Cross in temper, Loth. Tweed. 2. Applied to land which is of such a quality that it is difficult to catch the proper season for ploughing, ibid.

TYDY, TYDIE, *adj.* 1. Neat, S. 2. Plump; fat, S. *Douglas.* 3. Lucky; favourable. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *tidig*, decorus; Teut. *tydigh*, in season, ripe. 4. Pregnant, Ayrs. Clydes.; applied to a cow. Also to a woman; as, "A *tidy* bride," one who goes home *enceinte* to the bridegroom's house.

TIDILY, *adv.* Neatly; trimly, S.

TIDINESS, *s.* Neatness, especially in dress, S.

TYDWOLL, *s.* "XLVIIJ stayne of *tydwoll*." *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to denote wool of a certain description; probably such as has been shorn in the *tid*, or proper time.

TIE, *s.* A trick; a deception, Fife.—Probably allied to Isl. *teg-ia*, *teig-ia*, lactare, allicere.

To TIE *one's* HAIR WITHOUT A WHANG. To deceive one; a cant phrase, ibid.

TIEND-FREE, *adj.* Exempted from the payment of tithes, S.

To TIFF, TYFF, *v. a.* To reject any thing from the lips, Aberd.; perhaps originally the same with E. *Tiff*, "to be in a pet."

To TIFT, *v. a.* To quaff. *Hamilton.* E. *tiff*, drink, or a draught.

To TIFT, *v. n.* To beat like the pulse, Shetl.

TIFT, *s.* Condition; plight, S. *Wodrow.*—Isl. *tif-a*, *tyf-a*, manus celeriter movere. "*Tift*, to be in good order," Gl. Westmor.

To TIFT, *v. a.* To put in order, S. B. *Morison.*

TIFT, *s.* Used as expressive of tediousness, S.—Isl. *tef-ia*, Su. G. *toefw-a*, to delay.

TIFT, *s.* 1. The act of quarrelling, Loth.; *Tiff*, E. 2. The act of struggling in a wanton or dallying way, Loth. 3. The action of the wind. *Ritson.*—Isl. *tyft-a*, to chastise.

TIFTER, *s.* A quandary; as, "He's in an unco *tifter* the day," Roxb.

TIFTY, *adj.* Quarrelsome, Roxb. *A. Scott.*

TIFTIN', *s.* A scolding; as, "I gae her a gay *tiftin'*."

TIG, *s.* 1. A twitch; a tap; a slight stroke, S. *Rob Roy.* 2. Sometimes a touch of a rougher description, amounting to a stroke, so as to cause a wound, S. 3. A game among children, in which one strikes another and runs off. He who is touched becomes pursuer in his turn, till he can *tig* or touch another, on whom his office devolves, Fife, Loth. Ettr. For.—O. E. "*Tek*, or lytill touch, tactus," Prompt. Parv. V. Tig, *v.* 1. 4. The stroke itself. He who, in the game, gives the stroke, says to the person to whom he has given it, *Ye bear my tig*, Fife. 5. The person who receives it, Loth. This game in S. is the same with *Touchlast* in E.

To **TIG,** *v. n.* *To take the biss*, applied to cattle who run hither and thither in consequence of being stung by the gad-fly, S. This is viewed as the original sense of the term. V. Bize.

To **TIG,** *v. n.* 1. To touch lightly; to dally, S. *Evergreen.* 2. *v. a.* To give a stroke to another, and then run away; a term used in a game of children. He who has received the stroke is said to be *tiggit*, till he gives it to another, S. 3. To trifle with; to treat in a scornful and contemptuous manner. *Rutherford.*—Isl. *teg-ia*, *teig-ia*, lactare, allicere.

TIG, Tyve, *s.* A pet; a fit of sullen humour. *Fergusson.*—Gael. *taoig*, a fit of passion; Su. G. *tig-a*, to be silent.

TIGER-TARRAN, *s.* A waspish child, Teviotd. V. Tirran.

TIGGY, *adj.* Petty; prone to pettishness, S.

To **TIGGLE-TAGGLE,** *v. n.* The same with the v. *to Tig-tag*, in sense 2, Fife.

To **TIGHER,** *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way; to titter, Ayrs.; synon. *Kigher*. V. Tigher.

To **TIGHER,** *v. n.* To ooze out; applied to blood and other liquids, Berw. V. Teicher.

TIGHT, Tight, *part. pa.* and *pret.* 1. Tied, *Sir Gawan.* 2. Prepared; girt for action. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *tyg-an*, to bind, Isl. *ty-ia*, instruo.

To **TIGMATEEZE,** *v. a.* To pull one about, Upp. Clydes.; apparently from the S. v. *to Tig*, q. v. and E. *to Tease*, connected by the conjunctive particle *ma*.

TIG ME IF YOU CAN. The name of a game of children, S. A.; the same with *Tig*. *Blackw. Mag.*

To **TIG-TAG,** *v. n.* 1. To trifle; to be busy while doing nothing of importance. *Baillie.* E. *ticktack*, a game at tables. 2. To be tedious in making a bargain; to haggle, Fife.

TIG-TAGGIN, *s.* The act of haggling; as, *We had an awfu' tig-taggin about it, before we could mak our bargain*, Fife.

TIG-TOW, *s.* 1. The name given to the game of *Tig* in Ang. 2. *To play at Tig-tow*, to pat backwards and forwards; to dally, S.—*Tig*, and Su. G. *toefw-a*, morari.

To **TIG-TOW,** *v. n.* 1. "To touch and go; to be off and on," S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "*To Tig-tow wi' a Lass*, to seem inclined to marry her, yet to hang off," S. ibid.

TYISDAY, *s.* Tuesday. V. Tysday.

TYISHT, *pret.* Enticed. *Bellen.* V. Tyse, *v.*

TIKE, Tyke, Tyk, *s.* 1. A dog; a cur; properly one of a larger and common breed, S. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *tik*, Isl. *tyk*, a little bitch. 2. The common otter, Shetl. 3. A selfish snarling fellow, S. *Surv. Moray.*—A. Bor. *tike*, "an odd or queer fellow," Grose.

TYKE AND TRYKE, *adv.* Higgledy-piggledy; in an intermingled state, S. B.—Su. G. *tiock*, densus; and *tryck-a*, angustare.

TYKED, *adj.* Having the disposition of a degenerate dog; currish. *Watson.*

TYKE-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog, S.

TYKEN, Tykin, Tyke, *s.* 1. The case which holds the feathers of a bed or bolster, S. *Tick, Ticken, Ticking. Rates.* 2. *Tyken o' a bed*, used for the bed itself, Teviotd.

TYKEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to the cloth denominated *Tick*, S. The origin seems to be Su. G. *tyg*, a general designation for cloth.

TIKE-TYRIT, *adj.* Dog-weary; tired like a dog after coursing or running, S. *Minstr. Bord.*

TYKE-TULYIE, *s.* Literally, a dog's quarrel; metaph. applied to any coarse scolding-match, S.; synon. *Collyshangie.*

TIL, Tial, *prep.* 1. To, S. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. A. S. Isl. *til*, Su. G. *till*, id. 2. With; in addition to. *Wyntown.* 3. From; improperly, ibid.

TIL, Till. As a mark of the infinitive, instead of *to*. *Douglas.*

To **TYLD,** *v. a.* To cover, S. B. *Pal. Hon.*—Isl. *tialld-a*, tentorium figere, aulaeum extendere.

TYLD, *s.* Covert. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *tyld*, Isl. *tiald*, a tent, an awning.

TYLD, *s.* Tile. *Bellenden.*

To **TYLE,** *v. n.* *To Tyle a Lodge*, to shut the door of a mason lodge; whence the question, "Is the lodge *tyled?*" S.

TILER, Tyler, *s.* The door-keeper of a mason-lodge, S.—Isl. *till-a*, leviter figere.

TILE-STONE, *s.* An anomalous term, which must formerly have been used in S. for a tile or brick. "Later, a *tile-stone*, or brick." *Wedd. Vocab.*—Teut. *teghel-steen*, *tichel-steen*, Germ. *sieghel-steyn*, tegula, later; Sw. *tegelsten*, brick, Wideg.

TILFER, *s.* The loose flooring of a boat, Shetl.—Goth. *thil*, a floor; Su. G. *far*, a boat.

TILFOIR, *adv.* Before. "A yeir *tilfoir* he deceis-sit." *Aberd. Reg.*—Su. G. *till-foerene*, prius. V. Toforr.

To **TILL,** *v. a.* To entice. V. Treal.

TILL, *s.* A cold unproductive clay, S. *Stat. Acc.*

TILL, *adv.* While; during the time that. *Barbour.*

TILL, *conj.* That; so that; to such a degree that, Buchan. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

TILL-BAND, *s.* Pudding-stone, or primary Breccia, S. *Headrick's View of Arran.*

To **TILLER,** *v. n.* A term applied to grasses when they give out a number of stems or suckers from the same root, S. A. Stirl.; synon. *Stool. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* "*Tiller*, to send out shoots, as wheat, Durham," Gl. Brockett.

TILLER, *s.* "The rising blade of growing corn shooting out several stems from one seed." *Gl. Surv. Moray.*—A. S. *telg*, ramus, surculus, frondes. Somner; Sax. *telghe*, *telgher*, ramus, ramale, frons, frondes, Kilian.

TILLIE, Tilly, *adj.* Of or belonging to *till*, S. *Surv. Invern.*

TILLIE-CLAY, *s.* 1. "Cold clay; unproductive soil," S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Used metaph. as expressive of coldness of heart, ibid.

TILLIE-LICK, *s.* A gibe. *Gall. Encycl.*

TILLIE-LICKIT, *s.* 1. An unexpected stroke, Fife; the same with the preceding word, only used literally. 2. An unexpected misfortune, ibid.

TILLIESOUL, *s.* A place to which a gentleman sends the servants and horses of his guests, when he does not choose to entertain the former at his own expense, Loth.—*Fr. billet*, a ticket, and *soud*, soldiers' pay.

* TILLIE-VALLEY, *adv.* "A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent," Johns. I introduce this E. word merely in regard to its etymon.—It has every appearance of being of Fr. extraction; and might be resolved into *Tay là, voilà*, "Be silent there, look," or "attend;" from *taire*, to be silent, and *voir*, to see.

TILLING, *s.* Perhaps for *titling*, the titlark. *Stat. Acc.* The titlark is called in Fife the *titlie*.

TILLY-PAN, *s.* A skillet, Moray.

TILLIT, *pret.* e. Coaxed. *Wallace.*—Isl. *tael-ia*, pellicere.

TILLOWIE, *s.* 1. A cry to urge hounds on to the chase, Clackmann.; evidently a corr. of the E. huntsman's cheer, *Tallihoo.* 2. Used of one who has drunk too freely; as, "He has gotten his *tillowie*," ibid.; q. "he has got as much as urges him on."

TILL'T. To it.

TILT, *s.* Account; tidings of, S. B. *Ross.*

TILT *up, pret.* Snatched. *Chr. Kirk.*—Fris. *till-en*, levare, tollere; Isl. *till-a*, (pret. *tylte*) attollere; Lat. *tollo.*

TILTH, *s.* Plight; condition; good or bad, like *Tift;* as, "The land's in so bad a *tilth*, that we canna saw the day," Roxb. This seems to be merely a secondary sense of A. S. and E. *tilth*, as signifying the state of tillage.

TYMBER, TYMMER, TYMBRELL, TYMBRILL, *s.* Crest of a helmet. *Douglas.*—Fr. *timbre*, id.

TIMBER MARE. An instrument of punishment formerly used among the military. *Spalding.* V. TREIN MARE.

TYMBRELL, *s.* A small whale. *Balf. Pract.*—L. B. *timbrell-us.*

TYMBRIT, *part. pa.* Crested. *Douglas.*

TIME, *s.* The act of once harrowing a field. *Surv. Berw. Tine*, synon. Clydes. Fife.

TYME, *s.* The herb thyme, S.

TIMEABOUT, *adj.* Alternately, S. *Spalding.*

TIMEOUS, *adj.* Timely; as, "See that ye keep *timeous* hours," *i. e.* that ye be not too late, S. *Timous* is O. E. but now obsolete.

TIMEOUSLY, *adv.* In due time, S. *Gl. Crookshà.* It occurs in our metrical version of the Psalms. *Psalm* cxix.

TYME-TAKER, *s.* One who lies in wait for the opportunity of effecting his purpose; used in a bad sense. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherl.*

TIMMER, *s.* Timber, S.—Sw. *timmer*, id.

TIMMER, *adj.* Of or belonging to wood; as, "a *timmer* cap," a wooden bowl; "a *timmer* trencher," a wooden plate, S.

To TIMMER, *v. a.* To beat; to chastise; properly with a *stick;* as, "I trow, he *timmer'd* him well," S. O. Aberd.

TIMMER, *s.* A legal quantity of forty or fifty skins packed up within two boards. *Skene.*—The word is used in the same sense in Fr. *Un timbre de martres*, "a certain quantity, or number, of martins' skins," Cotgr.—Su. G. *timmer*, certus numerus pellium pretiosarum, 40 alii tradunt, alii 50, Ihre. Fr. *timbre*, means an impression, a stamp.

To TIMMER *up, v. a.* A term that admits of great variety of application; but signifying, in general, to do strenuously, and successfully, any work that requires continued exertion and employment, Aberd. *To timmer up the bass*, to play briskly at ball; *to timmer up the flail*, to ply the flail; *to timmer up the floor* with a dish-clout, to clean it thoroughly by hard rubbing; *to timmer up the lesson*, to be busily engaged in getting one's lesson, also, to say it accurately and readily. *O! as he timmers up the Latin!* How expeditiously he uses the Latin language! or, What a deal of Latin he employs!

> And who in singing cou'd excel
> Famed Douglas, Bishop o' Dunkel?
> He *timmer'd up*, tho' it be lang,
> In guid braid Scots, a' Virgil's sang.
> *W. Ingram's Poems.*

—The original sense of the term is to be found in Isl. *timbr-a*, aedificare, extruere; A. S. *timbr-ian*, id.

TIMMER-BREEKS, TIMMER-SARK, *s. pl.* A cant term for a coffin, Roxb. *Jo. Hogg.*

TIMMERIN, *s.* "A beating with a stick." *Gall. Encycl.*

TYMMER-MAN, *s.* 1. A carpenter. *Acts Ja. III.*—Su. G. Teut. *timmer-man*, faber lignarius; Germ. *zimmerman*, Isl. *timber-smid*, id. q. a timber-smith. From Su. G. A. S. *timber.* 2. A woodmonger; a dealer in wood.

TIMMERTUNED, *adj.* Having a harsh unmusical voice, S.

TYMMER-WECHT. A sort of tambourin. V. WECHT, sense 2.

TIMMING, TEMMING, *s.* A kind of coarse thin woollen cloth, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Fr. *etamine*, id. Teut. *stamyne*, stamineum textum, Kilian; Ital. *stamegna*, Hisp. *stamena;* all from Lat. *stamen.*

TIMOURSUM, TIMERSOME, *adj.* Timorous, S. *The Pirate.*—A. B. "*Timersome, Timmersome*, fearful, timorous," Gl. Brockett.

TIMPAN, TYMPANY, *s.* The middle part of the front of a house, raised above the level of the rest of the wall, resembling a gable for carrying up a vent, and giving a sort of attic apartment in the roof, S. B. This is also called a *Tympany gavel*, Moray.—Fr. *tympan*, the gable end of a house, Cotgr.

TYMPANE, *s.* The sistrum. *Douglas.*—Lat. *tympanum.*

TYMPANY-WINDOW, *s.* A window in the tympany part of the house, S.

TIMTY, *s.* A mode of labouring the ground in the island of Lewis, by digging it with spades. *Martin.*—Isl. Norw. Su. G. *tomt*, the area round a house, also a place of pasture. *Toft* is synon.

TIN, *s.* A jug of *tinned* iron, S.

TIN, *s.* Loss. From *tine*, to lose. *Sir Tristr.*

TYNAR, TINER, *s.* 1. A loser, S. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. One who loses his cause, or is cast, in a court of law, ibid.

TINCHELL, TINCHEL, *s.* 1. A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space, and gradually narrowing, brought great quantities of deer together, S. *Pitscottie.* 2. A trap or snare, Roxb.—Ir. Gael. *tinchioll*, circuit, compass.

To TYND, *v. n.* To kindle. V. TEEND.

TYND, *s.* A spark. V. TEEND.

TYND, *s.* 1. A harrow-tooth; a tine, S.—Isl. *tindr*, Su. G. *tinne*, id. 2. One course of the harrow over a field, S. V. TIND. 3. *Tyndis*, *s. pl.* the horns of a hart. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *tinne*, any thing sharp like a tooth.

TINDE, *s.* *On tinde*, in a collected state. *Sir Tristrem.*—Isl. *tynd*, collectum.

To **TINE**, **TYNE**, *v. a.* 1. To lose. *Wallace.* 2. To forfeit. *Acts Ja. I.* 3. To lose a cause in a court of justice; to receive a decision contrary to one's claim. *Act Dom. Conc.* 4. To kill or destroy. *Wynt.* 5. To *Tyne heart*, to lose courage or spirit, or inclination to any business. *Pitscottie.* 6. To *Tyne the heartis* of others, to lose their affections, S. Ibid. 7. *To Tyne the saddle*, to lose all, S. *Baillie.*—Isl. *tyn-ast*, perdere.

To **TINE**, *v. n.* To be lost; to perish, in whatever way. *Ship Lawis. Old Song*, "*Tak your auld Cloak about you.*" Mr. Nares, in his valuable Glossary, has shown that Spenser uses this word as signifying "to perish, to die."

TIN-EGIN, *s.* Forced fire, West. Isl. V. NEID-FYRE.

TINE HEART, TYNE A'. A proverbial phrase urging the necessity of not suffering the spirits to sink, when one meets with difficulties, S. *Ross.*

TINEMAN, *s.* An appellation given to one of the Lords of Douglas, from his being unfortunate in losing almost all his men in battle. *Godscroft.*

To **TING**, *v. a.* To ring, S. *Henrysone.*

TING-TANG, *s.* Sound of a bell, S.—Teut. *tinghe-tanghen*, tintinare.

TYNING, *s.* 1. The act of losing, S. 2. The state of being lost, S.

BETWEEN THE TYNING AND THE WINNING. 1. Applied to any cause or matter, the issue of which turns on a very narrow hinge, S. *Poet. Museum.* 2. Used in a moral sense; in that intermediate state, in which a person may either be lost or saved, S. *Galt.*

To **TINK**, *v. a.* To rivet; including the idea of the noise made in riveting; a Gipsy word, Roxb. The E. v. *to Tink*, as denoting a sharp sound, is probably the origin.

To **TINKLE** *on*, *v. n.* To ring chimes about. *Baillie.*

TINKLER'S TIPPENCE. Expl. "useless cash." *Gall. Encycl.* Money to be spent, as a *tinker* wastes his, in the *change-house.*

TINKLE-SWEETIE, *s.* A cant name formerly given, in Edinburgh, to the bell rung at eight o'clock, P.M. as that which was rung at two o'clock was called the *Kail-bell.* The *Aught-hours' bell* was thus denominated, because the *sound* of it was so *sweet* to the ears of apprentices and shopmen, as they were then at liberty to shut in for the night.

TINNEL, *s.* Water-mark. *Balf. Pract.*—L. B. *tinnel-ius.* It may have been formed from A. S. *tyne*, a hedge, a fence, or Su. G. *taen-ia*, to extend, q. that which forms a fence to the sea, or the utmost extent of its fluctuation.

TINNIE, *s.* The small tin jug or porringer, used by children, S.

TYNSAILL, TINSALL, TYNSELL, TINSEL, *s.* 1. Loss, S. *Barbour.* 2. Forfeiture. *Acts Ja. I.*

To **TINSALL**, *v. a.* To injure, from the s. *Baron Courts.*

TIN-SMITH, *s.* A tin-plate worker, Aberd.

TYNT, TINT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Lost. V. TINE, TYNE, *v.*

TINT NOR TRIAL. V. TAINT.

TINTOE, *s.* The pin used in turning the cloth-beam of a loom, Paisley, Edinburgh.

TINWALD COURT. "This word, yet retained in many parts of Scotland, signifies *Vallis Negotii*, and is applied to those artificial mounds which were in ancient times assigned to the meeting of the inhabitants for holding their *Comitia.*" *Sir W. Scott.*

TIORDIN, *s.* Thunder, Shetl.—Dan. *torden*, id.

TIP, *s.* A ram, Galloway. *Burns.* A. Bor. "*Teap*, tup, a ram, North." Grose. He also gives it in the form of *Tip.* V. TUP.

To **TIP**, *v. n.* To take the ram, S. *Kelly.* Used also actively.

To **TIP**, *v. a.* To nettle from disappointment, S. A metaph. use of E. *tip*, to strike slightly.

To **TIPPENIZE**, *v. n.* To tipple small beer, S. from *two-penny.* *Ramsay.*

To **TIPPER**, *v. n.* To walk on tiptoe, or in an unsteady way; to totter; as, *To tipper up a hill*, Fife.—Su. G. *tippa*, leviter tangere. This undoubtedly gives the origin of *Tipperty*, q. to *tipper*, or walk unsteadily, on the *tae* or toe.

To **TIPPER-TAIPER**, *v. n.* To totter, Lanarks.

TIPPERTY, *adj.* 1. Unstable, S. B. 2. *To gang tipperty-like*, to walk in a flighty, ridiculous manner, S. B. 3. Applied to a young woman, who walks very stiffly, precisely, or with a mincing gait, Fife. V. TIPPERTIN.

TIPPERTIN, *s.* A bit of card with a pin passed through it, resembling a *teetotum*, Loth. Hence, *to loup like a tippertin.*

TIPPET, *s.* 1. One length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line, S. *Tibbet*, Fife. Synon. *Leit*, Upp. Clydes.—C. B. *tip*, a bit, a small fragment, or Teut. *tip*, apex. 2. A handful of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching, Aberd. E. *snood.*

* **TIPPET**, *s.* *St. Johnstone's Tippet*, a halter. V. RIBBAND.

TIPPET-STANE, *s.* A circular stone with a hook in its centre for twisting *tippets.*

TIPPY, *adj.* Dressed in the highest fashion; modish, Renfr. A. Bor. "*Tippy*, smart, fine. *Tippy Bob*," Gl. Brockett.

TIPPY, *s.* The *ton*; as, *at the tap of the tippy*, at the top of the fashion, Renfr. Most probably from E. *tip*, the top, the extremity.

To **TIPTOO**, *v. n.* To be in a violent passion, Ayrs. Perhaps q. set on *tiptoe*; but see TAPTOO.

TYRANDRY, *s.* Tyranny. *Wallace.*

TYRANE, *s.* A tyrant. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *tyran*, id.

TYRANE, *adj.* Tyrannical. *Lyndsay.*

TYRANEESE, *v. a.* To overwork. *Buchan.*

TYRANFULL, *adj.* Tyrannical. *Bellend.*

TYRANLIE, *adv.* Tyrannically. *Douglas.*

TYRE, *s.* *A hat of tyre*, part of the dress of Bruce at Bannockburn. *Barbour.*—A. S. *tyr*, tiara.

TYREMENT, *s.* Interment. *Douglas.* Abbrev. from *entyrement*, id. used by the same writer.

TIRL, *s.* A substitute for the trundle of a mill, Shetl. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *trill-a*, to trundle.

TIRL, TIRLE, *s.* 1. A smart stroke, S. V. DIRL. 2. A touch, in the way of intermeddling. *Cleland.* 3. A dance. *Ramsay.* 4. A gentle breeze, S. Ibid.

To **TIRL**, TIRLE, *v. a.* 1. To uncover, S. *Burns.* 2. To pluck off expeditiously; applied to dress. *Priests Peblis.* 3. To strip; applied to property. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *thyrl-a*, turbine versari subito.

To **TIRL**, *v. a.* To thrill, S. B. *Skinner.*

To **TIRL** *at the Pin.* It has occurred to me that this is probably the same with E. *Twirl*, "to turn round." This idea has been suggested by the notice in Gl.

Antiq. "*Tirling at the door-pin*, twirling the handle of the latch."

To TIRL, *v. n.* To change; to veer about; applied to the wind, Loth.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *thirl-a*, circumagere, *thyrl-a*, turbine versari subitò.

To TIRLE, *v. n.* To produce a tremulous sound by slightly touching, S.; R. *trill*, v. n. *Muse's Threnodie.*

TIRLES, *s. pl.* Some disease. *Montgomerie.*—Fr. *tarle*, a wood-worm.

TIRLESS, TIRLASS, TIRLIES, *s.* 1. A lattice, S. *Baillie.* 2. A wicket, S. B. *Law Case.*—Fr. *treillis*; Teut. *traelie.*

TIRLESS-YETT, *s.* A turn-style, S.

TIRLEST, *part. adj.* Trellised, S.

TIRLIE, *s.* A winding in a footpath. *Tirlies*, little circular stoppages in path-ways, which turn round. *Gall. Encycl.*

TIRLIEWIRLIE, *s.* 1. A whirligig, S. 2. An ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines, S. *Forbes's Shop Bill.*—Su. G. *trill-a*, and *hwarf-a*, rotare.

TIRLIE-WIRLIE, *adj.* Intricate, or as conjoining the ideas of intricacy and trivial ornament, S. *Antiquary.*

TIRLING OF THE MOSS. The act of paring off the superficial part of the soil which lies above peats, S. *Surv. Peeb.*

TIRLY-TOY, *s.* Apparently synon. with *Tirly-wirly*, a toy or trifle, Aberd. *Skinner.*

TIRMA, *s.* The sea-pie. *Martin.*

To TIRR, TIRUR, *v. a.* 1. To tear. *Douglas.* 2. To uncover forcibly, ibid. 3. To unroof, S. *Spalding.* "*To Tirr the Kirk, to Theek the Quire*," S. Prov.; to act preposterously, to pull down with the one hand in order to rebuild with the other. 4. To strip one of his property. *Morison.* 5. To pare off the sward, S. *Statist. Acc.*—A. S. *tyr-an*, *tyr-wan*, to tear. 6. To undress; to pull off one's clothes, S. B.

To TIRR, *v. n.* To snarl, S.—Teut. *tergh-en*, to irritate.

TIRR, *adj.* Crabbed, S. B.—Isl. *tirrin*, difficilis, austerus. V. the *v.*

TIRR, *s.* An ill-tempered child, S.

TIRRACKE, *s.* The tarrock, larus tridactylus, Linn. Shetl. *Pirate.*

TIRRAN, *s.* 1. A tyrant, S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Any person of a perverse humour, with whom it is hardly possible to live, S.—O. Fr. *tyraine*, *tyranne*, femme méchante, qui agit comme un tyran, qui abuse de son autorité, Roquefort. V. TYRANE.

TIRROCK, *s.* The common tern, *sterna hirundo. Fleming.*

TIRRIVEE, *s.* A fit of passion, or the extravagant mode of displaying it, as by prancing, stamping, &c. S. *Waverley.*—Fr. *tir-er*, to dart forth, and *vif*, lively; denoting the lively action of rage.

To TIRSE, *v. a.* To pull with a jerk, Shetl.

TIRRIE, TARRAN, *adj.* Angry; furious, Orkn. V. TYRANE, *adj.*

TIRWIRR, TIRWIRRING, *adj.* Habitually growling, S.—Teut. *tergh-en*, to irritate, and *werren*, to contend.

TISCHE, TYSCHE, TYSCHEY, TUSCHE, *s.* A girdle, *Douglas.*—Fr. *tissu*, id.; Belg. *tessche*, a scrip.

TYSDAY, TYISDAY, *s.* Tuesday, S. *Knox.*—A. S. *Tiwesdaeg*, from *Tuisco*, a Saxon deity; or Goth. *Tijs*; Isl. *Tijsday*, id.

TYSE, TYIST, TYST, *v. a.* To entice, S. B. *Douglas.*—Arm. *tis*, a train; Su. G. *tuss-a*, to incite dogs.

TISSLE, *s.* "A struggle; same with *Dissle.*" *Gall. Encycl.* Merely a variety of *Taissle*, q. v.

TYST, TAISTE. The black guillemot (Orkn.), TYSTIE (Shetl.), *s.* The Greenland Dove; sea turtle. *Barry.*—Isl. *teist-a*, Norw. *teiste*, id.

To TYSTE, *v. a.* "To stir up; to entice." *Gl. Picken.* V. TYSE, *v.*

TYSTRE, *s.* A case; a cover. *Wyntown.*—L. B. *tester-um*, covering of a bed.

TIT, *s.* A snatch. V. TYTE, *s.*

TIT. *A tit*, agog. *Bruce.* V. TID.

TIT FOR TAT. Exact retaliation; a fair equivalent, S. *Rams.* This phrase, *Tit for tatt*, is retained in the intercourse of children, in the following adage uttered when one returns a stroke received from another, "*Tit for tat's* fair play in gude cottar fechtin," Loth.—Perhaps we should view it as a contraposition of the Teut. or Goth. pronouns signifying *this* and *that*, with the slight change of a letter of the same organ; thus, Belg. *dit voor dat* would literally signify, this for that.

TIT-AN'-TAUM, *s.* A term used in Ayrs. (if I rightly understand the definition transmitted to me) signifying a fit of ill-humour; perhaps from *Tit*, a slight stroke, and *Tawm*, a fit of crossness.

TITBORE, TATBORE. The play of Bo-peep. Syn. *Teet-bo. Forbes's Disc. Perv. Deceit.*

To TYTE, *v. n.* To totter, Buchan. *Tarras.* The same with *Toyte*, v. q. v.

To TYTE *o'er*, *v. n.* To fall over, Berwicks.

To TYTE, *v. a.* 1. To snatch; to draw suddenly, S. *Wyntown.* 2. To move by jerks, S.—A. S. *tit-an*, Teut. *tyd-en*, trahere.

TYTE, TYT, *s.* 1. A quick pull. *Wyntown.* 2. A tap, S. V. the *v.*

TYTE, *adj.* Direct; straight, S. B. *Ross.*—Sw. *tæt*, close, thick.

TYTE, TYT, *adv.* Soon. *Barbour.*—Isl. *títt*, ready. *Als tyte*, as soon as; *as tite*, id. Clydes.

TITGANDIS. L. *tithandis*, as in MS. tidings. *Houlate.*

TITHY, *adj.* Apparently the same with *Tidy*, plump; thriving. V. TYDY.

TITHER, *adj.* The other, used after *the*, S. V. [TOTHER.

TITHING, TITHAND, *s.* Tidings. *Houlate.*—Belg. *tijding*, Isl. *tidende*, id.

TYTY, *s.* A grandfather, Strathmore. This probably is merely a fondling term, as it is undoubtedly local.—C. B. *taid*, a grandfather; Germ. *tatte*, pater. Junius informs us that the ancient Frisians called a father *teyte.*

TITING, *s.* The tit-lark, Orkn. Alauda pratensis, Linn. *Low's Faun. Orcad.*

TITLAR, TITTILLAR, *s.* A tatler. *Henrysone.*

To TITLE, *v. n.* To prate idly, S. *Melvil.*—Su. G. *twétalen*, double-tongued.

TITLENE, TITLING, *s.* The hedge-sparrow.—Isl. *tytling-r*, id. *Compl. S.*

TITLY, *adv.* Speedily. *Sir Tristrem.*

TITLING, *s.* The titlark. V. TELLING.

TYTTAR, *adv.* Rather; sooner. *Barb.*—Isl. *tidari*, compar. of *tid-r*, frequentior. *Tittar rather* is a phrase still used by old people, Ettr. For. It is evidently pleonastic. V. TYTE, *adv.*

TITTY, *s.* Dimin. of *sister*, S. *Ritson.*

TITTY, *adj.* 1. Coming in gusts, S. B. from *tit*, a stroke. 2. Testy; ill-humoured, Renfr. In the latter sense it nearly resembles A. Boy. "*Testy* or *Teethy*, fretful, fractious; as children when cutting their teeth," Grose. V. TYTE.

TITTIE-BILLIE, *s.* An equal; a match; as, "Tam's a great thief, but Willie's *tittie-billie* wi' him," a vulgar term, Roxb. From *Tittie*, sister, and *Billie*, equal, or perhaps q. "They are *Tittie* and *Billie*," *i. e.* sister and brother; having the strongest marks of resemblance.

TITTISH, *adj.* Captious; testy, S. B.

TITTS, *s. pl.* A disease in the dugs of cows. *Montgomerie.*—Teut. *titte*, udder.

TITUDAR, *s.* The name given to a person who, although a laic, had a donation of church-lands, as of those belonging to an abbey, priory, &c. at, or after, the Reformation. *Acts Cha. I.* "*Titulars of Erection* are those who, after Popery was destroyed, got a right to the parsonage teinds which had fallen to monasteries, because of several parishes that had been *mortified* to them." *Dict. Feud. Law.* The person invested with this property was thus designed, as having a legal *title* to the tithes.

TITUP, *s.* A trigger. *Bellenden.* From *tit*, a tap, and the prep. *up.*

TIVLACH, *s.* A thick cake of coarse meal, Shetl.

To TIZZLE, *v. a.* To stir up or turn over; as, "to *tizzle* hay," Fife. It seems merely a variety of *tousle.*

TO, *adv.* Used in the sense of *down*, S. "*Ganging to* of the sun," his going down. *Balf. Pract. Doug. Virg.*

TO, *adv.* Too, A. S. id. *Barbour.*

TO, *adv.* Preceding a *v. part.* or *adj.* quite; entirely; very. *Wyntown.* *To* is prefixed to many A. S. words, and has various powers; *to-faegen*, perfactus, *to-braecan*, disrumpere, *to-cwysan*, quatere, dissipare.

TO. Shut. *The door is tue*, S.—Belg. *toe*, id. *De deur is toe.*

TO-AIRN, (*o* pron. as Gr. *υ*,) *s.* A piece of iron with a perforation so wide as to admit the pipe of the smith's bellows, built into the wall of his forge, to preserve the pipe from being consumed by the fire, Roxb.

TOALIE, TOLIE, *s.* A small round *bannock* or cake of any kind of bread, Upp. Clydes. *Todie*, synon. Roxb.—C. B. *twi*, that which is rounded and smooth.

To TOAM, *v. n.* To rope. V. TOME.

TOCHER, TOUCHQUHARE, TOCHER-GOOD, *s.* The dowry brought by a wife, S. *Bellenden.*—Ir. *tochar*, a dowry.

To TOCHER, *v. a.* To give a dowry to, S. *Pitscottie.*

TOCHERLESS, *adj.* Having no portion, S. *Shirrefs. Waverley.*

To TO-CUM, *v. n.* To approach; to come. *Douglas.*—A. S. *to-cum-an*, advenire. In old writings, it is often used with respect to the receipt of letters, for *come to.* "To al thaim to quhais knaulage thir present lettres sal *to cum.*" *Regist. Scon.*

TOCUM, TO-CUMMING, *s.* 1. Approach. *Douglas.* 2. Encounter, ibid.—A. S. *to-cyme*, an approaching.

TOD, *s.* The fox, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Isl. *toa*, *tove*, vulpes. This word is used by Ben Jonson. It must be recollected, however, that he was of Scottish extraction.

TOD, *s.* Bush. *Ivy tod*, ivy bush. *Antiquary.*—This is an O. E. word, now obsolete, and I mention it merely to point out what seems to be the root, although overlooked by English lexicographers.—Isl. *tota*, ramusculus, Haldorson.

TOD, TODIE, TODDIE, *s.* A small round cake of any kind of bread, given to children to keep them in good humour, Roxb. *Toalie*, synon.—Isl. *taata*, placenta infantum.

TOD AND LAMBS. A game played on a perforated board, with wooden pins, S. *Tennant.* It is called in Fife the *tod-brod.*

TODDLE, *s.* A small cake or *skon*, Upp. Clydes. A dimin. from *Tod*, id.

TODDLE, *s.* A designation given to a child, or to a neat small person, Ang.

TODDLER, *s.* One who moves with short steps, S. V. HODLE, *v.*

TODGIE, *s.* A round flat cake of a small size, Berw. Apparently from *Tod*, id.—C. B. *tais* and *teisen*, however, signify a cake.

TOD-HOLE, *s.* A hole in which the fox hides himself, S. *Hogg.* More commonly *Tod's hole.*

To TODLE, TODDLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps, in a tottering way, S. *Burel.* 2. To purl; to move with a gentle noise, S. *Fergusson.* 3. It denotes the murmuring noise caused by meat boiling gently in a pot, Fife; more generally *tottle*, S. *A. Douglas.*—Isl. *dudd-a*, segnipes esse; Su. G. *tult-a*, minutis gressibus ire.

TODLICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A child beginning to walk, Fife.

TOD-LIKE, *adj.* Resembling the fox in inclination, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

TOD-PULTIS. *Inventories.* Probably an error of the writer for *tod-peltis*, *i. e.* fox-skins.—E. *pelt*, Teut. *pels*, Germ. *peltz*, id.

TO-DRAW, *s.* A resource; a refuge; something *to* which one can *draw* in danger or straitening circumstances, Teviotd.—Teut. *toe-dragh-en* is adferre, and Dan. *tildraggende*, attractive.

TOD'S BIRDS. An evil brood; sometimes *Tod's Bairns.* *R. Bruce.*

TOD'S-TAILS, TOD-TAILS, *s. pl.* Alpine club-moss, an herb, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

TOD'S-TURN, *s.* A base, crafty trick; a term still used in some parts of the North of S. *Letter from a Country Farmer to his Laird, a Member of Parliament.*

TOD-TYKE, *s.* A mongrel between a fox and a dog, S. *Gall. Enc.*

TOD-TOUZING, *s.* The Scottish method of hunting the fox, by shouting, bustling, guarding, hallooing, &c. *Gall. Encycl.*

TOD-TRACK, *s.* "The traces of the fox's feet in snow. By the marks of his feet, he seems to have but two; for he sets his hind feet exactly in the tracks of the fore ones." *Gall. Encycl.*

TOFALL, TOOFALL, *s.* 1. A building annexed to the wall of a larger one. *Wynt.*—O. E. "*Tofall* shedde, appendicium, appendix, eges," Prompt. Parv. A. Bor. "*Toofal*, *twofall*, or *teefall*, a small building adjoining to, and with the roof resting on, the wall of a larger one; often pronounced *touffa.*" Gl. Brockett. 2. It now properly denotes one, the roof of which rests on the wall of the principal building, S. *Spald.*—Teut. *toe-vall-en*, adjungere se, adjungi.

TO-FALL, TOO-FALL, *s.* The close. *To-fall o' the day*, the evening, S.—Teut. *toe-val*, eventus; *toe-vall-en*, cadendo claudi. *Pop. Ball.*

TOFORE, *prep.* Before. *Douglas.*—A. S. *to-for*, ante, coram.

TOFORE, *adv.* Before. *Douglas.*

* TOFT, *s.* "A place where a messuage has stood," Johns.—L. B. *toft-um*, from which Johns. derives this word, has certainly been formed from Su. G. *toft*, area, properly that appropriated to building. V. TAFT.

TOFT, *s.* A bed for plants, Caithn

PLANT-TOFT, *s.* A bed for rearing young coleworts or cabbages, Ibid. *Surv. Caithn.*—Isl. *plant-a*, plantare, and *toft*, area.

TO-GANG, *s.* "Encounter; meeting; access," Gl. Sibb. vo. *To-cum.*

TO-GAUN, *s.* A drubbing; as, "I'll gie you a gude *to-gaun*," Lanarks. This seems originally the same with *To-gang*. Apparently from *Gae*, to go, with the prep. *To*. *Gae-to*, synon.

TOGEDDER, *adv.* Together. *Reg. Aberd.*

TOGERSUM, *adj.* Tedious; tiresome. Pron. *Tuhogersum*, Mearns.—Germ. *soger-n*, *söger-n*, tardare, moram trahere, from *sug*, mora vel tractus.

TOHILE. L. *to hile*, to conceal. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *hyl-ia*, occultare.

TOY, TOY-MUTCH, *s.* A head-dress of linen or woollen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *natt-tyg*, a night-cap; Belg. *tooij-en*, to tire, to adorn; Fr. *toque*.

TOIG, *s.* A small straw basket for meal, Shetl.

TOIGHAL, (*gutt.*) *s.* A parcel; a budget; luggage; any troublesome appendage, Dunbartons. *Taughal*, id. Pertha.—Gael. *tiagh*, *tiach*, *tiachog*, a bag, a wallet, a satchel.

To TOIR, *v. a.* To beat; S. *toor*. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *torfw-a*, verberare.

TOIT, *s.* A fit, whether of illness, or of bad humour. *Semple.* V. TOUT.

TOYT, *s.* *Toyts of Tay*, the fresh water mussels found in Tay. *Muse's Thren.*—Teut. *tote*, *tuyt*, cornu, extremitas instar cornu.

To TOYTE, TOT, *v. n.* To totter like old age, S. *Burns.* V. TODLE.

* TOKEN, *s.* A ticket of lead or tin, given as a mark of admission to the Sacrament of the Supper, S. *Spalding.*

TOKIE, *s.* An old woman's head-dress, resembling a monk's cowl, S. B.—Fr. *toque*, a bonnet or cap; *tocqué*, coiffed.

TOKIE, *s.* A fondling term applied to a child, S. B.—Germ. *tocke*, a baby, a puppet.

TOLBUTHE, TOLLBOOTH, *s.* A prison or jail, S.—Isl. *tollbud*, Dan. *toldbod*, telonium.

TOLDOUR, TOLDOIR, *s.* A kind of cloth wrought with threads of gold. *Inventories.* This is evidently the same with *Twelld doir*.—Q. *toile d'or*, from Fr. *toile*, cloth, linen cloth, and *d'or*, of gold. The origin is Lat. *tela*, a web. V. TWELL, and TWOLDERE.

TOLIE, *s.* A small round cake of any kind of bread. V. TOALIE.

TOLL, *s.* A turnpike, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

TOLL-BAR, *s.* A turnpike, S. A. Bor.; evidently from the bar or bars employed to prevent passage without payment of the *toll* imposed.

TOLLIE, *s.* Excrement. Fife.—Armor. and Corn. *tell*, dung, dirt.

TOLLING, TOWLING, *s.* The sound emitted by the queen bee before swarming, Upp. Clydes. *Edin. Enc.* From the E. v. *to Toll*.

TOLLONESELLAR, *s.* A dealer in tallow; anciently written *Tallone*. *Aberd. Reg.*

TOLL-ROAD, *s.* A turnpike road, S.

TOLMONTH, TOLMOND, *s.* A year; *twelve months*; S. *Towmont*. *Acts Ja. VI. Aberd. Reg.* Pronounced, in Fife, *Twal-month*.

TO-LOOK, TOLUIK, *s.* A prospect; matter of expectation, S. *Knox.*—A. S. *to-loc-ian*, adspicere.

TOLOR, *s.* State; condition. V. TALER.

To TOLTER, *v. n.* To move unequally; to totter. *King's Quair.*—Su. G. *tult-a*, vacillare; Lat. *tolutar-is*, ambling.

TOLTER, TOLTIE, *adj.* Unstable; in a state of vacillation. *K. Quair.*

TO-LUCK, *s.* Boot; what is given above bargain, S. from the vulgar idea of giving *luck* to a bargain. V. LUCKS-PENNY.

TOME, TOM, TOUM, TOAM, *s.* 1. A line for a fishing-rod, S. O. Shetl. *Hogg.* 2. A long thread of any ropy, glutinous substance; as rosin half-melted, sealing wax, &c. Clydes.—Isl. *taum*, funis piscatorius; Norw. *tomme*, a line, a rope.

To TOME, TOUM, *v. a.* To draw out any viscous substance into a line, Roxb. Pron. q. *Toom*.

To TOME or TOUM *out*, *v. n.* To be drawn out into a line; to issue in long threads, like any glutinous substance; as, "*It cam towmin' out*," Clydes. Roxb. *To hing towmin' down*, to hang in the manner of saliva from the lips, Ibid.; q. to hang down as a hair-line.

TOME, *s.* Used, perhaps, for book.—L. B. *tomus*, libellus, codex; Fr. *tome*, part of a book in one volume. *Poems 16th Century.*

TOMERALL, *s.* "A horse two years old; a young *cout* or staig." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps a corr. of *Twa-year-auld*.

TOMMACK, *s.* A hillock. V. TAMMOCK.

TOMMINAUL, *s.* An animal of the ox kind, that is a year old, Ayrs. Corr. from *towmont*, a year, or *twal months*, and *auld*, old. V. ETTERLIN and TOMERALL.

TOMMY NODDIE, TOM-NODDY. The puffin, a bird, S. Orkn. The *Tam Norie* of the Bass. *Barry.*

TOMSHEE, *s.* A fairy hillock, Gael. *Clan-Albin.*

TO-NAME, *s.* A name added, for the sake of distinction, to one's surname; or used instead of it; as, *Hab o' the Shawis*. *Minst. Bord.*

TONE, *part. pa.* Taken, S. *tane*. *Dunbar.*

TONGABLAA, *s.* Incessant speaking, Shetl.

TONG-GRANT, *s.* Verbal acknowledgment; confession. "His awin *tong grant*." *Aberd. Reg.*

* TONGUE, *s.* 1. *On* one's *tongue*, by heart, S. B. 2. *To gie aff the tongue*, to deliver a message verbally contradistinguished from writing; as, "Did you give it in writing?" "Na, I gi'ed it *aff my tongue*," S.

TONGUE-FERDY, *adj.* Loquacious; glib of the tongue, Ang.—Su. G. *tung*, lingua, and *faerdig*, paratus.

TONGUEY, *adj.* 1. Qualified to defend one's own cause with the *tongue*, S. 2. Loquacious; glib-tongued; rather used in a bad sense, S. *Ferguson.*—Teut. *tonghigh*, id.

TONGUE-RAKE, *s.* Elocution, S.—Su. G. *tung*, and *rek-a*, vagari.

TONGUE-ROOTS, *s. pl.* *It was just at my tongue-roots*, a phrase intimating that a person was just about to catch a term that had caused a degree of hesitation, or that he was on the point of uttering an idea in which he has been anticipated by another, S.

To TONGUE-TACK, *v. a.* To prevent from freedom of speech. *Society Contendings.*

TONGUE-TACKED, *part. pa.* 1. Tongue-tied; applied to those who have an impediment in speech, in consequence of the membrane which attaches the tongue to the palate, coming too far forward, S.; pron. *Tongue-tackit*. 2. Applied to a person that is accustomed to speak a good deal, who becomes suddenly or unusually silent; as, "What ails ye the night, man? Ye look as gif ye were *tongue-tackit*," S.

3. Mealy-mouthed; not speaking the truth with becoming boldness, S. *Walker's Remark. Passages.* 4. Mumbling, in consequence of being in some degree intoxicated, Roxb.

TONNE, *adj.* Apparently made of *tin.* "Ane *tonne* flakoune," *i. e.* flagon. *Aberd. Reg.*

TONNY, *adj.* "Ane *tonny quot*," perhaps a tawny-coloured coat. *Aberd. Reg.*

TONNOCHED, *part. pa.* Covered with a plaid, Perths. *Donald and Flora.*—Gael. *tonnag*, a wrapper round the shoulders.

To TOOBER, *v. a.* To beat; to strike, S. O.; *tabour*, E. and Loth.—Fr. *tabour-er*, to strike or bump on the posteriors, q. as on a drum.

TOOBER, *s.* A quarrel, S. O.

TOOBERIN, *s.* A beating; a drubbing; as, "I gae him a gude *tooberin*," S. O. V. TABOUR.

TOOFALL, *s.* V. TO-FALL.

TOOK, *s.* A particular and disagreeable taste or flavour. V. TEUK.

TOOK, *s.* A tuck.

To TOOK, *v. n.* To tuck.

TOOLYE, *s.* A broil. V. TUILYIE.

To TOOLYE, *v. n.* To quarrel. V. TUILYIE.

TOOM, *adj.* Empty. V. TUME.

TOOM, *s.* A place into which rubbish is emptied.

TOOM-SKIN'D, *adj.* Hungry. V. TUME.

TOOP, *s.* A *Tup;* a ram; pron. like Gr. *v.* S. *Burns.*

TOOPIKIN, TOOPICK, TOPICK, *s.* 1. A pinnacle; a summit, Aberd. *Walker's Peden.* 2. A narrow pile raised so high as to be in danger of falling, ibid. 3. A dome, cupola, turret, or steeple, ibid.—C. B. *topiawg*, having a top or crest.

TOOR, *s.* A turf, S. B. Pronounced in Fife, *Tore.* V. TURRS.

TOORRIN, *part. pr.* "Hay is said to be *toorrin*, when it rises on the rake in raking." *Gall. Encycl.*—E. *towering*, Lat. *turris.*

TOOSH, TOUSH, *s.* A woman's bed-gown; synon. *Short-gown.* An abbrev. of *Curtoush*, q. v.

To TOOT, TOUT, *v. a.* 1. To blow or sound a horn, S. *Fountainhall.*—Su. G. *tut-a*, Isl. *taut-a*, ululare; Su. G. *tuta i horn*, to blow a horn. 2. To sound loudly; to spread as a report. "It was *tootit* throw a' the kintry;" "the kintra claiks war *tootit* far and wide," Fife.

To TOOT, TOUT, *v. n.* 1. To cry as if one were sounding a horn; to prolong the voice, S. *Urquhart's Rabelais.* 2. To make a plaintive noise, as when a child cries loudly and mournfully, S.—Isl. *taut*, murmur, susurrus, *taut-a*, murmurare.

TOOT, TOUT, *s.* 1. The blast of a horn or trumpet, S. *Ramsay.* 2. The horn itself. *Ja. VI.*

To TOOT, *v. n.* To express dissatisfaction or contempt, S.—Isl. *taut-a*, murmurare.

TOOT, *interj.* Expressive of contempt, S. The same with E. *Tut.*

To TOOT, *v. a.* To drink copiously. *Toot it up*, drink it off. V. TOUT, *v.*

TOOTH. V. TEETH.

TOOTHFU', *s.* *To tak a toothfu'*, to take a moderate quantity of strong liquor, S. *J. Nicol.* A *toothfu' o' drink*, a quantity of drink. *Gall. Enc.*

TOOTH-RIFE, *adj.* Agreeable to the taste; palatable, Roxb.—A. S. *tooth*, dens, and *ryfe*, frequens, q. what one wishes to employ his teeth about frequently.

* TOOTHSOME, *adj.* Not merely pleasing to the taste, as in E. but easily chewed, Fife.

TOOT-MOOT, *s.* A muttering. This is the pron. of *Tut-mute*, Aberd.

TOOT-NET, *s.* A large fishing-net anchored, Ang. *Law Case.*—Belg. *tootebel*, a certain square net.

TOOTSMAN, *s.* One who gives warning, by a cry, to haul the *toot-net*, S.

TOOTTLE, *s.* A drunkard; often pleonastically, "a drucken *tootle*," S.

To TOOTTLE, *v. n.* To mutter; to speak to one's self, Kinross.—A dimin. either from *Toot*, v. to express dissatisfaction, or from the Isl. radical term, *taut-a*, murmurare.

To TOP, TOPE, *v. a.* 1. To tap; to broach. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Also used in a laxer sense, as equivalent to *breaking bulk. Aberd. Reg.*

TOP, TAP, *adj.* Capital; excellent; as, "That's *tap* yill," excellent ale, S. q. what is at the *top*, S. A.

TOP, TAIL, NOR MANE. V. TAP.

TOP ANNUEL. A certain annuity paid from lands or houses. *Acts Marie.*

To TOPE, *v. a.* To oppose. *Baillie.*

TOPFAW, *s.* Soil that has *fallen* in, or sunk from the *surface*, Fife.

TOPINELLIS, *s. pl.* "The lines for haling the top-sails." *Gl. Compl.*

TOPMAN, *s.* A ship or vessel with tops. *Pink. Hist. Scotl.*

TOP OUR TAIL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Lyndsay.*

TOPPER, *s.* Any thing excellent in its kind; as, "That's a *topper*," ibid. A. Bor. *Top*, good, excellent. "*Topper*, any thing superior; a clever or extraordinary person; but generally in an ironical sense," Gl. Brockett.

TOPSTER, TOPSTAR, *s.* A tapster. *Acts Cha. II.*

To TOPT, *v. a.* To tap; to broach. *Acts Cha. I.*

TO-PUT, *part. pa.* Affixed. *Pinkerton.*

TO-PUT, (pron. *Tee-pit,*) *s.* 1. Any thing unnecessarily or incongruously superadded, Aberd. 2. Any fictitious addition to a true narrative, ibid.

TO-PUTTER, *s.* Taskmaster. *Ramsay.* "Ill workers are aye gude *to-putters.*"

TOQUE, *s.* Formerly used to denote the cushion worn on the fore-part of the head, over which the hair of a female was combed, Perths. Ang. *Quentin Durward.* V. TOKIE.

TOR, (of a chair) *s.* Perhaps the round, or the semi-circular arm of a chair of state. *Knox.*—Fr. *tour*, Teut. *toer*, circulus; or the ornamented terminations of the two upright posts at the back, from A. S. *tor*, a hill, tower.

TORE, (of a saddle) *s.* The pommel, the fore-part of which is somewhat elevated, S. *Colvil.*—A. S. *tor*, a tower; an eminence.

To TORE, *v. a.* To tear. *Doug.*—A. S. *teor-an*, rumpere.

TORETT or TORRETT CLAITH. A muffler. *Inventt.*—Fr. *touret de nez*, a muffler, Cotgr. The *toretl* was meant to cover the nose.

TORFEIR, TORFER, *s.* Hardship; difficulty. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *torfaer-a*, iter difficile et impeditum.

To TORFEL, TORCHEL, *v. n.* 1. To pine away; to die, Roxb. Gl. Sibb.—Isl. *torfellde*, *torvellds*, difficilis, arduus. 2. To relapse into disease, Roxb. 3. Metaph. to draw back from a design or purpose, ibid. *Hogg.*

TORFLE, TORFEL, *s.* The state of being unwell; a declining state of health, Roxb.

* TORY, *s.* A term expressive of the greatest indignation or contempt; often applied to a child; as, "Ye vile little *Tory*," Ayrs.

TORYT. L. *taryt*, tarried. *Wallace.*

To TORK, Torque, *v. a.* To torture, or give pain by the continued infliction of punctures, pinching, nipping, or scratching, Roxb.—*Fr. torqu-er*, Lat. *torqu-ere*, to writhe.

To TORN, *v. a.* To turn. *Douglas.*—Ital. *torn-are.*

TORN BUT. Retaliation. *Barbour.*—*Fr. tourn-er*, to turn, *but a but*, on equal terms.

TORNE, *s.* A turn; an action done to another. *Douglas.*

TORNE, *s.* A tower. *Monro's Exped.*—Teut. *torn*, *torne*, the same with *torre*, turris.

TORPIT, *s.* Turpentine, Upp. Clydes.—Perhaps retained from C. B. *turpant*, id.

TORRIE, Tory, *s.* A beetle that breeds in dung, and consumes grain. *Surv. Banffs.* The *Torie-worm* is expl. "the hairy caterpillar," Mearns; the grub-worm, Aberd.—Fris. Belg. *torre*, vermis et scarabeus, scarabaeus pilularius, cantharus.

TORRIE, *s.* A term applied to peas roasted in the sheaf, Fife.—Lat *torreo*, q. what is scorched.

TORRY-EATEN, *adj. Torry-eaten land*, poor moorish soil, exhausted by cropping, very bare, and bearing only scattered tufts of sheep's fescue, S. B.—Isl. *torgiat-r*, aegre reparabilis; or Fris. *torre*, vermis, and *et-en*, q. worm-eaten.

To TORRIE-EAT, *v. n.* The same with being *Torry-eaten*, q. v. *Surv. Banffs.*

TORRIS, *pl.* Towers. *Gawan and Gol.*

TORT, *part. pa.* Tortured; disterted. *Doug.*—O. Fr. *tort*, Lat. *tort-us.*

TORTIS, *s. pl.* Wrongs.

TORTOR, *s.* A tormentor, Lat. *Rollock.*

TOSCH, Tosche, *adj.* 1. Neat; trim, S. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *tousé*, clipped; Belg. *dos-en*, to clothe. 2. This word is expl. as signifying "happy." *Gall. Encycl.*

TOSCHEODERACHE, *s.* 1. The deputy of a *Mair of Fee. Reg. Maj.* 2. The name given to the office itself. *Skene.*—Gael. Ir. *teachdaire*, a messenger; *teachdairacht*, a message.

TOSHLY, *adv.* Neatly, S. *Picken.*

TOSHOCH, *s.* "A comfortable looking young person, from *Tosh*, happy." *Picken.*

TOSIE, *adj.* 1. Tipsy; intoxicated in some degree, S. *Meston.* 2. Intoxicating. *Hamilton.*—Mod. Sax. *dosig*, giddy; Isl. *dus*, drunken.

TOSIE, Tozie, *adj.* Warm and snug, Clydes.

TOSILIE, Tozilie, *adv.* Warmly and snugly, Clydes.

TOSINESS, Tozineee, *s.* Warmth and snugness, Clydes.

TOSOT, *s.* An instrument of torture anciently used in S. *Maclaurin's Crim. Cases.*—Perhaps an instrument of torture for the toes, from Su. G. *taa*, pron. *to*, Isl. *ta*, the toe, and *sut*, dolor.

TOSS, *s.* 1. A health proposed; a *toast*, S. A. 2. A celebrated beauty; one often given as a *toast*, ibid.

To TOST, *v. a.* 1. To tease; to vex, Clydes.—C. B. *tost-i*, to cause violent pain, to rack, to torture. 2. Equivalent to the E. v. *to Toss.*

TOSTIT, Tosted, *part. adj.* 1. Tossed; used metaph. in regard to difficulties and opposition. *Rollock.* 2. Oppressed with severe affliction, S. B.

TOT, *s.* A fondling designation for a child, S. *Rams.* V. Totte.

To TOT, Tot *about*, *v. n.* 1. To move with short steps, as a child, S. 2. To move feebly, and in a tottering way, S. *Toyte*, synon. Ayrs.

TOT, *s.* The whole of any number of objects. With *haill* or *whole* prefixed, the whole without exception, S. *The Entail.*—Lat. *tot-us.* A. Bor. "*The whole tote*, a common pleonasm," Gl. Brockett.

To TOTCH, *v. a.* 1. To toss about, Upp. Clydes. 2. To rock a cradle, Nithsdale. *Cromek.*—Teut. *toets-en*, tangere.

To TOTCH, *v. n.* To move with short, quick steps; as, "a *totchin'* poney," Roxb.

TOTCH, *s.* A sudden jerk, Fife, Roxb.

To TOTH, Toath, *v. a.* To manure land by means of a *toth-fold. Surv. Banffs.*

TOTH, *s.* The manure made in this way, ibid. V. Tathe.

TOTH-FOLD, Toth-Fauld, *s.* An enclosure for manuring land, Banffs. Moray, Ib.

TOTHIR, Tothir, Tidder, *adj.* 1. The other, S. pron. *tither. Wallace.* 2. The second. *Wyntown.* 3. Indefinitely; in the sense of another, or posterior. *Barbour.*

To TOTTIE, *v. n.* To move with short steps, Fife. Synon. *Todle, Toddle.*

TOTTIE, *adj.* Warm; snug, Perths.—Gael. *teoth-am*, to warm. Syn. *Cosie.*

TOTTIS, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool. *Leg. St. Andrews.* Syn. *teats.*—Su. G. *totte*, a handful of flax or wool.

To TOTTLE, *v. n.* 1. A term used to denote the noise made by boiling gently, S. *A. Nicol.* 2. To purl, applied to a stream, Dumfr. *Nithsdale Song.* V. Todle.

To TOTTLE, *v. a.* To boil. *Herd's Coll.*

To TOTTLE, *v. n.* To walk with short steps. Synon. *Todle*, Ayrs. *Galt.*

TOTUM, *s.* 1. The game of *Te-totum*, S. 2. A term of endearment for a child, S.

Twa-three todlin weans they has,
The pride o' a' Stra'bogie;
Whene'er the *totums* cry for meat,
She curses aye his cogie.
Song. "*Could Kail in Aberdeen.*"

* *To* TOUCH, *v. a.* 1. Applied to an act of parliament, when it received the royal assent. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* 2. To hurt; to injure, S.

To TOUCH *up*, *v. a.* To animadvert upon, S.

TOUCHBELL, *s.* An earwig, S. A. The same with A. Bor. *Twitch-bell*, id. It is also pron. *Cech-bell*, q. v.

TOUCHET, (*gutt.*) *s.* A lapwing, S. "Upupa, a *touchet.*" Wedderburn's Vocab. V. Teuchit and Tuquhit.

TOUCH-SPALE, *s.* The earwig, Roxb. Loth. V. Touchbell.

TOUCHIE, *s.* A small quantity; a short time. *Skinner.*

To TOVE, *v. n.* To give forth a strong smoke. Thus a thing is said to "*tove* and reek," Roxb. "The reek gangs *tovin* up the lum," i. e. it ascends in a close body, Ettr. For. *A. Scott.*

To TOVE, *v. n.* To talk familiarly, prolixly, and cheerfully, S. often, *to tove and crack. A. Scott.*—Norw. *toeve*, to prattle, to be talkative.

TOVIE, *adj.* 1. Tipsy, Loth. 2. Babbling; talking in an incoherent manner, Clydes. 3. Comfortable; warm; as, "a *tovie* fire," Ettr. For. Fife, Loth. Syn. *Tosie.*

To TOVIZE, *v. a.* To flatter; to use cajoling language, Ayrs. *Edin. Mag.*

TOUK, *s.* An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, Roxb.; synon. *Hutch.*

TOUK, *s.* A hasty pull; a tug, S. *Ruddiman.*—A. S. *twic-an*, vellicare.

To TOUK, Touk, *v. n.* To emit a sound, in consequence of being beaten. *Evergreen.*

TOUK, *s.* 1. A stroke; a blow. *Douglas.* 2. *Touk of drum*, beat of drum, S. Gl. Sibb.

TOUM, *s.* A fishing-line. V. Tome.

TOUM, *s.* The gossamer, Roxb. Probably a secondary sense of *Tome*, *Toum*, a fishing-line.—In Fr. the gossamer is called *filandres*, thin threads.

TOUMS, *adj.* Ropy; glutinous, Roxb. V. Toum, *v.*

TOUN, Town, *s.* 1. This term is used in S. not merely as signifying a city or town, but also as denoting a farmer's steading, or a small collection of dwelling-houses, S. *Burns.* 2. A single dwelling-house, S. *Waverley.*

TOUNDER, *s.* Tinder. *Lyndsay.*—Alem. *tundere*, Isl. *tunthere*, id.

TOUN-GATE, *s.* A street, S. A. *Ed. Mag.*

TOUN-RAW, *s.* The privileges of a *township*. *To thraw* one's self *out o' a toun-raw*, to forfeit the privileges enjoyed in a small community, Roxb.; q. a *row* of houses in a *toun*.

TOUN'S-BAIRN, *s.* A native of a *town*, city, or village, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*

TOUP, *s.* A foolish fellow, Mearns.—Dan. *taabe*, a fool. V. Taupie.

To TOUR, *v. n.* To speed. *Helenore.*

By Tour, *adv.* Alternately; by turns. *Spalding.*

TOUR, Toor, *s.* A turf, S. B. *Old Song.*

TOURBILLON, *s.* A whirlwind; a tornado, Ayrs.—Fr. id.

TOURN, *s.* Turn; course; in regular succession, S. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *tour*, id.

TOURKIN-CALF, Tourkin-lamb, *s.* A calf or lamb that wears a skin not its own. A *tourkin-lamb* is one taken from its dam, and given to another ewe that has lost her own. In this case the shepherd takes the skin of the dead lamb, and puts it on the back of the living one; and thus so deceives the ewe that she allows the stranger to suck, S. B.—Isl. *torkend-r*, notu difficilis, item deformatus.

To TOUSE, *v. a.* To disorder; to dishevel; particularly used in relation to the hair, S. This word occurs in O. E.

TOUSH, *s.* A part of female dress. V. Toosh.

TOUSLE, Towzie, *adj.* 1. Disordered; dishevelled, S. sometimes *touslie*. *Blackw. Mag.* 2. Rough; shaggy, S. *Burns.*

To TOUSLE, Towzle, *v. a.* 1. To put into disorder; often, *to rumple*, S. *Gent. Shep.* 2. To handle roughly, as dogs do each other. *Polwart.*—Isl. *tusk-a*, luctari, *tusk*, lucta lenis et jocosa.

TOUSLE, Touzle, *s.* Rough dalliance, S. *R. Galloway.*

To TOUSLE *out*, *v. a.* To turn out in a confused way, S. A. *Antiquary.*

To TOUSS, *v. a.* 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to rumple, Roxb.; synon. *Touse.* 2. To handle roughly, Tweedd.

TOUST, *s.* *Acts Ja. VI.* Probably corr. from *Towage*, a term of the E. law; signifying "the rowing or drawing of a ship or barge along the water by another ship or boat fastened to her," Jacob.—Fr. *toüage*, id. L. B. *towag-ium.* A. S. *te-on*, to tow, to tug.

TOUSTIE, *adj.* Irascible; testy, Loth.—Teut. *twistigh*, contentiosus, litigiosus.

To TOUT, *v. a.* To empty the cup. *Tarras.*

To TOUT *aff*, *v. a.* To empty the vessel from which one drinks, S.

To TOUT *at*, *v. a.* To continue to drink copiously, S.

To TOUT *out*, *v. a.* The same with *to Tout aff*, S., also to *Tout out up*. *G. Turnbull.*—Teut. *tuyte*, a drinking vessel; Isl. *totti-a*, sugere, vel evacuare.

To TOUT, *v. a.* V. Toot.

To TOUT, Toot, *v. n.* To take large draughts, S. *Fergusson.*

TOUT, *s.* 1. A copious draught, S. 2. A drinking match, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.*—Perhaps from Teut. *tocht*, a draught.

To TOUT, Towt, *v. a.* 1. To toss; to put in disorder, S. *Chron. S. P.* 2. To throw into disorder by quibbling or litigation. *Melvil's MS.* 3. To tease; to vex, S.

TOUT, *s.* 1. An ailment of a transient kind, S. *Entail.*—Belg. *locht*, *togt*, wind; *een swaare togt*, a sore bout. 2. A transient displeasure; a fit of ill-humour, Ang. *Shirrefs.*

To TOUT, Towt, *v. n.* 1. To be seized with a sudden fit of sickness, Clydes. 2. To be seized with a fit of ill-humour, ibid.

To TOUTHER, *v. a.* To put into disorder, Ettr. For. Tweedd.; synon. *Tousle.*

TOUTHERIE, *adj.* Disordered; confused; slovenly, ibid.; S. *tawtherie*. E. *tawdry.*—Teut. *touter-en*, motitare.

TOUTING-HORN. A horn for blowing, S. *J. Nicol.*

To TOUTLE, Tootle, *v. n.* To tipple; as, *a teotlin body*, one addicted to tippling, Loth.

To TOUTLE, *v. a.* To put clothes in disorder, Berwicks. This may be a dimin. from the *v. Tout.*

TOUTTIE, *adj.* 1. Throwing into disorder; as, *a touttie wind*, S.—Belg. *togtig*, windy. 2. Irritable, easily put in disorder, S.—A. Bor. *Totey*, bad-tempered, (*a totey body*), Gl. Brockett. 3. Subject to frequent ailments, S.

TOW, *s.* 1. A rope of any kind, S. *Leg. St. Androis.*—Su. G. *tog*, Isl. *tog*, *taug*, Belg. *touw*, id.; E. *tow*, the substance of which some ropes are made. 2. A halter, S. *Muse's Thren.*

To TOW, *v. n.* To give way; to fail; to perish, S. B.—Alem. *douw-en*, Su. G. *do*, to die.

* TOW, *s.* 1. Hemp or flax in a prepared state, S. 2. That which especially occupies one's attention, S. *To hae other Tow on* one's *Rock*, to have business quite of another kind, S. *Kelly. Rob Roy.*

TOWALL ROSS. *Aberd. Reg.* Something made of oak is evidently meant.

TOWAR, *s.* A ropemaker. *Aberd. Reg.*

TOWDY, *s.* The breech or buttocks, Upp. Clydes. Perths. *Gl. Evergreen.*—O. E. *toute*, used by Chaucer.

To TOWEN, Towie, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to maul; to subdue by severe means, Loth. *Ramsay.* 2. To tame, especially by beating, sometimes pron. q. *Town*; as, *to towin*, or *town*, an unruly horse, Loth. Berwicks. 3. To tire; to weary out, Fife.—Teut. *touw-en*, premere, subigere.

TOWERICK, Towrickie, *s.* A summit, or any thing elevated, especially if on an eminence, Roxb.; a dimin. from E. *Tower.*

TOWK, *s.* 1. Expl. "a bustle; a set-to. I had an unco *Towk* wi' a deil's bairn." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A take up in ladies clothing," ibid. i. e. a *tuck*, a sort of fold. In the first sense, perhaps the same with E. *Tug.*—Su. G. *tock-a*, trahere, a hard pull.

TOWLIE, *s.* "A toll-keeper." *Gall. Encycl.* A cant term from E. *Toll.*—Su. G. *tull*, id.

TOWLING, *s.* The signal given, in a hive, for some time before the bees swarm. V. Tolling.

TOW-LOWSING, *s.* A thaw, Shetl. Q. *thow, i. e.* thaw-loosening.

TOWMONDALL, *s.* A yearling, Ayrs.; the same with *Towmontell*, q. v.; from *Towmond*, twelve months, and *auld*, old, pron. *aull*, S. O.

TOWMONT, TOWMON, TOWMOND, *s.* A year; corr. of *twelvemonth*, used in the same sense, S. *Burns.*

TOWMONTELL, *s.* A cow, or a colt, of a year old, Ayrs.

TOWNIN, *s.* A drubbing, Ayrs.; generally used in relation to an animal that is restive or refractory.

TOWNIT, *s.* The manufacturing of wool, Shetl.—Isl. *to*, lana, and *knyt-a*, nectere.

TOWNNYS, *pl.* Tuns; large casks. *Barb.*

TOWNSHIP, *s.* "A *township* is a farm occupied by two or more farmers, in common, or in separate lots, who reside in a straggling hamlet, or village." *Surv. Forf.*

TOWT, *s.* A fit of illness, &c. V. TOUT.

TOWTHER, *s.* A *touzling*, Perths. *Donald and Flora.* V. TOUTHER, *s.*

TOXIE, TOXY, *adj.* Tipsy, Ayrs. Perths. *Annals of the Parish.*

TOXIFIED, *part. pa.* Intoxicated, S.—From L. B. *toxic-are*, veneno inficere.

TOZEE, TOS-IE, *s.* The mark at which the stones are aimed in *Curling*, Loth. It is also called *the Cock*, and *the Tee*.—Belg. *toesi-en*, to look to, to regard.

TOZIE, *adj.* Tipsy. V. TOSIE.

TOZIE, *adj.* Warm and snug. V. TOSIE.

TRACED, *adj.* Laced; as, *a traced hat*, S.—O. Fr. *tress-ir*, faire un tissu.

To TRACHLE, TRAUCHLE, *v. a.* 1. To draggle; to trail, S. *Melvill's MS.*—Alem. *dregel-en*, per incuriam aliquid perdere. 2. To dishevel. *Complaynt S.*—Gael. *trachladh*, to loosen. 3. To drudge; to overtoil, S. B.—Sw. *traal-a*, duro labore exerceri. 4. A person is said to *trauchle* corn or grass, when he injures it by treading on it, S.

To TRACHLE, *v. n.* To drag one's self onwards, when fatigued, or through a long road, S. *Tennant.*

TRACHLE, *s.* A fatiguing exertion, especially in the way of walking, S. *Tennant.*

TRACK, *s.* Course of time, S. *Tract*, E. *Walker's Peden.*

TRACK, *s.* Feature; lineament, S.—Belg. *trek*, id.; from *trekk-en*, to delineate.

TRACK-BOAT, *s.* 1. A boat used on a canal, S.—Belg. *trek-schuyt*, id. from *trekk-en*, to draw. 2. A boat employed in fishing, for dragging another. *Acts Cha. I.*

TRACKIT, *part. adj.* Much fatigued, S. *Dunbar.*

TRACK-POT, *s.* A tea-pot, S. *Ann. Par.*—From Belg. *trekk-en*, to draw.

TRACTIUE, *s.* A treatise. *Orosraguel.*—Fr. *traité*, id.

TRAD, *s.* Track; course in travelling or sailing. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *troeda*, terra, quod teritur et calcetur.

TRADES, *s. pl.* The different bodies of craftsmen belonging to a borough, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*

TRADESMAN, *s.* A handicraftsman; all who keep shops being, according to the constitution of boroughs, called merchants, S. In E. a tradesman is defined "a shopkeeper," Johns.

TRAE, *adj.* "Stubborn; a boy who is *trae* to learn, is stiff to learn," &c. *Gall. Encycl.* The term seems to be the same with our old *Thra*, obstinate, pertinacious.

TRAFECTER, *s.* Trafficker. *Presb. Reg. Kincard. O'N.*

TRAFFIQUE, TRAFFICK, *s.* Intercourse; familiarity, S.; a limited sense, borrowed from the more general use of Fr. *trafique*, as denoting mercantile intercourse.

TRAG, *s.* Trash; any thing useless, Buchan, Shetl. *Tarras.*—Su. G. *traack*, sordes, stercus.

TRAGET, TRIGGET, *s.* A trick; a deceit, S. *triget. Douglas.*—O. Fr. *trigaud-ier*, to embroil.

TRAY, *s.* Trouble; vexation. *Barbour.*—A. S. *treg*, Su. G. *traege*, Alem. *trege*, dolor.

To TRAIK, *v. n.* 1. To go idly from place to place, S. 2. To wander so as to lose one's self; chiefly applied to the young of poultry, Dumfr. Hence the proverbial phrase, "He's nane o' the birds that *traik*," he can take good care of himself.

TRAIK, *s.* 1. A plague; a mischief. *Douglas.* 2. The loss of sheep, &c. by death from whatever cause; as, "He that has nae gear will hae nae *traik*," Teviotd. 3. The flesh of sheep that have died of disease, or by accident, S. *Pennecuik N.* The worst part of a flock of sheep, Loth.

To TRAIK *after*, *v. a.* To follow in a lounging or dangling way, S. *Heart M. Loth.*

To TRAIK, *v. n.* To be in a declining state of health. *Baillie.*—Su. G. *trak-a*, cum difficultate progredi.

TRAIK, *adj.* Weak; in a declining state; as, "He's very *traik*," Roxb. V. TRAIK, *v.*

TRAIKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of great fatigue from ranging about.—Belg. *track-en*, to travel; Sw. *track-a*, niti.

TRAIL, *s.* A term of reproach for a dirty woman; as, "Ye wile *trail*," you nasty hussy, Aberd.; from the E. word, or Teut. *treyl-en*, trahere.

TRAILER, *s.* In fly-fishing, the hook at the end of the line, S. That above it is called the *Bobber*, Dumfr. *babber*, because it ought to *bob* on the surface of the water.

TRAILIE, TRAILOCH, *s.* "One who *trails* about in shabby clothes." *Gall. Encycl.*

TRAILYE, TRELYE, *s.* A name apparently given to cloth woven in some checkered form resembling lattices or cross-bars. *Invent.*—Teut. *traelie*, a lattice.

TRAILYET, *adj.* Latticed. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. TRELLIE.

TRAILSYDE, *adj.* So long as to *trail* on the ground. *Douglas.* V. SIDE.

TRAIN, *s.* A small quantity of gunpowder, moistened and kneaded into the form of a pyramid, to serve for the priming of a toy-gun, Aberd.

To TRAYN, *v. a.* To draw; to entice. *Barbour.*—Fr. *train-er*, to draw.

TRAIN, *s.* A rope used for *drawing*, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*

TRAIS OF GOLD. Gold lace. *Inventt.* V. TRACED, and TRESS.

To TRAISSLE, *v. a.* To tread down, *To Traissle corn*, to make small roads through growing corn, to trample it down; *to Traissle gerse*, &c. Ettr. For. Roxb. *Hogg.*—Fr. *tressaill-ir*, to leap over.

To TRAIST, TREST, TRUST. 1. *v. a.* To trust. *Lynds.* 2. *v. n.* To pledge faith, by entering into a truce. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *treist-a*, Su. G. *traust-a*, confidere.

TRAIST, TREST, *s.* Trust; faith. *Compl. S.*—Isl. *traust-r*, Su. G. *troest*, fiducia.

TRAIST, TRAISTY, *adj.* 1. Trusty; faithful. *Wall.*—Isl. *traust-r*, Su. G. *troest*, fidus, fidelis. 2. Confident. *Barbour.*—Germ. *treist*, Su. G. *troest*, audax. 3. Secure; safe, ibid.

TRAIST, *s.* An appointed meeting. *Barbour.* V. TRYST.

TRAIST, *s.* Frame of a table. V. TREST.

TRAISTIS, *s. pl.* A roll of the accusations brought against those who, in former times, were to be legally tried. *Acts Ja. III.*

TRAISTLY, *adv.* Confidently; securely. *Barbour.*

TRAYT, *s.* Bread of *trayt*, a superior kind of bread made of fine wheat. *Chalm. Air.* Panis de *Treyt*, Fleta.

TRAITIS, *s. pl.* Probably streaks or lines. *Inventories.*

TRAKIT, *part. pa.* 1. Much fatigued. 2. Wasted; brought into a declining state by being overdriven, starved, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather, S. *Keith's Hist.* V. TRAIK.

TRAM, *s.* 1. The shaft of a cart or carriage of any kind, S. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *traam*, that part of a tree which is cut into different portions. 2. A beam or bar. *Spalding.* 3. In a ludicrous sense, the leg or limb; as, *lang trams*, long limbs, S.

TRAMALT NET. Corr. from E. *trammel.* *Lyndsay.*

TRAMORT, *s.* A corpse. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *tra*, to consume, *mort*, dead.

To **TRAMP**, *v. a.* 1. To tread with force, S. *Lyndsay.*—Sw. *trampa på*, conculcare. 2. To tread, in reference to walking, S. *Fergusson.* 3. To cleanse clothes by treading on them in water, S. V. *To* TRAMP CLAISE.

To **TRAMP**, *v. n.* 1. To tread with a heavy step, S.—Su. G. *tramp-a*, id. 2. To walk, as opposed to any other mode of travelling, S. *Pop. Ballads.*

TRAMP, *s.* 1. The act of striking the foot suddenly downwards, S. 2. The tread; properly including the idea of weight, as the trampling of horses, S. *Antiquary.* 3. An excursion, properly a pedestrian one, S. *Burns.*

TRAMP, *s.* A plate of iron worn by ditchers below the centre of the foot, for working on their spades; q. for receiving the force of the *tramp* in digging, Roxb. Aberd.—Isl. *tramp*, conculcatio.

To **TRAMP CLAISE.** To wash clothes by treading them in a tub, S. *Marriage.*

To **TRAMP** *on* one's *Taes.* Metaph. to take undue advantage of one, Aberd.

TRAMP-COLL, *s.* A number of *colls* or cocks of hay put into one, and *tramped* hard, in order to their being farther dried previously to their being *soused* or stacked, Aberd.

TRAMPER, *s.* A foot-traveller; used in a contemptuous way, q. a vagrant, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.* A. Bor. "*Trampers*, strollers, whether beggars or pedlars," Grose.

TRAMPILFEYST, *adj.* Untoward; unmanageable, Roxb. Syn. *Gumple-foisted.*

TRAMP-PICK, *s.* An instrument similar to a narrow spade, used for turning up very hard soils, Mearns. *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

TRAMSICKS, *s. pl.* Ragged clothes, Shetl.

TRANCE, TRANSE, *s.* 1. A passage within a house, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. A close or passage without a house. *Spalding.* 3. A close or passage from one alley to another. *Blue Blanket.* 4. Used metaph. in relation to death. *Rutherford.*

To **TRANT**, *v. n.* To travel. *Burel.*—Su. G. *tren-a*, incedere, gressus facere.

TRANGAM, *s.* A trinket; a toy. *The Abbot.*

TRANKLE, *s.* A small rick of hay, Annandale; perh. a corr. of *Tramp-coll*, q. v.

To **TRANONT**, TRANOYNT, TRANOWNT, TRANENT, TRAWYNT, *v. n.* 1. To march suddenly in a clandestine manner. *Barbour.* 2. To march quickly, without including the idea of stratagem or secrecy. *Wallace.* 3. To return; to turn back. *Pal. Honor.*—Fr. *traine*, a snare, an ambush.

TRANOWINTYN, *s.* A stratagem of war. *Barbour.*

To **TRANSE**, *v. n.* To determine; to resolve. *Burel.* Fr. *tranch-er*, decider, parler franchement.

TRANSE, *s.* A passage. V. TRANCE.

TRANSE-DOOR, *s.* The door between the outer door and the kitchen, S. O. *Surv. Ayrs.*

TRANSING, *adj.* Passing across a house, from wall to wall. *Spottiswood's MS. Dict.*—Lat. *trans-ire*, to pass through.

To **TRANSMEW**, *v. a.* "To transmute or change," Gl. Sibb.—Fr. *transmu-er.*

TRANSMOGRIFICATION, *s.* Transmutation, S. *Entail.*—A. Bor. "*Transmogrified*, transformed, metamorphosed," Gl. Brockett.

To **TRANSMUGRIFY**, *v. a.* To transform; to transmute, S. *Burns.*

* *To* **TRANSPORT**, *v. a.* To translate a minister from one charge to another, S. *Pardovan.*

TRANSPORTATION, *s.* The act of translating a minister, S. *Acts Assembly.*

TRANSS, *s.* A species of dance anciently in use. *Chr. Kirk.*

TRANSUMPT, *s.* A copy; a transcript; an old forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—L. B. *transumtum*, copie, Du Cange.

TRANTLE, *s.* The rut made by a cart-wheel when it is deep, Ang.

TRANTLE-HOLE, *s.* A place into which odd or broken things are thrown. *Gall. Encycl.* V. TRANTLES.

TRANTLES, TRITLE-TRANTLES, TRANTLUMS, *s. pl.* 1. Trifling or superstitious ceremonies. *Cleland.* 2. Movables of little value; petty articles of furniture, S. *Ross.* 3. Toys used by children, S.; Loth. *Trantles.* V. TRENTALIS.

TRAP, *s.* A sort of ladder, S.—Sw. *trappa*, Teut. *trap*, gradus.

To **TRAP**, *v. a.* 1. To correct a higher boy in saying a lesson at school, so as to have a right to take his place; a schoolboy's term, S. "*Trapp*, to trip, to catch another reading wrong." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. In play, to catch; to lay hold of; as, *I trap you*, S. 3. When one finds any thing, if there be others present, he cries out, *I trap* or *I trapse this*, by which he means to exclude the rest from any share, Loth.; synon. *Chap*, *Chapse.*—Fr. *attrap-er*, to catch, to apprehend.

TRAP-CREEL, *s.* A basket used for catching lobsters, &c. Fife. *Stat. Acc.*—O. Teut. *trappe*, muscipula decipula.

TRAPPIN, *s.* Tape, Mearns.

TRAPPYS, *s. pl.* Trappings. *Douglas.*—L. B. *trapus*, Hisp. *trop-o*, cloth.

TRAPPOURIS, TRAPOURIS, *s. pl.* Trappings. *Doug.*—L. B. *trappatura*, ornatus è *trapo* seu panno.

TRAS, *s.* The track of game. *Sir Gawan.*—Fr. *trace*, id. *traces*, the footing of a deer.

To **TRASH**, *v. a.* To maltreat; to dash; to jade; to abuse; as, "He *trash't* that horse terribly," by overheating or over-riding him, Ettr. For. Roxb.; synon. *Dash.*

TRASH *o' west.* A heavy fall of rain, Selkirks.; syn. *Blash.*

TRASHY, *adj.* Rainy; as, *trashie weather*, Ibid.; synon. *blashie weather*.

TRASHTRIE, *s.* Trash, Ayrs. *Burns.*

TRAST, Trest, *s.* A beam. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *traste*, a cross-beam.

TRAT, Tratyes, *s.* An old woman; a term generally used in contempt, S. *Douglas.*—Germ. *trot*, an old woman, a witch.

TRATLAR, *s.* A prattler; a tattler. *Colk. Sow.* V. Trattil, *v.*

To TRATTIL, Tratle, *v. n.* 1. To prattle; to tattle. *Dunbar.* 2. To repeat in a rapid and careless manner. *Lyndsay.*—C. B. *tryd-ar*, to prattle. "A tume purse maks a *trattling* merchant," S. prov. retained in Loth. Of the same meaning with that, "A toom purse makes a *bleat* merchant," *i. e.* bashful. *Kelly.*

TRATTILS, *s. pl.* Tattles; idle talk. *Pitscottie.*

To TRAUCHLE, *v. a.* V. Trachle.

To TRAUCHLE, *v. n.* To walk as if trailing one's feet after one, Lanarks.—Isl. *tregleg-r*, tardus.

To TRAUFFIQUE, *v. n.* To traffic. *Con. of Burghs.*

* TRAVELLER, *s.* A beggar, Ettr. For. Fife.

TRAVERSE, *s.* A retired seat in a chapel, having a kind of screen. *Pink. Hist. Scot.*

TRAVESSE, *s.* V. Trevise.

To TRAVISCH, Travish, *v. n.* To sail backwards and forwards. *Pitscottie.* Corr. from Fr. *traverse-er*, E. *traverse.*

To TRAVISH, *v. a.* "To carry after a trailing manner." *Gall. Encycl.*—From Fr. *traverse-er*, to thwart, to *trevise*, *s.* q. v.

TRAWART, *adj.* Perverse. *Dunbar.* V. Thrawart.

TRAWYNTIT. V. Trahont.

TRAZILEYS, *s. pl.* The props of vines. *Douglas.*—L. B. *trestell-us*, fulcrum mensae; E. *trestle.*

TRE, *s.* Wood; timber. *Aberd. Reg. Wallace.*

To TREADLE, *v. n.* To go frequently and with difficulty, Fife.

TREAD-WIDDIE, *s.* A short iron chain, terminating at each end like the letter *S*, connecting the *swingle-tree* to a harrow, Moray; the same with *Trod-widdie.*

TREB, *s.* A sort of rampart, Orkn.—Su. G. *trafve*, a heap of any kind, as of wood, &c. V. Gorrack.

TREBUSCHET, *s.* A balance. *Forbes.*—Fr. *trebuchet*, a pair of gold weights, Cotgr.

TRECK, *interj.* Considered as an expletive equivalent to *troth*, Lanarks. It seems, however, to be merely the abbreviation of *Quhat Rak*, q. v.

TRECK-POT, *s.* A teapot, S. O.; elsewhere *Track-pot*, q. v. *Entail.*

To TRED, *v. a.* To track; to follow the footsteps of an animal. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *traed-a i ens fotspor*, vestigiis alicujus insistere.

TRED, *s.* The act of tracking. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *tredd*, gressus; Teut. *trede*, id.

TREDWALLE, *s.* A Christian name formerly in use, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

TREDWIDDIE, *s.* V. Tread-widdie.

TREE, *s.* A barrel, S. *Acts Ja. V.*—Su. G. *trae*, mensura aridorum.

TREE and TRANTEL. A piece of wood that goes behind a horse's tail, for keeping back the *sunks* or *sods* used instead of a saddle, Perths.

TREE-CLOUT, *s.* A piece of wood formerly put on the heels of shoes, Teviotd.—Teut. *tree*, arbor, and *kloot*, *klotte*, massa.

TREECLOUT, *adj.* Having wooden heels, Roxb. *Jo. Hogg.*

To TREESH *with* one. To entreat one in a kind and flattering way, Buchan. Perhaps a corr. of *creisch.* V. Trouse.

TREESHIN, *s.* Courting, Buchan. *Terras.*

TREEVOLIE, *s.* A scolding, Ayrs.—O. Fr. *tribol-er*, *tribaul-er*, to trouble.

TREGALLION, Tragullion, *s.* 1. Collection; assortment, Dumfr. Ayrs.—C. B. *treigliant*, a strolling, *treigliaunu*, to effect a circulation; O. Fr. *trigalle*, a lodging-house. 2. A company; used in contempt of such as are not accounted respectable, Ettrick. Also pron. *Tregullion.*

TREILIE, *adj.* Cross-barred; latticed; chequered; applied to cloth. *Chalm. Mary.*—Fr. *treillé*, id.

TREIN, Treen, *adj.* Wooden; *treein*, S. *Bellend.*—A. S. *treowen*, aboreus, ligneus.

TREIN MARE. A barbarous instrument of punishment formerly used in the army. *Spalding.*

TREINPHISS, *s. pl.* *Invent.* The first syllable seems to be merely S. *trein*, of wood, joined with *pheses*, q. v. "wooden traces."

To TREISSLE, *v. a.* To abuse by treading, Loth.—O. Fr. *tressaill-ir*, to leap or skip.

To TREIT, Treyte, *v. a.* To entreat, Lanarks.; pret. *tret. Dunbar.*—O. Fr. *traict-er*, id.; Lat. *tract-are.*

TREITCHEOURE, *s.* A traitor. *Douglas.*—Fr. *trichear.*

TREYTER, *s.* A messenger for *treating* of peace. *Barbour.*

TREK, *adj.* Diseased; dying; lingering, South and West of S. V. Traik, *v.* and *s.*

TRELYE, *s.* A species of cloth. V. Trailye.

TRELYE, *s.* Latticed cloth. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. Trailyeit.

TRELLYEIS, Treayes, *s. pl.* Currycombs. *Doug.*—Fr. *etrille*, Lat. *strigil-is.*

TREMBLES, *s. pl.* The palsy in sheep, S. *Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist.*

TREMBLING EXIES. The ague, Loth.

TREMBLING FEVERS. The ague, Ang. *Trembling aises*, Loth.—From Fr. *acces.* Cotgr. expl. *acces de fievre*, as signifying "a fit of an ague."

TREMBLING ILL. A disease of sheep, Selkirks. "*Trembling*, Thwarter, or Leaping *Ill*. These three appellations, of which the last is most common in Annandale, and the first in Selkirkshire and to the eastward, are now used as synonymous." *Essays Highl. Soc.*

TREMSKIT, *adj.* Ill-arranged; slovenly, Shetl.

TRENCHMAN, *s.* 1. "Expl. train-bearer; rather, perhaps, carver; from Fr. *trench-er*, scindere; or interpreter, Fr. *trucheman.*" Gl. Sibb. 2. An interpreter. "Interpres, an interpreter or *Trenchman*," Despaut. Gram.

TRENKETS, *s. pl.* Iron heels put on shoes, Stirlings. Also called *cuddie-heels*, from their resemblance to an ass's shoes, Edin.

TRENSAND, *part. pr.* Cutting. *Wallace.*—Fr. *trenchant*, id.

TRENTAL, *s.* A service of thirty masses, which were usually celebrated upon as many different days, for the dead. *Ban. P.*—Fr. *trentel*, id. from *trente*, thirty.

TRES-ACE, *s.* A game in which generally six are engaged; one taking a station before, two about twelve yards behind him, three twelve yards behind these two. One is the catchpole. Never more can remain at any post than three; the supernumerary one must always shift and seek a new station. If the

catchpole can get in before the person who changes his station, he has the right to take his place, and the other becomes pursuer, Fife.

TRESS, Tress, *s.* A wait or binding. *Inventt.* The same with *Trais*, q. v. whence our vulgar phrase, *gold-traced.*—Fr. *tresse*, cordon plat, fait de plusieurs brins de fil, de soie, ou d'autres filets entrelacés en forme de natte, Dict. Trev.

TRESS, *s.* A frame of wood, S. V. Trest.

TREST, *adj.* Trusty; faithful. *Inventt.* V. Traist.

To TREST. To trust. V. Traist.

TREST, Traist, Trist, *s.* 1. The frame of a table; S. *tress. Pal. Hon.* 2. A tripod. *Douglas.* 3. The frames for supporting artillery. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *tresteau*, fulcrum mensae.

TREST, *s.* A beam. V. Trast.

TRESTARIG, *s.* A kind of ardent spirits distilled from oats. *Isle of Lewis. Martin.*—From Ir. Gael. *treise*, force, strength, and *teora*, three, thrice.

TRET, *adj.* Long and well-proportioned. *Wallace.*—Fr. *traict, trait*, drawn out, lengthened.

TRETABYL, *adj.* Tractable; pliable. *Douglas.*

To TRETE, *v. a.* To entreat. V. Treit.

TRETIE, *s.* Entreaty. *Henrysone.*

TRETIE, *s.* A treatise. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *traité.*

TREVALLIE, *s.* Perhaps of the same meaning with *Treevolie*, q. v. *St. Patrick.*

TREVALLYIE, *s.* A train or retinue; implying the idea of its meanness, Clydes.—C. B. *trafull-iaw*, to bustle extremely.

TREVISS, Trevesse, Traversse, *s.* 1. Any thing laid across by way of bar, S. 2. A horse's stall, Ettr. For. Fife. 3. A counter or desk in a shop, S. B.—L. B. *travacha, travayso*, Fr. *travaison*, intertignium. 4. Hangings; a curtain. *King's Quair.*

TREUYTHT, *s.* Truth. *Brechine Reg.*

TREULES, Trowless, *adj.* Faithless; truthless; false, Gl. Sibb.

TREUX, *s.* Truce. *Acts Ja. III.*

To TREW, *v. a.* To trust. V. Trow.

TREW, *s.* Often in pl. *trewis*, a truce. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *treu*, also *treves*, id.

TREWAGE, *s.* Tribute. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *truage, treuage*, toll, custom.

TREWANE, *adj.* *Auld trewane*, anciently credited. *Knox.*—Su. G. *troen*, fidus. V. Trone.

TREWBUT, *s.* Tribute. *Wallace.*

TREWYD, *part. pa.* Protected by a truce. *Wynt.*

TREWS, *s. pl.* Trouse; trousers, S. *Jacobite Relics.*—Ir. *triubhas*, Gael. *triubhas*, Fr. *trousse.*

TREWSMAN, *s.* A denomination for a Highlandman, or perhaps for an *Islesman*, from the fashion of his dress, S. *Leg. Montrose.*

TREWTHELIE, *adv.* Truly. *Act. D. Conc.*

TRY, *adj.* "Bad; cross;" given as synon. with *Thrawart. Gl. Ross.* Apparently an errat. for *Thry*, q. v.

* *To* TRY, *v. a.* 1. To vex; to grieve; to trouble, S. 2. To afflict; to harass, S. 3. To prove legally; to convict. *Acts Ja. VI.*

TRY, *s.* Means of finding any thing that has been lost, S. B.

* TRIAL, Tryell, *s.* Proof, S. *Spalding.*

TRIAL, *s.* Trouble; affliction, S.

TRIAPONE, *s.* Apparently some species of precious stone. *Burel.*

TRIARIS, *s. pl.* Soldiers in the Roman army, who were always placed in the rear. *Bellend. Triarii*, Lat.

TRIBLE, *s.* Trouble. *Winyet.*—Fr. *tribouil*, "trouble, molestation, (an old word,)" Cotgr.; Lat. *tribul-are*, to afflict.

TRIBULIT, *part. pa.* Troubled. *Winyet.*

TRICKY, *adj.* 1. Knavish; artful; addicted to mean *tricks*, S. *Trickish*, E. *Surv. Stirl.*—A. Bor. "*Tricky*, artful, cunning; full of tricks," Gl. Brock, 2. Somewhat mischievously playful or waggish, without including any idea of dishonesty; as, "O! he's a *tricky* laddie that," S.

TRICKILIE, *adv.* Knavishly, S.

TRICKINESS, *s.* Knavery, S.

TRIE, *s.* A stick. "To hawe strickin him with ane *trie.*" *Aberd. Reg.* The short thick stick which herds throw at their cattle is named a *tree*, Fife.

TRYFFIS, 3 *p. s. v. n.* Prospers; *thrives. Colkelbie Sow.*—Su. G. *trifw-as*, valere, bene esse.

TRIFT, *s.* Work of any kind, but particularly knitting, Shetl.—Goth. *thrif*, E. *thrift.*

TRIG, *adj.* Neat; trim, S. *Macneill.*—Probably from E. *trick*, to dress.

TRIGGIN, *s.* Apparently, decking out, Buchan. *Tarras.*

To TRIGLE, Trigil, *v. n.* To trickle. *Douglas.*—Isl. *tregill*, alveolus.

TRIGLY, *adv.* Neatly; trimly, S. *Tarras.*

TRIGNESS, *s.* Neatness, the state of being trim, S. *Annals of the Parish.*

TRYING, *part. adj.* 1. Distressful, S. 2. Hard; severe; as, "These are *trying* times," S.

* *To* TRIM, *v. a.* To drub; to beat soundly, S. A. Bor. Brockett.

TRYME, *adj.* *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.* This is merely E. *trim*, disguised by the orthography.

TRIMMER, *s.* A disrespectful designation for a woman, nearly synon. with E. *Vixen*, S. *Antiquary.*

TRIMMIE, *s.* 1. A disrespectful term applied to a female, S. B. 2. A name for the devil, Strathmore.—Isl. *tramen*, larva vel cacodaemon.

TRIM-TRAM. A reduplicative term, apparently expressive of ridicule bordering on contempt. "*Trim-tram*, like master, like man," S. Prov. *Kelly.*

To TRINDLE, *v. a.* To trundle, S.; a variety of *Trintle.*

TRYNE, *s.* Art; stratagem. *God y Sangs.*—Fr. *traine*, id.

TRYNE, *s.* Train; retinue. *Burel.*—Teut. *treyn*, comitatus.

TRINES, *s. pl.* Drinking matches. *Polw.*

TRING, *s.* A series; things in succession; as, "a *tring* of wild geese," "a *tring* of stories," &c. Berwicks. Perhaps corr. from *Tryne*, a train, q. v. or from *string.*

TRINK, Trenk, *s.* 1. Apparently synon. with E. *Trench. Surv. Caithn.*—Ital. *trincea*, id. 2. A small course or passage for water; a drain, Aberd. 3. The water running in such a drain, ibid.

* *To* TRINKET, *v. n.* To lie indirectly. *Fountainhall.*

TRINKETING, *s.* Clandestine correspondence with an opposite party. *Baillie.*—O. Fr. *trigaut*, one who uses shifts and tricks.

To TRINKLE, Trynkle, *v. n.* To trickle, S. *Doug.*

To TRINKLE, *v. n.* To tingle; to thrill. *Baillie.*

TRINNEL, *s.* Calf's guts, Upp. Clydes.

To TRINSCH, *v. a.* 1. To cut; to hack. *Douglas.*—Fr. *trench-er*, id. 2. To cut off; to kill, ibid.

TRINSCHELL, *s.* "Tua pund *trinschell*, price of the wyce vi sh." *Aberd. Reg.*

To TRINTLE, Trintle, *v. a.* To trundle, or roll, S. *Gait.*—*Fr. trondel-er*, id.; A. S. *trendel*, globus.

TRINTLE, Trintle, *s.* Anything round used in turning.—A. S. *trendel*, ib.

TRIP, *s.* A flock; a considerable number. *Henrysone.*—C. B. *tyrfa*, a flock. They say in Fife, "a *troop* of wild geese."

TRYPAL, Trypall, *s.* Expl. "ill-made fellow," Aberd. *Gl. Skinn.*—*Fr. tripaille*, "a quantity of tripes, or guts," Cotgr.; from *tripe*, the paunch. A tall meagre person is denominated "a lang *tripe* o' a fallow,"' S. The term seems exactly to correspond with Lat. *longurio*.

TRIP-TROUT, *s.* A game in which a common ball is used instead of the cork and feathers in shuttle-cock, Kinr. Perths.

TRYP VELVOT. An inferior kind of velvet. *Invent.*—*Fr. tripe*, or *tripe de velours*, etoffe de laine qu'on manufacture, et qu'on coupe comme le velours.

TRYSING, *s.* Truce. *Bell. MS. Mem. Ja. VI.*

TRYSS, *adv.* Thrice. *Aberd. Reg.*

TRIST, *adj.* Sad; melancholy. *Douglas.*—*Fr. triste*, Lat. *trist-is*.

TRYST, Trist, Tristr, Tryist, *s.* 1. An appointment to meet; assignation, S. *Wynt. To set tryst*, to make an appointment to meet, S. *To keep tryst*, to fulfil an engagement to meet, S. *To break tryst*, to break an engagement, S. *Spald. To crack tryst*, id. *Z. Boyd.* 2. An appointed meeting, S. *Minst. Bord.* 3. The appointed time of meeting. *Wallace.* 4. The place appointed, S. *Houlate.* 5. A journey undertaken by more persons than one, who are to travel in company. The termination of such a journey is called the *tryst's end*, S. B. *Ross.* 6. A concurrence of circumstances or events. *Fleming.* 7. A trial; an affliction. *K. Hart.* The word *Tryst*, *Trist*, is also used for a market, S. and A. Bor. A fair for black cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; as, *Falkirk Tryst; Long Framlington Trist; Felton Tryst*, Gl. Brockett. V. Traist, *v.*

To ride Trysts. To keep an engagement to meet with another; including the idea that one *waits* the fulfilment of it at the time fixed, S. *Rob Roy.*

To TRYST, *v. a.* 1. To engage a person to meet one at a given time and place, S. *Fountainhall.* 2. To meet with; used with respect to a divine ordination. *Baillie.* 3. To bespeak; as, "I *trystit* my furniture to be hame" on such a day, S. 4. It occurs as denoting such accuracy in motion as to make every step, in a difficult road, correspond with the one that has preceded it. *Sir A. Balfour.*

To TRYST, *v. n.* 1. To agree to meet at any particular time or place, S. *Wodrow.* 2. To enter into mutual engagements. *Spald.* 3. To concur with, used metaph. as to circumstances or events. *Flem.* 4. Often used in a passive sense, in relation to one's meeting with adverse dispensations, S. ibid.

To TRIST, *v. a.* To squeeze, Orkn. and Shetl. It seems the same with *Thrist*, to thrust, &c. q. v.

TRISTENE, *s.* The act of giving on credit or *trust*. *Leg. St. Androis.*

TRYSTER, *s.* A person who convenes others, fixing the time and place of meeting. *Baillie.*

TRYSTING, *s.* An engagement to meet, as implying a mutual pledge of safety. *Pitscottie.*

TRYSTING-PLACE, *s.* 1. The place of meeting previously appointed, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. Used metaph. to denote a centre of union, or medium of fellowship. *Guthrie's Trial.*

TRISTRES, *s. pl.* The stations allotted to different persons in hunting. *Sir Gawan.*—L. B. *tristra*, id.

TRYST-STANE, *s.* A stone anciently erected for marking out a rendesvous, S. *P. Meerbattle Stat. Acc.*

TRISTSUM, *adj.* Sad; melancholy. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Lat. *tristis*.

TRITTELL, Trattell. Pshaw. *Lyndsay.*

To TRIVVLE, Trivvil, *v. n.* To grope; to feel one's way in darkness, Shetl. A dim. from Su. G. *trefw-a*, manibus tentare; Nor. *trivla*, id.

TROAP, *s.* (pron. as E. *loan.*) A game something similar to E. *trap*. For a description of it, V. Supp. to the large Dict.

TROCK, Troque, *s.* 1. Exchange; barter, S.—*Fr. troc*, id. 2. *Troques*, pl. small wares, S. B. *Shirrefs.* 3. Small pieces of business that require a good deal of stirring, S. B. 4. Familiar intercourse, ibid. *Morison.*

TROCKER, *s.* One who exchanges goods; a low trader, Ettr. For. V. Trocchas.

TROD, *s.* Tread; footstep, S. B. *Tarras.*—A. S. *trod*, vestigium, gradus, passus, "a path, a step, a footstep," Somner.

To TROD, *v. a.* To trace; to follow by the footstep or track. Thus, one is said to "*trod* a thief," S. B.

To TRODDLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps, as a little child does, Ang. *Morison.*—Germ. *trottel-n*, tarde et pigre incedere. 2. To purl; to glide gently, S. B. *Tarras.*

To TRODGE, *v. n.* To trudge, S.

TRODWIDDIE, Trodwoddie, *s.* The chain that fastens the harrow to what are called the *Swingle-trees*, S. B. *Depr. on the Clan Campbell.*—Isl. *troda*, terra, and *vijd-er*, vimen, q. the *withe* which touches the earth.

To TROG, *v. a.* To truck, Dumfr.

TROG, *s.* "Old clothes." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Fr. troqu-er*, to truck, to barter. V. Trock.

TROGGER, *s.* One who trucks, Dumfr.

TROGGERS, *s. pl.* A species of Irish vagrants who gather old clothes; q. *Truckers*, Wigton. *Dumfr. Statist. Acc.*

TROGGIN, *s.* Pedlar's wares. Trucking? *Barras.*

TROGS, *adv.* A vulgar oath, Lanarks. Dumfr.; the same with *Truge*, q. v.

TROGUE, *s.* A young horse, Upp. Clydes.

TROILYA, *s.* A fairy, Shetl.; a dimin. from Troll, q. v.

TROISTRY, *s.* The entrails of a beast; offals, S. B.—Isl. *tros*, trash; Sw. *trastyg*, trumpery.

TROYT, *s.* An inactive person, S. B.—Su. G. *tryt-a*, pigere, taedere, *trott*, femus, lassus.

TROYT, Troycht, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps a trough.

To TROYTTLE, *v. n.* To tattle; to gossip, Shetl.; a variety of *Trattil*, q. v.

* TROY WEIGHT, Troy's Weight. A certain kind of weight, used both in S. and in E. *Acts Ja. VI.* This, in the act, is ordered to be used instead of "that weight called of old the *Trone Weight*." It had received its name from being used in *Troies*, the capital of Champagne.

To TROKE, *v. n.* To transact business in a mean way, S. *St. Ronan.* V. Trog, *v.*

To TROKE, *v. a.* 1. To bargain in the way of exchange; to barter, S.; *truck*, E. *Ferguson.*—Fr. *troqu-er*, to exchange. 2. To do business on a small scale, S. 3. To be busy about little, in whatever way, S.

TROLY, TRAWLIE, *s.* A ring through which the *sowme* passes betwixt the two horses, or oxen, next the plough, Ang.—Isl. *travale*, impedimentum; Teut. *traelie*, clathrus, a bar. V. SOWME.

TROLIE, TROLL, *s.* 1. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground, Roxb. 2. *Troll* denotes any object that has length disproportionate to its breadth, Perths.

TROLL, *s.* A goblin. V. TROW.

TROLL, *s.* The dung of horses, cows, &c. also of man, Dumfr.

TROLLIBAGS, TROLLIEBAGS, *s. pl.* A low or ludicrous term for the paunch or tripes of a slaughtered animal, S. *Gall. Enc.*—A. Bor. "*Trolly-bags*, tripe; Cumb." Grose. V. TROLIE.

TROLOLLAY, *s.* A term which occurs in a rhyme used by young people on the last day of the year, S.—It has been viewed as a corr. of Fr. *trois rois allois*, three kings are come.

TRONACH, *s.* The crupper used with a pack-saddle; formed of a piece of wood, connected with the saddle by a cord at each end, Mearns. V. TRAS, and TRANTEL.

TRONARE, *s.* The person who had the charge of the *Trone*. *Stat. David II.*—L. B. *tronar-ius*.

To TRONE, *v. a.* To subject to the disgraceful punishment of the pillory. *Kennedy*.

TRONE, *s.* A throne. *Douglas.*—Fr. id.

TRONE, *s.* Synon. with E. *Truant*, Dumfr. *To play the trone*, to play the truant, ib.

TRONE, *s.* A trowel used by masons, Gall.; Dumfr. *Trowen*; pron. *trooen*, Lanarks. and some other counties, as Fife. *Gall. Enc.*

TRONE, *s.* 1. An instrument, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; used for weighing heavy wares, S. *St. Da. II.*—L. B. *trona*, statera publica; Isl. *trona*, a crane, rostrum longiusculum. 2. The pillory, S. *Acts Sed.* 3. A market, Ayrs. *Ann. Par.*

TRONE-MEN, *s.* Those who carry off the soot sweeped from chimneys; denominated from their station at the *Trone*, Edin.

TRONE-WEIGHT, *s.* The standard weight used at the *Trone*, S.

TRONIE, *s.* A truant, Dumfr. V. TRONNIE.

TRONIE, TRONYE, *s.* 1. A traditionary saw, generally in rhyme; any thing often repeated, S. B. Apparently the same with *Trewone*. 2. A long story, Strathmore. 3. Trifling conversation; an oblique sense of the term, as signifying a tedious story, ibid. 4. A darling, ibid.

TRONNIE, *s.* "A boy who plays the truant." *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *trouwant-en*, otiosè vagari.

To TROO *the School*. To play the truant, Ab.

TROOD, *s.* Perhaps wood for fences. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *trod-r*, lignum, quod materiam praebet sepibus construendis.

TROOIE, *s.* A truant, Aberd.

TROOKER, *s.* An appellation of contempt and reproach for a woman, Shetl.; obviously the same with S. *Truckler*, *Trucker*.

To TROOTLE, *v. n.* To walk with short quick steps, Ayrs. V. TRUTLE.

TROPLYS, *s. pl.* Expl. *troops*. *Barbour.*—Teut. *troppel*, globus, congeries.

To TROSS, *v. a.* 1. To pack up; to truss, S. 2. To pack off; to set out, S. B.; also *turs*, *truss*, S. A.—Fr. *trouss-er*, to truss.

TROSSIS, *s. pl.* The small round blocks in which the lines of a ship run. *Complaynt S.*—Sw. *trissa*, Dan. *tridse*, a pulley.

To TROT, *v. a.* To draw a man out in conversation, especially by the appearance of being entertained or of admiration, so as to make him expose himself to ridicule. Both the term and the practice are well known in Glasgow. *Peter's Letters*.

* TROT, *s.* 1. *Schaik a trot* seems to have been a phrase for *Take a dance*. *Complaynt S.* 2. An expedition by horsemen. Synon. *Raid*. *Spalding.*—Teut. *trot*, cursus, gressus.

TROTCOSIE, *s.* A piece of woollen cloth which covers the back part of the neck and shoulders, with straps across the crown of the head, and buttoned from the chin downwards on the breast; for defence against the weather, S. Properly *Throatcosie*, as keeping the throat warm. *Waverley*.

TROTH-PLIGHT, *s.* The act of pledging faith between lovers, by means of a symbol. *Bride of Lam.* *Trothplight* is used by Shakspeare as an adj. in the sense of betrothed, affianced. It occurs also as a v. "*Trouthplit-yn*, affido," Prompt. Parv.

TROTTER, *s.* One who is shown off, like a horse in a market, so as to be held up to ridicule. *Peter's Letters*.

TROTTER, *s.* One who shows off another in this manner, ibid.

TROTTERS, *s. pl.* Sheep's feet, S. *Ferguson*.

TROUBLE, *s.* A name given by miners to a sudden break in the stratum of coal, S.; called also *Dyke* and *Gae*. *Ure*.

TROUCHE, *s.* Trough. *Dunbar*.

TROVE, *s.* A turf, Aberd.; *toor*, Ang.; *tore*, Fife. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. Isl. *torf*, id. *torfa*, effodere.

* TROUGH, *s.* The same with *Trow*, q. v. *Peter's Letters*.

TROUK, *s.* A slight but teasing complaint; as, "a *trouk* o' the cauld," Mearns.; synon. *Brash*, *Tout.*—A. S. *truc-ian*, deficere, languere.

TROUSH, *interj.* A call to cattle; as, "*Trousk*, hawkie," Mearns. V. PRUU, and PRUTOHIE.

To TROUSS, *v. a.* To tuck up; to shorten; as, "to *trouss* a petticoat," to turn up a fold of the cloth of which it is made, S. pron. *trooss*. Originally the same with the E. *v.* to *Truss*, from Fr. *trouss-er*, "to tuck, bind, or girt in," Cotgr.; Teut. *tross-en*, succingere, colligere.

TROUSS, *s.* A tuck or fold sewed in a petticoat or other garment, to shorten it.

TROUSTER, *s.* A tuck to shorten a garment, Aberds.

TROW, *s.* *The Trow of the water*, the lower ground through which a river runs; as, *the trow of Clyde*, Upp. Lanarks. Also the *trough* of Clyde, Middle Ward. Radically the same with *Trow*, a wooden spout.—Isl. *trog* denotes both the bed of a river, and a conduit pipe.

TROW, *s.* The wooden spout in which water is carried to a mill-wheel, S.—Su. G. Belg. *trog*, Dan. *trou*, E. *trough*.

To TROW, TREW, *v. a.* 1. To believe, S. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *trauw-an*, Isl. *tru-a*, credere. 2. To confide in. *Barbour*. 3. To make believe, often in sport, S.

TROW, TROWE, DROW, *s.* 1. The devil, Orkn. 2. In pl. an inferior order of evil spirits, ibid.—O. Goth. *troll*, a spectre, an incarnate goblin.

HILL-TROWS, *s. pl.* Spirits supposed to inhabit the *hills* of Orkney.

SEA-TROWES, *s. pl.* The name given in Orkney and Shetland to certain inhabitants of the sea, viewed by the vulgar as malignant spirits.

To TROW, *v. a.* Apparently to curse. *Wallace.*

To TROW, *v. a.* To season a cask, by rinsing it with a little wort before it be used, Ang.—A. S. *ge-trewian*, purgare.

To TROW, *v. n.* To roll over; as, *to trow doun a hill*, to descend a hill, as children often do, by rolling or whirling, Upp. Lanarks. Berwicks.

To TROW, *v. a.* To put any thing into a rotatory motion; as, "*to trow* a halfpenny," to make it spin round on the table, Lanarks. Ettr. For. This may be the same with E. *Troul*, *Troll*. It may, however, be traced directly to C. B. *tro*, circumvolution.

TROWABIL, *adj.* Credible. *Bellenden.*

TROWAN, TROWEL, *s.* A mason's trowel, S.; apparently corr. from the E. word. V. TROSS.

TROWENTYN. L. *tranouwintyn*. *Barbour.* V. TRANENT.

TROWIE, *adj.* Sickly, Orkney. "Under the malign influence of the *Trow*, or demon." V. TROW, TROWS, *s.*

TROWIE GLOVES. A name given to sponges, Caithn. *Stat. Acc.* Quasi the gloves of the *sea-trowes*.

To TROWL, *v. n.* Used in a different sense from E. *troll*; as in *trowling*, a line, with a number of hooks on it, extending from one side of a stream to the other, and fixed to a rod on each side, is drawn gently upwards, S.

TROWNSOWR, *s.* A trencher. "A dowsone [dozen] of *trownsowris*." *Aberd. Reg.* V. TRUNSCHEQUR,

TROWS, *s. pl.* A sort of vessel, used in what is called *burning the water*, or night-fishing on rivers for salmon, S. A.—Isl. *trog*, a small boat.

TROWS, *s. pl.* A sluice. V. MILL-TROWES.

TROWTH, *s.* 1. Truth. *Wynt.* 2. Belief, ibid.

TRUBLANCE, *s.* Disturbance. *Aberd. Reg.*

TRUBLY, *adj.* Dark; lowering. *Doug.*—Fr. *troublé*, overcast, obscure.

TRUCK, *s.* Trash; refuse, Shetl.

TRUCKER, TRUCKAR, *s.* V. TRUKIER.

TRUCK-POT, *s.* A tea-pot. V. TRACK-POT.

TRVCOUR, *s.* A deceiver. *Colkelbie Sow.* V. TRUKIER.

TRUDDER, *s.* Lumber; trumpery, Aberd.—The first syllable of Ir. and Gael. *treathlaigh* denotes lumber, luggage.

TRUDGE-BAK. A humpback. *K. Hart.*—Su. G. *truin-a*, to swell.

TRUDGET, *s.* A trick; a mischievous prank, Loth. —Alem. *trug*, fraud; O. Fr. *trick-er*, to deceive.

TRUDGET, *s.* A sort of paste used by tinkers, for preventing a newly-soldered vessel from leaking. It is made of barley-meal and water, Roxb.

TRUE-BLUE, *adj.* 1. An epithet given to rigid Presbyterians, from the colour of the cockade worn by the Covenanters, S. *True Blew Presb. Loyalty.* 2. Metaph. used in S. to denote a person of integrity and steadiness.. "*True blue* will never stain," S. Prov. "A man of fixed principles, and firm resolutions, will not be induced to do an ill, or mean thing." *Kelly.*

TRUELINS, TRULLES, *adv.* Truly, Loth. Dumfr. Ang. Though properly an adv. it is used as if it were a s. Thus, to one who doubts of what is asserted, it is often said, *It's just truelins.*

TRUE-LOVE, *s.* One whose love is pledged to another, S. *Song, Wala, wala, up the Bank.*

TRUFF, *s.* Corr. of E. *turf*, S. *Fergusson.*

TRUFF, *s.* A trick; a deceit. *Douglas.*—Isl. *trufa*, id. *truf-are*, to cheat.

To TRUFF, *v. a.* To steal. *Gl. Shirr.*

TRUFFURE, *s.* A deceiver. *Douglas.*

TRUGS, TROGS, *adv.* A mode of profane swearing, used among the vulgar, S. B.—Moes. G. *triggwa*, Sa. G. *trigg*, faithful.

TRUISH, *s.* Breeches and stockings made of one piece. *Pennant.* V. TRAWS.

TRUKIER, TRUCKER, *s.* 1. A deceitful person. *Pol-wart.*—O. Fr. *trikeur*, a deceiver. 2. A designation often given to a female in contempt, as equivalent to "worthless hussy," S. 3. A waggish or tricky person, Roxb.

TRULY. Anomalously used as a s. in a common exclamation expressive of surprise, or a kind of oath; *My truly*, or *By my truly*, S. *Urquhart's Rabelais.*

TRULIE, *adj.* True, not fictitious. *A trulie story*, S. B.—Su. G. *trolig*, credibilis.

TRULIS, *s. pl.* Some kind of game. *Dunbar.*

TRULLION, *s.* A sort of crupper, Mearns.—Teut. *treyl-lisis*, helcium, the trace of a cart-horse.

TRULLION, *s.* A foolish person; a silly creature, Ayrs.

TRUM, *s.* A jew's harp. *Kelly.*—Teut. Fr. *trompe*, Germ. *trompff*, id.

To TRUMP, *v. a.* To deceive. *Barb.*—Fr. *tromp-er*, Teut. *tromp-en*, id.

TRUMPE, *s.* 1. A trifle; a thing of little value. *Douglas.* 2. In pl. goods, ibid.—Belg. *tromp*, a rattle for children.

TRUMPH, *s.* A card of the principal suit, S.; *trump*, E.

TO PLAY TRUMPH *about.* To be on a footing with; to retaliate, S. B. *P. Buch. Dial.*

TRUMPIE, *s.* The Skua-gull, Orkn.

TRUMPLEEYST, *s.* A qualm, or fit of sickness, Upp. Lanarks. Ayrs.

TRUMPOSIE, *adj.* 1. Guileful, Ayrs. 2. Cross-tempered; of a perverse spirit, Renfr.—Fr. *tromp-er*, to deceive.

TRUMPOUR, TRUMPER, *s.* 1. A deceiver. *Dunbar.* —Fr. *trompeur*, id. 2. Used as a contemptuous designation, without any definite meaning. *Philotus.*

TRUNCHER SPEIR. A pointless spear. *Evergreen.* —Fr. *tranch-er*, to cut off.

TRUNSCHEOUR, *s.* A plate; a trencher, S. *Doug.* —Fr. *trencheoir*, quadra mensaria.

To TRUNTLE, *v. a.* To trundle, S.

TRUSS, *s.* A bundle of hay or straw, S. *Gl. Sibb.* —Fr. *trousse*, id.

TRUSS, *s.* A bundle of hay or straw, S. *Gl. Sibb.* —Fr. *trousse*, id.

TRUSSEL, *s.* A truss, S. *Gl. Sibb.*

TRUSSEL, *s.* A truss, S. *Gl. Sibb.*

TRUSSELL, *s.* A truss, S. *Gl. Sibb.*

TRUSSELL, *s.* A truss, S. *Gl. Sibb.*

TRUSSOUR, *s.* A truss, S. *Gl. Sibb.*

TRUSSOUR, *s.* A truss, S. *Gl. Sibb.*

TRUSTIE, *adj.* Trusty, S. *Ramsay.*

TRUSTIE, *adj.* Trusty, S. *Ramsay.*

TRUSTIE-TREE, *s.* A cudgel

To TRUNTLE, *v. n.* To roll along, S. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

TRUPHANE, *s.* Left unexpl. *Colk. Shoo.* Probably a deceiver.—Ital. *truffatore*, id.

TRUSTFUL, *adj.* Trustworthy. *Ballitie.*

TRUSTRE, *s.* Butter, S. B.; as in Ross-shire. I see no term that has any similarity.

TRUTHFU', *adj.* Honest; sincere; possessing integrity, South of S. *Antiquary.*

To TRUTLE, *v. n.* To be slow in motion; a term applied by nurses to children, Dumfr. *Trootle*, Ayrs. This is viewed as synon. with *Drutle.* It seems to be also merely a variety of *Troddle.*

TUACK, *s.* A small hillock, Orkn.—Su. G. *tufwa*, tuber, Dan. *tue*, "a little hill or mole-hill."

TUAY, *adj.* Two. V. Twa.

TUCHT, Tuchs, (*gutt.*) *s.* Vigour, Bttr. For.

TUCHTLESS, *adj.* Pithless; inactive, ib. Upp. Clydes.—Teut. *deughd*, A. S. *dugath*, virtus, valor, potentia.

TUCK, *s.* A jetty on the side of a river, S. O.; pron. *took.* *Law Paper.*

To TUCK, *v. a.* To beat. *Spald.*—Teut. *tuck-en*, icere.

TUCK, *s.* *Tuck of Drum*, beat of drum, S. *Wodrow.* V. Touk.

TUE, Tued, *part. adj.* Fatigued. V. Tew, *v.*

TEUCHING, *prep.* Concerning; touching. *Inventt.* V. Twiche, *v.*

TUED, Tew'd, *part. adj.* Killed; destroyed, Berwicks. V. Tew, *v.* and *s.*

To TUEG, *v. a.* To tug. *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *teog-an*, Moes. G. *tiuh-an*, trahere.

TUEIT, *s.* An imitative word, expressing the short shrill cry of a small bird. *Complaynt S.*

TUFF, *s.* A tuft of feathers or ribbons. *Watson.*—Fr. *touffe*, a tuft, applied to hair, ribbons, feathers, &c.

TUFFING, Toffin, *s.* Tow; oakum; wadding. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *estoupe*, *stoupe*, id. Lat. *stupa.*

To TUFFLE, *v. a.* To ruffle; to put any thing in disorder by frequent handling, S. *Tyfle*, A. Bor. *tyfell*, O. E. to employ the fingers much about any thing. *Nithsdale Song.*—Isl. *tif-a*, manus celeriter movere; or O. Fr. *touell-er*, souiller, gâter; to soil, to waste, to turn upside down; also, *touill-er*, salir, tacher.

TUG, *s.* Raw hide, of which formerly plough-traces were made, S. O. *Burns.* V. Teug.

To TUGGILL, *v. n.* To strive; to struggle. *Rauf Coilyear.* V. Tuggle, *v. a.*

TUGGIL, *s.* A pin for fastening the ends of a band, Shetl.—Su. G. *toega*, to draw, E. *toggel*, id.

To TUGGLE, Tuzzle, *v. a.* 1. To pull by repeated jerks, S. *Ross.* 2. To toss backwards and forwards; to handle roughly. *Polwart.* 3. To fatigue with travelling or severe labour; to keep under, S. B. *Gawain and Gol.*—From Su. G. *toeg-a*, to draw, or E. *tug.*

TUGHT, *s.* Vigour, Bttr. For. V. Tucht.

TUG-WHITING, *s.* A species of whiting, a fish. *Spalding.*

TUHU, *s.* A spiritless person, destitute of energy, and incapable of exertion, Fife.

TUIGH, *s.* Suspicion. *S. P. Repr.*—A. S. *tweog-an*, dubitare, *tweo*, a doubt.

TUIK, *s.* "He's had a gude *tuik* at that," expl. "a good spell at it," Teviotd.; evidently the same with *Touk* and *Teuk.*

TUIK, *s.* A bye-taste. V. Teuk.

TUIK, *s.* A cook; as the word is corruptly pronounced in some parts of Angus and Moray.

TUIK, *pret.* Did take, S. "Tuik purpose, resolved." *Pitscottie.*

TUILYEOUR, *s.* One who is addicted to fighting or engaging in broils. *Chalm. Air.*

TUILYIE, Tulye, Toolyie, *s.* 1. A quarrel; a broil; a struggle, S. *Polwart.*—Fr. *touill-er*, to mix in a confused manner. 2. *Tuilyie* is used, rather ludicrously, for a battle or skirmish. *Waverley.*

To TUILYIE, Toome, *v. n.* To quarrel; to squabble; to struggle, S. *Sheene.*

TUILYIE, Yokit-tuilyie. A winter amusement, in which a number of boys or lads take hold of each other's clothes, and sit down in a line on their *hunkers*, while two or three lay hold of the foremost, and pull them along ice, Roxb.

TUILYIE-MULIE, *s.* The same with *Tuilyie*, S. B.—Teut. *muyl-en*, to quarrel.

TUILYIESUM, *adj.* Quarrelsome. S. Prov. "*Tuilyiesume* dogs come happing hame," those who are inclined to brawls, generally suffer by them.

TUILYIE-WAP, *s.* A childish amusement in Teviotdale, in which a number of boys take hold of each other's hands, and wrap themselves round the one who is at the head; clasping themselves as firmly together as possible, and every one pushing till the mass fall over. From *Tuilyie*, and *Wap*, to throw.

TUILL, *s.* Toil; trouble. *Maitland P.*—Teut. *tuyl*, labour.

To TUIVE, Tuive up, *v. n.* 1. To swell; to rise as dough from the effect of leaven, Roxb. 2. In a sense nearly allied, it is used to denote the operation of yeast, or the working of ale in a vat; "It's *tuivin up*," ibid.—C. B. *tauf*, a rise, a lift; *tauf-i*, to make dough.

TUKE, *s.* A hasty and rough pull; a tug, S. A. *A. Scott's Poems.* V. Touk.

TULCHANE, Tulchin, *s.* 1. A calf's skin, in its rough state, stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow to make her give her milk, S.

TULCHANE BISHOP. 1. One who received the episcopate, on condition of assigning the temporalities to a secular person. *Calderwood.* 2. A bag or budget, generally of the skin of an animal, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 3. Applied to a chubby, sometimes to a dwarfish child, Ang.—Isl. *tulk-a*, pellicere.

TULIPASE, *s.* A tulip. "Tulipa, a *tulipase.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*

TULLYAT, *s.* A bundle; used contemptuously. *Banyel*, synon. Lanarks.

TULLIE, *s.* A knife fixed in the haft, Shetl.—Corrupted from Isl. *taelguhnifr*, Su. G. *tadgknif*, Dan. *taelgeknif*, culter sectorius.

TULLISAUL, *s.* V. Tillisoul.

TULSHIE, *s.* A sour-looking person, Ayrs.—O. Fr. *tule*, etourdi, lunatique.

TULSHOCH, *s.* A carelessly arranged bundle, Aberd. V. Dulshet.

TULSURELIKE, *adj.* Apparently, fierce or furious. *Henrysone.*—Gael. *tulchoir*, obstinate.

TUMBLER, *s.* A small cart, lightly formed, used in the South-west of S. *Guy Mannering.* Perhaps a corr. of E. *tumbrel*, a dung cart.

TUMBLER, *s.* One of the names given in S. to the porpoise. "Delphinus phocaena, Linn." *Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist.*

TUMBUS, *s.* 1. Any thing large, Fife; synon. *Dolver.* 2. Applied to a big, inactive person, ibid.—C. B. *tom*, a round heap; *tomp*, a round mass; *tompan*, an epithet for a fat female, Owen.

TUMBOUS, *adj.* Large and slovenly; the reverse of *Snod*, Fife.

TUMDEIF, *s.* Perhaps swooning. *Roull.*—Isl. *tumb-a*, cadere praeceps; and *deyfa*, hebetudo.

To TUME, *v. a.* To empty, S.—Dan. *tomm-er*, Su. G. Isl. *toem-a*, vacuare. V. TEYM.

TUME, TOOM, TOME, *adj.* 1. Empty, S. *Wyntown.* 2. Untenanted, S.; as, *a tume house*, S. Prov. 3. In a state of inanition, as to food, S. *Ross.* 4. Lank; tall and meagre, S. 5. Shadowy; unsubstantial. *Douglas.* 6. Vain; having no real cause for boasting, ib. 7. Unprofitable; what brings no return, S. *Ramsay.* 8. Deficient in mind, S. 9. Ineffectual; inefficient. *Ross.*

TUME, *s.* *A tume of rain*, a sudden and heavy fall of rain, S. B.

TUME-HANDIT, *adj.* Empty handed, in whatever respect, S. *Ross.*—Dan. *tom-haendet*, id.

TUME-HEADIT, TOOM-HEADED, *adj.* Destitute of understanding; brainless, S. *Z. Boyd.*

TUME-SKIN'D, TOOM-SKIN'D, *adj.* Hungry. *Gall. Encycl.*

TUME-TAIL, *adj.* 1. *To Cum back Tume-tail*, to go away with a load, and return empty, Roxb. S. Prov. "The cart disna lose its errand, when it cums na hame *tume-tail.*" 2. A plough is said to gang *tume-tail*, when it is drawn along without making a furrow, Loth. 3. If I mistake not, the term is sometimes used metaph. of one who returns without gaining the object he had in view on leaving home, ib.

TUMFIE, *s.* A stupid person, male or female, S. O. *Entail.*

TUMFIE, *adj.* Dull and stupid, S. O.—Dan. *dumt-fae*, a blockhead.

To TUMMLE, *v. a.* To tumble, S.

To TUMMLE THE WULLCAT. "To tumble heels over head," S. *Gl. Picken.* Apparently from the agility of a wild cat.

TUMMOCK, *s.* A tuft, or small spot of elevated ground, Ayrs.—C. B. *tom*, a mound; *twm*, a round heap.

To TUMPLE, *v. n.* "To roll over; to tumble." *Gl. Picken.*

TUMULT, *s.* The portion of land connected with a *cottar-house*, Orkn. This term seems allied to Su. G. *tomt*, area.

TUNAG, *s.* "A short mantle, still worn by old women in some parts of the Highlands" of S. *Clan-Albin.*—Gael. *tonnag*, "a wrapper round the shoulders of women in the Highlands like a shawl; a shaul, veil," Shaw. If not derived from Lat. *tunic-a*, it may be from the same root.

To TUNCH, *v. a.* To push or jog with the elbow, Fife; radically the same with *Dunch.*

TUNCH, *s.* A jog of this description, ibid.

TUNDLE-BOX, *s.* A tinder-box, Lanarks. Roxb.; by the gipsies commonly called "an auld wife's necessary."—C. B. *taniadawl*, tending to fire, igniferous.

TUNIE, *adj.* Changeable in humour or temper, Ettr. For.; evidently from E. *Tune.*

TUNNAKIL, *s.* Unexpl. *Ab. Reg.* Perh. some article of dress; a dimin. from *tunag*, q. v. or from *tunica.*

TUP, *s.* 1. The common term for a ram, S. Staffords. V. Johnson. 2. A foolish fellow, S. 3. An unpolished store-farmer, S. A. *Guy. Mann.* *To rin like a blind Tup-i'-the-wind*, a phrase applied to a young woman who runs into the company of men, as manifesting great eagerness to be married, S. A. and O.

TUP-YIELD, TUP-EILD, *adj.* A term applied to a ewe that proves not with lamb according to expectation, Roxb. V. YELD, YEALD, &c.

TUPPENS, TIPPENCE, *s.* Twopence, S. *Acts Chas. I. Burns.* *Tuppens* is the E. pronunciation of *twopence.*

TUQUHEIT, TEUCHIT, *s.* The lapwing, S. *Houlate.* Probably meant to imitate the sound made by this bird.

TUQUHEIT STORM. A designation given to the storm which almost invariably occurs in the month of March; and which is conjoined, in the traditionary observations of the peasantry, with the reappearance of the lapwing from its retreat during winter, S. *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* This is called the *Peesweep-storm*, South of S. A proverbial saying is connected with the phrase, "A *peesweep-storm* makes a fat," or a "red, kirkyard," as often proving fatal to old or to delicate people.

TURBOT, *s.* The name erroneously given, in our markets, to halibut, S. *Stat. Acc.*

TURCAS, *s.* The stone called a turkois. *Inventories.*—Fr. *turquoise.*

TURCHIE, *adj.* Short and thick; squat, Perths.—Gael. *dorcha*, gross; or radically the same with *Durgy.*

TURCUME, *s.* Clotted filth. *Lyndsay.*—C. B. *tywarchen*, a covering, a stratum, Owen; clotty, Richards.

TURDION, *s.* A species of galliard or gay dance. *Compl. S.*—Fr. *tordion.*

TURES, *s. pl.* Turfs, S. O. *Gl. Picken.* *Teers*, S. B. *Tores*, Fife.

TURIT, TURET, *s.* *Inventories.* It seems to signify a muffler, or mask.—Fr. *touret* de nez, a muffler, Cotgr.—O. E. *Toret* is expl. Turricula, Prompt. Parv.

TURKAS, TURKES, TURKESSE, *s.* 1. Pincers; nippers, S. *Dunbar.*—Arm. *turquez*, *turkez*, id. 2. Metaph. transferred to a griping oppressive man, Aberd.

To TURKEN, *v. n.* To harden; to wax stout; a term applied to a young foal, Clydes.—Su. G. *tork-a*, Germ. *torck-en*, exsiccare, arescere.

* TURN, *s.* A piece of work, of whatever kind; often, *a hand's turn*; as, "She's a lazy queyn; she's no worth her meat; I canna get her to do a *hand's turn*," S. *Spalding.*

TURN, *s.* *On the turn*, 1. Applied to milk, beer, &c. when turning acid, S. 2. *The day's on the turn*, the days are beginning to lengthen, S. B.

TURN, *s.* *To do the turn.* 1. To perform any piece of work or business, S. *Reg. Maj.* 2. To be sufficient for any purpose; to give satisfaction, S. *Ross.*

TURNE-PYK, TURNEPECK, TURNPIKE, *s.* 1. The winding stair of a castle. *Wyntown.* 2. Any stair of a spiral form, built outside of a house, S. *Cuat.*—Teut. *torn*, a tower, *backe*, a place for observation,

TURNER, *s.* A copper coin formerly current in S. in value two pennies Scots money, and equivalent to a *Bodle. Spalding.*—Fr. *tournois*, the *tenth* part of a penny sterling.

TURNER-ASIDE, *s.* One who deviates from a particular course. *M'Ward's Cont.*

TURNGREYS, *s.* A winding stair. *Wallace.*—Fr. *tourn-er*, to turn, and *gre*, a step.

TURN-SCREW, *s.* A screw-driver, S.

TURN-TAIL, *s.* A fugitive. *Spalding.*

TURRA, *s.* *To ride to Turra*, to be in great glee, S. B. *Tarras.* "Turreff, a village in Banffshire, famous for merriment; hence he is said to be *riding to Turra*, who is merry." N. ibid.

TURRIS, *pl.* Turfs; a species of earthen fuel, S. *Acts Cha. I.* V. TURVES.

TURS, TURSE, *s.* *A turs of heather*, as much heath as a horse can carry on his back, S. A. "*Turse*, a truss." *Gall. Enc.* This seems merely a provinciality for E. *truss*, from Fr. *trousse*.

To **TURS, TURSE**, *v. a.* 1. To pack up in a bale or bundle, S. 2. To carry off hastily. *Wallace.* 3. To take one's self off quickly. *Doug.* 4. *To turse furth*, to bring out what has been kept in store. *Wallace.*

TURSABLE, *adj.* What may be carried away. *Spald.*

To **TURSE**, *v. n.* "To walk," Buch. *Tarras.*

TURSKIL, *s.* An instrument used for cutting peats. *Surv. Caithn.* Apparently from Isl. and Su. G. *torf*, Dan. *toerv*, turf, and *skil-ia*, to divide. Syn. *Tuskar.*

TURTOUR, TURTURE, *s.* The turtle-dove. *King's Quair.*—Lat. *turtur.*

TURVES. Pl. of E. *Turf*; often pron. q. *toors.* *Acts Cha. I.*

TURVVEN, *s. pl.* Peats, Shetl. This is the Scandinavian pl. retained.—Sw. *torfven*, id.

TUSCHA, *s.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* This seems to be the same with *Tusche*, a girdle.

TUSCHE, *s.* A girdle. V. TISCHE.

To **TUSH**, *v. n.* To express displeasure. *Rutherford.*—E. *tush*, Su. G. *tyst*, silens; *tyst-a*, silere.

TUSHKARUE, *s.* A confused struggle, Shetl.

TUSHLACH, COW-TUSHLACH, *s.* A cake of cow-dung, when so dry that it may be burned, Dumfr.—Allied, perhaps, to Gael. *taos*, dough.

To **TUSK** *at*, *v. a.* To pluck or pull roughly; as when a horse tears hay from a stack, Fife; *to Rusk at*, syn.

TUSK, *s.* The *torsk* of Pennant, S. *Martin.*—Isl. *thosk-r*, asellus.

TUSKAR, TUSHKAR, *s.* An instrument made of iron, with a wooden handle, for casting peats, Orkn. Shetl.—A corr. of Isl. *torfskeri*, compounded of *torf*, turf, and *sker-a*, to cut.

TUSSOCK (*of wheat*), *s.* A tuft of wheat in a cornfield, generally owing to the vegetating of the nest or granary of a field-mouse, Loth.—C. B. *tusw*, a tuft; *tuswawg*, having a wisp or bundle.

TUTCH, *s.* A small boat or packet. *Acts Cha. I.*

To **TUTE**, *v. n.* To jut out; to project, S. B.

TUTE, *s.* A jutting out; a projection, S. B.—Su. G. *tut*, Teut. *tuyte*, rostrum, a beak.

TUTELE, TUTILL, *s.* Guardianship; tutelage. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *tutele*, Lat. *tutel-a.*

TUTE-MOWITT, *adj.* Having the nether jaw projected. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *tuyte-muyl*, having the nether jaw projecting more than the upper.

TUTIE. *Drunken Tutie*, a designation given to a female who is addicted to drinking, Angus. *Herd.* V. TOUT, TOOT.

TUTIE TATIE, *interj.* Pshaw.—Isl. *taut-a*, murmurare. *Hey tutti taiti* is the name of one of our oldest Scottish tunes, to which the song, "Scots, wha hae," is adapted. This, according to tradition, was Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn, A. D. 1314. The words *tutti taiti* may have been meant as imitative of the sound of the trumpet in giving the charge.

TUTIVILLARIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, rustics.—Ir. *tuatamhail, tuatavail*, rustic.

TUITVILLUS, *s.* *Colkelbie Sow.* V. TUTIVILLARIS.

TUTIWING, *s.* L. *tuttling*, a blast or blowing of a horn. *Barbour.* V. TOOT.

TUTLAR, *s.* Perhaps, one who barters. *Colkelbie Sow.*—Teut. *tuyteler*, permutator.

TUT-MUTE, *s.* A muttering or grumbling between parties, that has not yet assumed the form of a broil, S. B.—Teut. *tuyt-en*, to buzz; *muyt-en*, Su. G. *mutt-a*, to mutter.

TUTOR, *s.* A guardian appointed for a minor, whether by a testament, or by a disposition of law, S. *Spalding.*

TUTORY, *s.* 1. Tutorage, that stage of life in which one is under tutors, S. "Out of *tutory*, being passit xiiij yeris of age." *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *tuterie.* 2. Tutelage; tender care exercised about an infant, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

TUVA-KEUTHIE. Unexpl. *Ancient MS. Explic. of Norish words used in Orkney and Shetland.*

TWA, TUAY, TWAY, *adj.* Two, S. Yorks. *Wyntown.*—Moes. G. *twa, twai*, A. S. *twa*, id.

TWA-BEAST-TREE, *s.* The *swingle-tree* in the Orcadian plough, by which two horses draw.

TWA-FACED, *adj.* Double; deceitful, S.

TWA-FALD, TWA-FAWLD, *adj.* 1. Double; twofold, S. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *twe-feald*, Sw. *twefallt*, duplex. 2. Bent down with age or infirmity, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

TWA-HANDIT CRACK. A familiar conversation between two persons, S. *Smugglers.*

TWA-HANDIT-SWERD. A two-handed sword, S. "*Tohande* swerde, spata, cluniculum," Prompt. Parv.

TWA-HANDIT WARK. Work so imperfectly done at first, that the operator finds it necessary to return to it, and commence his labour a second time, S.

TWA-HORSE-TREE, *s.* A *swingle-tree* stretcher of a plough, at which two horses draw, S. *Surv. Roxb.*

TWAY, *adj.* Two. V. TWA.

TWA-YEAR-AULD, TWA-YEAR-ALL, *s.* A heifer that is *two years old*, S. *Davidson's Seasons.*

TWAL, *adj.* Twelve, S. *Barbour.*

TWAL-HOURS, *s.* 1. Twelve o'clock, S. 2. A luncheon or nunchion, S. Sometimes called *eleven-hours*, when taken before noon.

TWALMONTH, *s.* A year. V. TOLMONTH.

TWA-LOFTED, *adj.* Having two stories, Loth. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

TWALPENNIES, *s. pl.* A penny sterling; which, according to our ancient reckoning, included twelve pence Scottish currency, S. *Redgauntlet.* It is sometimes written as one word, at other times as two.

TWAL-PENNYWORTH, *s.* What is given as the value of a penny sterling, S. *Burns.*

TWA-MEN. The *Duumviri* of Rome. *Bellend T. Liv.*

TWA PART. Two-thirds. *Douglas.* *The twa part and third*, i. e. two-thirds, S. B.

TWA-PART AND THRID. "The two-thirds of any thing." *Gall. Encycl.*

TWA-PENNIES, *s. pl.* The designation formerly given to a copper coin, in value the third of an E. halfpenny; syn. *Bodle.* *Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.*

To **TWASPUR**, *v. a.* To gallop, Shetl.—Compounded, perhaps, of Isl. Su. G. *twa*, or *two*, duo, and *sporre*, calcar.

TWASUM, *adj.* Two in company. This, although properly an adj. is used as a s. denoting a pair, a couple. It is pron. *twaesum*, Ettr. For. *Rob Roy.* *A twasum dance*, a dance in which two persons are engaged, Perths. Fife. V. SUM, *term.*

TWA-THREE, *s.* A few, S. q. *two or three.* *Picken.* It is also pron. *twarrie*, and *twae'ree.* *St. Patrick.*

To **TWEDDLE, TWEEL**, *v. a.* To work cloth in such a manner, that the woof appears to cross the warp vertically, kersey-wove, S.—A. S. *twaede*, duplex; or *twa*, and *dael*, part.

TWEDDLIN, TWEDLYNE, *s.* Cloth that is *tweeled*. *Aberd. Reg.*

TWEDDLIN, *adj.* Used in the same sense, S.

TWEEL, *adv.* Truly. *Tweel no*, no indeed, S. V. ATWEEL.

To TWEEL, TWEAL, TWEIL, *v. a.* To weave cloth diagonally, S.—Teut. *tweeling*, geminus, seems allied.

TWEEL, *s.* 1. Cloth that is *tweeled*, S. *Herd's Coll.* 2. *Tweel* is sometimes used metaphorically, in regard to literary composition; texture. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*

TWEELIE, *s.* A quarrel; a broil, Dumfr. Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* Merely a provincialism for *Tulyie*. V. TUILYIE.

To TWEELIE, *v. n.* To contend, Gall. ib.

TWEELIN, *adj.* Belonging to cloth that is *tweeled*, S.

TWEESH, *prep.* Betwixt, S.; the abbrev. of *atweesh* or *betweesh*. *Ross's Helenore.*

TWEETACK, *s.* The rock-lark, Shetl.

TWEILD DOIR. *Inventories.* V. TOLDOUR.

TWELFF, *adj.* Twelve. *Reg. Aberd.*

TWELLIE, *s.* "A dispute," given as the same with *Tulyie*. *Gall. Encycl.*

TWELT, TWALT, *adj.* The twelfth, S. *Doug.*

To TWICHE, TWITCH, *v. a.* 1. To touch, S. B. *R. Bruce.* 2. To engage with. *Douglas.*

TWICHING, *prep.* Touching; concerning. *Douglas.*

To TWIDDLE one *out of* a thing. To circumvent; to obtain by cozening means; "He tried *to twiddle* me *out of* my money," Loth. also S. B. It is syn. with E. *Diddle*, a word which, although much used, does not seem to have found its way into any dictionary. —From A. S. *twa*, two, and *dael*, part.

To TWIG, *v. a.* To wound the skin of a sheep in shearing, Ettr. For.; perhaps from A. S. *twicc-ian*, vellere, to twitch, E.

To TWIG, *v. a.* To pull hastily, S. B. *Morison.*—E. *twitch*, A. S. *twicc-ian*, vellicare; Germ. *twicc-en*, id.

TWIG, *s.* A quick pull; a twitch, S.

To TWIG, *v. a.* To put cross ropes on the thatch of a house, Ettr. For.

TWIG-RAPE, *s.* A rope used for this purpose, ibid. Perhaps from A. S. *twig*, ramus; as withes might be at first employed in this way.

TWYIS, *adv.* Twice. *Aberd. Reg.*

To TWILT, *v. a.* To quilt, S. Westmorel.

TWILT, *s.* A quilted bedcover, S. *Bride of Lam.* "*Twilt*, a quilt or bedcover, North." Grose.

TWN, *s.* Tun. *Aberd Reg.*

TWYN, *adj.* *In twyn*, in twain, asunder. *Wallace.* —A. S. *twegen*, twain, from *tweg*, two.

To TWIN, TWINE, *v. n.* To part; to separate. *Wall.*

To TWIN, *v. a.* *To twin* one out of a thing; to deprive him of it, S. B.

To TWIN, *v. a.* To empty; to throw out. *Ab. Reg.*

To TWIN *o'* or *of*, *v. a.* To part from, S. B. *Tarras.*

* TWINE, *s.* Intricate vicissitude. S. B. *Ross.*

TWINE-SPINNER, *s.* A ropemaker, Loth. — Teut. *tweyn*, filum duplex, filum tortum.

To TWINGLE, *v. n.* To twine round, Aberd. *A. Beattie's Tales.* Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *tweyn-en*, to twine.

TWYNRYS, *s. pl.* Pincers; nippers. *Douglas.*—Teut. *dwingh-en*, arctare.

TWINTER, *s.* A beast that is two years old, S. corr. *quinter*. *Doug.*—A. S. *twy-winter*, duos annos natus.

TWIRK, *s.* A twitch, Loth.

To TWIRM, *v. n.* To wither; to decay, Shetl.

TWYS, TWYSS, *s.* Perhaps a girdle or sash. *Aelidis. Scot. Cornicliis.* —O. Fr. *toiseu*, ruban, ceinture, tissu, Roquefort.

TWISCAR, TUYSKER, *s.* An instrument for casting peats, similar to the *Flauchter-spade*, Shetl. *Pirate.* V. TUSKAR.

To TWISLE, *v. a.* "To twist; fold." *Gl. Picken.* V. TWUSSLE.

TWIST, TWYST, *s.* A *twig*. *Barbour.*—Teut. *twist*, rami abscissi ramalia.

TWYST, *adv.* Twice, the vulgar pron. S. O.

To TWITCH, *v. a.* To touch. V. TWICHE.

TWITCH, *s.* *In a twitch*, in a moment, Fife; referring to the suddenness with which a twitch is given. "*Twitch*, touch, instant of time." *Gl. Picken.*

TWITTER. 1. That part of a thread that is spun too small, S. 2. Any person or thing that is slender or feeble, S. *Kelly.*

TWITTERY, *adj.* Slender; properly, spun very small, S. *Edin. Even. Cour.*

TWNE, *s.* Tin. "xij truncheoris, all of *twne*." *Ab. Reg.*

TWOLDERE, *s.* *Invent.* V. TOLDOUR.

TWOLT, *s.* "A coverlid for a bed." *Gall. Enc.* A variety of TWILT, q. v.

TWO-PENNY, *s.* A weak kind of beer, sold at two-pence the Scots pint, or two quarts, S. *Stat. Acc.*

TWO-PENNY (or TIPPENY-) HOUSE, *s.* An alehouse, S.

To TWUSSLE, *v. a.* Perhaps a dimin. from *Twist*, *s.* *Saint Patrick.* V. TWISLE.

U, V.

VACANCE, *s.* Vacation; applied to courts, schools, &c. S. Fr. *Spalding.*—L. B. *vacant-ia.*

VAD, *s.* Woad. *Aberd. Reg.*

VADMELL, *s.* A species of woollen cloth manufactured and worn in the Orkneys. *Statist. Acc.*—Isl. *vadmaal*, pannus rusticus.

VAGE, *s.* A voyage, Aberd. *Vdege*, also *Wiage*. *Aberd. Reg.* V. VEADGE and VIAGE.

VAGEIT, *adj.* Mercenary; waged. *Pitscottie.*

VAGER, VAGEOURE, *s.* A mercenary soldier. V. WAGEOUR.

VAGGLE, *s.* A place where meat is hung for the purpose of being smoked, Shetl. — Isl. *vagl*, tigillus, pertica.

VAGING, *s.* The habit of strolling idly. *Bower's Hist. Univer. Edin.*

To VAGUE, *v. n.* To roam. *Fount.* V. VARE.

To VAICK *on*, *v. a.* To attend to; to be exercised in. *N. Burns.*— Lat. *vac-ars;* as, vacare armis, studiis, &c.

VAIG, *s.* A wandering fellow; a vagrant, Mearns. *Beattie's John o' Arnha'.*

To VAIG, *v. n.* 1. To wander; to roam. *Vaget*, pret. *Complaynt S.* 2. Metaph. applied to discourse. *Melvill's MS.*—Isl. *vag-a, vakk-a*, vagor; Lat. *vag-ari.*

VAIGER, *s.* A stroller. *Ballis.*

VAIGLE, *s.* A peg to which cattle are fixed in the stall, Shetl. This seems radically the same with Isl. *vagl*, Su. G. *vagel*, a stake, sublica.

To VAIK, WAICK, WAKE, *v. n.* To be vacant; to be unoccupied. *Crosraguell.*—Fr. *vaqu-er*, Lat. *vac-are.*

To VAIL, VALE, *v. n.* To make obeisance; to bow. *Priests Peb.* Perhaps from Lat. *vale.* V. VALE, to descend.

VAILYEANT, *adj.* 1. Valid; available. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Worth, ib.—Fr. *vaillant*, of much worth.

VAILYE QUOD VAILYE. At all adventures, be the issue as it will. *Doug.*—Fr. *vaille que vaille*, Lat. *valeat quantum valere potest.*

VAILLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, veils. *Chalmers's Mary.*

VAIRSCALL, VAIR-STAW, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* This might denote a *stall* for *wares.*

VAIRTIE, *adj.* Early, Buchan. V. VERTIE.

To VAKE, *v. n.* To watch; to wake; to observe. *Douglas.*—Lat. *vac-are.*

VALABIL, *adj.* Available; or of value. *N. Burne.*—Fr. *valable*, of force, of value.

VALAWISH, *adj.* Profuse; lavish, Aberd.

VALE, *s.* 1. Worth; value. *Act. Audit.*—Fr. *val-eur*, Lat. *val-or*, value. 2. Avail; weight. *Act. Dom. Audit.*

VALE, *s.* The gunwale of a vessel. *Doug.* V. WAIL.

To VALE, *v. n.* To descend. *K. Quair.*—O. Fr. *aval-er*, id.

VALENTINE, *s.* 1. A billet, which is folded in a particular way, and sent by one young person to another, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of February, S. 2. A sealed letter sent by royal authority, for the purpose of apprehending disorderly persons. *Acts Ja. VI.*

VALHOOSE, *s.* An oblong chest, especially for holding grain; a hutch, or bin. *Balfour's Pract.*

VALIABILL, *adj.* Valid, q. available. *Keith's Hist.*

VALICOT, *s.* *Sark valicot* seems to signify a shirt made of flannel or plaiding. *Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorialls.* Evidently the same with *Wylecot*, q. v.

VALIENCIE, *s.* Strength; hardihood. *Pitscottie.*—L. B. *valentia*, virtus; firmitas, robur.

VALIENT, *s.* The value of one's property. *Thair haill valient*, synon. with the phrase, "all that they are worth." *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *vaillant*, "a man's whole estate, or worth, all his substance, means, fortunes," Cotgr.

VALISES, *s. pl.* Saddlebags, S. *wallets.* *Godscroft.* V. WALLETS.

VALLOUS, VELLOUS, *s.* Velvet.—Fr. *velours*

VALOUR, VALURE, *s.* Value. *Quon. Att.*—Fr. *valeur.*

VALTER, *s.* Water. *N. Burne.*

VALUEDOM, *s.* Value, Strathmore.

To VAMPER, *v. n.* To make an ostentatious appearance, S. A.—C. B. *gwemp*, splendid.

VANDIE, *adj.* Ostentatious, Kinross-shire. Synon. *vaunty, vauntie.*

VANDIE, *s.* A vain, vaunting, self-conceited fellow; a braggadocio, Fife.

VANE, *s.* 1. A vein. *Douglas.* 2. A fibre, or shoot, ibid.

VANE-ORGANIS, *s. pl.* The veins of the flank. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *veines organiques*, id.

VANHAP, WANHAP, *s.* Misfortune, S. *Compl. S.*—Isl. *van*, signifies want, privation.

VANIT, VANYT, *part. pa.* Veined, or waved. *Invent.*

VANQUISH, *s.* A disease of sheep, caused by a species of grass, which debilitates or *vanquishes* them, Galloway. *Statist. Acc.* Synon. *Pine, Pining, Daising.*

To VANT, *v. a.* To want. *Acts Ja. VI.*

VANTOSE, *s.* A cupping glass. *Rates.*—Fr. *ventose*, id.

VARDINGARD, *s.* A fardingale. *Inventories.*—Fr. *vertugadin*, Ital. *guardinfante.*

VARDLOKUR, *s.* A magical song, Shetl. *Pirate.*

To VARY, VAIRIE, *v. n.* Applied to one who exhibits the first symptoms of *delirium*, as the effect of bodily disorder; as, "I observe him *vairyin'* the day," Ettr. For.

VARIANT, *adj.* Variable, Fr. *K. Quair.*

* VARLET, *s.* Used in the sense of *warlock* or wizard. *Brand's Zetl.*

VARLOT, VERLOT, *s.* 1. An inferior servant, a varlet. *Priests Peblis.* 2. It sometimes denotes a groom *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *varlet*, jeune homme, jeune galant.

VARSTAY, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps a corr. of *Warestall*, q. v. a *stall* for holding *wares.* V. VAIRSCALL.

VASIS, VAISIS, *s. pl.* Unexpl. *Inventories.*

VASKENE, VASQUINE, *s.* *Invent. Chalm. Mary.*—Fr. *vasquine*, "a kirtle or petticoat; also a Spanish vardingale," Cotgr. Perhaps from *Vascones*, the ancient name of the Biscayners.

VASSALAGE, WASSELAGE, *s.* 1. Any great achievement. *Bellenden.* 2. Fortitude; valour. *Barbour.* Fr. *vasselage*, valour; a valiant deed.

VAST, *s.* A great quantity or number; as, "He has a *vast* o' grund;" "They keep a *vast* o' servants," Ang. *Piper of Peebles.*

To VAUCE, *v. a.* To stab; to kill. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *fauss-er*, to pierce through; Lat. *fodio*, part. pa. *fossus*, id.

VAUDIE, WADY, *adj.* 1. Gay; showy, S. B. 2. Vain, Aberd. *Forbes.* 3. It sometimes denotes any thing great or uncommon, Ang.—O. Fr. *vaud-ir*, rejouir, egayir. 4. Cheerful; gay, Aberd. *Jacobite Relics.*

VAUENGEOUR, *s.* An idler; a vagabond. *Acts Ja. II.* S. *Waffie.* Apparently from L. B. *waivium*, pecus vagans, O. E. *wayf*, E. *waif.* V. WAFF.

VAUNTY, VAUNTIE, *adj.* Boastful, S. *Tam o' Shanter.* *Ritson.*—Fr. *vanteux.*

UBIT, *adj.* Pron. q. *oobit.* Dwarfish, Ayrs. V. WOBAT, and VOWBET.

UCHE, *s.* An ouch, or ornament of gold. *Invent.*

UDAL, *adj.* A term applied to lands held by uninterrupted succession, without any original charter, and without subjection to feudal service, or the acknowledgement of any superior. *Barry.*—Isl. *odal*, bona avita, fundi, *allodium*; from *od*, anc. *aud, oed*, possession.

UDAL-MAN, UDELAR, UDALLER, *s.* One who holds property by *udal* right. *Fea.*

UDDER-CLAP, *s.* A sort of schirrous tumour, affecting the *udder* of ewes, by an unexpected return of milk after being some time *eild*, Teviotd.

To UDDER-LOCK, *v. a.* To pull the wool from the udders of ewes; principally with a view to allow the lambs free access to the teats, though sometimes done to sheep which have no lambs, with a view to cleanliness, Roxb. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

UDDER-LOCKS, *s. pl.* The wool thus plucked, S. A. ibid.

VDER, WDER. Often used in the sense of *other.* *Aberd. Reg.* V. UTHER.

VEADGE, *s.* Voyage. *Acts Cha I.*

* VEAL, *s.* A calf. V. VEIL. [old.

VEAND, *adj.* Superannuated, Teviotdale.—Fr. *vieux*,

VEEF, *adj.* Brisk; lively, Roxb.; the same with *Vive*, q. v.—Fr. *vif.*

VEEM, *s.* 1. Expl. "a close heat over the body, with redness in the face, and some perspiration," Ayrs. 2. "*In a veem*, exalted in spirits." *Gall. Encycl.* This is undoubtedly the same with *Feim*, id. S. B.

VEES, *s.* Some kind of disease. *Montgomerie.*—Teut. *vaese*, delirium; Isl. *vas*, tumultuarius impetus et gestus.

VEYAGE, *s.* Voyage, West of S. *Acts Mary.* V. WIAGE.

VEIL, *s.* A calf. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *veau*, a calf; from Lat. *vitul-us*, id.

VEYLE, *adv.* Well. *Barbour.*

VEIR, VER, WERE, WAIR, VOR, *s.* The spring; *vair*, S. A. *Barbour.*—Isl. *vor*, Su. G. *waar*, Lat. *ver*, Gr. *εαρ*, Gael. *earrach*, id.

VELE, VEYL, *s.* A violent current or whirlpool. *Bellenden.*—The same with S. *wele*, *wallee*; Isl. *vell*, ebullitio. V. WELE.

VELICOTTE, *s.* *Chalmer's Mary.*—O. Fr. *vel-er*, to conceal, and *cotte*, a coat; q. a concealed coat? V. WYLECOT.

VELVOUS, *s.* Velvet. *Maitland P.*—Fr. *velours.*

VENALL, VINELL, *s.* An alley; a lane, S. *Skene.*—Fr. *venalle*, id.

VENDACE, *s.* The gwiniad, salmo lavaretus, Linn. S. *Stat. Acc.*

VENENOWS, WENENOUS, *adj.* Venomous. *Wynt.*—O. Fr. *venenous*, Lat. *venenos-us.*

VENESUM, *adj.* Venomous. *Complaynt S.*

VENT (of a fowl,) *s.* The *anus*, Dumfr.

VENT, *s.* Progress; speed; as, "Are ye comin' ony thing gude *vent* the day?" Are ye making speed? a question regarding any piece of work, Roxb.

To **VENT**, *v. a.* To sell; to vend. *Ventit*, *part. pa.* synon. with *Sauld*, or perhaps set forth. *Acts Ja. VI.*

VENT, *s.* *To tak Vent*, to have currency; to expose to sale. *Acts Cha. I.*

VENT, *s.* A chimney, S. as being a place of egress for the smoke.

To **VENT**, *v. n.* To emit smoke, well or ill; as, "That lum *vents* ill," S.

VENTAILD, *s.* The breathing part of a helmet. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *ventaille.*

VENTURESUM, *adj.* Rash; foolhardy, S. *Ventersome*, Gl. Cumb. *Guy Mannering.*

VENUST, *adj.* Beautiful; pleasant. *Douglas.*—Lat. *venust-us.*

VER, VERE, *s.* The spring. V. VEIR.

VER, *adj.* Worse. *S. P. Repr.* S. *war.*

VERDOUR, *s.* Tapestry representing rural scenery. *Inventories.*—Fr. *ouvrage de verdure*, "forrest work or flourist work, wherein gardens, woods, or forrests be represented," Cotgr.

VERES, *s. pl.* Glasses. *Sir Gaw.*—Fr. *verre.*

VERGE, *s.* A belt or stripe of planting, Clydes.; q. a border, according to the E. sense of the word.

VERGELT, WERGELT, *s.* Ransom or restitution legally made for the commission of a crime. *Reg. Maj.*—A. S. *wergeld*, the payment of the *were*, or price at which the life of every individual was estimated.

VERGER, *s.* An orchard. *Pal. Hon.*—Fr. *vergier*, Lat. *viridar-ium*, a green place enclosed.

VERLOT, *s.* V. VARLOT.

VERNAGE, WERNAGE, *s.* A kind of white wine. *Wallace.*—L. B. *vernachia*, *vernacia*, O. Fr. *garnache*, id.; Ital. *vernaccia.*

VERRAY, *adj.* Very. *Aberd. Reg.*

VERRAYMENT, *s.* Truth.—Lat. *verum*, id. V. WERRAYMENT.

VERT, WERT, *s.* A term used in old charters, to signify a right to cut green wood. *Chart. Q. Anne.*—Fr. *verd*, Lat. *virid-is.* [ibid.

VERTER, *s.* 1. Virtue, Roxb. Ettr. For. 2. A charm,

To HAE VERTER. To possess, or be supposed to possess virtue, by which certain diseases may be cured, ibid.

VERTER-WELL, *s.* A medicinal well, Selkirks.; corrupted from *vertue-well*, *i. e.* a *well* possessing *virtue*, or the power of healing.

VERTESIT, *s.* Virtue; virginity. Old edition of the song, *The Tailor came to clout the claise.*—In O. Fr. *vertuosité*, is equivalent to *vertu*, qualité; Lat. *virtus*, Roquefort.

VERTGADIN, *s.* A farthingale. "The farthingales came first in when the Queen-Regent went to Saint Andrews, after the battle of Pinkie, and were then called *Vertgadins.*" *The Abbot.*—O. Fr. *vertugadin*; from Hisp. *verdugado*, id. Dict. Trev. V. VARDIGARD.

VERTIE, VAIRTIE, *adj.* Early up; early stirring; early at business, Buchan. *Tarras.*—Alem. *vertig*, (also *faertig*,) paratus ad iter.

To **VERTIES**, *v. a.* To warn, Shetl.; an abbrev. of E. *Advertise.*

VERTUE, VERTEW, *s.* Thrift; industry, S.

VERTUOUS, VIRTUOUS, *adj.* Thrifty; industrious, S. *Ramsay.*

VESCHELL, *s.* Vassal; slave. *Lyndsay.*

VESCHIARIS, *s. pl.* Washerwomen. "*Veschiaris* & ladinsteris." *Aberd. Reg.* *Ladinsteris* seems literally to signify cleansers; from A. S. *ladian*, emundare, extergere, purgare. V. STER.

VESIAR, *s.* A surveyor or examinator. "Cerciouris, *vesiaris*," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **VESIE**, VISIE, VISYE, WESY, WISIE, *v. a.* 1. To visit. *Douglas.* 2. To examine accurately, S. *Gawan and Gol.* 3. To send good or evil judicially. *Wall.* 4. To take aim; to mark, S.—Fr. *viser*, id.; Lat. *vis-o*, to visit; also, to survey.

VESTREAN, *s.* The west, Shetl.; Isl. *vestraenn*, occidentalis.

VETCHER, *s.* A man of a very suspicious appearance, Fife.—Teut. *vaetsch*, vitioso sapore aut odore infectus ex olido vel mucido dolio; perhaps used in a moral sense.

VETIT, *adj.* Forbidden. *S. P. Repr.*—Lat. *vetit-us.*

VEUG, *s.* Amorous. *Houlate.*—A. S. *fog*, conjunctio; whence *fogere*, a wooer.

To **VEX**, *v. n.* To be sorry. *I was like to vex*, I was disposed to be sorry, Ang.

VEX, *s.* A trouble; a vexation, S. A. "My mither gar'd me learn the Single Carritch, whilk was a great *vex.*" *Tales of My Landl.*

To **UG**, *v. n.* To feel abhorrence at, S. *Ramsay.*

To **UG**, *v. a.* To produce disgust at; as, "They would *ug* a body at them."

UGERTFOW, *adj.* Nice; squeamish. V. OGHERTFUL.

UGSUM, OUGSUM, *adj.* 1. Frightful, Clydes. *Doug.* 2. Exciting abhorrence. *Wynt.*

UGSUMNES, *s.* Frightfulness; horror.

UHU, UH UH, *interj.* A sound, especially used by children, expressive of affirmation or approbation, equivalent to *yes* or *ay*, S. It is sounded through the nose.

UI, *s.* An isthmus or neck of land, Lewis. *Stat. Acc.*—Dan. *vig*, sinus maris angustus.

VIAGE, *s.* 1. A voyage; pron. q. *ve-age*, S. O. *Act Dom. Conc.* 2. A journey, S. Bp. Douglas uses it in this sense.—Ital. *viaggio*, Fr. *voyage*, iter; Lat. *via*, a way.

VICE NAIL. A screw-nail. *Inventories.* V. VYSE.

VICIOUS, *adj.* Severe; as "vicious weather," Morays. Syn. "*wykyd* weddyrys." *Wyntown.*

VICIAT, *part. adj.* Defective. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *vic-ier*, to mar, *vicié*, imperfect, *vice*, defect, imperfection, default, Cotgr.

VICTUAL, *s.* Grain of any kind, S. *Stat. Acc.* Pron. *vittal*, L. *victus*, food.

Buchan-Vittal. 1. Meal, of which the "twa part is aits, and the third bear," *i. e.* consisting of two-thirds of oats, and one-third of barley, S. B. 2. Metaph. transferred to a person on whom one can place no dependence; as, "He's *Buchan vittal* that," S. B.

VICTUALLER, *s.* A corn-factor, S.

VIER, Vyer, *s.* One who *vies* with. *Watson.*

VIFDA, *s.* Beef or mutton dried without salt. V. Vivda.

VIFELIE, *adv.* In a lively manner. *A. Hume.*—From Fr. *vif*, lively.

VYIS, Vyss, *adj.* Wise. *Henrysone.*

VYLAUS, *adj.* Perhaps, deceitful, q. *wilous. Wyntown.*

VILCOUS, *adj.* "Leud, *vilcous* & scandalus lyf." *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps immoral, from Su. G. *vill*, error, and *kios-a*, to choose.

VYLD, *adj.* Vile, S. *Burel.*

VYLDELY, *adv.* Vilely. S. *Forbes on the Revelation.* Shakspeare uses *vild* and *vyld* for vile, Nares.

* *To* VILIPEND, *v. a.* To slight; to undervalue, S. *Society Contendings.* Mr. Todd has inserted this v. —Lat. *vilipend-ere*, to make of no reputation.

VILITÉ, Vilitie, *s.* Filth; pollution. *Acts Ja. V.* Fr. *vileté*, vileness, baseness.

VYLT, *s.* Apparently, vault. *Monroe.*

UIM, (pron. oom), *adj.* Mad; furious, Orkn.

To VINCUS, *v. a.* To vanquish. *Bellend T. Liv.* —Fr. *vainc-re*, id.

VINDICT, *s.* Vengeance; revenge. Guild. *Spald.* —Lat. *vindict-a.*

To VIOLENT, *v. a.* To do violence to. *Fleming.*—Fr. *violent-er*, id.

VIOLER, Violar, *s.* One who plays on the fiddle or violin, S. O. Fr. *Fountainhall.*

VIRE, *s.* "A great beauty," Orkn.

VIRE, *s.* The arrow called a *quarrel*, used only for the crossbow. *Douglas.*—Fr. *vire*, id. V. Wyr.

VYREENIN, *part. pr.* Veering; turning or winding about. *N. Burne.*—Fr. *vironnant*, id.

VIRGE THRED. Thread of a particular description. *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps *streaked* thread, from Fr. *vergé*, streaky.

VIRGUS, *s.* "Some fancied liquid, considered to be the sourest of any; It's as sour as *virgus*." *Gall. Encycl.*—This is obviously *verjuice;* Fr. *verjus*, "acid liquor expressed from crab-apples."

VIRIDEER, *s.* The keeper of the grass or green wood in a forest. *For. Laws.*—L. B. *viridar-ius*, Fr. *verdeur*, id.

VIRLAT, *s.* The same with *Valet. Chalm. Mary.*—O. Fr. *virolet*, jeune homme, Roquefort. He also mentions L. B. *varlet-us* as synon. with *valet-us*, viewing both as diminutives from Lat. *vir.*

VIRLE, *s.* A small ring put round any body, to keep it firm, S. *ferrule. Ramsay.*—O. E. *vyroll*, Fr. *virolle.*

VIRR, Vir, *s.* Force; impetuosity, S. B. *Shirrefs.* V. Bir.

VIRROCK, *s.* A corn, or bony excrescence on the feet, S. *wirrock. Dunbar.*—Lat. *verruc-a*, a wart; A. S. *wearrig*, callosus, nodosus.

VIRTUE, *s.* Thrift, Loth. V. Vertue.

VISE, in Coal-mines. V. Weyse.

VYSE. *Bowys of vyse*, bows worked by screws.—Fr. *vis*, Belg. *vijs*, a screw. *Wyntown.*

To VISIE, *v. a.* V. Vesie.

VISIE, Vizy, Vizzie, *s.* 1. A scrutinising view, S. *Bride of Lamm.* 2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot, S. 3. The knob or sight on the muzzle-end of a gun, by which aim is taken, S.—Fr. *visée*, aim.

To Tak a Vizzie. To take an aim; as, to look along a gun before firing it off, S. *Steam Boat.*

* VISION, *s.* A thin, meagre person; as, "Puir thing! she's grown a mere *vision*," S.

To VISITE, *v. a.* To examine; to survey. Used as synon. with *Visie. Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *visit-er*, id.

VISORNE, *s.* A mask or visor. *Knox.*

VISSIER, *s.* One who authoritatively inspects or examines. *Inventories.*

VYSSIS, *s. pl.* Apparently uses. *Acts Ja. V.*

To VITCH, *v. a.* To visit, Shetl.—In Isl. the synonyme is *vit-ia.*

* VITIOUS, *adj.* Fierce; fiery; ill-tempered; as, "He's a *vitious* beast that; I wiss he dinna break that puir man's neck that's on him," S.

VITIOUSNESS, *s.* Fierceness; unmanageableness, S.

VITUALL, *s.* Grain of all kinds. *Aberd. Reg.* V. Victual.

VIVDA, Vifda, *s.* Beef or mutton hung and dried without salt, Orkn. Shetl. *Edmonstone's Zetl.*—Dan. *vift-e*, to fan, to winnow, the substance being dried by the action of the wind.

VIVE, Viue, *adj.* 1. Lively; representing to the life, S. *Rollock.*—Fr. *vif.* 2. Brisk; vigorous, S. 3. Applied to what may be seen clearly; as, "*vive* prent," letter-press which may be read easily, S. B.

VIVELY, *adv.* 1. In a vivid light, S. *Rees.* 2. Distinctly; applied to sound. *Spalding.*

VIVERIS, Vievers, Vivers, *s. pl.* Provisions for the sustenance of life; victuals, S. *Knox.*—Fr. *vivres*, id.

VIVUAL, *adj.* 1. Living; alive, Ayrs. 2. Used to express identity; as, "The *vivual* person," the self-same person, ibid.

VIVUALLIE, *adv.* In life; as, "*vivuallie* seen," seen alive, Ayrs.—O. Fr. *vivaule*, vivant, plein de force, Roquefort.

To VIZZIE, *v. a.* To view accurately. V. Visie, and Vesie.

VIZZIE-DRAP, *s.* "The little mark stuck up at the mouth of a gun-barrel, to guide the sportsman's view." *Gall. Enc.* V. Vesie, *v.*

ULE, *s.* Oil. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *huile.*

ULE O' HEAT, *s.* The mist that rises from the ground in a hot day; Orkn. Syn. *Summer colts.*

ULIE, ULYIE, *s.* Oil. V. Olye.

ULISPIT, *pret. v.* Lisped; MS. *wlispit. Barbour.*—A. S. *wlisp*, dentiloquus.

ULK, Wlk, *s.* A week. *Ab. Reg.* V. Oulk.

ULLIER, *s.* The water which runs from a dunghill, Shetl.

UMAN. The pron. of *woman*, Ang.

UMAST, Umest, Umaist, *adj.* Uppermost; highest, S. B. *Wynt.*—A. S. *ufemest*, supremus; from *ufa*, above, and *mest*, most.

UMAST CLAITH. A perquisite claimed by the vicar, in the time of popery, on occasion of the death of any person. *Lynds.*

To UMBEDRAW, *v. n.* To turn about. *Douglas.*—Belg. *omdraaijen*, to turn about.

VMBEKEST, *pret.* Explored, or perhaps surveyed. *Rauf Coilyear.*—Sw. *omkast-a, kast-a om*, to turn, from *om*, circum, and *kasta*, jacere, equivalent to Lat. *circumjacere*, to cast all about, q. to turn the eyes on all sides.

UMBERAUCHT, *pret.* Encompassed. *Douglas.*—A. S. *umb*, circa, and *raucht*, from *race-an*, to extend.

UMBERSORROW, *adj.* 1. Hardy; resisting disease, or the effects of severe weather, Border; sometimes *number-sorrow*. 2. Rugged; of a surly disposition, Loth.—Teut. *on-be-sorght*, negligens curae; or Su. G. *embaer-a*, portare, and *sorg*, aerumna. 3. "Weakly; delicate," Roxb.—Isl. *umber-a*, pati.

To UMBESCHEW, *v. a.* To avoid. *Douglas.*—A. S. *umb*, about, prefixed to *eschew*.

To UMBESEGE, *v. a.* To encompass with armed men. *Douglas.*

To UMBESET, *v. a.* To beset on every side. *Doug.*—A. S. *ymb-sett-an*, id. circumdare.

To UMBETHINK, *v. n.* To consider attentively. *Barb.*—A. S. *ymbe-thinc-an*, cogitare de. Tim Bobbin gives *umbethowt* as used in Lancash. explaining it "reflected, remembered."

UMBEWEROUND, *part. pa.* Environed. *Barbour.*—A. S. *ymbe-hwearf-an*, circumcingere.

UMBOTH, UMBITH, *adj.* A term applied to *Teind* or tithe of an alternate description, Orkn. Shetl.—The word is of Norw. origin, and is said to imply a *going* or *changing about*. *Edmonst. Zetl.*

UMBOTH, *s.* Tithe given by rotation, or alternately, Orkn. Shetl. Time about.

UMBRE, *s.* Shade. *King's Quair.*—Fr. *ombre*, Lat. *umbra*.

UMQUHILE, *adv.* 1. Sometimes; at times. *Barb.*—A. S. *hwilum*, aliquando, inverted; from *umb*, circum, and *hwile*, intervallum temporis. 2. Used distributively, in the sense of *now* as contrasted with *then*. *Priests Peblis.* 3. Some time ago; formerly. *Douglas.* V. QUHYLUM.

UMQUHILE, *adj.* Former; late; deceased. *Reg. Maj.*

UMWYLLES, *s.* Reluctance. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *un-willes*, cum reluctatione.

UN. A negative particle in composition. V. ON.

UNABASYT, *part. pa.* Undaunted; E. *unabashed*, *Douglas*.

UNABASITLIE, *adv.* Without fear or dejection. *Palice of Honor.*

To UNABILL, *v. a.* To incapacitate. *Knox.*

UNAMENDABLE, *adj.* What cannot be remedied. *Baillie.*

UNAWARNISTLIE, *adv.* Without previous warning. *Bellend.* V. UNWARNIST.

To UNBALL, *v. a.* To unpack. *Sir A. Balfour's Letters.* V. BALL, a bale.

UNBAULD, *adj.* Humble; self-abased, Clydes.; from the negative, and *bald*, bold.

VNBEGGIT, *part. pa.* Not asked by begging, or as alms. *Acts Ja. VI.*

UNBEIST, *s.* A monster V. ONBEIST.

UNBEKENT, *part. pa.* Unknown, S. B.—Belg. *onbekend*, Germ. *unbekannt*, id.

To VNBESETT, *v. a.* To surround. *Pitscottie.*—From A. S. *umb*, around, and *beset*.

UNBESETT, UNBESET, *part. pa.* 1. Blocked up. *Poems 16th Cent.* 2. Environed. *Hist. James the Sext.* For *Umbeset*, q. v.

UNBIDDABLE, *adj.* Uncounsellable, S.

VNBIGGIT, *part. adj.* Not built upon, S. *Acts Mary.* V. BIG, *v.*

UNBODEN, *adj.* Unprovided. *Acts Ja. IV.* V. BODEN, BODIN.

UNBODING, *adj.* Unpropitious; unpromising, Dumfr.

UNBOWSOME, *adj.* 1. Unbending, in a literal sense, S. A. *Hogg.* 2. Stiff; obstinate, S. A. ibid.—From A. S. *un*, negative, and *boesum*, "tractable, pliant, flexible," Somner. V. BOUSUM.

VNBRINT, *adj.* Not burnt. *Acts Mary.*

VNBURELY, *adj.* Feeble; not *burly*. *Rauf Coilyear.*

UNCAIRDLY, *adv.* Carelessly; without *care*. *Burel.*

UNCANNAND, *adj.* Possessing preternatural power. *Sir Eyeir.*

UNCANNY, *adj.* 1. Not safe; dangerous, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 2. Not tender; harsh, S. *Fergusson.* 3. Incautious; imprudent, S. *Baillie.* 4. Mischievous; not safe to meddle with, S. ibid. 5. Applied to one supposed to possess preternatural powers, S. *Guy Mann.* 6. Exposing to danger from preternatural causes, S. *Edin. Mag.* 7. Severe; applied to a fall or blow, S. *Waverley.* V. CANNY.

UNCASSABLE, *adj.* What cannot be annulled. *Reg. Maj.*—*In*, negat. and L. B. *cass-are*, irritum reddere.

UNCE, WNSE, *s.* An ounce. "In weycht of ten *vnsis* or tharby." *Aberd. Reg.*

UNCHANCE, *s.* Mischance; calamity, Ayrs. *R. Gilhaize.*

UNCHANCY, *adj.* 1. Not lucky; not fortunate, S. *Bellend.* 2. Dangerous; not safe to meddle with; applied to persons, S. *Rob Roy.* 3. Ill-fated; applied to things which are the cause of misfortune, trouble, or suffering, S. *Helenore.*

UNCLEAN HEARTSOMENESS. A singular phrase used to express adultery. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

UNCLIMMABIL, *adj.* What may not be *climbed*. *Bellend. T. Liv.*

UNCO, *s.* 1. Any thing strange or prodigious, S. O. *Provost.* 2. A strange person; a stranger, S. O. *Awin. Parish.*—A. S. *uncuth* is used in this very sense.

UNCO, *adj.* 1. Unknown. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *uncuth*, id. 2. Not acquainted; being in the state of a stranger, S. *Bellend.* 3. Not domestic, S. *Ross.* 4. So much changed as scarcely to be recognised, S. *Cott. Glenburnie.* 5. Unusual; surprising, S.—A. S. *uncuth*, alienus. 6. Strange; as applied to country, S. *Guy Mannering.* 7. Distant; reserved in one's manner towards another, S.

UNCO, *adv.* Very, S. *Ross.*

VNCOACTED, UNCOACTIT, *part. adj.* Not forced; voluntary. *Pitscottie.*

UNCOFT, *adj.* Unbought, S. *Bellend.* V. COFT, *v.*

UNCOIST, *s.* Expense.—The word is the same with Teut. *on-kost*, dispendium.

UNCOLIE, UNCOLIES, *adv.* Greatly; very much; strangely; to a surprising degree, Aberd. The latter is used, ibid. Loth. Fife.—A. S. *uncuthlice*, inusitate.

UNCOLINS, *adv.* In a strange or odd manner, Fife; from *unco*, and the termination *lins*, denoting quality. V. LINGIS.

VNCOME, UNCOME, *s.* Apparently approach. *Pitscottie. Uncome* is perhaps q. *oncome*, coming on, or forward.

UNCOME, *adj.* Not come; not arrived. *Spalding.*

UNCORDUALL, *adj.* Incongruous. *Wallace.*

UNCORNE, *s.* Wild oats, S. B. *Douglas.*

UNCOS, used as a *s. pl.* News, S. B. *Morison.*

UNCOST, *s.* Expense; the same with *Oncost*, sense 1. "Francht and *vncostis* of certane geir." *Aberd. Reg.*

UNCOUNSELFOW, *adj.* Uncounselliable; unadvisable, S. B.

UNCOUTHY, *adj.* 1. Dreary; causing fear, S.; pron. *uncoudy*, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Under the influence of fear, S. B. *Eery*, synon. 3. Unseemly, Fife. V. COUTH, COUTHY.

UNCOUTHNESSE, *s.* Strangeness; want of acquaintance. *Fergusson.*

UNCREDYBLE, *adj.* Unbelieving. *Doug.*—L. B. *incredibilis*, incredulous.

To UNCT, *v. a.* To anoint. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—Lat. *unct-us.*

UNCTING, *s.* Anointing. *Hamilton.*

UNCUNNANDLY, *adv.* Unknowingly. *Dunbar.* V. CUNNAND.

UNCUNNANDNES, *s.* Ignorance. *Doug.*

UNDALA, *adj.* Mean; despicable, Shetl.—Isl. *odaell*, inutilis.

VNDEFESIT, *part. adj.* Without acquittance. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. DEFESE, *v.*

UNDEGEST, *adj.* 1. Rash; imprudent. *Doug.* 2. Untimely; premature, ibid.

UNDEGRATE, *adj.* Ungrateful. V. UNGRATE.

VNDEID, *adj.* Alive; in the state of life. *Rauf Coilyear.*

UNDEIP, *s.* A shallow place. *Douglas.*—Teut. *endeipte*, vadum, brevia.

UNDEMIT, UNDEMMYT, *adj.* Uncensured, Gl. Sibb.

UNDEMUS, *adj.* Incalculable; inconceivable; *undeemis, undeemint*, S. B. *Bellend.*—A. S. *un*, negat. and *dem-an*, to judge, to reckon. *Undoomis*, Shetl.

UNDERCOTTED, *part. adj.* Apparently for *undercoated. Walker's Rem. Passag.*

UNDERFIT, *adj.* A term applied to peats cast in a peculiar mode. *Gall. Encycl.*

UNDER-FUR SOWING. Sowing in a shallow furrow. *Max. Sel. Trans.*

UNDERGORE, *adj.* "In a state of leprous eruption," Gl. Sibb.

To UNDERLY, *v. a.* To undergo, S.—Belg. *onderlegg-en*, to lie under.

To UNDERLOUT, WEDYRLOWTE, *v. n.* To stoop; to be subject. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *underlut-an*, id.

UNDERLOUT, WEDYRLOWTE, *adj.* In a state of subjection, ibid.

UNDERN, *s.* The third hour of the artificial day, according to the ancient reckoning, i. e. nine o'clock, A.M. *Leg. Quat. Burg.*

UNDER SPEAKING. *Under* pretence of *speaking* with. *Spalding.*

UNDERSTANDABLE, *adj.* Intelligible. *Spalding.*

UNDIGHTED, *part. adj.* Not dressed, S. "Lana rudis, *undighted* wool," Wedderb. Vocab. V. DIGHT, *v.*

To VNDIRGANG, *v. a.* To incur; to be subjected to. *Parl. Ja. III.*—A. S. *under-gang-an*, subire, to undergo.

UNDIRSTANDIN, *part. pa.* Understood. *Act. Audit.*

VNDISPONIT, *part. pa.* Not given away. *Acts Ja. VI.*

VNDISTRUBLIT, *part. pa.* Undisturbed. *Act. Audit.*

To UNDO, *v. a.* 1. To cut off. *Douglas.* 2. To unravel, ibid. 3. To disclose; to uncover, ibid.—A. S. *un-do-en*, aperire, solvere.

UNDOCH, UNDOCHT, UNDOUGHT, WANDOUGHT, *s.* 1. A weak or puny creature; applied both to body and mind, S.; *wandocht*, S. B. *Calderw.* 2. Expl. as signifying a coward. *Ruddiman.*—Teut. *on-deught*, vitium, *on*, negat. and *deught*, virtus.

UNDON, WNDEN, *part. pa.* Explained. *Wyntown.*

UNDOOMIS, UNDUMOUS, (Gr. υ.) *adj.* Immense; unaccountable; what cannot be reckoned, Ang. Shetl. "An *undumous* sicht," an immense quantity or number, Mearns. V. UNDEMUS.

VNDOUTABLE, *adj.* Indubitable; that cannot be called in question. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—This has been used in O. E. as Sherwood has *undoubtable.*

UNDRAIKIT, *part. adj.* Not drenched, Stirlings. V. DRAKE, DRAIK, *v.*

UNE, *s.* 1. Oven, S. *Bellenden.* 2. The oppressive air of a room that has long been shut up, Shetl. V. OON.

UNEARTHLY, *adj.* Ghostly; preternatural, S.; *unearthly*, S. B. *Minst. Bord.*

VNECERT, *adj.* Uncertain. *Acts Mary.*—Lat. *incert-us.*

UNEGALL, *adj.* Unequal. *G. Buchanan.*—Fr. *inegal.*

UNEITH, OWEITH, UNEITH, S. UNEITHIS, UNEIS, UNEIR, WNEIS, UNEIST, *adv.* Hardly; with difficulty. *Wall.*—A. S. *un-eathe*, vix, scarcely.

VNENDIT, *part. pa.* Unfinished; not terminated. *Acts Ja. III.*

UNEPUT TO DEATH. Not executed. *Mariribank's Ann.*

UNERDIT, *part. adj.* Not buried. *Douglas.*

UNESCHEWABIL, *adj.* Unavoidable. *Douglas.*

UNESS, *adv.* V. UNEITH.

UN-EVER, *adv.* Never; at no time, Moray.

UNFANDRUM, *adj.* Bulky; unmanageable, Ang.

UNFARRANT, *adj.* Senseless; without quickness of apprehension, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* V. FARRANT.

UNFEIL, *adj.* 1. Uncomfortable, Roxb. 2. Rough; not smooth, ibid. V. FEIL.

UNFEIROCH, *adj.* Feeble; frail; unwieldy. The same with *Unfery*, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.*

UNFERY, OWFERIE, *adj.* Infirm; unwieldy, S. *Pop. Ball. Unfiendly*, Shetl.—Su. G. *wanfoer*, imbecillis. V. FERY.

UNFEUED, *part. adj.* Not disposed of in *feu*, S. *Aberd. Journ.*

UNFLEGGIT, *part. pa.* Not affrighted. *Fergusson.*

UNFORE. "All in ane voce baitht fore & *unfore.*" *Aberd. Reg.* This might seem to signify "for and against."

UNFORLATIT, *part. adj.* 1. Not forsaken. *Rudd.* 2. Fresh; new. *Douglas.*—Belg. *wyn verlaat-en*, to rack wine.

UNFORSAIN'D, *adj.* Undeserved. *Ross.* Perhaps originally irremediable.—Teut. *on*, negat. and *versoen-en*, Sw. *foersoen-a*, to expiate.

UNFOTHERSUM, *adj.* A term applied to the weather when not favourable to vegetation, Dumfr. Corr. from *unfortherum*, q. what does not *further* the crop. V. FORDERSUM.

UNFRE, *adj.* Discourteous. *Sir Tristrem.*

UNFREE, *adj.* Not enjoying the liberties of a burgess, Aberd. *Spalding.*

UNFRELIE, UNFREELY, *adj.* Not handsome. *Houlate.* V. FRELY.

UNFRELIE, UNFREELIE, *adj.* 1. Frail; feeble, S. B. 2. Heavy; unwieldy, ibid.—Isl. *un*, negat. and *fraligr*, fleet, also powerful.

UNFREND, UNFRIEND, *s.* An enemy, O. E. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *on-vriend*, inimicus, parum amicus.

UNFRIENDSHIP, *s.* Enmity. "Inimicitiae, *unfriendship*," Desp. Gram.

UNFRUGAL, *adj.* Lavish; given to expense. *Crawfurd's Univ. Edin.*

UNFUTE-SAIR, *adj.* *Priests of Peblis.*—A. S. *fota-sare*, dolor pedum, with the negat. prefixed.

UNGAND, *part. pr.* Unfit; not becoming. *Doug.*

UNGANG, WNGANG, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to denote the range made by a fishing-boat for one draught of the net, or the act of landing.—A. S. *on-gang*, ingressus.

To UNGANG, *v. a.* *It ungangs me sair*, I am much deceived; I am greatly mistaken, Ang. *Ross.*

UNGEIR'D, UNGRARIT, *adj.* 1. Not clad; unharnessed. *Gl. Shirr.* 2. Castrated, Ayrs. V. GEIR.

UNGLAID, *adj.* Sorrowful. *Doug.* Compounded of *un* and *glad.*

UNGRATE, UNDEGRATE, *adj.* Ungrateful, S. B. *Meston.* *Undegrate* is also used, Aberd. as in the following prov.—"It's tint gueed that's dane [done] to the *undegrate.*"

UNGROND, *part. pa.* Not grinded. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

VNHABILL, VNHABILE, UNHABLE, *adj.* 1. Unfit for any purpose whatsoever; used in a general sense. *Acts Mary.* 2. Unfit for travelling, by reason of age or bodily indisposition. *Balf. Pract.* 3. Under a legal disability; used as a forensic term. *Acts Mary.*

UNHALSIT, *part. pa.* Not saluted. *Douglas.* V. HALLES.

UNHANTY, UNHAUNTY, *adj.* 1. Inconvenient, Loth. 2. "Unwieldy; over large. A very fat person is called *unhaunty*," Renfr. *Gl. Picken.* V. HANTY.

UNHEARTY, *adj.* 1. Uncomfortable; applied to the state of the atmosphere; as, "*An unhearty day*," a day that is cold and damp, S. 2. Transferred to bodily feeling, when one ails a little, especially as regarding the sensation of cold, S.

UNHEARTSOME, *adj.* Melancholy. *Rutherford.*

To UNHEILD, *v. a.* To uncover. *Pal. Hon.*—A. S. *unhel-an*, revelare. V. HEILD.

UNHELE, *s.* Pain; suffering. *Houlate.*—A. S. *unhele*, crux, tormentum.

UMHINE, UNHYNE, *adj.* 1. Extraordinary; unprecedented; unparalleled; in a bad sense, Aberd. 2. Expl. "immense; excessive," Moray. Also generally used in a bad sense.

UNHIT, *part. pa.* Not named. *Douglas.* V. HAIT.

UNHONEST, *adj.* 1. Dishonourable. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *inhonest-us*, Fr. *inhoneste.* 2. Dishonest, Aberd. *Spalding.*

UNHONESTIE, *s.* 1. Injustice. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Indecorous conduct; indecent carriage. *Acts Ja. V.* 3. Dishonesty, Aberd.

To VNY, *v. a.* To unite. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *unir*, id.

UNICORN, *s.* A gold coin struck in S. in the reign of James III. and exhibiting a unicorn supporting a shield with the royal arms. *Inventories.*

UNICORN FISH. The name given by our seamen to a species of whale. Monodon monoceros, Linn. *Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist.*

UNIRKIT, *adj.* Unwearied. *Douglas.*

UNITE, *s.* A gold coin of James VI. "It was first called the *Unite*, on account of the union of the two kingdoms under one prince; they afterwards obtained the appellation of *Jacobuses* and Broad Pieces. Their value was at 20 English shillings, which was 12 pounds Scots, afterwards they increased to 25." *Cardonnel.*

UNKENSOME, *adj.* Unknowable. *Minst. Border.*

UNKIRSEN, *adj.* Not fit for human food, Shetl. Dan. *ukristen*, unchristian?

UNKNAW, *part. pa.* Unknown. *Douglas.*

VNKNAWLEGE, *s.* Ignorance. *Acts Ja. III.*

VNLAY, *s.* Fine; the same with *Unlaw.* *Acts Ja. IV.*

VNLANDIT, *adj.* Not in possession of heritable property. *Acts Ja. IV.*

UNLATIT, *part. pa.* Undisciplined; destitute of proper breeding. *Fordun.* V. LAIT.

UNLAUCHFUL, *adj.* Unlawful. *Acts Ja. VI.*

UNLAW, UNLACH, *s.* 1. Any transgression of the law, O. E. *Quon. Att.*—A. S. *unlaga*, *unlage*, quod contra legem est. 2. A fine exacted from one who has transgressed the law. *Wallace.* 3. Used improperly, to denote a law which has no real authority. *Baillie.*

To UNLAW, *v. a.* To fine. *Burt. Lawes.*

UNLEFULL, *adj.* Unlawful. *Aberd. Reg.*

UNLEIF, *adj.* Unpleasant; ungrateful. *Douglas.* V. LEIF.

UNLEIFSUM, *adj.* Unlawful.

UNLEIFSUMELYE, *adv.* Unwarrantably. *Lynds. Unlesumlie. Aberd. Reg.* V. LESUM.

UNLEILL, *adj.* Dishonest. *Lyndsay.* V. LEIL.

UNLESUM, *adj.* What cannot be permitted. *Doug.* V. LESUM.

VNLETTIN, *part. pa.* Not released. *Acts Ja. VI.*

UNLIFE-LIKE, *adj.* Not having the appearance of *living*, or of recovery from disease, S. A. *Hogg.*

UNLUSSUM, *adj.* Unlovely. *Douglas. Unlussum* is still used, S. V. LUSSOM.

UNMENSEFU', UNMENSFU', *adj.* 1. Unmannerly, S. A. *Hogg.* 2. Without discretion, or any thing approaching to generosity. "He is a neetie *unmensefu'* body; he did not even offer me meat in his house," Berwicks.

UNMODERLY, *adj.* Unkindly. *Wynt.*—*Un*, negat. and A. S. *mothwaere*, meek.

VNMORTIFYIT, *part. pa.* Not under a deed of mortmain. *Parl. Ja. III.* V. MORTIFY.

To UNNEST, *v. a.* To dislodge. *Mem. of the Somervills.*—Ital. *snid-are*, Fr. *denicher*, *unnist.*

UNOORAMENT, *adj.* Uncomfortable; unpleasant, Strathmore.

VNORDERLY, *adv.* Irregularly. *Act. Audit.*

VNPASSING, *part. pr.* Not going or departing. *Acts Ja. VI.*

UNPAUNDED, *part. adj.* Unpledged. *Baillie.*

UNPLEYIT, *part. adj.* Not subjected to litigation by law. *Parl. Ja. II.* V. PLEY, *v.*

VNPLENISSIT, *part. pa.* Not furnished; waste, Fife. *Acts Ja. V.* V. PLENIS.

VNPROUISITLIE, *adv.* Without previous intimation, immediately. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *à l'improviste*, *à l'improveu*, "suddenly, at unawares, before it was thought of, or looked for." Cotgr.

UNPRUDENCE, *s.* Imprudence. *Bellend.*

UNPURPOSE, *adj.* Awkward; slovenly; inexact; untidy, Aberd. Fife; q. not suited to the purpose ostensibly in view.

UNPURPOSELIKE, *adj.* Exhibiting the appearance of awkwardness, or of not being adapted to the use to which any thing is applied, S.

UNPUT, *part. pa.* Not put. *Unput aside*, not put out of the way; not secreted. *Spalding.*

VN-PUT-FURTH, *part. pa.* Not ejected. *Acts Ja. IV.*

UNQUART, *s.* Sadness. *Gawan and Gol.* The reverse of *Quert*, q. v.

UNRABOYTYT, *part. pa.* Not repulsed. *Wallace.* V. REBUT, *v.*

UNREABILLIT, *part. pa.* "Ane priestis son *unreabillit.*" *Aberd. Reg.* The meaning seems to be, not legitimated, yet legally in a state of bastardy. V. REHABLE, REABILL.

UNREASON, UNRESSOUN, *s.* 1. Injustice; iniquity. *Priests Peblis.* 2. Disorder. *Acts Marie.*

VNRECOUNSALLIT, *part. pa.* Unreconciled. *Acts Mary.*

UNREDE, UNRIDE, *adj.* Cruel; severe. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *un-ge-read, un-ge-rida*, barbarous, cruel.

UNREGRATED, *part. adj.* Unnoticed; untold. *Pitscottie.*

UNREGULAR, *adj.* Irregular, Aberd.

VNREMEMBRAND, *part. adj.* Unmindful. *Acts Ja. V.*

VNRESPONSALL, *adj.* Unable to pay a fine or debt; a forensic term. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. RESPONSALL.

UNREST, *s.* 1. Trouble. *Wallace.* 2. A person or thing that causes disquietude. *Baillie.*—Teut. *on-raste, on-ruste*, inquies. This word is used by Shakspeare.

> Thy sun sets, weeping, in the lowly west,
> Witnessing storms to come, wo, and *unrest.*
> *King Richard II.*

V. WANREST.

UNREULFULL, *adj.* Ungovernable. *Parl. Ja. II.*

UNRYCHT, *s.* Injustice; iniquity. *Lynds.*—A. S. *un-richt*, Teut. *on-recht*, injustitia.

VNROVNGIT, *part. pa.* Not gnawed or fretted. *Aberd. Reg.* V. RONGED.

UNRUDE, *adj.* Vile; impure, Ayrs. *Douglas.*—Teut. *on-raed*, sordes, immundities.

UNRUFE, *s.* Trouble; toil; vexation. *Rauf Coilyear.*—Germ. *unruhe*, Teut. *on-roeuwe*, inquies, *on-roewigh*, inquietus.

UNRUNNYN, *part. pa.* Not run; not expired. *Act. Audit.*

UNSALL, *adj.* V. UNSEL.

UNSAUCHT, UNSAUGHT, *adj.* Disturbed; troubled. *Gawan and Gol.*—Teut. *onsaecht*, durus, asper, rudis.

UNSAUCHT, *s.* Dispeace; trouble, S. B.—A. S. *un-saeht, un-seht*, discordia, inimicitia.

To UNSCHET, *v. a.* To open. *Doug.* V. SCHETE.

UNSEY'D, *part. adj.* Not tried, S. *Fergusson.* V. SEY, *v.*

UNSEL, UNSALL, UNSILLY, *adj.* 1. Unhappy; wretched. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *un-saelig*, Su. G. *usel*, infelix. 2. Naughty; worthless. *Montgomerie.*—Moes. G. *unsel*, malus.

UNSELE, UNSELL, *s.* 1. Mischance; misfortune. *Barbour.*—A. S. *un-saelth*, infelicitas, infortunium. 2. A wicked or worthless person. *Bannat. Poems.*—Moes. G. *unsel*, evil, wickedness. The term *unsell* is still used in Dumfr. *Scoury unsell* is a contemptuous designation applied to a child by one who is in bad humour. The provincial E. word *Ounsel* is evidently the same. It is thus expl. by Mr. Thorseby—"A title of reproach sometimes applied to the devil," Ray's Lett.

UNSELYEABLE, *adj.* Unassailable. *Houlate.*

UNSENSIBLE, *adj.* Destitute of the exercise of reason, S. *Discipline.*

UNSETTING, *part. adj.* Not becoming, S. *Rollock.* Pron. *unsettin*, or *onsettin.* V. SET, *v.* 3.

UNSETT, *s.* An attack; for *onset.* *Douglas.*

VNSHAMEFASTNESSE, *s.* Shamelessness. *Poems 16th Cent.*

UNSIKKIR, UNSICKER, *adj.* 1. Not secure; not safe. *Douglas.* 2. Unsteady, S. *Burns.* V. SIKKIR.

UNSILLY, *adj.* V. UNSEL.

UNSKAITHED, *part. adj.* Unhurt, S. Compounded of *un*, and the E. v. *scath.*

UNSNARRE, *adj.* Blunt; not sharp, S. B. V. SNARRE.

To UNSNECK, *v. a.* To lift a latch, S. *Pop. Ballads.*

UNSNED, *part. pa.* Not pruned or cut, S. V. SNED.

UNSNOD, UNSNOD, *adj.* Not neat or trim, S. V. SNOD.

UNSONSIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Causing ill-luck; fatal; as applied to the supposed influence of witchcraft, S. *Rem. Nithsd. Song.* 3. Dreary; suggesting the idea of goblins, S. *Waverley.* 4. Mischievous, S. *Ramsay.* V. SONSY.

UNSOPITED, *part. pa.* Not stilled; not entirely quashed. *Keith's Hist.* V. SOPITE.

UNSOUND, *s.* A pang. *Gawan and Gol.*—Teut. *on-ghe-sonde*, morbus.

UNSPEANT, *adj.* Not weaned. V. SPAIN.

UNSPERKIT, *adj.* Not bespattered, Ettr. For. *Winter Evening Tales.*

UNSPOILYIED, *part pa.* Without being subjected to spoliation. *Spalding.*

UNSPOKEN WATER. Water from under a bridge, over which the living pass, and the dead are carried, brought in the dawn or twilight to the house of a sick person, without the bearer's speaking either in going or returning, Aberd. The modes of application are various. Sometimes the invalid takes three draughts of it before any thing is spoken; sometimes it is thrown over the house, the vessel in which it was contained being thrown after it. The superstitious believe this to be one of the most powerful charms that can be employed for restoring a sick person to health.

UNSUSPECT, *part. adj.* Not suspected; or not liable to suspicion. "Ane famous *unsuspect* assiss." *Aberd. Reg.*

UNSWACK, *adj.* Stiff; not agile, Aberd. *A. Beattie's Tales.* V. SWACK.

UNTELLABYLL, UNTELLIBYLL, *adj.* What cannot be told. *Bellenden.*

UNTELLABLY, *adv.* Ineffably. *Douglas.*

UNTELLIN, UNTELLING, *adj.* What cannot be told; chiefly applied to number, Roxb. *Blackw. Mag.*

UNTENTED, *part. pa.* Not watched over; not tended. *Sir W. Scott's Pibroch of Donald Dhu. Untented* is used by Shakspeare, and perhaps in the same sense. V. Johnson.

UNTENTY, *adj.* Inattentive; not watchful, S. *Leg. Montrose.*

UNTHINKABILL, *adj.* Inconceivable. *Lyndsay.*

UNTHIRLIT, *part. adj.* Not astricted. *Bellenden. T. Liv.*

UNTHOCHT. *To haud* one *unthocht lang*, to keep one from wearying. *Pop. Ball.*—Teut. *ondeuchtigh*, curae et timoris expers.

UNTHOLEABLE, *adj.* Intolerable, S. V. THOLE, *v.*

UNTHOUGHT LANG. Without thinking long; without feeling *ennui*, S. B. *A. Laing's Thistle of Scotl.* V. LANG, *adj.*

UNTHRIFT, *s.* Wastefulness. "Many one blames their wife for their own *unthrift*," S. Prov. *Kelly.*

UNTHRIFTY, *adj.* Unfriendly. *Douglas.* V. THRYFT.

UNTIDY, *adj.* Not neat; not trim; applied to persons who are slovenly in the mode of putting on their clothes.

UNTIDILE, *adv.* Not neatly; awkwardly; as, "That's most *untidilie* done," or, "She was very *untidily* dressed," S. *Untydyly*, unhandsomely, not neatly, O. E. Palsgr.

UNTILL, *prep.* Unto.
UNTIMEOUS, *adj.* Untimely; unseasonable, S. V. TIMEOUS.
UNTYNT, *part. pa.* Not lost. *Douglas.* V. TYNE.
UNTO. Used in the sense of *until*. *Acts Ja. VI.* *Unto* is used in this sense by Chaucer; as also *until* in the sense of *unto*, Gl. Chaucer.
UNTRAIST, *adj.* Unexpected. *Lyndsay.* V. TRAIST, *adj.*
VNTRAISTIE, *adj.* Faithless; unworthy of *trust*. *Poems 16th Cent.*
VNTRANSUMYT, *part. pa.* Not transcribed. *Acts Ja. V.* V. TRANSUMPT.
UNTRETABYLL, *adj.* Unmanageable; intractable. *Douglas.*—Lat. *intractabil-is.*
UNTRIG, *adj.* Not trim; slovenly, S. *Annals of the Parish.* V. TRIG.
UNTROWABILL, *adj.* Incredible. *Lyndsay.* V. TROW, *v.*
UNVICIAT, *part. adj.* Productive; not deficient. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. VICIAT.
UNWAR, UNWER, *adj.* or *adv.* Unwary or unawares. *Douglas.*—A. S. *unwar*, *un-waer*, insautus; Isl. *var-a*, videre.
UNWARYIT, *part. pa.* Not accursed. *Douglas.* V. WARY.
UNWARNYST, *part. pa.* Not warned, S. V. WARNIS.
UNWARNISTLY, *adv.* Without previous warning. *Douglas.*
VNWAUKIT, *part. pa.* Not fulled. *Act Dom. Conc.*
UNWEEL, *adj.* 1. Ailing; valetudinary, S. *Tales of My Landlord.* Mr. Todd has adopted *Unwell* as an E. word in this sense. 2. Sickly; of an ailing constitution, S.
UNWEMMYT, *part. adj.* Unspotted; unstained. *Douglas.*—A. S. *unwaemme*, *un-waemmed*, immaculatus.
UNWERD, *s.* Sad fate; misfortune, S. *Ruddiman.* A. S. *un-wyrd*, infortunium. V. WEIRD.
UNWYNNABILL, *adj.* Impregnable. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *un-winna*, invincibilis.
UNWINNE, *adj.* Extreme. *Sir Trist.*—A. S. *un-winna*, invincibilis, injucundus, inamoenus, asper. V. WIN.
UNWOLLIT, *part. adj.* Without wool; having the wool taken off. *Aberd. Reg.*
UNWROKIN, *part. pa.* Unrevenged. *Douglas.*—A. S. *un-wrecen*, inultus.
UNYEMENT, *s.* Ointment. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr. *oignement*, id.
VOALER, *s.* A cat, Shetl.; q. a *waveler*, from Isl. *vol-a*, querulor.
VOAMED, *s.* Meat injured by being too long kept, Shetl.; apparently synon. with *Hoam'd*, S.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *vam*, vitium.
VOCE, *s.* Voice, S. B. Fife. Aberd. *Douglas.*
VODDER, *s.* Weather. *Aberd. Reg.* V. WODDER.
VODE, *adj.* 1. Empty; void. *Douglas.* 2. Light; indecent, ibid.
To VODE, *v. a.* To void; to empty, ibid.
VOE, *s.* A long, narrow bay, Orkn. Shetl. *Barry.*—Isl. *vog-r*, sinus maris angustus.
VOGIE, VOKIE, *adj.* 1. Vain, S. *Ross.*—Fr. *vogue*, Ital. *voga*, esteem, repute, vogue. 2. Merry; cheerful, S. B. *Jac. Rel.*
VOYAGE, *s.* A journey. *Pitscottie.*—Fr. id. Ital. *viaggio.*
To VOYCE, VOICE, *v. n.* To vote. *Acts Cha. I.*
To VOICE *out*, *v. a.* To elect by vote. *Spalding.*
VOICER, *s.* A voter. *Baillie.*
VOICING, *s.* The act of voting. *Spalding.*
VOLAGE, VOLLAGE, *adj.* 1. Giddy; inconsiderate. *Complaynt S. Fountainhall.* 2. Profuse; prodigal; as, "He's unco *volage* o' his siller," Aberd.—Fr. id. light, giddy, inconsiderate.
VOLE-MOUSE, *s.* The short-tailed mouse, or field-vole, *arvicola*, agrestis, S. Orkn. *Barry.*—A. S. *weald*, planities; Su. G. *wall*, solum herbidum; Isl. *vall-r*, campus, pratum.
To VOLISH, *v. n.* To talk ostentatiously, Upp. Lan.
VOLISHER, *s.* An ostentatious talker, ib.—Isl. *vels-a*, superbire.
VOLOUNTÉ, *s.* The will. *Doug.*—Fr. *volonté.*
VOLT, *s.* Perhaps cupola or dome. *Maitl. F.*—Fr. *voulte*, a vaulted or embowed roof.
VOLT, *s.* Countenance; aspect. *Chalmer's Mary.*—O. Fr. *volt*, visage, Roquef. V. VULT.
VOLT, *s.* Vault or cellar. *Aberd. Reg.* V. VOUT.
VOLUPTUOSITIE, *s.* Voluptuousness. *Acts Mary.*
VOLUSPA, *s.* Explained as synon. with *Sibyl.* *Pinkerton.*—Isl. *vola*, denotes a prophetess, Sibylla, vates Pythia, Verel.; and *spa*, the prediction. *Volaspa* is the name given to a part of the more ancient Edda; and as M. Mallet has observed, "signifies the oracle or the prophecy of *Vola*."
To VOME, *v. n.* To puke; to vomit. *Compl. S.*—Lat. *vomo*, Isl. *vema*, nausea, vomitus.
VOMITER, *s.* An emetic, S. *St. Germain's Royal Physician.*—Fr. *vomitoire.*
VOR, *s.* The spring, Orkn. V. VEIR.
VORD, *s.* A high hill, Orkn. V. WARE.
VOSTING, *s.* Boasting. *Hamilton.*
VOTE, *s.* A vow. *Bellend. Cron.*—O. Fr. *vot*, *vote*, Lat. *vot-um.*
To VOTE, *v. a.* To devote. *Votit*, part. pa. *Bellend.*
VOTH, *s.* Outlawry. *Skene.* V. VOUTH.
VOUR, *s.* The seed-time, Shetl. V. VEIR.
VOURAK, *s.* Wreck. "The *vourak* of the schip." *Aberd. Reg.*
VOUSS, *s.* The liquor of hay and chaff boiled, Strathmore.—Isl. *vos*, humor.
To VOUST, *v. n.* To boast, S. *P. Buck. Dial.*
VOUST, VOIST, VOSTING, *s.* Boasting; a boast, S. *Douglas.*—C. B. *bostio*, to boast.
VOUSTER, *s.* A boaster, S. *Ruddiman.*
VOUSTY, *adj.* Vain; given to boasting. *Beattie.*
VOUT, *s.* A vault, S.—O. B. id.; Fr. *voute*, id.; Sw. *hwalfd*, arched.
VOUTH, *adj.* Prosecuted. *Skene.*—A. S. *wothe*, clamor.
VOUTH, *s.* Prosecution in course of law, ib.
VOUTHMAN, *s.* An outlaw; one who has been legally called, but not having presented himself in court, has been outlawed, ibid.
VOW, *interj.* Expressive of admiration or surprise, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *vo*, metuendum quid. V. WAAH.
VOWBET, WOUBIT, OUBIT, *s.* 1. A hairy worm, S. A. Gl. Sibb.—A. S. *wibba*, a worm. 2. A puny dwarfish creature. *Montgomerie.* V. WOBAT.
VOWKY, *adj.* Vain. *Ross.* V. VOGIE.
To VOWL, *v. a.* A term used at cards, when one of the parties loses all in a game. *Gall. Encycl.*
VOWL, *s.* The state of being quite out of hand in a game at cards. "A *vowl* is said to be worth nine games." *Gall. Encycl.* Dans le jeu des cartes on dit la *vole* lors qu'une personne enlève tout, fait toutes les mains, Roquef.

UP, *adv.* 1. Denoting the state of being open, "Set *up* the door," open the door. S.—Su. G. *upp*, id. Ihre observes, that in this sense it has no affinity to *upp*, denoting motion towards a higher place, but is allied to *offen*, *open*, apertus, E. *open*.—Germ. *auf*, is used in the same sense. V. To. 2. Used to denote the vacation of a court, or rising of a meeting of any kind. *The Session is up*, the Court of Session is not meeting at present, S. This phrase is also used by E. writers, although overlooked by Dr. Johnson.

* **UP,** *adv.* Often used as a *s.* *Ups and Downs*, changes; vicissitudes; alternations of prosperity and adversity, S. *Walker's Remark. Passages.*

Neither Up nor doun. In the same state; without any discernible difference, S.

UP *wi'*. Even with; quit with; often used when one threatens retaliation; as, "I'se be *up wi'* him for that," S.

UP-A-LAND, *adj.* "At a distance from the sea; in the country; rustic." Gl. Sibb. V. Uplands.

To **UP-BANG,** *v. a.* To force to rise, especially by beating. *Watson.*

UP-BY, Up-byn, *adv.* Applied to an object at some little distance, to which one must approach by ascending, S. *Ross.*

To come Up-by. To approach, as giving the idea of ascent, or to come above others, S.

To **UPBIG, Wpbig,** *v. a.* 1. To build up. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. To rebuild. *Keith's Hist.*—Sw. *upbygg-a*, to build up. 3. *part. pa.* Filled with high apprehensions of one's self, S.

To **UPBRED,** *v. a.* To set in order. *Henlate.* V. Braid *up.*

VPBRINGING, *s.* Education; instruction, S. *Spald.* *Upbrought* is used by Spenser as signifying educated; nurtured.

With the crew of blessed saints upbrought.

To **UP-BULLER,** *v. a.* To boil or throw up. V. Buller, *v.*

UPCAST, *s.* Taunt; reproach, S. *Henrysone.*

UPCAST, *s.* The state of being overturned, S. A. *St. Ronan.*

UPCASTING, *s.* The rising of clouds above the horizon, especially as threatening rain, S.

UPCOIL, *s.* A kind of game with balls. *Evergreen.*

UPCOME, *s.* 1. Promising appearance. Perhaps from the first appearance of the blade after sowing. *Godscroft.*—A. S. *up-cyme*, ortus. 2. Advancement in stature; bodily growth, S. *Campbell.*

To **UPDAW,** *v. n.* To dawn. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *opdaag-en*, to rise, to appear.

UPDORROK, *adj.* Worn out; bankrupt, Shetl.; from Isl. *upp*, and *throk-a*, also *thrug-a*, urgere, premere.

UP-DRINKING, *s.* An entertainment given to gossips after the recovery of a female from child bearing, Perths. *Campbell.* Evidently from the circumstance of the mother being able to get up, or out of bed. This in Angus is, for the same reason, called the *fit*- or *foot-ale*. V. Vpsitting. [days.

UP-FUIRDAYS. Up before sunrise, Roxb. V. Furr-

UPGAE, *s.* An interruption or break in a mineral stratum, which holds its direction upwards. *Sinclair's Misc. Obs. Hydrost.*

UPGANG, *s.* A sudden increase of wind and sea; often applied to the weather, Shetl.—Isl. *uppgang-r*, incrementum.

UPGANG, *s.* 1. An ascent; an acclivity. *Barbour.*—A. S. *up-gang*, ascensus. 2. The act of ascending, S. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

UPGASTANG, *s.* A species of loom anciently used in Orkney. *Statist. Acc.*

UPGESTRY, *s.* The proper orthography of this term is *Oppestris*, *Oppestery*. It denotes a custom, according to which an udaller might transfer his property, on condition of receiving a sustenance for life. *Hibbert's Shetl.*

Opgestry, *s.* The designation given to the person received for permanent support, according to this custom. *Hibbert's Shetl.* The word is obviously compounded of the particle *up*, and Isl. *gest-ur*, *giaest-ur*, hospes, q. one received as a guest.

VPGEVAR, Upgiver, *s.* One who delivers up to another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To **UPGIF,** *v. a.* To deliver up; an old forensic term. *Act. Audit.*

UPGIVING, *s.* The act of giving or delivering up. *Spalding.*—Teut. *op-gev-en*, tradere, Sw. *upgif-a*, to deliver up.

UPHADIN, *s.* The same with *Uphald*, q. v. S. *H. Blyd's Contract.*

To **UPHALD, Uphaud,** *v. a.* 1. To support; to maintain; to make provision for. *Blue Blanket.* 2. To furnish horses on a road for a mail, stage, or diligence, S. *Antiquary.*

UPHALD, *s.* 1. Support, S. *uphadd. G. Buchanan.*—Isl. *upheldi*, sustentatio, victualia. 2. The act of upholding a building, so as to prevent its falling to decay, by giving it necessary repairs; or the obligation to do so; S. *Uphaud. Acts Mary.*

To **UPHALD, Uphadd,** *v. a.* To warrant; as, *to uphadd a horse sound*, to warrant him free of defect, S.

UPHALIE DAY, Vphaly day. The first day after the termination of the Christmas holidays. *Act. Audit.* It is written *Ouphalliday*. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **UPHAUD,** *v. n.* To affirm; to maintain, S. *Antiq.*

To **UPHAUE,** *v. a.* Apparently, to heave up. "To *uphaue* the sentrice of the brig." *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *up-hef-an*, *up-a-heaf-an*, levare, exaltare.

To **UP-HÊ, Upheir,** *v. a.* To lift up; to exalt; pret. *upheit. Dunbar.*—Dan. *ophoyer*, Belg. *ophoog-en*, to exalt.

UPHEILD, *part. pa.* Carried upwards. *Doug.*—A. S. *up*, and *hyld-an*, inclinare.

To **UPHEIS,** *v. a.* To exalt, S. *Doug.* V. Heis.

To **UPHEUE,** *v. a.* To lift up. *Doug.*—A. S. *up-hef-an*, levare, Isl. *upphef-ia*, exaltare.

UPHYNT, *part. pa.* Snatched up. *Doug.* V. Hint, *v. a.*

UPHOUG, *s.* Ruin; bankruptcy, Shetl.—Dan. *ophugg-er*, disseco, ictu discutio, Baden; q. to *hew up* by the roots.

UPLANDS, Up or Land, Upon-Land, Up-flank, *adj.* 1. One who lives in the country, as distinguished from the town. *Burr. Laws.* 2. Rustic; unpolished; as, "Jock *upo'-land*." *Dunbar.*—A. S. *up-land*, highland; also, a midland country.

UPLAND SHOOE. An old phrase for a sort of *rullion*, as would seem, or a shoe made of an undressed hide, with the hair on it. "Pero, peronis, an *up-land shoee*," Despaut. Gram. G. Douglas renders crudus pero of Virgil by *rouch rilling*.

VPLESIT, *part. pa.* Recovered. *Colkelbie Sow.*—A. S. *up*, and *les-an*, colligere, redimere.

* *To* **UPLIFT,** *v. a.* To collect; applied to money, &c. a juridical term, S. *Spalding.* The v. in E. merely signifies "to raise aloft."—Sw. *upplyft-a*, to lift up.

VPLIFTER, *s.* A collector, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

UPLIFTING, *s.* Collection; exaction. *Spalding.*

UPLIFTIT, *part. adj.* Elated; under the influence of pride, S. *Perils of Man.*

To UPLOIP, *v. n.* To ascend with rapidity. *Montgomerie.* — Teut. *oploop-en*, sursum currere. V. Loup, *v.*

To VPMAK, *v. n.* 1. To supply where there is a deficiency. *Acts Ja. III.* 2. To build up. *To vpmak* is used in this sense. *Aberd. Reg.* 3. To compensate; often used in the sense of enriching, S. *Society Contendings.*—Belg. *opmaak-en*, to make up.

UPMAK, *s.* 1. A contrivance; an invention, S. B. 2. Composition, S. B. *Tarras.* 3. A fabrication, Aberd.—Teut. *op-maecken*, construere; ornate conficere.

UPPABRAK, *adj.* Wearying; thinking long, Shetl.—Dan. not in fallow—not resting?

UPPAL, *s.* Support; corr. from *Uphald*, Aberd. This term occurs in a Prov. common in that county, which is not expressive of much sensibility; "The death o' wives, and the luck o' sheep, are a puir man's *uppal.*"

To UPPIL, *v. n.* To clear up, S. B. used also in the South and West of S. "When the weather at any time has been wet, and ceases to be so, we say it is *uppled.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

UPPIL, *s.* Expl. "chief delight, ruling desire, darling pursuit," Ab. This seems merely a different application of *Uppal.*

UPPIL ABOON. Clear overhead, S. B.—Sw. *uphaals vaeder*, dry weather; from *uphaalla*, to bear up.

UPPINS, *adv.* A little way upwards, as *Doumins*, a little way downwards, Stirl.

UPPISH, *adj.* Aspiring; ambitious, S. *Keith.* — Su. G. *yppa-a*, elevare; *yppig*, superbus.

UP-PUT, *s.* The power of secreting, so as to prevent discovery. *Cleland.*

UP-PUTTING, *s.* Erection. *Spalding.*

UP-PUTTING, Up-puttin, Up-pittin, *s.* 1. Lodging; entertainment; whether for man or horses; as, "gude *up-pittin*," S. *Guy Mann.* 2. A place; a situation; as, "I've gotten a gude *up-pittin* now." *Hogg.*

To UPRAX, *v. a.* To stretch upward; to erect. *Doug.* V. Rax.

To UPREND, *v. a.* To render or give up. *Douglas.*

UPREUIN, *part. pa.* Torn up. *Douglas.*

UPRIGHT BUR, *s.* The *Lycopodium selago*, Linn.

To UPSET, *v. a.* To refund; to repair. *Balfour's Pract.* In the same sense must we understand the phrase as used in Aberd. Reg. "to *vpset*" the skaicht.

To UPSET, *v. a.* 1. To set up; to fix in a particular situation. *Keith's Hist.* 2. To confirm; used as equivalent with making good. *Acts Ja. VI.*

UPSET, Vpsett, *s.* 1. The admission of one to the freedom of any trade in a burgh. *Blue Blanket. Acts Ja. VI.* 2. The money paid in order to one's being admitted into any trade, ibid.—Teut. *op-sett-en*, constituere, instituere.

To UPSET, *v. a.* To recover from; applied to a hurt, affliction, or calamity, S. *A. Douglas.*

To UPSET, *v. a.* To overset; as, a cart, boat, &c. S.

To UPSET, *v. n.* To be overturned, S.

UPSET, *s.* Insurrection; mutiny. *Wynt.*—Su. G. *uppsaet*, machinatio.

UPSET-PRICE, *s.* The price at which any goods, houses, or lands are exposed to sale by auction, S.—Teut. *opsetten eenen prijs*, praemium proponere.

VPSETTAR, *s.* One who fixes, sets, or sticks up; used as to placards. *Acts Mary.*

UPSETTING, *part. pa.* 1. Applied to those who aim at higher things than their situation in life entitles them to, aping the modes of superiors, S. *St. Ronan.* —Teut. *op-setten*, erigere, tollere. 2. Improperly used as signifying vehement. *Glenfergus.*

UPSETTING, *s.* Assumption of right, aspiring or ambitious conduct, S. *The Entail.*

UPSETTING-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a spirit of assumption and self-elevation, S. *Inheritance.*

UPSHLAAG, *s.* A thaw, Shetl.—Isl. *upp*, and *slagi*, humiditas, deliquescentia.

UPSIDES, *adv.* Quits; q. on an equal footing, S. *Pop. Ball.*

UPSITTEN, *part. pa.* Listless; callous with regard to religion, S. *Walker's Remark. Passages.*—Teut. *op-sitt-en*, insidere, to sit down upon.

VPSITTING, *s.* A sort of wake after the baptism of a child. *Acts Ja. VI.* This custom seems to be now obsolete.

To UPSKAIL, *v. a.* To scatter upwards, S. *Dunbar.* V. Skail, *v.*

UPSTART, *s.* A stick set upon the top of a wall, in forming the wooden work of a thatch-roof, but not reaching to the summit, S. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

To UPSTEND, *v. n.* To spring up. *Doug.* V. Stend.

UPSTENT, *part. pa.* Erected. *Douglas.*—Teut. *op* and *steun-en*, fulcire.

UPSTIRRING, *s.* Excitement. *Forbes.*

To UPSTOUR, *v. n.* To rise up in a disturbed state; as dust in motion. *Douglas.* V. Stour, *v.*

UPSTRAUCHT, *pret.* Stretched up. *Douglas.* V. Straucht.

UP-SUN, *s.* 1. After sunrise. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* 2. *It was upsun*, the sun was not set, Galloway.

UPTAK, Uptaking, *s.* Apprehension, S. *Bp. Galloway. Tales of My Landlord.*

To UPTAK, *v. n.* To understand; to comprehend, Aberd. Lanarks.—Sw. *uptag-a*, and Dan. *optage* signify to take up literally.

To UPTAK, *v. a.* 1. To collect, applied to money, fines, &c.; synon. *Uplift; to Take up*, E. *Balfour's Pract.*—Sw. *uptag-a* is used in the same sense. 2. To make an inventory or list. *Spalding.*

UPTAKIN, *s.* The act of collecting or receiving. *Aberd. Reg.*

UPTAKING, *s.* Exaltation. *Forbes on Rev.*

UPTENIT, *pret.* Obtained. *Aberd. Reg.*

UP-THROUGH, *adv.* 1. In the upper part of the country, or higher district, Clydes. Ab. 2. Upwards, so as to pass through to the other side, Clydes. V. Dounthrough.

UP-THROUGH, *adj.* Living or situated in the upper part of the country, Aberd.

UP-THROWIN, *s.* The vulgar term for puking, S.—Belg. *opwerping*, id.

UPTYING, *s.* The act of putting in bonds. *Forbes on the Rev.*

UPWARK, *s.* Apparently, labour in the *inland*, or *upland*, as distinguished from employment in fishing. "*Upwark*, quhen the fysching wes done." *Ab. Reg.*

UPWELT, *pret.* Threw up. V. Welt.

UPWITH, *adv.* Upwards, S. *Kelly.*—A. S. *up oth*, sursum ad; *up oth heofon*, sursum ad coelum. V. Outwith.

UPWITH, *s.* *To the upwith*, taking a direction upwards, S.—Isl. *uppvid*, sursum tenus.

UPWITH, *adj.* Uphill, S. *Wallace.*

UPWITH, *s.* An ascent; a rising ground. *St. Patrick.*

To UPWREILE, *v. a.* To raise or lift up with considerable exertion. *Doug.* V. WREIL.

VRACK, *s.* Wreck; ruin, Buchan. *Tarras.* V. WRACK.

VRAN, *s.* The wren, Loth. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *wraen.*

VRANG, *adj.* Wrong, Buchan.

URE, *s.* Chance; fortune. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *eur*, hazard; Teut. *ure*, vicissitudo.

URE, *s.* Practice; use; toil *Maitl. P.*—Mr. Nares has properly referred to Norm. Fr. *ure*, practice, use. *Mise en ure*, put in practice, Kelham's Dict. From *Ure* is the E. v. *to Inure.*—Teut. *ure*, commoditas.

URE, *s.* The point of a weapon. *Acts Ja. I.*—Su. G. *or*, anc. *aur*, a weapon; Isl. *aur*, an arrow.

URE, *s.* 1. Ore; in relation to metals, S. *Douglas.* 2. The fur or crust which adheres to vessels, in consequence of liquids standing in them, S. B.

URE, *s.* A denomination of land in Orkn. and Shetl. *Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *aurt*, octava pars marcae, tam in fundo, quam in mobilibus.

URE, *s.* Colour; tinge, S. B.—Belg. *verw*, Sw. *färg*, id.

URE, *s.* Soil. *An ill ure*, a bad soil, Ang.—Ir. Gael. *uir*, mould, earth.

URE, *s.* Sweat; perspiration, Ang.

URE, *s.* Slow heat, as that proceeding from embers; also expl. a suffocating heat, Tweedd. — Isl. *ur*, striae, seu stricturae igniti ferri; Heb. *ur*, lux, ignis, focus; Lat. *ur-ere*, to burn.

URE, *s.* 1. "A kind of coloured haze, which the sunbeams make in the summer time, in passing through that moisture which the sun exhales from the land and ocean." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. This is expl. "a haze in the air," Clydes. ibid.

URE, *s.* The dug or udder of any animal, particularly of a sheep or cow, Roxb. Dumfr.; *Lure*, synon. S.—Dan. *yver*, *yfver*, Isl. *jugr*, *jufr*, id. These seem radically the same with Lat. *uber*.

URREEN, (Gr. *v.*) *s.* A ewe, Shetl.—Isl. *aer*, ovis, agna.

URE-LOCK, *s.* The name given to the locks of wool which are pulled off the udder of a sheep, when it is near lambing time, to facilitate the admission of the young, Roxb. V. UDDERLOCK.

UREN, *s.* A scythe, Shetl.

VRETTAR, *s.* A writer. *Ab. Reg.* Nearly the same with the vulgar pron. of Loth. *Vriter.* The pron. in Fife is *wreater.*

URF, WURF, *s.* 1. A stunted, ill-grown person, generally applied to children, Roxb. Ettr. For.; synon. *Orf*, Loth. *Hogg.* 2. A crabbed or peevish person, but as implying the idea of diminutive size, ib. This seems to be corr. from *Warwolf*, *Werwouf*, q. v. sense 2. 3. A fairy, Upp. Lanarks. V. WARF.

URY, *adj.* Furred; crusted, S. B. Fife.

URY, *adj.* Clammy; covered with perspiration, Ang.

URISK, *s.* The name given to a satyr in the Highlands of S. *Lady of the Lake.*

URISUM, URUSUM, *adj.* 1. Troublesome; vexatious. *Doug.* 2. Frightful; terrifying, S. *Rudd.*—Su. G. *orolig*, inquietus; *oro*, inquies.

URLUCH, *adj.* Having a feeble and emaciated appearance, S. B. Perhaps q. *wurl-like. Ross.* V. WRAUL.

To URN, *v. a.* To pain; to torture, Ang. *Wall.*—Isl. *orme*, calor, *orn-a*, calefacio. V. ERN, *v.* which is the pron. of Aberd.

To URP, *v. n.* To become pettish, Aberd. V. ORP, *v.*

URUS. The wild white bull formerly so common in the Caledonian forest. Although this is not a S. word, I take notice of it in order to remark, that it is obviously of Gothic formation.—Germ. *auerochs*, also *ur-ochs*, "an ure-ox, a buff, a wild bull," Ludwig. *Aur*, or *ur*, signifies ferus silvestris.

To USCHE, *v. n.* To issue. V. USCHÉ.

USCHE, *s.* Issue; termination, ibid.

To USCHÉ, *v. n.* To issue. *Dunbar.*—Ital. *uscire.* V. ISCHE, *v. n.*

USE, *s.* Interest of money, Roxb.—L. B. *us-us* occurs in the same sense with *usuria*, Du Cange.

* *To* USE, *v. a.* To frequent; to be accustomed; to resort to. *Acts Ja. IV.*

To USHE, *v. a.* To clear. *Acts Sed.*

USTE, *s.* The host; the sacrifice of the mass. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—O. Fr. *oiste.*

USTED, *s.* The curd of buttermilk heated with sweet milk, Shetl. — Su. G. *yst-a*, pron. *ust-a*, Isl. id. coagulare.

UTASS, WTAST. Corr. of *Octaves. Wallace.* The eighth day, or the space of eight days after any festival, Nares' Gl. V. UTIS.

UTELAUY, WTELAUY, *s.* An outlaw. *Barbour.*—A. S. *ut-laga*, Isl. *utlaeg-r*, exul.

UTERANCE, *s.* 1. Extremity, in any respect. *Doug.* 2. Extremity, as respecting distress, ib. V. OUTRANCE.

UTGIE, UTGIEN, *s.* Expense; expenditure, S.—Belg. *uytgave*, id.

VTH, *s.* "Ane proper *vth* of gold." *Aberd. Reg.* This should perhaps be read *uch*, O. Fr. *uche*, a coffer; or for *Ouch*, an ornament, a carcanet.

To UTHERLOCK, *v. a.* To pull the wool from a sheep's udder, that the lamb may get at the teats, Clydes. V. UDDERLOCK.

UTHIR, UTHER, (*pron.* Other.) This is the common orthography of Douglas and our old writers. Wyntown uses both this and *othir.*

UTOLE. *Law Case, E. of Aberdeen* v. *Duncan.* V PENNY UTOLE.

UTOUTH, *prep.* V. OUTWITH.

To VTTER, *v. n.* *Vttred*, pret. *Pitscottie.*—From Fr *outr-er*, traverser, parcourir, applied to horses; q went out of the lists; became unmanageable. V OUTER, *v.*

UTTERANCE, *s.* Extremity. *Sadler's Papers.* This is properly written *Outrance*, q. v. *At outrance*, is a state of the greatest discord.

UTTERIT. V. OUTTERIT.

UTWITH, *adv.* Beyond. V. OUTWITH.

UVART, *adj.* Unfrequented, Shetl. Dan. *uvant*, unused.

UVEILTER, *v. n.* To welter; to wallow, Shetl. Dan *voelte sig*, to roll one's self.

UVER, UVIR, *adj.* 1. Upper, in respect of situation. S. *Bellenden.* 2. Superior in power. *The uver hand*, the superiority, S. V. OUER.

VULT, *s.* Aspect. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *vult*, Lat. *vult-us*

To VUNG, *v. n.* To move swiftly with a bussing or humming sound; Aberd. *bung*, S. O. *Shirrefs.*

W.

W

W frequently appears in the place of V.

WA', *s.* Wall. *Back at the Wa'.* V. BACK.

WA, WAW, *interj.* Used like E. *why*, as introductory of an assertion; or, instead of *away*, S. *W. Guthrie's Serm.*—A. S. *wa* is not only used in the sense of Lat. *cheu*, but also of *euge*.

WA, WAY, *s.* Wo; grief, S. *wae.* *Douglas.*—A. S. *wa*, *wae*, Moes. G. *wai.*

WA, WAE, *adj.* Sorrowful, S. *wae;* comp. *waer*, superl. *wayest.* *Barbour.*—A. S. *wa*, moestus, afflictus.

WAAH, *s.* Any thing that causes surprise and admiration, Orkn.—Isl. *va*, any thing unexpected; commonly used in a bad sense.

To WAAL, *v. a.* To join two pieces of metal by the force of heat, South of S. *A. Scott's P.* V. WELL, *v.*

WAAT, WAUT, *s.* The swollen and discoloured mark on the skin, from a blow by a whip or stick, Ayrs.—E. *weal*, *wheal.*

WAB, *s.* A web, Clydes. In Fife pron. *wab.*

WA'-BAW, *s.* A hand-ball made to strike a *wall.* V. MUG, *v. a.*

WAB-FITTIT, *adj.* Web-footed, Clydes.

WABRAN LEAVES. Great plantain or waybread, S.—A. S. *waeg-braede*, Teut. *wegh-bree*, plantago. In the South of S. it is not only called, in the singular, *Waberan-leaf*, but *Wabert-leaf.*

WABSTER, *s.* 1. A weaver, S. The term is now used in contempt. *Burns.* 2. A spider, Ayrs. *Picken.* In Fife, *wubster.*

WA-CAST, *s.* Any thing contemptible; generally used with a negative, Aberd. This is, as it were, an inverted form of E. *Castaway.*

To WACHLE, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, S.; E. *waggle.*—Teut. *waeghel-en*, id.

To WACHT, *v. a.* To quaff. V. WAUCHT.

WACHT, *s.* *Keep the wacht o'* him, or it; "Keep him, or it, in view; do not lose sight of," Ayrs.—Dan. *vagt*, Teut. *wacht*, custodia; q. "keep watch over" him or it.

WACK, *adj.* Moist, S. B. "Madeo, to be *wack* or drunk," Despaut. Gram.

WACKNESS, *s.* Humidity. V. WAK.

WAD, WED, WEDDE, *s.* 1. A pledge, S. *Sir Tristrem.* 2. A wager. *Kelly.*—Su. G. *wad*, A. S. *wed*, Isl. *vaed*, pignus.

To WAD, WED, *v. a.* 1. To pledge; to bet; to wager, *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To promise; to engage, S. *Shirrefs.*—A. S. *wedd-ian*, to be surety, spondere.

DEID WAD. A species of pledge viewed by our old laws as usurious. *Balf. Pract.*

WAD, *pret.* Wedded, Clydes. *Ed. Mag.*

WAD, *s.* Woad. "Fifty half pokis of *wad.*" *Aberd. Reg.* V. WADD.

WAD, *s.* The name of a hero of romance. *Col. Sow.*

WAD, *v. aux.* Would, S. *Picken's P.*

WADAND, *part. pr.* Expl. fearful. *Wynt.*—Ir. *uath*, fear.

WAD-BE-AT, *s.* One who aims at something above his station, as in dress, &c. Roxb.; q. "would be at."

WADD, *s.* Woad, used in dying. *Chalm. Air.*—A. S. *wad*, *waad*, Teut. *weede*, woad. It also occurs in the form of *wad.* *Act. Audit.* "Woode or *wad* for lyttynge," Prompt. Parv.

WAE

WADDER, *s.* Weather. V. WEDDYR.

WADDER, *s.* A wedder, S. B. *Tarras.*

WADDIE, *s.* Apparently the same with *Widdie.* Caithn.; E. *withe.* *Surv. Caithn.*—Su. G. *wadja*, vimen.

WADDIN, *part. adj.* "Strong; like two pieces of iron beat into one. See *Weld.*" Gl. Sibb.

WADDIN, *part. pa.* Vigorous. *Henrysone.*—Isl. *valid-r*, validus, potens.

WADDS, *s. pl.* A youthful amusement, in which much use is made of pledges, S. Gl. Sibb. The same game is differently denominated in Galloway. "*Wadds and the Wears*, one of the most celebrated amusements of the *ingle-ring.* One in the ring speaks as follows:—

> I hae been awa at the *wadds and the wears*
> These seven lang years:
> And's come hame a pair broken ploughmaen;
> What will ye gie me to help me to my trade?"
> *Gall Encycl.*

The *wears* seem to signify the wars.

WADE, *s.* That part of a boat into which the fish are drawn, Shetl.

WADER, *s.* A bird, supposed to be the water-hen, or the water-rail, Ab. *Stat. Acc.*

WADGE, *s.* A wedge, S. *Invent.*

To WADGE, *v. a.* To shake in a threatening manner; to brandish, S. B.—Su. G. *waeg-a*, Belg. *weeg-en*, librare.

WADY, *adj.* Vain. V. VAUDIE.

WADMAAL, *s.* A species of woollen cloth manufactured and worn in Orkn. and Shetl. *Pirate.* V. VADMELL.

WADNA. Would not.

WADSET, *s.* 1. A legal deed, by which a debtor gives his heritable subjects into the hands of his creditor, that the latter may draw the rents in payment of the debt; a forensic term, S. *Reg. Maj.* 2. A pledge. *Burns.*

To WADSET, *v. a.* To alienate heritable property under reversion, S. *Skene.*—Su. G. *wadsaett-a*, Isl. *vaedsett-ia*, oppignerare. This v. was used in O. E. "*Wed sett-yn*, impignero," Prompt. Parv.

WADSETTER, *s.* One who holds the property of another in *wadset*, S. *Ersk.*

WAD-SHOOTING, *s.* Shooting at a mark for a *wad*, or prize which is laid in pledge, Ang. *Stat. Acc.*

WAE, *s.* Wo. V. WA.

WAE, *adj.* Sorrowful; as, "I'm *wae* for you."

WAEFLEED, WAMFLET, *s.* The water of a *mill-burn*, after passing the mill, Aberd.; synon. *Weflin*, *Weflum*, q. v.—Teut. *wegh-vlied-en*, aufugere.

WAEFUL, WAEFU', *adj.* 1. Woful; sorrowful; S. *Burns.* 2. Causing sorrow, S. *Ritson.*

WAENESS, *s.* Sorrow; vexation, S.

WAESE, WEESE, WEEZE, *s.* 1. A *waese of strae*, a bundle of straw, in which the stalks are placed lengthwise; pron. *Wase*, Mearns. 2. A circular band of straw, open in the middle, worn on the head, for the purpose of carrying a pail of milk, a tub, or basket, &c. Tweedd. Annandale. 3. A bundle of sticks or brushwood, placed on one side of the door of a cottage, for warding off the blast. Tweedd.; pron. *Weese.*—Su. G. *wase*, a bundle of twigs. [*Lotha.*

WAESOME, *adj.* Woful; melancholy, S. *Heart M.*

WAESUCKS, *interj.* Alas, Clydes. *Burns. Falls of Clyde.*—A. S. *wa*, and Dan. Sax. *usic*, vae nobis.

WAE WAGS YE. An exclamation, Buch. *Tarras.* Can *wags* be from A. S. *wag-ian*, agitare, q. "wo," or, "calamity agitates you?"

WAE WORTH YOU. Wo befall you, S. V. WORTH.

WAFF, WAIF, WAYF, *adj.* 1. Strayed, and not as yet claimed. *Quon. Att.*—Fr. *guesves, vuayves*, strays; Isl. *vaf-a*, to wander. 2. Solitary; denoting the awkward situation of one who is in a strange place where he has not a single acquaintance, S. 3. Worthless in conduct; immoral, S. 4. Low-born; ignoble, S. A. *Guy. Mann.* 5. Paltry; inferior; pron. *waiff*, Loth. *Inheritance.* 6. Feeble; worn out, Dumfr.

To **WAFF**, WAIF, *v. n.* To wave; to fluctuate, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *waf-ian*, Sw. *weft-a*, vacillare.

To **WAFF**, WAIF, *v. a.* To wave; to shake, S. *Doug.*

WAFF, WAIF, *s.* 1. A hasty motion; the act of waving, S. *Arnot.* 2. A signal, made by waving. *Cromartie.* 3. A transient view; as, *I had just a waff o' him*, S. *Guthrie.* 4. A slight stroke from any soft body, especially in passing, S. 5. A sudden bodily ailment; as, *a waff o' cauld*, S. *Entail.* 6. Transient effluvia or odour, Shetl. 7. The contagion of evil example. *Walker.* 8. A benevolent influence, as if communicated in passing, S. *Galt.* 9. Equivalent to *Wraith*, from its being seen only transiently, Border. *Dangerous Secrets.*—A. Bor. id. V. Brockett.

WAFFIE, *s.* 1. A vagabond, S. 2. One addicted to idleness, and to low company, Fife.

WAFFINGER, WHIFFINGER, *s.* A vagabond, a worthless vagrant, Roxb.; "A. Bor. *waifinger*, an estray," Brockett. V. WAFF, *adj.*

To **WAFFLE**, *v. a.* To rumple, Upp. Clydes.

WAFFLE, WAFFIL, WAIFIL, *adj.* 1. Limber; pliable, S. 2. Feeble; useless, Roxb. "A *waffil* dud," a person who is without strength or activity, ibid.; synon. *Thowless.* V. WEFFIL.

WAFF-LIKE, *adj.* Having a very shabby or suspicious appearance, S. *Galt.*

WAFFNESS, *s.* Shabby appearance, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

WAFROM, *s.* *Moyse's Memoirs.* The word is *wisseris* in *Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI.* This signifies masks or *visors.* It therefore seems probable that *Wafroms* is an error.

WAFT, *s.* Syn. with *Waff*, sense 8. *Galt.*

WAFT, *s.* One who, under the appearance of being a friend, takes occasion to hold a person up to laughter, S. A.

WAFT, WEFT, WOFT, *s.* The woof in a web, S. *Adam.*—A. S. *wefta*, Su. G. *waefi*, id. from *waefw-a*, to weave.

WA-GANG, WAYGANG, WA-GANE, *s.* 1. A departure. *Ramsay.* 2. A disagreeable taste after a thing is swallowed, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *wegh-ga-en*, abire, *wegh-ganck*, abitus. 3. The canal through which water runs from a mill, Lanarks.; often, *the wagang o' the water.*

WA-GANG CRAP. The last crop before the tenant quits his farm, S. B. *Way-gangin' Crop*, S. A.

WAG-AT-THE-WA', *s.* 1. A clock which has no case; thus denominated from the motion of the pendulum, Clydes. 2. A spectre that haunts the kitchen, and takes its station on the crook. It is seen to *wag* backwards and forwards, before the death of any one of the family, Roxb.

WAGE, *s.* A pledge; a pawn. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *guaige*, sureté.

WAGEOUR, VAGEOURE, VAGER, *s.* A mercenary soldier. *Barbour.*

WAGEOURE, *s.* A stake, E. *wager.* *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *guaigiere*, gage.

WAGGLE, *s.* A bog; a marsh, S. B. also *wuggle. Law Case.*—Teut. *waggel-en*, agitare, motitare.

WAGHORN, *s.* A fabulous personage, who, being a greater liar than the devil, was crowned king of liars. Hence extravagant liars are said to be *as ill as Waghorn*, or *waur than Waghorn*, Aberd. "As false as *Waghorn*, and he was nineteen times falser than the deil," S. Prov.

WAG-STRING, *s.* One who dies by means of a halter. *Z. Boyd.*

WA'-HEAD, *s.* The vacancy on the top of the inside of a cottage-wall, that is not beam-filled, where articles are deposited, Roxb. *Scott of Liddisdale's Beauties of the Border.*

To **WAIBLE**, *v. n.* To walk unsteadily, as one who is very feeble, Tweedd. A variety of *Wevil*, to wriggle.—Germ. *wappel-n*, tremule moveri.

WAID, *s.* The dye-stuff called woad. "Ane pipe of *waid.*" *Aberd. Reg.* V. WADD, and WALD.

To **WAIDE**, *v. a.* To render furious. *Doug.*—A. S. *wed-an*, insanire, furere.

To **WAIDGE**, *v. a.* To pledge. *Montgom.*—Su. G. *waedja*, sponsionem facere; L. B. *guag-iare*, id.

WAYER, *s.* A weigher; one who weighs, Despaut. Gram.

WAYEST, *adj.* Most sorrowful. V. WA.

To **WAIF**. V. WAFF, *v.*

WAYFF, *s.* A wife. *Pitscottie.*

WAY-GANGIN' CROP. V. WA-GANG-CRAP.

WAY-GANGING, WAY-GOING, *s.* Departure. *Bannatyne's Journ. Spald.*

WAYGATE, *s.* Space; room, Roxb.

He's awn' to sail,
Wi' water in his *waygate*,
An' wind in his tail.—*Jacobite Relics.*

WAY-GAUN, WA'-GAUN, WAY-GOING, *adj.* Removing from a farm or habitation, S. *Surv. Dumfr.*

WAYGET, WA'GATE, *s.* Speed; the act of making progress. *He has nae wayget*, Loth. He does not get forward. *Wa'-gate*, Lanarks.

To **WAIGLE**, WEEGLE, *v. n.* To waddle; to waggle, S.—Belg. *waegel-en, waggel-en*, Su. G. *wackl-a*, motitare.

WAY-GOE, *s.* A place where a body of water breaks out. *Sir A. Balfour's Letters.*—Teut. *wegh-ga-en*, abire.

WAIH, WAIHE, *s.* "To play vpoune the trum nychtly, to convene the *waih* at ewin." *Aberd Reg.* Watch?

WAYIS ME. Wo is me. *Lynds.*—Isl. *vaes mer*, vae mihi sit.

To **WAIK**, *v. a.* To enfeeble. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *wek-a*, vacillare.

To **WAIK**, *v. a.* To watch, S. *wauk. Barbour.*—A. S. *wac-ian*, vigilare.

WAYKENNING, *s.* The knowledge of one's way from a place. *Kelly.*

To **WAIL**, *v. a.* To choose; to select. V. WALE.

To **WAIL**, WALE, *v. a.* To veil. *Douglas.*

WAIL, *s.* The gunwale of a ship. *Doug.*—A. S. *weal*, munimentum.

WAILE, WALE, *s.* Vale; avail. *Wallace.* V. WALE, *v.*

WAILE, *s.* A wand or rod. *K. Hart.*—Su. G. *wal.* C. B. *gwal-en*, id.

WAILYE QUOD WAILYE. V. VAILYE.

WAILE, *s.* A vale, or valley. *Wallace.*

WAILL, *s.* Advantage; contr. from *availl*. *Wallace.*

WAYMYNG, WAYMENT, *s.* Lamentation. *Sir Gaw.*—O. Fr. *guement-er*, se plaindre; Ital. *guai*, wo.

WAYN, WAYNE, *s.* Plenty. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *winn-a*, sufficere.

WAYN, *s.* A vein. *Wallace.*

To WAYND, *v. n.* To change; to swerve. *Houlate.*—A. S. *wænd-an*, mutare, vertere.

To WAYND, *v. n.* To care; to be anxious about. *Wallace.*—A. S. *wand-ian*, Isl. *vand-a*, curare.

WAYNE. *In wayne*, in vain. *Wallace.*

WAYNE, *s.* Help; relief. *Wallace.*—A. S. *wen*, spes, expectatio.

To WAYNE, *v. n.* To strike. *Sir Gawan.*—Su. G. *wann-a*, to labour, *winn-a*, id. also to fight.

To WAYNE, *v. a.* To remove. *Sir Gaw.*—A. S. *wan-ian*, demere, auferre.

WAINE, *pret.* Fought. *Barbour.*—From A. S. *winn-an*, pugnare.

To WAINGLE, *v. n.* To flutter; to wave; to wag; to dangle; to flap, Aberd. V. WINGLE.

* WAINSCOT, *s.* Oak cut down, or in a wrought state, S. *Urquhart's Tracts.*

WAINSCOT, *adj.* Of or belonging to oak, S.

To WAINSCOT, *v. a.* To line walls with boards of oak, S.

WAINT, *s.* A transient view; a glimpse, Ab.—C. B. *gwant-wy*, apt to move away.

To WAINT, *v. n.* To become sour, applied to any liquid, Teviotd.

To WAYNT, *v. n.* To be deficient; to be wanting. *Wallace.*—Isl. *vant-a*, deesse.

WAINTIT, WEYNTED, *part. adj.* Soured; applied to milk, Dumfr. V. WYNTIT.

WAY-PASSING, *s.* Departure. *Act. Conc.*

To WAY-PUT, *v. a.* To vend; to sell. *Aberd. Reg.* V. AWAY-PUTTING.

WAIR, *s.* A pillow-slip. *Acts Cha. II.* V. COD.

WAIR, *s.* The spring. V. WARE.

WAIR. *Went to wair.* Meaning uncertain. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.*

To WAIR, *v. a.* To spend. V. WARE.

WAIR ALMERIE. A press or cupboard for holding household articles for the table, distinguished from one used for keeping meat. E. *ware*, q. earthenware. *Balfour's Practicks.*

WAIRAWONS, *interj.* Well-a-day, Fife.

WAIRD, *s.* A sentence; an award. V. WARDE.

To WAIRD, *v. a.* To fasten a mortised joint by driving a pin through it, Clydes. Hence the term *Weel-wairdit*, and *Ill-wairdit*. Allied to the E. v. *to Ward.*

WAIRD, WAIRD-PIN, *s.* The pin used for fastening a mortised joint, ibid.

WAIRDER, *s.* One who secures mortised joints in this manner, ibid.—A. S. *waerd-an*, *weard-ian*, tueri; as this operation is meant to guard the joint from opening.

WAIRDHOUSS, *s.* A prison; now called the *tolbooth*; *wairdhous. Aberd. Reg.* Q. *guardhouse.*—A. S. *weard-ian*, Su. G. *waard-a*, custodire.

WAIS, *s.* Meaning not clear. *Acts Ja. VI.*

WAISTY, *adj.* Void; waste. *Douglas.*

WAISTLESS, *adj.* Without a *waist*. *Dunb.* Lord Hailes defines it, "spendthrift."

To WAIT, VAIT, WATE, WAT, *v. n.* To know, S. *wat. Compl. S.*—Su. G. *wet-a*, A. S. Moes. G. *wit-an*, pret. *wait.*

To WAYT, WATE, *v. a.* To hunt; to persecute. *Wynt.*—A. S. *waeth-an*, Su. G. *wad-a*, venari. V. WAITH.

WAYTAKING, *s.* The act of removing or carrying off. *Aberd. Reg.* V. WATAKING.

To WAITE, *v. a.* To blame. *Sadler's Papers.* V. WITE.

WAITER, *s.* The name given to the persons who formerly kept the gates of Edinburgh. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

WAITER, *s.* Water. Gl. Sibb. This is the pron. of Teviotd.—Teut. *weeter*, aqua; A. S. *waeter*, *weter*, id.

WAITER, *s.* A token, Border. V. WITTER.

WAITH, *s.* 1. Raiment. *Palletus.*—Su. G. *wad*, A. S. *waede*, indumentum. 2. A plaid worn by women, S. B. *Ross.*

WAITH, *s.* Danger. *Barbour.*—O. Su. G. *wade*, danger.

WAITH, WAYTH, *adj.* 1. Wandering, as, *a waith horse*, S. *Balfour's Pract.* 2. Impertinent. *Doug.* 3. Wandering; roving. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *waeth*, vagatio, a straying, a wandering.

WAITH, WAYTH, *s.* *Acts Ja. VI.* Probably what is strayed or unclaimed.

WAITH, WAITHE, WAITHING, *s.* 1. The act of hunting. *Sir Gawan.* 2. The game taken in hunting, or the sport in fishing. *Wallace.*—Isl. *veid-a*, venari, piscari; *veidi*, venatio, vel praeda venatione capta.

WAITHMAN, WAYTHMAN, *s.* A hunter. *Wyntown.*—Teut. *weyd-man*, venator, anceps.

WAITS, *s. pl.* Minstrels who go through a burgh, playing under night, especially towards the new year, S. and E. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* V. WATE, *s.*

WAK, *adj.* 1. Moist; watery, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. Rainy; *A wak day*, a rainy day, S. *Bellenden.* 3. Damp, S. *Chalm. Air.*—Teut. *wack*, id. *wack weder*, aër humidus.

WAK, *s.* The moistness of the atmosphere. *Douglas.*

WAKAND, *s.* Awakening. *Aberd. Reg.*

To WAKE, *v. n.* To wander. Gl. Sibb.—Isl. *vack-a*, Lat. *vag-or.*

To WAKE, *v. n.* To be unoccupied. *Wyntown.*—Lat. *vac-are.*

* *To* WAKEN, *v. a.* To revive an action which has for some time been dormant; a forensic term, S. *Ersk. Inst.*

WAKENING, *s.* A legal form in renewing a process, S. *Bell's Dict.*

WAKERIFE, *adj.* V. WALKRIFE.

* WAKE-ROBIN, *s.* The arum maculatum. Some bakers in Teviotdale are said to use this as a charm against witchcraft.

WAKING, *part. adj.* Waste; unoccupied. Perhaps in a disturbed state. *Spalding.*

WAKNES, *s.* Humidity, S. B. *Lyndsay.*

WAL OF IRNE. Apparently a lever of iron. *Act. Audit.*—Teut. *welle*, cylindrus, sucula, et palanga, *i. e.* a lever.

WALA, WALE, *s.* Vale. *Wallace.*

WALAGEOUSS, WALEGEOUSS, *adj.* Wanton; lecherous. *Barbour.*—A. S. *gal*, libidinosus; L. B. *velagius*, levis.

WALD, *s.* The plain; the ground. *Doug.*—A. S. *wold*, planities.

WALD, *v. aux.* 1. Would. *Barbour.*—A. S. *wold*, vellem, from *will-an*, velle. 2. Should; as denoting necessity. *Crosraguell.*

To WALD, WALDE, *v. a.* 1. To wield; to manage. *Wyntown.* 2. To govern.—A. S. *weald-an*, Su. G. *wald-a*, dirigere, dominari. 3. To possess. *Wynt.*

4. *To Wald and Ward.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps the phrase signifies, to have the management of public concerns in common with others who pay taxes.

To WALD, *v. a.* To incorporate two masses of metal into one, Tweedd. "Strike iron while 'tis het, if ye'd have it to *wald*." *Herd.* V. WELL, WALL, *v.*

WALD, *s.* Yellow weed; dyer's weed, Reseda luteola, Linn. *Aberd. Reg.*—E. *Weld.*

WALDER WOLL, *s.* Wether wool; or wool plucked from wethers. *Act. Audit.*

WALDYN, *adj.* Able; powerful. *Bellenden.*

WALDING, *s.* Government. *Burel.*

WALDIN-HEAT, *s.* 1. Such heat as is proper for welding iron, Clydes. 2. Metaph. used to denote fitness for any particular object or design; as, "He's in a braw *waldin heat* for courting," ibid.

To WALE, *v. a.* To choose; to select; also *wyle*, S. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *wal-jan*, Su. G. *wael-ia*, eligere.

WEEL-WALE'D, *adj.* Well-chosen; cautiously selected; often applied to language. *Ramsay.*

WALE, WAIL, *s.* 1. The act of choosing, S. *Rutherford.* 2. That which is chosen in preference to other objects, S. *Douglas.* 3. A person or thing that is excellent, S. *Ritson.*—Su. G. *val*, O. Belg. *waele*, electio.

WALE, *s.* A well; a fountain; S. *wall.* *Skene.*

To WALE, *v. n.* To avail. *Douglas.*

To WALE, *v. a.* To veil. V. WAIL.

WALE, *s.* A veil. *Wyntown.*

WALGAN, *s.* A wallet; a pouch, Aberd.; the same with *Walgie*, q. v.

WALGIE, *s.* A wool-sack made of leather, S. B.—Isl. *belg-r*, any thing made of a skin.

WALY, *s.* "A small flower," Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.*

WALY, WAWLIE, *s.* A toy; a gewgaw, S. *Fergusson. Antiquary.*

WALY, *interj.* Expressive of lamentation. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *wa-la*, eheu, ah; from *wa*, wo, and *la*, O, oh!

WALY, *s.* Prosperity. *Waly fa*, or *faw*, may good fortune *befall*, or betide; a phrase not yet entirely obsolete, S. B. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *wela*, *wela*, felicitas, prosperitas. "*Waly fa*, wo be to." *Gl. Skinner.* It occurs in the same sense, in another form.

Now *wally fa' fa'* the silly bridegroom,
He was as soft as butter, &c.—*Herd.*

WALYCOAT, *s.* An under-petticoat, Ab. *Spalding.* The same with *Wylecoat*, q. v.

WALIE, WALLY, *adj.* 1. Excellent. *Hamilton.*—A. S. *wealig*, rich. 2. Large; ample; *a waly bairn*, a fine thriving child, S. *Burns's Tam o' Shanter. Forbes.*—Germ. *wal-en*, to grow luxuriantly; Belg. *weelig*, luxuriose crescens.

WALISE, *s.* Saddlebags, S. *Waverley.* V. WALLEES.

WALY-SPRIG, *s.* The same with *Waly*, a flower, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.*

WALY-STANE, *s.* A nodule of quartz; as being used as a plaything by children, Clydes.

WALIT, *pret. v.* Travelled. *K. Hart.*—A. S. *weallian*, Teut. *wal-en*, peregrinari.

To WALK, *v. a.* To watch. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *wak-an*, A. S. *wac-ian*, vigilare.

To WALK, *v. a.* To awake; used to denote the renewal of a prosecution which has been dormant. *Acts Mary.* V. WAKEN.

To WALK, *v. a.* To full cloth. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. WAUK.

WALKER, *s.* A fuller. V. under WAUK, *v.*

To WALKIN, WALKEN, *v. a.* 1. To awake. *Doug. Virg.*—E. *Waken.* 2. To raise a legal prosecution anew; a forensic term, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

To WALKIN, *v. n.* To walk; like *fleyne*, for *fle*, *bene* for *be*, *seyne* for *se*. *Doug. Virg.*

WALKRIFE, *adj.* 1. Watchful, S. *wakrife. Melvill's MS.* 2. Metaph. kept still alive. *Douglas.*—A. S. *waecce*, watchfulness; and *rife*, abundant.

WALKRIFELIE, WAUKRIFELIE, *adv.* Wakefully, S.

WALKRIFENESS, WAUKRIFENESS, *s.* The state of being wakeful, S.

WALKRYFENESSE, *s.* Watchfulness, as opposed to somnolency, S. *waukrifeness. Rollock.*

To WALL UP, *v. n.* To boil up, S.—Su. G. *waell-a*, A. S. *weall-an*, aestuare, fervere.—O. E. "*Wellynge* or boylynge up as playnge pottys, ebullitio," Prompt. Parv.

WALL, *s.* A wave. *Douglas.*—O. Teut. *walle*, unda, fluctus.

To WALL, *v. a.* To beat two masses into one, S. V. WELL.

To WALLACH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To use many circumlocutions, Ang.—Su. G. *wall-a*, to roam.

To WALLACH, *v. n.* To cry as a child out of humour; to wail, Ang.—Ir. *walligh-im*, to howl.

WALLACHIE-WEIT, *s.* The lapwing, Mearns.; from *Wallach*, to wail, and *Weit*, a term used to denote the sound made by this bird.

To WALLAN, *v. n.* To wither; to fade, Aberd.; synon. with S. *Wallow.*

WALLAWAY, 1. *interj.* Alas. *Douglas.*—S. *walawa*, E. *welaway*, A. S. *welawa*, Su. G. *waleva*, proh dolor; 2. *s.* The Devil, Shetl.

WALLAWALLA, *interj.* Equivalent to E. hush! silence! Orkn.

WALLEE, *s.* V. WELL-EY.

WALLEES, WALISE, *s.* Saddlebags, S.—Belg. *valleys*, Fr. *valise*, a portmanteau.

WALLER, *s.* A confused crowd in a state of quick motion; as, *a waller of birds, a waller of bairns*, &c. Roxb.—A. S. *weall-ian*, to boil up.

To WALLER, *v. n.* To toss about as a fish does upon dry land, Tweedd. Upp. Clydes.; expl. by E. *Wallow*, Clydes.

WALLET, *s.* A valet. *Acts Ja. VI.*

WALLY, *adj.* V. WALY.

WALLY, *adj.* Billowy; full of waves. *Douglas.*

WALLY-DYE, *s.* A toy; a gew-gaw, S. O. "*Wally-dys*, gewgaws," Gl. Sibb. V. WALIE, *adj.*

WALLY-DYE, *interj.* Well-a-day; alas, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

WALLIDRAG, WALLIDRAGGLE, *s.* 1. A feeble, ill-grown person. *Dunbar.*—S. *wallidraggle*, S. B. *wary-draggel.* 2. A drone; an inactive person, ibid.—Su. G. *gaell*, testiculus, and *dregg*, faex. *Wary-draggel* might seem allied to Isl. *warg draeye*, filius ab exule genitus. 3. A slovenly female, Roxb. Loth. 4. *Wally-draggle*, three sheaves set up together, in rainy weather, without a hood-sheaf, Roxb.

WALLIES, *s. pl.* 1. The intestines, Ayrs. 2. Also expl. "fecket pouches," or pockets to an under waistcoat, ibid.

WALLIES, *s. pl.* Finery, Roxb.; synon. *Braws.*

What bonnie lassies flock to Boswell's fair,
To see their joes, an' shaw their *wallies* there!
A. Scott's Poems.

WALLIFOU FA'. V. under WALY.

To WALLIPEND, *v. a.* To undervalue, Mearns.; corr. from *Vilipend*.

WALY-WAE, *s.* Lamentation, Ayrs. *Entail*. From the same origin with *Wallaway*, q. v.

WALLY-WALLYING, *s.* The same with *Wally-wae*, Ayrs. *Ann. Par.*

WALLOCH, *s.* A kind of dance familiar to the Highlands, S. *Song, Rag's Wife.*

WALLOCH-GOUL, *s.* 1. A noisy, blustering fellow, Ayrs.; apparently from *Wallach*, to cry, as a child out of humour, and *Geul*, a sort of yell. 2. A female of a slovenly appearance, ibid.

WALLOCK, *s.* The lapwing, Moray. Perhaps from its wild cry; or from its deceptious mode of perplexing those who search for its nest.—Isl. *valing-r*, fallax, *valk-a*, vexare. V. WALLACH, *v.*

To WALLOP, WALOP, *v. n.* 1. To move quickly, with much agitation of the body or clothes, S. B. *Rudd.* 2. To gallop. *Lynds.* — Teut. *wal-oppe*, cursus gradarius.

WALLOP, *s.* 1. Quick motion, with agitation of the clothes, especially when in a ragged state, S. 2. The noise caused by this motion, S. 3. A sudden and severe blow, Aberd.

To WALLOW, WALOW, *v. n.* 1. To wither; to fade. *Doug.* 2. Metaph. applied to the face. *Hardyknute.* 3. Transferred to the mind. *Wyntown.* — A. S. *wealow-ian*, marcescere; Germ. *welw-en.*

WALLOWAE, *s.* The devil, Shetl.

WA-LOOK, *s.* That suspicious downcast look, which those have who *look away* from the person to whom they address themselves, Clydes.

WALLOWIT, *part. adj.* Withered; as, "wallow't an' wan." *J. Hamilton.*

WALROUN, *s.* V. WOLROUN.

WALSH, WELSCHE, *adj.* Insipid, S. *walsh*. *Doug.* — Teut. *gaelsch*, ingratus, insuavis sapore aut odore.

WALSHNESS, *s.* Insipidity of taste, S. *Sibbald.*

To WALT, *v. a.* To beat; to thump, Dumfr.; perhaps radically the same with *Quhult*, q. v.

To WALTER, *v. a.* To overturn.

WALTERAR, *s.* One who overturns. *P. 16th Cent.* V. WELTER.

WALTH, *s.* Enough of any thing; plenty of; as, "He has *walth* o' siller," *i. e.* abundance of money, S.; synon. *Routh.*—From A. S. *waleth*, rich; or Su. G. *waelde*, power.

WALX, *s.* Wax. *Aberd. Reg.*

WAMBE, WAME, WAIM, WEAM, WAYME, *s.* 1. The womb. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. The belly, S. *Bellend.* 3. The stomach. *A fow wame*, a full stomach; a *wamefow*, a bellyful, S. *Henrysone.* — Moes. G. *wamba*, A. S. Isl. *wamb*, venter, uterus.

To WAMBLE, *v. n.* To move in an undulating manner, S. *Clel.*—Isl. *vambl-a*, aegre protrahere se humi ventre.

WAMBLIN, *s.* A puny child, Caithn. V. WAMFLIN.

WAMBRASSEIRIS, *s.* Armour for the forepart of the arm. *Acts Ja. I.*—Fr. *avant*, before, and *brassart*, a vambrace.

WAME, *s.* The belly.

SAIR WAME. The same with *Wame-ill*, S.

ATHORT *one's* WAME. Maugre; in spite of one's teeth; in open defiance of; *over the belly*, Aberd.

To WAME *one's self*, *v. a.* To fill one's belly, Roxb. V. WAMBE, *s.*

WAMEFOU, WAMEFU', *s.* A bellyful, S. "A wamefou is a wamefou, whether it be of the barley-meal or the bran." *St. Ronan.*

WAME-ILL, WEAM-ILL, *s.* 1. The belly-ache. *Montgomerie.* 2. A disease of the intestines. *Addit. to Scot. Cornicles*—A. S. *wamb-adl*, dolor ventris.

To WAMFLE, *v. n.* To move like a tatterdemalion, whose rags are flapping, Fife. To flap; to flutter; said of the sails of a vessel at sea, when agitated by the wind.—Germ. *waffel-n*, motitari, with *m* inserted.

To WAMFLE, *v. a.* Expl. "to sully," Ayrs. Synon. with *Suddil*.

WAMFLER, WAMFLER, *s.* A rake; a wencher. *Philotus.*

WAMFLET, *s.* V. WAEFLED.

WAMFLIN, *s.* A puny child who has a large belly, Caithn. Perhaps a dimin. from *Wamb*, *Wame*, the belly. The word is also pron. *Wamblin.*

WAMIE, *adj.* Corpulent; having a large belly, Upp. Lanarks.

WAMINESS, *s.* Corpulence, ibid.—Isl. *vambi*, ventri.osus.

WAMYT, *adj.* V. WAMBE.

WAMYT, GRETE WAMYT, GRETE WAME. 1. Big-bellied. *Doug.* 2. Pregnant. *Wyntown.*

WAMPES, *s.* A term used to denote the motion of an adder, Ayrs. V. WAMPISH, *v.*

To WAMPISH, *v. n.* To fluctuate; to move backwards and forwards, Ett. For. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

To WAMPISH, *v. a.* 1. To brandish; to flourish; to toss about in a threatening, boasting manner, S. A. 2. To toss in a furious or frantic manner, ibid. *Antiquary.*

WAMPLE, *s.* The motion of an eel; undulating motion, Ayrs. Evidently a provinciality for *Wamble.*

To WAMPUZ, *v. n.* V. WAMPISH.

WAN, *adj.* Deficient. *Houl.*—A. S. *wan*, deficiens.

WAN, *pret. v.* Came, &c. V. WYN.

WAN, *adj.* 1. Black; gloomy. *Wallace.*—A. S. *wan; wan wolcen*, atra nubes. 2. Dark-coloured; or rather, filthy. *Wallace.*—A. S. *wan*, *wonn*, also signify filthy.

WAN. A particle expressive of negation, prefixed both to adjectives and to substantives, S.—It had also been used in O. E. "*wan beleuar*, perfidus," Prompt. Parv. Anc. G. A. S. *wan*, negation.

WAN, *adj.* Not fully round; not plump; as, *a wan tree*, is a tree that has not grown in a circular-form, or that is not filled up on one side. *Wan-cheekit*, applied to a man whose cheeks are thin, Berwicks.—Isl. *oan*, quod infra justum modum est; Su. G. *wan*, id.

WAN. An adverbial affix, corresponding in signification and use with the Lat. adv. *versus*, Aberd.—Perh. A. S. *waeg*, a way.

WAN, *s.* *Wan and Wound.* *Poems 16th Cent.*—*Wan* may signify a blow or stroke, as allied to Teut. *wand*, plaga.

WAN-BAYN. The cheek-bone. *Wallace.* — A. S. *wang*, Belg. *weng*, the cheek.

WANCANNY, *adj.* Unlucky, S. *A wancanny carlin*, one supposed to be a witch, Fife. V. CANNY.

WANCHANCIE, *adj.* Unlucky, S. *Burns.* 2. Dangerous; apt to injure, S. *Fergusson.*

WANCOUTH, *adj.* Uncouth. *Ruddiman.*

WAND, WANDE, *s.* 1. A sceptre; or badge of authority. *Sir Tristrem.* *Under the wand*, in a state of subjection. *Doug.* 2. The rod of correction. *Lyndsay.* 3. A fishing-rod, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *wand*, Dan. *vaand*, baculus, virga.

WAND, *pret.* of the *v.* *To wind*, S. B. *Wallace.*

WAND, *adj.* Wicker; as, "a *wand* basket;" "a *wand* cradle," &c. S.

WAND OF PEACE. A symbol of relaxation from an unjust sentence of outlawry. *Balfour's Pract.*

WAND-BED, *s.* A wicker bed. *Spalding.*

WAND-BIRN, *s.* Expl. "a straight burn on the face of a sheep," Clydes.—Perhaps q. a *cheek*-burn, from A. S. *wang*, maxilla, and *byrn*, incendium.

WANDFASSON, *s.* Denoting what is made in a basket-form, resembling *wands* or twigs interlaced. *Inventories.*

To **WANDYS,** *v. n.* To feel the impression of fear; also to indicate this. *Barbour.*—A. S. *wand-ian*, to fear; to become remiss from fear.

WANDIT, L. *wanderit.* *S. P. Repr.*

WANDOCHT, *s.* 1. A weak or puny creature, S. B. 2. "A silly, inactive fellow," Roxb. 3. It would seem to be used as equivalent to "worthless creature," Aberd. *Cock's Simple Strains.* V. UNDOCH.

WANDOCHT, WAKDOUGHT, *adj.* Feeble; puny; contemptible, Perths. S. O. *Campbell.*

WANDRETHE, *s.* Misfortune; great difficulty or danger. *K. Hart.*—Isl. *vandraedi*, Su. G. *wandraede*, discrimen, difficultas.

WANE, *s.* Defect; want. *Gl. Complaynt.*

WANE, *s.* Manner; fashion. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *wana*, Isl. *vana*, consuetudo, mos.

WANE, *s.* A wain. *Maitland P.*

WANE, *s.* 1. A habitation. *Wallace.* 2. Denoting different apartments in the same habitation.—Teut. *woon*, habitatio. V. WON, *v.*

WANE, *s.* Opinion; estimation. *Wallace.*—A. S. *wen*, *wena*, opinio.

WANE, *s.* Expl. "a number of people." *Mirst. Bord.*

To **WANE,** *v. n.* To think. *Lyndsay.*—The same with O. E. *wene*, modern *ween*; A. S. *waen-an*, opinari.

WANEARTHLIE, *adj.* Not belonging to this world; preternatural, S. *Edinb. Mag.* V. WAN.

To **WANEISE** *one's self,* *v. a.* To put one's self to trouble, S. B.—A. S. *uneathe*, vix, moleste.

WANFORTUNATE, *adj.* Unfortunate. *Speech for D—sse of Armistoun.* A.D. 1711.

WANFORTUNE, *s.* Misfortune, ibid.

WANGYLE, *s.* The gospel; contr. from *evangyle.* *Wyntown.*

WANGRACE, *s.* Wickedness, S. *Doug.*

WANHAP, *s.* Misfortune. V. VANHAP.

WANHAPPIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky; unfortunate, S. B. 2. Dangerous; fatal. *Burel.*

WANHOPE, *s.* Delusive hope. *Doug.*

WANYOCH, *adj.* Pale; wan, Clydes.

WANION, *s.* Apparently a misfortune or calamity. *Nigel.* It occurs in *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, Shakesp. Steevens says that the sense of the term is unknown.

WANYS, *s. pl.* The jaws; used for the stomach. *Barbour.*—A. S. *wang*, Isl. *wangi*, maxilla.

WANYS, *s. pl.* Habitation. V. WAKE, s. 4.

WANKILL, *adj.* Unstable. *Pop. Ball.*—A. S. *wancle*, *wancol*, inconstans; Su. G. *wank-a*, Germ. *wank-en*, fluctuare.

To **WANKISH,** *v. a.* To twist; to entwine; as, in forming a basket the twigs are said to be *wankished*, Dumfr. Roxb. It is also pron. *vankish*, in some parts of the country. V. FANK, *v.*

WANLAS, *s.* *At the wanlas*, without design, or by mistake. *Wynt.*—A. S. *leasa wena*, falsa opinio; Isl. *vonlaus*, exspes. In Fife, the term *wanlas*, or *wanlass*, is still used to signify a surprise; and, To be "ta'en at a *wanlas*," to be taken at a loss, or unprepared.

WANLIE, *adj.* Agreeable; comfortable, Shetl.—Isl. *vonlegr*, sperandus.

WANLIESUM, *adj.* Unlovely, Mearns. The same with *Unluesum*, which, by the way, should rather be written *Unluesume*, as more expressive of the sound.

WANLUCK, WANLUK, *s.* Misfortune, S. B. *Maitl. P.*

WANNIS, *pl.* Scars; marks. *Bellend.*

WANNLE, WANLE, *adj.* 1. Agile; active; athletic, Roxb. Synon. *Yauld. Hogg.* 2. Stout; healthy; vigorous, ibid. *Antiq.*

WANOWN'T, *part. adj.* Not claimed; not acknowledged, S. O. *Galt's Rothelan.*

WANRECK, *s.* "Mischance; ruin," Gl. Sibb.

WANREST, *s.* 1. Inquietude, S. *Melvill's Mem.*—Belg. *onrust.* 2. Cause of inquietude, S. B. *Ross.* 3. *Wanrest of a clock*, the pendulum, S. Prov. V. UNREST.

WANRESTFU', *adj.* Restless, S. *Burns.*

WANRUFE, *s.* Disquietude; uneasiness. *Henryson.* V. ROUP.

WANRULY, *adj.* Unruly, S. *Fergusson.*

WANSHAIKEN, *part. adj.* "Deformed," Gl. Sibb. Teut. *wanschaepen*, informis, imperfectus.

WANSONSY, *adj.* Mischievous, S. *Jac. Relics.* V. UNSONSY.

WANSUCKED, *s.* A child that has not been properly *suckled.* *Montgomerie.*

WANSUCKED, *adj.* Used in the same sense. *Kennedie.*

* **WANT,** *s.* *To has a Want*, to be mentally imbecile, S.

WANTER, *s.* A bachelor; also a widower, from the circumstance of *wanting*, or being without a wife, S. *Ramsay.*

WANTHREVIN, WANTHRIVEN, *part. pa.* Not thriven; in a state of decline, S. *Watson.*—Sw. *vantrifwa*, not thriving.

WANTHRIFT, *s.* 1. Prodigality, S. *Maitl. Poems.* 2. A personal designation, denoting a prodigal. *Montgomerie.*

WANTIN', used as a *prep.* Without, S. Sometimes *Wintan*, Aberd.

WANTON, *s.* A girth; but most commonly used to denote that by means of which the *muck-creels* were fastened, Teviotd.

WANTON-MEAT, *s.* The entertainment of spirits and sweetmeats given to those in a house in which a child is born, immediately after the birth, Teviotd. Elsewhere called *Blithe-meat.*

WANUSE, *s.* Misuse; abuse; waste; as, "Ye tak care o' naithing; ye let every thing gang to *wanuse*," Loth, *i. e.* go to wreck from want of use, Roxb.

WANWEIRD, WANWERD, *s.* Unhappy fate; hard lot, S. *Douglas.* V. WEIRD.

WANWYT, *s.* Want of knowledge. *Wyntown.*—Belg. *wanweete*, Isl. *vanvitska*, id.

WANWORTH, WANWORDY, *adj.* Unworthy, S. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *vanvirde*, dedignor, *vanvirda*, dedecus.

WANWORTH, *s.* An undervalue, S. *Fergusson.*

WANWUTH, *s.* A surprise, Fife. Synon. with *Wanlas.* "To be ta'en at a *wanwuth*," to be taken by surprise, or at a loss.—Teut. *wan-weete*, ignorantia, q. without *wit*, notice, or previous intelligence.

WAP, *s.* A bundle or bottle of straw, Dumfr. We learn from Grose, that the term is used in the same sense in the North of E.—Allied perhaps to Su. G. *waefw a*, Isl. *wef-ia*, implicare, involvere.

To **WAP,** *v. a.* 1. To throw quickly, S. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. To throw, in a general sense. *Ramsay.* 3. To flap. *Pop. Ball.*

WAP, *s.* 1. A throw, S. *P. Buchan Dial.* 2. A quick and smart stroke, S. *Chr. Kirk.*—Isl. *veif-a*, Teut. *wippen*, vibrare.

To **WAP**, *v. n.* "To wrestle. *Wapping*, wrestling." *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *wippen*, agitare, vibrare.

To **WAP**, *v. a.* To wrap; to envelope; to swaddle. *Minstr. Border.*—Su. G. *wapa*, Moes. G. *wasb-an*, to lap about.

WAPINSCHAW, WAPINSCHAWING, *s.* An exhibition of arms, made at certain times in every district, S. *Stat. Will.*—A. S. *waepn*, weapon, and *sceaw-ian*, to show.

WAPNIT, WAPINIT, *part. pa.* Provided with weapons. E. *weaponed. Acts Mary.*

WAPPER, *s.* Any thing that is of a large size, Roxb. *Rob Roy.*

WAPPIN, *s.* A loose dress in which a fisherman wraps himself when entering on his work, and which he wears without breeches, or the other usual parts of dress, Dumfr. Apparently from *Wap*, to envelop, q. v.—Fenn. *waipa*, a cloak.

WAPPIN, WAPPYN, *s.* A weapon, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *waepen*, Su. G. *wapn*, Belg. *wapen*, arma.

WAPPING, *adj.* Large in size; as, "a *wapping* chield," a large boy, S. Often used as synon. with *Strapping*.

WAPPINLESS, *adj.* Unarmed; weaponless. *Bellend. T. Liv.*

WAPPIT, *part. pa.* Enveloped. *Houlate.*—Su. G. *wep-a*, to lap about.

WAR, WARE, WARR, WERR, *adj.* Worse, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *waerre, werre*, A. S. *waerra*, Isl. *verre*, id. *Waur*, or *warse* than one's self, a phrase used to denote a visitor from the spiritual world. *I ne'er saw ony thing waur than mysel*, I never saw a ghost, S. *The Ghaist.*

WAR, WAUR. This word is frequently used anomalously, as if it were a s.; as, "Gin that were to happen, it wad be ten *waurs*," S. *i. e.* ten times worse.

To **WAR, WAUR**, *v. a.* 1. To overcome; to outdo, S. *Douglas.* 2. To injure; to make worse. *Balfour's Pract.* 3. *To be waur'd*, to be cast in a court of law, S. *Antiquary.*

WAR, *subst. v.* Were. *Barbour.*—Sw. Germ. *war*, id.

WAR, *adj.* Aware; wary. V. WER.

WAR, *v. imp. War him*, befall him. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *war-a*, to be; Isl. *verda, vard*, fieri.

To **WAR, WARE, WAIR, WAYR**, *v. a.* 1. To lay out as expense, S. *Dunbar.* 2. To expend; to bestow, in whatever sense, S. *Maitland P.* 3. To waste; to squander. *Wallace.*—Isl. *vir-ia*, negotiari. Hence E. *ware, wares*, merchandise.

To **WARAND**, *v. a.* To protect, S. and E. *warrant. Wynt.*—A. S. *waren-ian*, cavere sibi, defendere se.

WARAND, WARRAND, *s.* 1. A place of shelter or defence. *Barbour.* 2. A surety of a particular description; one who secures the fulfilment of any bargain, or warrants a purchase made by another; a forensic term, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

WARBLE, *s.* 1. A sort of worm that breeds betwixt the outer and inner skin of beasts, S. *Gall. Encycl.* This in Angus is called *Warbie*, and in Shetl. *Warback.*—A. S. *wear*, Teut. *weer*, a knot or bunch. 2. A lean person; a scrag, Aberd. Synon. *Shargar.*

To **WARBLE**, *v. n.* To wriggle, &c. V. WRABIL, WARPLE.

WARD, *s.* 1. A division of an army. *Douglas.* 2. A small piece of pasture-ground enclosed on all sides, S. *Watson.*—Su. G. *waard*, sepes, sepimentum.

To **WARD**, *v. a.* To imprison. *Statist. Acc.*—Su. G. *waerd-a*, custodire.

WARD AND WARSEL. Security for; pledge, S. B. *Ross. Ward*, keeping; and *warsel*, perhaps *wearsel.*—From A. S. *weard*, custodia, and *sell-an*, tradere.

To **WARD**, *v. n.* To go to prison; to submit to confinement; to enter one's person in *ward. Spalding.*

To **WARD**, *v. n.* To award; an old forensic term. *Act. Audit.*

WARDATOUR, *s.* The person who has the wardship of lands while the heir is a minor. *Acts Ja. V.*—L. B. *guardator*, custos.

WARDE, *s.* A decision; a forensic term. *Quon. Att.*—L. B. *warda*, E. *award.*

WARDEN, *s.* "The name of a particular kind of pear," S. Gl. Sibb. V. WASHWARDEN.

WARDLE, *s.* A transposition of *Warld*, the world, Buchan. *Tarras.*

WARDOUR, *s.* *Acts Ja. VI.*—E. *warder* denotes a keeper, a guard; but this term is used as denoting those who are *kept*; from *Ward*, *v. n.* to go to prison.

WARDOUR, *s.* Verdure. *Dunbar.*—O. Fr. *verdure*, id.

WARDRAIPPER, *s.* The Keeper of the *Wardrobe. Maitland P.*—O. E. "*wardroper*, vestiarius," Prompt. Parv.

WARDREIP, *s.* A wardrobe. *Dunbar.*

To **WARE**, *v. a.* To expend, &c. V. WAR.

WARE, *s.* Price; estimation. *Houlate.*—A. S. *wer, were*, capitis aestimatio, or rather Su. G. *waera*, merx.

WHOLE-WARE, *s.* The whole of anything; the whole lot or assortment. *R. Bruce.*

WARE, *s.* A tough and hard knot in a tree. *Doug.*—A. S. *wear*, Belg. *weer*, callus, nodus.

WARE, WAR, *pret. v.* Wore. *Douglas.*

WARE, WAIR, *s.* 1. The sea-weed called *alga marina*; sometimes *sea-ware*, S. *Monroe.* 2. *Fucus vesiculosus. Lightfoot.*—A. S. *war, waer, sae-waer*, alga marina.

INCOME WARE. Weeds cast in by the sea, as distinguished from those which adhere to the rocks, Fife. *Maxw. Sel. Trans.*

WARE, *s.* A wire, S.

WARE, WAIR, *s.* The spring, Gall. Ayrs. Clydes. V. VEIR.

WARE-BEAR, *s.* Barley raised by means of sea-weed. *Aberd. Stat. Acc.*

WARE-COCK, *s.* A black-cock, Galloway. Perhaps q. the *cock* of *spring. Dav. Seas.*

WARED, *part. pa.* Manured with sea-weed, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*

WARESTALL, *s.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* May this denote a *stall* for holding *wares* or necessary articles?

WARETYME, *s.* 1. The season of spring, Ettr. For. Roxb. Tweedd. 2. Early period of life, ibid. *Hogg.*—Isl. *vortimi*, vernum tempus.

WARF, *s.* A puny, contemptible creature; a dwarfish person, Lanarks. *Orf*, Loth. *Urf*, Tweedd. *Warwoof*, Ang. V. WARWOLF.

To **WARY**, *v. a.* To defend; to protect. *Hist. James the Sext.*—A. S. *waeri-an*, defendere. V. WARYS.

To **WARY, WARYE, WARRY, WARIE, WERRAY**, *v. a.* 1. To curse; to execrate. *Crosraguell. Lyndsay.* 2. To bring a curse upon. *Wareit*, really accursed. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *weri-an, waerig-an*, maledicere, execrari

To **WARY**, *v. a.* To alter; for *vary. Doug.*

WARIDRAG, *s.* A puny hog or young sheep, that requires, as it were, to be *dragged* along. The first part of the word has been traced to S. *weary*, as signifying puny, weak, Moray.

WARYDRAGGEL, *s.* 1. Expl. one who is draggled with mire, S. B *Forbes.* 2. The youngest of a brood, S. B. V. WALLIDRAG, and WARIDRAG.

WARYING, *s.* Execration. *Abp. Hamilt.*

WARING, *s.* Wares; as syn. with *Gudis.* "Certane gudis and *waring*." *Aberd. Reg.*

To WARYS, *v. a.* To guard; to defend. *Gaw. and Gol.*—Su G. *waer-a, waer-ia*, id.

WARISON, WARYSOUN, WARESONE, *s.* Reward, O. E. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *guarison*, garantie, paiement.

WARISON, *s.* Note of assault. *Lay Last Minstrel.* Perhaps q. *war-sound.*—Fr. *guerre*, and *son.*

To WARK, WERK, *v. n.* To ache; *yerk*, S. *Wall.*—A. S. *waerc*, Su. G. *waerk*, dolor, *waerk-a*, dolere. pl. WARKIS.

WARK, WARKS, *s.* 1. Work, S. *R. Bruce.* 2. In pl. *The warks o' a lock*, or *key*, the ward, S. *The warks o' a clock*, or *watch*, the compages of one.

To HALD, or HAUD, a WARK *with* one. To make much of one; as, *He held an awfu' wark wi' me*, he showed me the greatest kindness, S.

WARK, *s.* A fortification; as in the compound designation, *Burnswark*, Dumfr.—Isl. *virki*, vallum, munitio; literally opus.

WARK, *s.* An hospital; as, *Heriot's Wark*, S.

WARK-DAY, *s.* A work-day, S. Synon. *Ilkaday. Every-day*, Yorks. "*Wark-day*, (pron. *warday*,) week-day," Marsh.

WARKLY, WARKRIFE, *adj.* Given to work; diligent, S.—Germ. *wirklich*, effective.

WARKLOOM, *s.* A tool or instrument for *working*, in whatever way, S. *Polwart.* V. LOOM.

WARKMAN, *s.* 1. One who engages in any *work* he can find; a jobber, S. The emphasis is on the last syllable. 2. Improperly a porter; a bearer of burdens, Aberd.

WARLD, *s.* 1. The world, S. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *wereld*, id. 2. A great multitude, S. *K. Quair.* 3. Used in the pl. in a peculiar sense. *It's new warlds*, *i. e.* a complete change of customs has taken place, Aberd.

WARLDLIE, *adj.* 1. Belonging to the world, S. 2. Secular; temporal. *Acts Mary.* 3. Eager to amass wealth, S. Burns (*Green grow the Rashes*) uses *Warly.*

WARLD-LIKE, *adj.* Having nothing unnatural or monstrous in one's appearance; like the rest of mankind, S. *St. Kath.*

WARLD'S GEAR. Worldly substance. *Nae warld's gear*, nothing of any description, S.; as, "I didna taste *warld's gear;* "There was *nae warld's gear* in the glass but cauld water," *i. e.* nothing to qualify it, S. B. *Blackw. Magazine.* Burns (*My Nannie O*) says *Warl's gear.*

WARLD'S-WASTER. *s.* A complete spendthrift, S. *Davidson's Kinyeancleugh.*

WARLD'S-WONDER, *s.* A person whose conduct is notorious and surprising, S. *Warld's-wunner*, Ab.; as, "He maks a perfect *Warld's-wunner* o' himsel wi' drink!"

WARLIEST, *adj.* Most weary. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *waerlic*, cautus.

WARLO, *s.* A wicked person. *Dunbar.*

WARLO, *adj.* Evil; especially in regard to temper. *Evergreen.*—A. S. *waer-loga*, a wicked person.

WARLOCK, *s.* A wizard; a man who is supposed to be in compact with the devil, S. *Sat. Invis. World.*—Isl. *vardlok-r*, a magical song used for calling up evil spirits.

WARLOCK FECKET. V. FECKET.

WARLOCKRY, *s.* Magical skill, S. *Hogg.*

WARLOT, *s.* A varlet. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.*

WARM, *s.* The act of warming, S. *Ross.*

To WARN, *v. a.* Corr. from *Warrant*, Tweedd. Mearns. Shetl.

To WARNE, *v. a.* To refuse. *Wallace.*—A. S. *wern-an*, to refuse, to deny.

To WARNIS, *v. a.* To warn, S. B.—A. S. *warnig-an*, id.

To WARNYS, *v. a.* To furnish a fortified place with the provision necessary for defence, or for the support of the defenders. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *waern-a*, to defend, *waern*, a fortification.

WARNISIN, *s.* Warning; as, "Mind, I've gaen ye *warnisin*," Ang.

WARNSTOR, *s.* Provisions laid up in a garrison. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *waern-a*, defendere, and *store*, vectigal.

To WARP, *v. a.* 1. To throw. *Barbour.* 2. *To warp wourdis*, to speak; to utter. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *wairp-an*, A. S. *weorp-an*, abjicere.

WARP, *s.* A designation in reckoning oysters, denoting four, Loth. *Stat. Acc.* From *warp*, to throw, to cast.

To WARP, *v. n.* To open. *Douglas.*

To WARP, *v. a.* To surround; to involve. *Douglas.*—Isl. *verp-a*, contrahere.

WARPING, *s.* A mode of making embankments, by driving in piles and intertwining them with wattles. *Surv. Gall.*

To WARPLE, *v. a.* To intertwine so as to entangle. "That yarn's sae *warplit* that I canna get it redd," it is so twisted, that I cannot disentangle it, S. Syn. *Ravel.*

To WARPLE, *v. n.* 1. To be intertwined; applied to children who are tumbling and tossing, with their limbs twisted one through another, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Used in a moral sense, to denote the confusion of any business, S. B. ibid. V. WRABIL, *v.* which, if not originally the same, must be nearly allied.

To WARRACH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To scold; to use abusive language, S. B. Probably the same with *Warg*, q. v.

WARRACHIE, *adj.* Rough and knotty, as applied to the trunk of a tree, Ang. Mearns.

WARRAY, WERRAY, *adj.* True; real. *Wyntown.*—Belg. *waar*, Germ. *wahr*, O. Fr. *verais*, Lat. *ver-us.*

WARRALY, WERRALY, *adv.* Truly. *Wynt.*—Belg. *waarlyk*, id.

WARRAND, *s.* A surety. V. WARAND, *s.*

WARRANDICE, WARANDISS, *s.* The security given by the seller to the purchaser, that the bargain shall be made good to him, S. The same with E. *Warranty. Balfour.*—L. B. *warrandis-ia*, ut *warranda*, Du Cange.

* WARRANT, *s.* Security, S. *Pitscottie.* V. WARAND.

WARREN, *adj.* Of or belonging to the pine tree. *Douglas.*—Belg. *vuuren*, id.

WARRER, compar. of *War.* Wary.

WARRY, *adj.* Of or belonging to *sea-ware;* as, "De *warry* gad," the fish from the sea-ware, Shetl.

WARROCH, WARRACH, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. A knotty stick, Strathmore. 2. A stunted, ill-grown person, or puny child. *A weary warrock*, one who is feeble and puny, Ang. Mearns. Nearly syn. with *Wroul, Wurl;*

but used in a more contemptuous sense.—Teut. *wier*, *weer*, nodus, callus; A. S. *wearright*, knotty. *Wyrock*, the name given to a callosity on the foot, has evidently a common origin. V. VIRROCK.

To WARROCH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To wallow. *Gall. Enc.*—Isl. *vorgug-r*, squalidus, sordidus.

WARROP, *s.* *Ane warrop.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps a wardrobe.

WARS, WARSE, *adj.* Worse, S. A. *Doug.*—Moes. G. *wairs*, A. S. *wers*, id. *Waur* is the word generally used in S.

WARSCHE, WERSH, *adj.* 1. Not salt; not sufficiently salted, S.; as, "What for do ye no sup your kail," or "your parritch?" "I dinna like them; they're unco *wersh*. Gie me a wee pickle saut." 2. Insipid to the taste, S. *Bellenden.*—Teut. *versch*, fresh, q. tasteless. 3. Having a feeling of squeamishness, S. *Tarras.* 4. Insipid to the mind. *Cleland.* 5. Delicate; easily affected; applied to the stomach, S. B. 6. Having a sickly look, S. *Henrysone.* 7. Having no determinate character, or fixed principles. *Tales of My Landlord.* V. WALSH.

WARSEL, *s.* V. WARD and WARSEL.

WI' A WARSLE. With difficulty, S. *St. Patrick.*

To WARSELL, WERSILL, *v. n.* To wrestle; to strive, S. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *wersel-en*, reniti, obniti, *wers*, contrarius.

WARSELL, WARSTLE, *s.* Struggle, S. *Burns.*

WARSET, *adj.* A dog employed by a thief for watching deer. *For. Laws.*—A. S. *ware*, observation, and *sett-an*, to set.

WARSH-STOMACH'D, *adj.* Having a delicate or squeamish stomach, S. *Journ. Lond.*

WARSH-CROP, *s.* A name given to the third crop from *Outfield.* *Mar. Sel. Trans.*

WARST, *adj.* Worst. The superl. from *War*, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

WARSLER, WARSTLER, *s.* A wrestler, S. *Hogg.*

WART, in composition of adverbs, is the same with *ward*, E.; as, *inwart*, inward.—Moes. G. *wairths*, A. S. *weard*, Isl. *vert*, versus.

WART, WARD, *s.* 1. The top of a high hill, or a tumulus or mound thrown up on high ground, in the Orkney and Shetland islands, for the purpose of conveying intelligence. *Barry.*—Isl. *vard*, Su. G. *waard*, excubiæ, custodia. 2. The term had also been used for the beacon or fire kindled on the mound, S.; hence the Wart of Bressay.

WARTH, *s.* An apparition, Ayrs. *Picken.* "*Waith*, a spirit or ghost, Yorks. Durh." Grose. Synon. with *Wraith*, q. v.

WART NOR. Corr. perhaps from *War* [were] *it not for*, but commonly used as signifying, "Had it not been for;" as, "*Wart nor* her, I notna been here," Aberd.

WARTWEIL, WRATWEL, *s.* The skin above the nail when fretted, S.

WARWOLF, WERWOUF, *s.* 1. A person supposed to be transformed into a wolf. *Philotus.* 2. A puny child, or an ill-grown person of whatever age. Pron. *warwoof*, Ang.—A. S. *were-wulf*, Su. G. *warulf*, Germ. *werwolf*, vir-lupis, lycanthropos, man-wolf.

WAS, *imper. v. subs.* Used in defining the past time; as, "Yesterday *was* aught days," yesterday week; "Martinmas *was a year*," the term of Martinmas a year by-past, S. *Act. Audit.*

WA'S. 1. Used for away, or ways. "*Slips his wa's*, slips away," S. Gl. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* 2. Walls.

WASH, WESCHE, *s.* Stale urine; especially as used for the purpose of steeping clothes, in order to their being washed, S. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *wasch*, lotura.

WASHER, *s.* A movable ring put round fixed axletrees, in order to prevent the wheels from having too much play, Clydes. Dumfr. Roxb. Fife.

WASH-TUB, *s.* A large tub or cask into which urine is collected, S. O.; synon. *Maister-can.* *Surv. Agr.*

WASH-WARDEN, *s.* A coarse harsh-tasted winter pear, also called *Worry-carl*, Roxb.

To WASH WORDS *with one.* To converse in any way, Perth. *Campbell.*

WASIE, *adj.* 1. Sagacious; quick of apprehension, Ang.—Alem. *wasz*, Su. G. *wasz*, denoting quickness of apprehension. 2. Apparently in the sense of gay, playful, or lively, Mearns. *John o' Arnha'.*

WASPET, *part. adj.* Become thin about the loins, "something like a *wasp.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

WASSALAGE, *s.* Great achievement; also valour. V. VASSALAGE.

WASSEL, *s.* A vassal. *Acts Ja. VI.*

WASSIE, *s.* A horse collar, Orkn.; originally the same with *Weasses.* V. WASS.

WASSOCKS, *s. pl.* 1. "A kind of turban on which the milkmaids carry their pails, or *stoups* on their heads." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A kind of bunch put on a boring *jumper*, to hinder the water required in boring from leaping up into the quarriers' eyes," ibid. This must be merely *Waese*, S. B. with the diminutive termination of the west of S.

WAST, *adj.* West, S. *Pitscottie.*

WASTE, *s.* The deserted excavations in a mine, S. *Surv. Renfr.*

WASTEGE, *s.* A waste; a place of desolation, Ayrs. *Galt.*

WASTELL. *Willie Wastell*, the name given to a game common among children, S. This, I am informed, is the same game with that in England called *Tom Tickler.*

WASTELL, *s.* 1. Bread used with the *wastell* or *wassail*-bowl. 2. A thin cake of oatmeal baked with yeast, Moray. *Chalm. Air.*—L. B. *wastell-us*, id.; Fr. *gasteau.*

To WASTER, *v. a.* To squander; to waste, Ayrs. *Ann. of the Par.*

WASTER, *s.* An excrescence in the snuff of a candle, S. *Coll. of Songs.* E. *thief.*

WASTER, *s.* A kind of trident used for striking salmon, Dumfr.; the same with *Wester.* *Gay Mann.*—Isl. *vas*, cum impetu feror. A very accurate correspondent explains *Leister* as denoting a spear with three prongs, and *Waster*, one with five; assigning both terms to Selkirks.

WASTERFUL, WASTERFOW, *adj.* 1. Destructive; devastating. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Prodigal; lavish; unnecessarily expensive, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

WASTERY, WASTRIE, *s.* 1. Prodigality; wastefulness, S. *Marriage.* 2. What is wasted, Clydes.

To WASTE WIND. To spend one's lungs in vain; to talk without serving any good purpose, S.

WASTING, *s.* A consumption; a decline, S. *Hunter's New Meth.*

WASTLAND, WASTLIE, *adj.* Western; westerly, Clydes.

WASTLAND, *s.* The west country. *Pitscottie.*

WASTLANDMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of the west. *Pitscottie.*

WASTLE, *adv.* To the westward of, Roxb.

WASTRIE, *adj.* Prodigal; a *wastrie* person, one who is extravagant in expense, Roxb. V. WASTRIFE, *adj.* of which it is a corruption.

WASTRIFE, *adj.* Prodigal; wasteful, S. *Nigel.*

WASTRIFE, *s.* The same with *Wastery. Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

WAT, *s.* Moisture, S. B. *Cock.* V. WEET.

WAT, *adj.* 1. Wet, S. *Cock's Simple Strains.* 2. Addicted to intemperance in drinking; as, "They're gey *wat* lads thae, they'll no part sune," S.

WAT, WATTIE. Abbrev. of the name *Walter*, S. *Act. D. Conc. Acts Ja. VI.*

To WAT, *v. n.* To know. V. WAIT.

WATAKING, WAYTAKING, *s.* The act of carrying off, or *taking away.* It generally includes the idea of theft or violence. Clydes. *wa-takkin. Act. Audit.* V. AWAYTAKAR.

WATCH-MAIL, WATCH-MEAL, *s.* A duty imposed for maintaining a garrison. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*—From A. S. *waecce*, vigilia, and *mal*, vectigal. V. MAIL, tribute, q. v.

* WATCHMAN, *s.* The uppermost grain in a stalk of corn; also called the *Pawm*, Aberd. Called in Fife the *tap-pickle*, q. v.

WATE, *adj.* Wet; moist, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wæt*, humidus, *wæt-an*, humectare.

WATE, *s.* 1. A watchman; a sentinel; *wait*, S. *Douglas.* 2. Now applied to the minstrels who go about playing in the night season, S.—Teut. *wachte*, excubiae, et vigiles, excubitores. 3. A place of ambush. *At the wate*, in wait. *Douglas.*

WATER, *s.* A disease of sheep, Shetl. V. SHELL-SICKNESS.

WATER, WATTER, *s.* 1. A river, or pretty large body of running water, S. *Bellend.* 2. Any body of running water, whether great or small, S. *Pennant.* 3. A wave, Shetl. 4. The ground lying on the banks of a river, S. *Minst. Border.* 5. The inhabitants of a tract of country watered by a certain river or brook, S. ibid.

To BURN THE WATER. V. under BURN, *v. a.*

To GAR DOWN THE WATER. To go to wreck; to be totally lost, S. *Heart M. Loth.*

To RIDE THE WATER ON. A phrase, with the negative prefixed, applied to one who, it is believed, cannot be depended on. Thus, it is said, *He's no to ride the water on*, S.

WATER-BERRY, *s.* Water-gruel, Dumfr. V. BREAD-BERRY.

WATER-BRASH, *s.* A disease consisting in a sense of heat in the epigastrium with copious eructations of aqueous humour, S.

WATER-BROO, *s.* "Water-gruel." *Antiquary.*

WATER-BROSE, *s.* "Brose made of meal and boiling water simply," S. *Gl. Shirr.*

WATER-CORN, *s.* The grain paid by farmers, for upholding the dams and races of mills to which they are astricted, S. *Abstract of Proof, Mill of Inveramsay.*

WATER-COW, *s.* The name given to the spirit of the waters, especially as inhabiting a lake, South of S. *Hogg.*

WATER-CRAW, *s.* The water ousel, S. *Stat. Acc.*

* WATERFALL, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Watershed*, Border.

WATERFAST, *adj.* Capable of resisting the force of rain. We now, in the same sense, use *Water-tight*, which I have not seen in any E. dict. *Life of Melville.*

To WATER-FUR, *v. a.* To form *furrows* in ploughed ground for draining off the *water*, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*—Teut. *waeter-voore*, sulcus aquarius.

WATERGANG, *s.* 1. The race of a mill. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. "A servitude whereby we have power and privilege to draw water along our neighbour's ground for watering our own." *Stair.*

WATERGATE, *s.* "I'll watch your *watergate*," S. Prov.; "that is, "I'll watch for an advantage over you." *Kelly.* This seems to refer to a man's turning his face to the wall for a certain purpose, when an enemy might easily take his advantage.

WATER-GAW, *s.* Fife; syn. *teeth*, q. v.

WATER-HORSE, *s.* The goblin otherwise denominated *Water-Kelpie*, S. B. *Hogg.*

WATERIN-PAN, *s.* A watering pot, Aberd.

WATER-KAIL, *s.* Broth made without any meat in it, S.

WATER-KELPIE, *s.* The spirit of the waters. *Minst. Border.*

WATERKYLE, *s.* Meadow-ground possessed by the tenants of an estate by rotation; synon. *Alterkyle.*

WATER-MOUSE, WATER-ROTTEN. The water rat, S. "Arvicola aquatica, water campagnol." *Edin. Mag.*

WATER-MOUTH. *s.* The mouth of a river; vulgarly *Watter-mow*, S. B. *Chart. Ja. VI.*

WATER-PURPIE, *s.* Common brook-lime, an herb, S. *Bride of Lamm.*

WATER-SHED, *s.* The highest ground in any part of a country, from which rivers descend in opposite directions, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

WATER-SLAIN MOSS. Peat-earth carried off by water, and afterwards deposited, S. *Walker.*

WATER-STOUP, *s.* 1. A bucket for carrying water, S. *Herd.* 2. The name given, in the vicinity of Leith, to the common periwinkle, (turbo terebra, Linn.) from its resemblance to a pitcher. In Fife it is named *gill-stoup.*

WATER-TATH, *s.* Luxuriant grass proceeding from excess of moisture, S. V. TATH.

WATER-WADER, *s.* A home-made candle of the worst kind, Roxb.; synon. *Sweig.*

WATER-WAGTAIL, *s.* The wagtail, or motacilla, S. "Motacilla, a *water-wagtail*," *Wedd. Vocab.*

WATER-WRAITH, *s.* The spirit of the waters, S. B. *Tarras.* V. WRAITH.

WATH, *s.* A ford. *Stat. Acc.*—A. S. *wad*, Belg. *waede*, Lat. *vad-um.*

WATLING STRETE, WATLANT STREIT. A term used to denote the milky way, from its fancied resemblance to a broad street or causeway. *Douglas.*

WATRECK, *interj.* Expressive of astonishment; sometimes, perhaps, of commiseration, Loth. V. RAIK, *s.* 2.

WATSNA, *v. n.* Wots not; as, "He's owre weel, an' *watsna.*"

WATTEL, *s.* V. WATTLE.

WATTY. *Ye look like Watty to the worm*, a proverbial phrase, expressive of the appearance of disgust, or great reluctance, S. B. *Ross.*

WATTIE, *s.* An eel, anguilla, Roxb. [celer?

WATTIE, *s.* A blow; a stroke, Ang.—Su. G. *hwat*, WATTIRTEICH, *adj.* Secure against the entrance of water, S. *Water-tight. Acts Ja. VI.*

WATTLE, *s.* A billet of wood, Berwicks.

WATTLE, *s.* A tax paid in Shetland; said to have been introduced in return for the distribution of holy *water. Stat. Acc.*

To WAUBLE, *v. n.* To swing; to reel, S. O. *Burns.*—Isl. *veif-a*, saepius vibrare.

WAUCH, *s.* Wall. *Peblis Play.*—A. S. *weal*, paries; A. Bor. *wegh*, id.

WAUCHIE, *adj.* Sallow and greasy, Lanarks. Also expl. wan-coloured, disgustingly pale; as, "a *wauchie* skin." *Edin. Mag.*

WAUCHIE, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Swampy, Clydes.—Germ. *waeghe*, gurges.

To WAUCHLE, *v. n.* 1. To move from side to side in walking, like a young child, Clydes. 2. "To walk after a fatigued manner; *wauchling*, walking, yet almost exhausted." *Gall. Encycl.* A variety of *Waigle* or *Wachle*, q. v.

To WAUCHLE, *v. a.* 1. To fatigue very much; as, "The road *wauchlit* him grey and sair," Upp. Lanarks. 2. To puzzle; as, "That question *wauchlit* him," ibid.—Belg. *vaggel-en*, to stagger.

To WAUCHT, WAGHT OUT, WAUGHT, WAUGH, *v. a.* To quaff; to swig, S. *N. Burns.*—A. S. *veaht*, irriguus; Isl. *vokua*, madefieri.

WAUCHT, WAUGHT, *s.* A large draught of any liquid, S. *Ramsay. Burns.*

To WAUE, *v. a.* To toss; to agitate. *Douglas.*—A. S. *waf-ian*, fluctuare.

To WAVEL, *v. a.* To move backwards and forwards; to wave. *Cleland.* V. WEEVIL.

WAVEL, *s.* A sort of slug or worm found in bake-houses, among the flour which is scattered on the earthen floor, Roxb. This must be the same with E. *Weevil.*

WAVELOCK, *s.* An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, rushes, &c. Clydes.; syn. *Thrawcrook.* Perhaps from Teut. *weyfel-en*, vacillare, because of its rotatory motion.

* *To* WAVER, WAWER, *v. n.* 1. To wander. *Wynt.*—From A. S. *waf-ian*, id. 2. To exhibit slight symptoms of *delirium* in consequence of fever or some disease, S. Syn. *Vary.*

To WAUFF, *v. n.* To wave. V. WAFF, *v.*

To WAUFLE, *v. n.* To waver in the air, as snow, chaff, or any light substance, Upp. Clydes.

WAUFLE, *s.* A slight fall of snow, ibid.—A. S. *wafol*, fluctuans.

WAUGH, WAUCH, *adj.* 1. Unpleasant to the taste; nauseous; raw, S. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *walghe*, nausea, *walgh-en*, Isl. *velg-ia*, nauseare. 2. Noisome to the smell, S. *Sax. and Gael.* 3. In a moral sense, bad; worthless; as, *waugh fouk*, loose or disorderly people, Ang. *Waff* is more common in this sense.

WAUINGEOUR, WAUYNGOUR, *s.* A vagabond; a fugitive. *Doug.* V. WAFF.

To WAUK, WAULK, WALK, *v. a.* 1. To full cloth, S.; pron. *wauk. Garnet.*—Su. G. *walk-a*, Belg. *walck-en.* 2. To make close and matted, S. 3. To render callous; as the *loof* or palm by severe work, S.

To WAUK, *v. n.* To shrink in consequence of being wetted, S.

To WAUK, *v. a.* To watch, S. V. WALK.

To WAUKEN, *v. a.* To chastise, Aberd. Perhaps from S. *Whauk*, id.

To WAUKEN, *v. n.* 1. To awake from sleep, S.; E. *waken.* 2. To become animated, with the prep. *on* added; as, "He *wauken't on* his sermon," S. 3. To become violent in language, as in scolding. "O! how she *wauken't* on him! and gi'ed him an awfu' flyte!" S.

WAUKENIN, *s.* 1. The act of awaking, S. 2. An outrageous reprehension; as, "My certie, that is a *waukenin*," S. 3. *Cauld waukenin*, a phrase applied to a very bad farm, S.

WAUKER, WAULK-MILLER, *s.* A fuller, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Belg. *walcker*, Su. G. *walkare*, Germ. *walk-muller*, id.

WAUKER, *s.* A watchman; one who watches clothes during night, S.—A. S. *wacer*, Belg. *waaker*, id.

WAUKFERE, *adj.* Able to go about; as, "He's geyly fail't now, but he's still *waukfere*." Remfr. From the v. *to walk*, and S. *fere*, entire; Isl. *fær* habilis.

WAUKING, *s.* The act of watching, S.

WAUKING *of the Claiss.* The act of watching clothes during night.

WAUKING *o' the Fauld.* The act of watching the sheep-fold, about the end of summer, when the lambs were weaned, and the ewes milked; a custom now gone into disuse. *Gentle Shepherd.*

WAUKING *o' the Kirk-yard.* The act of watching the dead after interment, S.

WAUKIT, *adj.* Hardened; callous. *Burns.* V. WAUK, *v. a.* s. 3.

WAUKITNESS, *s.* Callousness, Clydes.

WAUK-MILL, WAULK-MILL, *s.* A fulling-mill, S. St. *Acc.*—Germ. *walk-muhle*, id.

WAUKRIFE, WAKRIFE, *adj.* V. WALKRIFE.

WAUL, *adj.* Agile; nimble, Dumfr. A variety of *Yald*, id. q. v.

To WAUL, *v. n.* 1. To look wildly; to roll the eyes, S. O. and A. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wealw-ian*, to roll; Lat. *volv-ere.* 2. This word is often used to denote that heavy motion of the eyes which appears in one who is overpowered with sleepiness; to gaze with a drowsy eye, Tweedd.

WAUL, *interj.* Expressive of sorrow, Buchan. *Tarras.*—A. S. *wala*, eheu! ah!

WAULD, WALD, *s.* Government; power. *In wauld*, under sway. *Wallace.*—Isl. *velde*, *vald*, power. V. WALD, *v.*

WAULD, *s.* The plain open country, without wood, Lanarks. *Marmaiden of Clyde.*

WAULIE, *adj.* Agile; nimble, Tweedd.

WAULIESUM, *adj.* Causing sorrow, Ang. *John o' Arnha'.*

To WAUNER, *v. n.* To wander, S. O. *Picken.*

WAUR, *adj.* Worse. V. WAR.

WAUR, *s.* One orthography of the old word denoting spring. V. WARE, *s.*

To WAUR, *v. a.* To expend. "It's weel *waur'd* o' his hand," or "i' his hand," S. Prov. V. WAR, *v.* 2.

WAUR, *v. a.* To overcome; to beat. V. WAR, *v.*

WAUR-FOR-THE-WEAR, *adj.* Worse for the wearing; shabby, Fife. *Tenn. Card. Beaton.* V. WAR, WAUR.

WAUT, *s.* A border; a selvage; a *welt*, Buchan. *Tarras.*

WAW, *interj.* Pshaw, Aberd. V. WA.

WAW, *s.* Wave; pl. *wawys. Barbour.*—A. S. *waeg*, *weg*, id. pl. *waegas.*

WAW, *s.* Wall, S.; pl. *wawis. Wallace.*—A. S. *wag*, *wah*, id.

WAW, *s.* Woe; sorrow. *Maitl. Poems.*

WAW, *s.* A measure of twelve stones, each stone weighing eight pounds. *Stat. Rob. III.*—E. *wey*; as a *wey of wool*, *cheese*, &c. from A. S. *waeg*, *wega*, *weg*, a load.

To WAW, *v. n.* To caterwaul, S. *Hogg.*—E. *waul*; Isl. *væla*, ejulo, plango.

To WAW, *v. n.* To wave; to float. *Barbour.* V. WAFF, *v.*

WAWAG, *s.* Voyage. *Aberd. Reg.*

WAWAR, *s.* A wooer. *Peblis Play.*—A. S. *wogere*, id.

WAWARD, *s.* The vanguard. *Barbour.*

To **WAWYIK**, *v. n.* To be vacant; for *Vaik*. *Blue Blanket.*

WAWIL, *adj.* Not well knit. *Dunbar.* V. WEVVIL.

To **WAWL**, *v. n.* To look wildly. V. WAUL, *v.*

WAWS, *s. pl.* *Waws of cheese*, the crust, especially that round the width, Aberd.; obviously q. the *walls*.

WAWSPER, *s.* Uncertain. *Aberd. Reg.*

WAWTAKIN, *s.* The act of removing or carrying off. "The *wawtakin* wrangusly," &c. *Ab. Reg.*

WAX-KERNEL, WAXEN-KERNEL. An indurated gland, or hard gathering, which does not suppurate; often in the neck, or in the armpits of growing-persons, S.

WAZIE, *adj.* V. WASIE.

WDERMAIR, *adv.* Moreover. V. UTHIR.

WE, WEY, WIR, *s.* Conjoined with *littil*; 1. As denoting time; as, "He slept a *littil wey*." *Barb.* 2. In relation to place. *Wynt.* 3. As expressing degree. *Douglas.*

A WEE. 1. A short while, S. *Ramsay.* 2. In a slight degree, S.

WE, WEE, WIE, *adj.* 1. Small; little, S. *Henrysone.* 2. Mean; as, "*wee* fowk," people of the lowest rank, Clydes. 3. Mean, applied to conduct; as, "That was very *wee* in him," ibid.

WEAM-ILL, *s.* The belly-ache. V. WAMBE.

WEAN, WEEANE, *s.* A child, S. *Ross.* Q. *wee ane*, synon. with *little ane*, S. id.

WEANLY, *adj.* Feeble; slender; ill-grown, Fife. Perhaps from S. *wean*, a child.

To **WEAR**, *v. a.* To conduct to the fold, or any other enclosure, with caution, S.; as, "Stand on that side, and *wear* that cow; I'll kep her here." "*Wear* them cannily, dinna drive them," S.

To **WEAR** *aff*, or *off*, *v. a.* To ward off, S. "The lasses should *wear* the lads *aff* them," *i. e.* keep them at a distance, Gall.

To **WEAR** *in*, *v. a.* 1. To gather in with caution, as a shepherd conducts his flock into the fold, S. *The Ewe-bughts.*—Teut. *weer-en*, propulsare. 2. As a *neut. v.* to move slowly and cautiously.

To **WEAR** *inby*, *v. n.* To move towards a place with caution, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

To **WEAR** *up*, or UP WEIR, *v. a.* seems to have been used as signifying the caution employed by a thief in driving home the cattle he had stolen. *Maitl. P.*

To **WEAR**, *v. a.* To guard; to defend, S. A. *Minst. Bord.* V. WER, WERE, *v.*

To **WEAR**, WEIR, *v. a.* To stop, Roxb.—A. S. *werian*, prohibere. Perhaps the same with *Wear*, to guard.

WEAR, WEIR, *s.* Force; restraint, Roxb.—A. S. *waer*, sepimentum.

* *To* **WEAR**, *v. n.* To last; to endure; as, "That hame-made claith *wears* weel," S.

WEAR, *s.* Apparel; clothing. "Every-day *wear*," one's common dress, S.

To **WEAR**, *v. a.* "*Wear the jacket.* This phrase alludes to a custom, now, we believe, obsolete, by which, on paying a certain fee, or otherwise making interest with the huntsman of the Caledonian Hunt, any citizen aspirant, whose rank did not entitle him to become a member of that high-born society, might become entitled to the field-privileges of the Hunt, and, among others, was tolerated to *wear the jacket* of the order." *Gl. Antiq.*

To **WEARY** *for*, *v. a.* To long for; eagerly to desire, S.

To **WEARY** *on*, *v. a.* 1. To become weary of, S. 2. To long for, Roxb.—A. S. *werian*, fatigare.

WEARY, *adj.* 1. Feeble; as, *a weary bairn*, a child that is declining, S.—A. S. *werig*, lassus. 2. Vexatious; causing trouble, S.—A. S. *werig*, malignus. Gl. Sibb. 3. Vexed; sorrowful. *Ritson.* 4. Tedious, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*

WEARY FA'. An imprecation, S. B. and S. A. *Saxon and Gael.* Literally, a *curse befal*, from *Wary*, to curse, q. v.

WEARIFUL, *adj.* 1. Causing pain or trouble; pron. *wearifow*, S. *Pirate.* 2. Tiresome in a great degree, Ayrs. *Steam-Boat.*

WEARY ON. An imprecation, equivalent to *Weary fa'*, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*

WEASSES, *s. pl.* A species of breeching [brechem?] for the necks of work-horses, Orkn. *Barry.*—Su. G. *wase*, Isl. *vasi*, a bundle of twigs.

WEATHER, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, accompanied with boisterous wind, Roxb.—Isl. *vedr*, *vedur*, tempestas.

* **WEATHER**, *s.* *Fair weather*, flattery. "If he'll no du'd [do it] by *fair weather*, he'll no du'd by foul," Prov. Roxb. If you cannot prevail with him by coaxing, you will not by severity.—O. E. *to make fair weather*, to flatter. V. NARES.

WEATHER-GAW, *s.* 1. Part of one side of a rainbow, S. *Gall. Encycl.* A tooth, Naut. 2. Any change in the atmosphere, known from experience to presage bad weather, S. *Pirate.* 3. Any day too good for the season, indicating that it will be succeeded by bad weather, S. 4. Metaph. any thing so uncommonly favourable, as to seem an indication of a reverse, Aberd. Mearns. *Monro's Exped.* V. WEDDER-GAW.

WEATHER-GLEAM, *s.* *Edin. Mag.* V. WEDDER-GLIM.

WEATHERIE, WEATHERFU', *adj.* Stormy, Roxb.

* **WEAVE**, *v. a.* and *n.* To knit; applied to stockings, &c. Pron. *Wyve*, Aberd. In Fife they say, "to *work* stockings."

WEAVER, WYVER, WEBSTER, *s.* A knitter of stockings, Aberd.

WEAVIN, *s.* A moment, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.*—A. S. *wiffend*, breathing; as we say, *in a breath*, S.

WEAZLE-BLAWIN(G), *s.* A disease which seems to have its existence only in the imaginations of the superstitious. V. CATTER.

WEB, *s.* The covering of the entrails; the cawl, or omentum, S.—Isl. *vef-a*, involvere.

WEBSTER, *s.* 1 A weaver, S. A. Bor. *Fergusson.*—A. S. *webbestre*, textrix, a female weaver. 2. A spider, because of the web it weaves for catching its prey, S. V. WABSTER.

WECHE, *s.* A witch. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *wicca*, *wicce*, id.

WECHT, WEIGHT, WEGHT, *s.* 1. An instrument for winnowing corn, made of sheep's skin, in the form of a sieve, but without holes, S. *Bannatyne P. Burns.*—Belg. *wecher*, a fanner; from Germ. *weeh-en*, ventum facere. 2. A sort of tambourin. *Evergreen.*

WECHT, WECHT, *s.* 1. Weight, S. 2. The standard by which any thing is weighed, S.

To **WECHT**, *v. a.* To weigh, S.

To **WECHT**, *v. a.* To fan; to winnow, Buchan. *Turras.*

WECHTFUL, *s.* As much as a *wecht* can contain, S. pron. *wechtfow*.

WECHTY, *adj.* Expensive. *Acts Ja. VI.* *A wechty discourse* is a sermon full of important matter.

WED, *s.* Weed. "Ane pyip of wed." *Aberd. Reg.* V. WADD.

To **WED**, *v. a.* *To Wed a Heritage*, to enter on possession of an estate. *Aberd. Reg.*

WED, *s.* A pledge.

To **WED**, *v. a.* To pledge. V. WAD. [*Reg.*

WEDDERBOUK, *s.* The carcass of a wether. *Aberd.*

WEDDER DAIS, WEDDER DAYIS. A phrase apparently denoting a particular season in the year. *Parl. Ja. II.* The term is probably allied to Su. G. *waeder-dag*, mild weather.

WEDDERFU', WEATHERFU', *adj.* Unsettled; stormy; applied to the weather; as, in a very bad day, "What a *weatherfu'* day this is!" Roxb.—Sw. *waederfull*, windy, full of wind.

WEDDYR, WEDDIR, WEDDER, *s.* 1. Weather; as a general term. *Barbour.* 2. Wind. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *waeder*, Teut. *weder*, coeli temperies, Su. G. *waeder*, id. also the wind.

WEDDIR-GAW, *s.* Part of one side of a rainbow, appearing immediately above the horizon, viewed as a prognostic of bad or rainy weather; pron. *weather-gaw*, S. In Fife, *water-gaw*, S. Synon. *teeth*, q. v. —Germ. *wasser-gall*, repercussio iridis; *wasser*, humour, and *gall*, splendour.

WEDDIR-GLIM, *s.* Clear sky near the horizon; spoken of objects seen in the twilight or dusk; as, *Between him and the weddir-glim*, or *weather-gleam*, *i. e.* between him and the light of the sky. Gl. Sibb. —A. S. *weder*, coelum, and *gleam*, splendour.

To **WEDE**, WEID, WEYD, *v. a.* To rage; to act furiously, part. pr. *wedand*. *Wallace.*—A. S. *wed-an*, insanire, furere.

WEDE, *pa. part.* Weeded; as, "*a wede* awae," all weeded out.

WEDEIS, *s. pl.* Withes. *Wallace.* V. WIDDIE.

WED-FIE, *s.* "Wage; reward; recompence; perhaps some payment of the nature of the interest of money." Gl. Sibb.

WEDKEEPER, *s.* One who preserves what is deposited in pledge. *R. Bruce.*

WEDOET, *s.* Widowhood. *Act. Dom. Conc.* Corr. from *wedohed.*

WEDONYPHA, *s.* The *onfall* or attack of a *weid*; *wedonfaw*, S. A. *wytenonfaw*, S. B. *Roull.* V. WEID.

WEDOW, *s.* A widow. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **WEE**, WEY, *v. a.* To weigh, S.

WEE, *adj.* Little. V. WE.

WEE, *s.* Wight. *Sir Gawan.* V. WY.

WEEACK, *s.* A *weeak*, Buchan. *Tarras.*—Isl. *kuaka*, garritus avium.

WEE-ANE, *s.* A child, S. B. *Taylor's S. Poems.* V. WEAN.

WEE-BAUK, *s.* A small cross-beam nearest the angle of a roof, S. O. This seems to be q. *little-bauk*. V. SILL, *s.*

WEEBO, *s.* Common ragwort, S.

WEE CHEESE, WEE BUTTER. A childish play, in which two, placing themselves back to back, and linking their arms into each other, alternately lift one another from the ground, by leaning forward; at the same time the one, when it is his or her turn to lift, crying, *Wee cheese*, [*i. e.* weigh,] and the other, when he lifts, answering, *Wee butter*, Roxb.

• **WEED**, *s.* Formerly used in S. as in E. for dress. *Spalding.*

• *To* **WEED**, *v. a.* To thin growing plants by taking out the smaller ones; as, "To *weed* firs, turnips, carrots, &c. S.

WEDDER-CLIPS, *s.* The instrument used for pulling up the weeds which grow among grain, S. *Burns.* V. CLIPS.

WEEDINS, *s. pl.* What is pulled up, or cut out, in thinning trees, &c.

WEEDOCK, *s.* An instrument for grubbing up weeds, Roxb.; a corr. of E. *Weed-hook*, id.

WEEG, *s.* Tittiwake, Larus minuta, Linn. Shetl.

WEGGLIE, *adj.* 1. Waggling; unstable, S. 2. Having a wriggling motion in walking, S. —Belg. *beweeglik*, unstable, pliable.

To **WEEGLE**, *v. n.* To waggle. V. WAIGLE.

WEEGLE, *s.* An act of waggling or waddling, S.

WEEGLER, *s.* One who waddles, S.

WEEK, *s.* *Weeks of the mouth.* V. WEIK.

WEEL, WELL, with its composites. V. WEILL.

WEEL-SLEEKIT, *part. adj.* Well-drubbed, S. *Macrimmon.*

WEEL TO PASS. In easy circumstances; in comparative affluence, S. *Guy Mannering.*

WEEM, *s.* 1. A natural cave, Fife, Ang. *Stat. Acc.* 2. An artificial cave, or subterranean building, Ang. *Stat. Acc.*—From Gael. *uamha*, a cave.

WEENESS, *s.* 1. Smallness; littleness, S. 2. Meanspiritedness, Clydes.

WEEOCK, *s.* A little while; as, "Ye had better wait for him a *weeock*," S. O.; a dimin. from *We*, *Wee*, little. V. OC, OCK, termin.

WEEPERS, *s. pl.* Stripes of muslin or cambric, stitched on the extremities of the sleeves of a black coat or gown, and covered with crape, as a badge of mourning, S. *Burns.*

WEER, *s.* Fear. V. WERR.

WEERELY, *adj.* Warlike. *Poems 16th Cent.* V. WERELY.

WEERIGILLS, *s. pl.* V. WERIGILLS.

WEERIT, *s.* 1. The young Guillemot, or Colymbus Troile, Mearns. 2. Transferred to a peevish child, ib.

WEE-SAUL'T, *adj.* Having a little soul, S. *Tennant.*

WEESE, *s.* V. WAESE.

To **WEESE**, WEEZE, *v. n.* To ooze; to distil gently, S. B. *Morison.*—Isl. *veisa*, Dan. Sax. *waes*, A. S. *woe*, humor, aqua.

WEESH, *interj.* Addressed to a horse, to make him go to the right hand, Aberd. Synon. *heup.*—Su. G. *hiss-a*, incitare.

WEEST, *part. adj.* Depressed with dulness, Buchan. *Tarras.*—It might originate from the common expression, "*W'ae's* me," wo is me, an A. S. idiom.

WEET, *s.* Rain, S. *Spalding.*

WEET, WEIT, *adj.* Wet, S.

WEETY, *adj.* Rainy; as, *a weety day*, S. *Farmer's Ha'.* V. WEIT.

WEETIE, *adj.* Wet, S. B.

WEET-MY-FIT, *s.* The quail, Roxb. Fife, Perths. The name seems given from its cry.

WEETNESS, *s.* 1. Wet; rainy weather, S. 2. Applied to any thing drinkable, Tweedd.

To **WEEUK**, WEEAK, *v. n.* A term used to denote the squeaking of rats, the neighing of stallions, or the bellowing of bulls when they raise their voice to the shrillest pitch, Moray; *Weeack*, Buchan. A provincial variety of *Wheak*, *Week*, to whine, q. v.

WEFFIL, *adj.* Limber; not stiff, S.—A. S. *waefel*, fluctuans; Teut. *weyfel-en*, vacillare.

WEFFILNESS, *s.* Limberness, S.

WEFFLIN, WEFFLUM, *s.* The back-lade, or course of water at the back of the mill-wheel, Ang. V. WAMFLED.

WEFT, *s.* Woof. V. WAFT.

WEFT, *s.* A signal by waving. *Abbot.* V. WAFF, *v.* and *s.*

WEHAW, *interj.* "A cry which displeases horses," &c. *Gall. Encycl.*

WEY, *adj.* Mean; despicable, Annandale. This seems merely a metaph. sense of the adj. as signifying little. V. WE.

To **WEY**, *v. a.* To throw. *Wallace.*—Teut. *wegh-en*, movere.

To **WEY**, *v. a.* To bewail. *Wallace.*—Teut. *weeh-en*, to cry as a child, vagire.

WEYAGE, *s.* The charge made for *weighing* goods. *Acts Cha. I.*

WEY-BRODDIS, *s. pl.* Boards used for weighing. *Inventories.*

WEYCHE, *s.* A witch. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **WEID**, *v. a.* To become furious. V. WEDE.

WEID, *adj.* Furious; synon. *wod. Dunbar.*

WEID, WEED, *s.* 1. A kind of fever to which women in childbed, or nurses, are subject, S.—Germ. *weide*, or *weite*, corresponds to Fr *accablé*, as signifying that one is oppressed with disease. 2. A fit of the ague, Tweedd.

WEID, L. *theid*, region. *Gawan and Gol.* V. THEDE.

WEYES, WEYIS, *s. pl.* A balance with scales for weighing. *Lynds.*—A. S. *waeg*, Teut. *waeghe*, libra, trutina.

To **WEIF**, *v. a.* To weave; part. pa. *weiff*, woven. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wef-an*, Su. G. *waefw-a*, id.

WEIGH-BAUK, *s.* 1. A balance, S. *Fergusson.* 2. One is said to be in the *weigh-bauks*, when in a state of indecision, S.—Teut. *waegh-balck*, scapus librae.

WEIGHT, WEGHT, *s.* A kind of sieve. V. WECHT.

To **WEIGHT**, *v. a.* 1. To weigh, S. 2. To burden; to oppress, S. *Baillie.*

WEIGHTS, *s. pl.* Scales, S. *Z. Boyd.*

WEIK, WEEK, *s.* A corner or angle. *The weiks of the mouth*, the corners or sides of it, S. *The weik of the ee*, the corner of it, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *wik*, angulus, *oegen wik*, the corner of the eye.

TO BIRG BY THE WEIKS OF THE MOUTH. To keep the last hold of any thing; to keep hold to the utmost. *Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation.*

WEIL, *s.* An eddy. V. WELE.

WEIL, *s.* Prosperity; advantage. *Doug.*

WEIL, WELE, WELLE, *adv.* Very; as, "It's *weil* auld and worn." *Wynt.* V. FEIL.

WEIL-AT-HIMSEL, *adj.* 1. Recovered; 2. An animal or person grown stout, (just recov.) Shetl.

WEIL-BUILT, *adj.* Strongly made, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

To **WEILD**, *v. a.* 1. To obtain, by whatever means. *Douglas.* 2. To enter on possession of an estate. *Barbour.*

WEILDING, *part. pr. Bp. Forbes on the Rev.* Apparently "running wild," or "bewildering himself."

WEIL-FAUR'T, *adj.* Well-favoured; having a handsome or goodly appearance, S. *Minstr. Bord.*

WEIL-FAUR'TLIE, *adv.* 1. Handsomely, S. 2. Avowedly, as opposed to any clandestine measure, S. 3. "With a good grace," S. *Gl. Shirr.*

WEIL-FAUR'TNESS, *s.* Handsomeness, S.

WEIL-GAITIT, *part. adj.* A term applied to a horse that is thoroughly broke, S.

WEILHEAD, *s.* The vortex of a whirlpool, S.

WEIL IS ME. Happy am I, S.

WEIL IS YOW. Happy are you. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *wel*, *well*, bene; Su. G. *waeles mig*, O! me felicem.

WEILL, WEEL, *adj.* 1. Well; in health, S. "*Weel*, well, North." Grose. 2. Sufficiently dressed, applied to meat. "Is the denner *weel*?" Is it ready to be served up? Clydes. Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

WEILL, *adj.* Many. *Barbour.*—Germ. *viel*, Belg. *vel*, id.

WEILL, UEILL, *s.* 1. Prosperity. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* 2. A benefit. *Aberd. Reg.* Chaucer uses *wele* for wealth, prosperity.—A. S. *wela*, prosperitas. V. WEIL, *s.*

WEIL, *s.* A calf. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. VEIL.

WEILL-FARAND, *adj.* Having a goodly appearance. V. FARAND.

WEILL-HEARTIT, *adj.* Not dejected, S.

WEILL-WAIL'D, *adj.* Well chosen; cautiously selected; often applied to language. *Ramsay, Christ's Kirk.*

WEILL-WAL'D, *adj.* Well chosen. V. WALE, *v.*

WEILL-WILLAR, *s.* A friend; a well-wisher. *Pits.*

WEILL-WILLIE, WEILL-WILLIT, *adj.* Liberal; not niggardly, S. *Rudd.*—Su. G. *waelwillig*, A. S. *wellwillenda*, benevolus.

WEILNESS, *s.* The state of being in good health, Clydes.

WEIL-PAID, *adj.* Well satisfied; well-punished, Buchan, Mearns. V. ILL-PAID.

WEIL-PUT-ON, *adj.* Well dressed, S. *Fortunes of Nigel.*

WEIL TO LIVE. 1. In easy circumstances, S. 2. Tipsy; half seas over.

WEIN, *s.* L. *wem*, stain, q. v. *Barbour.*

WEIR, *s.* *Weir of law*, the act of a person, charged with a debt of which there is no legal evidence; who gives a pledge to clear himself of it, in the next court, by his own oath, supported by the oaths of five compurgators, who shall attest their belief that he swears truly. *Stat. Ja. I.* It is synon. with the E. forensic phrase, *Wager of Law*, and L. B. *vadiare legem.* The E. phrase is from O. Fr. *gagiere*, an engagement, a pledge; ours from A. S. *waere*, foedus, pactum; whence *waer-bork*, *wer-bork*, fidejussor, sponsor.

WEIR, *s.* War. WEIR-MEN, WEIR-HORS, WEIRLY, WEIR-WALL. V. WERE.

WEIR, *s.* A hedge, Galloway; used as synon. with E. *Fence. Davidson's Seas.*—Su. G. *waer-ia*, tueri.

To **WEIR**, *v. a.* To herd; to keep; to watch over, Roxb.

He tether'd his tyke ayont the dyke,
And bad it *weir* the corn.—*Old Song.*

V. WER, &c. also WEAR, *v.* to guard.

WEYR, *s.* Spring. V. VEIR.

WEIR, *s.* A term including cows and ewes giving milk, Roxb. It is used only by very old people. *Percy's Ballads.*—From A. S. *waer*, sepimentum.

WEIR-BUSE, *s.* A partition between cows, Clydes.; q. a partition for defence. V. BUSE.

WEIRD, WERD, WERDE, WEERD, *s.* 1. Fate, S. *Wyntown.* 2. Prediction. *P. Buch. Dial.*—A. S. *wyrd*, fatum, *wyrde*, parcae. 3. It is used in the sense of *fact*, as denoting something that really takes place. "After word comes *weird*. Fair fall them that call me madam," S. Prov. *Kelly.* 4. Fate is also personified under the name of *Weird. Monip.*

To **WEIRD**, WEERD, *v. a.* 1. To destine. *P. Buch. Dial.* 2. To predict. *Minstr. Bord.* 3. To make liable to; to place in the state of being exposed to any moral or physical evil, ibid.

WEIRDIN, WIERDIN, *part. adj.* Employed for the purpose of divination, S. B. *Tarras.*

WEIRDLESS, Wierdless, *adj.* Unprosperous, through something cross in one's lot, S.

WEIRDLESS, *adj.* 1. Thriftless; not prosperous. 2. Destitute of any capacity to manage worldly affairs, S.

WEIRDLESSNESS, *s.* Wasteful mismanagement, S. B.

WEIRDLY, *adj.* Happy; prosperous, South of S. *Jacobite Relics.*

WEIRIEGILLS, Werrigills, *s. pl.* Quarrels. *In the weiriegills,* in the act of quarrelling, Mearns. *At the weeriegills* is the phrase, as used in Berwicks.; expl. "in a state of wrangling, brawling so as to appear to be on the point of fighting."

WEIRLIKE, *adj.* Warlike. *Barbour.*

WEIRS. *In weirs.* V. Wiers.

WEYSE, Vise, *s.* The indication of the direction that a mineral stratum has taken, when interrupted in its course. *Sinclair's Hydrost.*—From Teut. *wys-en,* ostendere.

To **WEISE, Wyse,** *v. a.* 1. To use policy for attaining any object, S. *Watson.* 2. To lead; direct, S. *Ramsay.* 3. To turn by art rather than strength, S. ibid. 4. To draw or let out any thing cautiously, so as to prevent it from breaking; as, in making a rope of tow or straw, one is said to *weise out* the tow or straw, S. 5. *To Weise awa',* to wheedle; as, to entice a tradesman to leave his master, Clydes.—Teut. *wys-en,* to teach, to show, or O. Fr. *vois-ier, ves-ier,* tromper, ruser, *wiscus,* fin, subtil. 6. *To Weise in,* or *out,* to allow to go in or out, by removing any impediment; as by opening a door, Roxb. *The Provost.*

To **WEISE, Wyse,** *v. n.* To incline, S. *Ramsay.*

WEYSH, Wysse, *interj.* A term used for directing a horse to turn to the right hand, Mearns. *Haup,* S. A. V. Wersh.

WEIST, *s.* The west. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **WEIT,** *v. a.* To make inquiry.—A. S. *wit-an,* providere; Su. G. *wit-a,* probare.

WEIT, Weet, *s.* Rain; wetness, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *waeta,* humidity; Isl. *vaeta,* rain.

To **WEIT, Weet,** *v. a.* To wet, S. *Burns.*

To **WEIT, Weet,** *v. n.* To rain; as, "It's ga'in to *weet,*" the rain is about to fall; "It's *weetin',*" it rains, S. B.—Su. G. *vaet-a,* Isl. *vaet-a,* humectare.

To **WEIZE,** *v. a.* To direct. V. Weise.

WELANY, *s.* Damage; disgrace. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *vilainie,* injury, insult, affront.

WELCOME-HAME, *s.* 1. Repast presented to a bride when she enters the door of the bridegroom, S. 2. In Angus, a compotation among the neighbours of a newly-married pair, on the day following that on which they have been *kirked,* S. *Edin. Mag.*

To **WELD,** *v. n.* To possess. V. Weild.

WELE, *s.* A whirlpool, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wael,* Teut. *weel, wiel,* id.

WELL, *s.* A whirlpool or circular eddy, Caithn.; the same as *Wele. Brand's Orkn.*

To **WELL, Wall, Wald,** *v. a.* 1. To weild, S. *Doug.*—A. S. *well-en,* to be very hot. 2. *v. n.* To be incorporated. *More.* 3. *To Wall to,* to comply with; to consent to; from the idea of uniting metals into one mass, Fife.

WELL, *s.* Good; weal. *Z. Boyd.*

WELLE, *s.* Greensward. *Sir Gawan.* V. Fail.

WELL-EY, Wallee, *s.* That part of a quagmire in which there is a spring. *Bellenden.* Q. the *eye* of the *wele.* V. Wells.

WELL-GRASS, *s.* Water-cresses, S. *Well-kerses,* syn. *Wedderb. Vocab.*

WELL-HEAD, *s.* The spring from which a *smeerah* is supplied, Lanarks. *Tales of My Landlord.*

WELL IS. An old phraseology expressive of the happiness of the person concerning whom it is used, S. *Rollock.* V. Weil, *s.* Prosperity.

WELLIT, *part. pa.* Drowned. *Houlate.*

WELL-KERSES, *s. pl.* Water-cresses, S.—A. S. *well-cerse,* id.

WELL-MAKER, *s.* One who digs or forms wells. "Aquilex, aquilegis, a *wel maker,*" Despaut. Gramm.

WELL-SET, *part. adj.* Well disposed. *Spalding.*

WELL-SITTING, *part. adj.* Favourably disposed; partial. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

WELL-STRAND, *s.* A stream from a spring, S. A. *Surv. Peeb.*

WELSCHE, *adj.* Insipid. V. Walsh.

WELL-WILLAND, *s.* A well-wisher. *Wyntown.* V. Weill-willie.

WELL-WILLING, *adj.* Complacent. *Melvill's MS.*

To **WELT,** 1. *v. a.* To throw. *Douglas.* 2. *v. n.* To roll, ibid.—Moes. G. *walt-ian,* id.

To **WELTER,** *v. a.* 1. To roll. *Doug.*—Teut. *welter-en,* Sw. *weltr-a,* id. 2. To overturn, ibid.

WELTERER, Walterar, *s.* One who overturns by violent means. *Bannatyne Journ.*

WELTH, *s.* 1. Welfare. *Wyntown.* 2. Abundance, S.

WEM, *s.* Stain. *Barbour.*—A. S. *wem, wemm,* labes, macula.

WEMELESS, *adj.* Blameless. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *wemleas,* faultless.

WEMMYT, *part. pa.* Scarred. *Barbour.*—A. S. *wemm,* a scar, a blemish.

To **WENDIN,** *v. n.* To wane.—A. S. *wendan,* to decrease.

WENE, *s.* *But wene,* doubtless.—A. S. *wene,* conjecture.

WENE, *s.* A mark by which one traces his way. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wene,* conjecture.

To **WENG,** *v. a.* To avenge. *Barbour.*—Fr. *venger,* id.

WENNYNG. *Barbour.* V. Wonnyng, *s.*

WENSDAY, *s.* Wednesday, S. This form expresses the E. pronunciation.—Belg. *Weensdagh,* Isl. *Wonsdag,* the day consecrated to *Woden.*

To **WENT,** *v. n.* To go. *Barbour.*—A. S. *wend-an,* id.

WENT, *s.* 1. A course. *Doug.* 2. A passage, ibid. 3. The course of affairs, ibid. 4. A short time, Shetl.—Alem. *went-en,* vertere.

WER, Were, *adj.* Worse. *Acts Ja. IV.* The orthography of Wyntown is *Were.* V. War, *adj.*

To **WER, Were, Weire,** *v. a.* To guard. *Barbour.*—A. S. *wer-ian,* Belg. *weer-en,* to defend.

WER, War, *adj.* Wary. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *war,* videns.

WERD, *s.* Fate. V. Weird.

WERDY, *adj.* Worthy. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *weerdig,* Sw. *werdig,* id.

WERDIE, *s.* The youngest bird in a nest, Fife.—Isl. *verdr,* what is deficient.

WERRE, Wer, Weir, Were, *s.* 1. Doubt, S. B. *Barbour.* 2. Apprehension; fear. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *waere,* caution; Belg. *waer,* fear.

WERRE, Wer, Weir, *s.* War, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *waer,* O. Belg. *werre,* id.; Fr. *guerre.*

WERE-HORSE, Weir-Horse, *s.* 1. A war-horse. *Pop. Ball.* 2. A stallion, Moray, ibid.

WERELY, Weirly, *adj.* Warlike. *Doug.*

WEREMAN, Weir-Man, Wer-Man, *s.* A soldier. *Doug.*

WERE-WALL, Weir-Wall, *s.* A defence in war, *Houlate.*

To WERY, *v. a.* To curse. *Bellenden.* V. WARY, WARYE, WERRAY, *v.*

WERY, *adj.* 1. Infirm from disease. *Bellenden.* 2. Feeble, in a political sense, ib. V. WEARY.

To WERY, WERRY, WYRRIE, *v. a.* 1. To strangle. *Douglas.* 2. To worry. *Wynt.*—Teut. *worgh-en*, strangulare.

WERY, *s.* Vexation, Orkn.—A. S. *werig*, execrabilis.

WERING, *s.* *Cart. Aberd.* This may signify measurement.—L. B. *wara*, modus agri apud Anglos. Or it may signify estimation, from A. S. *wer*, properly, capitis aestimatio.

WERIOUR, *s.* A maligner. *Douglas.* V. WERY, *s.*

WERIOUR, WERYER, *s.* 1. A warrior. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. An antagonist. *Doug.*

To WERK, *v. n.* To ache. V. WARK.

To WERK, *v. n.* To work. V. WIRK.

WERK, *s.* Work. *Wallace.*—Belg. *werk*, A. S. *weorce.*

WERKLOME, WARKLOOM, *s.* A working tool. V. LOME.

WERKMAN, *s.* A tradesman; as a goldsmith. *Acts Ja. III.*

WERLY, *adj.* Warily. *Douglas.*

WERLOT, *s.* Knave. *Kennedy.* B. *varlet.* V. VARLOT.

WERNAGE, *s.* Provision laid up in a garrison. V. VERNAGE.

WERNOURE, *s.* A miser. *Douglas.*—A. S. *georn*, avidus, compar. *geornor*, Su. G. *warn-a*, to defend. V. WARNSTOR.

To WERRAY, *v. a.* To make war upon. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *haer*, an army.

To WERRAY, *v. a.* To curse. V. WARY.

WERRAY, *adj.* True. V. WARRAY.

WERRAMENT, VERRAYMENT, *s.* Truth. *Wallace.*—Fr. *vraiement*, in truth.

WERSELL, *s.* V. WARD and WARSEL.

WERSH, *adj.* Insipid. V. WARSCH.

To WERSIL, *v. n.* To wrestle. V. WARSEL.

WERSLETE, *s.* Uncertain. *Wyntown.*

WERTEWS, *s. pl.* Accomplishments; particularly in relation to music. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *vertue*, "worth, perfection," Cotgr.

WERTH, *s.* Fate. For *weird.* *Henrysone.*

WERTHAR, *adj.* More worthy. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *wairths*, worthy.

WESAR, WYSAR, *s.* A visor. *Wallace.*

WESCHALE-ALMERY. An ambry for holding vessels. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To WESCHE, *v. a.* To wash, S. *Douglas.*

WESCHE, *s.* Stale urine. V. WASH.

WESCHELL, VESCHELL, *s.* 1. A vessel; a ship, *Ab. Reg.* 2. A collective term denoting all the plate, dishes, &c. used at table in a great house. *Chalmers's Mary.*

WE'SE. We shall, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

WESELY, *adv.* Cautiously. *Wall.* V. VESIE.

To WESY, *v. a.* 1. To examine. 2. To visit. *Aberd. Reg.* V. VESIE.

WESSEL, WASSEL, *adv.* Westward, S. *Guy Mann.*

To WEST, *v. a.* To vest; to invest; part. pa. *westit*, vested. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

WESTER, *s.* A fish-spear, Loth.

WESTLAND, WESTLIN, *adj.* Western, S. *Wallace. Burns.*

WESTLANDER, *s.* An inhabitant of the west of Scotland, S. *Guthry's Mem.*

WESTLINS, WESTLINES, *adv.* Westwards, S. *Rams.*

WET FINGER. With a small effort. *Redgauntlet.*

WETHY, *s.* A halter. *Wyntown.* V. WIDDIE.

WETING, *s.* Knowledge. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *weotan*, to know.

WEUCH, *s.* Wo; mischief. V. WOUCH.

To WEVIL, *v. n.* To wriggle. V. WEEVIL.

WEWLECK, *s.* An instrument for making ropes of straw, for thatching corn-stacks, Teviotd. Eskdale, Ettr. For. also *Wewlock.* Synon. *Thraw-crook, Wyle, Wylie.* V. WYLE, *s.*

WEWPIT, *part. pa.* Bound. "The neif *wewpit* up with blak virge thred." *Aberd. Reg.* V. SKAWBERT, and OOP, *v.*

To WEX, *v. a.* To vex; to disturb. *Act. Audit.*

WEZ, *pron.* Us; in some places, we, Orkn.—Su. G. *oss*, Isl. *oss.*

*** WH. For words not found here, see QUH.

WH, changed into F in the northern counties of S. V. FAT, *pron.*

WHA, *pron.* Who, used as an indefinite designation of a person. *Gall. Encycl.*

WHAALS, *s. pl.* Long unbroken wanes, Shetl. Whales?

WHAAP, WHAP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP, QUHAUP.

WHAAP-NEB, *s.* *The auld whaap-neb.* V. WHAUP-NEB.

To WHACK, *v. n.* To quack, South of S. *Hogg.*—Isl. *kuak*, garritus avium.

WHACKER, *s.* Any thing uncommonly large of its kind, Dumfr.; syn. *Whapper.* It seems to be of the same origin with *Whauk*, *v.* q. something that has power to give a stroke.

WHAE, *pron.* Who; the pronunciation of Roxb. and other southern counties. *Hogg.* V. QUHA.

WHAILING, *s.* "A lashing with a rope's end, from the name of a rope called a *whale-line*, used in fishing for *whales.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

To WHAISH, *v. n.* To wheeze as one who has taken cold, Roxb. This term is not exactly synon. with *Whaisle*, or *Wheezle*, as the latter denotes a shriller and more continued wheezing than *Whaish.*

To WHAISK, WHESK, *v. n.* 1. To speak with a husky voice; to speak with difficulty from any affection in the throat, Roxb. 2. To emit a noise like one who strives to dislodge any thing that has stuck in his throat; to hawk, Tweedd.; synon. *Hask.* 3. Also expl. "to gasp violently for breath," ibid.

WHAISKIN, *s.* The act of speaking with such a voice, Tweedd.

WHAISLE, WHEASLE, *s.* The wheezing sound emitted by the lungs, when one has a severe cold, S.

To WHAISLE, WHOSLE, *v. n.* To wheeze in breathing, S. *Pop. Ball.*—Su. G. Isl. *hwaes-a*, id.

WHAM, *s.* A wide and flat glen, usually applied to one through which a brook runs, Tweedd. V. QUHAM, and WHAUM.

WHAM, WHAUM, *s.* A blow, S. B. *Skinner.*—Isl. *hvim*, motus celer.

To WHAMBLE, *v. a.* To overturn, Fife. V. QUHEMBLE.

WHAMLE, *s.* The state of being turned upside down, Ayrs. *Galt.*

WHAMPLE, *s.* A stroke; a blow, Tweedd. Synon. *Whap. Bride Lam.*

WHAN-A'-BE, WHEN-A'-BE, *adv.* However; notwithstanding, Loth. S. O. *The Hars't Rig.* A low term, compounded of *when*, *all*, and *be*, q. although *all be*, or should *be* so.

WHANG, *s.* 1. A thong, S. 2. A slice, S. 3. "A blow, or rather a lash with a whip." *Gall. Encycl.*

To WHANG, *v. a.* 1. To flog; to scourge, S. 2. To cut down in large slices, S. *A. Beattie's Tales.* V. QUHAING.

WHANG-BIT, *s.* A bridle made of leather, apparently as distinguished from *Branks*, *Tether*, and perhaps also *Snyfle-bit*. *Herd's Coll.*

To WHANK, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to flog, Roxb. Syn. *Whaak*. *Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager.* 2. To cut off large portions, Tweedd.

WHANK, *s.* A stroke; the act of striking, properly with the fist; as, "a *whank* aneth the haffets," Roxb.

WHANKER, *s.* Something larger than common, Roxb.; synon. *Whulter*.

WHAP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Tweedd.—C. B. *Chwap*, a sudden stroke or blow.

WHAPIE, *s.* Used as a dimin. from *whelp*, S. *whalp*. *Lintoun Green.*

WHAPPER, *s.* Any thing excessive in its kind, or surpassing expectation in regard to size; said of a large fish, of a big apple, of a swinging blow, &c. Dumfr.; synon. *Whacker*. This seems merely a variety of *Wapper*.

To WHARLE, *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force, Ettr. For.; *to Whur*, E. Synon. *Haur*, *Burr*.

WHATEN, *adj.* What kind of. V. QUHATKYN.

WHATFOR, *adv.* For what reason; why; wherefore, S. *Galt.*

WHATY, *adj.* Indifferent. *Thomas of Ercildone.*

WHAT-LIKE, *adj.* Resembling what; used interrogatively; as, *What-like is't?* What does it resemble? *What-like is he?* What appearance has he? S.—Moes. G. *quhaleiks*, qualis.

WHA TO BE MARRIED FIRST. The name of a game at cards. *Gall. Encycl.*

WHAT-RACK. An exclamation expressive of surprise. V. RAIK, *s.* Care.

WHATRECK, *conj.* Expl. "notwithstanding." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* V. RAIK.

To WHAUK, *v. a.* 1. To thwack, S. 2. To slash, or cut severely with any sharp instrument. When a culprit is scourged, he is said to be *whaukit*, S. A. 3. Metaph. to harass. *Ramsay.* 4. *To Whauk doun*, to cut in large slices. The phrase is often applied to a cheese, S. A. *Whang* is syn.

WHAUK, *s.* 1. A smart stroke; the act of thwacking, S. 2. A large slice.

WHAUM, *s.* 1. A hollow part of a field, Roxb. 2. Perhaps more properly expl. "a glen where the ground on both sides spreads out into an ample bosom of hills," Ettr. For.—Isl. *hvamm-r*, convallicula, seu semivallis. 3. Sometimes a hollow in one hill or mountain; synon. with Gael. *corri*. V. CORRIE.

WHAUP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP.

To WHAUP, or to be WHAUPED, *v. n.* To assume the form of pods, S. B.

To WHAUP, *v. n.* To send forth pods, S. B. Synon. *Swap*, S.

WHAUP, *s.* A pod; a capsule, S. B. Synon. *Swap*, *Shaup*, S.

To WHAUP, *v. n.* To wheeze, Fife.

WHAUP-NEB, WHAAP-NEB, *s.* 1. The beak of a curlew, S. 2. *The auld whaap-neb*, a periphrasis for the devil, S. B. *Penrose's Journal.*

WHAUP-NEBBIT. *adj.* Having a long nose like the curlew, Roxb. *Gallow. Encycl.*

WHAURIE, *s.* A misgrown child, Ang.

WHAWKIE, *s.* A ludicrous designation for whisky, S. *Taylor's Scots Poems.*

To WHEAK, WEEK, *v. n.* 1. To squeak, S. 2. To whine, S. 3. To whistle at intervals, S.—Isl. *quak-a*, leviter clamitare.

WHEAK, WEEK, *s.* A squeak, S.

To WHEASLE. V. WHAISLE.

WHEEGER, *s.* 1. A whim; a maggot, S. 2. In pl. superfluous ornaments of dress, Fife. Ayrs.—C. B. *gueyl*, vanity, levity.

WHEEGIL, *s.* A piece of wood used, on the harvest-field, for pushing in the end of the straw-rope with which a sheaf is bound, Loth. The thumb is often used.

WHEEL, *s.* A whirlpool or eddy, Ang. *St. Kathleen.* The same with *Wele*, q. v. only aspirated.

WHEELIECRUSE, *s.* A churchyard, Orkn. — Isl. *hvila*, lectus, cubile, and *kró-a*, to enclose.

WHEELIN, *s.* Coarse worsted, S. as spun on the large *wheel*.

To WHEEMER, *v. n.* To go about muttering complaints, Roxb. *Flyre*, synon.

WHEEN, *s.* 1. A number; a quantity, S. This s. is sometimes used in plural; as, "*Wheens* focht, and *wheens* fled." "How mony *wheens* war there?" *i. e.* How many parties were present? "There war a gey twa-three *wheens*," Clydes. 2. A division, Clydes. *Ed. Mag.* V. QUHEYNE.

WHEEN, *s.* Queen, Shetl.; *wh*, or perhaps rather *hw*, being always substituted for *qu*.

To WHEEP, *v. n.* 1. To give a sharp, intermittent whistle, S. 2. To squeak, S.—Su. G. *hwip-a*, to whoop.

WHEEPLE, *s.* A shrill intermittent whistle, as, "the *wheeple* o' a whaup," S. *Stat. Acc.*

To WHEEPLE, *v. n.* 1. "To whistle like a whaup," *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *chwibau*, a whistle, a trill. 2. To whistle with a shrill melancholy note, as plovers, &c. Roxb. Clydes. *Hogg.*

WHEEPS, *s. pl.* An instrument for raising the *brig-heads* of a mill, S. B.

WHEERIKINS, WHIRKINS, *s. pl.* The hips. "I'll whauk your *wheerikins*," I will beat your breech for you, Lanarks. Edin. This in Roxb. is thus expressed, "I'll whither your *whirkins* to ye."

WHEERIM, *s.* Any thing insignificant, Aberd.

WHEERNY, *s.* A very gentle breese, Orkn.

WHEERUM, *s.* A toy; a plaything, Roxb.

WHEESHT, *interj.* and *s.* This is the common S. pronunciation of what is *Whist* in E. "*Haud your wheesht*, be silent." *Gall. Encycl.*

To WHEESK, *v. n.* To creak, but not very harshly, Roxb.

WHEESK, *s.* A creaking sound, ibid. *Hogg.*

WHEETIE, QUHEETIE, *adj.* Low; mean; scurvy; shabby, Aberd. Mearns. Synon. with *Fouty*.—C. B. *chwith*, *chwithig*, left, sinister, not right. V. WHITIE-WHATIES.

WHEETIE, *s.* The whitethroat, Motacilla sylvia, Linn. Loth. Supposed to receive its name from the whiteness of its throat.

WHEETIE-WHITEBEARD, *s.* The same bird, Lanarks.

To WHEETLE, *v. n.* A term used to denote the peeping sound emitted by young birds, S.—O. Teut. *quedel-en*, garrire, modulari.

WHEETLE, *s.* The sharp peeping sound made by young birds, S.

WHEETLE, *s.* A duckling; so denominated from the sound which it makes, Loth.

To WHEETLE, *v. n.* To wheedle. *Saint Patrick.* See etymon of *Wheetle* above.

WHEEZAN, *s.* "The noise carriage-wheels make when moving fast." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *hwaes-a*, stridere.

WHEEZE, *s.* An act of whizzing produced by flame, Clydes.

To WHEEZIE, *v. n.* To blaze with a whizzing noise, Clydes.

WHEEZIE, *s.* A blaze accompanied with a whizzing noise, ibid.

To WHEEZIE, *v. a.* To steal pease, ibid.

WHEEZIE, *s.* The act of pulling pease by stealth, ibid.

WHEEZLE, *s.* The act of wheezing, S. *Perils of Man.* V. WHAIZLE, *v.*

WHEEZLE-RUNG, *s.* A stick used for lifting a large boiling pot off the fire, Ayrs. Perhaps a corr. of *hazel-rung*.

WHEEZLOCH, *s.* An old term which seems to have denoted the state of being short-winded; from the same fountain with E. *Wheeze*. *Song, A Mile aboon Dundee*.—Isl. Su. G. *hwaes-a*, graviter anhelare.

To WHEGLE, *v. n.* To wheedle, Berwicks. — Isl. *hweek-ia*, decipere.

WHEY-BEARD, *s.* The white-throat, *curruca sylvia*.

WHEY-BIRD, *s.* The wood-lark, Alauda arborea, Linn. Lanarks.— *Whey* seems the same with Isl. *heide*, sylva.

WHEY-DROP, WHEY-DRAP, *s.* A putrifying hole in a cheese, resembling an ulcer, S. O. *Surv. Ayrs.*

WHEY-EYE, WHEY-EE, *s.* Synon. with *Whey-drop*, ib.

WHEYLKIN, *s.* Expl. "lively; coy motions," Shetl. —From Isl. *velka*, volvere.

WHEY-SEY, *s.* A tub in which milk is curdled, Lanarks. From E. *Whey*, and S. *Say, Saye*.

WHEY-WHULLIONS, *s. pl.* Formerly a common dish for dinner among the peasantry of S. consisting of flummery prepared by collecting all the porridge left at breakfast, which was beat down among fresh *whey*, with an additional quantity of oatmeal.—Su. G. *waelling*, pultis liquidioris genus.

WHELEN. Perhaps an error for *whelcen*, who. *Sir Gawan*.—Su. G. *hwilken*, id.

WHENA'BE, *adv.* However; after all. V. WHANA'-BE.

To WHESK, *v. n.* V. WHAISK.

To WHEW, *v. n.* To whistle shrilly as plovers do, S. A. *Hogg*.

WHEZLE, *s.* A weasel, mustela, Loth.

WHICKIE, *adj.* Crafty; knavish, Clydes.—Isl. *hweek-ia*, decipere.

WHICKING, *s.* A term used to express the cry of pigs. *Urquhart's Rab.*

To WHID, WHUD, *v. n.* To fib, S.

WHID, WHUD, *s.* A falsehood of a less direct kind; an untruth, S. *Burns*.

To WHID, *v. n.* To move nimbly and lightly, without noise, S. *Sax. and Gael.*

To WHID *back and forret*. To move backwards and forwards with a quick motion, S.

WHIDDER, *s.* A gust of wind, Shetl. The term is used in this sense by Gawan Douglas. V. QUHIDDER, *s.*

WHIDDY, *adj.* Unsteady: as, *a whiddy wind*, *i. e.* one that shifts about, Orkn.—Isl. *hvida*, cita commotio aeria.

WHIDDIE, *s.* A name for a hare, Banffs. Pron. *Fuddie*, Aberd. *Taylor's S. Poems*. Perhaps from its quick motion. V. QUHID, *s.*

To WHIDDLE, *v. n.* To proceed with a light rapid motion, Kinross, Fife. A dimin. from the v. *to Whid*. V. QUHID.

WHIFFINGER, *s.* A vagabond. V. WAFFINGER.

To WHIG *Awa*, *v. n.* To move at an easy and steady pace; to jog, Liddesdale. *Guy Mannering*. "*To Whig awa' with a cart*," remarks Sir W. Scott, "signifies to drive it briskly on."

To WHIG, *v. n.* Churned milk, when it throws off a *whey*, is said to *whig*, Nithsd.

To WHIG, *v. n.* To go quickly, Loth.

WHIG, WIG, *s.* A fine wheaten tea-bread, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.

WHIG, WHIGG, *s.* 1. An acetous liquor subsiding from soured cream, S. 2. A name given by Episcopalians to Presbyterians; and by members of the Kirk of Scotland to Presbyterian dissenters, S.

WHIGAMORE, *s.* A term of the same meaning with *Whig*, applied to Presbyterians, but more contemptuous. *Tales of My Landlord*.

WHIGGERY, *s.* The notions or practices of a Scottish Presbyterian, S. *H. Mid.-Loth.*

To WHIGGLE, WHIGGLE *alang*, *v. n.* To wriggle; to waddle, Fife. The same with *Wiggle*. V. WAIGLE.

To WHIGGLE, *v. n.* To trifle, Fife.

WHIGGLE, *s.* A gimcrack; a term used to denote any thing that ministers more to conceit than to utility, Fife.

WHIGMALEERIE, *adj.* 1. Dealing in gimcracks, S. 3. Whimsical, S. *Nigel*.

WHIGMELEERIE, *s.* 1. The name of a game occasionally played at a drinking club, Angus. A pin was stuck in the centre of a circle, having as many *radii* drawn as there were persons in the company, with the name of each person at the radius opposite to him. An index, placed on the top of the pin, was moved round by every one in his turn; and at whose name soever it stopped, that person was obliged to drink off a glass. Perhaps so denominated from contempt of the severe sobriety attributed to the *Whigs*. 2. In pl. whims; fancies, S. *Burns*. 3. A fantastical ornament in masonry; dress, &c. S. *Rob Roy*.

WHIHE, (*gutt.*) *s.* "The sound of an adder; her *fuffing noise* when angered." *Gall. Encycl.*—From C. B. *chwif*, a hiss.

To WHIHHER, *v. n.* To titter, Ang. *Minstr. Bord.*

WHILE, *conj.* Until, S. *Spalding*. V. QUHILL.

WHILEOMS, *adv.* At times; sometimes, S. B. *Ross's Helenore*. V. QUHYLUM.

WHILES, *adv.* At times; occasionally, S. *Waverley*. V. QUHILE.

WHILK. V. QUHILK.

WHILK, *v. a.* To gulp up, Shetl.—Dan. *svelge*, id.

To WHILLY, WHULLY, *v. a.* To gull, S. *Ramsay*.

WHILLIE-BILLOU, *s.* A variety of *Hillibalow*, Gall. *Whilly-baloo*, Dumfr.

WHILLIEGOLEERIE, *s.* A hypocritical fellow; a wheedler, Roxb. Synon. with *Whillie-wha*.

To WHILLIEWHALLIE, *v. n.* To coax; to wheedle, Perths.

To WHILLIEWHALLIE, *v. n.* To dally; to loiter. S. B. V. WHILLIWHAW.

WHILLIE-WHAW, *adj.* Not to be depended upon, S. *Redgauntlet*.

WHILLILU, *s.* An air in music, Ettr. For. *Hogg*. —Isl. *hvell-a*, sonare, and *lu*, lassitudo; q. a dull or flat air.

WHILLIWHA, WHILLYWHAE, *s.* 1. A person who deals in ambiguous promises, S. *Ramsay*. 2. A cheat, S. *Herd*. 3. A wheedling speech, South of S. *Tales of My Landlord*.

To WHILLYWHA, *v. a.* To cajole; to wheedle, S. *Tales of My Landlord*.

WHILLYWHÄING, Whullywhäing, *s.* The act of wheedling, S. *St. Ronan.*

To WHILLY-WHAW, *v. n.* To talk in a kindly and cajoling way. *Q. Durward.*

WHILOCK, Whilrock, Whilockie, *s.* A little while, S. O. Dumfr. Perths.—Teut. *wijlken*, parvum temporis spatium.

WHILPER, *s.* Any individual larger than the ordinary size of its species; as, "What a *whilper* of a trout!" Dumfr. *Whulter* is used in some other counties.

WHILT, *s.* *A-whilt*, in a state of perturbation. *Watson.*

WHILTIE-WHALTIE, *adv.* In a state of palpitation. *My heart's a' playin whiltie-whaltie*, S.—Isl. *vallt*, volutor; A.*vell-a*, resonare.

To WHILTIE-WHALTIE, *v. n.* To palpitate, Ayrs. *Ed. Mag.*

To WHILTIE-WHALTIE, *v. n.* To dally; to loiter; given as synon. with *Whilly-whally*, S. B.

To WHIMMER, *v. n.* To cry feebly, like a child, Roxb.—Germ. *wimmer-en*, "to whimper, or whine, as a little child."

WHIMWHAM, *s.* 1. A whim; a whimsey, Loth. as used by old E. writers. 2. A kickshaw, in relation to food. *Ballad Book.*—C. B. *chwyn*, a whimsey, Richards.

WHIN, *s.* A few. V. Quhein.

WHIN, Whinstane, *s.* Ragstone, or toadstone, S. *Stat. Acc.* V. Quhyn.

WHIN-CHAKER, *s.* The whin-chat, saxicola rubetra.

To WHINGE, *v. n.* To whine, S. *Ramsay.* V. Quhinge.

WHINGER, Whingar, *s.* A short hanger used as a knife at meals, and as a sword in broils. *Lay Last Minstr.*—Isl. *hwin*, furunculus, and *gerd*, actio; q. a weapon for *secret deeds*.

WHINGICK, *s.* A snuff-box, Shetl.

WHINYARD, *s.* The same with *Whinger*. *Chalm. Mary.*

To WHINK, *v. n.* 1. A term used to denote the bark of a collie, when, from want of breath, he is unable to extend his cry; or his shrill, impatient tone, when he loses sight of the hare which he has been in pursuit of, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.* 2. To bark as an untrained dog in pursuit of game, ibid. Tweedd. *Hogg.*

WHINK, *s.* The bark above described, ib.

WHINKENS, *s. pl.* Flummery, S. B.—Su. G. *hwink-a*, to vacillate.

To WHINNER, *v. n.* To pass with velocity; giving a humming sound, S.—Isl. *hwyna*, to resound.

WHINNER, *s.* 1. The sound caused by rapid motion; whizzing noise, S. B. Loth. Dumfr. *Whunner. Gall. Enc.* 2. "The blow which causes such a sound," ibid. 3. A smart, resounding box on the ear, Dumfr. —Isl. *hvinr*, sonus ex vibratione.

WHINNERIN', *part. adj.* *A whinnerin' drouth*, a severe drought, accompanied with a sifting wind. It is applied to any thing so much dried, in consequence of extreme drought, as to rustle to the touch; as "The corn's a *whinnerin'*," Clydes.

WHIN-SPARROW, *s.* The field or mountain sparrow, S.; Fringilla montana, Linn.; denominated, as would seem, from its being often found among *whins* or furze.

To WHIP *aff*, or *awa*, *v. n.* To fly off with velocity, S.—Su. G. *wipp-a*, to be rapidly carried upwards and downwards; C. B. *chwipiaw*, to move briskly.

WHIP. *In a whip*, *adv.* In a moment, S.—Alem. *wippha*, nictus oculi; C. B. *chwip*, quickly.

WHIP-LICKER, *s.* One who has a cart and horse to let, Fife; a cant term.

WHIP-MAN, *s.* A carter, Loth. Perths. *Duff's Poems.*

WHIP-MEG-MORUM. *Sempl* and *Skinner*; as used by the former, it appears to be the name of a *game*; by the latter, as synon. with *whiggery*, q. *whigmorum*.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, *s.* 1. A little presumptuous fellow; a very contemptuous term, S. This is also cant E. expl. "a diminutive fellow." *Class. Dict.* 2. A cheat, Dumfr.; prob. *Whopper-snapper*. 3. A fraudulent trick, ibid. It might be deduced from Isl. *hwipp*, saltus, celer cursus, and *snap-a*, capiare escam; as originally denoting one who manifested the greatest alacrity in snatching at a morsel.

WHIPPERT, *adj.* Hasty and tart in demeanour, or in the mode of doing any thing, S.

WHIPPERT-LIKE, *adj.* Indicating irritation, by the manner of expression or action, S. — Isl. *hwapp-a*, lightness, inconstancy, or Whip, *s.*

WHIPPER-TOOTIES, *s. pl.* Silly scruples about doing any thing, S.—*Fr. après tout*, after all.

WHIPPY, *s.* A term of contempt applied to a young female; a malapert person; sometimes implying the idea of lightness of carriage, Lanarks. *Cottagers of Glenburnie.*—Isl. *hwapa*, levitas.

WHIPPY, Whuppy, *adj.* Active; agile; rather too clever, Lanarks.

To WHIR, *v. a.* To harden, as bread too much fired. Shetl.

To WHIR, Whirry away, *v. n.* To fly off with such noise as a partridge or moorcock makes when it springs from the ground, Roxb. V. Whirry, *v. a.*

To WHYRIPE, *v. n.* To mourn; to fret. *Gall. Enc.*

WHIRKINS, *s. pl.* The posteriors. V. Whirrikins.

WHIRL, Whurl, *s.* The apple also denominated the *Thorle pippin*, Roxb.

WHIRLYGIGUM, WHIRLIEGIGIE, *s.* Whirligig; fanciful ornaments, *Burns.*

To WHIRLIWHA, *v. a.* To gull. *Corspatrick.*

WHIRLIWHAW, *s.* A whirligig, S. O. *Rothelan.*

WHIRRET, *s.* A smart blow, apparently as including the idea of the sound caused by it. *Urquhart's Rabelais.*

To WHIRRY, *v. a.* Apparently a clownish corruption of the E. v. *to Hurry*.

WHIRROCK, *s.* A knot in wood, caused by the growth of a branch from the place, Tweedd. V. Virrock.

WHISH, Whush, *s.* 1. A rushing or whizzing sound, S. B. 2. A whisper, S. B. *whist*, Loth. *Ferguson.* —Su. G. *hwaes-a*, to whiz; Isl. *qvis*, susurrus.

To WHISH, *v. a.* To hush; part. pa. *whist*. *Gedscroft.*

WHIST, *interj.* Hush; be silent, S. *Ramsay.*—Sw. *wysch*, O. Fr. *housische*, id.

WHISKER, Whiscar, *s.* 1. A bunch of feathers for sweeping any thing, Moray.—B. *whisk*, a small besom or brush. 2. The sheath, at a woman's side, used for holding the end of a wire, while she is knitting stockings, ibid.—Sw. *hwiska*, scopae.

WHISKER, Whisquer, *s.* "A blusterer." "March *whisker* was never a good fisher," S. Prov.; signifying that a windy March is a token of a bad fish year." *Kelly.*—Isl. *hwass*, ventosus.

WHISKY, *s.* A species of ardent spirits, distilled from malt, S. Dr. Johnson observes that *Usquebaugh*

is "an Irish and Erse [Gael.] word, which signifies the water of life." I know not how the learned lexicographer had adopted the idea of its "being drawn on aromatics," unless it had been from the occasional flavour of the *peat-reek*. Perhaps Dr. Johnson meant *Bitters*, a dram much used in the Highlands as a stomachic, made from an infusion of aromatic herbs and whisky.

WHISKIE, *s.* A kind of gig, or one-horse chaise, S.; denominated, perhaps, from its *whisking* motion.

WHISKIT, *part. adj.* A *whiskit* mare, apparently a mare having a tail adapted for *whisking* off the flies, Perths.

WHISKS, *s. pl.* A machine for winding yarn on a quill or clew; of more modern construction than *Windles*, Renfr.; probably from E. *Whisk*, because of the quick motion.

WHISTLE, *s.* Change of money, S. *Ramsay.* V. QUHISSEL.

WHISTLE, *s.* *To weet* one's *whistle*, to take a drink, sometimes applied to tipplers, S. O. E.

WHISTLE-BINKIE, *s.* One who attends a penny-wedding, but without paying any thing, and therefore has no right to take any share of the entertainment; who is as it were left to sit on a *bench* by himself, and may *whistle* for his own amusement, or that of the company, Aberd.

WHISTLER, *s.* A bird so named, Kinross. V. LOCHLEABOCK.

WHISTLERS, *s. pl.* "These farmers upon a very extensive estate, who give the common enemy, *i. e.* the proprietor, information as to rent or value of their neighbours' farms, when he is about to raise his rents," South of S. *Sir W. S.*

WHISTLE-THE-WHAUP. A phrase addressed to one who is supposed to play upon another, West of S.

To WHIT, *v. a.* To milk closely; to draw off the dregs, Ettr. For. *Jib*, synon.

To WHITE, *v. a.* To flatter. *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *hud-o*, to wheedle.

To WHITE, *v. a.* To cut with a knife, S. *Burns.* V. QUHYTE.

WHITE-ABOON-GLADE, *s.* The hen-harrier, Stirlings. *Stat. Acc.* Corresponding with Lanarius *albus*, Le Lanier *cendré*, &c.

WHITE BONNET. One who, in a sale by auction, bids for his own goods, or who is employed by the owner for this purpose, S.

WHITE-CRAP, *s.* A name applied to grain, to distinguish it from such crops as are always green, S. "*White-crops*, corn, as wheat, barley, &c. Glouc." Gross.

WHITE-FEATHER. To have *a white feather in* one's *wing*, a proverbial phrase denoting timidity or cowardice, So. of S.; analogous to E. *White-livered. Tales of My Landlord.*

WHITE FISH. V. under QUH.

WHITE FISH IN THE NET. A sport in which two persons hold a plaid pretty high, over which the rest of the company are obliged to leap. The object is to entangle the person who leaps; and if thus intercepted he loses the game, Ang.

WHITE FOLK. A designation given to wheedlers, S. *Kelly.*

WHITE HARE. The Alpine hare, S. "Lepus variabilis." *Edin. Mag.*

WHITE HAWSE. "A favourite pudding; that which conducts the food to the stomach with sheep." *Gall. Encycl.*

WHITE HORSE. The fuller ray, a fish. *Sibbald.*

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, *s.* Tin-plate, S.

WHITE-IRON SMITH. A tin-plate worker, S. *Boswell's Journal.*

WHITE-LEGS, *s. pl.* The smaller wood, such as branches, &c. of a *hag* or cutting. *Surv. Berw.*

WHITE-LIVER, *s.* This word is used in a sense quite different from the E. adj.; for it denotes a flatterer, Roxb. V. QUHYTE, *adj.*

WHITE-MEAL, *s.* Oatmeal; as distinguished from what is made of barley, called *Bread-meal*, Clydes.

WHITENIN, *s.* The chalk used for making walls or floors *white*, S.

WHITE PUDDING. A pudding made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in one of the intestines of a sheep, S. *Herd.*

WHITER, *s.* 1. One that whittles, S. 2. A knife, in respect of being ill or well adapted for this purpose; as, "a gude *whiter*," an "ill *whiter*," S.

WHITE SHOWER. A shower of snow, Aberd.; pron. *Fite shower.*

WHITE-SILLER, *s.* Silver money; as, "I'll gie ye *white siller* for't," I shall give you a sixpence, or groat at least, S.

WHITE WAND. V. WAND OF PEACE.

WHITEWIND, *s.* Flattery; wheedling; a cant term. *To blaw white wind in ane's lug*, to flatter one, Clydes. Roxb.

WHITEWOOD, *s.* The white and more decayable wood on the outside of a tree, S. *Surv. Stirl.*

To WHITHER, *v. a.* To beat; to belabour, Roxb.

WHITHER, *s.* A stroke; a smart blow, Roxb.—Isl. *hvidr-a*, cito commoveri.

To WHITHER, *v. n.* To whirl rapidly with a booming sound, Teviotd. V. QUHIDDIR, *v.*

WHITHER-SPALE, WHUTHER-SPALE, WITHER-SPALE, *s.* 1. A child's toy, composed of a piece of lath, from seven inches to a foot in length, notched all round, to which a cord is attached. This, when whirled round, produces a booming sound, Roxb. 2. A thin, lathy person, ibid. 3. One who is of a versatile cast of mind, who is easily turned from his opinion or purpose, ibid.

WHITIE, WHITELIE, *s.* A flatterer. "*An auld whitie*, a flatterer; the same with *whitelip*." *Gall. Encycl.* V. WHITE-FOLK.

WHITIE-WHATIES, *s. pl.* Silly pretences, from a design to procrastinate, or to blind, S.; *whittie-whaws*, S. B.—A. S. *hwata*, omina, divinationes, auguria; Belg. *wisiewasie*, fiddle-faddle; C. B. *chwit-chwat*, a sly pilferer.

* WHITING, *s.* The name of this fish is metaph. used for the language of flattery, S. "He gave me *whitings*, but [without] bones," S. Prov.; "That is, he gave me fair words." *Kelly.* The phrase, *to Butter a Whiting*, is used in the same sense, S.

WHITINGS, *s. pl.* Thin slices cut off with a knife, Clydes.

WHITLIE, QUHITELIE, *adj.* Having a delicate or fading look, S. *Henrysone.*—A. S. *hwit*, albus, and *lic*, similis.

WHITLING, WHITER, WHITING, *s.* A species of sea-trout, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Sw. *hwitling*, a whiting.

WHITRACK-SKIN, *s.* A purse made of the skin of a weasel, Moray. *Pop. Ball.* V. QUHITRED.

WHITRED. V. QUHITRED.

WHITTER, *s.* "Any thing of weak growth is a *whitter*." *Gall. Enc. Twitter*, q. v. is elsewhere used in the same sense.

To WHITTER, *v. n.* To move with lightness and velocity; as, *Whitter in down the stair*, Ayrs.

To WHITTER, *v. n.* To lessen by taking away small portions; to fritter, Roxb.

To WHITTER, *v. n.* To speak low and rapidly, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems.*

WHITTER, *s.* Loquacity; prattle. "Hold your *whitter*," be silent, Roxb.

WHITTER, *s.* A hearty draught of liquor, S. O. *Burns.* Q. *whetter*, from E. *whet.*

WHITTER-WHATTER, *s.* 1. Trifling conversation; chattering, Roxb. *A. Scott.* 2. A woman who is very garrulous is said to be "a perfect *whitter-whatter*," ibid. V. QUHITTER, *v.*

To WHITTER-WHATTER, *v. n.* To converse in a low tone of voice, Roxb. V. QUHITTER, sense 2.

WHITTIE, *adj.* Shabby; mean, Mearns. V. WHEETIE.

WHITTIE-WHATTIE, *s.* 1. Vague, shuffling, or cajoling language, S. *M'Ward's Contend.* 2. Applied to a person, as denoting one who employs every kind of means to gain an end, Fife.

To WHITTIE-WHATTIE, *v. n.* 1. To talk frivolously; to shilly-shally, S. *Pirate.* 2. To form frivolous pretences or excuses, S.

WHITTINS, *s. pl.* The last part of what is called "a *meal* of milk," which is considered as the richest, and is usually milked by a thrifty housewife into a vessel by itself, and put among the cream reserved for making butter, Tweedd.

WHITTLE, *s.* 1. A knife, S. as in E. 2. Applied to the harvest-hook, S. *A. Douglas.* 3. A stone for sharpening a scythe, Shetl.

WHITTRET, *s.* The weasel. V. QUHITRED.

WHITWRATCH, *s.* The name formerly given in S. to a terrier. *Franck's North. Mem.* Apparently q. *white ratch.* The Icelanders call a fox *melrache.* V. RACHE.

WHO-YAUDS, *interj.* A term used to make dogs pursue horses, Lanarks. *Who* same as *How*, in *How-sheep.* V. YAD.

WHON, WHUN, *s.* A vulgar name for a worthless character, Teviotd. Synon. *Scamp.*

WHOOGH, *interj.* A cry used by dancers for mutual excitation, Mearns, Ang. *John o' Arnha'.*

WHOPIN, WHAUPIN, *part. pa.* Large; big. *A whaupin pennyworth*, a good bargain for the money, Lanarks.

WHOPPER-SNAPPER, *s.* V. WHIPPER-SNAPPER.

WHORLE, *s.* 1. A very small wheel, S. 2. The fly of a spinning rock, made of wood, lead, or sometimes of a hard stone, S. *whirl*, E. *Barry.*—Su. G. *harfwel*, *hwirfwel*, id. verticillum; O. Sw. *hworla*, rotare.

WHORLE-BANE, *s.* The hip-bone or joint, Fife.—E. *whirl-bone* denotes the knee-joint; but in O. E. *whyrlebon* had the same signification with the S. word, Prompt. Parv.—Teut. *wervel-been*, vertebra, spondylus.

To WHOSLE, *v. n.* To breathe hard, to wheeze, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.* V. WHEASLE.

WHOW, *interj.* V. WHOOGH.

WHOZLE, *s.* A difficulty in breathing, as "You have a sair *whozle*," Mearns.

To WHOZLE, *v. n.* To wheeze, Dumfr. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* V. WHAISLE.

WHUD, *s.* A fib; a lie, S. A. V. QUHID.

To WHUDDER, *v. n.* To make a whizzing or rushing sort of noise. "The wind in a cold night is said to *whudder*." *Gall. Enc.*

WHUDDER, *s.* A noise of this description, ibid. V. QUHIDDER.

To WHULLY, *v. a.* To circumvent by wheedling. V. WHILLY, *v.*

WHULLIGOLEERIE, *s.* A wheedling fellow. V. WHILLIEGOLEERIE.

WHULLILOW, *s.* "The same with *Whillie-billen.*" *Gall. Encycl.*

To WHULLUP, WHOLLUP, *v. n.* To fawn; to wheedle; to curry favour; as including the idea of bestowing a small gift on the person whose good graces are courted, Roxb. V. WHULLY.

WHULT, *s.* "A blow received from a fall, or the noise attending such a fall. 'He gat an unco *whult* from falling,' and, 'He fell with an unco *whult*.'" *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *chwelyd*, to overturn.

WHULT, *s.* Any thing uncommonly large. *Gall. Encycl.*

WHULTER, *s.* Any thing large of its kind; as, What'n a great *whulter!* or, a muckle *whulter*, S. "A large potato is termed a *whulter*." *Gall. Enc.*

WHUMGER, *s.* Expl. "vexatious whispering, also trivial trick." *Gall. Enc.*—Isl. Aswama, repressæ vocis sibilus.

To WHUMMIL, WHOMMEL, *v. a.* To turn upside down. V. QUHEMMLE.

WHUMMILS, *s. pl.* A scourge for a top, Aberd. V. FUMMILS.

WHUMMLE, *s.* Overthrow; overturning, S. *Rob Roy.*

WHUMPIE, *s.* A wooden dish which contains as much sorbile food as suffices for two persons; otherwise expressed, *a twasum bicher*, Berw.—Dan. *humper*, a bowl.

WHUN, FUN, *s.* Furze, S. *Whin*, E. *Mayne's Sil. Gun.*

WHUNCE, *s.* "A heavy blow, or the noise of such a blow, as when two *chaussie-stanes* strike one another." *Gall. Encycl.*

WHUNLINTIE, *s.* This is said to be the red linnet, and to be thus denominated from often building its nest among *whins*, S. A. *Gall. Encycl.*

WHUNN, *s.* The stone called trap, &c. *A. Hume.* V. QUHIN.

To WHUNNER, *v. n.* To strike so as to cause a loud noise, S. *Saint Patrick.* V. WHINNER, *v.*

WHUPPIE, *s.* A term of contempt applied to a female; as, "a sour-like *whuppie*." Viewed as synon. with *Gipsy*, and *Cuttie*, Perths. A variety of *Whippy.*

WHURAM, *s.* 1. A term applied to slurs or quavers in singing, Roxb. 2. Any ornamental piece of dress, ibid. A variety of *Wheerum*, q. v.

To WHURKEN, *v. a.* To strangle, Teviotd. "*Whirkened*, choked, strangled," A. Bor. Grose.—Isl. *kyrk-ia*, strangulare, from *kverk*, *qverk*, the throat.

WHURLIE-BIRLIE, *s.* "Any thing which whirleth round. Children have little toys they spin, so termed." *Gall. Encycl.*

To WHURR, *v. n.* To make a whirring noise, S. V. QUHIRR.

WHUSH, *s.* 1. A rushing noise, Ettr. For. *Blackw. Mag.* 2. A rumour. "A marriage makes a *whush* for a while on a kintra side." *Gall. Encycl.* V. WHISH.

WHUSHER, WHUSHERING, *s.* A whisper; whispering. *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *husting*, id. V. WHISH.

To WHUSHIE, *v. n.* Apparently to soothe; to mitigate. Syn. with E. *Hush. St. Pat.*

WHUT-THROAT, *s.* The weasel. *Gall. Encycl.* V. corr. of the old S. name *Quhitred, Quhittret, Whitred*, q. v.

WHUTTLE-GRASS, *s.* Melilot, Trifolium M. officinalis, Linn. Roxb. Called also *King's-clover.*

WI', *prep.* 1. Commonly used for *with*, S. 2. From; owing to; in consequence of; as, "*Wi'* bein' frae hame, I missed him." "He turn'd sick, *wi'* the kirk bein' sae fu'," S. 3. Sometimes used in the sense of for; by means of; as, "The horse winna gang to the water *wi'* me," S. 4. Equiv. to *by;* as "He was prann'd *wi'* a horse," Aberd. *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

WY, WYE, WIE, *s.* A man or person. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *wig*, primarily, fit for war; in a secondary sense, an adult; A. S. *wiga*, a hero, a man.

WIAGE, WYAGE, *s.* A military expedition or incursion. *Barbour. Vyage*, a journey, S. B.—Fr. *voyage*, id. From Lat. *via.*

WYANDOUR, *s.* *A gud wyandour*, one who lives or feeds well. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *viand-er*, to feed; Lat. *vivo*, to live.

WIBROUN, *s.* A designation given to the Gyre Carling. *Bannatyne MS.*

To **WICHESAUF**, *v. n.* To vouchsafe. *Acts Ja. III.*

WICHT, *adj.* 1. Strong; powerful. *Wallace.* 2. Active; clever, S.—O. E. id. *Wyntown.* 3. Denoting strength of mind, or fertility of invention, ibid. 4. Strong, as applied to inanimate objects. *Dunbar.* It is also used to denote the strength of wine. *Leg. St. Androis.*—Su. G. *wig*, potens; alacer, agilis, *vegetus;* Lat. *vig-ere.*

WICHT, *s.* A man or person, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wiht*, creatura, animal, res. E. *wight.*

WICHTY, *adj.* Powerful. *Adam o' Gordon.*

WICHTLIE, WICHTELY, *adv.* 1. Stoutly. *Douglas.* 2. With strength of mind, ibid.

WYCHTNESS, WIGHTNESS, *s.* Strength, S. B. *Wynt.*

WICK, *s.* An open day, Shetl. *Pirate.* Hence *Wick*, the name of a seaport in Caithness, and the termination of the names of many places.—Isl. *vig.* id.

WICK, *s.* A term used in curling, to denote a narrow port or passage, in the *rink* or course, flanked by the stones of those who have played before, S.—Teut. *wijck*, flexio; A. S. *wic*, portus. V. INWICK, *v.*

To **WICK** *a bore*, in curling and cricket, is to drive a stone or ball dexterously through an opening between two guards, S.

WICK, WIC, *s.* A termination of the names of places, signifying a kind of bay, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *wik*, A. S. *wic*, sinus maris. V. WIC, in Johns. Dict.

To **WICK**, *v. n.* To strike a stone in an oblique direction, a term in *curling*, S. *Graeme.*—Su. G. *wik-a*, flectere; *wika af*, a via deflectere.

WICK, *adj.* *Wick to slo*, hard to slay. *Sir Tristrem.* The same with *Wicht.*—Or allied to C. B. *gwich*, brave.

WICKER, *s.* 1. A twig, S. *Burns.* 2. A wand; a small switch, S.—Dan. *vigre*, vimen; *vig-er*, to be pliant. Used by Spenser as an adj. V. Johnson.

To **WICKER**, *v. a.* To twist the thread over much, Clydes.

WICKER o' A SHOWER. A sharp shower, conveying the idea of the noise made by it on a window, Ayrs.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *vakr*, velox.

WICKET, *s.* The back-door of a barn, Ang.—Belg. *wincket*, E. *wicket*, portula, Fr. *guichet.*

WIDDE, *s.* "I ressauit agane fyfte-aucht *widde* irne fra him." *Aberd. Reg.*—Su. G. *widja*, and Dan. *widde*, a band, a chain.

WIDDEN-DREME, WIDDERM, WIDDRIM, *s.* *In a widden-dream*, or *windream*, all of a sudden; also, in a state of confusion, S. B. *Pop. Ball.*—A. S. *woda-dream*, furor, madness.

WIDDERSINNIS, WEDDERSHYNNYS, WIDDERSHINS, WITHERSHINS, WODERSHINS, [**WIDDERWISE**, Shetl.,] *adv.*—The contrary way, contrary to the course of the sun, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wither*, contra, *sunne*, sol; or rather, Teut. *weder-sins*, contrario modo.

WIDDIE, WIDDY, *s.* 1. A rope made of twigs of willow; used to denote a halter, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. The term is vulgarly understood in S. as if it denoted the gallows itself. 3. A twig, having several smaller shoots branching out from it; which being plaited together, it is used as a whip, the single grain serving for a handle, Caithn.—Su. G. *widia*, vimen, from *wide*; salax; A. S. *withig*, id. E. *withy.*

To **CHEAT the WIDDIE.** To escape the gallows, when it has been fully deserved, S. *Corspatrick.* There is a proverb which every Scotsman has heard, "The water 'll no wrang the *widdie*," conveying the same idea with the E. adage, "He who is born to be hanged will never be drowned;" but expressing the thought alliteratively and poetically.

WIDDIFOW, VIDDIFUL, *s.* 1. Properly, one who deserves to *fill* a *widdie* or halter, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. In pl. equivalent to *brave boys*, in sea language. *Compl. S.* 3. A romp, S. [*Burns.*

WIDDIFOW, *adj.* Wrathful, South and West of S.

WIDDIL, *s.* A contention; as, "They had a *widdil* thegither," Kinross. V. WIDDLE.

To **WIDDILL, WUDDLE**, *v. n.* pron. *wuddil.* 1. Generally used in connection with some other *v.*; as, *to widdil and ban, to widdil and flyte*, &c. S. *Montgomerie.* 2. To wriggle or waddle, S. 3. To attain an end by short, noiseless, or apparently feeble but prolonged exertions; as, "He's made a hantle siller in his sma' way o' doing; he's a bit *wuddling* bodie;" "That bairn, for as weak as it looks, can *wuddle o'er* the dike," &c. S. 4. *v. a.* To introduce by shifting motion, or (metaph.) by circuitous courses, S. *Cleland.*—Germ. *wedel-n*, caudam motitare.

WIDDLE, *s.* 1. Wriggling motion, S. *A. Scott.* 2. Metaph. struggle or bustle, S. *Burns.*

WIDDRIM, *s.* V. WIDDENDREME.

WYDE, *s.* Dress. V. GIDE.

WYDE, *s.* A vacancy; for *void.* *Ab. Reg.*

WIDE-GAB, *s.* The fishing frog, Shetl. *Neill.*

* **WIDOW, WIDOW-MAN**, *s.* A widower, S. *Rutherf.*

WIDOW. By many it is believed that if a *widow* be present at the marriage of young persons, the bride will not live long, S.

WIE, *adj.* Little. V. WEE.

WIEL, *s.* A small whirlpool. V. WELE.

WIERDEST, *adj. superl.* The sense not known. *Hogg.* Perhaps most fatal, or venomous.

WIERDIN, *part. adj.* Employed for divination, S. B. V. WEIRD.

WIERS, *s. pl.* *In wiers*, in danger of, Buchan. *Turras.* Literally in apprehension of; *a-wiers*, on the point of doing. V. WERE, *s.*

WIE-THING, *s.* 1. A child, Dumfr. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* 2. A young maiden. *Macneil.*

WIEVE, *adj.* Lively. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland.* V. VIVE.

To **WYF**, *v. a.* To weave. "*Wyf* ane lyning wob." *Ab. Reg. Wyve* is the common pron. of Ang. and the North of S.

* **WIFE, Wyf, Wyfe,** *s.* A woman, whether married or single; generally one past middle age, S. *Lynds.* —A. S. *wif*, mulier, foemina.

WIFE-CARLE, *s.* A cotquean; a man who attends more to housewifery than becomes his sex, Loth. Synon. *Hizziefallow. Antiquary.*

WIFFIE, *s.* A diminutive from *wife*; generally expressive of smallness of size, but sometimes merely a fondling term; S. *Wifie. Gordon's Hist. Earls Sutherl.*

WIFFIN, *s.* A moment, Dumfr. The same with *Weavin*, S. B. q. v. "*In a Whiff*, in a short time," A. Bor. Brockett.

WIFLIE, Wifelie, *adj.* Feminine; belonging to woman. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *wiflic*, muliebris, foemineus.

WYFOCK, Wyfockie, *s.* A little wife. Fondling diminutives, North and South of S. The latter is a double diminutive; thus, wife, *wifock*, *wifockie*. V. Oc, Ock.

WIG. V. Sow's Mou.

WYG, Weig, Weig, *s.* A small oblong roll, baked with butter and currants, S. This word has been used in O. E. *Coll. of Receipts.*—Teut. *weggke*, panis triticeus, libum oblongum, et libum lunatum.

WIG, Wyg, *s.* Apparently a wall. A thing is said to *gang frae wyg to waw*, when it is moved backwards and forwards from the one wall of a house to the other, S. B. *Ross.*—A. S. *wag*, Su. G. *waegg*, Belg. *weeg*, paries. Perhaps rather a partition.

WIGG, Weig, *s.* The thin serous liquid which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become sour, and before it has been agitated, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*

WIGGIE, *s.* A name given to the devil, S. B. *Tarras.*

To **WIGGLE,** *v. n.* To wriggle. V. Waigle.

WIGHT, *s.* The shrew-mouse, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *wickt*, any thing very small.

WIGHT, *adj.* Strong. *Pitscottie.* V. Wicht.

To **WYIF,** *v. a.* To weave. *Aberd. Reg.* Part. pa. *Wiffn*, woven.

WYILL, *adj.* Vile. *Aberd. Reg.*

WIKKIT, Wykyd, *adj.* 1. Unjust. *Doug. Virg.* 2. Rugged; unequal. *Bellend. T. Liv.* 3. Severe; stormy; as, "Wykyd weddyrys." *Wyntown.*

WILD BEAR. *Shoein' the Wild Bear*, a game in which the person sits cross-legged on a beam or pole, each of the extremities of which is placed or swung in the *eyes* of a rope suspended from the *back-tree* of an out-house, Teviotd.

WILD BIRDS. *All the Wild Birds in the air*, the name of a game, which seems only to be retained in Abernethy, Perths.; and it is probable, from the antiquity of the place, that it is very ancient. This seems to resemble a game in Mearns, &c., in which one takes the lead; crying, "a' the *birdies* i' the air, tick tee tae my tail."

WILD COTTON. Cotton-grass, a plant, S. B. Also called *Moss-crops*, S.

WILDFIRE, *s.* The common name for the Phlyctenae of Sauvages, S.; vulgarly *Wullfire.*—A. S. *wild-fyr*, erysipelas.

WILDFIRE, (pron. *Willfire*) *s.* The plant Marsh Marigold, Caltha palustris, Mearns.

* **WILDFIRE,** *s.* Metaph. used to denote false zeal. *M'Ward's Contendings.*

WYLE, *adj.* Wicked, Aberd.; evidently a corr. of *Vile.*

WILE, Wylie, *s.* An instrument for twisting straw ropes, Dumfr.; synon. *Thraw-crook.*—C. B. *chwyl*, versio, as being turned round in the hands in the act of twisting. V. Wewlock.

To **WILE, Wyle,** *v. a.* Used in relation to what is accomplished by caution or artful means; as, *I'll try to wile him awa'*, I will endeavour to get him enticed to go with me, S. *Lyndsay.*—Su. G. *veel-a*, Isl. *vael-a*, decipere.

To **WILE, Wyle,** *v. a.* To select.

WILE, *s.* Choice; selection. V. Wale.

WYLECOT, Wilie-coat, *s.* 1. An under-vest, generally worn during winter, S. *Douglas.* 2. An under-petticoat. *Maitland P.*

WYLFULL, *adj.* Willing; q. *full of will. Wynt.*

WILFULLY, *adj.* Willingly. *Barbour.*

WILYART, *adj.* Avoiding society. V. Willyard.

WILL, or WULL GATE. 1. An erroneous course, literally used, S. 2. In a moral sense, any course that is improper; as, "His siller gaed a' a *wull gate*," S. A. This phrase is also found in O. E.; although it would be unintelligible to the bulk of English readers; "*Wyl gate* or wrenge gate, deviatie," Prompt. Parv.

* **WILL,** *s.* 1. *O' will*, spontaneously, S. Thus it is used in the S. Prov. "It's a gude wall [well] that springs *o' will*. 2. *At a' will*, to the utmost extent of one one's inclination or desire; as, "I'm sure ye've gotten claith to make that coat wi' *at a' will*," *i. e.* You have got as much cloth as you could wish. 3. *To Tak* one's *will o'*. (1.) To treat or use as one pleases, S. (2.) To take as much of any thing as one pleases, S. 4. In the sense of hope. "*I hae nae will o' that*," I hope that is not the case. "*I hae na will* that he ken," I hope he does not know. "*I hae na will o'* yer news," I hope your information is incorrect, Aberd.

* **WILL,** *s.* *What's your will?* a common Scotticism for "What did you say?" *King Hart.*

WILL, *s.* Apparently use; custom; pl. *willis. Barb.* It may, however, signify study.—A. S. *will*, Teut. *willa*, studium.

WILL, *aux. v.* 1. Be accustomed; make a practice of. Still a common idiom in S.; borrowed from those whose native tongue is Gaelic. 2. It is often used for *shall*, S. 3. It is sometimes equivalent to *must*, S.

WILL, Wyll, Wil, Wyl, *adj.* 1. Lost in error; uncertain how to proceed, S. *Wyntown. To go wyll*, to go astray, S. *Douglas. Will of wane*, at a loss for a habitation. *Barbour.*—Su. G. *will*, Isl. *vill-a*, error, *vill-as*, to lead astray. 2. Desert; unfrequented. *Douglas.*—Isl. *ville*, ferus; Su. G. *willa diur*, wild animals.

WILLAN, *s.* The willow or *saugh*, S. B.

WILLAWACKITS, *interj.* Welladay, Buchan. *Tarras.* From *wa-la*, or *wa-la wa*, proh dolor!

WILL-A-WAES, *interj.* Welaway, Ang. *St. Kathleen.*

WILLAWINS, *interj.* Welladay, S. *Fergusson.*—A. S. *wyn*, infortunium, q. *wa la wyn*, eheu calamitas!

WILL BE. A phraseology used to express what is meant only as a probable conjecture, but as not including the idea of absolute certainty or positive assertion, S. It is nearly equivalent to *may be*, but somewhat stronger. *Symson's Galloway.*

WILLCORN, *s.* Wild oats; that which grows without culture, S. B. Roxb.; q. *wild* corn.

WILLY, *adj.* Self-willed; wilful, S. B. *St. Kathleen.*

WILLYART, WILYART, WILYARD, *adj.* 1. Wild; shy; flying the habitations and society of men. *Burel.* 2. Bashful and reserved; avoiding society, or appearing awkward in it, S. *Burns.*—From the adj. and Belg. *geaard*, q. of a wild disposition. 3. Obstinate; wilful, Loth. Berwicks. *H. Mid-Loth.* V. ART.

WILLICK, *s.* A young heron, Loth.

WILLICK, *s.* The puffin, or alca arctica, Loth. *Neill.*—E. *willock.*

WILLIE-FISHER, *s.* The sea-swallow, Sterna hirundo, Linn. Ang. *Surv. Forfars.* This name is given to a water-fowl, also called a *Doukar*, Dumfr.

WILLIE-JACK, *s.* A go-between in a courtship, Mearns.; synon. *Blackfoot* and *Mush.*

WILLIE-POURIT, *s.* The spawn of a frog before it assumes the shape of one; a tadpole, Fife. *Pourit* is merely a corr. of *Powart*, id. q. v.

WILLIE-POWRET, *s.* The name given by children, in Fife, to the seal-fish.

WILLIE-WAGTAIL, *s.* The water-wag-tail, Dumfr.

WILLIE-WAND, *s.* A rod of willow, Roxb. *Hogg.*

WILLIE-WASTELL. V. WASTELL.

WILLIE-WAUN, *s.* A wand or twig of *willow*, Ayrs. *Picken.* V. WILLOW-WAND.

WILLIE WHIP-THE-WIND. A species of hawk; the Falco tinnunculus, or kestrel.—In O. E. the *Wind-vanner*, Ang.

WILLIN'S-SWEERT, *adj.* Partly willing, and partly reluctant; or perhaps affecting reluctance, while inwardly willing, S. O. *Picken.* *Sweart* is the more general pronunciation of the West of S. V. SWEIR.

WILLKAIL, *s.* The name for wild mustard, Lanarks.; q. *wild kail.*

WILLOW-WAND. *A peeled willow-wand*, a mark formerly placed across the door of a house in the Highlands, as an intimation that those within wished to be alone, and a prohibition to any person to enter. *Rob Roy.*

WILRONE, *s.* A wild boar. *Chr. S. P.*—Su. G. *vild*, wild, and *rune*, a young boar.

WILSHOCH, *adj.* Perverse, Upp. Clydes.—Perhaps from A. S. *will*, voluntas, and *seoc*, aeger, q. *sick* from the indulgence of his own *will.*

WILSUM, *adj.* Wilful, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* This word we find in O. E. and it has been recalled by Mr. Todd.

WILSUM, *adj.* In a wandering state; implying the ideas of dreariness, and of ignorance of one's course, S.; pron. *wullsum. Pop. Ball.*—Sw. *en villsam väg*, an intricate road.

WILTED, *part. adj.* Shrunk; wasted; given as syn. with *Wissen'd*, and as explaining it. *Gall. Encycl.*

WILTUNA. Wilt thou not? S. *Herd's Coll.*

WIMBLEBORE, *s.* A hole in the throat, which prevents one from speaking distinctly, S.; in allusion to a hole *bored* by a *wimble.*

WIMMEL, *s.* A term sometimes used to denote the windpipe or weasand, Mearns.

WIMMELBREE, WIMMELBREIS, *s.* The same dish as the *Haggies*, composed of the lungs, heart, &c. of an animal, with this difference, that the latter is made in a *sheep's* maw, whereas the former, being made thin, is used as a soup, Mearns. *Bree* is obviously the provincial pronunciation of *Brue*, and *Breis* of *Brose*, q. v.

To WYMPIL, WOMPLE, *v. a.* 1. To wrap; to fold, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *wimpel-en*, involvere, implicare; Flandr. *wompel-en.* 2. To perplex; applied to a legal decision. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

WYMPIL, WIMPLE, *s.* 1. A winding or fold, S. *Douglas.* 2. A wile; a piece of craft, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.* 3. A winding in a road, S. A. *Hogg.*

To WIMPLE, *v. n.* 1. To move in a meandrous way; applied to a stream, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To use such circumlocution in narration, as shows a design to deceive, S.

WYMPLED, *adj.* Intricate. *Ross.*

WIMPLEFEYST, *s.* A sulky humour. V. AMPLEFEYST.

WIMPLER, *s.* A waving lock of hair. *Evergreen.*

WIN, *s.* Delight.

Wed ane worthie to wyfe, and weild hir with *win.*
Rauf Coilyear.

WIN, *s.* The quantity of standing corn that a band of reapers can take before them, Clydes. Synon. *land*, *landin.*

To WIN, *v. a.* To give; used in regard to a stroke, Roxb.; as "I'll *win* ye a bleeze or blow." *Jo. Hogg's Poems.*

To WIN, *v. n.* To dwell. V. WON.

To WIN, WYN, WINNE, *v. a.* 1. To dry corn, hay, peats, &c. by exposing them to the air, S.; pret. *won*, *wonne. Godscroft.*—Belg. *winn-en*, A. S. *wind-wian*, ventilare; Su. G. Isl. *winn-a*, to wither. 2. Often used to denote harvest-making, in general. *Barbour.*—Teut. *weun-en*, colligere fructus terrae.

To WIN, *v. a.* 1. To raise from a quarry, S.; *won*, part. pa. *Skene.* 2. To work a mine of any kind. *Belland.*—A. S. *winn-an*, Su. G. *winn-a*, laborare, labore acquirere.

To WIN *out*, *v. a.* To raise as from a quarry; metaph. used. *Rutherford.*

To WIN one's *bread.* To gain it, properly by *labour*, S.

To WIN, *v. a.* To reach; to gain; as, *To win the door*, to reach it, S. B. *Spalding.*

WIN, *s.* Gain. *Lyndsay.*

To WIN, *v. a.* To wind, (yarn) S. *Burns.*

To WIN, WYN, WON, (pron. *wun*) *v. n.* To have any thing in one's power; to arrive at any particular state or degree with some kind of labour or difficulty, S.; pret. *wan. Sir Trist.*—It is often joined with an adj.; as, *to win free; to win loose;* sometimes with a s.; as, *to win hame*, to get home, S. It is also used with a great variety of prepositions. 1. *To* WIN ABOON, (1.) To get the pre-eminence, S. (2.) To obtain the mastery; to get the better of, S. (3.) To recover from disease, S. (4.) To recover one's spirits, S. *Skinner.* 2. *To* WIN ABOUT, to circumvent in any way; especially by wheedling, S. 3. *To* WIN AFF, (1.) To get away, in a local sense; implying the idea of some obstacle or danger in one's way, S. *Ross.* (2.) To be acquitted in a judicial trial, S. *Blackw. Mag.* (3.) To be able to dismount, S. 4. *To* WIN A-FLOT, to break loose; to be set adrift. *Balfour.* 5. *To* WIN AFORE, or *before*, to outrun, S. *Doug.* 6. *To* WIN AT, to reach to, S. *Guthrie.* 7. *To* WIN AT LIBERTY, to get free; to be released from restraint. *Spalding.* 8. *To* WIN AWAY, (1.) To get off; often to escape; to get off with difficulty, S. *Barbour.* (2.) To set off, as opposed to delay, S. *Franck.* (3.) To die; as, *He's wun awa'*, S. *Rutherf.* 9. *To* WIN BACK, to have it in one's power to return from a place, S.

We'll gang nae mair to yon town,
For fear we *win* na *back* again.—*Old Song.*

10. *To* WIN BEFORE, to get the start of, S. *Ritson.* 11. *To* WIN BEN, to be able to go to, or to obtain admittance into, the inner apartment, S. 12. *To* WIN

BUTT, to be able to go to the outer apartment, S. *Ramsay*. 13. *To* WIN BY, to get past, S. 14. *To* WIN DOWN, (1.) To reach, to extend, downwards. *Pitscottie*. (2.) To get down, S. *Spald*. 15. *To* WIN FARRER, to get further, S. 16. *To* WIN FARRER BEN, to be admitted to greater honour, S. *Tales of My Landlord*. 17. *To* WIN FORRAT, to get forward, S. 18. *To* WIN GAR, to break loose; to obtain liberation, Buchan. *Forbes*. 19. *To* WIN IN, (1.) To obtain access, S. *Sir Egeir*. (2.) To be able to return home. *Pop. Ball*. 20. *To* WIN NERR, to get near, S. *Douglas*. 21. *To* WIN ON, to be able to ascend, or to mount, as on horseback, S. *Rutherford*. 22. *To* WIN ON AHINT *one*, to get the advantage in a bargain; to impose on one, S. 23. *To* WIN OUR, or OVER, (1.) To get over; in a literal sense, to be able to cross; implying difficulty, S. *Barbour*. (2.) To surmount, metaph. S. *Persec. Church Scotl*. 24. *To* WIN OUT, to escape, as from a field of battle, &c. *Wall*. 25. *To* WIN THROW, (1.) To get through, S. *Ramsay*. (2.) To cross a river, S. *Monro*. (3.) To be able to finish any business, S. *Baillie*. (4.) Metaph. to recover from disease, 26. *To* WIN TO, (1.) To reach, S. *Wallace*. (2.) To take a seat near a table, or rather to begin to eat of what is set on it, S. *Tales of My Landl*. (3.) To attain, as denoting the state of the mind, S. *Rutherf*. (4.) To have it in one's power to be present, S. *Cloud of Witnesses*. 27. To WIN TO FOOT, to get on one's legs, S. B. *Ross*. 28. *To* WYN TOGIDDER, to attain to a state of conjunction. *Wallace*. 29. *To* WIN UP, (1.) To be able to ascend, S. *Barbour*. (2.) To rise; to get out of bed, S. *Pop. Ball*. (3.) To rise from one's knees. *Minst. Border*. 30. *To* WIN UP TO, or WITH, to overtake, S. 31. *To* WIN WITHIN, to get within. *Christ Kirk*.—Su. G. *hwinn-a*, *winn-a*, pergere, aliquem peregrassum assequi.

To WIN BY, *v. a.* 1. To get past; used in a literal sense, S. 2. To escape; in relation to any danger, S. *Tales Landl*. 3. Often used in relation to one's lot or destiny, with a negative; as, "He could *na win by't*," *i. e.* It was his fate, so that he could not possibly avoid it, S.

To WIN AT LIBERTY. To get free; to be released from restraint. *Spalding*.

To WIN FREE, *v. n.* To obtain release, S. *Spalding*.

To WIN THE HOISS. To gain the prize. V. HOISS.

To WIN INTO. To get the benefit of, S. *Fount. Dec. Suppl*.

To WYN AND TYNE. "A man able to *wyn and tyne*," a man of substance, or, as otherwise expressed in S. a *sponsible* man. *Acts Town Counc. Edin*.

WINACHIN. 1. Equivalent to *winnowing*, Buchan. 2. Metaph. used. *P. Buch. Dial*.

WYNAKIR, *s.* Vinegar. *Aberd. Reg*.

WINARE, *s.* One who sells wines. *Aberd. Reg*.

WINCH, *s.* The act of wincing, S. *Christmas Ba'ing*.—Su. G. *wink-a*, motitare; whence Fr. *guinch-er*, to wriggle, to writhe.

WINCHEAND, *part. pr.* Wincing. *Peblis Play*.

To WYND, *v. n.* 1. To turn towards the left; a term applied to animals in the yoke, when the driver wishes them to come towards him, S. Opposed to *Haup*, q. v. 2. Metaph. applied to a person. Of one who is so obstinate that he can be influenced or managed by no means whatever, it is said, "He'll neither haup nor *wynd*," S. Prov.

WYND, *s.* An alley; a lane, S. *Wynd-town*.—A. S. *wind-an*, to turn.

WYND, *s.* A warrior. *Gawan and Gol*.—Germ. *winn*, *winne*, certator, bellator.

To WIND, *v. n.* To magnify in narration; to tell marvellous stories, S.; perhaps from *wind*, ventus, as a person of this description is said to *blow*.

To WYND, *v. a.* To separate from the chaff, E. to *Winnow*. *Aberd. Reg*.—O. Teut. *wind-en*, ventilare.

To WIND, *v. a.* To dry by exposing to the air. *Acts Cha. I*. V. WIN, WYNN, WINNE.

To WIND *one* a PIRN. To do something injurious, or that will cause regret to one, S. *Guthry's Mem*.

To WYND AGAIN, *v. n.* To turn to the left, when it is meant that the plough or cart should be turned round and proceed in an opposite direction, S.

WINDAK, *s.* A window. *Aberd. Reg*.

WINDASSES, *s. pl.* Fanners for winnowing grain, Roxb. *Jo. Hogg's P*.—O. Teut. *wind-en*, ventilare.

WIND-BILL, *s.* "A bank-bill where there is no corresponding value of commodities in existence; but which must be discounted before it becomes due," S. *Surv. Forfars*.

WINDCUFFER, *s.* The name given to the kestrel, Orkn. *Barry*.

WYNDE, *s.* *Act. Audit.* A certain length of cloth that cannot now be determined, as the term is obsolete.

WYNDEL-STRAY, WINDLE-STRAE, *s.* 1. Smooth-crested grass, S. A withered stalk of grass, standing where it grew. *Ross*. 2. Any trifling obstacle. *Rutherford*.—A. S. *windel-streowe*, a wheat or oaten straw.

WINDER, *s.* One who deals in the marvellous, in narration, S. V. *To* WIND, *v. n.*

WINDFLAUCHT, *adj.* With impetuous motion, as driven by the wind, S. *Doug*.—Teut. *wind-slaeghe*, turbo, procella.

* WINDY, *adj.* 1. Vain; ostentatious, S. 2. Gasconading; boastful, S. "*Your wind shakes* me cova," S. Prov.; "spoken to boasting and pretending people." *Kelly*.

WINDIN, *s.* The smallest matter; "He wadna do a *windin* without payment;" *i. e.* he would do nothing, how trifling soever, Loth. This word is now nearly obsolete.

* WINDING-SHEET. "It disturbed the ghost of the dead, and was fatal to the living, if a tear was allowed to fall on a *winding-sheet*." *P. Monteathitter Stat. Acc*.

WINDIS, *s.* A pulley. *Balfour*.—O. E. "*Wyndace*, trochlea," Prompt. Parv.—Teut. *wind-as*, a windlass; from *wind-en*, torquere.

WINDY-WALLETS, *s. pl.* 1. A ludicrous designation for one who is accustomed to break wind backwards; pron. *wundy-wallets*, Roxb. 2. One who is habituated to fibbing, S. *wahidding*, or to magnify in conversation, ibid.

To WINDLE, *v. n.* To walk wearily in the wind, Dumfr.—Teut. *wendtel-en*, *winditel-en*, circumagere, as denoting the tossing action of the wind.

To WINDLE, *v. a.* To make up (straw or hay) into bottles, S. Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *windel-en*, fasciis vel fasciolis involvere.

WINDLEN, WOXLYNE, *s.* A bottle of straw or hay, S. *Ramsay*. "Ye start at a strae, yet loup ower *windlens*," Prov. South of S. You regard trifles, and neglect things of far greater importance.—Norw. *vandel*, a portion of hay or straw.

WINDLES, Winnles, *s.* An instrument used by women for *winding* yarn. *Saxon and Gael.* Q corrupted from E. *windlass?*

WINDOCK, Winnock, *s.* A window, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *vindauge*, Su. G. *windoega*, from *wind*, the higher part of a house, and *oega*, an eye.

WINDOW-BOLE, *s.* "The part of a cottage-window that is filled by a wooden blind, which may occasionally be opened." *Gl. Antiq.* V. Boal.

WINDOW-BROAD, *s.* A window-shutter, S. *Dainty Davie, Herd's Coll.*

WIND-RAWIN, Wind-rowing, *s.* The act of building up peats in narrow heaps, in order to their being dried, S. *Surv. Peeb.* V. Winraw.

WIND-SKEW, *s.* An instrument, variously constructed, used for preventing smoke, Mearns.—Su. G. *wind* and *skufwa*, *sky*, vitare.

WIND-SUCKER, *s.* The designation given to a horse that is accustomed to fill his stomach with *wind*, by *sucking* the manger, Ettr. For.; in E. called a *Crib-biter.*

WINDUSMAN, *s.* One employed about a coal-heugh at the windlass, Loth. *Acts Cha. I.* V. Windass.

WIND-WAVED, *part. adj.* Having the stem whirled about by the wind, so that the roots become loosened in the earth, S. *Surv. Berw.*

WYNE, *s.* Used as apparently signifying end, termination. A ridge is said to be ploughed *frae end to wyne*, when completely tilled; a field of corn is said to be *shorn frae end to wyne*, when all cut down, Upp. Clydes. The idea seems to be, from the place where the plough enters to that where the horses *wyne*, *i. e.* turn about.

WYNE, *interj.* The call given by drivers to their horses to turn to the left, S. From the v. *Wynd*, q. v. V. also Haup.

WYNE and ONWYNE, *adv.* To the left and right hand; everywhere, S. B. *Ross.* From E. *wind*, to turn.

WINE-BERRY, *s.* 1. The common currant, S. B. *Pop. Ball.* 2. This term had formerly been used in S. for grapes. "Uvae, *wine-berries*," Wedderb. Vocab.

WINED. L. *wned. Wallace.* V. Uhn.

WYNELL, *s.* An alley; for S. *vennal.* "Passage throw the said *wynell*." *Aberd. Reg.*

WYNER, *s.* In a team, the foremost ox on the right hand; *Wyners*, the foremost pair, abreast, Aberd. Q. from the act of *winding* or turning?

WYNE SECT. The *wine* called *sack. Leg. St. Androis.*—Fr. *vin sec.*

To **WINFREE,** *v. a.* 1. To raise from the ground; to disentangle, Aberd. *Forbes.* From the v. *win*, and *free.* 2. To liberate; to set free, in a general sense, Clydes. *Edin. Mag.*

WINGED BOW. The name formerly given to a halfpenny roll baked with flat sides like *wings.* Also called *lugged row.*

WINGEL, *s.* A tumor or soft growth, Renfr.; obviously corr. from E. *Wind-gall.*

To **WINGLE,** *v. n.* 1. To move with difficulty under a load, Fife. 2. To wriggle; to walk feebly. *Gall. Encycl.* 3. To hang loosely, and nearly in a detached state, Dumfr.

To **WINGLE,** *v. a.* To carry in a dangling way, Fife. *Tennant.*

To **WYNIS,** *v. n.* To decay; to pine away, S. B. Perhaps corr. from E. *vanish.*

WINK, *s.* *In a wink*, in a moment, S. B. *Morison.*

WINKERS, *s.* The eye-lashes, S. Often called *Ee-winkers.*

WIN-KILL, *s.* A hollow in a stack of corn, hay, &c. for preventing it from being heated; perhaps q. *wind-kill*, Moray; synon. *Fause-house.*

WINKIT, *part. adj.* Somewhat turned; a term applied to milk when it has lost the sweet taste, Loth. Synon. *Blate'd*, q. v.

To **WINKLE,** *v. n. Hogg.* Apparently a diminutive from the E. v. *to wink.*

WINKLOT, *s.* A young woman; a wench. *Peblis Play.*—A. S. *wencle, wincle*, a handmaid.

WYNLAND, *part. pr.* Whirling; moving in a circular manner. *Barbour.*—Teut. *windel*, trochlea, *windel-en*, volvere.

WINLIN, *s.* V. Windlen.

WINNEL-SKEWED, *adj.* Under the influence of an illusion in sight. *Penrose's Journal.*—Isl. *vindölld* signifies tempestas ventosa, and Dan. *skiaev*, obliquus, q. driven awry by stormy wind.

WINNING, *s.* Habitation; residence. *Balf. Pract.*

WINNING, *s.* Conquest; attainment. *Spalding.*

WINNLE, *s.* V. Windlen.

WINNOCK, *s.* A window, S. O. V. Windock.

WINNOCK-BROD, *s.* The window-shutter, S. O. *A. Wilson's Poems.*

WINNOCK-BUNKER, *s.* A window-seat. *Burns's Tam o' Shanter.*

WINNOWSTER, Winnister, *s.* A machine for winnowing corn, Aberd.

WINRAME'S BIRDS. Of a tiresome tale it is said, "It's like *Winrame's birds*, unco langsum. The head o't gaed by the day, and the tail o't the morn." Prov. Berwick.

WINRAW, *s.* Hay or peats put together in long, thin heaps for the purpose of being more easily dried, S.; q. a *row* for *winning*, Gl. Sibb. A similar idea is conveyed by Yorks. *wind-raw*, "grass or hay raked into long rows for drying," Thoresby.

To **WINRAW,** *v. a.* To put in *rows* for *winning* or drying, Teviotd. "*To Windrow*, to rake the mown grass into rows, called windrows, Norf. and Suff." Grose.

WINS, *prep.* Towards; in the direction of, Ang.

WINS. Sometimes used as a termination, as in *Willawins*, q. v.

WYNSCOTT, *s.* Wainscot. *Aberd. Reg.*

WINSEY, *adj.* Of or belonging to wool, S. B. Apparently corr. from E. *woolsey.*

WINSH, *s.* A windlass, Caithn. This seems the same word with *Windis.*

WINSIE, *s.* Cloth of the linsey-woolsey kind, S. *Duff's Poems.*

WYNSIK, *s.* Covetousness. *S. P. Repr.*—Teut. *win*, *ge-win*, gain, and *soeck-en*, to seek.

WINSOME, *adj.* 1. Gay; merry; cheerful, S. B. *Burns.*—A. S. *winsum*, jucundus, laetus, from *wyn*, joy. 2. Comely; agreeable; engaging, S. *Ritson.*—E. *winning*, Su. G. *waen*, Isl. *vaenn*, pulcher, amoenus.

WINSOMELIE, *adv.* In a cheerful and engaging way, S.—A. S. *winsumlice*, suaviter, jucunde.

WINSOMENESS, *s.* Cheerfulness and engaging sweetness, S.—A. S. *winsumnesse*, jucunditas, amoenitas.

WINSTER, *s.* A disease of sheep, Shetl. It resembles apoplexy. *Surv. Shetl.*

WINT, *v. impers.* Befall. As, "Wae *wint* ye," equivalent to, "Wae worth ye," Aberd.

WINT, *pret. v.* Weened. *Pitscottie.*

WINTER, *s.* 1. "The last cartful of corn that is brought home" in harvest, Loth. *Hart's Rig.* 2. The autumnal feast, when it is postponed till the complete ingathering of the crop, Buchan. V. CLAAICK.

WINTER, *s.* An implement sometimes made to hang on the grate, and sometimes with feet to stand before the fire, for the purpose of keeping the tea-kettle warm, S. Synon. *Footman.*

WINTER, WINTER-SOUR, *s.* Curds and butter mixed together, and laid on bread, or eaten with it by way of *Kitchen*, Teviotd. This, in Upp. Clydes. is defined curds, made of soured milk, mixed with butter.

To WINTER, *v. a.* To pasture cattle, &c. through the winter, S. *Surv. Dunbart.*

WINTER-DYKES, *s. pl.* 1. Properly, those wooden frames, which are erected out of doors, for drying clothes, S. q. *winter-walls.* 2. Improperly applied to a screen or frame used for drying clothes, within doors, before the fire, S. O. V. WYNTER and DIKE.

WINTERER, *s.* A horse, sheep, or cow, kept to pasture in a particular place during winter, S. *Surv. Mid-Loth.*

WINTER-FISH. Fish caught in August, split, and allowed to remain in the brine till Spring, when they are washed and dried for exportation. *Edin. Zetl.*

WINTER-HAINING, *s.* The preserving of grass from being fed on during *winter*. *Maxwell.*

WINTERIN, WINTERLING, *s.* An ox or cow.—Isl. *vetrung-r*, juvencus anniculus, literally, a heifer that has passed one year; from *vetr*, winter.

WINTER-SOUR, *s.* V. WINTER.

WYNTYR, *s.* 1. Winter. *Wyntown.* 2. A year, ibid.—A. S. *winter* occurs in both senses.

WYNTIT, *part. adj.* The same with *Winkit*, Dumfr. Perh. as denoting the effect of exposure to the air.—Fr. *vent-er*, to blow.

To WINTLE, *v. n.* 1. To stagger; to reel, S. O. *Burns.*—Teut. *windtel-en*, circumagere, circumvolvere. 2. To wind round, Upp. Clydes. 3. To wriggle; to writhe; as, "He'll *wintle* in a widdie yet," *i. e.* he will writhe in a halter, Roxb.

WINTLE, *s.* A staggering motion, S. O. *Burns.*

WINTON-MONEY, *s.* Money given to a herd to induce him to take care of cattle, when put under his charge for grazing, S. A.; perhaps q. drink-money, from A. S. *win-tun*, vini taberna.

WINTROUS, *adj.* Wintry; stormy. *Z. Boyd.*

WINZE, *s.* A curse or imprecation, S. *To let a winze*, to utter a curse. *Burns.*—Teut. *wensch*, imprecatio.

WINZIE, *adj.* Unexpl. *Duff's Poems.*

To WIP, WYP, *v. a.* To bind round, S. *Dunbar.* E. *whip*, "to enwrap with thread."

WYP, *s.* A wreath; a garland. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *waip*, *wipja*, corona.

WYPE, *s.* A blow given by accident, or in a careless manner, Tweedd.; most probably from the same origin with the E. s. if not from O. Teut. *wippe*, flagrum, flagellum.

WIPPEN, *s.* A term used to denote that with which the handle of a golf-club is wound, generally a piece of the selvage of cloth, q. *Wipping*, from *Wip*, *v.* q. v. *Wedderb. Vocab.*

WIPPIT, *part. adj.* Tied about with small cords. *Douglas.* V. To WIP.

WYR, *s.* An arrow. *Barbour.*—Fr. *vire*, the arrow called a quarrell; Isl. *aur*, telum, sagitta.

To WYR, *v. a.* To wreathe; to let down by a whirling motion. *Barbour.* — Mod. Sax. *wyr-an*, Fr. *vir-er*, Lat. *gyr-are.*

WIR, *pron.* Our, Aberd. Shetl.; as, "Gie's *wir* things."

WIRDIE, *adj.* Weighty; important; q. metaph. sense of *Worthy*. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. WERDY.

WIRE-WORM, *s.* A sort of crustaceous grub, of a yellow colour, which destroys grain by eating the stalks underground; viewed as another name for the *Cut-worm*, Teviotd.

WYRINGING, *s.* Fretting; carking, Gall. "Whyriping and *wyringing* are one." *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *wyregung*, maledictio.

To WIRK, WYRK, *v. a.* 1. To work; to cause to accomplish. *Douglas.* 2. To make; to form. *Dunb.* —A. S. *wirc-an*, *wyrc-an*, facere.

WIRK, WERK, *s.* Work. *Wallace.*—Gr. ἐργ-ον.

WIRL, *s.* 1. A small rickety child, or any stunted animal, Perths. 2. A diminutive and harsh-featured person, Upp. Clydes.; also *Wirlie*, the same with *Wurl.* V. WARWOLF.

WIRLIN, *adj.* Querulous; peevish, Shetl.

WYROCK, *s.* A sort of hard excrescence. V. VIRROCK.

To WIRR, *v. n.* 1. To gnarl, to growl, as a dog, S. *Donald and Flora.* 2. To fret; to whine, Aberd. V. YIRR.

WIRR, *s.* A crabbed fellow; a diminutive peevish person; as, "a cankered *wirr*," Aberd. Mearns.

WIRRABLAA, *s.* A violent and short exertion, Shetl.

WIRRYCARL, *s.* A bugbear. Gl. Sibb.

WIRRY-COW, *s.* 1. A bugbear; a scare-crow, S. *Rams.* 2. Any frightful object, or awkward-looking person, S. *Guy Mann.* 3. The devil, S. *Rams.* 4. A goblin of any description, South of S. *Guy Mann.* From *wirry*, to worry, and *Cow*, q. v.

To WYRRIE, *v. a.* To strangle. V. WERY.

WIRRY-HEN, *s.* Perhaps one who swallows up the property of others, as a hen gobbles up what is thrown out. *Bannat. P.*

WIRSCHIP, *s.* V. WORSCHIP.

* *To* WIS, *v. n.* To know; pret. *wist*, S. *Inventories.* —Germ. *wiss-en*, scire.

To WIS, WISS, *v. n.* To wish, S. *Entail.*

WIS, WISS, *s.* A wish, S. *Entail.*—A. S. *wiss-an*, to wish.

WYSAR, *s.* The visor. V. WESAR.

WISCH, *pret. v.* Washed. *Houlate.*

To WISCHEAF, *v. a.* To vouchsafe. *Acts Ja. VI.*

WISCHELL-BUIK, *s.* "Ane *wyschell buik*." *Aberd. Reg.* Can this signify a book on the exchange of money, as noting the different rates? V. WISHILL, *v.*

To WYSE, *v. a.* To incline by caution or art. V. WEISE.

WISE-HORN, *s.* The gizzard, Gall. *Davids. Seasons.* The same with *Guschorn*, q. v.

To WISEN, WYSSIN, *v. n.* 1. To wither; to become dry and hard, S. pron. *wissen*; A. Bor. id. *Doug.* 2. To be parched in consequence of thirst, ibid.—A. S. *wisnian*, tabescere, marcescere; Isl. *visn-a*, id.

To WISEN, *v. a.* To cause to fade, or make dry. *Douglas.*

WISEN WYND. A ludicrous designation for the windpipe, the *weasand* being represented as an *alley* or narrow passage, South of S. *A. Scott's Poems.*

WISHIE-WASHIE, *adj.* Delicate; of a soft habit; applied to the constitution, S. E. *washy*, synon.; "weak, not solid."

To WISHILL, *v. a.* To exchange. *Bannat. Journ.* V. WISSEL, *v.*

WISHY-WASHY, *s.* Any sort of thin *blashy* drink, as very weak tea, beer, negus, &c. Roxb. *Gall. Enc.* Probably from E. *washy*, watery, weak.

WISHY-WASHIES, *s. pl.* Shuffling language; a cant term for being slow in coming to the point, S. B. *Shirr.* — Belg. *wisiewasie*, fiddle-faddle, whim-wham.

WISHT, *interj.* Hist; hush, Aberd.

To WISY, *v. a.* To examine, &c. V. VEST.

To WISK, *v. a.* 1. To give a slight, brushing stroke with any thing pliant, as twigs, hair, a piece of cloth, &c. S. 2. To hurry away, as if one quickly swept off any thing with a besom. *Doug.*—Germ. *wisch-en*, to wipe; Su. G. *wiska*, *kwisk*, a besom.

WISK, *s.* A slight brushing stroke with any thing pliant, S.

To WISK *away*, *v. n.* To move off nimbly, S.; *whisk*, E. *Douglas.*

WYSK, *s.* A quick motion; S. *whisk*. *Barbour.* *With ane wysk*, adv. Quickly. *K. Hart.*

WISP, *s.* Perh. a wreath. *Compota Episc. Dunkel.*

WISP, *s.* An ill-natured person, Shetl.; perhaps from Germ. *wespe*, a wasp.

To WISP *the Shoon.* To put a wisp of straw into the shoes or brogues worn by the peasantry, in order to keep their feet comfortable, Roxb.

To WISS, *v. n.* To wish, S. V. WIS.

WISS, *s.* A wish, S. V. WIS.

WISS, *s.* Use. *Aberd. Reg.*

To WISS, WISSE, *v. a.* To direct; to guide; to put one in the way of obtaining any thing, S. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *wiss-ian*, instruere, monstrare; Isl. *vys-a*, Dan. *vys-er*, ostendere.

WISS, *s.* The moisture that exudes from bark, in preparing it for being tanned, Perths.—Isl. *vaes*, *vos*, humiditas.

WYSS, *adj.* 1. Wise; prudent, S. *Wallace.* 2. Knowing; informed; *wysser*, better informed, S.—A. S. *wis*, sapiens; Su. G. *wiss*, certus. 3. In the full exercise of reason, more commonly used with a negative, S. *Fergusson.*

To WISSEL, *v. n.* 1. To exchange. 2. To club in drinking, Ang. Synon. *Birle.* "Cambio, *to wissel* or change money," Despaut. Gram.

WISSEL, *s.* Change. V. QUHISSEL.

To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse, Perths. *Campbell.* 2. To bandy words of strife. *Belhaven MS.*

WISSLER, WISLARE, *s.* One who exchanges money. *Acts Ja. III.* V. QUHISSELAR.

WYSS-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Possessing the appearance of propriety; prudent, S.—A. S. *wis-lic*, prudens. 2. Befitting one's situation or circumstances, S. *Smugglers.*

WYSS-LIKE, *adv.* Properly; decently, S.—Germ. *weislich*, discreetly, judiciously.

WYSS-WIFE, WISE-WIFE, *s.* A periphrasis for a witch, S. *Spotswood.*—Germ. *weissen-frauen*, witches.

To WISTEL, *v. a.* To wager; to stake; to bet, Ang. An improper use of the v. *Quhissel*, to exchange.

To WISTER, WYSTER, *v. n.* To be engaged in a broil or scuffle, accompanied with high words, Perths.

WISTER, WYSTER, *s.* 1. A scuffle of this description, ibid. 2. A biting, rainy wind, Shetl.—Isl. *vaes-a*, inquietare.

WYSURE, *s.* Perhaps, consideration. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *visoense*, id.

To WIT, WYT, WITT, *v. a.* To know; to wot. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. A. S. *wit-an*, scire, noscere.

WIT, WITT, *s.* Intelligence; information; tidings, S. *To get Wit of a thing*, to obtain information with respect to it, S. *Wall.* *To let Wit*, to make known; to communicate intelligence, S.—A. S. *wit*, *ge-wit*, scientia, notitia.

To WYT, *v. a.* To shun; to avoid. *Barbour.*—Lat. *vit-are*, id.

WITCH-BEADS, *s. pl.* The name given to *Enfrocht*, S. E. *St. Cuthbert's Beads.* *Ure's Rutherglen.*

WITCH-BELLS, *s. pl.* Round-leaved bell-flower, S.—Sw. *maerebiael*, *i. e.* the bell of the nightmare, viewed as an incubus. V. THUMBLES.

WITCH-CAKE. A cake, according to tradition, prepared for the purposes of incantation, S. *Rem. of Nithsdale Song.*

WITCHES' BUTTERFLY. A very large thick-bodied moth, of a drab or light brown colour, S.

WITCHES' KNOTS. A sort of matted bunches, resembling the nests of birds, frequently seen on stunted thorns or birches; a disease supposed to be produced by a stoppage of the juices, Roxb.

WITCHES' THIMBLES. The flowers of fox-glove, Teviotdale. *Edin. Mag.*

WITCH-GOWAN, *s.* Said to be the Dandelion, or Leontodon taraxacum, Linn. Dumfr. V. GOWAN.

WITCHING DOCKEN. A name given by old women to tobacco, Ayrs.

WITCH-SCORE, *s.* The mark given, with a sharp instrument, to a supposed witch above her breath, S. *Gall. Encycl.* V. SCORE, *v.*

WITCHUCK, *s.* The sand-martin, a bird, Orkney. *Low.*

To WITE, *v. a.* To blame; to accuse; the prep. *with*, or *for*, being added, S. *Kelly.*—A. S. *wit-an*, Su. G. *wit-a*, imputare, exprobrare.

WITE, WYTE, *s.* Blame, S. *Douglas.* Used by *Spenser.*

WYTELESS, *adj.* Blameless. *Ramsay.*

WYTENONFA, *s.* A disease. V. WEDONYPHA.

WITER, *s.* One who blames another, Clydes.

WITEWORDIE, *adj.* Blameworthy, ibid.

* WITH, WI', *prep.* 1. As signifying against. *To be wi' a person*, to be avenged on one; as, "I'll be *wi'* him for that yet," Roxb.—A. S. *with*, Su. G. *wid*, contra, adversum. 2. In the sense of according to; as, "*Wi'* his tale." V. TALE, *s.* 3. As expressive of sufferance or any degree of approbation; an elliptical idiom. With the negative prefixed, it expresses disapprobation, or rather dislike, S.

> Italian trills he cudna wi' them;
> Wi' dear strathspeys he aft wad glee them.—*Fergus.*

WITH. *To gae with*, *v. n.* To miscarry; to fail, as respecting either one's circumstances or moral conduct, S.—A. S. *with*, Su. G. *wid*, against; A. S. *with-ga-en*, to oppose.

To WITHER, *v. n.* To fret; to whine; to whimper, Aberd.—A. S. *hwother-an*, "to murmur."

WITHERGLOOM, *s.* The clear sky near the horizon, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.* V. WEDDIE-GLIM.

WITHERLOCK, *s.* That lock of hair in the mane, of which one takes hold when mounting on horseback, Roxb.

WITHERON, *s.* A rogue, Shetl.

WITHEROU, *s.* A rogue. "A guild *witherou*," expl. a great rogue, Orkn.

WITHERSHINS, *adv.* In the contrary direction; properly, contrary to the course of the sun. *Gent.*

Shep. In addition to the examples of Jamieson may be given the following from *The Faery Queen*:—

"That say'd, her round about she from her turn'd,
She turned her contrary to the sunne;
Thrice she her turn'd contrary, and return'd
All contrary; for she the right did shunne."

V. WIDDERSINNIS.

WITHERSPAIL, *s.* Goosegrass or clivers, Galium Aparine, Roxb.

WITHERWECHT, *s.* The weight thrown into one scale, to counterbalance the paper or vessel in the opposite scale, which contains the goods bought, S. B.—A. S. *wither*, against, and *wiht*, weight, q. opposite weight.

WYTHEST. Apparently for *wychtest*, most powerful. *Rauf Coilyear.*

WITH-GANG, *s.* Toleration; permission to pass with impunity. *Skene.* From *gang*, to go, and the prep. *with.*

WITH-GATE, *s.* Liberty; toleration. *Acts Ja. VI.* S. *with*, and *gate.*—A. S. *gat*, via.

To GET THE WITH-GATE. To gain the advantage; to get the better off; to overcome by some false pretence; to overreach, Ayrs.

To WITHHALD, WITHHAUDE, *v. a.* 1. To withhold, S.; *l* quiescent. 2. To hold; to possess. *Doug.*

WI' THIS, *adv.* Upon this, hereupon, S. V. WI'.

WITHLETTING, *s.* Obstruction. *Barbour.*—A. S. *with*, and *let-an*, to permit.

WITHOUTYN, *prep.* Without. *Wallace.*—A. S. *with*, versus, and *utan*, extra.

To WITHSAY, *v. a.* To gainsay; to oppose. *Barb.*—A. S. *with-saegg-an*, to deny, to gainsay.

To WITHSET, *v. a.* To block up; to stand in the way of. *Barbour.*—A. S. *with-sett-an*, to resist; O. E. "*withsett-yn*, obsisto, obsto," Prompt. Parv.

To WITHTAK, *v. a.* To lay hold of; to seize. *Knox.*—A. S. *with-taec-an*, ad capere.

WITH THAT, *adv.* Upon that; thereupon. *Wallace.*—Isl. *vid that*, id.

WITH THI, *conj.* 1. Wherefore. *Poems 16th Cent.* 2. Provided; on condition. *Barbour.*—A. S. *with*, propterea, and *thy*, quod.

WITTANDLIE, WITTANLIE, *adv.* Knowingly, E. *wittingly. Acts Ja. V. Acts Mary.*—A. S. *witendliee*, scienter.

WITTER, *s.* A tree reserved in a general cutting, or in what is called a *Hag. Surv. Clydes.* The same with *Witter*, a mark.

To WITTER, WYTYR, *v. a.* To inform; to make known; to direct. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *witr-a*, notum facere, indicare.

To WITTER, *v. n.* To struggle in whatever way; often, to struggle for a sustenance; as "I'm witterin' awa." A person, adopting projects beyond his means, and struggling with poverty, in attempting to gain the end in view, is denominated "a *witterin'* body," Mearns.—Teut. *weder-en*, resistere.

WITTER, *s.* The barb of an arrow or fish-hook, S. *Guy Mannering.*

To WITTER, *v. n.* To fight; to fall foul of one another, Gl. Sibb. Perhaps, to take one by the throat.—Belg. *veter*, a point; Teut. *wette*, acies cultri. V. WITTER, *s.*

WITTER, *s.* The throat, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.*—This seems corr. from Lat. *guttur.*

WITTERLY, *adv.* According to good information. *Barbour.*

WITTER-STONE, *s.* Apparently a stone originally placed as a *witter* or mark. *Fountainhall.*

WITTERT, *part. adj.* 1. Barbed, S. A. 2. Mixed, Banffs.

WITTING, *s.* Knowledge. *Acts Ja. VI.*

WITTINS, *s. pl.* Knowledge. *Without my wittins*, without my knowledge, S.—A. S. part. *wittende*, knowing.

WITTIR, WITTER, *s.* 1. A mark; a sign. *Douglas.* 2. A pennon; a standard. *Godscr.* 3. In *curling*, the mark towards which the stones are pushed, S. A. *Davidson.*

WITTIS, *s. pl.* The senses. *Henrysone.*

WITTRYNG, WYTTRING, WITTRIKE, *s.* 1. Information; knowledge. *Douglas. Minstr. Bord.* 2. Information with respect to future events, or of a prophetic kind. *Barbour.*—Isl. *vitr-a*, is syn. with Sw. *foreboda*, to prognosticate.

WYUCHLET, *s.* A thin object, or person, Angus.

To WYVE, WYWE, *v. a.* To weave, Aberd. "Vder wobbis that he *wyvis.*" *Turras.*

WYVER, *s.* 1. A weaver. 2. A spider, Aberd. V. SPINNER, in Johns.

WYVERS'-WOBS, *s. pl.* Cobwebs.

To WIZE, *v. a.* To entice away, Lanarks. *Mary o' Craignethan.* V. WEISE.

WIZEN, *s.* The throat, S. *Journ. Lond.* E. *weasand*, the windpipe. This word is used in a curious proverbial query, addressed to a hungry person: "Does your wame trow your *wizen* cuttit?" Q. Are you so impatient for food, that your belly is disposed to believe that some fatal accident has befallen its purveyor, the gullet? Roxb.

WIZZARDS, *s. pl.* Quick-grass, or other weeds, dried or *wizzened*, on fallow fields, Moray. Supposed to be from the v. *to Wizen*, or *Wizzen.*

To WIZZEN, *v. n.* To become dry. V. WISEN.

WLISPIT, *pret.* Lisped. *Barbour.* V. ULISPIT.

WLONK, *adj.* 1. Gaudily dressed; superl. *wlonkest. Sir Gawan.* 2. Rich, ibid.

WLONK, *s.* A woman of rank, or one splendidly dressed. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *wlonce*, *wlance*, gay, splendid, rich.

WO, *interj.* Addressed to horses, when the driver wishes them to stop. *Surv. Berw.*

WOAGE, *s.* A military expedition. V. WIAGE.

WOB, *s.* A web; S. *wab* or *wub. Douglas.*

WOBAT, *adj.* Feeble; decayed; *wobart*, Ang. *Dunbar.* V. VOWBET.

WOBSTER, WOBSTAR, *s.* A weaver; S. *webster. Lyndsay.*

WOCE, *s.* Voice. *Barbour.*

To WOCHE, *v. a.* *Act. Dom. Conc.*—O. Fr. *voch-er*, and *vouch-er*, signify legally to cite or call; from L. *voc-are.* Hence it seems to signify, to assert a claim to property, in the way of inviting those who oppose this claim to exhibit their objections.

WOD, WODE, WOUD, *s.* A wood. *Doug.*—A. S. *wudu*, Belg. *woud*, S. *wud*, id.

WOD, WODE, VOD, *adj.* 1. Mad; S. *wud. Wallace.*—A. S. *wod*, amens, insanus. 2. Furious with rage denoting the act, S. *Douglas.* An emphatical proverb is used in this sense in Fife: "Ye hand a stick in the *wod* man's e'e," literally, You hold a stick in the eye of a furious man, *i. e.* You continue to provoke one already enraged.—A. S. *wod*, furiosus; Isl. *od-ur*, insanus, ira percitus. 3. Having a fierce or fiery temper; expressive of the habit, S. 4. Ravenous; in relation to appetite. *Doug.* 5. Wild, as opposed to an animal that is domesticated. *Wall.* E. *Wood.*

ANCE WOD AND AYE WAUR. 1. Increasing in insanity. 2. It is applied to one, who, being in a passion, still waxes more furious, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*

WOD, WUD. *In the wud o't*, an expression applied to a person when eager to obtain or do any thing, or when greatly in need of it, S. B.

WODDER, *s.* Weather. "Wynd and *wodder*." *Ab. Register.*

WODDIR, *s.* Wether. *Aberd. Reg.*

WODE, *adj.* *Wode frie*, void and free, *i. e.* without any armed men. *Pitscottie.*

WODENSDAY, *s.* The name given to Wednesday by old people in the upper district of Roxb.

WODERSHINS, *adv.* V. WIDDERSHINS.

WODEWALL, WOOD WEELE, *s.* Variously explained, as a thrush, a wood-lark, a red-breast. *Pop. Ball.*

WODIR, *s.* Weather. *Douglas.*

WODMAN, *s.* A madman. *Acts Ja. III.*

WODNES, *s.* Fury; madness, S. *Wynt.*—Alem. *wuotnissa*, dementia.

WODROISS, *s.* A savage. Perhaps, rather *wodwiss*. *Houlate.*—A. S. *wude-wase*, satyra, faunus.

WODSET, *s.* The same with *Wadset*. *Acts Cha. I.*

WODSET, *adj.* Let in *wadset*, S. ibid.

WODSPUR, *s.* A forward, unsettled, and fiery person, S. *Minst. Bord.* E. *Hotspur.*

WODWARD, *s.* A kind of ornament. *Inventories.*

WOED, *pret.* Waded. *Bannat. Journ.* V. WOUDE.

WOFT, *s.* The woof. V. WAFT.

To WOID, *v. a.* To divide. *Wallace.*

WOYELEY, *adv.* Wickedly. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *wolice*, prave, inique, *wo-lic*, pravus.

WOIK, *pret. v.* Fled; wandered. *Doug.*

WOYNE, *s.* Perh. labour. *Maitland P.*—Sw. *wonda*, difficultas, *wond-a*, laborare.

WOISTARE, WOUSTOUR, *s.* A boaster; S. *wouster*. *Douglas.* V. VOUST.

WOITTING, *part. pr.* Voting. *Acts Cha. I.*

WOKLY, *adv.* Weekly. *Acts Ja. V.* V. OWKLIE.

WOLK, *pret.* Walked. *Douglas.*

WOLK, *s.* Week. "Euerlik *wolk*," every week. *Aberd. Reg.*

WOLL, *s.* Wool. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Teut. *wolle*, A. S. *wulle*, Su. G. *ull*, id.

WOLL, WOIL, *s.* A well. *Poems 16th Cent.*—From A. S. *weall-an*, to boil up.

WOLLY, *adj.* Woollen. *Douglas.*

WOLROUN, *s.* Perhaps, impotent person. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *gall*, testiculus; Teut. *ruyn-en*, castrare.

WOLT, *s.* A vault. *Acts Mary.* V. VOUT.

To WOLTER, *v. a.* To overturn. *Maitl. P. Wolter*, id. Yorks. Ray's Lett.—Teut. *woelter-en*, volutare.

WOLTER, *s.* An overturning; a change productive of confusion; S. *walter*. *Knox.*

WOLVIN, *part. pa.* Woven. *Inventories.*

WOLWAT, WOLWOUSS, *s.* Velvet. *Aberd. Reg.*

WOLX, *pret. v.* Waxed; became. *Douglas.*

WOMAL, WUMMEL, *s.* A wimble, an instrument for boring, S. V. WOMBIL.

WOMAN-HOUSE, *s.* The laundry, S. B. *Lamont's Diarey.*

WOMAN-MUCKLE, *adj.* Having the size of a full-grown female, Clydes. *Edin. Mag.*

WOMAN'S SONG. *To Lay the Woman's Sang*, a phrase, denoting the change from mirth to sorrow, for the loss of a husband or a lover. *Session-Records of Kirkcaldy.*

WOMBIL, WOMMILL, WOMYLL, *s.* A wimble, S.; pron. *wummil*. *Invent.*

WOMENTING, *s.* Lamentation. *Douglas.* V. WAYMING.

To WOMPLE, *v. a.* To wrap. V. WIMPIL.

WON, *part. pa.* Dried, S. V. WIN, to dry.

To WON, *v. n.* To be able; to have any thing in one's power. V. WIN, *v. n.*

To WON, WIN, WYN, *v. n.* To dwell, S. *Doug.*—A. S. *wun-ian*, Germ. *won-en*, id.

To WON, *v. a.* To dry by exposure to the air.

WON, *part. pa.* Raised from a quarry, also dug from a mine. V. WIN, *v. s.* 3.

WONCE, *s.* An ounce of weight. *Ab. Reg.*

WOND, *s.* Wind. *Ab. Reg.*

To WOND, *v. n.* To depart; used for *wend*. *Gawan and Gol.*

WONED, *pret. v.* Perh. prepared. *Poems 16th Cent.*

WONGE, *s.* The cheek. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *waeng*, Isl. *vong*, maxilla.

WONYEONIS, *s. pl.* Onions. *Ab. Reg.*

WONNER, *s.* A dweller, Roxb.

WONNYN, *part. pa.* Obtained, from the v. *to Win*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

WONNYN, *part. pa.* Dried. V. WIN, *v. s.* 2.

WONNYNG, WYNING, *s.* A dwelling. *Barbour.* This term is still used to denote the chief house on a farm, or that which is occupied by the tenant. It is also called the *Wonnin-house* or *Wunnin'-house*, Roxb.—A. S. *wunung*, mansio. V. WON, to dwell.

WONNYT. L. *wemmyt*, q. v. *Barbour.*

WONT-TO-BE, *s.* A custom or practice that prevailed in former times, Ang.

—Mony *wont-to-be's*, nae doubt,
An' customs we ken nought about,
Were then in vogue, that's now forgotten,
An' them that used them lang syne rotten.
Piper of Peebles.

WOO, *s.* Wool, S. *Kelly.* *It's aw as woo*, S. Prov. It is all one, or of one kind.

WOODER, *s.* The dust of cotton or flax, Roxb.

WOODIE, *s.* 1. Two or three willow twigs twisted together, in a circular form, used for binding the end of a broom besom, Roxb. 2. A halter, for hanging a criminal, S.

Donald Caird, wi' mickle study,
Caught the gift to cheat the *woodie*.
Sir W. Scott's Songs.

TO CHEAT THE WOODIE. V. WIDDIE.

CHEAT-THE-WOODIE, *s.* One who has narrowly escaped from being hanged, S. V. WIDDIE, WIDDY.

WOODIE-CARL, *s.* The name of a pear introduced into this country by the Cistercian monks, Roxb.

WOOD-ILL, WUDE-ILL, *s.* A disease of cattle, from eating some kind of herb which makes them pass blood instead of urine, S. A.; the same with *Muir-ill*, q. v.

WOOD-LOUSE, *s.* A book-worm, Loth.

WOODRIP, *s.* The Asperula Odorata, E.; *Woodruff*, S. *Leyden's Descr. Poems.*—A. S. *wude-rofa*, Asperula; according to others, Hastula regia. O. E. "*Woodroue* herbe. Hastia regia," Prompt. Parv.

WOOERBAB, *s.* 1. The garter-knot below the knee, with a couple of loops, formerly worn by sheepish lovers, S. O. *Burns.* 2. The neckcloth knit with the lover's knot, so as to display the *babs* or ends, S. O.

WOOF, *s.* One of the names given to the gray gurnard on the Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

WOOY, *adj.* Woolly, S. *Picken's Poems.*

WOOIN-SWABS, *s. pl.* A bellyful. As *swabs* denotes food, this compound term is used in relation to a fellow who "*courts* for cake and pudding," Fife.

WOOLSTER, *s.* A woolstapler. *Surv. Ayrs.*

WOONE, *part. pa.* of the *v. Win*, to dry. *Descr. of the Kingd. of Scotl.*

WOOSTER, *s.* A suitor; a wooer. *Rem. Nithsd. and Gall. Song.*

To WOOZE, *v. n.* To distil; E. *Ooze. Annand's Mysteriam Pietatis.* V. WEESH.

WOP, *s.* A thread with which any thing is bound. "Ane *wop* of gold." *Aberd. Reg.* V. OOP.

WOR, *pret.* Guarded; defended. *Wallace.* V. WER.

WOR, *adj.* Worse. *Kennedy.* V. WAR.

WORCHARD, WORTCHAT, *s.* An orchard; sometimes *Wotchat*, Roxb. *Wotchat*, A. Bor. Grose.—A. S. *wyrt-geard*, a garden of herbs.

WORD. Become. V. WORDIS.

WORD, *s.* *To get the word o'*, to have the character of; as, "She *gets the word o'* being a licht-headit queyn," *i. e.* it is generally said of her, S.

WORDY, *adj.* Worth; worthy, S. *Burns.*

WORDIS, *v. imp.* *It wordis*, it behoves; it becomes. *Wallace. Bes worde of*, become of. *Z. Boyd.*—Belg. *word-en*, O. Su. G. *woird-a*, Isl. *verd-a*, interesse, pertinere. V. WORTH, *v.*

WILL WORD *of*, occurs in the same sense as signifying, will become of. *W. Guthrie.*

WORDS, *pl.* *To mak Words.* 1. To talk more about any thing than it deserves, S. 2. To make an uproar, Aberd.

To WORK or WURK, *v. a.* 1. To sprain; *to wurk one's shacklebane*, to sprain one's wrist, Gall. 2. To trouble; to vex; to torment; to plague, S. Thus the language of threatening is often expressed, "I'll *wurk* him for that yet." V. WARK, *v.*

To WORK *to* one's self. This is a decorous phrase, used among the peasantry in Loth. when the act of easing nature is meant to be expressed. It is said of one in this case, *He's wurking to himsell.*

WORL, *s.* The same with *Worlin*, q. v.

WORLIN, *s.* A puny and feeble creature. *Dunbar.* A dimin. from *worl*, *wurl*, *wroul*, all corr. from *Warwolf*, q. v.

WORM, *s.* 1. A serpent; often one of a monstrous size and terrific description. *Memorie of the Somervills.* 2. A designation, given by some old people, to the toothache, Loth.; from the idea that the pain is produced by a worm in the tooth; synon. *Onbeast*, Ang. *Wedderb. Vocab.* 3. The gnawings of hunger; *the hungry worm*, S. 4. Sour water from the stomach. Moray.

WORM-MONTH, *s.* A designation given to the month of July, Perths., from the hatching of many kinds of reptiles in this month.

WORM-WEB, WORM-WAB, *s.* A spider's web, Perths. Kinross, Renfr. Lanarks. *Moose-web*, synon. *Galt.*

To WORRY, *v. n.* To choke; to be suffocated, S. *Ramsay.*

WORRY-CARL, *s.* 1. A snarling ill-natured *carl*, who speaks as if he would *worry* one, Roxb. 2. A large, coarse winter pear. Also called *Washwarden*, ibid.

WORRI-COW, WORRYCOW, *s.* V. WIRRYCOW.

To WORRIE, *v. a.* To strangle. *Kennedy.*

WORRYOURIS, *s. pl.* Warriors. *Gawan and Gol.*

WORSCHIP, WIRSCHIP, *s.* 1. A praiseworthy deed; a valorous act. *Barbour.* 2. Honour; renown. *Henrysone.*—A. S. *weorthscipe*, honour, estimation.

WORSET, *s.* Corr. of E. *worsted*, S. *Spalding.*

WORSING, *s.* Injury. *Balfour's Pract.* The *v. to Worse*, is used by Milton.

To WORSLE, *v. n.* To wrestle. *Z. Boyd.*

WORSLING, *s.* Wrestling. V. WARSELL.

WORSUM, *s.* Purulent matter. *Forbes on the Rev.* V. WOURSUM.

WORT, *v. impers.* Become, Rtr. For. Corr. from *Worth*, q. v. *Hogg.* V. WORDIS.

To WORT, *v. a.* To waste any article, particularly of food; to be prodigal of it, so as to put it to disuse. V. ORT, *v.*

To WORT, WORT-UP, *v. a.* To dig up. *Bellend.*—A. S. *wrot-an*, versare rostro; Belg. *wroet-en*, *wroet-en*, id.

To WORTH, WOURTH, *v. n.* 1. To wax; to become; part. pa. *wourthin. Barbour.*—A. S. *weorth-an*, Teut. *word-en*, fieri, esse, fore. 2. *It worthis*, *v. imp.* it becomes. *Him worthit*, it was necessary for him, &c. *Barbour.* V. WORDIS.

* WORTH, *adj.* Good; valuable, S.; without including the idea of comparison, as in E. *Spalding.*

NAE WORTH. 1. Worthless; not good, Aberd. 2. Of no value, ibid. 3. Not trusty, ibid.

WORTHELETH. Perhaps for *worthelith. Hewlate.*—A. S. *weorthlic*, insignis.

WORTHYHED, *s.* The same as *worschip. Barbour.*

WORTIS, *s. pl.* Herbs; plants. *Doug.*—A. S. *wyrt*, herba, olus.

WORTS, *s. pl.* The refuse of straw, hay, or other fodder, which cattle will not eat, Teviotd. E. *Orts*, Fife, id.; Dumfr. *Wort*, id.

WOSCHE, WOUSCHE, *pret. v.* Washed; S. *woosh*, pron. *wush*; S. B. *weesh. Douglas.*

WOSLIE, WOZLIE, *adj.* Applied to a shrivelled, small-featured, and hard-looking person, Roxb.

WOSP, WOSPE, *s.* A measure or certain quantity. *Aberd. Reg.*

WOST, *pret.* Wist, *i. e.* knew. *Act. D. Conc. Wust*, the vulgar pronunciation.—A. S. *wis-an*, scire.

WOST, *Colkelbie Sow.* Probably the same with *Vaust*, *Voist*, a boast, q. v.

WOSTOW. *Wotest thou*, knowest thou. *K. Quair.*

WOT, *pret.* Waxed. Perhaps corr. from *Worth*, Clydes. *Ballad, Edin. Mag.*

WOT, *s.* Intelligence; S. *wat. Fergusson.*

WOTHER-WEIGHT, *s.* The same with *Witherwecht*, S. A. *Hogg.*

WOTIS, *s. pl.* Votes. *Aberd. Reg.*

WOTLINK, *s.* A wench; used in a bad sense. *Dunbar.*

WOUBIT, *s.* A hairy worm, S. A. "*Woubit*, *Oubit*, one of those worms which appear as if covered with *wool*," Gl. Sibb.

To WOUCH, *v. n.* To bark, Galloway.

I had a wee dog, and he *wouched* at the moon;
If my *wang* be na lang, it's sooner dune.
Auld Sang, Gall. *Encycl.*

a variety of *Wouff*, id. the labial being changed, as in many instances in the pronunciation of Galloway, into the guttural sound.

WOUCH, *s.* The bark of a dog, Gall. "*Wouch*, the same with *Bouch*, a dog's bark," ibid.

WOUCH, WOUGH, *s.* 1. Evil; pravity. *Sir Trist.* 2. Injustice; injury. *Quon. Att.* 3. Trouble; fatigue. *Sir Trist.* 4. Wo; mischief, in a physical respect. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *wo*, *woh*, *wolg*, *weoh*, perversitas, pravitas, error.

To WOUD, *v. a.* To void; q. to evacuate. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *vuid-er*, id.

WOUDE, *pret.* Waded. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *wad-an*, vadere; imperf. *wod.*

WOUF, WOWF, *s.* The wolf, S. *Ramsay.*

To WOUFF, *v. n.* To bark, S. *Tarras.*—Su. G. *ulfw-a*, ululare, from *ulf*, a wolf; Belg. *guy-en*, to howl as a dog.

WOUK, *pret.* Watched. *Barbour.*

WOUK, Wouke, *s.* A week; S. B. *ook. Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *wuca*, Dan. *uge*, *uge*, id.

* WOULD, the *pret.* of the v. *to Will.* 1. Used by most of our old writers for *should*, like *will* for *shall. Durham Y. Command.* 2. Sometimes used for *must*, S. *Brown's Dict. Bible.*

WOUN, *adj.* "Woollen," Ayrs. *Picken.*

WOUND. Used as a superl. *Gaw. and Gol.*—Perhaps from *wond*, the pret. of A. S. *wand-ian*, vereri, to dread.

WOUNDER, Wondir, *adv.* Wonderfully. *Douglas.*

WOUNDRING, *s.* A monster; a prodigy. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wundrung*, admiration.

WOURSUM, Worsum, *s.* Purulent matter, S.; pron. *wursum. Douglas.*—A. S. *wyr*, pus, and *sum*, as denoting quality.

WOUSPE, *s.* V. Wosp, Wospe.

WOUSTOUR, *s.* A boaster. V. Woistare.

WOUT, *s.* Countenance; aspect. *Gawan and Gol.* V. Vult.

To WOW, *v. n.* To howl, Moray. *Pop. Ball.*

* WOW, *interj.* 1. Denoting admiration or surprise, S. *Douglas.* 2. Expressive of grief, S. 3. Expressive also of gratification, S. *Süller Gun.* Synon. with *Vow*, q. v.

To WOW, *v. n.* To wave; to beckon. *Gall. Encycl.*

To WOW, *v. a.* To woo or make love to. *Bannat. P.*—A. S. *wog-an*, nubere, *wo-gere*, procus, amasius, a wooer.

To WOW, *v. n.* V. Wour.

WOWF, *adj.* In some degree deranged. Nearly synon. with *Skeer*, but understood as denoting rather more violence, Upp. Lanarks. Roxb. "*Wowf* mad," Gl. Sibb. *The Pirate.*—A. S. *woff-ian*, delirare.

WOWFISH, *adj.* Approaching to a state of derangement, Roxb.

WOWFNESS, *s.* The state of being *wowf*, ib.

WOWN, *s.* Wont; custom. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *wuna*, Alem. *uuone*, mos.

WOWNE, *adj.* Wont; accustomed. *Wynt.*

To WOWT, *v. a.* To vault; to arch. *Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* V. Vout.

WRA, *s.* Hiding-place. *Douglas.*—Dan. *vraae*, a corner, a lurking-hole. 2. A company; society. *Doug.*—Fr. *fray*, sperma piscium. E. *Fry.*

To WRABBE, *v. n. Minstrel. Border.* It seems to signify *writhe*; syn. with *wry.*

To WRABIL, *v. n.* To move in a slow, undulating manner, like a worm; to wriggle; S. *warble*, *wurble. Douglas. Warple* is used in the same sense, S. B. *Ross.*—Teut. *wurbel-en*, Belg. *wervel-en*, gyros agere, in orbem versare.

WRACHYS. Ghosts. *Doug.* V. Wraith.

WRACK, *s.* For its different senses V. Wrak.

WRACK, *s.* Dog's grass, Gramen caninum, Triticum repens, Linn. Roxb.

To WRACK *up*, *v. n.* "This day's *wrackin' up*," it is clearing up, Renfr. Synon. *Brak.*

WRACK-BOX, *s.* The name given, in Galloway, to the vesicles on one species of fucus. *Gall. Encycl.*

WRAIGHLY, *adv.* Strangely or awkwardly. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *wraeclice*, peregre.

WRAIK, Wrak, *s.* 1. Revenge; vengeance. *Doug.* 2. Anger; wrath, ibid. 3. Destruction; *wreck*, E. *Wyntown.* 4. Denoting one who threatens or brings vengeance or destruction. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wraec*, *wraece*, Belg. *wraecke*, ultio, vindicta.

WRAIKFUL, *adj.* Revengeful. *Douglas.*

WRAITH, Wrayth, Wraithe, Wreth, *s.* 1. An apparition in the likeness of a person, supposed to be seen before, or soon after death, S. *K. James.* 2. Sometimes used, but improperly, to denote a spirit presiding over the waters. *Lewis.*—Moes. G. *ward-jan*, A. S. *weard-an*, custodire, as the apparition called a *wraith*, was supposed to be that of one's *guardian* angel; A. S. *weard*, a guardian, a keeper.

WRAITH, *s.* Provision; food. *Henrysone.*—Su. G. *ward*, Isl. *verd*, id. from Su. G. *war-a*, to eat.

WRAITH, *s.* Wrath. *G. Beattie.*

WRAITH, *adj.* Wroth. *Douglas.*

WRAITHLY, *adv.* Furiously. *Wallace.*

WRAK, Wraik, Wrack, Wreck, Wrek, *s.* 1. Whatever is thrown out by the sea, as *broken* pieces of wood, sea-weed, &c. S. 2. Often appropriated to sea-weed, S. *Barry.* This receives different names in different parts of S.; as, *button wrack*, *lady wrack*, &c. *Stat. Acc.* 3. The weeds gathered from land, and generally piled up in heaps for being burnt, S. *Pennecuick.* 4. Trash; refuse of any kind. *Ban. Poems.*—Su. G. *wrak*, E. *wreck*; also any thing that is of little value, mere trash; Dan. *vrag*, id.

WRAKER, Wracker, *s. Acts Ja. VI.* This seems to denote one who, as he had a right to inspect the *treis* or barrels made for packing fish, was authorized to *reject* those that were insufficient.—Teut. *wraecken*, to disapprove, to reject.

To WRAMP, *v. a.* To sprain any part of the body, S. Cumb.—Belg. *wremp-en*, to distort the mouth.

WRAMP, *s.* 1. A twist or sprain, S. *Watson.* 2. Violence in a metaph. sense. *Society Contendings.*

WRANDLY, *adv.* Without intermission; or with much contention. *Wallace.*—Fris. *wrant*, a litigious person, *wrant-en*, to litigate.

WRANG, *s.* 1. Wrong, S. A. Bor. *Barbour.* 2. Such an injury as implies civil injustice; a forensic term. *Quon. Attach.* 3. One of the terms used, S. B. to denote the supposed effects of witchcraft. Syn. *Ill. Ross.*

WRANG, *adj.* 1. Not proper; unjust, S. 2. Injurious, S. 3. Left. *Wrang hand*, left hand. *Bellend. T. Liv.* 4. Not in the exercise of reason; insane; as, "He's quite *wrang*," *i. e.* completely deranged, S.

To WRANG, *v. a.* 1. To injure; to wrong, S. 2. *To wrang one's sell*, to be guilty of falsehood or perjury; a soft mode of expression, S. B.

WRANGIS, Wrayngis, *s. pl.* The ribs or floor-timbers of a ship. *Douglas.* Radically the same with S. *rung.*—Fr. *varangues*, id.

WRANGOUSLY, *adv.* Wrongfully; unjustly, Loth.

WRANGWIS, Wrangwiss, *adj.* 1. Wrong; not proper. *Wallace.* 2. In reference to play; used to denote a bad or false move, S. B. *Ross's Hel.* 3. Wrongful; unjust. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *wise*, manner; used as a term. changes the s. to which it is affixed into an adj.; as, *riht-wise*, whence E. *righteous.*

To WRAPLE, *v. a.* To entangle; to warp; also *warple*, S. B. *Ross.* Originally the same with *Wrabil*, q. v.

WRAP-RASCAL, *s.* A kind of close greatcoat. *Heart of Midlothian. Rascal-wrapper* is used by some E. writers in the same sense.

WRAT, *s.* A wart, S. The *Verruca* of physicians. *Z. Boyd.*—Belg. *wratte.*

WRATACK, *s.* A dwarf, S. B. *Ross.*—Gael. *bridach*, *cruitecan*, id.; Dan. *vreden*, tortus.

To WRATCH, WRETCH, *v. n.* To become niggardly, S. *Kelly.*—Belg. *vrek, vrekkig*, niggardly.

WRATCH, *s.* A wretch, S.

To WRATCH, *v. a.* To fatigue one's self; to overstrain by any kind of exertion, Ettr. For.—A. S. *wrace-an*, agitare, infligere.

WRATE, *pret. v.* Apparently died. *Wyntown.*—Moes. G. *wrat-on*, Isl. *rat-a*, peregrinari.

WRATTIE, *adj.* Abounding with *warts*, S.

WRATTINESS, *s.* The state of being warty, Clydes.

WRATWEL, WRATWELL, *s.* A small narrow slip of skin that rises up on the side of the finger, near the nail, and becomes troublesome, sometimes inflaming, S. V. WARTWEIL.

WRAUL, *s.* A dwarfish creature, Fife. Syn. *Wirl, Wroul, Wurl.* V. WARWOLF.

WRE. L. *vre*, chance. *Barbour.*

WREAD, WREATH, *s.* A place for enclosing cattle, Ang.—A. S. *wraeth*, an enclosure; Su. G. *wreit, reit*, Isl. *reit-r*, id.

WREAT, *s.* 1. Writing. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. In pl. writings; q. *writs. Acts Cha. I.*

• WREATH, *s.* 1. *Wreath on a claw*, a phrase used when one winds many threads in the same direction above each other, Dumfr. 2. *Wreath of Snaw, Snaw Wreath, Snaw-Wride*, a snow-drift, a heap of snow blown up by the wind, S. *Gall. Encycl. Skinner.*

KAIM'D WREATH. A wreath of which the top is turned, or, as it were, *combed* over, and the face of it straight, Ettr. For.

WRECK, *s.* V. WRAK, *s.* s. 3.

WREDE, *s.* A wreath. V. WRIDE.

WREE, *s.* An instrument for cleansing grain, by separating that which is shelled from what retains the husks, Loth. Pron. also *Ree*, q. v.

To WREE, *v. a.* To separate shelled from unshelled grain, Loth.

To WREE, *v. a.* To writhe. V. WRY.

WREGH, *s.* Wretch. *S. P. Repr.*—A. S. *wraecca*, an exile, also a wretch.

To WREIL, WREKLE, *v. n.* To wriggle; to turn about. *Douglas.* Perhaps merely a corr. of E. *wriggle.*

To WREIST, WRIST, WREST, *v. a.* To sprain any part of the body, S. *Wramp*, synon. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *wraest-an*, intorquere.

WREIST, *s.* 1. A writhe or twist. *Pal. Hon.* 2. A sprain, S. *Wramp*, synon. *Watson.*

WREK, *s.* Refuse. V. WRAK.

WRETCH, WRECHE, *s.* A niggard; a covetous person, S. *Lyndsay.*

WRETH, *s.* Wrath. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *wraeth.*

To WRETH *one's self*, *v. a.* To be wroth, or filled with indignation. *Barbour.*—A. S. *wraeth-ian*, indignari, or *wreoth-ian, wreth-ian*, intorquere.

WRETHLY, *adv.* Wrathfully. *Henrysone.*

WRETT, *s.* Writing. *Aberd. Reg.*

WREUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* Wretchedness, Gl. Sibb.

To WRY, WREYE, *v. a.* To turn; to twist, O. E. *Doug.*—A. S. *writh-an*, intorquere.

To WRY, *v. a.* To cover; to conceal. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wre-on, wri-on, wrig-an*, tegere, celare.

WRIBLE, *s.* A quaver; the act of warbling; also *werble. Doug.*—Teut. *wervel-en*, to twirl, literally to turn round. V. WRABIL.

WRIDE, *s.* A wreath, as of snow. "We say *rees* o' snow, for wreaths of snow, and whiles *wrides.*" *Gall. Encycl.* The word in Ang. is *Wrede;* as, *a wrede o' snauw.* V. WREATH.

WRIDY, *adj.* Forming wreaths. *Gall. Encycl.*

WRIG, *s.* 1. The youngest or feeblest bird in a nest, S. Syn. *Weardie.* 2. A weak or puny child, or the youngest of the family, S.—Isl. *warg*, an exile. V. WALLIDRAG.

WRIGGLE, *s.* V. WINDSKEW.

• *To* WRIGGLE, *v. n.* To wrestle; to struggle, Aberd.—Sw. *wrick-a*, huc illuc torquere.

WRIGHT, WRICHT, WRYCHT, *s.* A joiner, S. 2. The general name for a common carpenter, S. Yorks. *Gawan and Gol.*—O. E. "*wryghte*, carpentarius," Prompt. Parv.; A. S. *wryhta*, a workman, one by whom any thing is framed, from *wryc-an*, to work.

To WRIK, *v. a.* To wreak; to avenge. *King Hart.*—A. S. *wric-an*, id.

WRING, *s.* Deformity; blemish. *Poems 16th Cent.*—From Teut. *wring-en*, torquere.

WRINGLE, *s.* A writhing motion, S. R. V. WRINK, *s.*

WRINK, WRYNK, *s.* 1. A turning or winding. *Doug.* 2. A trick; a subterfuge. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *wrenc, wrence*, fraus, dolus, stratagema; Isl. *reinki*, fraudulentus; Teut. *renck-en*, to bend, to turn, *rencke*, flexus, also fallacia.

WRINKLIT, *part. adj.* Wrinkled; intricate; having many turnings. *Douglas.*

WRITE, *s.* 1. Writing, as contrasted with verbal communication, S. *Writ*, "any thing written," E. *Walker's Peden.* 2. Used as expressing the size of the handwriting. *Sma' write*, small text. *Grit, Big*, or *Muckle write*, round text.

WRITER, *s.* An attorney, S. *Burns.*

WRITT, *part. pa.* Written.

WRITHNEB, *s.* The designation of a sow. *Colkelbie Sow.*

To WRYTH, *v. a.* To distort the body in rage. *Wyntown.*

WRO, WROO, *s.* Perhaps, enclosure; S. B. *wraa. Pop. Ball.* V. RAE.

WROIK, *s.* Spite; revenge. *Douglas.*

WROKEN, *part. pa.* Revenged. *Douglas.*—A. S. *wraec-an*, ulcisci.

WROTOK, *s.* The name given to a sow. *Colkelbie Sow.*—From A. S. *wrot-an*, rostro versare.

WROUGHT-BANE, *s.* A sprained joint. *Gall. Enc.*—From A. S. *woerc*, dolor, cruciatus. V. WORK, *v.*

WROUL, *s.* An ill-grown person, or puny child, S. V. WARWOLF.

WRUNCH, *s.* A winch or windlass, Lanarks.—Perh. from Teut. *wringh-en*, torquere.

WTEW, *prep.* Without; for *outwith.* "*Wtew* the schyr." *Aberd. Reg.*

WUD, *adj.* Mad; furious, &c. V. WOD.

LIKE WUD. A phrase used adverbially, expressing great vehemence, eagerness, or violent exertion, S. *Like mad* is the phrase in Fife.

> Lads oxter lasses without fear,
> Or dance *like wud.*
> *Maggie's Siller Gun.*

WUDDIEFU' *s.* V. WIDDIE-POW.

WUDDIEFU', *adj.* Cross-tempered, Dumfr.

WUDDRUM, WOODRUM, *s.* 1. A state of confusion, especially what is caused by something sudden and unexpected, S. 2. A wild fit; an obstinate, extravagant humour, Loth. V. WINDERDRUM.

WUDLINS, *adv.* With great eagerness, Buchan. *Tarras.*

WUDSCUD, *s.* A mad, romping boy or girl, Ang.—From *wud*, mad, and E. *scud*, to run away with precipitation; Sw. *skutt-a*, id.

WUDWISE, *s.* "A yellow flower which grows on bad land, and has a bitter taste." *Gall. Encycl.*

WUFF, *s.* "A person of a flighty, fiery disposition." *Gall. Encycl.*

WUGGLE, *s.* A bog or marsh, S. B. V. WAGGLE.

WUISH, *pret.* Washed, Clydes.

WULD, WULL, *adj.* Wild, S. B. *St. Kath.*

WULLCAT, *s.* A wild cat, S. *Hogg.*

To TUMBLE THE WULLCAT, (synon. *Catmaw*, S. B.) To leap the somerset; to whirl heels over head, S. O.

To TURN THE WULLCAT. A phrase denoting "the art of grasping the bough of a tree with the hands, and turning the body through between it and the bough." *Gall. Encycl.*

WULLIE-WAGTAIL, *s.* "The water-wagtail bird." *Gall. Encycl.*

WULLSHOCH, *s.* "A timid courter." *Gall. Encycl.* It is added, "*Wullyart*, and *Wullshoch* are one."

WULLSOME, *adj.* Wild. V. WILL, *adj.*

WUMMIL, *s.* S. A. Corr. from E. *Wimble.*

WUMMILTON, or WUMMILTON'S MUTCH. A name given to the Four of Clubs in the game of Whist, Teviotd.

WUND-BAND, *s.* An iron hoop put round any splintered or spliced work, for the purpose of strengthening or holding it together, Roxb.—Teut. *wind-en*, torquere.

WUNGALL, *s.* A tumour on the sole of the foot, filled with a watery humour, occasioned by walking in tight shoes, Berwicks. Evidently corr. from E. *windgall*, a term applied to the fetlock of a horse.

WUNTLIN', *s.* The act of wriggling from passion. Dumfr. *Saint Patrick.*—Teut. *wendtel-en*, *windtel-en*, volvere.

To WUP, *v. a.* To bind with a thread or cord. V. OOP.

WUPPIT, *part. pa.* Wound; wrapped.

WUPPLE, *v. a.* To roll up; to bundle up. Shetl.

WUR. Were. Lanarks.

To WURBLE, *v. n.* To wriggle, Tweedd. V. WRABIL.

To WURBLE, *v. a.* To tie a broken thread; a term used by weavers, Renfr.

WURDY, *adj.* Worth; deserving. V. WERDY.

To WURDLE, *v. n.* To labour diligently without much prospect of success, Clydes.

WURF, *s.* A puny, ill-conditioned child, Dumfr. V. WARWOLF, WERWOUF.

WURF-LIKE, *adj.* Having a stunted and puny appearance, ibid. *St. Pat.* V. URF.

WURGILL, *s.* "A person of narrow mind, given to the world's care." *Gall. Encycl. Wurling* is mentioned as synon. *Wurling* must here signify *worldling.*

WURL, *s.* The same with *Wroul*, a dwarfish person.

WURLIE. 1. Contemptibly small in size; as, "a *wurlie* bodie," an ill-grown person, Fife, Loth. 2. Rough; knotted; as, "a *wurlie rung*," a knotted stick, S. 3. Wrinkled; applied to a person; as, *a wurly body*, Lanarks.

WURLIN, *s.* A child or beast that is unthriven, Roxb. Syn. *Cryle.* V. WORLIN.

WURLYON, *s.* Apparently the same with *Wurlin. Saint Patrick.*

To WURN, *v. n.* To be peevish, and still complaining, Loth. Fife. V. WIRN.

To WURP, *v. n.* To be fretful. *Wurpin'*, fretting, Upp. Lanarks. V. ORP.

WURP, *s.* A fretful, peevish person, ibid.

WURPIT, *part. adj.* Fretful; peevish, ib.

To WURR, *v. n.* To snarl as a dog, Fife. Syn. with *Yirr.*—Isl. *verr-a*, id.

WURSUM, *s.* Purulent matter. V. WOURSUM.

WUSS, *s.* Juice; moisture, Berwicks. Roxb.—A. S. *wos*, *wose*, liquor, succus.

WUZLIE, WOOZLIE, WISLIE, *adj.* 1. "A *wuzlie* body," one whose face is meagre or much shrivelled, Roxb. 2. Applied to one who is dwarfish or stunted in growth, or who has not a healthful appearance. Also *Wuzlie-like*, Loth.—Perh. from Dan. *usal*, miserable, sorry.

Y.

This letter is, in the Buchan dialect, often prefixed to a word beginning with a vowel; as, *to Yauve*, to owe; *Yaffu'* for awful; *Yauvins* for *awns*, the beards of corn, &c. Y corresponds to A. S. *g* before a vowel. In the south of S. y consonant is prefixed to a variety of words which are elsewhere pronounced without it; as, *yaik* for *ache; yield*, age, for *eild*, &c.

YA, YEA, *adv.* Yea; yes, Moray. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *ja*, *jai*, Su. G. *ja*, A. S. *ia*, *ya*, id.

YAA, *adv.* Yea, Shetl. V. YA.

To YAAG, *v. a.* To importune incessantly, Shetl.—Isl. *jag-er*, exercere assiduo labore.

YAAGER, *s.* V. YAGGER.

YAAL, *interj.* Expressive of defiance; as, "*Yaal* boys!" q. yea will? Aberd. V. YAIL.

YABBLE, *v. n.* 1. To gabble, Fife. 2. To scold; to speak in an ill-natured style, Loth. 3. To be querulous, ibid.—Isl. *geifl-a*, blaterare.

BBOCK, *s.* "A chattering, talkative person." *Encycl.* [illegible] given as synon.; whence [illegible] a corr. of the latter, [illegible]

[illegible] ciation, &c. of S.

To YACK, *v. n.* To talk precipitately and indistinctly. *Gall. Encycl.*

YACK, *s.* *In a yack*, in a state of perplexity, Ayrs.

YACKLE, *s.* A grinder, a double tooth, Shetl.—From Isl. *jaxl*, dens molaris.

YACKUZ, *s.* "A person who *yacks*, who talks thick." *Gall. Enc.*—Isl. *jag-a*, idem saepius iterare.

YAD, YAUD, *s.* A thread, which, in the act of reeling, has been let over one of the reel-spokes, Roxb. Ayrs.

YAD, *s.* A piece of bad coal, which becomes a white ashy lump in the fire, Fife. *Gaist*, synon.

YAD, YADE, YAUD, *s.* 1. Properly an old mare, S.; E. *jade*, a worn-out horse, A. Bor. *yaud. Dunbar.* 2. A mare, S. A. *Mayne's Siller Gun.*—Isl. *jad* or *jada*, denotes the failure of the teeth.

To YADDLE, *v. n.* To contend, Upp. Clydes.; apparently a dimin. from *Yed*, id. q. v.

YADOK HIDIS. Unexpl. *Aberd. Reg.* (Spelled corruptly with *s.*)

YAD-SKYVAR, *s.* Apparently one who drives an old mare. *Dunbar.*—*Yad*, and perhaps Su. G. *skiufwa*, to drive.

To YAFF, *v. n.* 1. To bark; properly denoting the noise made by a small dog; to yelp, S. *A. Scott.*

To prate; to talk pertly; used as expressive of contempt, S. 3. To speak in the language of reprehension; apparently as including the idea of sharpness of tone, Roxb.—A. S. *gealp-an*, exclamare, gloriari; Isl. *gialf-ra*, incondita loqui.

YAFFING, *s.* The act of barking, S. *Guy Mann.*

YAGGER, *s.* 1. A travelling pedlar, a hawker, Shetl. *Pirate.* 2. Also expl. "a clandestine purchaser of things unfairly disposed of," ibid.

YAGHIES, (*gutt.*) *s.* The sound caused by the fall of a soft but heavy body, as of a man falling from a considerable height; as, "He cam doun wi' a yawfu' *yaghies*," Banffs.

To YAIK, YAICK, *v. n.* To ache, S. A. *L. Scotland.*

To YAIK, *v. n.* To quiver; to shake. *Burel.*

YAIKE, *s.* A stroke or blow, S.—Flandr. *jacke*, scutica.

YAIL, YALE, *interj.* Expressive of contempt of a person, on account of the arrogance of his proposals or pretensions, S.

"The king said, sail;
The wind said, *Yail*."—*S. Prov.*

YAIR, YAIRE, YARE, *s.* 1. An enclosure, stretching into a tideway, for the purpose of detaining the fish when the tide ebbs, S. *Stat. Rob. I.* 2. A sort of scaffolding which juts out into a river or frith in a straight line, S. *Stat. Acc.*—A. S. *wæer*, *wer*, piscina, septum; Su. G. *fisk-gaerd*, id.

YAIR-NET, YARE-NET, *s.* A long net extending into the bed of a river, inclined upwards, and fixed by poles, S. B. *Law Case.*

YAKEE, *s.* A double tooth, whether in man or beast, Orkney.—Isl. *iaxl*, dens molaris.

To YALD, *v. a.* To yield; pret. *yald*, *yhald*. *Doug.*—Isl. *giallda*, retribuere, luere.

YALD, YAULD, *adj.* 1. Sprightly; alert; active; vigorous, S. A. Loth. *A. Scott.*—Isl. *gilld-r*, expresses the same idea; viribus et virtute praestans. 2. Vigorous; strong, S. A. *Hogg.* 3. Sharp, as respecting the temperature of the air; as, "a *yauld* nicht," when there is a *snell*, frosty air, Ayrs. 4. Niggardly; parsimonious, Galloway.

YALDRAN, *s.* Yellow-hammer, Ang.

YALLACRACK, *s.* Intemperate altercation; excessive noise of voices, Shetl.—Isl. *gal-a*, aures obtundere; and Dan. *krak*, a noise.

YALLOCH, *s.* A shout; a shrill cry; the act of *yelling*, S. *Doug.*—Su. G. *gal-a*, to cry; *gell-a*, to resound. V. YELLOCH.

YALTIE, *adv.* "Slowly, S. B."

YALTIE, *interj.* "Take leisure, S. B."

YALTO, YALTOCO, *interj.* An expression of surprise, or of defiance, among the vulgar, Aberd. Most probably for "Yea, wilt thou? quoth." V. YELLY, YEALTOU.

To YAMER, YAMMER, YAWMER, *v. n.* 1. To shriek; to yell. *Douglas.* 2. Now generally used as signifying to fret; to whine; to whimper, S. *The Har'st Rig.*—Germ. *jammer-en*, plangere; A. S. *geomr-ian*, *geomer-ian*, to grumble.

YAMER, YAWMER, *s.* A cry; a yell. *Dunbar.*

YAMMERING, *s.* A continued whining, S.

YAMMILS, *s. pl.* Twins, Orkn. L. *gemellus.*

YAMOUR, *s.* Whining, S. *A. Wilson's P.*

To YAMPH, YAMF, *v. n.* To bark, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *gamb-r*, gannitus, *gamb-ra*, gannire.

YAN, YAN'T, *adj.* Small; puny, Ayrs.

YAN, *s.* "Sic *yans*," such small creatures, ibid.—C. B. *gwan*, *egwan*, puny, feeble.

YANK, *s.* A sudden and severe blow. *To tak ane a yank*, to give one such a blow; as, "Ill tak you a *yank* o' the chafts," Ettr. For. Upp. Clydes. *Lennander*, synon. *Hogg.*

YANKER, *s.* 1. Synon. with *Yank*, a smart stroke. 2. A great falsehood, Ettr. For. *Perils of Man.*

YANKER, *s.* 1. An agile girl, Roxb. Gall. "The same with *Spanker*, a tall clever girl." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. An incessant speaker, ibid.—Teut. *ionck-heer*, juvenis nobilis.

YANKIE, *s.* A sharp, clever, forward woman, Upp. Clydes.

YANKING, *part. adj.* Active; pushing; Expl. as synon. with *Throwdin*, Teviotd. *St. Ronan.*

YAPE, YAP, YAIP, *adj.* 1. Having a keen appetite for food, S. *Ross.* 2. Eager; having an earnest desire for any thing, S. *Henryson.* 3. Forward, S. B. *Skinner.*—Isl. *gypa*, vorax, from *gap-a*, hiare.

To YAPE, *v. n.* To be hungry. *Ramsay.*

YAPISH, YAIPISH, *adj.* Somewhat keen, S. *Douglas. Seasons.*

YAPLY, *adv.* Keenly; with a sharp appetite, S. *Ross.*

YARD, YAIRD, *s.* A garden, properly of pot-herbs; also called a *kail-yard*, S. *Douglas.* "The bonny *yard* of ancient Eden." *Fergusson.* A *kirk-yard*, q. v.—A. S. *geard*, Su. G. *gaerd*, Belg. *gaarde*, sepes, area clausa.

YARDIE, *s.* A small garden; *Kail-yairdie*, a small kitchen-garden, S. *Jacob. Relics.*

YARE, *interj.* Get ready quickly, Ettr. For. "*Yare, yare!* here they come! What's to be our fate? Keep close for a while." *Perils of Man.* V. YARE, *adj.*

YARE, YAR, YEAR, YORE, *adj.* Ready; alert; in a state of preparation, S. B. O. E. *Barbour.* It is evidently the same with *Gare*, q. v.

YARE, *s.* A wear for catching fish. V. YAIR.

To YARK, *v. a.* To beat. V. YERK.

YARK, *s.* A smart blow, S. B. V. YERK.

YARNAND MODE. The name formerly given in our schools in S. to the optative mood, q. *yearning*. "Optatiuo modo, *yarnand mode*." Vans' Rudiment.

YARNE, YEARNE, *adv.* Eagerly; diligently. *Barb.*—A. S. *georne*, *georn*, studious, careful, *earnest*; Su. G. *gerna*, libenter.

YARNETS, *s. pl.* An instrument for winding yarn, S.

YARN-WINDLES, *s. pl.* V. WINDLES.

To YARP, *v. n.* To whine; to carp; to complain, Ayrs.—Isl. *garp-r*, litigiosus.

YARPHA, *s.* 1. Peat full of fibres and roots, Orkn. 2. Peat combined with clay or sand; a denomination of soil, Orkn. *Barry. The Pirate.*—Isl. *joerfi*, lutum; Norw. *joerme*, black marshy earth, by the common change of *f* into *m*, Haldorson; Isl. *jarp-ur*, black, dark-coloured, seems to be the root.

YARR, *s.* Spurry, a weed found in poor land, S. *Surv. Banffs.*

YARRING, *adj.* Snarling; captious; troublesome. *Gl. Shirrefs.* V. YIRR.

To YARROW, *v. a.* To earn; to gain by industry, S. B.—A. S. *gearw-ian*, to prepare; Su. G. *garfw-a*, *gora*, id.

YARTA, expl. "a familiar address," Shetl.

YAT, *s.* Gate. *Barbour.*

To YAT, *v. a.* To pour in large quantity, Shetl. V. YET, *v.*

To YATTER, *v. n.* 1. To fret; to continue talking in a querulous manner, or as finding fault, Roxb. Fife. *Yetter*, Loth. 2. To chatter; either as contemptu-

ously characterizing the discourse of a speaker, who has a voluble tongue without much sense, or as respecting the noise made by many persons talking at once, Loth. Roxb. Fife.—Dan. *tadr-er*, to prattle.

YATTER, *s.* 1. Chattering noise; confused talk, Fife. 2. An incessant talker, Roxb.

YATTER, *s.* A confused mass; applied to a collection of stones, weeds, &c. Ayrs. Synon. *Hatter*, *Hotter*.

YATTERY, *adj.* Fretful. Mearns.

YATTLE, *s.* Strength; sometimes of mind, Fife. *Ballad.*

YATTLE, *s.* A double tooth or grinder, Orkn.—Isl. *jadl*, dens molaris. V. YACKLE.

YATTLE, *s.* A quantity of small stones on the land, Upp. Clydes.

YATTLE, *adj.* Covered with small stones, applied to ground, ibid.

YAVE, *s.* Awe, Banffs.

YAUCHTIN, *part.* Owing, Banffs. This is merely S. *auchtand*, with *y* prefixed.

YAUD, *s.* An old mare. V. YAD.

YAUD. *Far yaud*, the cry made by a shepherd to his dog, when he is to drive away some sheep at a distance. *Minst. Bord.*—A. S. *code*, ivit, from *gan*, ire, or from *gath*, accede.

YAVIL, YAVAL, *adj.* Prone, or lying flat, and apparently in a state of insensibility, Aberd. Banffs. *Journ. Lond.* V. AUALE, AWAIL, and AWALT.

YAVIL, *s.* The second crop after lea, Morays.; syn. *Avil*, Gall. V. AWAT.

To YAUL, *v. n.* To yell. *Sir Gawan.* V. YALLOCH.

YAUL-CUTED, *adj.* Having ankles formed for quick motion, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* From *yaul*, alert, and *cute*, ankle. V. YALD.

YAULD, *adj.* Alert, &c. V. YALD.

YAULD, *part.* Yielded. *Barbour.*

To YAUP, *v. n.* 1. To yelp, S. 2. Denoting the incessant crying of birds, S. A. Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *galp-en*, gannire instar vulpis. 3. To whine; applied to the querulous cry of a child, Roxb. Gall.

YAUP, YAWP, *adj.* Hungry. V. YAP.

YAUPING, *part. adj.* Ill-natured; peevish, Upp. Clydes.; q. *yelping*. "*Yaaping*, crying in despair, lamenting. Applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen, North." Grose.

YAUPIT, *s.* The blue titmouse, Parus coeruleus, Linn. Upp. Clydes.

YAUPRIE, *s.* The refuse of grain blown away by the fanners, Upp. Clydes.

YAUR, *s.* *Red Yaur*, the name given, by the Newhaven fishermen, to a species of fucus which children use for painting their faces.

YAUVINS, *s. pl.* The beards of corn, Buchan; S. *awns*. V. the letter Y.

YAUX, *s.* An axe, Buchan.—Su. G. *yxa*, anciently *oexe*, id.

To YAW, YAUW, *v. n.* 1. To whine, Selkirks. 2. To cry as a cat; to mew, S. Synon. *Waum*, S. B. *Saint Patrick.*

YAWFU', *adj.* The provincial pronunciation of E. *Awful*, Aberd. *Christm. Ba'ing.*

YAWL, *adj.* V. YALD, YAULD.

YAWP, *s.* "The cry of a sickly bird, or of one in distress." *Gall. Encycl.*

YAWS, *s. pl.* Apparently the disorder called *Syphilis*, also *Sivvens*, Orkn. Gall.

YAXE, *s.* An axe, Buchan.

YDILL, *adj.* Idle. *Barbour.*

YE, YIE, (corr. printed *Zei.*) This seems to have originated from an imitation of the liquid sound used in Fr. in consequence of *g* preceding *n*; or, where this was not the case, in consequence of the S. noun following the form of the verb which retained the sound of the Fr. infinitive or participle; as, *en-chainer*, *en-chainé*, whence S. *chenyie*.

YEABLES, *adv.* Perhaps, Loth. Border; *yeablesea*, A. Bor. V. ABLE.

YEALD, *adj.* Barren. V. YELD.

To YEALIE, *v. n.* Gradually to disappear, Ettr. For. V. ELY.

YEALINGS. V. YIELDINS.

YEAR-AULD, YEAR-OLD, *s.* 1. A colt one year old, S. *Donald and Flora.* 2. A young bullock or heifer, S. *Depred. on the Clan Campbell.*

YEARL, *s.* An earl, Aberd.

To YEARN, *v. n.* To coagulate, Roxb. V. EARN.

To YEARN, *v. a.* To cause to coagulate, ibid. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

YEARN, *s.* An eagle. *Burns.*

YEARNIN, YIRNIN, *s.* Rennet, Roxb. V. EARNING.

YEARNIN'-BAG, *s.* The stomach of a calf used for curdling milk, ibid. *Keeslip*, syn.

YEAROCK, *s.* A hen a *year* old, or that has just begun to lay eggs, S. B. V. EIRACK.

To YEATTLE, *v. n.* To snarl; to grumble, *Surv. Ayrs.* Perh. corresponding with *Yetter*.

To YECK, *v. n.* To hiccup, Loth. In Fife, *isk*.

To YED, *v. n.* To fib; to magnify in narration, Roxb. Loth. Renfr.; synon. with *Whid*.

YED, *s.* A fib or falsehood, ibid; as, "He tells a funny tale, but gies a *yed* now and than."—Isl. *gaed-a*, ornare.

To YED, *v. n.* To contend; to wrangle, Loth. *Rams.*—Isl. *odd-a*, *ydd-a*, excerto.

YED, *s.* Strife; contention, Loth. ibid.

YEDDLE, *adj.* Thick; muddy; applied to water, Loth. V. ADILL.

YEDE, YEID, YEED, YEUDE, YOWDE, *pret. v.* Went. *Yede* is still used in Ang.; *gaid*, S. *Barbour. Rose's Helenore.*—Norm. Sax. *gede*, A. S. *geode*, Moes. G. *idd-ja*, Isl. *od*, ibat.

YEEL, *s.* The pron. of Yule, Aberd.

YEERY, *adj.* Afraid of goblins, Roxb. V. ERY.

YEILD, YIELD, *s.* Age; as denoting any particular stage of human life, S. B. *eild*, S. *Acts Ja. IV.*

YEILD, *s.* Recompense, &c. V. YIELD.

YEILL, *s.* "Age." *Douglas.* It may, however, be the same with *Yeil*, q. return. V. EILD.

YEIR, YEERE, *s.* A year; ridiculously printed *Zeir*, *Zere*, from the ignorance of early copyists, who viewed the *y*, resembling the A. S. *g*, as if it had been *z*.

YEIRD *and* STANE. The mode of giving delivery of a feudal subject or land, is by putting into the hands of the heir, or purchaser, or his agent, earth and stone on that property, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

To YEISK, YESK, YISK, *v. n.* 1. To hiccup, S.; Fife, *isk*. *Doug.* 2. To belch; S. B. *eesk*, ibid.—A. S. *geocsa*, singultus; Germ. *gax-en*, *giz-en*, singultire.

YEISK, YESK, *s.* A single affection of hiccup, S.; *eesk*, S. B.

YELD, YEALD, YELL, EILD, *adj.* 1. Barren, S.; *yell*, *ell*, Border; A. Bor. *yell*. *Montg.* 2. A cow, although with calf, is said to *gang yeld*, when her milk dries up, S. B. *A yeld nurse*, a dry nurse. *Stat. Acc.* 3. Denoting cattle or sheep that are too young to bear, Dumfr. 4. Applied metaph. to broth without meat. *Kelly.*—Isl. *geldd*, *gall*, infaecundus.

effœtus; Dan. *gald*, Su. G. *gall*, id. *galko*, vacca sterilis. 5. Used to denote sterility of soil. "A field is said to be *yell* when nothing will grow on it." *Gall. Encycl.* 6. Applied as an epithet to hard rocks. "A rock is said to be *yell* when it will not quarry but with gunpowder," ibid. 7. Bleak; cold; applied to the weather, as denoting that it threatens sterility, Fife.

YELD KITTIWAKE, *s.* A species of Kittiwake (Larus corvus), so called from its neither breeding nor frequenting the breeding-places. *Edmonst. Zetl.* Synon. *craa maa.*

YELDE, *s.* A subsidy. V. YEILD.

YELDER-EE'D, *part. adj.* Having an evil or unlucky eye, Fife. He who meets a person of this description on a journey, will, it is believed, be unfortunate in it.

YELDRICK, YELLOW-YELDRICK, *s.* The yellow-hammer, Lanarks.; *Yeldrock*, Loth.

YELDRING, YELDRIN, *s.* A yellow-hammer, S.; tautologically *yellow-yeldrin*, also *yellow-yite*. *Sibbald.*—A. S. *geole*, yellow, and *ring*; perhaps from the yellow *ring* which at least partly adorns the neck of this bird.

To YELL, *v. n.* To roll; a term applied to a ship. *Fawl*, E. *Melvill's MS.*

YELL, *interj.* Yea will? Perths. Ang. V. YAIL.

YELL, *s.* An echo, Loth.

YELL, *adj.* Barren. V. YELD.

YELLY, YEALTOU, YELTA. Used as an interj. expressive of surprise, S. B. *Yelly*, yea will ye? *Yealtou*, yea wilt thou? *Shirrefs.*

YELLYHOOING, *s.* Yelling, Ayrs. *Ann. of the Par.*

To YELLOCH, *v. n.* To scream; to shriek, S. B. Fife. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

YELLOCH, YELLOUGH, *s.* A yell, S. *Cleland.*

YELLOWCHIN, *s.* Yelling, S. *Fergusson.*

YELLOWFIN, *s.* A species of trout, denominated from the colour of its fins, South of S.; apparently the same with the *Finnoc* or *Finner*. *Hogg.* V. FINNACK.

YELLOW GOWAN. The name given in S. to different species of the ranunculus. V. GOWAN.

YELLOWS, YELLOWSES, *s. pl.* The jaundice in sheep, S. A. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

YELLOW TUNG. Fucus nodosus, Linn. S.

YELLOW-YORLIN, *s.* The yellow-hammer, Roxb.

YEMAN, occurs as an *adj. Acts Ja. III.* Qu. "common?"—A. S. *gemæne*, communis; whence E. *yeoman.*

YEMAR, YEMMAR, *s.* A keeper; one who has any object in charge. *Barbour.*

To YEME, YEMME, YYM, *v. a.* To keep; to take care of. *Barbour.*—A. S. *gem-an*, *gym-an*, to take care of, to keep; Isl. *geym-a*, animum attendere, custodire.

YEMSELL, YEMMSELL, *s.* 1. The act of keeping; custody. *Skene.* 2. Used nearly in the same sense with E. *wardship*, *guardianship*, *tutorage*. *Barbour.*—Isl. *geimsla*, Su. G. *goemsel*, custodia.

YENOO, *adv.* Even now; just now, Lanarks.

YEPIE, *s.* A blow. V. EPIE.

YERD, YERTH, *s.* Earth; soil. V. ERD.

To YERD. To bury. V. ERD, *v.*

YERD-FAST, *adj.* Firmly fastened in the ground, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—A. S. *eard-fæst*, settled, grounded; Isl. *iard-fastr stein*, saxum in terra immotum.

YERD-HUNGER, *s.* 1. That keen desire of food, which is sometimes manifested by persons before death, viewed as a presage that the *yerd*, or grave, is calling for them as its prey, S. 2. Voraciousness: the term being used in a general sense, Lanarks.

YERD-HUNGRY, *adj.* Voraciously hungry; properly applied to those who have the unnatural appetite mentioned above, ibid.

YERD-MEAL, *s.* Earth-mould; churchyard dust, Aberd. *Gl. Shirrefs.*

YERD-SILUER, *s.* "Tuelf pennies Scottis of *yerd-siluer*." *Aberd. Reg.* Equivalent perh. to *leir-siluer*, q. grave-money.

YERE, *adv.* Certainly. *To yere*, too surely, or truly. *Doug.*—A. S. *geare*, *gere*, certo.

YERESTRENE, *s.* The night before last, S. A. Gl. Sibb. V. HERE-YESTREEN, also HERE-YESTERDAY.

To YERK, *v. a.* To bind tightly, as with a small cord, S. Gl. Sibb.—A. S. *gearc-ian*, parare.

To YERK, *v. n.* 1. To be in a state of fermentation; a term applied to beer, Ang.—Germ. *gaer-a*, Su. G. *goer-a*, effervescere. 2. To do any thing with agility, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.* 3. To be engaged in any work that requires much exertion; to be laboriously and earnestly engaged, S. *A. Scott.* 4. To be busy, or keenly engaged; applied to the mind. *Kelly.*—Su. G. *yrk-a*, postulare, insistere.

To YERK, YARK, *v. a.* To beat; to strike smartly, S.; *jerk*, E. *Fergusson.*—Isl. *hrack-ia*, to beat, pulsare, *jarke*, pes feriens.

YERK, YARK, *s.* A smart blow; a jerk, S. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

To YERK, *v. n.* Figuratively applied to the rays of the sun, when they beat powerfully on any object, Mearns.

YERKER, *s.* A sudden and very severe blow, Dumfr.

YERKIN, *s.* The seam by which the hinder part of the upper leather of a shoe is joined to the forepart, Berwicks. Dumfr.

YERN-BLITER, *s.* The name given to the snipe, S. B. Sometimes pron. *yern-bluter*. *Journ. Lond.*

To YESK, *v. n.* To hiccup, S. V. YESK.

YESK, *s.* The hiccup, S. "Singultus, the yesk." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

To YESTER, *v. a.* To discompose; to disturb, Ang. —Su. G. *yster*, ferox, or A. S. *ge-styr-an*, turbare.

YESTREEN, YISTREEN, *s.* Yesternight. *Douglas.* V. HERE-YESTERDAY.

To YET, YETT, YYT, *v. a.* 1. To pour, S.; *yet*, *yett*, poured. *Doug.*—Belg. *giet-en*, A. S. *geot-an*, Isl. Su. G. *giut-a*, fundere. 2. To cast metals. *Yyt*, molten; cast.

YET, YETT, YHATE, *s.* A gate, S.; A. Bor. *yete*. *Wall.*

YET CHEKIS. Door-posts. *Douglas.*—A. S. *geat*, O. Belg. *gat*, id.; Su. G. *gaatt*, postis januæ.

To YETHER, *v. a.* 1. To bind firmly, Roxb. 2. To beat or lash severely, properly so as to leave the mark of the stroke, Roxb. Upp. Clydes. *Hogg.*

YETHER, *s.* 1. A severe blow, Upp. Clydes. 2. The mark left by tight binding, as with a small cord, Border. Allied perhaps to A. Bor. *yeather*, a flexible twig, used for binding hedges, Grose.

YETHERING, *s.* Striking, Roxb.

YETHOUSE, *s.* A gate-house. "He biggit ane gret porciouu of the steple, and ane staitlie *yethouse*." *Addic. Scot. Corn.*

YETLAND, YETTLIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to cast iron, S. *Stat. Acc.*

YETLIN, YETTLIN, *s.* 1. Cast metal, S.—Su. G. *gutta en klocka*, to cast a bell; *gjuta stycken*, to cast guns: Teut. *ghiet-en*, id. 2. A boiler, Aberd. V. YETLAND.

To YETT, *v. a.* To fasten in the firmest manner; to rivet, Loth.—Isl. *gat-a*, perforare.

YETT-CHEEK, *s.* The side or post of the gate. *Spald.*

YEVERY, *adj.* Greedy; voracious. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *gifer*, *gifra*, *gifre*, avidus, vorax, rapax, gulosus, *gifer*, a glutton.

To YEUK, *v. n.* To itch. V. YOUK.

YEUNS, *s. pl.* The refuse of grain blown away by the fanners; *Yauprie*, synon. Upp. Clydes. It may be a corr. of *awns*.

YEVRISOME, *adj.* Having an appetite habitually craving, Dumfr. V. YEVERY.

To YHARN, *v. a.* Eagerly to desire. *Barbour.*—Moes G. *gairn-an*, A. S. *georn-ian*, *gyrn-an*, desiderare, cupere; E. *yearn*.

YHARNE, YHERNE, *adj.* Eager; keen. *Wyntown.* *s.* Desire. *Barbour.*

YHEID, YEID, *pret.* Went. *Barbour.*

YHEMAR, *s.* A keeper. V. YEMAR.

YHEMSEL, *s.* Custody; keeping. V. YEMSEL.

YHIS, *adv.* Yes. *Barbour.*—A. S. *gese*, *gise*, *gyse*, immo, etiam.

YHUDE, *pret.* Went. V. YEDE.

YHULL, *s.* Christmas. V. YULE.

YHUMAN, YUMAN, YOMAN, YEOMAN, *s.* 1. A person of inferior station, as a husbandman or farmer. *Reg. Maj.*—Teut. *ghe-meyn*, A. S. *geman*, communis, vulgaris. 2. It seems to signify a farmer's servant. *Barbour.* 3. A peasant, or inhabitant of the country, employed as a foot-soldier, ibid. 4. A soldier on horseback. *Wallace.*

YHUMANRY, *s.* The peasantry armed as foot-soldiers. *Barbour.*

YICKIE-YAKIE, *s.* A roundish stick of about nine inches in length, and blunted like a wedge, with which shoemakers polish the edges and bottoms of shoe-soles, Dumfr. *Gall. Encycl.*

YIE, *term.* (printed *Zie*,) V. YE.

YIEL, (printed *Zeil*,) *s.* *Bellend.* Apparently the same with next word.

YIELD, *s.* 1. Recompense, or rather compensation. *Priests Peblis.* 2. A subsidy. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S. *geld*, *gild*, a tax, tribute; from *geldan*, *gildan*, to pay.

YIELD, *adj.* V. YELD.

YIELDINS, YEALINS, *s. pl.* Persons who are coeval, S. V. EILDINS.

YIELD OF THE DAY. The influence of the sun; also the height of the day, Ang. From E. *yield*, as denoting that the frost gives way.

YIFF-YAFF, *s.* A puny person who talks a great deal, and little to the purpose, Roxb. V. NIFF-NAFF, *v.*

YILD, *s.* Ale, S. O. and A. *Burns.*—A. S. *eale*, id.

To YILL, *v. a.* To entertain with ale; a term commonly used by the vulgar, S. O. to denote one special mode in which a lover entertains his *dulcinea* at a fair or market.

YILL-BOAT, *s.* An ale-barrel, Berwicks. V. BOAT.

YILL-CAP, *s.* A wooden vessel from which ale is drunk, S. Hence, the singular metaph. of *yill-cuppen*, large or saucer eyes, Gall. *Davids. Seas.*

YILL-CUP, *s.* A cup made of wood or horn, for holding ale, Roxb.

YILL-HOUSE, *s.* An ale-house, S. *Rob Roy.*

YILL-WIFE, *s.* A woman who brews and sells ale, S. Gl. Sibb.

YIM, *s.* A particle; an atom; the smallest portion of any thing, Ang. At times pron. as if *nyim*; perh. q. *ane yim*. *A. Scott.*—Su. G. *em*, *im*, *ime*, vapour; Isl. *hiómi*, the most minute object.

To YIM, *v. a.* To break into fragments, Mearns.

To YYM, *v. a.* To keep. *Yemmit*, kept. V. YEME.

YIMMET, *s.* "A piece; a lunch; several *yims* of food." *Gall. Encycl.*

YIN, *pron.* 1. Used for *Ane*, one, from the pronunciation, West of S. *Tannahill.* 2. This, or that, Orkn.—Isl. Su. G. *hinn*, is, ille.

YING, YYNG, *adj.* Young. *Douglas.*—O. E. id.

YIRB, *s.* An herb. *Gall. Encycl.*

YIRB-WIFE, *s.* An old woman skilled in the virtues of herbs. *Gall. Encycl.*

YIRD, *s.* Earth, South of S. Fife.

To YIRD, *v. a.* To bury. "*Fairly yirdit*," dead and buried, Roxb. V. YERD.

CAULD YIRD. "*The cauld yird*, the grave." *Gall. Encycl.*

YIRD-DRIFT, *s.* Snow lifted up from the ground, and driven by the wind, Berwicks. Ettr. For.; from *yird*, earth, and E. *drift*.

YIRD-ELDIN, *s.* Fuel of peat or turf, ibid. V. ELDIN.

YIRD-FAST, *s.* A stone well fastened in the ground. "*Yird-fasts*, large stones sticking in the *yird*, or earth, that the plough cannot move." *Gall. Encycl.*

YIRDIN, *s.* Thunder, S. B. V. ERDDYN.

YIRDLINS, *adv.* *A yirdlins*, along the ground or *yird*, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

YIRLICH, *adj.* Wild; unnatural, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* Synon with *Elritch*, q. v.

To YIRM, *v. n.* 1. To whine; to complain, S. 2. To ask in a querulous tone; implying the idea of continuation, S.—Isl. *harm-a*, lugeo, plango, *harm-r*, luctus, G. Andr.; *jarm-a*, balare, *jarm-r*, lamentatio.

YIRMS, *s. pl.* "Small-sized fruit." *Gall. Encycl.*

To YYRNE, *v. n.* To coagulate; to curdle. *Bannatyne P.* V. EARN.

YIRNIN, *s.* Rennet, Fife, Mearns. V. NARNING.

To YIRR, *v. n.* To snarl; to growl as a dog, S.; *yarr*, E. *Donald and Flora.*—Isl. *verr-a*, id. whence Lat. *hirrire*.

YIRR, *s.* The growl of a dog, S.—Isl. *urr*, hirritus.

YIRTH, *s.* The earth, Renfr. *A. Wilson's P.*

YIRZE, *adj.* Not acquainted, Ayrs.

To YISK, *v. n.* To hiccup. V. YEISK.

YISTRENE, *s.* Yesternight. V. YESTREEN.

YITE, *s.* The yellow bunting, Emberiza citrinella. V. YELDRINE.

YYT, *part. pa.* Molten; cast. V. YET, *v.*

YIWYN. Perh. for *ewyn*, even. *Barbour.*

YMPNIS, *s. pl.* Hymns. *Douglas.*

YOAG, *s.* The great mussel, Shetl. "Mytilus modiolus." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*

To YOAK, *v. a.* To look; as, "*Yeak* your orlitch," Look your watch, Fife.

YODE, *pret.* Went, Banffs.; S. *gaed*. *Taylor's S. Poems.*

* *To* YOKE, *v. a.* To plough ridges by pairs. *Surv. Banffs.*

* *To* YOKE, *v. n.* 1. To engage with another in a dispute, in a quarrel, or in warfare, S. *Baillie.* 2. To enter on any sort of employment with vigour or keenness, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

YOKE, *s.* The natural greasiness of wool, Galloway; *Eik*, Clydes. *Surv. Gall.*

YOKING, *s.* The time that a horse is in the yoke, S. *Surv. Aberd.*

YOLDYN, YOUDEN, *pret. v.* Yielded; surrendered. *Barbour.*

YOLK, *s.* 1. A round, opaque, and radiated crystallization in window-glass, in consequence of being too

slowly cooled, S.; probably denominated from its supposed resemblance to the *yolk* of an egg. Nodules of uncalcined limestone from a kiln are named *yolks*, Fife. 2. A thick pane of glass cut from the centre of the circular plate, where it has been separated from the blow-pipe; generally used in skylights.

YOLKIE-STANE, *s.* Plum-pudding-stone. *Surv. For.*

To YOLL, *v. a.* To strike; as, *to yoll with an axe*, S. B.

YOLLE, *s.* A yawl. *Act. Conv. Bor.*—Dan. *jolle*, id.

To YOLLER, *v. n.* To speak in a loud, passionate, and inarticulate manner, Roxb. Synon. *Goller*, q. v.

YOLLERIN, *s.* Confused or convulsed noise. *Gollerin*, synon. ibid.

YOLPIN, *s.* 1. An unfledged bird, Upp. Clydes. Synon. *Gorbet*. 2. Transferred to children, who are often spoken of as *the yolpins*, ibid.—Su. G. *golben*, a novice.

To YOMER, *v. n.* To shriek. *Sir Gawan.* V. YAMER, *v.*

YOMF, *s.* "A blow." *Gall. Encycl.*

To YOMF, *v. a.* To strike, ibid.

YONDMOST, *adj.* Farthest; that which is at the utmost extent; S. *Yontmost*. *Wisheart's Theologia.*

YONT, *prep.* Beyond. V. YOUND.

FAR YONT. A phrase applied to one who is supposed to be in very bad health, or overpowered with fatigue, or in a nearly hopeless state, in whatever sense, S. *W. Guthrie's Serm.*

YONT, *adv.* Farther, S.

YONTER, *adj.* More distant; farther; the comparative of *Yont*, S. B. *Ross's Hel.* V. YOUND.

YONTERMOST, *adv.* Still farther, Fife. From *yonder*; S. *yonter*, and *mair*, more.

YOOLUGHAN, *s.* The act of yelling. *Saint Patrick.* From *Youl*, *v.*

YOPINDAILL, YOWPINDAILL, *s.* Perhaps, a heifer. *Aberd. Reg.*

YORE, *adj.* Ready; alert. V. YARE.

YORLIN, *s.* Yellow-hammer, Gall. Roxb. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. YOULRING.

YOUD, *s.* Youth, Fife.

YOUDEN, *part. pa.* V. YOLDYN.

YOUDEN, *part. pa.* 1. Yielded; given up; surrendered. 2. When the effects of a thaw begin to be felt, it is common to say, "The ice is *youden*," *i. e.* it has begun to give way, Aberd. V. YOLDYN.

YOUDEN-DRIFT, *s.* Snow driven by the wind, S. B. *Morison.* Perh. from *yolden*, or *youden*, the old part. pa. of *yield*; q. snow which is *driven*, as *yielding* to the force of the wind.

YOUDFU', *adj.* Youthful, ibid.

YOUDITH, *s.* Youth, S. A. *Ramsay.* V. YOUTHHEID.

YOUDLIN, *s.* A stripling, Fife. *MS. Poem.*

To YOVE, *v. n.* 1. To talk in a free, facetious, and familiar way. It is generally conjoined with another verb; as, *to Yove and Crack*, to speak a great deal in high spirits, Peebles. Loth. Synon. *Tove and Crack.*—Teut. *iouw*, jubilatus. 2. To go at a round pace; a secondary sense, Loth.

To YOUF, YOWFF, *v. a.* To strike forcibly, S. B. The same with *Gowf*, q. v. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

To YOUF, YUFF, *v. n.* To bark, S. *Fergusson.*—Dan. *gio-er*, latrare. V. WOUFF.

YOUFAT, *adj.* Diminutive; puny, Ayrs. *Edin. Mag.*

YOUFF, YOWFF, *s.* A swinging blow, Loth. *Ramsay.* The same with *Gouff.*

To YOUK, YUKE, YUCK, *v. n.* To itch; to be itchy, S. *Hamilton.*—Germ. *juck-en*, Belg. *jeuck-en*, id. prurire.

YOUK, YEUK, YUKE, YUCK, YOOK, *s.* 1. The itch, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Itchiness, without any relation to the cutaneous disease denominated the *itch*, S.

YOUKFIT, *s.* The snipe, Upp. Clydes. V. YUCKFIT.

YOUKY, *adj.* 1. Itchy, S. *Davidson.* "Ise gar ye claw where its nae youky;" I shall give you a beating. 2. Metaph. eager; anxious. *Ramsay.*

To YOUL, YOULE, *v. n.* To howl; to yell, S. A. Bor. *Douglas.* V. GOUL, *v.*

YOUL, YOWL, *s.* A yell; the act of howling, S.

YOULLIE, *s.* A policeman, Edinburgh. A low term, probably formed from their *youling* or calling out.

YOULRING, *s.* A yellow-hammer. V. YELDRIN.

YOUND, *adj.* Opposite; what is on the other side; S. *yont*. *Douglas.*—A. S. *geond*, illuc, ultra.

YOUNG FOLK. The designation commonly given in S. to a newly married pair. *Waverley.*

YOUNGSOME, *adj.* Youthful, Ang. *Ross.*

YOUP, *s.* A scream. V. YOUT, *s.*

To YOUST, *v. n.* To talk idly and loosely, with volubility and noise, Roxb.

YOUST, *s.* Conversation of this description, ibid.

YOUSTIR, YOUSTER, *s.* Putrid matter; corrupt blood. *Douglas.*—A. S. *geolster*, virus, sanies, *geolstra*, virulentus.

To YOUT, *v. n.* To cry; to roar, S. B. *Houlate.*—Teut. *iuyt-en*, *iuycht-en*, jubilare, vociferari.

YOUT, YOWT, *s.* A cry; a scream, S. B. *Lyndsay.* *Youp*, synon.

YOUTHEID, YHOUTHADE, YOWTHHEID, *s.* 1. Youth. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *geogeth-had*, the state of being young. 2. Used to denote persons in the state of adolescence. *Acts Ja. VI.*

* YOUTHY, *adj.* 1. Youthful, S. *Youthy* is used in E. as an adj.; but Dr. Johns. condemns it as "a bad word." 2. It more generally expresses youthful habits, or an affectation of youthfulness in dress, or in manners; even at times including the idea of a giddiness or levity of conduct viewed as unbecoming in a person considerably advanced in life. Thus, it is often said of a female, "I'se warrun she's nae less than three score, but she's as *youthie* as gin she warna out o' her teens," S.

YOUTHINESS, *s.* Youthfulness, S. *Galt.*

YOUTHIR OF THE SOD. The red ashes of turf, Ang.

YOW, YOUE, *s.* 1. A ewe. *Complaynt S.*—A. S. *eowu*, Belg. *oye*, *ouwe*, id. 2. *Rotten Yow*, metaph. applied to a person supposed to be unwholesome, as subjected to much expectoration, S. B.

To YOW, *v. n.* To caterwaul. *Marmaiden of Clyde.*

YOWDE, *pret.* Went. V. YEDE.

YOWDLIN, *part. adj.* Dilatory, Fife; as, "Ye're a *yowdlin* elf."

YOWIE, *s.* A little ewe. *Burns.* Syn. *Ewie.*

YOWL. V. YOUL.

YOWPINDAIL, *s.* V. YOPINDAILL.

YOWTHER, *s.* 1. Any strong or nauseous smell. Often "a filthy *yowther*," as that of housed cattle. 2. Vapour, Moray. *Northern Antiq.* 3. The dust of flax, Ayrs. V. EDWER.

YTHEN, *adj.* Busy. *Barbour.* V. ITHAND.

YTHANLY, *adv.* Busily. *Barbour.*

YUCKFIT, YOUKFIT, *s.* The snipe, Lanarks. So called from its cry; called also *Heatherbeal*. *Edin. Mag.*

YUIK, *s.* Itchiness. *G. Buchanan.* V. YOUK.

To YUKE, *v. n.* To be itchy. V. YOUK.

YULE, YHULE, YUYLL, *s.* The name given to Christmas, S. A. Bor. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *jul*, Dan.

jule, juledag, Isl. *jol*. A. S. *geola, gehol*, id. This name was originally given to the great annual feast, celebrated among the Northern nations, at the time of the winter solstice, in honour of the Sun. Hence Odin was denominated *Julvatter*, or the *Father of Yule*.

To YULE, YHULE, YOOL, *v. n.* To observe Christmas, especially as regarding the festivities of this season. *Spalding*.

YULE-BOYS. "Boys who ramble (through) the country during the Christmas holidays. They are dressed in *white*, all but one in each gang, the Beelzebub of the corps. They have a foolish kind of a rhyme." *Gall. Encycl.* In the alternate rhymes repeated by the *Yule Boys*, there seems to be a vestige of something resembling an old Miracle Play, which may have been acted in Galloway, at the time of Christmas. The amusement appears, indeed, to have been an odd intermixture of the ridiculous *solemnities* of the *Boy-Bishop*, and of a mimic representation of a tournay, or perhaps of knight-errantry.

YULE-BROSE, *s.* A dish formerly common in S. on Christmas morning. "Geese were chiefly destined for the solace of gentle stomachs, the prevailing Christmas dish among the common people and peasantry, being the national one of *fat brose*, or *Yule Brose*." *Blackw. Mag.*

YULE-E'EN, YHULE-EWYN, *s.* The night preceding Christmas; the wake of *Yule*, S. *Barbour*.

YUMAN, YUMANRY. V. YHUMAN, &c.

YURN, *s.* The acid substance used for coagulating milk; rennet, Dumfr. V. EARNING.

To YURN, *v. n. Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps an errat. for *Yirm*, to fret, or a variety of *Wurn*, id. Loth.

Z.

Many words are improperly spelled with *z*, instead of *y*, from copyists substituting the long *s* for the A. S. *y*.

ZADAK. Most probably for *Yadak*. *Zadak hidis*. *Aberd. Reg.* V. YADOK.

ZEIRIS. L. YEIRIS, q. v.

ZICKETY. A term occurring in a traditionary rhyme, used by children, when it is meant to determine, by a kind of lot, who shall begin a game. The person, who repeats the rhyme, at the same time goes round the company, touching each of them in succession; and he who is touched at the last word has the privilege of beginning the game, S.

Sicksty, dicksty, dock,
The mouse ran up the nock;
The nock struck one,
Down the mouse ran;
Sicksty, dicksty, dock.—*Blackw. Mag.*

ADDITIONAL WORDS.

To ABIN, *v. n.* To thresh a half sheaf, Orkn.

ACAMY, *s.* Something diminutive, as *a mere acamy*, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*

AER, AIR, AYRE, *s.* A sand bank or beach, Orkn. *Pirate.*—Isl. *eyere*.

To AFFLUDE, *v. a.* To injure the looks or appearance of any thing, Shetl.; Dan. *aflöd*, id.

AIVALOUS, *adj.* Doubtful, uncertain, Shetl.

ALETTO, LETTO, ALOOR, *interj.* Alas; as, "Aletto, what's the matter?"

ANGULACK, *s.* A misfortune, Shetl.; Belg. *angeluk*, id.

ANYESTER, *s.* A two-year old sheep, Shetl.

AULIN-SCOUTY, *s.* The Arctic Gull, Orkn.

AWMUCKS, *s. pl.* A kind of fish, that have the power of inflating their bodies; there are ling-awmucks, skate-awmucks, &c. Shetl.

BACK-FEAST, *s.* An entertainment by the groomsman, in *return* for the wedding-feast by the bride's friends, Orkn.

BAENABIDER, *s.* A dog, Shetl. A bone-biter.

BAES, *s. pl.* Cattle, Shetl. Synon. *beas*, Mearns.

BAIKIE, *s.* The black-headed gull, Shetl.

BALDIN, *s.* The halibut, Shetl.

BARD, *s.* A bold headland, whose top projects beyond its base, Shetl.; Isl. *bard*, id.

BRAINER-SUNDAY, *s.* Sunday before Christmas, when an ox-head was wont to be hung in the chimney to be put into the broth, Shetl.

BECKET, *s.* The traveller of a sail-yard, Orkn.

BEEN-HOOK, *s.* The harvest work a tenant was compelled to give his landlord, Orkn.

To BELAGGER, *v. a.* To bespatter, Orkn.

To BEVAAR, *v. a.* To protect, to guard, Shetl.; Goth. *bewahern*, id.

BIAUCH, *s.* The weather-bow of a boat, Shetl.

BIZZIE, *s.* The litter which beds cattle, Shetl.

BLAIZIT, *s.* A reddish tinge in the wool of Shetland sheep, Shetl.

BLOTTY O'S. A game performed on slates at school with *cyphers*, Mearns. Synon. *nulls*, Shetl.

BOD, *s.* The fretting of the sea on the shore, Shetl.

BOLTA-STANE, *s.* A large stone, for sinking the great lines in deep water, Shetl.

BRAMMO, *s.* A mess of oatmeal and water, Orkn.

BRITRACK, *s.* Salt, Shetl.

BÛ, *s.* An old term for cattle, Shetl.; Norw. *bu*, id.

BUDDACK, *s.* A thick shoe; a brogue, Shetl.—Dan. *buddik*, id.

BUGGLE-DAY, *s.* A feast-day, held 29th March, in which a *buggle*, or great bannock, was baked for each member of the family, Shetl.

BUNNUO, *s.* A small wooden pitcher, Orkn.

CAT'S-CRAMMACKS, *s. pl.* Clouds like hairs streaming from an animal's tail, Shetl.

CHEESING-MEAT, *s.* A present of food brought by the females who had attended an accouchement.

CLUPPER, *s.* A wooden saddle, Orkn.—Dan. *klampe*, id.

CLOGGAND, *s.* A portion of pasture to which sheep or cattle have become attached, Orkn.

CRAGACKS, *s. pl.* The knees in a boat, Shetl.
CROOPIN', *s.* The person, including both soul and body; the carcase of a goose. Syn. *curpon?*
CRULE, *s.* A small bannock, Shetl.—Isl. *kruð.*
CUBBIE, *s.* A small caisie, Orkn.
CULZIE, *s.* A large straw basket, Orkn.
CUPPO, *s.* A hollow place, Orkn.
CUSTELL-PENNIE, *s.* A due claimed by the bailiff out of the goods of the deceased, Orkn. and Shetl.

To DAIR, *v. a.* To make an impression, Orkn.
DELLO, *s.* A small patch of cultivated land, Orkn.
To DORROW, *v. n.* To fish with a floating hand-line, Shetl. Norse, *dorru*, id.
DOVEND, *adj.* Benumbed with cold, Orkn. Syn. *dovened.*—Isl. *dofna*, to benumb.
DRAM, *s.* A piece of cloth attached to the ears of animals in order to distinguish them, Shetl.
DRATSIE, *s.* The common otter, Shetl.
To DRENG, *v. n.* To recover from sickness, Shetl.
DROO, *s.* Cord-like fucus. *Fucus filum.*
DULLACK, *s.* Water leaked into a boat, Shetl.

EGGALOURIE, *s.* A dish of eggs and milk boiled together, Orkn.
ERC, *s.* A small quantity, Orkn.
EURNASKEP, *s.* A mark for distinguishing animals belonging to two families, Shetl.

FAIRLOCK, *s.* A ship, Shetl.
FANN, *s.* A snow wreath.—Isl. *fann*, id.
FARR, *s.* A boat, Shetl.—Isl. *farr*, id.
FATIFU, *adj.* Affectionate, Orkn.
FEDMILL, *s.* A clumsy woman.—Dan. *fedme*, fatness.
FEYADIN, *s.* The whale, Shetl.; Isl. *feit*, id.
FIDDACK, *s.* A water-pail, Shetl.
FLING, *s.* A chaff of corn.
FLINDERKIN, *s.* A weak person or thing, Shetl.
FLISTRICK, *s.* A ledge of flat rocks merely rising to the surface of the water, Shetl.
FOGRIE, *s.* The mackerel, Shetl.—Isl. *fagr.*
To FORTIGUE, *v. a.* To fatigue, Shetl. Mearns.
FOURAREEN, *s.* A four-oared skiff, Shetl.
FUN, (Fr. *u*) *s.* Fire, Shetl.—Isl. *funi*, live coals.
FURSCAM, *adj.* Of the four horses formerly used abreast in the Orkney plough, the first was the *fur-horse*, the second, the *furscam*, the third, the *volar-scam*, and the fourth, the *outend* horse.

GAMMELOST, *s.* Old cheese, Shetl.
GAMFIR, *s.* A ghost, Orkn.—Dan. *gjenferd*, id.
GALDRAGON, *s.* A sorceress. *The Pirate.* Norse. *gildra-kinna*, id.
GRISTY, *s.* A strip of grass between ridges of corn, Orkn.—Dan. *grœstig*, grassy.
GREE, *s.* The fat that exudes in the boiling of fish or fish-livers, Shetl.
GRUDACK, *s.* A large cooking kettle.—Dan. *gryde*, a [pot.
GROOT, *s.* The residue, Orkn.
GUL, GULLIE, GULLOW, *s.* "Sir;" friend. Orkn.

HAGGAMUGGIE, *s.* The stomach of a fish stuffed with a hash of meat, livers, &c., Shetl.
HADS, *s. pl.* Holds. "To stand by the *hads*," as a young child by holding on.
HALIER, *s.* A subterranean cavern into which the sea flows, Orkn. *Pirate.*
HAPRICK, *s.* Two *cassies* united by a band laid over the horse's back.
HARSKIT, *adj.* Harsh, rough, as cloth, Orkn.
HOEG, HOWIE, *s.* A sepulchral mound, Orkn. and Shetl.—Su. G. *haeg*, id.
INYABY, *s.* A defeated cock kept at a distance by the conqueror, Shetl.—Isl. *einbúi*, recluse.

JEROY, *s.* A great-grandchild, Shetl. Syn. *Jeroe.*
JOOT, *s.* A tippler, Shetl.

KASH, *s.* A clumsy fellow, Orkn.
KEMP-ROOTH, *s.* A rowing match, Shetl.—Dan. *kamp*, a contest, and *roe*, to row.
KIRKASUCKEN, *adj.* Buried in the church or church-yard, Shetl.
KLEIPIE, *s.* A blow, Orkn.
KLEEBIE, *s.* A heated stone plunged into butter milk to separate the curd from the whey, Shetl.
KNIPPACH, *s.* Two or three small fish tied together, Shetl.—Dan. *knippe*, fasciculus.
KRANK, *adj.* Sick, Shetl.—Germ. *krank*, ill.
KUNA, *s.* A wife, Isl. *kona*, id.

LAAGER, *s.* The Halibut, Shetl.
LEANGER, *s.* A fine formerly paid by the inhabitants of Shetl. to Denmark for harbouring pirates.
LEEK, *s.* The persons invited to a funeral, Shetl. O. E. *lich*, a corpse.
LINGIE, *s.* Smooth appearance on the water produced by oil, Orkn.—Isl. *lióm-a*, fulgere.

MAIL, *s.* A measure equal to 7⅛ stones Dutch, Orkn. —Su. G. *maal*, a measure. "A mail's Caisie."
MATILOT, *s.* The black window-fly, Orkn.
MINN, *s.* A strait between two islands with a strong current, Shetl.—Isl. *munni*, ostium.
MODER-DY, MODER-SOOK, *s.* A current setting in towards the land, Shetl.
MOINBU, *s.* An invitation to a funeral by the fiery-cross, Shetl.
MOUGILDINS, *s. pl.* Piltacks roasted with their livers inside, Shetl.
MULLIO, *s.* A bundle of gleanings, Orkn.

NEEST, *s.* The last spark of fire, Shetl.—Isl. *neista*, id.
NIM, *interj.* Pleasant to the taste, as, "Nim, nim, the fine pottage!" S.
NORN, *adj.* Norse.—Isl. *norrœn*, id.

OAGARHIUNSE, *s.* A bat; any frightful creature, Shetl.—Goth. *uggir*, fear.
OWSTER, *s.* The water baled out of a boat, Shetl. —Isl. *austr*, id.
OZMILT, *adj.* Dusky; gray-coloured, Shetl.

PEYAILACK, *s.* The membranous covering of the roe of a fish; the entire roe, Shetl.
PIERS, *s.* A reddish-coloured worm found under stones at ebb, Shetl.
PLINK, *s.* Very small beer, Orkn.
POOTY, *s.* A small cod, Orkn.
POSH, *s.* A rude kind of violin made in Shetland.
POUNCE, *s.* Long meadow-grass, Orkn.
POUSTED, *adj.* Bewitched; infatuated; stupid, Orkn.

RACK, *s.* A semicircular piece of wood for confining the yard to the mast, Mearns.—Dan. *rakke*, parrel.

UPSLAY, *s.* A breaking up of fine weather, Mearns. —Dan. *opslaae*, to break.

To UST, *v. a.* To warm sweet milk with a small quantity of buttermilk till the curd separates from the whey, Shetl.—Dan. *ost*, cheese.

USTIN, *s.* A preparation of sweet milk, curdled without rennet, Shetl.—Dan. *osten*, cheese.

UVART, *adj.* Unfrequented, Shetl.—Dan. *uvant*, unaccustomed, unused.

To UVEILTER, *v. a.* and *n.* To welter; to wallow; to roll.—Dan. *voelte*, to roll.

VUXEN, *adj.* Well-grown, Shetl.—Swed. *vuxen*, id. A. S. *weaxan*, E. *waxen*.

VUXTER, *s.* The posture assumed in sitting or standing, Shetl.

WARK, *s.* A large, public building; as "Heriot's Wark," S.

WARKSOME, *adj.* Able for work; as, "meat-hale an' warksome."

WAIDEN, *adj.* Soft; supple, Shetl.

WAIL'D, *adj.* Chosen. Hand-wailed, carefully selected. V. WALE.

WAIRIN, *s.* A stripe, or edging; as along a boat's gunwale, Shetl.; E. *warding*?

WAN, (*pron.* wain), *s.* Prospect; hope, Shetl.—Isl. *von*, spes.

WANLESS, *adj.* Hopeless; destitute, Shetl.—Isl. *vonlaus*, exspes.

WARDED, *part. adj.* Deserved, Shetl. Syn. *wairt*, S. V. To WARE.

WARP, *s.* A stroke of an oar, in pulling, Shetl.

WATER-DROGER, *s.* The last pig of a sow's litter, and generally the smallest, Shetl.

WEAVERS' BROSE, *s.* Porridge, S.

To WED, *v. n.* To leap out of the water, as trouts catching flies.

WEDDER-DAYS, *s. pl.* The equinoctial gales?

WEFF, *adj.* Having a musty smell, Shetl. V. WAFF.

WEIGH, *s.* A *weigh* of fish is a hundred-weight, Shetl.

To WENKL, *v. n.* To wriggle, Shetl.

WHASAY, *s.* An unfounded report, Shetl.

WHEEGEE, *s.* A mere pretence.

WHENYA, *s.* A mill, Shetl.

WHILLY, *s.* A small skiff, Shetl. E. *wherry*?

WHINKIN, *part.* Walking with a saucy air, Shetl.

WHISKIN, *s.* Palpitation of the heart, Shetl.

WHITES, *s. pl.* The surplice; white clothes generally, S. Syn. *Fites*, Aberd.

WHIZZIN, *part. adj.* Cross-questioning; quizzing, Shetl.

WIME-GIRT, *s.* The *belly-band*, that secures the *clibber* on the horse's back, Shetl.

To WIRT, *v. n.* To fret; to pine.

WITHIN ONE'S SELF. Independent; as, "All provision hes within himsell." *Scot. Lament.*

YAG, *s.* The fine dust of flour or meal, Shetl.

YALDER, *s.* The barking of a dog when pursuing prey, or bringing an animal to bay, Shetl.

YARKIN, *s.* The space between the forefinger and the thumb, Shetl.

YARKINS, *s. pl.* The side-seams of a shoe, Shetl.—Dan. *yarki*, exterior margo plantæ.

YARL, *s.* Earl, Shetl.—Dan. and Isl. *jarl*, id.

YATLIN, *s.* Candles made by repeatedly dipping cotton-wick in melted tallow, Shetl.

YERFAST, *s.* Ropes of straw, &c., used for securing corn or hay in a gale of wind, Shetl.—Dan. *gjore-fast*, to make fast.

YETLIN, *s.* A girdle on which cakes are baked, Shetl. V. YETLIN.

To YINK, *v. a.* To set apart any thing to be given to another, Shetl.

YINK, *s.* A lover or sweetheart, Shetl.

YIP, *s.* A pert, forward girl.

YIRD AN' STANES. Used in describing an extremely greedy person; as, "He would rive up *yird* an' *stanes*."

YOKUL, *adv.* Expressive of assent, Shetl.

YOOFER, *s.* A large, clumsy oar, Shetl.

YOUTLE, *s.* A feeble sound, as that of a dying animal.

YUGGLE, *s.* An owl, Shetl.—Dan. *ugle*, id.

YULE-BLINKER, *s.* The north star; Christmas-star, Shetl.

YULE-STEEK, *s.* A very wide stitch in sewing, Shetl.

THE END.

ABERDEEN: STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY A. KING & CO., BROAD STREET.